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THE RED BOOK

We have named this reprint of a compilation of Natal newspaper articles, originally published during the Anglo-Zulu War, 1879, *The Red Book*.

We have taken care to leave the reports exactly as they were originally published without transcribing or editing.

If the print occasionally lacks clarity, we apologise.

Only the 500 copies of the first edition will be numbered.

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RON LOCK PETER QUANTRILL

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The *Red Book*, of over 350 pages compiled by Ron Lock and Peter Quattrill, is a remarkable reprinting of a kaleidoscope of anecdotes, reports, first hand accounts and primary source material from Natal newspaper reports covering the events of 1879. The *Red Book*

will add immeasurably to our knowledge of the Anglo-Zulu War and is a must for serious students of the period. It will undoubtedly become a collector's item and is highly recommended.

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Adrian Greaves

Editor, Anglo-Zulu War Historical Society Journal.

THIS IS NUMBER 330 of 500

~ (January 7f)
The. New Tioops.

We give ward welcome to our old friends;the 99th

regiment, 80 well and popularly: known here twelve .

When Colonel Dunne was in command. Although among the men, few if any, of the old faces are familiar, the regiment looks as fit for service as if it had been here before. Although the majority of the men are young, they are: hearty, well knit, strong, and industriously capable of any-amount of hard work, and what is less important, they are in excellent discipline. They were mostly taken out into Victoria county by rail yesterday. Fifty left by an early hour, and 200 left by the weekday train. We hear that this regiment will probably be posted at different parts along the coast, in readiness for an advance across the border, if required.

~ The Troops on their Way to Natal.

The headquarters of the 99th regiment are, as stated in our yesterday's issue, on board the Asiatic: Colonel Welman, Major Walker, Captains Ryder, Macklin and Colton, five subalterns, Adjutant Dayvison, Surgeon Browne, 276 men, 64 women, 120 children and 14 staff-sergeants. The Union Company's Steamship Zeufoor has on board about 600 men and officers. A party of 120 men of the 36th regiment volunteered for service in the 99th, and a party of about 30 volunteers from the 26th regiment also joined the 99th regiment.

HM.S. Firebrand.

This man-of-war, which has been ordered out to the Zulu coast, is a screw composite gunboat, of 455 tons - and 360 horse power. She has been lying at Devonport for some time.

The Passage of the Border.

We have good reason for believing that no troops will

, cross the border unless Zulu action precipitates action

before the thirty days have expired; that is before the 11th, probably not before the 12th.

--Military ~Phrase Book.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a little Zulu {Infantry book, from the publishers, Messrs. Davis & Sons. It has been compiled by Major Bengough, 77th regiment, commanding the 21st battalion 1st regiment of the Native contingent ; who acknowledges the assistance he has received in its preparation from Mr. W. R. Gordon, interpreter of the Supreme Court. It is a carefully prepared and very useful little hand book, and ought to be of much use to officers in charge of native levies.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Camp, Potspruit,
January 8rd, 1879.

- Facts for the press are neither numerous nor important. Your last- communication from this locality

made on New Year's day contained all noteworthy facts to that date. To-day, I am merely writing because, as we are under orders for a march forward to-morrow, I have not the heart to leave Potspruit without doing it a turn by saying that yesterday and to-day have been fine bright ones. The native contingent is by this time in full force at Yrrans Kop, Fort Buckingham. Colonel Durnford; Captain Barton, Captain George Shepstones, and other officers, there on the afternoon of the 23rd. A mid-continent rain and mist. They were accompanied by a small detachment of native infantry, the main body following the next day. Our patrol party was received by the N.C., on the first, and now we

merely send a solitary messenger to Balcombs. Yesterday, we were in a continual state of anxious

out-look, on account of the despatch riders. The service -

done by the volunteers yesterday may, I think, be fairly compared to the pony expresses of Western America, of which one has often read such hair-raising stories that is, of course, regarding the pace ridden. and the responsibility involved. As yet, at all events, there are no sleeping rigs run, All the men did their duty with credit to themselves and their horses. From the camp here we could see the messengers come flying over hill and dale, from both directions, The down despatch from Utrecht via Helpmakaar was handed over at a given spot on the main road just opposite our camp (Potspruit) at 2.45 p.m.; and from there it was carried to Balcomb's, a distance of 288 miles, by three riders, in one hour and six minutes. The up despatch from Fort Pearson via Thring's Post was carried from Balcomb's by the same

number of riders in one hour and sixteen minutes. Those of the D.M.R. who had the honour and distinction of bearing the all important news war or no war were Sergeant Evans, Corporals Watts and Clarence, Troopers Allison, Kennedy, and Henwood. Probably this is the fastest systematic despatch riding that has been accomplished in Natal, or perhaps even in South Africa.

From Utrecht to Fort Pearson, and from Fort Pearson to Utrecht, the duty of the telegraph was done by mounted men over rough vountry, heavy ground, and mostly along tracks hard to find on ordinary occasions. It was calculated that 2500 fms an hour would cover the distance. If, however, all the riders went over the country at the same rate our fellows did between Pot Spruit and Balcomb's, the average must have been much nearer twenty than ten. From Pot Spruit towards Helpmakaar the Natal Hussars undertook the express, while the Victoria and Stanger men would run from Balcomb's to Fort Pearson. The Alexandra Mounted Rifles bore an independent despatch from Balcomb's to Greytown, from here to Greytown, 20 miles, they did the distance in an hour and twenty minutes.

Since writing the above we learn that the native con-

tingent are encamped at a spotâ\200\224Dalmainâ\200\231s farmâ\200\224about five miles from Pot Spruit. It is sdid that a strong party of the native contingent are engaged in constructing a fresh road from Krantz Kop down to the Tugela. Reinforcements of the native contingent are expected to-day or to-morrow. At present they number over a thousand men. Colonel Durnford has moved back from Krantz Kop to the main body at Dalmainâ\200\231s farm.

The mounted portion, about 300'in number, left their camping ground just the other side of this epruit yesterday morning. Their average of horses is very good.

Captain Geo. Shepstone visited otr camp this afternoon, and our captain went to Krantz Kop. 5

The march to Thringâ\200\231s will ocoupy two-and-a-half daya.

Our latest intelligence is to the effect that there are 20,000 Zulu warriors assembled on the border, viz.: 12,000 at Helpmakaar and 8000 at the lower drift.

No move will be made on our side until the 8th current.

All last night and the best part of to-day we have been victim to a new turn_in.Potgpruit weather. A very high wind prevailed, and many of our tent poles were in jeopardy ; ome actually collapsed, while the flapping of the canvas over oneâ\200\231s head and round about one brought geafaring recollections forcibly to mind.

Transport has been obtained, and we positively start for Thringâ\200\231s Post in the morning. Until yon hear of a further move all D.M.R. correspondence should be addressed to Thringâ\200\231s.

The Crossing of Mr. John Dunn and hig People.

A gentleman, who arrived in town from the Lower Tugela on Sunday, which place he left on Friday, supplies us with some rather interesting items. He says he saw there Mr. John Dunn, with his domestic-establishment and no less than 2500 men, women and children. The men all appeared to be aged, and there were very few fighting men amongst them. They had crossed on the Thursday and Friday, and were disarmed by Mr. Fynney in the most careful manner, he having searched their bundles, and taken assegais and other things from them. The arms were sufficient to flll a small room, and besides assegais, there were guns of every description, including breech-loaders, Enfields and Prussian rifles. The Naval Brigade were engaged in the construction - of the pontoon bridge across the Tugela, which our infor- mant says, was nearly finished. â\200\234One of the marines had died, and preparations were being made for his' interment, which was to take place on Friday affernoon. He adds that the people who crossed showed little signs of poverty, bringing with them, as they did, an abundant supply of green mealies and pumpkins, â\200\230Three of the Zulus were drowned whilst crossing the river with cattle, a number of which-were also drowned. The river was about; five

-feet deep.at the â\200\230eggnA RGLÉ Â£5 day. One of the oentinent cor%â\200\231 men from tEe %Ig%%oyny, had stated that a

Natal kafir who was drunk, had thrust his assegai at him, and cut the front of his coat. He took the assegais

and sheath from the kafir, who decamped. It is supposed
that both must have quarrelled.

The Durban Mounted Reserve.

We had not space enough in our yesterday's issue for
the few appropriate remarks which Captain Escombe
addressed to the men forming his troop before breaking
off on Saturday. The troop had been put through a few
elementary movements, and had marched up West
Street and down Smith Street, and after they had formed
up in the square, Captain Escombe thanked the mem-

bers of the reserve for their attendance, and in hayving turned out in such a creditable manner at their first muster. He expressed his regret, that owing to horse-sickness he had been unable to provide mounts for the five troopers who appeared on parade without horses. He hoped, however, that the liberality of those who were not able to give their personal services, would enable him to furnish horses to the burgesses who were only prevented from serving through want of them. During the-sickly season the drill will be of the quietest

ossible oharacter, so that the horses should not go to

eir stables after parade in a dangerous sweat. He had no intention to harass the corps with useless drille, but regular attendance would be necessary for a few days, so that the horses might get accustomed to the movements. On the whole each man had that day turned out most oreditably, The horses and their accoutrements were good, but he was sure he should be pardoned for saying, that in certain respects there was room for improvement. Saddle cloths were almost indispensable; dirty bits attracted the attention of the outsider; reins were necessary to each head-stall, and horses that were not manageable with the snaffle, must be ridden with bits. He sincerely trusted that theâ\200\235 excellent example set by those whom he was addressing would have the effect of bringing to the corps many of the burgesses who had no excuse for not joining either Town Guard or the Mounted Reserve. The troops then broke off,

The Lower Tugela Drift.

(From the Witnesyâ\200\231 Correspondent.)
â\200\230 December 30th.

Within the past few days the most extraordinary activity was observable in all military stations, In thiscommandall surplus articles, except those absolutely necessary in warfare, were being got rid of ; the arms and accoutrements of the men have undergone a most careful examination ; all parties who are known in a regiment as â\200\234casualsâ\200\235â\200\224those whose employment in the force excludes them from partaking of Â¢the strict duties of soldiering, such as bandsmen, &c.,â\200\224have had rifles served out to them, so I believe I am accurate in saying at the present time, with no further hindrance than the obstacle of bad roads, which is an item that has been earefully considered, all the men are ready to move fo;ward at a momentâ\200\231s notice. Lord Chelmsford, whose ubiquity at the present time is something astonishing, has been propo-sing visiting us, a8 it would seem, for a final examination, On Sunday he was atthe Lower Tugela drift on his tour, and is expected to visit â\200\234 The Buffeâ\200\235 on Monday, Nothing seems to escape his observation ; those searching eyes of his seem to penetrate into all things, and wherever he considers a flaw exists, he has it at once repaired it. AsIam alluding to the General, I may add, it is something astonishing how he has, in such a short time as he has been among us, won the entire confidence of the men placed under him, and what is a matter of some importance, from a military point of view, how implicitly his expressions upon all matters relating to the Zule Question are relied on, and what hold they ta.ï-\201e upon his men, That he is, and has been, working with something amounting to superhuman power is a most noticeable fact. One night we find him conferring with our civil authorities on questions the most momentous to them ; next, he turns up counselling with our volunteers as to their duties; then suddenly he appears miles away reviewing his troops, and, to our amusement and astonishment, is heard of next

day in places far removed from the haunts of men, till we begin to wonder at the activity he displays. Nor is he always dressed in the gay trappings of review order, prancing gaily past on a high mettled charger. Who would think that quiet and unassuming party you met on a bridge road to the Tugela, quietly sauntering along, and seemingly occupied with thoughts "light was air," is Lord Chelmsford, in whose hands literally the piece and prosperity of South Africa just now depends. It appears to be a maxim of his to see and hear everything for himself, and religiously does he adhere to it 3

The mounted volunteers keep up an excellent patrol in this quarter, so as may be expected, dispatches are frequent between this station and those of Thring's Post, Greytown, &c., where large bodies of troops are at present stationed. In the programme of the expected campaign I learn the duty of keeping up correspondence with Utrecht will be intrusted to the Stanger and Victoria Mounted Volunteers, who will be posted along that line at four miles' interval, Thus a rapidity of communication will be got at that could not otherwise be secured, To fulfil this duty the volunteers will leave Thring's Post on Tuesday next at least, such are the latest orders that have been issued to them. It is satisfactory to mention that all the men of these corps have volunteered their service to cross into Zululand, if required ; and it gives me double satisfaction to be able to mention the high encomiums I have heard the "regulars" pass on them. Some persons entertained very serious doubts as to regular soldiers and volunteers "pulling well," as it is termed in the field. Well, I can only hope the accounts we may receive from other branches of this service may be as pleasant and agreeable, and reflect credit on all, as the happy, agreeable, and

be a military store there.

friendly meeting, and, as I have no doubt will be, regretful parting between the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifle: and "The Buffs."

The necessary articles for the erection of a pontoon bridge over the Tugela have arrived here, and can be brought into requisition at any moment.

The "Tars" in Fort Pearson are keeping their powder dry while, at the same time, they keep a sharp look-out over the river.

We have had an alteration in the weather, It has turned most oppressively hot during the day, while during the nights our position may be compared to "residing next door to a bakery, whose oven formed part of the bedroom. This produces a dull languor, to which, if you add the presence of those thousand and one annoying insects, whose sole existence seems to be to drive a poor mortal mad, you see lodging at the Tugela at the present is not one of the happiest things in this life, When we get a shower of rain it is that rain which Hood would term "no wetting," and leaves us, so far as the heat of the weather is concerned, as miserable as ever. The country, however, looks well, and all cattle appear in good condition,

Local Military Movements.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

" Yesterday everything was exceedingly lively at the Durban camp, in consequence of the preparations which were going on for the departure of 525 men of the 99th regt., who landed here a few days since. Colonel Ele: and Major Coates were on the ground soon after daylight and by half-past nine the first detachment was ready to start. The others followed, with infantry detachments, at different times between twelve and four o'clock, and the whole were carried by train on to the Saccharin estate from whence they would proceed on to the Lowe Tugela, by the usual marches. The men are a smart built lot of fellows, and large numbers of persons assembled at the railway station to witness the departure of the different detachments, One company remains behind to do garrison duty in Durban, where Major Coates stays awaiting the arrival of the U.R.M.S. Asiatic, which is not now expected until Thursday. One of the companies will remain at Stanger, which, we understand, is to be made an advance base of operations, and there will be the 230th The regiment's history is peculiarly interesting, especially on account of its former visit to South Africa. It is as follows: The old 99th regiment was disbanded many years ago. The present 99th was raised in Lanarkshire, under Colonel

Patrick Johnston, and in 1825 it proceeded to the Mauritius, where it remained for some time, and returned to England. It next went to Australia and New Zealand - this was in 1839 or 1840, and it served in the New Zealand war, in connection with which it went through a number of engagements, The regiment returned home in 1856, and went out to India in 1858, at the end of the mutiny., In 1860, it proceeded to China, and went through the whole of the campaign, was present at the battle of Sinho Chianchiawan, the surrender of Peking, and the taking of the Summer Palace. From there they proceeded to Natal and Kaffraria, arriving in South Africa in March, 1861. One company was left behind in China, under Captain: (now Major) Coates, in occupation of the Ta Koo forte and they remained there until the allied flags of England and France were hauled down. The Natal wing, after remaining in South Africa for some time, moved to St Helena in April, 1867, and the wing in Kaffraria moved to Capetown, and in 1869 the whole regiment returned to England. They remained in the United Kingdom until the time of receiving orders to proceed to Natal for the present campaign, and the first detachment that came out left at three days notice. We hope to hear the strains of the band of the 99th when the head-quarter arrive in the Asiatic.

The 24th Regiment.

The draft of this regiment, which has also been - encamped on the flat, proceeds up country to-day. It takes a quantity of stores with it.

The Troops by the American.

The following is an official statement of the troops that arrived by the U.R.M.S. American: Captains Kennedy Storey, Moeir, Cotton, Lieutenants Turner, Johnson Quille, Dr. Gasstein, Quartermaster Bateman, 420 non-commissioned officers and men of the 99th regiment from St. Helena, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, three children and female servant, 74 men 88th regiment. ;

The Royal Engineers. :

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this
corps, who arrived a few days since, are still encamped

on the flat. We understand that No. 2 company will leave to-day (Wednesday), if they can possibly get away, for the Lower Tugela or Fort Pearson, where they will join the 5th company. The 5th company remains behind,

and will proceed to Pot Spruit as soon as possible.

The 13th Regiment.

The draft of the 13th regiment, which arrived at the same time as the Engineers, will leave to-day for Pine-town, en route to the head-quarters of their regiment. They are 81 strong.

Helpmakaar.

Our own correspondent's letter will appear to-morrow. On Jan. 1st the Natal Carbineers, Buffalo Border Guard, and Newcastle Mounted Rifles moved seven miles nearer Rorke's Drift, and encamped there. The regulars and Mounted Police remained at Helpmakaar. The 2-24th and Royal Artillery (6 guns) had arrived from Greytown. Reports as to large musters of Zulus on the other side had not been confirmed, but the Zulus were as close watching movements on our side as the Natal Native Police were watching theirs.

What our Natives say.

We are told by a very competent informant that our natives are vastly impressed by the completeness of the military preparations that have been made, especially by the construction of the telegraph to the border and the arrangements for bridging the Tugela by pontoons. They say that they have hitherto been asleep, but that they now see how great a power the English Government is. On the other hand, some of the well affected natives, in turn speak of Cetshwayo with obvious dread and belief in his invincibility, and refer to the probability of hostile movements on the part of Sekukuni, the Pondos, and even the Bagutos. This is merely the talk amongst them, but it shows how closely they watch and how earnestly they discuss the probability of the situation. We may add that it also shows how serious a menace and obstacle to civilised rule must be the savage power that has to be overthrown.

The Native Contingent.

We described some time ago the feeling which pervades Nkomo's tribe, in the Inanda location, in regard to the present crisis, having the best possible reason for speaking with authority on the subject. We are glad to find the views we have expressed confirmed by the following extract from yesterday's Colonist:— Amongst the conscription of native levies for the front, 500 men from the Maqatini, Inanda location, were ordered. When the call came, the chief Umqawe at once said that his young men would not go alone, as he would accompany them. He ordered every available man of the tribe to follow him. The call was responded to heartily, and the chief is now at the front with about 1000 men, and with the wish to be led against the enemy. Umqawe even went

messengers to call out the available men from the district, bought by and for his people, and situated on the borders of the Umkomas. In response, a contingent therefrom passed through the country to the front last week. We are credibly informed that the kafirs generally, and especially those between Durban and the Tugela, are in a painful state of trepidation consequent on the prospective war with Cetshwayo. No argument will allay their genuine fear; the burden of their retort is that the British have conquered all white nations, the Zulus have also conquered all black nations, and that it is doubtful who will now be the greater conquerors.

Wagons for Zululand.

Government is now offering £80 per month for wagons to proceed into the Zulu country. The Government takes all risk, and provides rations for the drivers; also undertakes the responsibility of cattle dying. Should the drivers run away, they promise to replace them.

The Isipingo Mounted Rifles at Mr. Lamport's.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Isipingo Mounted Rifles mustered, as by the Commander's order at 10 o'clock a.m., this New Year's Day. The day has been very wet. During the night of the 31st it began to rain, and when this morning broke, it had to all appearance settled down for a wet day; this was not in any way to interfere with the corps. We noticed early in the morning, movements of some event at quiet Claremont, a few horgemen in smart uniforms, very becoming and suitable, passing along the road, to the astonishment of the coolies and natives living in the district, As the time drew near so

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the numbers increased, and punctually at 10 o'clock the force was on the ground, under the command of their captain, D. Stainbank, we also noticed the Quartermaster, and Sergt.-Major Murray. The force numbered thirty-two in all. I believe some few have not been able to get to this drill.

For a young corps, the appearance of the men is first class, a strong healthy set they are, men who can rough it, second to none, and with drill I believe second to none in the field. In the field, yes, it only requires a few minutes' conversation with them to find out how they lament that orders to march have not yet arrived; their cry is, to the front, to the front: they fear they may be left behind. All would go forward with joy to join their brother companions in arms; they still live in hope that the order will soon arrive.

Captain Stainbank very soon got his men in order. After going through a few movements they began their class firing. I have not yet seen the scores, but believe very fair shooting was made; there are some of the members who appear to be excellent shots. Should I succeed in getting a view of the scores, will send you a return of them. The shooting was from 100 to 200 yards I think. About this time the rain ceased, and I thought, after all, a fine day was in store. Ladies began to appear in bright attire, giving an additional charm to the scene. The markers appeared to be well up to their work, also the trumpeter, who at intervals sent forth thrilling

notes of martial music.

At 1.30p.m., the trumpets sounded â\200\234 cease firing â\200\235 ; then the â\200\234gaddle-up,â\200\235 After falling in, they formed half-sections, forward across the â\200\234Claimantâ\200\235 flat or â\200\234Merebank,â\200\235 where, at the kind invitation of Mr, and Mrs. Lampport, an excellent repast was waiting for them, While on their way, the rain came down, not heavy, but more like a Scotch mist, jnst sufficient to damp the ardour of any individual, unless he had something good in view, which the I. M, R. had, as after events proved.

Arrived at â\200\234 Merebank,â\200\231 they found their kind host and hostess waiting for them. The men filed off to the stables, & nice sheltered grove protecting the horses from both wind and rain. There was an abundance of fodder provided for the horses, which they seemed to enjoy much. Returning to the house, they found water, soap, &c., waiting; good use was made of this, I can assure you, for after shooting the hands require a little attention. The host now conducted us to the dining room. Ah! you hungry troopers, how now? Why those beaming eyes and watering lips? Well, yes, I must admit mine, too, watered somewhat,

I think I must stop here. Mine is not the pen to describe further, I eannot do sufficient justice ; yetI will try and tell you something about it in my poor way.

The room was most artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers ; the tables, â\200\2340 ye Gods,â\200\235 are those, the days of old, returned again, when doughty knights gathered around their goodly boards, groaning with the good things of this life. See there that noble round of beef; is not that fit for the olden times ? TLook at those foaming jugs of ale, the glittering glass, the beautiful vases of flowers. Is this the work of a fairy ? Sure am I that some fair hands have been at work, and feel gratified that the LM.R. should receive such attention, But this will never do; while I am admiring all these things, the troopers are taking the keenness off their appetites. They all feel capable of doing full justice to this good fare. I, too, now am busy, and can only hear the rattle of knives and plates, and see only beaming faces and flowing bowls, How delicivus this cool draught; how jolly to hear that low laugh, which shows contentment,

The ladies, too, are here, I perceiveâ\200\224Mrs, and Miss Lame port, and others, whom I do not know. They all are, I think, enjoying themselves, seeing us so happy. This is trully a festive scene ; this a festive board. All thank you, host and hostess, from their hearts; they thank you for your kind hospitality.

After a time the noise of plates grew less; the time draws on ; they have again to return to the drill ground for target practice, and soon must go. .

Mr. E. P. Lampport, after expressing his pleasure at seeing the Isipingo Mounted Rifles, gave the toast of Â« Her Majesty the Queen, and Royal family.â\200\235 This was drank with musical honours, Miss Lampport being at the piano.

Mr. Lampport gave â\200\234 The Army, Navy, and Volunteers at the front.â\200\235 Here the host favoured the company with an original gong on volunteers, Miss Lampport again presiding at the piano ; this was received with tremendous cheers, and a long and deep draught was drunk to the volunteersat the front.

Capt. Stainbank returned thanks for the absent volunteers, and hoped the Isipingo corps would soon be to the front to

participate in the removal of the dark cloud which has so long been hanging over us.

Lieut. Quested gave the toast of this was drank with deep respect.

Mr, Lamport replied in suitable terms.

Quartermaster Bower thanked the host and hostess for their kindness, wishing them and their family the compliments of the season; and should the LM.R. be culled to the front, regretted that such host and hostess would not be found there ; but they would one and all retain this in their memory the kindness this day shown to them by Mr. and Mrs. Lamport.

The time had now expired and all adjourned to the garden, where a few bags of goodness knows what were lying about, to the intense enjoyment of the corps and visitors; this was going on when the bugle sounded to horse, and the men fell in, all being now ready to return to the shooting.

Our Host and Hostess

Before leaving, the Captain asked for three cheers for Mr, and Mrs, Lamport ; these were given freely, heartily, and lustily ; another three were given for Miss Lamport. The order was now "forward," and as the corps were leaving, the host and his visitors gave them three cheers. ;

Rain, rain, rain; this time not a little, but a right good downpour. After getting to the ground and going through a few manœuvres, the captain took compagshion on the troopers and dismissed, them. So ended New Year's day with the

LM.R.

We wish the companions of the corps at the front a Happy New Year. and as joyfully a day there as the I.M.R. had with Mr, and Mrs, Lamport, God bless them,

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Interesting Photographs.

At the studio of Mr. Lloyd, Smith Street, East End, we were shown on Saturday some very excellent views taken by that gentleman, of various localities on the Tugela border, which were exceedingly interesting. Mr. Lloyd recently visited the Tugela, which he crossed, specially to take these photographs; and notwithstanding the fact that rain was descending during nearly the whole of the time he was away, he has very faithfully photographed some of the most important sights in connection with the campaign up to the present time, and some of the prettiest scenery which is to be found on the banks of the Tugela. The first of the set represents a

group of the men of H.M.S. Active with their two Gatling guns at the Lower Tugela. The Waest Coast coloured seamen appear in the photograph, and the whole scene is a very picturesque one. We understand that the two Gatling guns were brought down purposely for the visit of Mr. Lloyd. The next is a group of Capt. Campbell and the officers of the Royal Marines, at Fort Pearson, where they are encamped. Mr. Lloyd crossed the river, and took a full view of Fort Pearson, from the opposite side, which is shown very clearly. Another view was taken from the Zulu side of the Tuoghy drift, which he also photographed on the Natal side; and as so much attention is likely to be paid to this drift, in the event of hostilities, the pictures are rendered all the more interesting. The encampment of the 3rd Buffs, at Thring's Post, comes next in order, and although this view was taken during a fall of rain, the canvas village and the surroundings, including the road

to the Lower Tugela, come out very well. Then there is the volunteer camp, situated about a quarter of a mile from the Buffs, which has been photo-

graphed as carefully as circumstances would admit. The prettiest picture of the lot is no doubt that of the Isilavana or Isheared. Hill, in which the foliage is shown most effectively. This is situated about three miles from Thring's Post, and is known to many lovers of scenery. Mr. Thring's house, and various other places, including Mr. Jackson's residence, are shown in the pictures. There are altogether twelve views, and the charge which Mr. Lloyd makes for them is exceedingly moderate. The set would make a very suitable new year's present.

Cavalry Wanted.

A Yondon correspondent intimates that the General asked for some cavalry to be sent him, but they have not been forthcoming. Hence His Excellency's remarks at Potsspruit. The same writer says: "The European settlers in the Transvaal and Natal are so few in number that they could not furnish an adequate defensive militia, even if it were not ruinous for colonial farmers living far apart in a country without railways, to leave their daily business for drill, or for active service. The Cape Colony has hitherto avoided taking any share of responsibility for the defence of Natal, and the disinclination to accept such a responsibility is undoubtedly at the bottom of the resistance which Lord Carnarvon's federal proposals met; with at Capetown. Nevertheless it is clear that the protection of the colony, or rather of the whole of South Africa, cannot be left for leisurely reference to England, whence, in case of emergency, it might not be possible to send out a sufficient force to the South African coast until irreparable mischief had been done. It is a question whether, instead of raising kafir regiments of doubtful fidelity, it would not be more effective to bring negro troops from the West Coast of Africa, or Sepoys from Bombay."

o et

The Durban Mounted Reserve.

We congratulate Captain Escombe upon his success in raising so servicable a body of veterans as followed his lead on Saturday. The dress adopted is simple, but serviceable and effective, and the fact that the Corps consists mostly of old volunteers is the best guarantee of its efficiency.

This demonstration of British power is serving another very useful purpose; it will allay the discontent in the Transvaal, and cause the turbulent, restless spirits of that country, who chafe at annexation, to accept the easy yoke of British authority, and wear it as a light burden. The Transvaal farmers in the Utrecht district, as well as the farmers in this district, look with unfeigned amazement at, what is to them, the untold and unheard of expenditure undertaken by the British Government to put the present forces into the field and maintain them there. One unsophisticated individual, who enjoys a blissful state of ignorance, said to me "Maar, zal de Engelsche Gouvernement niet bankroot spiel van jaar met al de onkosten wat zy nu maask? Which, being interpreted, means 'Will the English Government not become bankrupt this year in consequence of all this expenditure it has incurred?' What can a person do in answer to such a question but smile?"

Very heavy rains continue to fall, which makes life in camp less agreeable than it would otherwise prove.

(January 8)
[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,]

Pietermaritzburg Tuesday, January 7.
Our special war correspondent writes as follows:

Â¢ From Helpmakaar no fresh news of interest worth & telegram. No further movements. -All anxiously waiting for orders. The troops are gradually moving to tk. Tugela, and all getting into position.

Departure of the Troops.

A number of men, including 81 privates of the 13th regiment, and several men of the 24th left by the 8.15 a.m. train yesterday, for Pinetown en route to Maritzburg, During the day a party of Royal Engineers left for Fort Pearson. The troops staying at the Durban encampment had a thorough drenching again last night.

The Men of War.

H.M.S. Active has just returned from the East coast. It is not known when H.M.S. Tenedos is likely to be back.

For the Lower Tugela.

Large numbers of persons have already left town for the Lower Tugela, where they will remain until Saturday to witness the crossing of the troops. Several parties are being made up, and a large one, to be driven by Mr. Meikle, leaves Durban to-day. .

The Camp at Helpmakaar.

(From our Biggarsberg Correspondent.)

January 1, 1879.

On Monday, the 30th ultimo, there was considerable bustle and preparation made for a move in the volunteer camp at Helpmakaar. Tents were struck early in the morning, and the corps, viz., Natal Carbineers, Buffalo Border Guard, and Newcastle Mounted Rifles, marched some seven miles nearer to Rorkeâ\200\231s drift. The police and rogulars remained at Helpmakaar till further orders. The General is expected to-morrow or the next day, when a general inspection of the column will be held. Some time next week, the whole column will adyvanace to Rorkeâ\200\231s drift, or cross the river at once and enter Zululand. Nearly 150 wagons are wanted to feed the commissariat supply for this column, and the wagons are fast arriving to supply the want. The 2-24th and battery of artillery (6 guns) have arrived, and it is hoped, as rumour has it, that the Durban Mounted Rifles will be added to the strength of the column, for this corps would happily fraternise with the carbineers, as the border guard does with the Newcastle corps. In both cases the bineers and Durban Mounted Rifles have alway- .ied together half-yearly, and so have the Newcast . Â«lounted Rifles and the Buffalo Border Guard.

In common with others, we too, have heard thet Cetywayo has offered to accept the ultimatum; bu\$ asks for more time. It cannot be questioned that a crisis such as the present has not occurred before in our colonial ~history, and nothing can save the colony but the most detÃ©rmined, unfaltering, vigorous action to enforce immediate com-

pliance with all the terms required of the Zulu King and his people. Hesitation, temporising, or failure of any kind, must not be thought of now. The immediate future is too pregnant with a thousand elements of danger, smouldering too quietly, which nothing but the firm tread of a powerful force can extinguish. If we had not unbounded confidence in the wisdom, experience, and ability of His Excellency the High'Commissioner and Lord-Chelmsford. and, as far as the Zulus'are concerned,

the irresistible power of our forces in the field when brought into action, we could not sit and enjoy our festivities as we do, and as the circumstances permit.

Mr. Beaumont, the magistrate of Newcastle, has left that place, and will shortly take up quarters at Fort Pine, in command of the district, and co-operate with the garrison to be stationed there. A strong force of kafirs, near at hand, are held in readiness to be called out, and will be stationed along the line of the Buffalo in the event of hostilities commencing. A rumour gained currency two or three days ago, that a Zulu impi, 8000 strong, had taken up a position somewhere near Rorke's drift; but, as far as can be ascertained, it does not appear to be correct. As carefully as our native police are watching the border, so, on the other side, the Zulus are as carefully watching all our movements, and, in a very short time, it will be decided whether any resistance will be offered to the entrance of the forces into Zululand. The Zulus remain unusually quiet. No one can tell what proceedings are going on among them what they are contemplating, or what their intentions are. No doubt, at military head-quarters, they are kept well advised upon the matter.

The Ooribineers did not get their Christmas dinner on Christmas Day, which was so kindly sent to them by their friends in Maritzburg, but it has arrived since, and

- been enjoyed quite as much as if it had arrived at the appointed

time. The wagons broke down beyond the Tugela, some 26 miles from Helpmakaar. There was a little disappointment in the camp at the prohibition of some sports which were contemplated and arranged for Christmas day. Still, everyone must admit that officers in command have to exercise great caution and forethought, At sports, as is not unusual, disputes arise, and partisanship will be demonstrative; the consequences might be a quarrel, which, under the present circumstances for which the forces are collected, would prove a most unhappy and untoward event. If the prohibition of sports is attributed, therefore, to severe military discipline, there is a very good reason and excuse for it.

The Rev. Geo. Smith, of Hstcourt, has been appointed military chaplain, and has arrived at the church here to undertake his duties. Last Sunday week, church parade of all the forces together was held for divine service, and not as before, at each encampment separately the captain officiating. It is an impressive scene to witness 1000-warlike men, in various uniforms, form square, and join a robed priest, standing in the centre, with a band of musicians vocal and instrumental in the worship of Almighty God. This is one of the greatest civilising influences which the forces could possibly carry with them. The choral service, performed by the band on this occasion, was simply admirable and inspiring. The

circumstances added very materially to the effect.

Vidette duty and signalling were very successfully taught and learnt by all the volunteers before their removal. It is said, that by the signals they have learnt to make, communication can be made to the advancing column over a distance of 24 miles in three minutes. The signals are simple. If an advance guard halts, and wheels right or left, or puts his horse into motion and

describes a large figure eight, or puts his helmet on his carbine and elevates it above his head, or gallops back in the direction of the advancing column, each and all of these manœuvres have their meaning, and there are others besides. The police and military have been taught signalling with hand-flags, doubtless for a different purpose than the signals taught the volunteers are intended for. A visitor to the camp might see nearly every morning two men, police or soldiers, outside the line of tents, with several flags on the ground beside them. Now they pick up a certain flag and wave it about in a particular direction. In the distance, some 200 yards or more say, you see two other men, who wave a particular flag in reply. Then, may be, another flag is, picked up, and waved differently; the reply comes

- from the distance in a similar way. At this mode of signalling these men have practised for an hour or more daily, till they have become quite expert. At night, I believe, signalling will be done by means of lanterns. Some farmers came and asked, "What are they doing, waving those flags in such a manner?" They were told they were talking to each other, and by this means, they could learn what was going on in an enemy's country, a long way off in advance of the column; this was replied

: to the farmer, with a very sceptical shake of the head.

Thring's Post.

Correspondents of the Witness, writing on January 2, say: "At last that little word for which we have all been anxiously waiting and all know how potent its

meaning is, the little word "Advance" has been given to the troops in this station, and in all probability before this reaches the eyes of our readers, * The Buffs, the Royal Artillery, and Stanger's Mounted Rifles will be encamped on the banks of the Tugela, overlooking Zululand. Those troops are at present under orders to push on to the Tugela at 11.30 this day; but how far the weather, which still continues at its worst, will interfere with the arrangements; I cannot, at the early hour I am writing, say; but, should the roads be in any way passable, I believe the column will move on, as it is expected to reach its destination on the second day. The Royal Artillery will accompany the Buffs, and the volunteers will follow and reach the lower drift about the 3rd. It is the intention, I think, to concentrate further troops at the same place, among the rest the 2nd Regiment Native Contingent, at present at Monota, which will be pushed on to reach the drift on the 5th. The most ample instructions are being given to the soldiers as to the tactics and manœuvres of the Zulus, and I have no doubt they will prove of the utmost importance, and may perhaps some fine morning surprise the Zulu King as to

how such full information of the most reliable character has been got at by the English Government; and I really believe that Cetewayo could at this moment arrive at more full and explicit information regarding his army and his country from the hands of some British officers than from his most trusted induna; and it would indeed be well could he see himself as others see him. The severe weather has completely broken up some of the

roads leading to the Tugela, rendering them almost impassable for any heavy wagons, but the soldiers are most

usually engaged in combatting the havoc the rain makes ;
80 when the word "advance" is given I should say all will go along smoothly."

Obituary.

On Sunday morning, Lieutenant S. C. Alexander, Natal Native Contingent, died of dysenteric diarrhoea. The deceased gentleman who has only been in the colony some six months, was a native of London, and was in his twenty-seventh year. His remains were interred yesterday morning in the new Jewish burial ground on the Town Hill. This is the first interment at this place.

(January 9)

The Weather.

It is to be feared that the rains will retard operations. Ox wagons are apt to stand still when rain is pouring down, and roads are deep in mud; and troops cannot move without their supplies.

Cetywayo's Whereabouts.

"We cannot obtain exact intelligence as to where the King happens to be now. It has been surmised that a superstitious preference for a spot where Zulu armies have been previously successful would bring His Majesty down to the immediate neighbourhood of the lower drift, in which case the statement that he is at Ondine, his old kraal, near the coast, may be correct.

The Prospect.

Opinions still differ as to the course likely to be followed by the Zulus. Some believe that they will try conclusions in open combat in the woodless country between the Tugela and Matikulu. Others think that they will fall back, should the troops advance, and confine themselves to night surprises, or the harassing of outposts. That large numbers of Zulus are under arms at no great distance from the drift, is evident from the observations made on board the Active.

The Troops at Fort Pearson.

We understand that there are nearly 2000 regular troops at Fort Pearson, irrespective of the volunteers and those that have just arrived and are on their way; and, of course, not reckoning in the native contingent.

H.M.S. "Active," and H.M.S. "Tenedos" at St. Lucia.

H.M.S. Active, as stated in our yesterday's issue, returned at seven a.m. from St. Lucia, having been absent from here a few days only. She left on Saturday after-

noon, and was preceded on the afternoon of Friday, by H.M.S. Tenedos. The former overtook her companion ship on Sunday evening, and both anchored off St. Lucia during the night. Very little was of course known by the officers of the men-of-war as to the coast

about St. Lucia, and Capt. Baynton, who was in the Active, and who had been to St. Lucia a short time previously in the S.8. Adonis, for the purpose of taking soundings, afforded the Commodore some very valuable assistance. The greater part of the time was spent in fixing certain points to be of service in connection with the landing of a reserve of troops from the steamers. Between fifty and sixty natives were observed on the shore of St. Lucia Bay carefully watching the movements of those connected with the the two men-of-war. Both the Active and Tenedos weighed anchor at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, but soon lost sight of each other in the mist.

H.M.8. Tenedos arrived yesterday afternoon at half-past three, and Captain Adeane landed about five o'clock. We understand that some important alterations were made in the charts for St. Lucia and the neighbourhood. - Both ships leave again at the end of the week, for the

East Coast,

At Helpmakaar.

(From our own Special War Correspondent.)

The Camp, Sunday Evening, Jan. 5, 1879.

The scene presented a very different appearance on my arrival here this morning to what it did when I last visited it. The camp is very much larger in extent, and also slightly changed in aspect. Having managed to get away for a few days in town for Christmas I returned on New Year's Day, and reached Greytown just in time to accompany Col. Degacher and the 2-24th, on their way up here. The General and his staff had left shortly before us, and the N Battery 6th brigade R.A., under Major Harness, followed after. We all encamped at Burrup this evening, where His Excellency entertained his staff and several officers at dinner. Next morning, at daybreak, the head-quarter staff left; but the 24th were delayed until the afternoon, on account of the oxen, who required a good feed before proceeding through the thorns. I forgot to mention that a mounted orderly arrived just after midnight with important despatches from Helpmakaar, and the General was roused in consequence. It is believed that the intelligence was connected with the presence of several thousand kafirs at Rorke's Drift. When we marched on again the Artillery remained behind for another day, waiting for some wagons which had been delayed. Mool River was reached that afternoon, and after much hard work the wagons were all got through the drift, the men being punted over. As it was a fine night, and Major Plack wanted to get on quickly, we bivouaced in the open and were very comfortable. At daybreak next morning we proceeded, and reached the Tugela in five hours. We again bivouaced, but on this occasion we were not so lucky, as a heavy thunderstorm came on in the evening and wetted us all through thoroughly. The men were walking about all night trying to keep warm, and then at daybreak we resumed our trek. Our next halt was at a spruit about nine miles on, where breakfast was served out. At this place I left the 2-24th, as I wished to push on, so as to reach Rorke's Drift in time to cross over with the 3rd regiment N.N.C., and I was accompanied for the rest of the journey by Mr. Cooke, of Estcourt, who was proceeding with the final batch of kafirs for Commandant Lonsdale's regiment. It is really astonishing how these kafirs can march. Very few

horses can walk with them; and it is capital fun marching with a lot, as they are not only amusing in their manners and speech, but are also constantly enlivening the march by war songs, extempore and otherwise. We got to the place where the 3rd regiment Natal Native Contingent had been encamped for some weeks, Sand Spruit in a very short time, and made a halt for feeding purposes. While here, I noticed a lot of over three hundred kafirs being marched off towards the border, and on inquiry found that these men were part of the reserve being called out to act as a border guard, and were going on to the Buffalo, to be distributed along its banks as gentries. I found that this system is extended from Helpmakaar right down to the Tugela, so that those who are in fear of a Zulu invasion need not be afraid of not receiving timely notice. These reserves are placed in parties of 300, under an officer who speaks the language and comes from the same district. The scheme is one

that recommends itself, and adds another to the man; roofs (if needed) of the careful and skilful manner in which the expedition is being carried out by H. B. the General, and those under him. We were constantly on the alert on a part of our journey, between Sand Spruit and the Camp, as a dense fog prevailed all the day, and our kafirs were rather apprehensive of meeting any large body of Zulus who might perhaps be prowling about. When we arrived here we were given quarters and

rations, and then had to do the best we could for ourselves. The cold during the night was intense, and all we suffered from was the want of sufficiency of blankets. Great changes have been made here; all the volunteers have left and are now between this and Rorke's Drift; but the place in camp is occupied by 200 of the mounted infantry, who have been brought up from Sand Spruit; the rest will arrive from Sand Spruit (where we left them) this morning, and will be shortly followed by the Artillery, for whom we are specially waiting as no attempt to cross the river will be made if opposed, except under the protection of the battery. These Zulus not yet know what a shell is like or what effect it will have upon them. May they soon learn, and the larger the quantity that are present the better the effect will be. The head-quarter staff camp is pitched to the right of all the others, almost in the centre as you walk from one end to the other. The Union Jack flies in front of the tent of the General, and his mule wagons are placed in position behind; otherwise there is nothing to show the difference between it and the other camps. His Excellency is much liked, and sets a good example to the men under him. He rises at daylight, and when on the march assists in striking and pitching his own tent. His manner is exceedingly affable to all, and he seems to have the happy knack of thoroughly understanding at once what is meant to be conveyed to him, although it may be worded up either in eloquence or long-windedness. His love of punctuality is well known throughout the camp, and of course leads to the same system in others. The exact movement of the forces here is not yet known, but I think the whole will be marched down about Wednesday, 80 as to cross on the 10th, which is the final day of the thirty days' grace allowed to Cetewayo for compliance of our demands. I proceed at once to the Drift and shall then be better able to give you reliable news.

Fort Pearson.

The correspondent of the Advertiser, writes from the Lower Tugela, up to the 5th January, as follows :â\200\224*â\200\230 2nd January, A private of the marines died, and was buried next day with military honours. 3rd January, Captain Beddoes arrived, with his native pioneers, and encamped close to the fort. 4th January. At 6.30 a.m. this morning H.M.S. Tenedos made her appearance off the mouth of the river, apprising us of her arrival by the firing of two heavy guns. She went away on a cruise soon after, The Tugela Punt was successfully launched to-day. Preparations are being made for the reception of the blue jackets, from the Zenedos now en route from: Durban. I fear the wet weather will have delayed them â\204¢ on the march hitherwards. Great excitement prevailed at the fort to-day, as the 3rd Buffs were seen approaching the camp from the direction of Thringâ\200\231s Post. They - entered the fort in the afternoon, seven or eight hundred of them headed by the band, which of course played them in in A 1 style. I can assure you it was a fine sight, and the general excitement ran high, as we realised the necessity of some such timely reinforcements at this exposed point of the defences. We are also expecting the Durban, Stanger, and Victoria Mounted Rifles down here shortly, to be ready, on the 11th inst., to cross the Tugela en masse. What with â\204¢ buffs,â\200\235 â\200\234blue jackets,â\200\235 and volunteers, we shall on that day present an imposing and formidable appearance, I reckon.

5th Jan.â\200\224John Dunn and his followers, with their cattle, have gone onwards into Natal. The herd of cattle was immenseâ\200\2242500 head, the herd-boys say â\200\224arâ\200\231 they are reported to be all John Dunnâ\200\231s.

(January 10).

The Situation.

Events get more and more warlike. It will be seen from our Luneberg correspondentâ\200\231s letter below, that Usirayo, has already committed something very like an act of hostility upon the Pongolo border; and from the letter of our Biggarsberg correspondent, which will appear tomorrow, it appears that there was every expectation of an early encounter with the Zulus near Rorkeâ\200\231s drift, They are known to be in considerable force there.

Fort â\200\231Rgrson.

The following telegram we received from the Lowes drift, through the courtesy of a gentleman there, yesterday evening:â\200\224Thursday afternoon.â\200\224Troops are to commence crossing on the 11th inst.

Forty-eight hoursâ\200\231 heavy rains here. The Tugela is full from bank to bank, and overflowing in some places.

Barrowâ\200\231s Horse have arrived. The Stanger, Victoria, Durban and Alexandra Mounted Rifles, as also the Natal: Hussars are hourly expected. :

Major Dartnell and the Volunteers.

It is quite true that Captain Russell (we believe 2
Â¢ special serviceâ\200\235 officer) was placed over Major Dart-
nellâ\200\231s head in command of the mounted police, and vol-
unteers, and it is equally true that the carbineers
unanimously declared a response to a question from Capt.
T. Shepstone, that they would go into Zululand under
Major Dartnellâ\200\231s command only.

e cannot but think that the General will re-consider
a change o likely to damp the ardour of our volunteers
and mounted police, and so opposed to the understand-
ing with which our men agreed to go to the front.

On account of their wagons breaking down, the com-
pany of Engineers slept in Verulam, on Wednesday night,
and they were glad to shelter in the Volunteer Hall,
being thoroughly worn out in the wretched weather.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

Balcombâ\200\231s, January 6th, 1879.

We arrived here on Saturday evening; but were
unable to continue the journey, owing to the rain, which
continued all day. We shall make a start about eleven
o'clock ; but donâ\200\231t expect to get far, as the roads are in a
very bad state. Hope to reach camp to-morrow. Patrol
just leaving.

Mr. John Dunn.

This gentleman, we understand, is still in the neigh-
bourhood of Stanger, and has not, as reported iñ\201fsterda.y,
arrived in Durban. Many of his cattle which have
just been driven into Natal from Zululand, will be sold

y auction on Saturday.

The Camp at Helpmakaar.

The following is an extract of a letter from a member
of the Natal Mounted Police at Helpmakaar to his rela-
tives in Durban, under date January 6th :â\200\224 We expect
to cross the Buffalo on the 11th inst., and that we shall
be opposed to the pick of the Zulu army ; but I fancy_if
they go oppose us they will find out their mistake. The
General told us on parade this morning to fire steadily
and keep cool, which I hope we shall do. Our pontoon
bridge has gone towards the river. We are expecting
the Artillery to-day and some more troops. At present
we are the weakest-column of the three.â\200\235

Another Reñ\201tâ\200\224()ontradicted.

Mr. J. D. Holliday, of Maritzburg, has received the
following : â\200\224 Â¢ With reference to a paragraph in the
Witness of December 81st, I have to state that it is un-
true that any man has been â\200\230confined to barracks,â\200\231 nor
has any man merited such a punishment. In discipline,
and everything else, the men have, so far, been a credit
to the city. All well, and in good spirits.â\200\224THEO.
SHEPSTONE, jun., Oapt. Commanding Natal Carbineers.â\200\235

At Luneburg.

(From our own Correspondent)
January 3rd, 1879,

The German settlers connected with the Hanoverian mission of Luneburg, are now preparing to move into langer. Nothing is known here, whether any or what answer has been vouchsafed by King Cetewayo to our ultimatum, and whether it is to be war or peace. Rumours of various kinds have been afloat for the last few days, some to the effect that Cetewayo had asked for and obtained a prolongation of ten days beyond the original 20 days, within which he was required to comply with the High Commissioner's demands; others again of an alarming nature, as to the attitude of the Zulus who occupy land on the Pombe river in this district, under a petty-chief, called Manyonyaba; but the first act of open hostility has only happened this morning. It would appear that Cetewayo had assigned the military command over all Zulus living on the north or British side of the Pongolo to Usirajo, who commands at the Blood River. Usirajo, sent an armed patrol to warn all Zulus of the Luneburg district to move with all their goods and cattle into Zululand. One man refused to obey this summons, declaring himself to hold with the Government, whereupon his patrol took away all his cattle and drove them into Manyonyaba's kraal. This happened within four miles of Commandant Schermbrucker's camp. When the report reached the camp, the robbed man having brought the news himself, the Commandant despatched a native messenger at once to Utrecht, and another to Manyonyaba. Active steps must be taken to show all natives that the Queen's ultimatum was not more wind; and the Commandant of Luneburg, I am

sure, would be delighted should he receive the order * to act upon his own discretion in teaching Manyonyaba a practical lesson on the laws of nations.

Do you wish to witness for once in your life a real thunderstorm? If so, pay our camp a visit, say for about a week. It will be sure to be gratified to your heart's content; for all that the climate is charming. We have a clean bill of health, and our worthy doctor studies now ancient numbers of the Lancet, placed upon the stretchers instead of patients. We are getting on famously with the farmers. They had a meeting some days ago, when the Commandant suggested, and they adopted, a code of rules for the sanitary improvement of the laager, and established, in fact, a kind of laager police. The main portion of the Kaffrarian Riflemen are told off to hold and defend against all Her Majesty's enemies Fort Clery, situated at the foot of the Nquaga Mountain, on a separate little kopje, which was laid out very judiciously by the troops under Major Olerly's command. The remainder of the Kaffrarian warriors are attached to the burgher force in the laager, which occupies also a very strongly fortified position about 400 yards from and below Fort Clery. Next to the laager there is a fortified graveyard, but with the limited number of defenders the graveyard cannot be occupied, and proves rather a nuisance. Should hostilities really break out, it would seem advisable to level the ditch and wall around the graveyard to the ground. The spirit of the people is truly African-

frarian,â\200\235 promising well for an enemy who should have the happy thought of coming within Henry-Martini range. But there are those who imagine that the Zulus will keep pretty clear of the fort and laager. What is very badly wanted is a mounted force of about 100 men, in addition to the infantry. Such raids as the one made this morning upon peaceable subjects in the Pongolo Valley would then be almost impossible, and if effected, could be punished quickly and effectually. A mounted troop would, for instance, have overtaken the cattle taken from the friendly Zulu this morning at Manyanyobaâ\200\231s kraal, and rescued them in the eyesight of Usirajoâ\200\231s â\200\230 impi.â\200\235 Resistance on the part of the kafirs would be unavailable, and would find its instantaneous punishment by the knocking over of a few dozen of hostile Zulus in about as much time as it takes me to write it down. This is the only practical and effective mode of teaching the savages the first rudiments of civilisation ; and it would be by far the most merciful procedure to themselves. More another time,

The North-west Frontier.

(From our own Correspondent.)
 Utrecht, 31st December, 1878.

There is no harmâ\200\224in fact it would smack of churlishness not to wish the rest of the world â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234a happy new year,â\200\235 because we cannot enjoy it ourselves; and this is the second year, thanks to our savage neighbours, that we have been obliged to grin and bear it; but let us hope that we are on the eve of a brighter time for the whole of South Africa, white and black. Utrecht has been in a perfect bustle and fuss with the ingress and egress of troops, and military requirements. Thirty troopers of the Frontier Light Horse, most serviceable looking young men, who have already received their baptism of fire in the Cape war, having served in Bakerâ\200\231s Horse, have arrived. The arrival of native contingents amounted to 500, and to-day about 200, and the yells and howls of the noble savage are deafening; ten per cent. are being armed with guns; 500 more are expected from Upper Wakkerstroom. The 99th regiment march at five a.m. to-morrow; a part of the Artillery also start with them. The Frontier Light Horse will pass through, also en route to Blood River, on Thursday. The 18th regiment, after a short rest here, will again commence their weary pilgrimage towards the front; some 100 men will remain to man the laager. They are mostly men who have had attacks of fever in the Cape Colony, and classed as non-efficient for campaign service.

The Zulu King has been trying to come over the High Commissioner with his habitual shuffling dodges, but it did not take, although supported by powerful Colensoite influence. He wanted 15 daysâ\200\231 extension of time to consider the award, and give an answer.

The Zulus in the Pongolo Valley are removing their corn to caves and tops of the mountains. "Large bodies of Zulus are taking to the bushes and kloofs, or ravines; about 700 have been seen going into Elandâ\200\231s Ieck Bush, it is supposed to be refugees hiding, until they see whe. the fortune of war favours, before they decide on which guide to act. E

No Boers, as yet, are putting in an appearance to wel-

unteer, They are wrathfully indignant at the award,

and say that they will never live in a heathen country,
under & savage ruler.

On the 10th of next month, Messrs. Kruger and
Joubert will render an account of their mission, and
if it is unsatisfactory, they will abandon the Transvaal,
and trek into the interior. They say that shameful par-
tiality has been shown to the Zulus, and therefore the

lish have been ashamed to publish the entire pro-
[ings of the commission of enquiry which sat at
Rorke's Drift. There is a rumour that Ohamba is a state

At Cetshwayo's kraal. His brother Ukongo is
with a party of mounted kafirs, and is to serve
under Colonel Wood's personal observation. He is still
the same pertinacious & codger that he was when a boy.
My next letter will probably be from the front.

basis of operations will be from Helpmakoos.
The General is expected there to-morrow.

The Zulu Arrangements.

The Witness correspondent at Helpmakoos writes thus,
regarding the disposition of the Zulu forces :â Oppos-
ing No. 1 column (at Fort Pearson) are, I believe, the

bamakosi and Umecity regiments, consisting of young
bot-headed men, and mustering about 12,000 men;
opposite Colonel Durnford, at Fort Buckingham, and
occupying the Nkandhla bush, while their communica-
tions with the lower force are easy and rapid, are the
Udududu, Mkanke and Umbonambi regiments, number-
ing some 5000 men ; while occupying the broken country
opposite Rorke's Drift are, there is no reason to believe,
& strong force under the command of Usirajo. The Udh-
loko and Ndhlonhlo regiments, are, I believe, in Northern
Zululand, but whether they will act against Col. Wood's
column, or against this one, it is doubtful. Nothing can
be better or more in accordance with our wishes than that
the Zulus should oppose each of our columns, as it seems
they intend to do. They also talk of making a counter-
attack on Natal the moment we cross the boundary river.

Stanger.
(From our correspondent.)

January 6, 1879.
Very little doing here now except getting all possible
wagons for transport to Tugela, 30 as to have all ready by the
the

the day on which it is said the troops cross the river to
ulu side. It is estimated that the wagons will cover more
than five miles ; if this is the case nearly the whole army will
act as guards. The commissariat are now offering as high as
£3 per day for wagons, and cannot get them,
kinds of reports are about, the most reliable being that
a force of 2000 natives, commanded by white men, at 25s. a day
and rations, are to be stationed all along the border to watch
each drift, and so repel an invasion of the Zulu army, which is
meant as soon as the troops cross the river ; which, if they
succeed in doing, they could march to Durban in sixteen hours,
and would then give the Town Guard a chance to distinguish

themselves. It is also said that we are to have some of the Durban Rifles here, as border guard also. Although we have & very good fort, I am afraid very few have guns and ammunition to defend themselves with. The Government ought to look to this, Captain Lucas, the commandant of the district, left here at 4 p.m. for the Tugela drift. He is a splendid man, and full reliance is placed in him.

The telegraph opened on the 29th inst. is now in good working order, under the able charge of Mr. Scott, formerly of the Cape telegraph department. He seems to get quite enough to do; what with the one and the other, it must be a great thing for the Commissariat and mail to be able to say Mr. it is a very obliging and willing young man, more than I can say for some of the Natal Department, and deserves a good word.

On Sunday the Tenedos's naval brigade, under Lt. Kingscote, passed through on their way to Tugela. They are a fine body of men, and the officers made the hotel quite alive the little time they were here. They are just the men to do good in the *The five companies of the 99th

The five companies of the regiment have not yet arrived, but are expected daily. Let us hope they will be here in time. Now you have all the news for the present till next week, when I hope to give some really important information.

(January 11)

Departure of the Volunteers from Potsspruit,
[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,]

Maritzburg, Friday Night.

Durban Mounted Rifles, the Hussar

Mounted Rifles, left Potsspruit at 5.30 a.m., for

4th January. They off-saddled at Elands Vley twelge;

miles on the road, and arrived at Balcomb's, nine miles

further, at 5.45 p.m. Very heavy weather on Saturday

night, continual rain; wet all day Sunday. The corps

encamped at Balcomb's, together with the Natal Hussars

and Alexandra Mounted Rifles; all three travel together

Fine on Monday morning, tents were struck at 11 a.m.,

and wagon despatched; men to march two hours later,

Rain threatening. Hussars lost a horse which fell over

a krantz, a sick horse; Alexandra also have lost a horse.

Lieut. Kirkman, in dubious condition. Some of the men

suffering from diarrhoea; one has dysentery. Considering

all things, health of the camp very good D.M.R. has

to sleep without tents on Saturday night, under tarpaulin

over a wagon, shelter insufficient; many men wet through,

but with trifling exceptions none the worse. Ambulance

wagon and doctor attached to Potsspruit camp travel with

volunteers.

Landing of the Troops from the U.R.M.S.

at 200\230 at 200\234 Asiatic. at 200\235

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of

the 99th regiment, numbering altogether 284, and forming

the head-quarters of the 99th regiment, landed from

the U.R.M.S. Asiatic yesterday morning. About 120 of

them landed in the S.S. Somfseu, at half-past eight,

and at once proceeded to town. The plucky little steamer

went out again, about eleven o'clock, in the face of a

very nasty bar, and was soon alongside the hired trans-

port. The men remaining on board were speedily trans-

shipped, and after waiting outside some time, for an

opportunity to come in, the Somfseu crossed, without

apparently shipping any water to speak of. The

troops were landed on the Government wharf, in the presence of a large number of persons, and the men, wearing their blue sea uniform, were soon on their way to the encampment, near Messrs. Parker, Wood & Co.'s store. The baggage was sent to town by rail. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Dowling Reeves Welman, who remained on board until the whole of the men had transhipped. Colonel Welman is an officer of long service. He was ensign in December, 1847, lieutenant in June, 1854, captain in October, 1857, major in November, 1865, brevet-lieutenant-colonel in March, 1875, and lieutenant-colonel in October, 1877. Major Albert Lancelot Walker, who also arrived by this steamer, served with the 99th regt. throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, including the actions of Chankinwan and Paliatchow, and surrender of Pekin (medal with clasp). Capt. Ryder, who is acting paymaster, is late of the 20th regt.

Two companies of the 99th, under the command of the Colonel, leave by special train this morning for the Umgeni, from whence they will proceed on at once to the Tugela. The Colonel is, we understand, anxious to get his men there as soon as possible. A large number of wagons are waiting to proceed on.

The Pontoon Bridge.

There was a great deal of talk in town, yesterday, about an accident having happened to the Pontoon Bridge across the Lower Tugela. On enquiry, we learnt that the accident was of a trivial nature, and will not, it is expected, interfere with the military movements. It appears that in connection with the bridge there are three lines of hawsers used for steadying it whilst at work. They are three and a half inch hawsers, and are made of steel wire. The fastenings on either side of the river are made by the use of anchors, and whilst a terrific current was running down the river on Thursday morning one of the hawsers broke. Steps were immediately taken for splicing it, and probably yesterday the work was completed. The total length of the hawser is 115 fathoms, and it was brought here by H.M.S. Tenedos when she first arrived.

For the Front.

A number of persons left Durban for the Lower Tugela yesterday, in the hope of reaching there in time to witness the crossing of the troops. It was reported that sentries had been ordered out to prevent strangers coming within five or six miles of the Tugela; but we have heard nothing officially upon the matter. Mr. G. C. Cato, M.L.C., left at midday yesterday, Mr. J. Robinson, M.L.C., and Mr. W. Arbuckle took their departure in the afternoon, and, in the evening, Mr. Harry Escombe arrived by train from Maritzburg, and proceeded at once to the Umgeni, there to join Mr. Adler and Mr. De Waal, who were to be driven on to Verulam, where they would spend the night. Mr. Superintendent Alexander, and several others on horseback, left during the afternoon. The weather was fine during the whole of yesterday, and no doubt the rivers will be passable to-day.

The Durban Camp Hospital.

We are glad to learn that the soldiers remaining in the hospital, who were so severely affected by drinking

Natal rum, are now out of danger, and will be able to proceed to join their respective companies in a day or two. They have been under the care of Surgeon Major Wills, who has shown them the greatest attention. There are still some cases of rheumatic fever in the hospitals, and one or two of the inmates are suffering from typhoid fever.

The Camp at Helpmakaar.

(From our Biggarsberg Correspondent.)
January 6th, 1879.

If ever there was a doubt about a war with the Zulus, it must now have given place to a certainty of such an event; that there will be some hot, sharp fighting is equally certain; those who have formed the notion that the Zulus will not unanimously join in the war will soon find out their mistake. Here, on the border, everyone is on the qui vive. An armed body of Zulus has been seen at Rorke's drift, and events will soon prove whether a powerful Zulu force is not lurking near at hand.

The volunteers were advanced to the post of honour last week, by taking the lead of the column, partly down the Berg; they are now encamped on the first ledge as you descend by the new road. From this point there is a beautiful panoramic view of the Buffalo meandering through a most fertile plain, with the Biggarsberg mountains on the one side, the Transvaal wooded hills and kopjes and the mountains in Zululand on the other.

On Old Year's Day there was some bustle and preparation made in the volunteer camp, consequent upon intelligence received; it was considered probable that the Zulu force seen on the banks of the river intended to: attack the camp, and the volunteers all eagerly waited for the opportunity of having the glory of the first brush with the enemy, and giving them a taste of their quality. That night every man lay with his arms beside him, and they certainly deserved the pleasure of the first engagement for the plucky spirit which you could see animated the men. However, they were doomed to disappointment. The kafirs retreated, having only done some little damage to the preparations making at Rorke's drift for the crossing of the column. Immediately after the intelligence of an expected attack reached the military, two companies of the 24th regiment, and Commandant Lonsdale's native contingent, 200 strong, were advanced to the front, and are now encamped at the foot of the Biggarsberg, about three miles below the volunteer camp.

The General arrived at Helpmakaar last Friday or Saturday, and unusual activity prevailed in all the camps in consequence. A general inspection was held, and general orders issued which broke up the monotony of camp life; it was growing irksome.

Yesterday, Sunday, there was no church parade in the volunteer camp; too much rain for it; but just before dinner, and quite unexpectedly, the call "fall in" was given and passed from tent to tent. Everyone wondered what it was all about; but Captain Shepstone, after wheeling his men around him, told them that he had received a general order which he would read, and said that he hoped after reading it, the men would inform him what their views upon the subject were. The general order was then read, in which Captain Russell was appointed

to the command of all the mounted forces attached to the

-column, and the command of the volunteers taken out of the hands of their commandant, Major Dartnell, Can your readers wonder that the volunteers stood amazed, after hearing such an order ? It was so unexpected that the men could not realise it, nor decide upon a line of conduct ; for a short time there was complete silence. Again, therefore, Captain Shepstone spoke, and said, as nearly as I can rememberâ\200\224Â¢* Men, you know under what conditions you signed your names and agreed to go into Zululand. One of those conditions wasthat Major Dartnell should have the command ; by thisorder, Major Dartnell is superseded in the command, and Captain Russell, raised to the rank of brevet major, is placed in command over you, Now is your time to speak apcn the subject ; once you enter under the command of Captain Russell, no murmuring or complaints of any kind must be heard

or made. I ask yon now, therefore,â\200\224Do you accept Oaptain Russell as your commander or lo ? â\200\235 The men, one and all, shouted most determinedly, <â\200\234No!â\200\235 Captaln

Shepstone then asked, Â¢ Are you willing to march to-morrow morning into Zululand, under the ecmmand of Major Dartnell > One and all again shouted Â¢ Ves, to-night if youlike!â\200\235â\200\235 Â¢ No, now atonce 17 was shouted by some. â\200\230â\200\234Very well, men,â\200\235 continued the Captain, â\200\234I will go to the Commardant, Major Dartnell, and communicate your decision to hima &t once.â\200\235 The men were then dismissed, and Captain Shepstone rode to the camp at Helpmakaar, in company with Captain Davey.

. Your readers must not think there was anything per-

sonal towards Captain Russell, which influenced the decision of the volunteers. Nothing of the kind. It was said in the camp, he might be ag brave and good a commander as ever ordered a squadron in the field, but what influenced the volunteers was the fact, that the Captain 15 an entire stranger to them all; that he is a stranger in Natal, and a stranger to the tactics and mode of warfareâ\200\231 of a kafir race like the Zulu, Major Dartnell is an old, velued, tried, experienced- officer in Natal; he is their commandant and has been for years. His estimable qualities ag a man and a soldier have endeared him to the whole volunteer force, and they would not be men worthy of such a commanding officer, did they not respectfully and in a proper manner, resent an order which would super de him in the command of the volunteers belonging ti " his own column. It is Capt. Russellâ\200\231s misfortune that he should be placed in such a positio=; but ag a good soldier, there can be no doubt he will admire the conduct of the volunteers in staunchly adhering to their commanding officer. What the result will be, whether the volunteers will be allowed to retain their commanding officer, and go into Zululand under him or not, or not he taken into Zululand at all, is not yet krown. As soon as possible, you shall be informed upon the subject.

It is impossible yet to say on what day the column will march into Zululand. They are offering Â£2 10s per diem per wagon, and yet there is not a sufficient number procured to go in with the column. Itis expected, however, everything will be in readiness this week, and it is reported the march across the river will take place on the 11th instant. It is generally believed that the passage of the river will be disputed by the Zulus, and the first

battle will be fought there. If so, it will be a day long to be remembered by the Zululand, and all the African races. Across the river is a fine, open battle field; a better could not be selected for British forces anywhere; not a tree, a bush, a spruif, a hill, or a mountainâ\200\224all open and fair. Imagine 1500 men firing say, a shot a minute, a battery of six guns cannonading sharply, a native contingent, 2000 strong attacking, and a charge of 400 cavalry armed with revolvers; imagine such a thing, and no refuge or shelter of any kind for the enemy within three miles, and then you can realise what the remnant of a Zulu army, say 10,000 strong, would be in a couple of hours. There will be a large concourse of spectators from about these parts to witness the crossing of the river and the anticipated battle.

You will remember having heard of considerable damage done to commissariat stores by heavy rains; the biscuits now issued to the corps are certainly not good, the ground coffee is wet and has become lumpy, void of all bouquet and flavour, and the sugar both dirty and wet. However, that very popular officer, Mr. Chermiside, now stationed at Helpmakaar, and all will mend. The courtesy and affability of Mr. Chermiside have won for him so much popularity wherever he has been stationed, that some of the men in that service might certainly copy his example with great advantage to themselves. Thanks to their many friends, the volunteers, private supplies are very good, and it would be very gratifying to those friends if they could see the increased comforts the men enjoy in consequence, and the hearty appreciation of their kindness which are expressed and felt.

The health of the camp continues very good; some of the men wish their horses were as well as they; there are a few horses sick, but the percentage is not extraordinary.

« Moo wild to be driven to the pound.â\200\235 In notices

given of pound sales, it is now too frequently the practice to read the above, and it is done often with an objectâ\200\224that object being to save the trouble of driving the animal to the pound, and to afford the person upon whose ground the animal has trespassed, the opportunity of buying it at his own price, which, of course, is ridiculously low. If it isâ\200\230 wild,â\200\235 bidders naturally think it is worth nothing to a purchaser. I have known animals so described in advertisements of pound sales perfectly tame and broken in. It has been found out by a few persons who do not mind riding a few miles if they can buy a horse, cow, or an ox cheap, and, consequently, to the chagrin of the impounder they have done so. It is time, however, that this practice of describing tame animals as *â\200\234 too wild to be driven to the poundâ\200\231â\200\231 should be put a stop to, and it might be done by simply inflicting a heavy penalty upon any person found doing so truthfully. This is surely worth being made a note of by some of our legislators. This week, and next, there will be a general exodus of the Boers, with all their stock. Many are gone already; many are going now. In two or three weeksâ\200\231 time there will be little, indeed, of the Dutch element on the Biggarvaberg.

The Lower Border.

Lower Tugela drift, Sunday.

It is not known if many of your readers ever had occasion to visit this part of the country. Some perhaps there are who know it well, having in various callings in life, crossed this drift in carrying on their dealings with the Zulus hundreds of times, and it is to those parties in particular that a surprise would be in store, could they but see this country to-day, and observe the total change that has come over it, not in years, but I may say weeks. Transport one of those who knew every inch and corner of this country, a few months ago, from his quiet home in Maritzburg, and set him down here at this moment, and I vouch he would fail to recognize the locality. A few months ago the Lower Tugela drift was as wild, as desolate, and as cheerless a part of the country as could be desired; white faces were few and far between, the scene presented no appearance of life or activity outside the unassuming stores of Mr. Smith, which stand close by the drift, and around which a few kafirs were to be found ready to run messages, &c. Beyond the half-dozen kafir kraals to be observed on the surrounding hills all looked desolate. To-day the camps of over 1000 armed men look down on the river; the voice of the sentinel from Fort Pearson is being heard from his advantageous ground con-

necting to the naval officers, who have their tents at the base of the hill, the slightest movement observable on the Zulu side of the river. The Union Jack of Old England floats proudly from the fort's highmost point, and mounted orderly with important despatches, upon which the movements of thousands of men depend, dash up and down the road which a short time since was a mere kafir track; and general, colonels, and their respective staff are to be found where lately Zulus and kafirs were to be seen whistling for want of thought, and wonder of wonders, the electric telegraph, which enables the authorities to keep up communication with the outer world, is actually found at work in this centre of life and activity!

John Dunn, much to the surprise of every one, has beat a hasty retreat from Zululand, and judging by the appearance of his household, now encamped close to the stores, it was to use an Americanism, a regular skedaddle. He crossed here on Thursday, bringing a great many of his servants with him, as also a large number of cattle, it is said over a thousand head. The reason alleged, I believe, is that he was wanted at the Royal Kraal, so he thought it well to come to this side of the drift. Some look upon this as a strong indication that Cetewayo intends seeing things to the bitter end. This may be, but I am doubtful of it.

The Tugela is just now quite full, but the pontoon is quite ready, and could be thrown over in a short time. I may mention three kafirs were drowned while crossing with John Dunn's party, and two black objects on the opposite side of the river look very like two of the bodies.

This unfortunate weather continues. It is nothing but rain, rain, rain, which makes everything as unpleasant and uncomfortable as it possibly can. I am still happy to report the health of the troops good. The only drawback they have, and which they appear to feel keenly, is the want of fresh water. The river water is just now thick with mud and most unpleasant to the palate, but then it is the best that can be got, the water inland tending to promote

hosa.

The Buffs arrived here late last night, having left Thring on Friday evening. They were played into camp

by their excellent band, and made a most imposing appearance approaching the camp, the red coats showing well through the green trees as they defiled down the mountainous paths which overlook the drift. The tars turned out to a man and loudly cheered them, those hearty, loud and ringing cheers which British sailors only can give, and welcomed them to the front. Their camping ground lies on an eminence overlooking the river, and it would be worth knowing what feeling their presence must have produced in the minds of any Zulu who observed their appearance from the opposite hills. I may mention a slight incident at their coming into camp. The guard of the native contingent forces was turned out, and of course had to be present, when it was admitted on all hands, that though the eye of the practiced soldier may discover little flaws in the style of handling the rifle by our allies, still that the contingent is admirably adapted for the work required, and that the bringing them into such soldier-like style in a short time reflects great credit on those entrusted with their drill.

Â¢/ (January 13)

The Crossing of the Troops.

Yesterday morning the British troops crossed the frontier at the Lower Tugela into Zulu territory, and war with the great King Cetewayo may be expected to follow. The ultimatum of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of Natal, sent in the name of the Queen's High Commissioner to the Zulu King and nation, had been received by Cetewayo in sullen and scornful silence, the term of grace publicly announced had expired, and there was no longer any excuse for delaying the advance of the invading forces. Both on Saturday afternoon and yes-

10

terday the town of Durban was in a state of great excitement, and various were the rumours afloat. The telegraph office was opened at daylight yesterday morning, and the clerks remained busily at work during the whole of the day, the military authorities having, to a very great extent, monopolised the use of the line. No official telegram as to the crossing of the troops was, however, we believe, received by Major Huskieson, the officer commanding the base of operations in Durban, who, with Captain Somerset, was at his office in Smith Street during the whole of the day, until the afternoon. Large numbers of persons flocked into town from the country, to ascertain the latest movements, and as soon as we were in the receipt of authentic telegrams, we posted them outside our office, and they, as well as the subsequent items received from the Lower Tugela will be found below. Never before were so many remarkable rumours afloat as there are at present, and the public will do well to receive with caution the many wild and sensational reports which doubtless will find circulation in the course of the next few days; any important news it may be relied upon, will be communicated to us by the military authorities, or by the staff of reliable correspondents which we have organised in connection with the campaign. As to the advance of troops, it has been indeed swiftly

executed, and this is just what might have been expected from a general of Lord Chelmsford's experience. The crossing is described by our correspondents at the Lower Tugela, as having been the most successful. The Victoria Mounted Rifles had the honour of crossing first, and they were followed by the 2nd-3rd (the Buffs) regiment, and the Naval Brigade, the latter encamping on the Zulu banks of the Tugela river. There was no opposition, says our correspondent, but small parties of kafirs were seen in the

distance. The war, then, has really commenced, and the difficulties having been clearly foreseen, the military authorities have made preparations which render a check almost an im-

possibility. In the meantime there is something like a feeling of relief throughout the colony. The period of suspense is at an end ; we know the worst, and we know also that every effort consistent with forbearance and dignity, was made to avert war with Cetshwayo. A just and necessary war will be sustained, and we anxiously await news as to the further proceedings of the British forces.

The following were the telegrams posted outside our office yesterday :

Stanger, 11th January.
Tyooms will cross on January 12.
The 99th passed Stanger yesterday. Weather fine.

' Tugela, 11th January.

Crossing of troops postponed until to-morrow morning, 12th January. A number of the enemy appeared on the Zulu side of the Tugela, apparently looking for a ford.

Four shots were fired at them from Fort Pearson, on which they ran away ; none killed.

The Tugela has fallen considerably.

Tugela Successfully Crossed.

From J. Robinson :

Sunday, January 12th.
Reached this at 9 a.m. Troops crossing. Buffs are over. Victoria Mounted Rifles crossed first. Durbach Mounted Rifles cross to-morrow., Small parties of Zulus in sight this morning.

From W. J. Vause, Tugela :
Saturday, January 11,
Arrived here at 11.30 o'clock ; all well. Verulam and Stanger men cross in the morning ; we do on Monday.
A marine was drowned in the river yesterday.
Four shots were fired this morning.

Our correspondent telegraphs :
Lower Tugela, Sunday, 11 a.m.

Troops crossing : Buffs are over; Victoria Mounted
Rifles crossed first; Durban Mounted Rifles cross to-
MOITOW. 3

Small parties of Zulus in sight this morning.

~ Another correspondents telegraphs : 224
. Lower Tugela, 10 a.m.

River crossed most successfully. 600 military have

230 No position offered.
Numbers of Zulus in sight.
One marine was drowned yesterday.

The following came to hand during the afternoon : 224
Lower Tugela Drift, Sunday, 1 p.m.
Buffs crossed this morning and 1200 men were

across at midday. -
The Naval Brigade go over this evening.

From R. Jameson, Tugela, 224
Saturday, Jan. 11, 3 p.m.
Durban Mounted Rifles are here. River is going down
much. The troops cross to-morrow; D.M.R. cross on
Monday. All well in camp.

Lower Tugela, Sunday 4 o'clock.

The Buffs, four companies of the 99th, the Victoria
Mounted Rifles, the native sappers, the 1st Natal Na-
tive Contingent, and the Naval Brigade have crossed,

The Zulus are reported to have assembled in large
forces about 20 miles off.

January 12, 5.30 p.m.

From Lieutenant Kingscote, Tugela.

Buffs, Victoria Rifles, Native Sappers, 1st Battalion
Native Contingent have crossed. Pontoon working
very well; two or three trips an hour. Four small
boats in addition. 99th now crossing. Aefiwe's bri-
gade probably detained until to-morrow. Videttes
have brought in herd of missionary's cattle. Large
force of Zulus reported at Ondini, also on hills within
20 miles.

Sunday, 1 o'clock p.m.

It is stated that a large body of Zulus have been seen
this morning on the further heights, probably not more
than 7000 or 8000. Barrow's Horse, 130, just crossing.
The rest of the blue jackets go to-morrow, but the 7ene-
dos men garrison the fort. Native Contingent in excel-
lent spirits. The shell yesterday burst in a kraal two and
a half miles off.

The Commissary General.

Commissary-General Strickland arrived on Saturday
from Maritzburg, and left yesterday by special convey-
ance for Victoria county. There are at present about
80 wagons on the road to the Lower Tugela ; and we need
not say that owing to the exceedingly bad state of the
roads, the Jommisgary-General has numerous difficulties
to face.

Departure of the Headquarters and Band of the 99th Regiment.

The headquarters and band of the 99th regiment, which arrived here on Thursday evening, and were landed on Friday, left for the Lower Tugela on Saturday. A portion of the troops left by train at half-past nine, and the others followed at half-past twelve. The band played both detachments to the railway station, and Colonel Welman left with the last portion. They were taken by train as far as the Saccharine Estate, and marched on from there.

Accident to Lieut. Moodie.

Lieutenant Moodie, who, as we stated a few days since, was brought down from Fort Pearson as an invalid, proceeds home by the U.R.M.S. Asiatic on sick leave. He is, we believe, suffering from concussion of the brain, having recently been thrown from his horse. Lieutenant Moodie was a very popular officer, and we hope to see him in the colony again shortly in improved health.

The Roads.

We are glad to state that the recent fine weather has produced a very satisfactory change in the condition of the roads. The rivers went down sufficiently to enable traffic to proceed.

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The Royal Engineers.

The progress of this corps was unfortunately delayed by the weather, and it was doubtful whether they would reach the Tugela on Saturday. i

Returned from the Tugela.

Several gentlemen who proceeded to the Tugela at the end of last week returned to town this morning by 9 o'clock train. We have to thank Mr. R. Currie for having brought us in a large number of despatches from our correspondents.

Arrival of the C.R.M.S. Dunrobin Castle

This steamer made her appearance at seven o'clock this morning, and anchored about eight o'clock, when the Currie tug Fox went alongside her for the passengers and mails. She had over 200 troops on board.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)}

The Cargo, Balcomb's, Jan. 5, 1879,

To the best of my belief the date I have recorded above is correct, and the day of the week is Sunday, of

all days. I do not feel satisfied as to the day of the week, for the simple reason that now when it is drawing to a close first one man and then another exclaims "why its Sunday," "is it?" "says another; no!" "comes from a third, and then there is a chorus of "well I'm bothered!" so it is. The story I have to tell, and the scene I have to describe, appears almost if not quite beyond me. What with not being graphic, and confining myself to facts, hard facts, dry facts and wet facts, I know not how to do my duty to the Mercury and to the corps, or rather to the true interests of the corps, at the same time, however; I will put my pencil to the paper and do the best I can. To begin: On Saturday morning, the 4th January, we, in company with the Alexandra Mounted Rifles and the Natal Hussars, bid farewell to the enchanting spruit, surnamed Pot, at 9.80 a.m. We were nothing loath to leave the locality where we had experienced so many original variations of the weather. On the contrary, as the morning on which we left was fine, and the third fine day, we were literally rejoicing as we moved off the ground. Thinking ah, what a fond and foolish delusion thinking that once clear of Potspruit, the incessant and all-prevailing rain and mist would be left behind. Well, then, we marched off in the height of high spirits. The Hussars headed the syuadron, the Alexandra corps followed, and we brought up the rear, but by no means, mean portion of the column. At a pace that was not exhilarating we marched along. At 11.45 our first halt took place. Eland's Spruit we crossed and we off-saddled on the other side. Our wagons! I am tired of saying as usual, were behind; that is sufficient. We waited; yes we waited. * * When the opportunity occurred our fellows made a meal. Our horses were watered and let out to graze. The mail followed us up, and we were satisfied. Twelve miles we had already covered, and at 3.30 once again the three corps moved off towards-Balcomb's. By-the-bye I should mention that as we were saddling up at the Pot's spruit a gentle sprinkling - kindly fell upon us, just a parting tear was shed a reminder, perhaps, of how the weather might treat us if it chose. Now to resume the story of the march; we had started in fair weather; on the way a sufficient quantity of cold drops fell upon us, and as we neared the close of our journey for the day our inseparable friend, the mist, came rolling up out of the valleys and enveloped one corps after another until the whole squadron was shrouded. Slowly, surely, steadily, by degrees, the mist advanced into the second stage we know so well, and the order came along to unsling mackintoshes. As we rode up the steep cutting to Balcomb's the rain fairly drove down. Proceeding to the spot where the mounted infantry had encamped we off-saddled, knee-haltered our horses, and squatted around grimly viewing the prospect. The hussar wagons came in; the Alexandra wagons came in; and even the ambulance wagon, with our good friend the doctor on board, came in; but our wagons! oh! where were they? 'We thought of the hill, the long cutting, and not a few made their way over to Balcomb's store and house, where it was understood, by means of delicate insinuation, fowls, roasted and boiled, could be procured. As the shades of evening were falling fast, our friend in need, Capt. Norton of the Natal Hussars, placed fuel, boilers, coffee, sugar, and biscuits at our disposal. Crushed mealies, too, for our horses, were provided, and also two wide-spreading

tarpauling, one to cover our saddles, and the other to shelter our unfortunate selves. Through the courtesy of the doctor we were enabled to hoist the tarpaulin over his wagon, after the shape of a huge patrol tent, only wide open at both ends. Each man collected his blanket and waterproof-sheet ; kot coffee, corned beef, and blscu}t, circulated, and soon we were in fair way towards satisfaction. Lieutenant Blaine, after seeing his men housed and fed, mounted his horse and headed back to the wagons. Someâ\200\224in fact, not a fewâ\200\224of our fellows had friends in in the hussar and Alexandra camps, and got invitations for the night, Those who remained under the unique erection @ la the roof of a house on the ground,. and they were many, spent one of the most memorable nights, probably, they had ever spent in their lives. After a deal of claiming and re-claiming of places, arrangement and re-arrangements of blankets and sheets (save the mark), souffling, disputing, and tussling, like sardines in a tin, the Durban Mounted Rifles packed themselves away. Some who were unable to obtain room inside tried to make their beds outside. Meanwhile the rain poured down incessantly, and some unfortunates who had made their beds under â\200\230â\200\234 hollowsâ\200\235 in the roof received a douche over their blankets. One of the wetted circle suggested a boiler, which was duly procured and set down beneath the Â¿ pour â\200\235 from above. When every man, with the exception of one or two destitutes, had turned in with the determination to make the best of a bad bargain, the wind rose, the canvas gave one ov two preliminary flaps, and then all the one side was lifted off the ground and flew straight away out on a level with the roof of the wagon ! For a few minutes the tarpaulin slapped, banged, and flapned, like a mainsail uncontrolled, !i.ms7 then with a wet dripping flop, it settled on the wagon, and hung round about, spreading itself over the unfortunate prostrates on the ground below ! It should be mentioned that the wagon, as it were, formed one of this huge patrol tent poles, and part of the supporting line, while the other end of the canvas was kept up by a long post or two. Of course when the wind carried away the tarpaulin, these supporting posts collapsed, and the men had the wet canvas direct upon them. Some it did not even cover, and there they lay in the pouring rain with merely their martial (?) blankets around them. The sheltered space was now extremely limited, and the crowding was something unexampled. Huddled together, arms here, legs there, heads somewhere else, we shuffled and scuffled ourselves into all positions imaginable. â\200\230â\200\234Take your boot off my face!â\200\231 Â¿ Now, then, donâ\200\231t run your spur into my ear!â\200\235 Â¿ For goodness sake let me have a corner of my own blanket!â\200\235 Â¿â\200\234Who has â\200\230jumpsdâ\200\231 mine!â\200\235.... and so it went on, till daylight did appear. Our horses spent as lively a night as their riders. We had linked them in line, but they seemed to have an inclination to form fours, and take their own ground to the right or left, as the weather treated them. The guard was in a perpetual state of â\200\234â\200\234turn outâ\200\231â\200\231 the whole night through, and in the morning we found the horses in little linked detachments round about the camp. Lieut. Blaine had informed us on the previous evening that we should see nothing of the wagons that night, and that the cart which carried provisions had fallen over a steep cutting of the road, and lay prostrate in the valley below. The morning then found us all cold and hungry, most of us wet through, a state of existence understood by few and appreciated by none. Lieut. Blaine who seemed to act in the fourfold capacity of captain, lieutenant, quartermaster, and quartermaster-sergeant, assembled a fatigue party, told off men

to fetch wood and water, and men to cook, and to procure provisions, himself heading a fatigue party on foot back for about a mile, at the bottom of the cutting, where the wagons were outspanned. A little hand-cart was loaded with beef, bread, coffee, cooking utensils, &c., &c., and brought up to the men. How quickly that coffee was made and how soon distributed in pannikins, may be well understood. Strips of beef, too, were grilled and devoured, more à la mode native than anything else, so hungry had the wet and cold made the troopers. By this time our patent tent had been repitched, and all hands assembled beneath its folds, where what took place on Sunday morning had better remain unsaid. The rain continued unceasingly. After breakfast, Captain Norton sent his men, or rather those who knew how to handle a wagon-whip and manage a refractory ox, down to bring up our wagon ; two spans were attached to each, and in due time they appeared. Our tents we then pitched, and having by this time got the kitchen in full working order, each squad had a good square meal for dinner, on day morning : Raining still, and our mackintoshes and boots being literally soaked through and through, and most of our clothes wet, the prospect of a warch forward is anything but brilliant. A night in one's own tent after the one under the tarpaulin, is a decided

12

change for the better. We have at least slept under good shelter. I commenced with the remark * raining still, but I am happy to say that was at about 5 a.m., It did not last for more than half an hour, and now the sun is beaming kindly upon us, and our rejoicing is simply unspeakable; whether we march to-day or not depends, I believe, upon the state of the weather. The holding up seems to be only temporary. However, we have at least had an opportunity of half-drying some of our things.

Saddled up, and off again at one o'clock, over some pretty rugged country; as we advance we observe unmistakable indications of the coast. The vegetation and the up-and-downs, the kafir mealie gardens, &c., gave, no doubt, many a man a homeward turn. Proceeding for about ten miles, we halted at a small spruit, where the mounted infantry had encamped before us, close to the Mapumulu Mission Station. On this occasion also our unfortunate wagons were behind, but thanks to the kindness of the men of the other two corps, we were able to borrow a boiler and kettle or two, our pot wagon being in the rear ; corned beef and biscuits were served out, and we satisfied the inner man ; a little milk, and a few apples some of the men procured at the mission station. As we had arrived rather early, 3.15 p.m., and as there was a heavy hill in front of us, and indications of rain, it was decided to move on to the high ground beyond. The wagons soon followed us, thanks entirely to the exertions of the Natal Husars, who turned out and brought up each conveyance in a manner that clearly indicated how the D.M.R. would have passed the night had they been alone. We thoroughly appreciated their efforts, and expressed ourselves accordingly. Capt. Norton, and his men were cordially thanked by our officers.

7th - January, 1879, 10.30 a.m.

Here we have halted, having marched for half-an-hour only. This place is called the Devil's Fort, I believe.

All the wagons this time having come to a standstill, it was impossible to go on. The roads are heavy ordinarily, but the late rains have made them worse. Nothing but interminable windings up and down the road seems to describe all kinds of figures, and as the three corps move along in file they present an imposing and picturesque sight. We have halted here, as I said, and our business now is to drag wagons up the hills by means of a picket rope. The two after oxen and all hands assembled, a wagon was brought bodily up a long and steep hill, at a pace and in a style that would have put two spans of oxen to shame, if that were possible. One after another, by dint of hauling, driving, shouting, and thrashing, shouldering wheels, and pushing behind every wagon, we made the crest of the hill in safety ; one of them alone, only to meet a worse fate than a stick fast at the next descent, for it heeled over and threw its contents on the way side. We saddle up and proceed * * * *

Another halt after half an hour's march. We are within three miles of Thring's Post, I believe, and have pulled up for the reason of all reasons we are to have a meal. Although rations are short, and the prospect is gloomy, no doubt every man will have sufficient; for example, a trooper bold tells me he has had corned beef, 7.c. horse-flesh of Australasia in a tin, a pannikin of tea without sugar, some broken biscuit, a half pannikin of maas, a pannikin of coffee with sugar, and finally another pannikin of porridge and milk not such a bad feed for a hungry man ! After a sojourn of about three hours, we are once more on the march.

The Camp Thring's Post.

Arrived here at 3.30 p.m. Captain Saner, and 25 of the V.M.R., together with Lieut. Shuter, S.M.R., met us as we left our halting station. They presented arms, and escorted us into camp. The last three miles of our journey was very interesting. The road seemed to wind about more than ever. We marched in file, and appeared to form a serpent of imposing dimensions. Our view, too, as we rode along was very extensive at one point; the Tugela mouth appeared before us; the river looked very full, and its colour indicated its flow. Some, in fact many, if not all of the troopers hurrahed as a bluff stood out on the coast. There's the Bluff, hurrah! Alas, a delusion ; not our bluff, but the mouth of the Umvoti, probably. Still there are heavy wagers on as to the identity of that headland. How the point is to be settled I know not. Suffice it to say we did not see the lighthouse.

Many of the V.M.R. and S.M.R. have been in our camp chumming with friends of days gone by. Letters and papers have been delivered, and we are all busy. -

You will have all news of the locality. I merely give you that of the D.M.R.

Thring's Post.

January 9th, 1879,

Since our arrival here, almost, we have had continual

rain, and that is about all there is to be said, in 80 far as we are concerned, To-day we archâ\200\224at least so the order stands. It is pouring with rain, and there is not even a remote prospect of a clear up. The mounted infantry moved forward yesterday. All the volunteers move to-day, viz., Victoria Mounted Rifles, Stanger Mounted Rifles, Alexandra Mounted Rifles, Natal Hussars, and ourselves. As yet, we have no sickness in the camp, nor have I heard of any in the other corps. Our fellows, one and all of them, seem in very good spirits.

A most unfortunate accident occurred in the Alexandra camp this morning. One of the troopers, when examining his revolver, discharged the weapon accidentally. The bullet passed through the tent, and struck a horse fastened to the picket rope in front, entering its neck, and killing it almost immediately. The horse belonged to Sergeant-Major Bru-du-Wold. It ran about twenty yards before it fell. The Sergeant-Majorâ\200\231s horse was a valuable one, and universal regret is expressed on his behalf. Better a horse than a man, however, seems to be the general conclusion. If that bullet had not lodged where it did, what would have been its billet ?

By-the-by, the disputed point I mentioned, viz., the identity of a certain headland with the Bluff, has been decided by Mr Thring. It is the Bluff, and great is the triumph on the part of those who made that statement when first it was viewed.

Writing on the 7th a correspondent says:â\200\224* One of the military had crossed the river to pick a camping

ground, and while over there was taking a sketch, when he found he was being surrounded by the Zulus, who attempted to cut off his retreat. He retreated towards the river, and the commander at the fort, having noticed the movement, fired shells, and sent a party of the Buffs along the river, in skirmishing order, to cover his retreat, which was effected.

With the Natal Native Contingent.
Krantz Kop, Dec. 7, 1878.

A correspondent writes :â\200\224The 1st and 2nd battalions have moved down to the Tugela, to be ready for any emergency. We expect to be here for two or three days yet. This is an awful place for mist, which is not very agreeable now one has to turn out every morning at three o'clock. I see the 3rd battalion is just coming in with a large number of kafirs. They must have had a miserable march. We took the kafirs out for target practice yesterday, and the shooting was very good, especially that of the Edendalites. We have 300 men altogether-â\200\224Edendale troop, Hlubi troop, Jantje troop, and three troops of Sekuliâ\200\231s men. There is a good deal of sickness amongst the kafirs, caused, no doubt, by eating so much meat. A few of the officers suffer from dysentery, and if the wet weather continues, more will suffer.

January 9th.

Pearsonâ\200\231s column crosses to-morrow. We are sending

a patrol down to bring word of anything of importance that may transpire. Some of our fellows working at the drift can see the Zulus dancing and jecring, so we expect to have to cross under fire,

Lower Tugela.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Lower Tugela, January 8, 1879.

In my last letter I endeavoured to give you an idea of the feeling of the residents in this neighbourhood on the subject of passing events here, in relation to the impending rupture with the Zulus. I was glad to find my statement borne out by the independent testimony of your Stanger correspondent, who so forcibly describes the situation. I have lately spoken to several of my neighbours, and, without an exception, all are disappointed and indignant that so little is to be done for their protection when hostilities commence. Up to quite recently they rested content, under the impression that if the Government did induce the volunteers to go into the Zulu country, they would provide an equally effective defence force in their stead; but I think it was most generally thought that the authorities would not ask the volunteers to serve out of Natal. That this opinion was held by at least one important journal, the following extract from an editorial note in the Times of Natal, of November 1st, will show: "There is little doubt that should all, or nearly all the troops be removed into Zululand, after hostilities have really broken out, the volunteers, to a man, would be needed in the colony, it being a natural part of the Zulu programme to invade Natal, and so inflict as much damage as possible at the weakest point. To take our volunteers out of the colony at the present time would be, we consider; a fatal mistake, and

should it be done, we have not the slightest doubt that the result will verify our worst predictions in this respect.

I cannot help thinking that it was to some extent a straining of their powers on the part of the executive, to ask the volunteers to serve in the Zulu country, and I applaud the spirit of the few who declined the invitation to cross the Tugela. Of course, in thus refusing to go with the crowd, they exposed themselves to the taunts of their more enthusiastic comrades, and were obliged to endure the sneers of the many, but to my mind they showed true courage in keeping within the letter and spirit of their compact; and, if I mistake not, many of those who assented unreflectingly to the invitation, were the offer to be again made, would be likely to take a little time to think it over. In saying thus much, I must not be considered as reflecting on the bravery of any of the volunteers. After what they have gone through since they were called out, no one will deny that all have shown great courage and endurance, and in every way proved themselves good soldiers.

There is a very strong feeling here that the dangers of the present position of the residents are very seriously increased by what appears to be the obstinate adherence of the civil authorities to plans devised by themselves in the serene atmosphere of the capital, which plans are opposed to the judgment and wishes of the other branch of the service, whose profession, one would think,

ought to make their views authoritative in the present critical state of things. Whether justly or not, the Lieut.-Governor is looked upon as representing the obstructive element at this juncture, and, as opposing, for economical reasons, the carrying out of the requisite measures for defence. Hitherto, the utmost confidence has been placed in this official, whose well-known reputation for benevolence has commended him, especially to the mothers of families. His popularity, however, of late, has suffered very considerably; and I have heard many express themselves so irreverently as to wish that he had occupied one of those tents on the border, which form a prominent feature of the plan of defence with which he is credited. I think, however, that his opinions of our requirements would be sufficiently modified were it possible for His Excellency to occupy the position of a border farmer for some few weeks.

When the official documents bearing on matters which are now passing are published; I think it will be made evident to the world that for a paltry saving to the colonial exchequer, this district, after the military and volunteers have crossed the Tugela, will be practically a bait for Zulu raiders. Should a disaster not occur it will be due either to Providential intervention rendering the passage of the Tugela physically impossible to the Zulus, or to some alteration in their plans, which are well known to include raids in Natal; as they think that by the outrages they commit here, they will be able to make the withdrawal of our soldiers from Zululand a necessity. It is said that certain picked soldiers have been appointed by Cetywayo for this purpose, and that he has besmeared them with wmauti to render them bullet proof. Without believing fully in the efficacy of Cetywayo's drug in making the body of the recipient impervious to British bullets, one can very well understand its moral effect on the superstitious Zulu.

The plan of the authorities, of which I told you in my last, has been somewhat modified. Instead of the six solitary white men being appointed respectively to six isolated stations along the border, to summon the chiefs and their people from their kraals to repel the invaders, in case of raids being made, two white men, with ten native attendants, are to be appointed to each tent, and the military officer entrusted with the defensive arrangements is, I understand, to be at liberty to keep what he considers a sufficient number of Natal kaffirs in readiness before the raids actually take place. To say the least of it, I think it invidious that these men should be allowed to retain their guns, while the use of arms is denied the Natal kaffirs who have lived here, paying their taxes, and conducting themselves loyally and creditably all their lives. There may, possibly, be some reason for making this distinction, but I cannot see it. I may mention that the consequences of our present unprotected position will soon be apparent, as several who have

hitherto held on in the hope that proper defensive mea-

sures would be taken, intend to break up their homes, as soon as the troops cross. They cannot bear to expose their wives and young families to the unmentionable horrors associated with successful Zulu raids; and so, to avoid the risk, have resolved to abandon their homes, and to take those who look to them for protection to some place of safety.

(January 14.)

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

{From J. R. Couper, Tugela.)

January 13th, 1879.

Five Zulus and twelve guns taken by Victoria men ;
no shots.

Mercury Office, Tuesday 9 a.m.

From J. Robinson, Stanger:â\200\224

Durban Rifles crossed at eleven a.m. (yesterday):
Sanerâ\200\231s men saw eight hundred Zulus yesterday.
Believed that Zulus may retire, but attitude quite
uncertain. TFalse alarm in camp last night, Kafir
scouts, Two thousand crossed.

The following telegrams were received by the Commo-
dore yesterday :â\200\224

(From Lieut. Kingscote to Commodore.)
Lower Tugela.

Naval Brigade crossed at 9 this morning. Expect all
troops to be over by this evening, except 1st battalion
Native Contingent. An alarm this morning at three.
Qcamp on Zulu side turned. out. Found to be a few of
enemyâ\200\231s scouts.

Weather fine, and river good for crossing.

(Commander Campbell to the Commodore,)
All white men crossed except 100 yolunteers; very
satisfactory.
(Naval Brigade to Commodore.)
Passage of columns will be completed to-night.
Durban Mounted Rifles out on a reconnaissance.

The Troops in Zululand,

There was very little excitement in town yesterday,
although numerous stupid rumours were afloat. Very
few telegrams appear to have reached town, and, those
which did, contained very little matter of public interest.
The following are the only telegrams which need publi-
cation :â\200\224

Monday, 4,10 p.m,
" From J. Robinson, Tugela.

All quiet last night; the rest of the troops all cross
to-day; Durban Rifles crossed at eleven oâ\200\231clock; all
well ; no Zulus visible.

Arrival and Landing of the 2-4th Regiment.

The head-quarters of the 2-4th (the Kings Own Royal)
Regt. arrived here yesterday morning, by the C.R.M.S.
Dunrobin Castle. They numbered altogether 260 rank
and rifle, and were under the command of Lieut. Colonel
Edward William Bray, C.B. They were landed about
noon, and a large number of civiliams assembled on the
Government Wharf to receive them, The brass band of

the regiment had been left at Capetown; but the men were played to town by the horn band. They proceeded at once to the camp, where comfortable and dry quarters were in readiness for them. A large crowd of persons followed them to town. The 2-4th is a distinguished regiment, and the 1st battalion has taken a prominent part in connection with the Afghan war. The uniform is scarlet jackets with blue facings. The motto of the regiment is the lion of England with the royal cypher within the garter. The honours of the regiment are as follow :â\200\224â\200\230â\200\234 Corunna,â\200\235 *â\200\230 Badajoz,â\200\235 Â¢ Salamanca,â\200\235 Â¢ Vittoria,â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\230St. Sebastian,â\200\235 Â¢ Nive,â\200\235 Â¢ Perins ula,â\200\235 Â¢ Bladensburg, ? â\200\230â\200\234 Waterloo,â\200\235 Â¢ Alma,â\200\235 Â¢ Inkerman,â\200\231 Â¢ Sevastopol,â\200\235 and Â¢ Abyssinia.â\200\235 In the Abyssinian campaign it will be recollected they took a most prominent part. Colonel Bray served with the 31st regiment through the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, under General Pollock, , and was present at the actions of Mazeena, Tegeen and JFudulluck, the occupation of Cabool, and the different engagements leading to it (medal). Served at the capture of Khytul, in May, 1843, with the Umballa Brigade. He commanded detachments of the 15th hussars and 83rd in the suppression of the election riots at Nottingham, in 1865, and was highly commended by H.R.H. the Commander in Chief * for his admirable and praiseworthy conduct, and the firmness and ability he displayed on that occasion.â\200\235 Served with the 4th Kingâ\200\231s Own throughout the Abyssinian campaign, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala, and commanded the reserve guard of the army continuously on the return to the coast (mentioned in despatches Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and medal).

The remainder of the regiment will come on in the B.8. Teuton.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(â€from our Special Correspondent.)

The Camp, Fort Pearson,
January 11th, 1879,

We are here at last, after exactly a weekâ\200\231s march from Potspuit. The chief characteristic of our journey has been delayâ\200\224continual delay, on account of transport. After the rains, the roads are in anything but a favourable condition for even ordinary progress, much less that of a body of cavalry, accompanied and hampered by half-a-dozen wagons, that seemed to have a permanent sticking-fast tendency. As it was, the first day from Thringâ\200\231s the transport made progress at the rate of about a mile an hour. Both the Victoria and the Stanger Mounted Rifles marched from Thringâ\200\231s Post at the same time as we did. The rain held off a little, but continued more or less the whole of that day. On the morning of the 9th, as I have already advised you, we left Thringâ\200\231s Post at about 11.30. The Natal Hussars, and the Alexandra Mounted Rifles preceded us, while the Victoria and Stanger corps, as they were on foot, leading their horsesâ\200\224kept pace with us, or rather half of our corps, for the first day. The right troop of the Durban Mounted Rifles, under

Lieutenant Blaine, left the wagons to their fate and kept up with the Hussars and Alexandra's. The left troop, under Lieut. Bottomley, remained behind, and acted as transport conductors and assistants. From the time of starting till a final standstill was made, the wagons of the D.M.R. scarcely made half a mile without a stick-fast. The men of the left troop had to halt continually, dig-mount and put their shoulder to the wheel. The Victoria and Stanger wagons, too, were almost in the same state of difficulty. Each one had to be taken up every hill almost by two spans. After marching for about seven miles in seven hours our ammunition wagon came to an immovable halt among the thorn trees, the disselboom having parted company with it. By this time we were in full and close view of the Tugela. Of course the disabled wagon could not be abandoned, so five or six men volunteered to remain as a guard. Provisions such as they were were obtained from another wagon a little in advance, and the remainder of the troop rode on. About half a mile further the wagon in advance came to a similar stick, and for that a guard remained also. It is hardly necessary to say there were no alarms during the night, and as there happened to be a sufficient supply of provender on one of the conveyances, grumbling was out of the question. The rain ceased to fall, the moon shone, and sentry duty for an extremely limited period was rather pleasant than otherwise. Next morning the ammunition was transferred from the broken down wagon to the one ahead, and an attempt was made, which lasted for about three hours or more, to start the second wagon. Ultimately I say so advisedly the attempt was successful, and we, that is the double guard, succeeded in catching up the main body that evening, at camp within two miles and a-half of Fort Pearson, I may mention that as all the provisions are behind, the right troop, and part of the left fared indifferently, compared to the volunteer guard of the wagons. However, they borrowed from other corps, and a supply was forwarded to them by pack-horses. Suffice it to say that considering all the difficulties, nobody was very badly served, and all endeavoured to make the best of the bargain.

It would appear that our transport and commissariat arrangements compared to other corps are wretchedly bad. We have always been behind hand in every conceivable way as yet. But the fact is that the Hussars, the Alexandra, the Victoria and the Stanger corps, have all among their ranks, men who thoroughly understand and are well practised in ox wagon transport; while we with perhaps one or two solitary exceptions, have no men who understand transport; on the contrary we are, to use a vulgar expression 'fools at it.' However, we do get along somehow, ultimately, and the result is at last satisfactory.

Our ride yesterday, in fine weather, was extremely pleasant, unmistakable indications on all sides plenty of trees, genuine wimosa, that it did our hearts good to see, and in fact familiar vegetation in any quantity: After viewing the bare undulations of Pottspruit, it may well be imagined that the nearer we approached the coast the higher our spirits rose. The sight of the Indian Ocean too, the full expanse before us gave heartfelt satisfaction. Our view of the Tugela mouth broad and deep as if looked~ called forth expressions of admiration along the line.

At camp last night, being short of tents on account

of wagons being in the rear, many of us were only too glad to make our beds in the open, under the light of ths moon. It was extremely warm, and an open-air shakedown was infinitely preferable to a â\200\230â\200\230 cram â\204¢ under

unventilated canvas, Within a few hundred yards of the volunteers, John Dunn and his people, with flocks and herds innumerable, like Jacob of old, were encamped in the wilderness. Our supply of milk flowed freely; morning and evening *â\200\230 abantu ga John Dunn â\200\235 flocked into the campâ\200\224abantu of all sizes and descriptionâ\200\224 bringing with them milk for the thirsty troopers, and remaining to do all manners of work, and live on the crumbs that fall from our impromptu tables. The lowing of the cattle was incessant, and forcibly reminded us that John Dunn had not settled in the Zulu country for nothing. This morning the five corps left camp for Fort Pearson at 10.30. They marched in half-sections, and the long winding array was very imposing.

Here our news is most meagre. This morning four shots were fired from Fort Pearson at a Zulu assembly on the opposite side of the river, at a mile and a half range, shells they were, and although they did not explode among the Zulu horde, the latter made tracks in an extraordinary short space of time. The pioneer party under Oapt. Beddoes, are hard at work on the opposite bank at the) :) lontoon bridge, with a company of the Buffs as

ard.

guThe river is still very full, but there are indications of its going down. The first advance is to be made tomorrow morning early. The 99th regiment marched into garrison this afternoon with band playing. They were accorded hearty cheers. Two thousand men of the Native Contingent have just arrived; they are to be employed on fatigue duty in moving baggage. It is reported that one of the shells fired this morning killed a Zulu warrior, and that a demand of £5 had been made as compensation. Messengers too have arrived from Cetewayo praying for an extension of time.

Our camp has been visited by welcome friends. This afternoon Messrs. Jameson, Greenacre, Edmonds, McNeil, Alexander, and George Knox. I need hardly say that theyâ\200\224especially the first-mentionedâ\200\224met with a hearty eption. Rain again to-night. We always have rain

rec :
whon We start with & new camp.

January 12, 1878,

A beautifully fine bright day. A. portion of the Naval Brigade crossed the river this morning at about 4 a.m.,, to work the punt on the opposite bank. They were followed by a fatigue party of the Native Contingent. Next. at 4 oâ\200\231clock, four companies of the Buffs crossed with their band. They were followed by the Victoria Mounted Rifles. The punt is a very substantial construction, made by the Naval Brigade, and works well in their hands. Guns at the fort and guns in front of the little holstery on the bank cover the troops on the other side. The Buffs have taken up position at an abandoned farm house. While the crossing was going on a few of the enemy were just visible coming apparently out of a kraal about a mile from the bank on the opposite side. They were not more than ten .or twelve, and advanced for a short space in file, and then retired in open order, or skirmishing order.

The forces will be moving over all day to-day. The scene on the river banks is worthy of the notice of any of our special artists. The native contingent in their

gemi-uniform freely adorned with red and blue; the throng of onlookers, the stalwart blue jackets and marines hauling and piloting the ungainly looking punt to and fro, the soldiers marching on to it, and those drawn up on the other side under cover of the guns. The artillery stationed at Fort Pearsen, and in front of the hotel ready for action; the signalmen on the opposite side waving their little flags as if life depended on it; the signalmen on the near bank, another one on the fort parapet, the bugles sounding from hill to hill; the Victoria Volunteers waiting for their order, the surrounding tents and men innumerable all forming a picture that I have probably never before been witnessed in South Africa.

Now that I see the Mercury personified is in the camp, I shall simply confine myself to the occurrences among ourselves, and leave the general proceedings to be recorded, and scenes described by a far abler pen than mine,

To say, then, in addition to the names I mentioned yesterday, Messrs. Escombe, Adler, Robinson, Arbuckle,

. Currie, F. L. Shuter, Clarkson, Ramsay, Taylor, George Ularence, Ralph Clarence, and Sidney Clarence, have all been in our camp. Most of them will probably cross; the river to-morrow morning (Monday; when we do.

It is very hot here and sultry. This afternoon we shall be in busy preparation for the morning. The telegraph will most likely be taken advantage of to inform you when the Durban Mounted Rifles are on the other side of the Tugela. We are all in excellent health and spirits.

15

Swazi Border.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Asgsegai River, January 2, 1879.

Another year has dawned upon us, and the much vexatious Zulu question remains unsettled, although there is a prospect of speedy and decisive action on the part of our authorities, Field cornet Labuschagne held a mass meeting on the 30th ult., for the purpose of obtaining volunteers for the burgher force, to assemble on the Blood River on the 6th prox., for active service; and also to arrive at some decision as to the defence of this border. :

No one would volunteer for Blood River, but the majority were willing, after placing their families in laager, to form a burgher force for patrol, and to act in concert with Captain MacLeod and the Swazies, that is if Government will supply them with the requisite ammunition, Captain MacLeod was present, and promised to do his utmost to obtain ammunition for those residents who are willing to act with him, for the defence of this long and exposed frontier.

This northern part of Zululand is evidently considered safe by the military authorities—a greater mistake could not be made. After removing Colonel Gilbert and the 13th regiment, what can the two companies of the 80th, now daily expected at Derby do? unsupported by mounted men. Comparatively nothing, beyond repelling actual attack on Derby

or their encampment, whenever that eventually may be.

We require an imposing force of mounted men to go with and encourage our allies the Swazies, who are even yet suspicious of our promises ; they dare not attack the Zulus unsupported. I hope the authorities will immediately consider this important question. The mountainous country north of the Pongola is swarming with Zulus, storing their grain in the caves, and building fortifications for their cattle in inaccessible positions.

The mission station (Mr. Myers) at the Intombi has been plundered and partly destroyed by Zulus during last week, Mr. Myers having just previously deemed it prudent to remove his family into the Luneberg Laager.

The marauder Umbeline is again reported this side of Pongola, and rumour says he has obtained a strong Zulu force from Maquluseen, to act on the offensive on the flank of the troops.

The general opinion here is that the column now preparing to enter Zululand will drive the enemy towards this frontier, and lots of fighting is in store for us outsiders. One thing is very certain, Umbeline must be immediately attacked and dislodged from his caves north of the Pongolo, otherwise this district will be constantly exposed to sudden attack, sweeping away stock at unexpected points, and murder of outlying white and native residents. :

The Swazies laugh at the idea of Cetywayo ever giving Umbeline to the Government, saying it is too absurd to think of. The border Swazies are very uneasy, and have removed their cattle into the country. King Umbandani holds his annual feast and dance in a few days, after which he intends marching a considerable force down to his southern border to watch and guard the drifts and paths.

Presentation of Colours to the Regiment
by the Queen.

Her Majesty the Queen presented new colours to the 4th regiment of infantry, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, just before the 2nd battalion left England for Natal, Her Majesty, in performing the ceremony, said: "On the eve of your embarkation, I have summoned you here to present you with these new colours, in place of those on which you have recently inscribed a new battle scroll. Although I earnestly trust that order may be restored before you arrive in the colonies to which you are bound, I know that, should it be required of you, you will fearlessly do your duty against the disturbers of peace in South Africa, even as your brave comrades are so nobly and victoriously maintaining their reputation, upholding the honour of the empire on my Indian frontier. Confident that I may at all times rely on your zeal and devotion in my service, and that you will emulate the deeds of your predecessors, who for two hundred years have been distinguished in the annals of their country, I deliver these colours to the charge of the 4th King's Own."

Lieutenants Hutchinson and Shepherd, the two officers deputed to receive the colours, then knelt on one knee, received the honourable charge from Her Majesty's hands, and bore them to the centre of the escort. ?

Colonel Bray then spoke as follows: â\200\224â\200\234Soldiers of the Kingâ\200\231s Own, Her Majesty the Queen has ! een pleased to confer upon this regiment the very high and distinguished hounour of presenting to it new colours on the eve of our embarkation for active service in the fi ld. This old regiment has fought the battles of England il every part of the world for two hundred years, and has carried the royal colours through many campaigns, and hard fought and glorious battles. In the pages of its lListory will now be Tecorded the distinguished honour which has been conferred on the Kingâ\200\231s Own by the Queen of Eniland. I call upon the soldiers of the Kingâ\200\231s Own to carry these bright colours through the ranks of the Queenâ\200\231s eucmies wherever and whenever they may dare to bar our way. Your Majesty, the

honour you have conferred upon us will be returned by the devotion with which the King's Own will lay down their lives for your Majesty and your royal house. I would impress on these soldiers to be bold and valiant, but always gentle and compassionate, The colours presented by the greatest lady in the land will never be sullied by cruelty and barbarity, but will always be carried with the natural valour of true soldiers by the King's Own Royals.â\200\235 ;

The regiment then saluted the new colours, and this being followed by a royal salute and the National Anthem, the ceremony concluded with a march past by companies in open order. in very excellent style, and three cheers for the Queen, and a royal salute, The men were then marched to the glass coach house, where they were served with a capital dinner, the officers being entertained in the Waterloo Chamber, lunching with the officers of the Horse Guards staff, General Ponsonby, Sir John Cowell, and other gallant officers holding official positions at Windsor.

â\200\230 (January 15)
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following telegram was posted last night : â\200\224
(Kingsote to the Commodore.)
Fort Pearson, Tuesday.

All men except half battalion of native contingent kept back for casual work, ZTenedos arrived off the riverâ\200\231s mouth at 9.30 a.m.

Twenty Zulus captured. Reported that there is a large force 20 miles off. :

River rising.
Eight Stanger Mounted Volunteers placed under my orders to carry messages in case of Zulu raids.

â\200\230 Working night and day, getting wagons across.

Across the River.

THE VICTORIANS IN THE FIELD.
CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

The following telegram was received yesterday. ;

The Victoria Rifles behaved well yesterday; and took fourteen prisoners and eight guns.

No large body of enemy visible.

The Victorians chased a party of forty or fifty, but they dissolved.

From Alexander, Stanger :â\200\224
January 14, 1879.
No fighting yet. Five
Stanger corps not going
Our boys in splendid

Just left. All troops over.
prisoners taken yesterday.
over., Half 99th at Stanger.
health and spirits.

Blood River.

We have seen a letter from the above place dated
January 8, which says there are Sirayo and 5000 Zulus
on the other side of the river at Rorke's drift, to oppose
Colonel Wood's column.

With the Natal Native Contingent.

The mounted men got orders to leave Krantzkop, at
daylight on Friday morning last, and by latest accounts
were doing patrol duty, some where about eight miles
beyond Greytown, pending further orders. There were
250 of the Natal Native Horse ; two companies 1st bat-
talion, 1st regiment, and four or five companies of the
2nd battalion, were expected.

Hail stones the size of goose eggs have fallen in the
neighbourhood of Greytown.

The Natal Carbineers and Troops

crossed at Rorke's drift on Sunday morning without
opposition.

Departure of T; (m_s for the Front.

The head-quarters of the 4th regiment under Colonel
Bray, consisting of 1 field officer, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 3
staff, 4 staff officers sergeants, 11 sergeants, 3 drummers, 13
corporals, and 217 privates, left yesterday for Pinetown
en route for Maritzburg. The head-quarters proceed to
Helpmakaar and one company to Greytown. The re-
mainder of the regiment come on in the Teuton.

16

Returning from the Front.

A number of gentlemen who left here last week to
witness the crossing of the troops at the Lower Tugela
returned yesterday, amongst them were Mr. Greenacre,
M.L.C., Mr. Robinson, M.L.C., Mr. Arbuckle, Mr.
Boscombe, Mr. Jameson and Mr. Adler. They came in
by train from the Umgeni. We learn from them that the
river Umvoti was at present only just passable, and most
of the others have gone down considerably. The Umgeni
has risen during the past day or two. Mr. Edmonds
will return to-day.

The Commissary General.

Commissary General Strickland arrived at the camp at
Fort Pearson from Durban on Monday. After remaining
there a short time he left again for Durban.

A Run for the Front.

By THE EDITOR.

"I write this in the homely and very comfortable roadside inn kept by Mr. and Mrs. Wassink, near the Nonoti. Rain is pattering on the roof, thunder and lightning are in the air, and depressing thoughts are suggested of greasy roads and swollen rivers on the morrow.

We left Durban by the 3.35 train yesterday (Friday), bound, if fortune, in the shape of kindly weather favoured us, for the Tugela. The `weâ\200\235` is not used in an editorial sense, but literally as representing two of ugâ\200\224an ex-mayor of Durban and the writer. There is also a small black boy, who sits behind us in the `Âç` spider.â\200\235 Many days of heavy rain, and neyer-ending reports of flooded or impassable rivers, had made the exact period of our departure uncertain. The sky cleared, however, as the day advanced, and we determined to abide by first principles, and to proceed, which we did.

Let the purpose of our journey be distinctly understood. We are anxious to see the most conveniently accessible column, in all its strength, before it enters Zululand. We want to see the camp, the river, and the border, before the events of the next few weeks have added a new chapter to South African history. We want to give a passing greeting to â\200\230â\200\230 our defendersâ\200\235 before they enter upon the more serious â\200\230â\200\230 businessâ\200\231â\200\231 of their expedition. We want a little outing, a little fresh airâ\200\224 and that is all, Time is very short, and a flying glimpse of the Tugela is all we can hope to win. Perhaps even that may be denied to us.

I am not going to write another description of Victoria county. Time forbids it. Circumstances do not require it. The county never wore a fairer aspect than it does now., Vegetation of all kinds has almost the intense tiage of an English spring. The leaves are very green, and so is the Jong and waving grass. A few weeks ago and there was not a blade, worth the name. Now the hillsides and the valley bottoms are clothed with long and almost rank pasture, which bends before the breeze like an autumn meadow. Wild flowers stud the grass. Many trees and bushes are radiant with bloom. The crops of cane, corn, tobacco and beans seem all vying with each other in efforts to make up for lost time. Redundant growth is everywhere manifest. Nature looks at her very best, and cries out more clamorously than ever for more people to humanise and cultivate these beautiful wastes.

There are a few points that strike the mind as one traverses at a rapid pace the â\200\230â\200\230garden countyâ\200\235 of Natal. I will speak of them now and have done with them. First comes the railway. It is very nice as far as it goes, and that is all I can say. We were taken out to Avoca at a very slow pace; but the weather was to blame for that. The edges of the embankments have cracked and slipped a little all along; but not more, it seems to me, than might be expected by way of settlement. Though slow, the motion was easy, and the steep gradients of the Red Hill were traversed without an effort. At Avoca there was a scene of confusion, but that, I am told, is a chronic condition there, A very tiny station seems to mock the amount of traffic to be done. There was a sea of mud all round, and in this many carts and wagons were floundering. But what impressed me more than anything else about the railway in Victoria county was its incompleteness. No progress appeared to my

unaccustomed eye to have been made for months. Not
a rail has been laid beyond the Saccharine, and the line
to that point is not fully ballasted. There is an unfinished
viaduct at Kahtsâ\200\231 Kop ; a great slice of rock yet needs to
be removed there, and a bridge thrown over. The time
for construction has, I am assured, fully expired, but I
shall be surprised should traffic be open to Verulam be-

fore the end of the year, perhaps not before the contract terminates. Why is this? Who is accountable? What has the county not suffered by the unfortunate delay? Why do not the spirited planters and storekeepers of the district agitate their rights for rights they are.

The telegraph is another novel feature, and a most pleasant one. It caused a sense of constant satisfaction all the way. I cannot praise too highly the efficiency with which this line has been erected. The iron posts do not slant to each other; corners and slopes are negotiated in a scientific manner. The route, though direct, is sufficiently near the road to be within eyeshot. When I remember how swiftly this business-like line was run on from Verulam to the Tugela, I am filled with admiration of the men who did the work and the Government that employs them. The Cape, in the matter of telegraphic communication, has shown us the way in a manner that is anything but encouraging to the Natalian quality of self-satisfaction. Gratitude to Mr. Sivewright and Captain Fraser, as well as to the Government that has spared their services to us at so critical a juncture, is a dominant sentiment in my breast just now.

Another pleasing feature in the landscape are the many groups of coolie holdings; where Indian settlers for such they are are cultivating with almost Flemish care, small patches of ground. These people have left their mark distinctly on the county, by more abiding tokens than canefields tilled for others. But I can only refer to the subject in passing. Nor must I do more than name the stately pile of buildings at Mount Edgecumbe, soon to be in operation as the first true example of the central mill principle in this colony. Passing this estate, there are few signs of actual enterprise visible from the road. But Verulam is extending and improving. It has built a capital school-house, a commodious laager, and a substantial Good Templars Hall. Several private buildings are going up. Upper stories are getting more frequent. There are four inns, and some new stores. These are but some of the signs of progress in the dear old village, for ever memorable by sweet and sacred associations.

The roads and this topic will take us onward. In fair weather they are excellent; in bad weather they are very foul. A week's sharp rain has tried them sorely, and the heavy traffic of a campaign has discovered all their weak places. From Verulam to the Tongaat, they could not well be worse. From thence we have found them less troublesome, thanks to the healing influences of a high wind and a hot sun. The country beyond Verulam shows scarcely one new trace of progress; but, alas, many evidences of decay. Tongaat is desolate. The Malakoff is roofless and doorless. All the land around, once so abundantly planted, is grass grown. That old manor house, whose hospitable doors were ever open to the wayfarer, is void and cheerless. The river is still unbridged. A wagon is in the drift, and the water is still high, but with dodging we got across all right. Thence to Williamstown we follow the old track, as a warning fence tells us not to try the new road, constructed, so certain old residents say, for no conceivable purpose, at a cost of £15,000. If we lose in distance, we gain in the dryness of the sandy road, and the shade of the outbranching trees. There are many stubborn bits of sticking plaster along the stage, but we get safely through them all, and after breakfast at Williamstown, speed on again. Here we find traces of the

times. All the empty homesteads of the place are occupied by settlers from the border. John Dunn has taken three houses in the neighbourhood for his establishment. Willimstown complains bitterly of its treatment by the diversion of the road, an operation which we were assured was done for nothing but *â\200\234 spite â\200\231 on the part of certain personages. The glory of the place has manifestly departed. Knoxâ\200\231s stores are more commodious than ever, but the stream of trade seems to have diminished with the decline of traffic. The place looks as much older as it ought to do. Shrubs have grown into trees, and bare homesteads are now embedded in bowery groves. Two

church buildings almost jostle each other ; they are as like as two peas, so which is church and which is ochapel I cannot determine. Old

Fort Scott Hotel, or rather the building that bore that name twenty years ago, when I smoked my first cigar and made my first after-dinner speech there, still stands; but the fort itself has vanished. That thatched stronghold was the product of the first Zulu scare. It was run up just after Cetywayoâ\200\231s massacre of his rival brother Umbulaziâ\200\231s people. Time has gone on, and we have since seen the establishment of two new border forts, as part of the debt we owe to his majesty. The first was Fort Williamson, on the Tugela, erected in 1861, after the soare of that year, and the other is Fort Pearson, whither Wwe are now proceeding, hard by the former place, and immediately over the border river. Do not these facts say something as to the â\200\230â\200\230Zulu menace.â\200\235

17

It is a charming drive all the way from Verulam to the Tugela, and that section of it between Williamstown and Stanger, is not the least agreeable. The prospect is wide and liberal and beautiful. Distant hills close the horizon, and the downlike foreground is backed by = sketch of dappled woodland. Chakaâ\200\231s Kraal looks little altered, 80 far as the mill is cuncerned, since we saw the first cane crushed there, or witnessed, at a later day, the labouring efforts of the first and last steam plough imported into this colony. Sugar first, and cotten after, have given place to grass, which grows now abundantly enough; as though it, and it only, were lord of the soil. The Umhlali offers no impediment, and after a friendly glance at the hospitable and iaviting domain of Oaklands, we climb a hill, and soon after pass several military wagons with men both afoot and on horseback escorting them. A little further, in a bosky dale, we pass the company of Her Majestyâ\200\231s Engineers, stepping sturdily along, in spite of the wofully wet and cheerless march they have had up from Durban. On we go, winding in and out amongst the patches of bush, and ever gazing over the broad and breeze-swept landscape until we reach the scattered cottages that bespeak the g&â\200\230esenoe of the American mission station of Groutville.

uch might be said, had I time, about this interestin, spot, but it must suffice to say that the place look unchanged in its aspect of homely contentment. Here the valley of the 'Bmvoti opens out and the roofs of Stanger are visible in the distance. Down to the drift we go. At the bottom the road is blocked up with wagons, but we dodge between them, and reach the riverâ\200\231s edge. It is passable, even for our light vehicle, as other traps had passed this morning, but we are advised to avoid the river, and take the ground immediately

above. Three linked spans of oxen, are already in the river, with a wagon behind them ; but we venture in, and push on bravely, although the water is above the floor of our "spider," until a sudden jerk snaps a trace, and the suspensive pause usual on such occasions occurs. These incidents grow tedious in narration, so I need only say that the trace broke once again, and we began to think that we might have to follow the example of the shouting and naked kafirs, and the merry and naked soldiers, who were disporting in the water around us. We had not to do this, however. Thanks to the kafirs, and particularly to one splendid fellow, in a white shirt, we got through all right. They helped to mend the harness, rolled round the wheels, and led the horses. I do not hesitate to commemorate them as the very princes of driftsmen. Let me also thank a white-skinned young soldier, whose stark condition appeared to afford great amusement and satisfaction to the normally naked "savages" around. Kindly savages with a full of eager impulse to render hearty and mirthful service, and no less eager to handle and to growl over the backs of the sheesh, which was their rightful due.

But we will stick no longer in the Umvoti. Our pair of nags rejoiced exceedingly to be out of these perplexing waters, and rattled on most cheerfully to Stanger, four miles distant. Here, I was on new ground, for when last I passed this way seven years ago Stanger was less than a name. Its iron roofs show out well on the crest of a gentle elevation long before you reach the township, and the road is level and good. We spanked along, and, in spite of our delay in the river, drove up to the doors of Knox's hotel true to our stipulated time. "Tig" just now quite a busy and thriving place. Ranks of wagons were outspanned, and a mountain of bales of forage and sacks of meal or corn were piled up near the temporary commissariat stores. We met a welcome troop of friends at the hostelry bound on the same errand as ourselves. There, reposing in dignity in a verandah chair, engaged in the study of a battered volume of the "Family Herald" no doubt the library of the establishment was the gallant leader of our local "regiment" of forces, reviving, by a holiday jaunt to the border, the reminiscences of the time when he led into Zululand the only artillery force that has ever been heard and seen there. 'T' was a ceremonial expedition, it is true, but everyone at the time thought there was much risk about it. The whole force barely numbered 200 effective men. But it crowned Cetywayo, and was purely colonial. There, too, is one of our most eloquent worthies who, in most persistent and praiseworthy style, with a companion "learned in the law," is being taken to the border and back in a "spider" drawn by a horse of whose admirable qualities I dare not trust myself to write. I know, and have read, of nothing equal to it.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA.
January 12.

It has been a good fortune to witness a scene which is one of a series which must ever be memorable in the history of South Africa. I have seen an army of British

troopsâ\200\224Imperial and colonial, white and coloured-â\200\224cross in perfect order, and without a hitch or halt, the frontier which divides the civilised domains of Queen VICTORIA from the savage domains of King CETYwAvo. I have seen the bare, green hills of Zululand enlivened by the white tents, and the red or blue uniformns of men who have been gathered there to vindicate the just cause of an offended civilisation, and to assert the outraged authority of the British Crown. I have seen the climax of a

policy which must end in the undisputed supremacy of British rule over all the native tribes that live south of the Limpopo. It is impossibleâ\200\224for me at any rateâ\200\224to write of such an event without some degree of special enthusiasm, or to refrain from seeking to communicate to my readers some of the emotions that have been generated by the scene. ;

Up to the very moment of our reaching the boundary of the Tugela, the exact time of crossing remained uncertain, and many remarks heard along the road rather encouraged a belief that the actual passage would not be attempted until the present week was well advanced. Wagons for the conveyance of supplies had yet to be obtained ; the pontoon arrangements had broken down ; there was sure as ever before to be more delay. It was not: sufficiently considered that £80 per month, the rate offered by the Commissariat, was a rate sufficient to tempt not only regular carriers, but private wagon-owners; that there were other means of getting across a river than by pontoon; and that the High Commissioner is not prone to be trifled with.,

When, however, a turn in the road, after a wearisome struggle through horrible quagmires, brought the river itself within sight, a glance across to the further shore set all doubts at rest. There, on the gentle slope of a grassy hill might be seen two or three thin red lines, which, when examined through a glass, resolved themselves into ranks of British infantry, standing at ease, while their remaining comrades were being brought over to join them. The crossingâ\200\235 had already taken place, and Zululand was virtually in the possession of British arms.

Dawn, on Sunday the 12th January, had barely made its approach perceptible, when a large and roomy â\200\230 puntâ\200\235 was hauled over slowly but surely from the southern to the northern shore. The square and clumsy looking vessel was filled by the men who had constructed and fixed it, and who were now to work it, belonging to the Naval Brigade. In the dim light these were taken over, and set ashore; and as soon as the punt had been hauled back again, it returned with a party of the Native Pioneerâ\200\235s,â\200\235 under the able-command of Lieut. Beddoes. The passage of these men, from bank to bank, was viewed with intense interest and anxiety by the thousands of onlookers from Fort Pearson and the hills around. Would the enemy presume, upon the feebleness of the light and the foewness of these preliminary invaders, to resist by a sudden onslaught their attempt to land > Was an armed horde of Zulus lying in wait behind the ridge of the slope to pounce down upon the rash aggressors upon Cetywayoâ\200\231s soil ?â\200\235 But no enemy appeared. Time went on; the day brightened; distant objects became clearly distinguishable, and nearer scenes were in full view, but all was still and lifeless on the Zulu shore.

After the native pioneers went four companies of the Buffs, who at once took up position around Pearse's solitary homestead about a quarter of a mile above the river. Then came some from their camp above the well disciplined ranks of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, to which body, as the senior volunteer corps, attached to the first column, belonged by right the privilege of being the first to enter Zululand. Under the command of their leader, Captain Saner, the V.M.R. marched down the drift, and on to the punt, and in their turn were taken over. When they were across they at once proceeded to plant themselves along the brow of the hill above, where they did patrol and vidette duty throughout the whole of a long and anxious day.

The same process continued without interruption until nightfall, when, thoroughly tired out by their strenuous and unremitting labours, the Naval Brigade were ordered by their commanding officer, Captain Campbell, to desist, until dawn next morning. The manner in which these men worked commanded the warmest expressions of admiration from all the bystanders. Operations at the drift were, of course the chief attraction to all the camp; but the whole scene was one of surpassing interest and excitement. The mingling of 230 men belonging to so many services and races was in itself a strange feature. Here were gathered together the redcoats of the line, and the blue-jackets of the navy; the many uniforms of the colonial volunteers from Durban, Victoria, Alexandra and Nonoti; the scarlet tunics of the native pioneers, and the naked forms of the native contingent. Around Mr. Smith's inn, just above the river, the crowding and confusion were distracting. All day, from an early -to

a late hour, the bar and the dining room of this humble edifice were crammed by customers clamouring to be served and helping themselves, and there was not a nook in the establishment that had not been invaded and occupied. When I say that by Sunday night not a drop of liquor remained on the premises, and that the store had been denuded of all its edible contents, the amount of business done by the proprietor during this eventful day will be well appreciated.

A walk about the camp disclosed all manner of characteristic features. Yellow coated officers of the native contingent, apparently waiting for orders, lounged about everywhere, while parties of the contingent itself continually marched to their ground in the rear. One of the Gatling guns, surrounded by boxes of ammunition, stood in readiness for transportation. Two seven-pounders were posted in front of the hotel, with their mouths gaping towards the river; two more were placed on the most commanding neck of land, just beyond the fort. The fort itself could never be lost sight of. It consists merely of the entrenched crest of a conical hill, directly overlooking the river and the opposite shore, and the white tents within are the chief features in the landscape. Here at the outmost corner of the fort, sits the commander of the column, Colonel Pearson, attended by Colonel Walker, of the Guards, the Rev. R. Robertson, chaplain to the forces, and local referee of the expedition, and other officers. A large telescope, on a swivel stand, is at the Colonel's eye, while, on one side, stands a signaller who interprets the orders given him to the other side with wonderful speed and precision. The quickness and ease with which by means of two small flags, held in either hand, and waved at different angles, and with different motions messages can be instantly conveyed

between points that are perhaps miles apart, can only be understood by those who have witnessed such performances as those of the young seamen who had charge of this service on Sunday.

From Fort Pearson the view was particularly fine. The river's breadth is seen from where it bends northward and is lost to sight to where it passes into the sea, whose blue expanse terminates the view. On the other side is the immediate foreground, fast being tenanted by busy forces, and, beyond them, the bare hill sides, with here and there a counted seven in all a kafir kraal. Only now and then could signs of life be seen at the more distant of these deserted habitations. Early in the morning, a few natives had thus been seen at a kraal near the river, but they speedily disappeared. In the far distance, about five miles off, the long, iron roof of St. Andrew's mission house is visible, but the country, in every sense has a deserted aspect. The King said to have ordered his people away from the border, and he may thus be considered to have relinquished his territory to the Government.

Much curiosity was expressed throughout the day as to what the Victorians on the hill top were seeing and doing. Their videttes were seen posted along the ridges, and now and then the main body of the corps would disappear from view, only to reappear at a further point, being evidently engaged in a reconnaissance. They did not, however, advance far into the country, though eager to do so. Towards noon, they descried a body of Zulus, apparently several hundred strong, and Captain Saner telegraphed for permission to engage the enemy. He was, however, apprised that it would not be well to do so until Barrow's Horse had crossed. About the same time another report became current in camp to the effect that two large columns of Zulus, variously estimated at from 7000 to 15,000 had been seen on the hills behind, apparently approaching the river. As the day went on the numbers assigned to this force became so conflicting that all which could reasonably be inferred was that ten considerable columns of the enemy were undoubtedly hovering in the vicinity. Hills are opaque, however, and we do not yet possess the art of seeing round corners or over obstacles, so we have to content ourselves with surmises as to what our neighbours are doing.

As the day advances the throng gets thicker and the noise greater; familiar faces arrive from all parts of the coast. Two or three family parties have assembled themselves in tents and by wagons, picnic-wise. Ladies on horseback ride up to have their peep at the spectacle. Men whose names are locally historical appear on the scene. There is John Dunn looking earnestly and curiously across the river at the troops massing there. The venerable missionary, Mr. Oftebro, is also present, rejoicing in the expectation of a speedy restoration to his home and work. Among natives of the contingent we are all of us recognising some friendly and familiar face that hails us with hearty greeting. I shall have more to say about this contingent at another time, but their obedience and apparent enthusiasm were all that could be desired. Let us hope that inexperience or indiscretion on the part of Europeans

sot over them will not turn a loyal and hearty people into discontented and affronted subjects.

By night-fall on Sunday over 1300 regulars had been taken across, as well as the Victoria Rifles, a large number of natives, and some of Banowâ\200\231s Horse. About noon several â\200\230â\200\230 pioneers â\200\235â\200\231 were seen running towards some deserted kraals and mealie gardens, and orders were issued immediately for their seizure and punishment, Colonel Pearson being determined not only to maintain the discipline of his column but to carry on the war in as humane a manner as possible. Neceszity, however knows no law, and es firewood is a very scarce article, at that point some dilapidated huts fell victims to the exigencies of the service. About noon some cattle were seen coming over the brow of a hill, and the report arose that QOetywayo was sending in, too late, the cattle dqmgndoq of him. They turned out, however, to be missionariesâ\200\231 cattle from Intomeni. An abortive effort was also made to,swim some slaughter cattleover, but none of them could breast the stroam, and the only one that did notreturn was drowned. Great regret was expressed on all hands concerning the youngFmarine who met so untimely an end in the river, on Friday. Several of his comrades jumped into the river after him, at the risk of their own lives, but without avail. About five oâ\200\231clock, two guns and a Gatling were taken over, with men to man, and horses to drag them. They were planted on the north side of the main camp, the 99thâ\200\231s tents being pitched a short distance off, in a deserted garden. I sh'ould a@d that the artillery attached to the column consist of six seven-pounders and three Gatling guns; one of the latter will be left at Fort Pearson, in charge of the fifty blue-jackets from the Tenedos, who, under Lieut. Kingscoteâ\200\231s command, are to garrison that point.

The Durban visitors, whose names have already been made public, were most hospitably entertained by the Durban corps. A tent was set apart for their use, and others were accommodated in the quarters of their own more particular friends. A large and merry gathering we had that night around the little rough table which represents the mess furniture of the Durban Mounted Rifles. It was very dark, for the moon rises late, and the night was cloudy, but the broad gleam of the river could be seen below, and all round us the lights of a host of tents and camp fires made darkness more than visible. The hum of a multitude of men filled the air, and from the native camp, where fresh-killed beef was being voraciously devoured, came the sounds of merry contentment. We, too, were mirthful, a8 became the company. No doubt there was present in every mind the possibility, admitted by even the most experienced authority in Zulu affairs, that before day came round the camp beyond the river might be attacked; but the gallant men there were known to be prepared for the contingency. On our side the long night passed with no other disturbance than the call of the sentinel and the pattering of the rain, On the other side there was an alarm, but it was a false one.

OUR LADS.

My Durban readers will be glad to bear how â\200\234 our ladsâ\200\235 locked, and the question is no less easily than leasantly answered. They all looked well. It would Eave been hard, indeed, for them to look better. Six weeks of rough, but healthful and bracing, camp life, has roughened and strengthened them. They are morebearded

than when they left, as becomes ywarvior, for razors are geldom, if ever, used in the camp; but they all seem, and say that they are, much more *â\200\234 fit >â\200\231 for any sort of work than when they started. The younger oues, strange to say, have stood the hardships and exposure of the life quite as well as the oldest and the strongest, and I was glad to see that they had manifestly hardened and developed. A day in camp proves that 2 volunteerâ\200\231s life is no idle or listless one. Every hour has its duties, and every man has to be his own helper. Whon Âñ the march, these duties are neither slight nor easy. Tents have to be struck, baggage stowed away, wagons packed, only to be pitched, opened, 'and unpacked again. Patrol, vidette, and sentry work has to be attended fo; guard kept, stores distributed, horses fed and groomwed, and all this without any reference to the fighting business of the campaign. I was glad to learn that every two tents were now allowed a kafir to make fires and fetch water, a desirable and proper mitigation of a soldierâ\200\231s toils. As each column is attended by a large native contingent, there is no reason why, without any accession of camp followers, this requirement should not be met. Some concern was expressed to ma in regard to the position of a volunteerâ\200\231s wife and family, in case of his being shot. Under the Volunteer law, due provision is made; but - that law refers only to work on this side of the border, and would not legally apply to Zululand. I had no hesitation whatever in repeating and supporting the assurance, already given before my arrival by Mr.

19

Greenacre, that eyery possible endeavour should be made to secure that the claims of a volunteer in this respect should be dealt with as liberally, did he fall in Zululand, as though he fell in Natal. On this point I feel sure that the common sentiment will uphold the side of justice and generosity.

SUPPLIES AND THE ROUTE.

I heard few complaints about the commissariat, except that the allowance of certain things was not by any means excessive, and one was again faced by the fact that what is no hardship to a private of the line may be a considerable privation to a volunteer. In the one case & pinch of tea and a taste of sugar may be little less than he has all his life been accustomed to. In the other case it is next to nothing. I do not make this comparison by way of complaintâ\200\224and I only ascertained the facts on enquiryâ\200\224but in order to show to those who decry volunteering that it is a life entailing positive privations. Biscuit and meat, however, are both abundant, and it was a sight worth remembering to see the slaughtering that went on before nightfall, when a dozen great beasts were shot and cut up into huge joints for distribution about the various camps. These camps, by the way, were fairly representative of the colony. Close by the %urban tents were those of the Natal Hussars, under Oaptain Norton, men of Umvoti county, and worthy representatives of the midland districts. The Alexandra men, all good, sound; and true, were camped a little to oneside. Next to them came the men of Stanger, the only corps that was free, by its own action, to cross the border or stay in Natal, as it desired. Captain Addison, however, goes in with the bulk of his corps; but eight or ten remain behind to act as a border guard against raids. As their own homes are the most exposed to any danger of this kind, this seems a wise and considerate arrangement. For the pre-

sent, however, the Tugela is a sufficient barrier. It would be madness for any marauding party to attempt to swim across the flooded water. Even down near the mouth, where there is no fall, the current flows swift and strong, but a little higher up, where the bed is less level, and more broken, the stream is much more impassable. A few daysâ\200\231 fine weather, produces a material change, and it was only the other day that Mr. Dunn brought his great concourse of people and cattle safely across.

It cannot be denied that the safe crossing of such streams by so considerable a force has been a most successful achievement. The punt was, we believe, Capt. Campbellâ\200\231s arrangement, an attempt to work an ordinary pontoon having proved a failure. The remains of the latter have, however, proved useful as a safeguard to the

punt in case any of the ropes to which it is attached break. It is anchored mid-stream. The punt when taking troops over made exactly three trips to and fro in an hour, and held about a hundred men or twenty horses. Since Sunday morning, with the aid of five boats, it has conveyed across nearly 5000 men, 400 horses and mules, and is now engaged in crossing 150 wagons and oxen. There will probably be about 2500 of the latter. Allowing constant work, and an average of 20 beasts a trip, it will take several days to take the oxen over. Probably by to-morrow night the whole will have passed into Zululand, and the column be free to advance.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

I heard from a competent informant that the plan of advance will very much resemble that described in the pamphlet on Zulu tactics. The little army when in movement will resemble a bird with outspread wings. The regulars will be in the middle and in front; behind them will come the guns and wagons, and in the rear the rest of the regulars. On either side there will be placed the native contingent, who are not to begin an engagement but to follow it up. At the extreme right and left, so as to prevent the favourite Zulu plan of outflanking, will come the mounted forces. Should no attack be previously made, it is surmised that the Zulus will lie in wait in the bushy and broken valley through which the Matikulu runs, and where the road is precipitous and bad. Here no doubt in case of need, the big guns will prove very effective. There is slightly wooded country about the Inyoni before the Matikulu is reached, but mounted reconnaissances will no doubt have taken the measure of it, before the column can get as far. Our telegrams of yesterday report, indeed, a strong patrol that was to go twenty miles in. This would be over the Matikulu. ;

I could say very much more had I time or space, about what we saw and heard at Fort Pearson. One of the oddest sights there on Sunday last, was that of a family party on the other side of the river, consisting of three ladies, four little children, and a baby in arms. They had gone over in the punt, and were enjoying a Sabbath stroll in the enemyâ\200\231s territory. There could not be a more significant proof of the protective influence of

British arms, or of the general sense of calmness and security which seemed to me to pervade the neighbourhood of the border. We found settlers living quietly at home within earshot of musketry at the Tugela, and tottering old men and young children, swarming without any apparent apprehension at the adjacent kraals.

(January 16)

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT AT RORKE'S DRIFT.
VICTORIOUS REPULSE.
SIXTY TO EIGHTY ZULUS KILLED.

LARGE CAPTURE OF CATTLE.

Up to 9 o'clock last night no intimation had been received from the front of shots being fired in any quarter ; but at that hour we received the following important telegram, notifying the repulse and flight of the Zulus, with great loss on their side, at the first encounter. It will be seen that the initiative in attack came from the enemy, and, as has been expected, it was from Uirajo's people. We regret to see that one of Lonsdale's officers has been killed, and, we fear, two of the Natal Mounted Police; but the telegram leaves room for a probability that the latter have only been wounded. They were probably chasing the flying enemy. The prediction of those best acquainted with the Zulus, that they would never stand the fire of regular forces, has been abundantly verified :

(From Zvmes to Mercury.)
Wednesday Morning.

There has been an engagement with the Zulus by Colonel Glynn's column (Rorke's Drift).

A lot of Zulus, under Uirajo, fired on the infantry, and the Zulus only stood one or two volleys from the redcoats, and then bolted. In running away from the redcoats they fell into the hands of Lonsdale's men (Native Contingent) and the Natal Mounted Police. One of Lonsdale's officers killed, two Natal Mounted Police, and from 60 to 80 of the Zulus killed.

Lonsdale himself was not there, I believe, and Major Black of the 2-24 regiment is said to have been in command of the mounted men.

Another correspondent writes :
column crossed at Rorke's drift.
head of cattle have been captured.

The Latest from the Lower Tugela.

The following was the only official telegram of interest,

which was received in town yesterday :
(Lieut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore, Durban.)

Active and Zenedos anchored off the mouth of the River.

River rose very high last night. Hauling lines

carried away, but work commenced again this morning.

200\230Wagons going across at the rate of four at hour.

About 30 Zulus, old men, women, and children, came across this morning.

Cavalry, gone on a reconnaissance.

The Zulus, who came with a message from the King, when released, did not wish to return. They said they did not want to fight. They knew that those large armies were coming at them from all sides, and two 200\230big things200\231 were on the water.200\235 The 200\234big things on the water were H.M.S. Active, and H.M.S. Zenedos.

200\234Colonel Glynn200\231s
Several hundred

IMPORTANT PATROL.
Tugela, Wednesday, January 15.

Actwe arrived yesterday afternoon.
The last of the volunteers crossed yesterday.
Wagons and escort crossing to-day.
River rose six feet yesterday, but fell during night.
Reported that the column will leave on Saturday.
Durban, Alexandra, and Hussars, with portion of Mounted Infantry, gone on patrol twenty miles in.
From W. J. Vause.
Fort Pearson, Tugela,
Wednesday, 3 p.m.
Five natives taken yesterday (the 14th); one said to have murdered a white man some time since.
Tonedos arrived here this morning.

Captain Saner200\231s Seizure of Guns.

We hear that there was only a party of two or three Victoria Mounted Rifles when the Zulus, who were taken on Monday, saw them. The latter jeered at the volunteers, saying 200\230200\230 What do you red-jacketes want here in our country.200\235 They stopped when they saw the whole

afrol come in sight, One man appeared to hold his gun in rather a threatening way, but when Captain Saner drew his revolver he changed his attitude. The guns taken proved to be very inferior and old fashioned muzzle-loaders, if not converted flintstocks, and though the gri;oners had plenty of bullets their powder was very ad.

With Colonel Wood's Column.
CROSSING OF THE BLOOD RIVER.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Blood River, Zululand, Jan. 7, 1879.

At 7 a.m. on Friday, Colonel Wood and staff left Utrecht to join the column at Bulder Spruit. I left at 11.30 a.m., and at Sand Spruit came up with a fair specimen of one of the common consequences of South African transport. At Sand spruit, one of the Colonel's luggage wagons had capsized, and another had stuck, through the ignorance of driver and leader. At H. Von Rooyen's 1 came up to the native contingent, No. 2 battalion, under Commandant Von Lonsingen, foraging

through the orchards and gardens: I arrived at the camp at 3.30 p.m. The natives, 3560 appeared at 4 p.m. At 5 p.m. came two troops of the Frontier Light Horse.

Colonel Wood made a reconnoitring trip to the Blood River. Orders given to sound the reveillÃ©, at 3 a.m.; strike tents and load up baggage. Coffee at 4.30, and march at 5 a.m. . At the first blows of the bugle the following morning the whole camp was a scene of busy activity, The wagon train of 141 wagons took some time to get into order notwithstanding the admirable regulations and arrangements made by the commandant and carried out energetically by Captain Vaughan. Colonel Wood with his staff went in advance to ascertain the state of the river at the drift. Two cannon and two companies of the 13th were left at the laager for the protection of the commissariat, these were to remain until removed to the front.

It was 6 a.m. before everything was fairly on the move, the toil-stained gallant 13th taking the lead as advanced guard. The 90th, who after their rough kafir campaign-10g, and harassing march overland to the Transvaal, had Â¢ spruced upâ\200\235 quite smartly since their arrival in Natal and Utrecht, made a gay appearance when marched off, the band playing their regimental march.

As the river was too high to cross, camp was formed on the slope to the river, and tents pitched as soon as they could be got at. Several of the baggage wagons having stuck, the troops were exposed for a couple of hours to a sleety rain. It was sadly disappointing to every one that the river could not be crossed. On the opposite side everything was still. All that could be seen were several kafirs on the tops of the mountain and a few cattle belonging to Umbemba, whose kraals are situated on the base, but until dark every eye was turned Zuluward, in hope and expectation of seeing the great Zuluarmy with which Cetywayo had boasted that he would meet and repel us at Blood River. During the night it rained very heavily.

Sunday, 5th.

River slowly subsiding. Church parade was held in brigade formation, the service being read by Colonel Wood. Another drift across the river was made by the kafir levies.

Monday, 6th.

The troops crossed the Blood River in two divisions. The 13th regiment and the native contingent at the new drift, and the 90th regiment and light horse (whose other two companies have arrived, and who are now 300 strong) crossed at the upper drift in a couple of hours, All the wagons were over, and camp pitched. At 3 p.m. Mr. Peter Uys, with 15 boer volunteers arrived. One hundred are expected to join him later on. Drizzling rain all day. General expected to-day. Frontier Horse sent out 60 men to patrol, and they reconnoitred as far as the Umvolosi, and saw about 1500 head of cattle, herded by armed Zulus; and got information of a large body of Zulus passing on their way to Cetywayoâ\200\231s kraals.

Tuesday, 7th.

One hundred and twenty-five men of the kafir levies came into camp yesterday, and more are expected with OUmmandant Henderson.

The Frontier Light Horse had a field day, and went through divers cavalry manoeuvres in fine style. The

i files and volleys was very , and would have
gor:â\200\230ltgonhning to a Zulu army. Both officers and men
-deserve credjt for the perfection attained by the corps,
considering the short time that they have been levied.
As irregular cavalry, they are all that are required, and
will no doubt do good work in the ffield when their ser-
vices are needed. 1

No attempt has been made as yet to drill our kafir
levies.

(January. 17.)

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE CROSSING AT RORKE'S DRIFT.
THE ADVANCE OVER BLOOD RIVER.
THE ENGAGEMENTS AT USIRAYO'S PLACE.
THE BRETREATING ENEMY.

FIRING ON A DRIFT GUARD BY A ZULU
IMPI.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER TUGELA.

THE MOVEMENTS OF H.M.S. â\200\234ACTIVEâ\200\235
AND â\200\234TENEDOS.â\200\235

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Natal Mercury Office,
January 16,
â\200\230The following telegram reached us yesterday :â\200\224

Times to Mercury.
P.M. Burg, Jan. 16, 11.42 a.m.

No. 3 column, under Colonel Glynn, had the first
engagement on 12th January, at 8.36 a.m. TFight
lasted an hour. Flight of Zulus with loss of 10 killed,
three wounded, nine prisoners. Two privates Natal
Native Contingent killed, 12 wounded. Lieutenant
Purvie, Natal Native Contingent, severe wound
in the arm, Corporal Neyor, wounded in thigh.
Four companies 2-24th, 2nd battalion 8rd regiment
Natal Native Contingent, under Lieutenant-Colonel
Degacher, C.B., attacked Usirajoâ\200\231s place. Lieut.-
Colonel Russellâ\200\231s force had already reached the summit
of the Ngudu mountain, and were fired at by Zulus, 80
to 100 yards from them. Of these 16 were killed, and
about 60 wounded and Usirajoâ\200\231s umkumba (?) (or herald)
shot. Our loss none.

Above is extract from Col. Ballairsâ\200\231 official report.

A telegram reached town last night, stating that the Europeans nearly opposite Freeman's farm at Thring's Post report that a Zulu impi (v.e., force) fired upon a drift guard when drawing water, yesterday morning. The fire was returned.

The Commodore's private secretary (Mr. Carlyle) received, last night, the following telegrams, which were posted for public information outside the telegraph office this morning :

Rorke's Drift.

Slight engagement has taken place with the enemy, who held strong position. The position was taken. Our loss, three killed, one (? eleven) wounded. The enemy lost twenty-six, including one of Sirayo's sons. Sirayo's kraal was burnt to the ground.

Lower Tugela, Thursday.

The Naval Brigade shift to the fort on the Zulu side, on Saturday.

Reconnaissance yesterday captured eight head of cattle. Did not meet any Zulus.

Three-quarters of the wagons are across, and about half of the oxen. Hope to finish wagons to-morrow at noon.

Lower Tugela.

H.M.8. Aotive and H.M.S. Zenedos sailed at 5 a.m. ; both ships going east.

River falling rapidly.
locks this afternoon.

The coluran advances on Saturday.

We were able to swim bul-

21

Lower Tugela, Thursday Evening.
. H.M.8. Aotive, and H.M.8. Tsnedos left this morning. Zunedos apparently going your way.
Important success by Glynn's column.

Punt worked last night very successfully.
able to ford bullocks this afternoon.

Lower Tugela, Thursday night.

We have orders to shift on Saturday, to fort on Zulu side.

Were

The Coast Column.

At 4 am. on Tuesday, Lieutenant Blaine and 16 men of the Durban Mounted Rifles, turned out to do vidette duty, about a mile and a half to two miles from camp. They remained until noon, when they were relieved by another party of the rifles. Two small

parties of Zulu refugees came and gave themselves up, saying that they had no faith in their King, and wanted to be protected from him. They said there were no armed parties within many miles, which was in accordance with general observations. One old man also said that Cetywayo had called his troops to the great kraal, and told them that they must make no resistance when we marched through the country, as he did not quarrel with us. This may have been Crrywavo's intention some little time ago—supposing that the author of the statement was not intentionally deceiving his captors—but the story is quite belied by the action of Urraso's people at Rorke's Drift, and by the incident reported from Thring's Post, near which the drift guard at that point of the Tugela was fired at from the other side. We are inclined to think that a considerable Zulu force is lurking in the neighbourhood of the Lower Tugels, though with what designs we cannot say. On Monday the Victoris Rifles when patrolling only saw twenty to thirty kafirs within a radius of 15 miles. Those that had arms gave them up with little hesitation. A party of ten Zulus armed, gave in quietly to four volunteers.

The i- Fort.

It will be seen by the telegrams that the garrison at Fort Pearson is to be transferred to the northern side of the river, where a new fort has been constructed. As the river will be even better commanded and covered from that side than from this, this movement is probably one of sound strategical value. It will, moreover, enable the upper drifts to be more effectually watched and protected, and will give a better base for the advancing column.

Zulu_Prowess.

So far, every incident goes to show that the Zulu military qualities have been greatly overrated, and that they possess less capacity of resistance than either the Cape or the Transvaal kafirs.

Colonel Wood's Column.

This column has effected a junction with Colonel Grynns's force, and it is evident that T.ord CrrrMsrorp has been well advised as to the probable points of first attack. There is much bushy and broken country about the Pongolo, and it is only reasonable to expect that operations resembling those against Usiraso's place will have to be repeated along the north-west border, unless, indeed, the easy seizure of that chief's strongholds, and defeat of his forces, spreads terror amongst the Zulus in the rear. The voluntary submission of UMBEMEE is a significant indication, and we may fully expect to hear that SzrErivaYo, an important chief in that neighbourhood, has seen fit to follow his example:

Krantz Kop.

COLONEL DURNFORD'S CONTINGENT.

The Witness correspondent says :—A sudden change is being made with the Krantz kop column, which is composed almost entirely of natives. About 1500 of them

are being moved to Helpmakaar district with all speed. It is generally thought that the crossing of the Tugela at this point has been found to be almost impossible, there being so much water in the river, hence this alteration in the position.

Landing of the Tr'Ã©gi-\\202Ã©â\\200\\224 from the U.R.M.S. â\\200\\234 Teuton.â\\200\\235

Yesterday morning 12 officers, 10 sergeants, and 305 rank and file of 2-4th (Kingâ\\200\\231s Own) regiment landed from the U.R.M.S. Teuton. The S.S. Somisex went out about nine oâ\\200\\231clock, and returned at eleven, with a portion of the men. She went out again immediately after they had landed on the railway wharf, and came back with the remainder of the troops at half-past one. Both parties marched to town, followed by large crowds of persons. Surgeon McGann, A.M.D., and OCivil Surgeons Roe, Gill, and Burton landed with the troops. Two of the civil surgeons (Mr. Roe and Mr. Gill) proceed to Helpmakaar, and Mr. Burton remains in Durban for duty under Surgeon-Major Wills. Deputy Commissary Bridgman, who arrived by the Teuton, will proceed to Maritzburg. This detachment of the 2-4th regiment will proceed to Maritzburg to-day, en route to Helpmakaar.

The troops will leave by special train at 11.45 this morning.

The Border.

(From Times Correspondent.)

Delmaneâ\\200\\231s Farm, with Colonel Durnfordâ\\200\\231s Column, January 9th, 1879. -

We have had several very exciting scenes in camp to-day ; at early parade, the natives were told by the Commanding Officer to make & charge on the officers who were mounted, as usual, to accustom the horses to the noise of their shields. The effect was perfectly miraculous ; officers were to be seen shooting through the air in a horizontal position, like meteors, riderless horses covered the face of the earth for miles, and the earth was filled with the groans of the thrown. List of casualties :â\\200\\224One nose slightly skinned ; several shoulders sore ; two natives run over, but not seriously injured ; numerous horses lost ; no deaths.

They have been trying to train oxen to carry packs, and they very naturally objected. In the first place, the unfortunate victim was securely fastened to a wagon wheel, and then thrown on the ground, while two huge bags of earth were placed on his back, and secured by riems round his body, and another riem was used as a crupper (this riem had most play.)

Of course the natives were enjoying themselves immensely, al the unfortunate oxâ\\200\\231s expense. Two long reims were fastened to the horns, and the beast cast loose. Now, ensued a scene that â\\200\\230â\\200\\234â\\200\\234bangs Gallaher.â\\200\\235 The two natives who very rashly undertook to lead that beast wereâ\\200\\224nowhereâ\\200\\224the two bags of earth were nowhereâ\\200\\224the riems were in about the same locality.

(From another Correspondent.)

Greytown, Jan. 12, 1879.

We left Krantzkop Friday morning, expecting to cross the Tugela to day, but on our arrival about three miles from Barrupâ\200\231s, we received orders to camp there, and patrol the country. It is rather annoying, as we had quite made up our minds to cross to-day. We are about eight miles from Greytown nowâ\200\224250 Natal native horse, two companies of the 1st battalion, and the rocket' battery.

I hear the Carbineers and troops crossed yesterday morning, without a shot being fired. I hope the Zulus are not going to give in at the last moment, as we are all anxious to have one good action with them. The greater part of the 1st regiment are still at Krantzkop, waiting, I think, for arrival of troops from Durban before they cross. It still continues wet and miserable. Yesterday we had the heaviest hailstorm I have ever seenâ\200\224lumps of hail larger than a big goose egg; a number of our horses ran down a krantz, and three got killed ; it would astonish you to see the place they ran down. We expect. to move to Sandspruit, but should not be at all surprised if we are ordered back to Krantzkop, and cross the Tugela there. I see the 3rd battalion, 1st regiment, are here, and expect they will join us at Barrupâ\200\231s in a day or two. We have not heard the result of Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s crossing, and expect you will hear before we do.

The mounted men are very good shots, and I am pretty confident they will fight well, as they have a hatred for the Zulus, and seem very anxious to get at them.

The First Fight, at Nqutu.

(Witness.)

Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, January 11th, 1879,
Up to four this morning the sky was clear, but at about that hour a dense mist came on, which, had there been an enemy to resist us, would have made the passage of the river anything but easy. As it was there was considerable difficulty, though the arrangements were as perfect as could be, and reflected the highest credit on the officer in charge of them. The first to go over were the Native Contingent, and at 5.15 a.m, Zulu soil was touched. The men crossed very fairly, considering the depth and strength of the current, but without any very great amount of dash. In the

22

meantime, two companies of the 24th Regiment had gone over in the pontoons, and formed on the other side, their outlines being dimly visible through the white mist as we stood on the opposite bank. Next over was the General and his staff, and the crossing then proceeded without interruption until 6.30, at which time all were over. Meanwhile, we were anxiously waiting for the mist to lift, as we supposed no advance would be made through it, but the General, on hearing of where the road was, started with the greater part of the cavalry at 7.15 a.m. Neither the front nor the rear guard were to be seen, but connecting links kept up the communication, and all proceeded well, until the running away of a valuable grey horse belonging to Major Spalding, D.A.A.G., without its rider, caused some excitement and a halt for its recovery. Soon after this, the mist rising, discovered the advanced guard in the act of capturing a small herd of cattle and taking prisoner an armed Zulu. There was again some little excitement, it being still quite uncertain whether the Zulus under Usirajoâ\200\231s son Amehlo ka Zula would resist our advance, as they had sworn they would, or not. However, nobody except scattered individuals were seen, and we continued on our way, making a N.N.E. course, and looking out for Col. Wood, V.C., C.B., who, having crossed

his column over the Blood River, about thirty-five miles from Rorke's Drift, wags to ride over in our direction to meet the General. Accordingly we were met by Lieut.-Col. Buller; commanding the Frontier Light Horse, at 9.15a.m., and conducted by him to Col. Wood's halting place, some 15 miles distant from Rorke's Drift, where a halt was made for breakfast.

It was evident that the despoiling of the Egyptians had commenced; herds of cattle, sheep, and goats were feeding about in all directions, and, even during our stay in the camp, other herds were brought in. Indeed, I do not doubt but that two-thirds of the fine imposed on the Zulu King was enforced by the Frontier Light Horse, who are adepts at tripping a country of cattle. After about an hour and a half's stay we returned; but instead of keeping the road we branched off towards some large kraals on our right where cattle were seen. Two herds of cattle were captured without difficulty by the Carbineers and the Natal Mounted Police, and the Zulus in their kraals were forced to give up arms, consisting of several guns and ammunition and a quantity of assegais. When this was accomplished, we made the best of our way to camp, having captured some three hundred head of cattle, a number of goats and sheep, and a horse or two. The heat was something tremendous, and all hands were much tired by the time they returned. Unfortunately an exceedingly heavy thunderstorm came on early in the evening, and the rain lasted the whole night, making everyone as uncomfortable as could be,

January 12th, Afternoon.

To-day the first bloodshed has taken place as far as No. 3 column is concerned. At five a.m. the whole of "the mounted men, the 1st battalion 24th regiment, and the 1st battalion 3rd regt. N.N.C. started from camp for the purpose of attacking Usirajo's strongholds under the Nqutu Mountain. The General and his staff overtook them before the Bashee stream, which runs past the Nqutu on the north side, was crossed. The mounted men were then sent away into the open high land on the top of the Nqutu, with orders to keep along it and cut off any parties we might turn out of the rocky glens where the enemy was supposed to be, and the infantry and native contingent were ordered to enter and beat up the great glen of the Bashee stream, on the left (true) of which were situated the great kraals and strongholds of Usirajo. The native Contingent, under Major Black, 24th regiment, who Lord Chelmsford has placed in command of it during the illness of Commandant Lonsdale, formed the right at first, the 1-24th the left. As soon, however, as it was discovered that there were a large number of cattle in a rocky fastness immediately to our right front, and that they were guarded by a considerable body of Zulus, the infantry was ordered to support the natives. The ground was most difficult, thick thorn jungle densely covering & chaos of boulders and rocks of enormous size, in which were great fissures and eaves, where the enemy could, and did, hide, firing from practically safe positions upon our advancing troops. From a point lower down we could see them moving about, entering caves and taking up favourite positions. So strong was the spot that I advisedly say ten resolute and armed men could have held it against half our whole force - it would with them have merely been a matter of ammunition. However, our natives advanced resolutely until the Zulus considered them to be within easy range, when they opened so hot a fire on them as to force the majority to take to cover. The officers and non-commissioned officers, however, urged them forward as rapidly as possible, expos-

ing themselves almost too much, and the 1-24th coming up, a short but decisive engagement ensued, which resulted in our capturing the position at & loss of, as far as is at present known, one officer of the Natal Native Contingent shot through the arm, one non-commissioned officer stabbed with an assegai through the leg, two natives killed, and two woundedâ\200\224one very dangerously. The loss of the enemy is much more difficult to estimate, and no returns have as yet been published. I do not think I err much in placing it at twenty killed and three prisoners, all wounded or hurt. How many wounded they had, cannot be even guessed, but probably only a few, as their position was one which rendered escape all but impossible,

In the meantime the mounted men, under Lieut.-Colonel Russell, had come across a stronger body of the enemy, occupying some krantzies on the south of the hill. On the north side the first shot was fired by the Zulus, and then Lieut.-Colonel Russell, dismounting his men, and advancing them so as to obtain a flanking fire, drove the enemy from their position without any loss on our side. The carbineers, who were engaged, behaved decidedly well, fired steadily and coolly, and earned the praise of Colonel Russell, as did all the volunteers, and the other men who were there.

By the time the 1-24th and 1st battalion 3rd regt. Natal Native Contingent had cleared out the first stronghold, the 2-94th and 2-3rd Natal Native Contingent had arrived on the ground, and were immediately ordered to advance up the glen to Usirajo's principal kraal. This order was carried out promptly, the General himself superintending the operation. No one, however, was to be found, although evident preparations for defence had been made. The walls of the cattle kraal strongly built of stone had been loop-holed, and a kind of fortification of stone formed round the mouth of a large cave at the back of the kraal. This could not have been taken without considerable loss of life, had it been held by the Zulus, who, however, as we learned from some old women who were taken out of a cave, thought discretion the better part of valour, and drove their cattle and women off as soon as they saw us yesterday morning. There was no more fighting, and despite a very heavy thunderstorm, which drenched us, arrived safely in camp tolerably early in the afternoon. About 320 head of cattle and twenty horses, besides goats and sheep, were the tangible results of the day's operations,

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Bambos Kop, Blood River, Jan. 9, 1879.

Continuous rains, with the exception of Tuesday, when we were favoured with 8 hours' fine weather, of which advantage was taken to shake tents, and dry the ground and bedding. A patrol of Boers, of Mr. Uys' volunteers, returned and reported having seen a great number of Zulus, lying about in detached parties of from 10 to 25 in number. When questioned as to their being armed, they said that they were hunting. No information further could be elicited, but there was no doubt that they were the videttes of a large concealed force in the neighbourhood, and were watching our movements, for they said that they had seen our patrol leave the camp. 200 of the N.M. Police arrived with despatches from the General. They state that a Zulu army of 8000 men were assembled at Assegais, alias Usirajo's kraals, and that a party of Zulus had opposed the making of a drift across the Buffalo, by a fatigue party of the Helpmakaar column. At 4 p.m. the bugle call was again sounded for practice, and in less than two minutes everyone was in position to defend the camp if really attacked.

Wednesday, 8th.

BRains the whole day. Captain Campbell of the

gtaff rode to Rorke's drift with despatches, News arrived that the Zulu King refused to comply with the terms offered by the High Commissioner, which might be considered equivalent to a declaration of war, and that 8000 Zulus were assembled at the Buffalo River, near Usirajo's, while 500 are assembled on the White Umvalooze to oppose this column, and another army of 5000 had advanced to within 30 miles of the latter; and we are all on "the qui vive" of expectation, and hope that they will rashly attempt a surprise; for there is no fear of their catching Colonel Wood's or our brave soldiers napping. Everyone here, from the Commander to the smallest bugler, is ready for the fray, and waiting the honour of receiving the first attack.

Thursday.

The delay here gives the chance of collecting a supply of firewood, which will be difficult to obtain in the next four days' advance from this. The Blood River has risen during the night. The day's supply of bread had to be rafted over on the water-cart, with ropes stretched across and worked by the Royal Artillery.

A patrol has gone to Seketwayo's to ascertain what he intends doing, or which side he intends to take in the war, for it is not intended to leave open enemies or doubtful friends in the rear of the army. A strong patrol of the Light Horse leaving camp for the same direction. These constant rains make the duties of the military very harassing and unpleasant.

Friday, 10th, 11 a.m.

Orders to march at 12.30, so there is not much time to write. The two guns and the detachment of the 13th regiment, left at Balder Spruit, have arrived on the opposite side of the river, which is too high to cross with boat or pontoon. Colonel Wood's message to Seketwayo was attopied by 15 mounted armed Zulus of Usirajo's

tribe. They were met 10 miles from camp, and not allowed to proceed further; and as Mr. Lloyd (staff interpreter) and his two guides, Messrs. Phry, jun., and H. Labuschagne, were instructed not to incur any unnecessary risk, they returned and reported it to the Colonel. The confidential messenger of Cetuywayo, Umbembe, has come in and surrendered 13 guns and a large quantity of assegais. Umbembe, with his family and cattle, will be removed to Utrecht under escort, a wagon being furnished to carry his corn and household necessities. The reported missing officer and two men of the Frontier Light Horse returned to camp last night.

(January 18)

There was very little excitement in town yesterday, no telegrams of importance having been received. The line of telegraph from Maritzburg was not working; but a number of messages were received from Stanger.

Mr. Carlisle, the Commodore's secretary received the following in the afternoon, which he at once posted for public information :—

At Lower Tugela, Friday Afternoon

â\200\234From Lieutenant Kingscote to Commodore Sullivan,

â\200\230Â¢ Punt worked well last night. Greatly disappointed at not being able to swim oxen; have to send them twenty at a time. Wagons nearly all over. Heading column will probably advance at daylight.â\200\235

The Camp at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.â\200\224Crossing into Zululand.

(From our Biggarsberg Correspondent.)
January 11th, 1879.

â\200\230The camp here was gradually formed by the arrival, during the week, of the troops from Helpmakaar. The camp at Helpmakaar has been completely broken up in consequence, and the great centre of attraction now is the camp at this place. Going to it from the Biggarsberg, you first meet the Royal Artillery, some 130 strong, with a battery of six guns; next you arrive at the cavalry camp, some 400 strong, composed of mounted police, Carrington Horse, Natal Carbineers, Newcastle Mounted Rifles, and Buffalo Border Guard ; further on, and getting nearer to the Buffalo, you reach the military camp, some 1500 strong, divided into two, a little distance from each other ; on one side is the encampment of the General and his staff; and, last of all, you enter the camp of the Native Contingent, about 2000â\200\224some say 2500 â\200\224strong. Altogether, therefore, the column is about 4500 strong. The greater portion is near the Buffalo, and the furthest within gunshot of that river.

The dissatisfaction among the volunteer forces, at the command of the cavalry being given to Major Russell, has been compromised by allowing that officer to take the command, Major Dartnell being promoted to a higher rank on the Generalâ\200\231s staff, in which capacity he can perhaps more satisfactorily watch and guide the movements and interests of the volunteers and police; inspector Mansell, in consequence, being placed in command of the mounted police. Everything, therefore, is again working harmoniously in the cavalry camp, and there is very little doubt that, under the command of Major Russell, this body of cavalry will achieve some brilliant exploits.

Yesterday afternoon, a General Order was read ; the column was to prepare to strike tents at 3 a.m. to-day, cross the Buffalo, and march into Zululand. About that hour, the camp was aroused by the trumpet calls of the different corps to feed their horses, and after a very early breakfastindeed, tents werestruck, â\200\230â\200\230bootand saddleâ\200\235 was sounded ; then Â¢ prepare to mount,â\200\235 Â¢ mount,and fall in.â\200\235 By four oâ\200\231clock a.m. not a vestige of the cavalry camp could be seen ; tentsand baggage wereall packed on wagons, and each corps standing in line, formed ready to march, The police led off, followed by the Carrington horse ; the rear was brought up by the volunteers. When fairly started, the trumpet call Â¢ trotâ\200\231 was sounded, and then the stillness of the beautiful moonlit scene was broken by that martial sound which only a body of cavalry can make when in rapid motion. Some future day, Zululand will rejoice to hear of that sound, for it is the sound that introduced a brighter era both to that country and its people. The cavalry reached Rorkeâ\200\231s drift at dawn of day.

It was universally believed, on the Biggarsberg, by both black and white, that the passage of the river would be hotly contested by the Zulus; but ever since the slaughter of a large kafir army in the old colony, by a charge of the 7th Dragoon Guards, it has never formed a part of kafir tactics in war to attack a large European force in the open. Knowing, this, I did not join in the general belief that the Zulus would attack the column at the

river ; still, one having heard so much of the power, discipline, and bravery of the Zulu army, a lingering feeling was left that an attack this morning might not be such an improbability as I thought, Now, the cavalry lining the bank of the river, the time had come for the Zulus to put in an appearance, After halting a short time, the order was given to dismount, and there were some there who momentarily expected to hear the crack of a rifle shot, accompanied by a volley ; but, I believe, the General, his staff, and most of the officers, did not anticipate any attack. However, the order of crossing the river was arranged so as to be equal to any emergency. x

The cavalry stood quite a quarter of an hour dismounted, when the command "mount" was again given ; they then formed in squadrons close to the pontoons prepared to convey the military across. Bidding my friends of the border guard good-bye, and some also of the Natal Carbineers of my acquaintance, I rode round a short way and ascended a hill some fifty feet high, overlooking the river. This spot, at this moment, commanded one of those views which the memory vividly retains a whole lifetime. By my side, and overlooking the river and the cavalry below, are from 600 to 800 men of the 24th regt., drawn up in line, with the band and colours at the back. On the right of them is a similar number of another battalion of the same regiment, drawn up in the line of march, headed by their band and colours in the middle of the column. Below stand the cavalry with guns unslung and in hand. On the river are the pontoons, now all ready for work, and two boats, a large and a small one between them. Further away, again, down the river, to my right, is a large force, one half of the native contingent; higher up, to my left, a similar force of the same number of this body. At the back, a little to my right again, stand the Royal Artillery, with battery of guns. In the front is Zululand, an open plain, defined by a range of hills stretching north almost as far as the eye can reach, with the mountains of Zululand rising in the background, overlooking all. Near to these mountains, where they terminate close to the Buffalo, is the chief Assegai's kraal, When the daybreak and mist permitted, I swept across the face of Zululand with my telescope, but however searchingly I might scan any likely spots, I could not discover one Zulu warrior.

Unmolested, therefore, the Carrington horse moved off from the pontoons down to Rorke's drift. One battalion of the 24th were marched up to the pontoons at the same time; the remainder of the cavalry were marched down to Rorke's drift, and as the cavalry were marched to the river first, so they were the first to cross and enter Zululand. When the cavalry had crossed, the infantry, on the banks, embarked on the pontoon and crossed ; while doing so the native contingent on the right and left simultaneously forded the river and entered Zululand ; the military, on the hill overlooking the river, then descended and crossed on the pontoons. The cavalry, in the meantime, are off in skirmishing order to see if a lurking enemy can be detected anywhere. The military have also thrown out a company to advance in skirmishing order. On the right and left, and in line with them, the native contingents have also thrown out long lines of skirmishers, which from end to end, including the military skirmishers,

must reach a distance of two miles; in this order the force advances, the three columns of natives and military bringing up the rear. Very little display of artillery was made.

After the troops crossed, the ammunition and baggage wagons crossed, accompanied by their baggage-guards, but this was a tedious uninteresting process as easily imagined as described.

If your readers, in the mind's eye, can picture this scene, they will know how the column arrived at the river, crossed it, entered Zululand, and deployed the country before the first encampment was pitched. The camps on the other side will not be far from the Buffalo. Crossing the river at this point, without any resistance, is a moral victory over the Zulus as important as if a battle had been fought and won. It is an established fact now that they are afraid, and afraid to meet our forces in a fair fight. It now becomes a question what will their tactics be? Are they going to lead the forces into a battle-field of their own selection, or is it to be a guerilla war, or are they going to fight at all? At

present, there has not been any demonstration of a war-like nature that can be well authenticated, and therefore the talk of those who say to the contrary cannot be accounted of much value. The next week, or two weeks, will now solve the whole problem. There will be two laagers occupied here in the Biggarsberg. One, about nine miles from Helpmakaar, the other laager, the other, at Fort Pine, will be occupied

mostly by English people. In the first, already there are some twelve wagons; in the second, four or five. Both will be greatly enlarged next week. Still, many families will stay at home waiting for riper events, and many will trek and congregate on the Ingegaan river, near Newcastle. There are large numbers of stock still in some parts of the Biggarsberg, but the greater part will be moved off ere long.

A most remarkable feature in all the camps was the prevailing harmony, good-will, and cheerfulness exhibited by the men, both individually and collectively, which is alike creditable both to their officers and to them. Wrangling, swearing, and fighting are none of which may be generally found in a body of a thousand men are unheard of and unknown. There is plenty of good-natured chaff and banter always current; it serves to enliven the work, of which there is plenty, and this latter keeps both mind and body so actively employed, that matters of the past and future are not objects of solicitude. You may stand up and go outside your tent at midnight, and find the whole camp enjoying perfect repose. I tried, more than once, to picture to myself the effect of an alarm given by a sentinel of an approaching enemy when the camp is thus wrapped in slumber. From a careful examination of facts, added to the manner in which horses were fed, tents struck, men breakfasted, dressed, and assembled in the ranks this morning at such an early hour, I am certain that while there is any danger in Zululand the whole force can be roused any night, at any time, and assemble for any active service in the field in five minutes. Beyond this, human beings and military discipline cannot further go. It could not be beaten the world over, and is the best evidence and testimony of the discipline and efficiency of the forces now in the field.

I regret having to inform you that Commandant Lonsdale fell from his horse yesterday, and was picked up quite insensible. He did not remain so very long, and when consciousness returned, he had no recollection of falling. It was an intensely hot day, but the true cause of his fall I cannot tell. Happily, he was not seriously hurt, and does not suffer more than a severe shaking might affect anyone. In a short time his contingent may hope to see him leading them through Zululand.

A number of some thirty Dutch farmers, armed, rode down to the drift this morning. They arrived about eight o'clock, and intended to take part in the expected battle. If there had been a fight, their arrival would have proved too late, for I quite believe it would have been all over by that time. :

At the camp I was informed yesterday that seven mounted men from Colonel Wood's column rode through Zululand to this camp on service; they did not see an enemy, or any Zulu forces, and were treated respectfully and civilly at the kafir kraals where they called on their way.

Rumours wilder and more absurd than ever continue to circulate, but they are met with unbelief and indifference.

Heavy rains continue to fall. This morning I saw many well cared for large plantations of mealies in Zululand, thriving admirably, but apparently all deserted. No cattle to be seen anywhere.

Up to a late hour last night no news, telegraphic or otherwise, of any importance reached Durban. We take over the following items from yesterday's Times of

Natal :
The Fight at Usirajo's.

(EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS,)

Thirty-nine of the enemy were counted dead, many more were wounded, and others were killed in kloofs and caves. Nine prisoners were taken, three of them wounded, and thirty-nine women and children brought into camp, Usirajo and his principal son left for Cetuywayo's kraal last week, but we shot his youngest son, and his first wife and daughter are among the prisoners. Many guns captured, old Enfields and muskets; no new patterns.

In the morning, Colonel Russell, 12th Lancers, and the mounted men of the force had already reached the summit of the Ngudu Mountain, where they were fired upon at a distance of 80 to 100 yards, by sixty or seventy Zulus of Usirajo's tribe. Of these sixteen were killed, of whom Usirajo's son Umkumba was one. No casualty on our side. Very heavy thunderstorm came on in the middle of the day. No sign of a Zulu force is now to be observed,

Our readers, says the Zimes, will be glad to learn that the Carbineers had the honour of the first brush with the enemy,

by sweeping off 300 head of cattle in addition to goats. The Zulus stood by aghast while this was being done, and were evidently taken entirely aback by their bold and daring determination. We also learn that when Sirayo's place was taken, a wagon belonging to a European, with all the imple-

ments and paraphernalia for repairing guns of every description was found therein. The owner, we need hardly say, â\200\234 non est inventos,â\200\235 â\200\224having prudently concluded that discretion was the better part of valour. It seems a pity that this unscrupulous rascal was not found. He would certainly have had very little quarter had he been captured.

(From another Correspondent.)
Greytown, January 15, 1879.

I enclose you an extract from a letter sent by an officer of the Mounted Police, dated the 13th, Rorkeâ\200\231s drift :â\200\224Â Yesterday we were all out (2ululand) and had a skirmish with the Zulus. â\200\234We were all riding along, and saw the kafirs on a hill round which we were riing. When we got near they fired on us, and hid behind stones. We all dismounted from our horses, and sent them back to get out of *he range of their firing. We then extended and advanced up the hill. We on the left, the mounted infantry in the centre, and the volunteers on the right. Most of the fire was at us, but never hit one of us, or even a horse. Our men went up splendidly, and behaved very well indeed, considering it was the first time most, or nearly all, of them had been under fire, and it was a nasty place, as the kafirs were all behind rocks, and above us a very steep hill. Our men killed nine that we found; but we all think that more must have been killed, and many wounded might have got away.â\200\235

Staff Movements.

Colonel W. Bellairs, Deputy Adjutant-General, accompanied bg Major Grenfell and staff, leave this city early next week (Sunday, we believe) for Heigma.ka.a.r, to join H.E. Lieutenant General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B.

The Capture of Cattle by the V. M. Rifles

A correspondent of the Advertiser gives some few particulars respecting the capture of kafirs by the Victoria Mounted Rifles and the mounted infantry. Some nine or ten men were surrounded by this force, a short distance from their kraal which was first visited, and captured. The younger men, after being disarmed, were set at liberty, but the five older ones were brought into camp. All were armed with guns, which were loaded. Sergeant Armstrong took a fine-looking native prisoner, who had his rifle at full-cock and capped when called on to surrender. Our informant, says the paper named, tells us that this fellow put on such *side,â\200\235 when brought before the officers, that he felt inclined to knock him down. â\200\234 You have taken me,â\200\235 said thisbumptious Zulu, and then added, as he drew himself up to errect form and twirled the end of a moustache, â\200\234 but there are plenty more awaiting you over there,â\200\235 pointing the distant hills. John Dunn stated, with regard to this native, that he knew him as one of the biggest scamps and best shots in the country. Captain Beddoes and Lieutenant Parrington, of the native pioneers, have lost their horses, and we hear with regret that Lieutenant Griffiths, of the same force, is very bad from dysentery, so much so that Lieut. Peel has remained behind with him at the fort,

Departure of the Detachment of the 2-24th
(Kingâ\200\231s Own) Regiment.

The troops which arrived by the U.R.M.S. Teuton left

for Maritzburg, en route to the frontier, yesterday morning. About a hundred men left for Pinetown by the 8.10 a.m. train, and 200 left by special train at 11.45 a.m., the remainder going by the ordinary 12.20 p.m. train. The 11.45 train was a heavy one, and as it moved away from the station up Pine Terrace, the men cheered ilea.riÃ©ily. They were a well-conducted and fine looking
ot of men.

(January 20.)
â\200\234 MERCURY > TELEGRAMS.

ADVANCE OF COLONEL PEARSONâ\200\231S COLUMN.
ORDER OF MARCH.
ARRIVAL AT THE INYONI.

REPORTED GATHERING OF ZULUS.

Saturday, 2 p.m.

It was reported on Friday that 2000 Zulus were assembled near Umraders drift.

Pearsonâ\200\231s columnâ\200\224the following was the order of march for the first column, which had 211 left by six o'clock this morning: Detachment Royal Engineers, company Native Pioneers, two companies Buffs, Royal Artillery, two companies Buffs, Naval Brigade, company Royal Engineers, one company Buffs, one company Native Contingent, wagons, company Native Contingent, company Buffs.

The column was flanked by mounted infantry, Verulam and Stanger Rifles and Native Contingent.

Company of Native Engineers escorted by portion Alexandra Mounted left at three o'clock to repair roads. Second column march to-morrow morning, and will overtake first column at Matekulu.

25

January 19th.
Lieut. Kingscote, Tugela, to J. W. Carlisle, Durban : â\200\224

Second column left this morning at 6 oâ\200\231clock, escorting 100 wagons. Three companies 99th and squadron volunteer cavalry remain behind to escort commissariat reserve. Weather very bad yesterday and now. Have removed men to fort on Zulu side. Messengers just arrived from head-quarters. First column at Inyoni.

Latest from the Tugela.

Mr. Carlisle, the Commadoreâ\200\231s secretary, caused the following to be posted outside the telegraph office on Saturday:â\200\224

Lower Tugela, Saturday.

Lieut. Kingscote to Commodore Sullivan :â\200\224

Leading column, including half volunteer cavalry, advanced this morning at five ; second column leaves for-morrow.

Detachment of Naval Brigade turning over from Fort gearson to fort on Zulu side, leaving guard in Fort earson.

Greytown.

A correspondent, writing on the 17th inst., states that 200 troops had just arrived, and had left for Helpmakaar after a stay of a few hours. The Native Contingent have all been ordered to the front, and the Boers have been called out for burgher duty.

Usirajoâ\200\231s Kraal. :
In the skirmish which took place on the 13th inst. near Rorkeâ\200\231s drift it was reported by the press that our troops took Usirajoâ\200\231s kraal and burnt it. From subsequent information we hear that our troops found the kraal deserted and burnt. There were two old women left behind in it by the Zulus.

The Opposition to Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s Advance.

It has been ascertained that a large force of Ulusuto is marching from the Kingâ\200\231s kraal to Siquakeniâ\200\231s kraal, near Ekowe, to oppose Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s advance. Ekowe is about 25 miles from Lower Tugela drift.

The Skirmish at Rorke's Drift.
At the skirmish at Rorkeâ\200\231s drift, the English mounted infantry were fired at at the short distance of 100 yards by the Zulus; not a single shot took effect.

Later reliable intelligence says that the 10,000 men sent by Cetwayo to Ekowe were retiring, A spy has been taken by our people.

On the Road to Undini.
THE FIGHT AT USIRAJO'S.

(By our own Spectral War Correspondent.)

Intalala River, by Usirajoâ\200\231s kraal,
Monday, Jan. 13, 1879.

You will, of course, have received long ere this my special message sent to you on Sunday evening, conveying the intelligence that we had crossed the drift on the Saturday and had a sharp engagement with some of the enemy, part of Usirajoâ\200\231s tribe, on the Sunday morning. The news must have been most satisfactory to all colonists, as showing that the General is determined to let the Zulu King and-nation know once and for all that nothing except complete submission will now satisfy the demands which Sir Bartle I'rere has seen fit to make.

Before describing the engagement itself and what has since occurred, I think an account of our crossing the border, viz : The Buffalo River at Rorke's drift will prove of interest. The troops had all been moved down gradually from Helpmakaar to the camp on the Natal side of the drift, and on Friday were joined by the General and his staff, who inspected the 3rd regiment of the Natal Native Contingent, and seemed much pleased with the two battalions. He addressed the kafirs and gave them good advice, saying that no prisoners, women, or children, were to be injured in any way. Unfortunately owing to an accident (through having been thrown from his horse) Commandant Lonsdale, the corps commandant, was unable to be present, but the two battalion commandants, G. Hamilton Browne, and A. W. Cooper, were present.

I forgot to mention in my last letter that on Wednesday afternoon the camp was startled by a sentry sending in the news that several mounted men were coming down to, the river from the Zulu side, and at the distance it was impossible to distinguish who or what they were. All turned out and hurried down to the drift, where the

it was working, and it was then discovered that the visitors were not Zulus at all, but that the party consisted of Capt. Barton and Lieut. Baron Von Steitencron, of the Frontier Light Horse, with an escort of one cor-

land three men, who had made a most adventurous ride from Colonel Wood's column, which we learn had crossed the Blood River on the previous Monday morning, and were encamped a few miles in Zululand. Captain Barton had been out exploring roads, &c., and meeting with no opposition, had penetrated right through to our camp, a distance of over thirty miles. The kafirs all along the road had been friendly, and given them information, and milk. The only place where they heard they were likely to be annoyed was at a kraal of some mission kafirs, so they kept away. As it was very late when they arrived at our camp, it was considered dangerous to try and return, and they waited with us till morning, and then left on their return journey. How they fared we know not, although we heard they reached Colonel Wood's column safely.

To return to our own camp. During Friday evening (which everyone will doubtless remember was the 10th of January, the last of the thirty days given to Cetewayo) rumours were afloat that we were to cross on the morrow, -and shortly the order came in that the whole column was to move over at daybreak on Saturday. Reveille sounded at 2 p.m. ; tents were struck, and the different regiments in their places to cross at 4.30. The first battalion of the 3rd regt. N.N.C. were ordered to cross the drift itself, which at present is broad and deep, and with a strong current. There was a small island in the centre, which helped to ease the crossing. The entire cavalry brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Russell, deposited their arms, &c., on the pontoons, and then rode back to follow the 2-3rd N.N.C. at the drift. The 1-24th regt., under Captain Degacher, crossed on one of the pontoons, and the 2-24th, under Colonel Degacher, C.B., on the other; while the 2-3rd N.N.C. crossed at a drift higher up the river. The Artillery, six guns, under Lieut-Colonel Harness, were in position on a slight rise in the camp to protect our crossing, and did not follow over until the next day. A thick fog came on just as we were ready to cross. I had previously arranged to accompany the 3rd regt. N.N.C.

throughout the campaign, and so had all along remained with them. This morning I went down to the drift with their column, and with Captain Krohn led the way over, arriving first on the other side, so that I may say, as far as our column was concerned, I was actually the first man in Zululand after war was declared, and the troops moved over.

The crossing of the drift was executed under the eye of the General, who was attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, and it was most successfully carried out; although several minor accidents occurred, neither horse nor man came to grief. The water was up to the men's necks in places, and ran at the rate of over six knots an

hour; this, with a very stony bottom, will show how difficult it must have been. One accident did occur, which might have ended fatally: a man of the mounted infantry was taken off his horse, and would have been carried away by the stream had it not been for the gallant conduct of Capt. Hayes, 1-3rd N.N.C., who jumped into the river again and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in getting the man across safely. This act was witnessed by all, and drew a highly flattering mention of the same from the General, which appeared among the column orders issued on Monday. The two line regiments crossed al-
right on the pontoons, and, with the 3rd N.N.C., took up
position on the opposite side, ascending the hill in skir-
mishing order.

The line, when opened out in skirmishing order, was quite three miles long, and was formed as follows, beginning from our right:â\200\224The 1-3rd N.N.C. com-
menced from the bend of the river, having four companies for skirmishing on the rise, in reserve, on their extreme right flank, Then some companies of the 1-24th, also with a reserve. The 2-24th followed in similar order, and the line was ended with the 2-3rd N.N.C., five of whose companies were extended, the others forming a reserve, placed on the extreme laft flank. The whole force was advanced a few hundred yards, and then halted until the fog lifted. After a short time, the cavalry division came through our ranks, with His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and staff in the centre, and proceeded on at a sharp trot some way inland. I was afterwards told that they rode about fifteen to .
eighteen miles, in order to meet the advance guard of
tJolonel Wooldâ\200\231s column, which had come on some dis-

tance to do so. They did not return until the evening, and then part of them brought in our first capture, con-
sisting of about seventy head of cattle, some horses, sheep and goats; they ware afterwards followed by the rest of the division, who had 221 head of cattle, and 121 goats. These had been taken from three different kraals, away to the north-west. The inhabitants had run away, and many guns and assegais were taken and destroyed.

In the meantime while this was being done, the greater portion of our wagons, oxen, ambulances, &c., were being got across on the pontoons, and this work tried to the utmost the powers of all concerned, and resulted most successfully and creditably to those in command. At any rate by evening enough were got over to enable us all to encamp, and then after being all day without food you can imagine how an evening meal was enjoyed. Colonel Glynn, C.B.â\200\224attended by Major Clery and Captains Parr and Coghillâ\200\224was present - all day, riding up and down the line, and also watching the wagons, &c., being got over. The tents were put up and we all encamped in exactly the same place ss we occupied during the day, Outlying pickets were sent out, strong guards for the camp and the captured cattle put on, and we all retired to rest, with the pleasant consciousness that at five the next morning a recon-
naissance in strength was to be made by the whole column, carrying one dayâ\200\231s rations, The tired men grumbled, but were pleased at the chance of meeting the enemy on the next day.

At 3.30 a.m., on Sunday morning reveillÃ© sounded; the different regiments were paraded as follow: The 1st battalion 3rd N.N.C., 850 strong, under Major Black 2-24th, and Commandant Browne. Four companies of

the 1-24th under Capt. Degacher, and 100 mounted infantry under Capt. Brown, 100 Natal Mounted Police under Inspector Mansell, 50 Natal Carbineers under Capt. Shepstone, and 35 Newcastle Mounted Rifles and Buffalo Border Guard under Capt. Bradsten. The whole column was under the personal command of Colonel Glyn, C.B., and Lieut.-Col. Russell had charge of the cavalry division. There was also a reserve force formed of the 2-3rd N.N.C. under Commandant Cooper, and the 2-24th under Colonel Degacher, C.B. They only started three hours after we did, and arrived on the scene when the action was over. They were, however, of great service, thoroughly clearing the valley, burning Usirajo's great kraal and capturing about 100 head of cattle, which were escaping from our men.

We started punctually at five, and rode about six miles with the Carbineers thrown out in skirmishing order, and videttes on each flank. When we arrived on the other side of the hill, where it begins to descend into the valley where Sirayo's kraals are, we heard a war song being sung, as it seemed by a large body of men, and we could also distinguish moving forms on the top of the hills opposite, and also among the rocks up a steep and stony krantz in front. The lowing cattle of cattle was also distinguishable, and proved to us distinctly that these men having doubtless heard of our having captured cattle on the day previous, had driven their cattle up among the rocks, and established themselves up there in caves, &c., determined upon resisting. This knowledge served to redouble both our vigilance and eagerness to get at them. At the bottom of the valley a small spruit divides it, and we were halted on this side while the General and Colonel Glynn made their observations, and consequent plan of attack. Some little time elapsed before this was done, and then the cavalry were first sent over to go round the hill on the right, and try to outflank those that might escape, and also to get up to the top for the same purpose. The main attack, made upon the centre of the krantz itself was conducted by the men of the 3rd N.N.C., led by Commander Browne, under the command of Major Black, 2-24th, and four companies of the 1-24th, under Capt. Degacher. This force was immediately extended in line, with orders to advance straight up to that part of the ravine where the Zulus were hidden. This was done steadily, although great difficulty was found in keeping the line unbroken, owing to the rough nature of the ground, and several very awkward gullies intervening. As we approached to within about five hundred yards a voice was heard asking "By whose order the white impi had come there, and whether they were enemies?" To this no answer was given, and we again advanced. Major Black, in the meantime, sent down for orders as to when to open fire. Permission was given to fire only after they first fired on us. Shortly after, at about 7.30, the first shot was fired from behind a large rock, and injured a kafir belonging to the native contingent. After that a constant fusilade was kept up until the cattle were taken with a rush made by No. 8 company, under Captains Duncombe and Murry, led by Commandant Browne. The kafirs then got desperate and retreated to their covers, pouring in a heavy fire

NOTIFICATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Towards the latter end of July last two large armed hodies of Zulus, retainers of the Chief Usirajo, and led by three of that chief's sons and by one of his brothers, entered Natal and took away by force refugee women from two different kraals belonging to the Border police guard of the Resident Magistrate of the Umginga. The women were dragged across the border into the Zulu country, and there, it is reported, murdered.

9. These two separate acts of outrage were promptly brought to the notice of Cetywayo on the 1st and 16th August, by separate messengers from His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of Natal. An explanation and redress, for the surrender of the offenders for trial by the colonial courts of law, were then and afterwards demanded from Cetywayo.

3. In the place of complying with this just demand, Cetywayo replied, excusing the outrage as a boyish excess, and offering a sum of money as a solatium for the violation of British territory.

4. His offer of money was declined, with a repetition of the demand for the surrender of the offenders; but they were not surrendered, and on the 11th December a final demand was made on the Zulu King in the name of the High Commissioner, that the three sons and brother of Usirajo should be given up for trial, and that a fine of cattle for non-compliance with the demands already made should be made within twenty days from the date of demand.

5. Those twenty days expired on the 31st December, 1878 ; and the demand not having been complied with, the High Commissioner entertains no hope that it is the intention of the Zulu King to afford the redress Her Majesty's Government has a right to demand.

6. It appears clear to the High Commissioner, from Cetywayo's omission to comply with his demands, that the Zulu King's intentions are not friendly to the British Government, nor calculated to ensure the preservation of peace between the Zulus and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in South Africa.

7. Therefore I hereby make known, for the information of Cetywayo and all the Zulu people, that I have placed the further prosecution of this and all other demands for redress and reparation in the hands of His Excellency the Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, commanding Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, with a request that His Excellency will take such steps as he finds necessary to protect the British territory from further aggression, and to compel the Zulu King to comply with all the demands made on him for satisfaction due to the British Government, or for the greater security of British territory, or for the better and more peaceable government of the Zulu people.

Tieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford will carefully notify to all Zulu Chiefs and people. who may come within his reach for making such communication, that the commands of the British Government are made on Cetywayo as much in the interests

of the Zulu people as of the HKNGLISH nation, and that till the 11th January, the Lieutenant-General will be willing to receive and to transmit to me any intimation of the unqualified and complete acceptance by Cetshwayo of all the terms offered him on the 11th December.

9. If such intimation of unqualified and complete acceptance be received by the Lieut.-General before the 11th January, no further hostile movements will be made, unless they should be rendered necessary by the action of the Zulu forces. Lord Chelmsford will place his own forces in such positions as shall best ensure compliance with all his demands, and up to the 11th January he will be ready to consider any steps the Zulu King may propose to take for the purpose of giving real and permanent effect to the demands of the British Government.

10. But unless such unqualified and complete acceptance of the terms imposed be intimated to the Lieut.-General on or before the expiration of the time specified, namely the close of the 11th January, the Lieutenant-General will no longer be bound by any of the terms offered on the 11th December for

27

from behind rocks. This had the effect of breaking our line, and many of our natives turned and ran. However, owing to the magnificent exertions of the European officers leading the first four columns, and notwithstanding the fact that some of the enemy began to throw down heavy rocks on the advancing men, they succeeded, after a desperate hand-to-hand fight, in shooting nearly twenty men, taking four others prisoners, as well as many women and children. In this last hand-to-hand fight, Captains Hayes and E. Hicks greatly distinguished themselves; and Captain Harford, of the 99th regt., who is attached to us as staff officer, performed one of the most plucky actions possible in advancing to the mouth of a cave, out of which many men had been shot, and succeeded in inducing four men to come out, deliver up their arms, and give themselves up as prisoners. His revolver was empty at the time,

he might easily have been shot by either as they came out one by one. The loss on our side was two natives killed and eighteen wounded, including Lieut. Purvis who was shot through the arm, but is now progressing favourably--and Corporal Meyer, who received a assegai wound in the leg. All the other casualties were of minor importance, and occurred exclusively among the native contingent. In the meantime two companies, under Captains Harber and Hulley, on the extreme left, had, with the 1-24th, under Captain Degacher, advanced along to the left, and succeeded in getting round over the point of the ravine on to the other side, so as to prevent any escape, and gradually getting higher until we reached the top. This was done well, and several fugitives were shot. In many places exchange of

was made, with no loss on our side, but about six of the enemy were killed. The top was reached through a tremendous defile, and just on the other side we captured three horses. When on the top several fugitives were seen on foot, and mounted, in the distance, making round the base of another which rises from the top of the one they were on. The

sight to be obtained is a magnificent one, looking north down a precipitous cliff, a splendid valley extends for miles, rich in verdure, covered with kraals now deserted, and bounded on each side with high mountains, while to the south the Buffalo and the Natal mountains are seen in the distance, with our camp on Rorke's drift, looking like a miniature soldiers' camp. To the eastward Spitzberg rises in the air with its curious-shaped top, and close by it runs our road to Ulundi. Altogether it was a sight worth seeing, and when the mounted men met the four companies of the 1-24th, and those of the 1-3rd N.N.C., such a sight was never seen before and never will be seen again.

The cavalry division, in getting round the right flank up the valley, were followed by several kafirs along the heights, in number about thirty, under a younger son of Usirajo. These men constantly taunted the cavalry, and at last fired upon them. Colonel Russell ordered Capt. Shepstone to send forward eight of his men to draw their fire, and, although, within point-blank range, they never flinched or wasted a shot. A grand advance was then made, the men being dismounted. Major Dartnell accompanied them in a gallant way. They succeeded in shooting three, wounded others, and the rest fled, among whom there were some on horseback. The mounted infantry and Natal Mounted Police had also ascended, the one on the left and the other on the right, and by a counter flank movement, were able to cut off the retreat of the others who had fled, and obliged them to cross a flat plateau, where six more were killed outright, including the son of Usirajo. The whole division then went up to the top, and halted for a short meal. They afterwards went on the hill, accompanied by some of the native levies, and examined a large kraal on the top. The whole then returned by the way they had come; and, through heavy thunderstorms, all returned home.

Several guns were taken, also many assegais and lots of sour milk and other kafir produce. None of the guns were modern, but consisted of old tower muskets and carbines. A large quantity of ammunition was found, including several hundred rounds of Westley-Richards' cartridges on a new wagon of Usirajo's. The cartridges were brought away, but it was impossible to get the wagon down. We have now moved on our camp to the scene of action. and shall be here some days road-making for the rest of the column to come on.

The following appeared in the Mercury of Jan. 6 :

We received yesterday from the Colonial Secretary the following important telegram, which we hasten to

place in possession of our readers :

The following will appear in the Gazeite Extraordinary to-morrow -

Cetywayo's acceptance ; but will take such measures as the forces at his command will permit for compelling submission of the Zulu King; always bearing in mind that the British Government has no quarrel with the Zulu nation, and that the future good government and well-being of the Zulus is as much an object of the steps now taken, as the safety and protection of the British territories of Natal and the Transvaal.

11, And I do hereby warn all residents and inhabitants of Her Majesty's possessions and colonies in South Africa, of whatever race, to be guided by this my notification; and I do strongly charge and command all Her Majesty's officers, ministers, and subjects, and all others whom it may concern, to govern themselves and to act accordingly, and to take due notice of, and to pay due regard to the tenour hereof.

H. B. E. FRERE,

High Commissioner.
Pietermaritzburg, Natal, January 4th, 1879.

(January 14)
NOTIFICATION.

We have, by the courtesy of His Excellency the High Commissioner, received two important documents, the first of which is a notification, under date January 11th, 1879 ; it runs as under. It is also printed in the Zulu language, under the head 'Isimemezolo' :—
The British forces are crossing into Zululand to exact from Cetywayo reparation for violations of British territory, committed by the sons of Srravo and others, and to enforce compliance with the promises made by Cetywayo at his coronation, for the better government of his people.

*The British Government has no quarrel with the Zulu people. All Zulus who come in unarmed, or who lay down their arms, will be provided for till the troubles of their country are over, and will then, if they please, be allowed to return to their own land ; but all who do not so submit will be dealt with as enemies.

When the war is finished, the British Government will make the best arrangements in its power for the future good government of the Zulus in their own country, in peace and quietness; and will not permit the killing and oppression they have suffered from Cetywayo to continue.

H. B. E. Frerk, High Commissioner.

1. It may be convenient at the present moment, on the eve of hostilities with the Zulu King, Cetywayo, to review succinctly the course of events which have led to the present state of our relations with the Zulu King and people.

2. Since the first establishment of the colony of Natal and of the Transvaal Republic, the attitude of

the military powers in Zululand has been a subject of unceasing solicitude to the Governments of both those territories.

8. The emigrant farmers from the Cape Colony, who founded the Transvaal Republic, had, in the year 1840, been victorious in a war caused by the treacherous and cruel massacre of a large number of their countrymen by Dingaan, then King of the Zulus. The war ended in the death of Dingaan, who was succeeded by his brother Panda, the ally of the emigrant farmers. They assisted him to obtain supreme power in Zululand ; and he remained till his death on terms more or less friendly to them, and to the Government of the Transvaal.

4. By the annexation of the Transvaal Republic to the British territories in South Africa, on the 12th April, 1877, all rights and responsibilities of the Transvaal Republic devolved on the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

5. The Government of the British Colony of Natal had from the first been friendly to the Zulu nation, and, during the lifetime of the Zulu King, Panda, the Government of Natal had rarely found occasion to complain of any unfriendly act on the part of the
us.

6. When Panda died in 1872, he was succeeded by his son, Cetshwayo. The peaceable succession of Cetshwayo was mainly due to his recognition by the British Government of Natal some years before, when there were many rival candidates for the succession, and to the presence of the British representative at his installation. Cetshwayo then made many solemn promises and engagements, which were formally published to his people, and accepted by the British Government as guarantees for the better and more humane government of Zululand, and for the greater security of peace with all his neighbours.

7. None of these promises have been since fulfilled ; the cruelties and barbarisms which deformed the internal administration of Zululand in Panda's reign have been aggravated during the reign of Cetshwayo, and his relations with his neighbours have been conducted in a spirit fatal to peace and security beyond the Zulu border.

8. To the great detriment and grievous oppression of his people, he has maintained a formidable military despotism, which has become a standing menace to all his neighbours. Its organisation and armament have been accompanied by the advancement of claims formally put forward to countries which had once been overrun by his predecessors, but which have now for many years been under other sovereignty.

9. Cetshwayo has at the same time formally and repeatedly requested the consent of the British Government to wars of aggression, which he proposed, not for any purpose of self-defence, but simply to initiate his young soldiers in bloodshed, and to revive a system of unprovoked territorial aggression by the Zulus, which had for many years been laid aside.

10. There was but one direction in which there was

the slightest excuse for any disagreement with his neighbours. On the western boundary of Zululand, between the Buffalo and Pongolo rivers, a large tract of land was claimed by the Zulus, which had long been occupied as Transvaal territory, by Transvaal subjects, in virtue of a cession which the Transvaal Government alleged had been made to them by the Zulus many years previous. .

11. The Zulus had repeatedly requested the Natal Government to arbitrate in this matter. The Natal Government had promised to do so. Meanwhile the annexation of the Transvaal brought a peaceful solution of this dispute still more within the power of the Natal Government, which had throughout shown a most friendly disposition to the Zulus. â\200\231

12. But in the meantime, since his installation, the tone of Cetywayo in his communications with the Natal Government had essentially altered, notably, in reply to a remonstrance addressed to him by the Lieut.-Governor of Natal, regarding the barbarous massacre of a number of young women by the Kingâ\200\231s order. Cetywayo addressed the Government of Natal in terms of unprecedented insolence and defiance ; affirming his irresponsibility to the Natal Government for anything he might please to do, denying his solemn promises at his installation, and declaring his intention of shedding blood in future on a much greater scale than in the massacres referred to in the Lieutenant-Governorâ\200\231s - remonstrance.

13. These declarations, made in 1876, were followed up by a course of intimidation pursued towards European missionariesâ\200\224Germans, Norwegians, and English â\200\224who had been long settled in the country with the full permission of Cetywayoâ\200\231s predecessor. Three at least of the missionary converts were, on various pretexts, killed, ostensibly by the Kingâ\200\231s order, and certainly by his tacit permission and sufferance; others were threatened, and hunted out to be killed ; and the missionaries and â\200\230heir remaining adherents were driven to fly from the country for safety. It is only justice to the missionaries to note that there was no accusation of disloyalty or of misbehaviour to the Zulu King, nor of any other sufficient reason for the King wishing to withdraw the permission given to them, many years before, to live and teach in the country.

14. Some months subsequent to the annexation of the Transvaal, when Cetywayo had had ample time to realise the altered relations of â\200\230that territory with the British Government, he ordered 2 military force to

occupy the territory the claimed between the Buffalo and the Pongolo; to build their usual military encampments on the advanced border, and to serve in his name peremptory notices to quit upon the peaceful inhabitants, European and native, far beyond the limits of his previous sovereignty.

15. These notices were emphasized by raids to the north of the Pongolo made from Zulu territory by chiefs under Cetywayo's protection, who, after murdering many persons, carried off others, with their cattle, as captives and booty, and returned into Zululand.

16. These proceedings did not deter the Government of Natal from its attempt to do justice in the matter of the disputed boundary.

17. A settlement had been previously attempted by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, long and well known to the Zulus as one of their best friends in Natal. He was then administering the Government of the Transvaal, and proceeded to the Zulu frontier with a view to come to an amicable arrangement with the Zulus regarding the disputed territory. His advances were, however, received with very scant courtesy, and, in reply to his invitation to discuss the matter, a peremptory demand was made to him in the King's name for the immediate cession of all that the Zulus claimed.

18. Cetywayo, however, ultimately accepted the suggestion of the Natal Government that the matter was one for enquiry, and at his request the Natal Government consented to appoint a commission to enquire into the merits of the dispute, with a view to its settlement by arbitration. The Commission devoted some weeks to the enquiry, but the Zulus declined to produce evidence of their own claims, which extended several hundred miles beyond their actual border. They gave evidence, however, to rebut the claim of the Transvaal Government to the land in dispute, between the Buffalo and Pongolo Rivers, and the Commission ultimately decided that Cetywayo's cession of a tract of land, relied on by the Transvaal claim, was promised when he was only heir apparent, and that the cession had not been subsequently formally ratified by his father, Panda, nor by the great Council of the Zulu nation. The Commission, therefore, decided that the greater portion of the land in dispute between the two rivers, of which the Zulus had lately taken forcible possession, had never ceased to belong of right to them.

19. This verdict of the Commissioners was founded on their view of the evidence before them, tendered in support of the Transvaal claim of right and occupation. As relating to a question of the sufficiency of evidence, the verdict of the Commissioners was accepted, and embodied in the High Commissioner's final award, which confirmed the Commissioners' decision; and the territory, to be ceded in consequence, was ordered to be demarcated, and its sovereignty to be confirmed to the Zulus. Those private rights of bond fide settlers, which had grown up during the Transvaal occupation, and which could not, in justice, be abrogated by any change of sovereignty, were reserved and protected under guarantee of the British Government. All Zulu claims to sovereignty, north of the Pongolo, and west of the Blood River, were at the same time negatived. The High Commissioner's award was

carefully explained to the Zulu King, with a detailed history of the whole case, in a message from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, delivered .on the 11th December, 1878, to envoys specially deputed by the Zulu King for the purpose of receiving it.

20. In the interval, however, between the decision of the commissioners and its confirmation by the High Commissioner, occurred several events which have materially affected the relations of the British Government with the Zulus. Repeated notices to quit had continued to be sent in the King's name to Kuropean subjects of the Transvaal long settled north of the Pongolo, within what had been for years recognised as the boundary between the Transvaal and Zululand. The notices were enforced by raids into Swazieland of the character already described, and there was every apparent indication of an intention to repeat, north of the Pongolo, the same aggressive conduct in occupying territory claimed, which had passed un-

29

punished a few months previous between the Blood River and the south bank of the Pongolo. Further encroachment was only checked by the movement of detachments of British troops from Utrecht to Luneberg on that frontier.

21. In the latter part of July, after the commissioners had given their verdict, and it was awaiting the confirmation of the High Commissioner, two most deliberate violations of British territory had been committed by the sons and brother of an influential Zulu chief, Usirajo. They entered the British territory with a considerable armed force, and dragging from the kraals of British subjects two women who had sought refuge there, forcibly carried them across the border into Zululand, and there, it is believed, put them to death. Redress for these violations of British territory was promptly demanded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who required that the parties implicated should be given up for trial. This demand was not complied with, nor was satisfactory notice taken of its repetition, after a sum of money tendered as a solatium by the Zulu King had been declined.

22. These and other complaints and claims for redress were detailed in the message delivered to the envoys from Cetywayo on the 11th December, with a final demand that the offenders in the violation of British territory should be given up for trial, and a fine for previous non-compliance be paid within 20 days. .

93. At the same time, demands were made on the King for various reforms in his administration, for the performances of the promises he had made at his installation, and for the reduction of his army. Nl

24. All these demands were in the interest of the Zulu people, but they were, moreover, absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, to the safety of Her Majesty's dominions in this part of South Atrica. A promise of compliance with these latter demands was required within thirty days from the date of demand, viz., the 11th of December. -

25. Such compliance would have required consulta-

tion by Cetywayo with his councillors, and therefore ten days more were allowed for its consideration than had been given in the case of the demand for giving up the parties accused of violation of British territory, a demand with which the King had it in his power at once to comply. 2

26. The King, however, had not complied with the demand to give up the offenders for trial, when the twenty days had expired at the end of December, neither has he evinced any disposition to comply with the demands for the better government of his people and the greater security of their neighbours. He has not, in fact, up to this moment, taken any adequate or becoming notice of the messages sent to him. He, at first, sent an informal message through a European, long resident in his country, intimating his intention to comply with the first demands, regarding violations of British territory, but he subsequently retracted this intimation in a similar informal message sent through the same channel, and couched in insolent and defiant terms.

7. The High Commissioner, seeing no prospect of obtaining the just redress demanded for the violations of British territory, by a notification dated the 4th of January, 1879, placed in the hands of Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., commanding Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, the further enforcement of all demands. Having now exhausted all peaceable means or obtaining redress for the past, and security for the future, in Her Majesty's dominions bordering on Zululand, it only remains for us to await the issue with perfect confidence in the justice of our cause. The contest was not provoked by the British Government. That Government has done its best to avoid war by every means consistent with honour, and now feels bound to use the power with which it has been entrusted to secure the future peace and safety alike of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and of the Zulus and all other neighbouring tribes and people.

H. B. E. Frere,
Pietermaritzburg, High Commissioner,

Natal, Jan. 13th, 1879.

(January 21)

The telegrams below set forth the situation at the moment with general clearness. It is evident that a large Zulu force is under arms in front of Colonel Pearson's column, but whether it means to attack, or whether it means to continue to fall back, as it has undoubtedly been doing, is a mere matter of speculation. Meanwhile the whole column is advancing steadily and successfully.

Last Night's Telegrams,

Last evening, Mr. Carlisle, the Commodore's secretary, received the following :

Lieutenant Kingscote to Commodore.

Lower Tugela, Monday.

Scouts just brought in refugees, and twenty head of cattle. They report having left Zulu army at Giginlu (?). Refugees managed to escape, owing to Zulu army being ordered to concentrate at Dulendi (?). Must have passed close to.
Column has advanced.

The Government Bulletins.

Below will be found the telegrams which were received by the Resident Magistrate of Durban yesterday, from the Colonial Secretary, and which were posted outside the Court House and at the Mercury Office. It will be noticed that some of the information contained in the telegrams appeared in our yesterday morning's issue. Although the telegrams reached the Durban Telegraph Office at 11.50 a.m., and 12.5 p.m. respectively, they were not delivered at the Resident Magistrate's Office until 2.40 p.m., a somewhat surprising delay having occurred :

Colonial Secretary, Maritzburg, to Resident Magistrate,
" Durban.

Colonel Pearson, camp 'at Inyoni, reports, 7 a.m.
Sunday : Rained all night.

Pickets of native contingent saw some Zulus at 2 a.m. Troops turned out quickly; no attack made.

The Umatikulu river was four and a half feet deep when Barrow reconnoitred.

Officer commanding Lower Tugela reports that Lieut.-Colonel Wellman, with head-quarters of the 99th regt., native force, and over 100 wagons, left this morning for Ekowe.

Lieut.-Colonel Ely, with three companies of the 99th and native force, expects to follow in a couple of days with further supplies.

(Signed)
W. Berrairs, D.A.G.

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The following telegrams reached the Resident Magis-

trate on Saturday, and were on Sunday posted outside the court house for public information. They give more accurate accounts of the proceedings of the past few days than have hitherto been published, and being official communications are valuable : â\200\224

All official news received in Maritzburg will for the future be transmitted to our Resident Magistrate, for posting on a board outside his office.

Lower Tugela.

Pietermaritzburg, 17th January, 1879,
Colonial Secretary, to Magistrate, Durban,

Colonel Pearson, from Lower Tugela, reports that Mzjor Barrow, commanding the mounted troop, No. 1 Âflumy, made & reconnaissance on the 13th with the 2nd squadron of mounted infantry and the Victoria Mounted Rifles, near St. Andrewâ\200\231s. They surprised and took two prisoners out of a party of eight men. Further on they cut off and made eleven prisoners out of an armed party of fifty men. Thirty to forty men were seen at Mr. John Dunnâ\200\231s farm, but could not be out off. The farmhouse was uninjured, except that its windows have been broken. The mounted force returned to camp after having reconnoitred the whole country within a radius of five miles. No signs of any large body of the enemy were met with. From the statements made by the prisoners it appeared that some belong to the kraals in the neighbourhood, having been directed by

30

Cetywayo to remain â\200\230â\200\230to watch the white people.â\200\235 Others had been sent forward for that purpose by their chiefs, Uhoyan and Zambela. The former were released, and five prisoners with 11 loaded firelocks brought in. One of the prisoners was recognised as the murderer of a Christian Zulu,

Colonel Pearson telegraphs from Lower Tugela on the 16th January, 1879:

Effort to swim the cattle has failed to-day; bringing them off in the pont, two spars at a time. "Brought 24 wagons over last night; work again to-night. Entrenchment round depdt on left bank proceeding rapidly; for all practical purposes will be finished to-night.

From Head-Quarters.

Despatches from Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s head-quarters, up to the 13th, state that the Rorkeâ\200\231s drift column (Colonel Glynnâ\200\231s) was taken out to reconnoitre on the 12th. In gassing under the Negudu Hill, one of Usirajoâ\200\231s strong-

olds, Lord Chelmsford ordered Colonel Glynn, with four

companies 1-24 and 1-3rd Natal Native Contingent, in skirmishing order, to advance towards the hill. They were fired on from krantzes and caves, which were cleared in about half an hour, and about 500 cattle taken. Colonel Degacher, with half a battalion 2-24 and 400 2-3rd Natal Native Contingent, was then ordered to

Usirajoâ\200\231s own kraal, under a very steep krantz full of caves, which were found empty. Usirajoâ\200\231s own kraal was burnt, but none of the other huts touched. Lord Chelmsford says â\200\234 the Native Contingent behaved very well; not a native touched a woman or child, or killed the wounded men.â\200\235 TLieut.-Colonel Russell was sent along the Isupezi Hill road, to ascend the high ground above the krantz, where, nearly at the top, about 60 of the enemy opened fire, at a distance of about 100 yards, with little effect. Colonel Russell dismounted his men and drove off the enemy with a loss of 9 or 10 killed, among whom was one of Usirajoâ\200\231s sons, shot by Sergt. Steele, and distinctly recognised after his death. ' Total loss of enemy about 30. On our side, two of the Natal Native Contingent killed, 12 wounded ; Corporal Meyor, N.N.C., severely wounded in the thigh, Lieut. Purvis, N.N.C., severely wounded in the arm. Usirajoâ\200\231s men behaved with great courage. The wounded, prisoners included, are well cared for. Progress very difficult from heavy rains. Soldiers of all arms and forces in good health. The result of the action gave great confidence to camp followers and natives of all classes. Com-wandant Lonsdale recovering from effects of a bad fall.

Colonel Pearson has nearly completed entrenched com-migsariat depot on left or northern bank of Liower Tugela drift, and will be able, in a few days, to move forward. He speaks highly of services of all arms in the laborious work of crossing.

The following was posted on Sunday :â\200\224

Maritzburg, Jan, 18, 1879.
Colonel Pearson, Lower Tugela, reports : -~
Arrived at camping ground, Inyoni, at 2 p.m., all well.
Roads in good order ; day cool.
Barrow reconroitring.
Unmsidine and Matikulu country appears quite deserted.

W. BerrAIgrs, D.A.G,

Crossingï-\201Ã©â\200\224 Buffalo.

An officer of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s column writes to a gentleman in Durban as follows, under date of the 13th instant.

News is very scarce here; we have crossed (as I suppcse you know) the Buffalo. It wasa very tedious task, with over 100 wagons. The 1st and 2nd 24th, the Natal Police, the Carbineers, and six guns are encamped with us. We went out yesterday at 4 a.m. on patrol, when we were fired at by the enemy, however, we succeeded in killing over twenty and made five prisoners (male), and captured over 300 head of cattle and 15 horses. We had two natives killed, one officer wounded, and fourteen natives wounded. The enemy were all secreted in rocks ; we had great difficulty in getting near them, we had to climb up a krantz over 200 feet to get at them in a cave. 'We have been inspected by His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford, who gave us great praise.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Camp, Tugela Banks, Zululand,
January 15, 1879.

To-day theye is little news for you as regards our

movements. Yesterday, as I advised you, we were occupied in performing vidette duty; and about that duty, or rather its termination, there is something to tell. Through some misunderstanding of orders, the party was kept out for about an hour after dark. On returning to camp they experienced a novelty whether it was also a pleasure I will not say; let that be understood. Well, then, groping their way in, the videttes had to pass those of the infantry, who, by-the-bye, perform that duty during the night. No sooner was the party of ours within audible distance than "Halt, who goes there?" "Halt, who goes there?" resounded on each and every side. The troop of cavalry did halt, and by degrees, as the challenge was answered and friends pass; "all well," followed in reply from sentry after sentry, the Durban Mounted Rifle party were literally "passed" right up to the camp. The infantry videttes seemed to swarm over the place--here a man, and there a man and then a party of four or five. It may, perhaps, appear superfluous to mention this little incident, especially to the military proper; but then we are only volunteers, and passing through videttes of a regular camp in time of war, was a novel experience to most if not all of us.

This morning at seven o'clock, a reconnoitring party, consisting of the Durban Mounted Rifles, the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, the Natal Hussars, and the Mounted Infantry, left camp under the command of Major Barrow, our major now. Lieut. Courtenay and Lieut. Knight, of the Buffs also accompanied the party, proceeding in the usual order, which I suppose I need not describe; they marched along the main road nearly as far as the Umzindusi, and diverged towards a kafir kraal, over some very up and down country. Natives, one or two, had been seen in the distance in the vicinity of the kraal, but they made tracks long before the party could come up. The march was not marked by any occurrence worthy of mention, save the fact that prior to the investment of the kraal the order was given to reload revolvers, and a general prepare-for-action sort of attitude and feeling seemed to pervade the ranks. Although a sharp lookout was kept on all sides not a solitary native was clearly observed. Imagination, it is said, discerned a few here and there, now running, now dodging, but what will not imagination do? Major Barrow's party, I believe, covered at least from twelve to fifteen miles, possibly twenty with the various diversions. At the Inyoni river, on return, the party off-saddled for an hour, leaving again at one o'clock we reached the camp at four o'clock in the afternoon; therefore, with the exception of one hour, and various unmentionable halts, our men were in the saddle for nine hours, and returned to camp in good time. By-the-bye, I had almost forgotten the capture we made! A dozen head of cattle belonging to a kraal within a few miles of the river, in a direct line, fell into our hands, and were brought in. 'We had seen them grazing on our way out, but not until our return was the order given for their capture. It is perhaps hardly necessary to mention that the amabantu did not put in an appearance. On our return here we sat down to dinner with the band of the Buffs playing. Let our Durban friends consider for a moment what a treat it was for the D.M.R. Music, music, delicious, familiar music floating on the breeze. I will not indulge in "twaddle," or make sentimental appeals to the "lachrymose" something, I forget the quotation, but suffice it to say that the performance of the Buffs band was fully appreciated. I suppose the wind was the right way to-day, and that is how we heard

the music so well.

Now for a little general news as to ourselves. We are perfectly well, all of us, and in very good spirits. The move into Zululand is decidedly an advantageous one, in so far as we are concerned. I don't know exactly how to account for it, unless it is that those wagons, the thorn of our side, the drag on our progress, the bane of our existence, and, strange to say, at the same time our very salvation, are not here. They are on the other side of the river. I have just heard they are across. Closed in a hurry.

Zululand, Jan. 16th, 1879.

A report has just reached camp that there is a party of Zulus down by the mouth of the river, and that they are waiting until dark with a view of making a raid into Natal. A cvative brought the news to one of our troopers, and, in consequence, six men of the Durban Mounted Rifles, Capt. Shepstone, Lieut. Blaine, have gone out on areconnaissance. If thereisanything particular reported on their return, and it is practicable, I will wire to you.

Of geveral information there is not much. The sappers and miners are busy entrenching Pearce's house, which is to be head-quarters. Bastions will be thrown up on the northern and western corners, and guns mounted. The band has been playing again this after-

31

noon. Tugela down very much since this morning, Cattle now easily cross, and men can wade half-way. The sand patch in the middle seems to grow larger every minute. The punt was working all night, and there ate now at least forty wagons on this side of the river. The punt is now worked with oxen advantageously. This morning our fellows had to turn out under arms at 3 a.m. They will continue to do se; & novel experience for the Durban Mounted Rifles. They were not many minutes, however, before the dismissal was given. Reliable rumours of a march forward on Saturday at 3 a m, Cavalry go ahead in any case, sn report says. Voiunteers will be always well to the front.

No duty for the Durban Mounted Rifles to-day. weather continues, for which we are truly grateful.

P.S. Native pioneers, under Capt. Beddoes, head the forward march Saturday morning for certain.

Zululand, January 17, 1879,

My last note I sent you hurriedly, was to the effect that a party of the Durban Mounted Rifles had gone out on a reconnoifring expedition, on aceount of the enemy being reported in proximity to the casp. After a ride of about five or six miles towards the sea, all that could be seen was a couple of kafir dogs; Zulus, it is true, might have been somewhere in the vicinity, but our party hunted all round, and nothing could they find but two dogs in a mealie field, and those they left behind.

When on the previous reconnaissance, nearly as far as the Umzindusi river, fires were noticed to spring up one after another as the party rode along fires that produced a great deal of smoke whether they are signals or not seems an open question, but the probabilitiss are in

favour of their being so.

The column will move forward to morrow, but the Durban Mounted Rifles, who form the rear guard, do not start until the following morning.

Sunday, January 19, 1879.

The river is falling rapidly, but it seems a matter of great difficulty to get cattle across. They go willingly enough through the shallow water to about the middle of the drift, where there is some sand, and a kind of temporary stage, and there the oxen, in spite of all the lashing of water and shouting by men in the water and by men in boats, turn doggedly round and head away for the original starting point. However, it is to be hoped, with time and perseverance, all the spans will be brought to this side. A kafir was very nearly drowned while driving cattle this afternoon. He got carried by the current beyond his depth, and seemed to be disappearing for the third and last time, when the blue jackets hauled him out. They rowed very quickly, and soon had the unfortunate fellow into the boat. Now there are about a hundred wagons over this side. The punt was working again last night.

When the whole column is on the march, five miles will probably be the extent.

This morning the 99thk paraded, and we had the pleasure of hearing the band.

All fatigue parties now have to carry arms and ammunition. Even men going to bathe carry their rifles and cartridge belts.

The bugle seems to be going all day here, and night and morning the ominous tattoo sounds. As for the Buff band afternoon performance, we are getting to look upon it in the light of quite a passing occurrence of the day all in the programme !

Still fine weather. We hardly know what to make of it; perhaps our artful friend the clerk is waiting till our wagons are fairly on the road, and then rain for all once more. Even now thunder is growling in the distance.

A slight excitement this afternoon. A mule being broken in to the saddle; soldiers and volunteers both have had several somersaults, and now seem to be making progress in the subjection of the stubbornest of all animals, the typical animal.

The Active, I forgot to mention, was seen steaming slowly past the mouth of the river last Tuesday. The sight of H.M. vessels is always encouraging, and at the present juncture particularly so.

Fine

A private correspondent writes on January 17, from the Zulu side of the Tugela :

Since we have been here we have ridden about 15 miles in and through Indi, a splendid country, any amount of mealies growing. The scenery was grand as far as we went. We managed to bring in a few head of

cattle. The Hussars went and fetched them off the hills, and we, the D.M.R., formed the covering party in case of attack, so we had a finger in the pie as well as them. A few kafirs were seen on the hills last evening, and Capt. Shepstone, Lieut. Blaine and ten men went out, but did not catch them. We are preparing to start tomorrow, are loading our wagons now, and are glad to

ot off, it is so tiring to be in standing ocamp, although he 3rd Buffs band do play every afternoon. Our fellows are all well and in good spirits, and long for something more active than what they have had. We have now to be up, dressed, and under arms cn parade every morning at 8 oâ\200\231clock ; then if there is any danger we are all ready for it, if not we break off and lie down till 5.30. This is done to get us used to it, as it is known that the Zulus fight at an early hour. We hear here that Colonel Wood has had the first brush with the enemy, and killed 30 out of 60 ; how far this is true I donâ\200\231t know.

The Native Contingent.

A correspondent tells us that this corps is a fine body of men, but indifferently officered. Many of them recognise their old masters amongst the volunteers, and ask why men are put over them who do not speak their language, and who give orders in English or hickn Erglish, garnished in too many instances, with an, unlimited supply of oaths,

The Victoria Rifles.

We are reminded that this corps, on the day of crossing, were 15 hours on duty. Four of their number took eleven kafirs, eight of whom were armed with guns. The men who, after being disarmed, were allowed to go, came into camp with their women, children, cattle, goods and chattels, as refugees. They were evidently astonished at not being killed, on being caught armed ; and the fact of their being let go has done much to reassure surrounding natives,

Artillery Items.

â\200\230We learn from a correspondent in Zululand, who wrote under date 17th instant, that many mistakes have been made with respect to the number of guns with Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s column. The following is the number:â\200\224 7-pr. M.L.R. guns 4, 12-pr. Armetrong (in Fort Pearson) 2, Gatlings 2, rocket tubes (2) and trough (1) 8; out of this number the following proceed to the front :â\200\2244 7-prs. M.L.R., 1 Gatling, 2 rocket tubes, and 1 rocket trough.

(January 22)

Important Telegrams from the Coast Column.

CROSSING OF THE MATIKULU.

EXPECTED ADVANCE TO EKOWE.

SEIZURE or 6000 CATTLE NEAR BLOOD RIVER.

Last nightâ\200\231s news was of more importance than Mondayâ\200\231s budget. Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column has taken

nearly 6000 head of cattle, besides large quantities of sheep and goats. It has also had a skirmishing encounter with a small party of the enemy. No telegrams from Rorke's drift, however, reached us up to last night, but our special correspondent with Colonel Wood's column supplies all particulars. The tidings from Colonel Pearson's column are decidedly significant, and indicate the probability of an early encounter with the Zulus. The small rivers between the Tugela and the Matikulu appear to have been successfully crossed, though with some little trouble, by most of the wagons; and a very early march of the force was to be made this morning to Ekowe, near which point it was said a large body of the enemy had concentrated. To-day's telegrams seem likely to be of special interest.

The Coast Column.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

The enquirers for news from the front were as numerous yesterday as on any preceding day, but nothing reached town until six o'clock, when the Resident Magistrate received his telegram from the Colonial Secretary. It was as follows:

(From Colonsal Seorstary to Resident Magistrate.)
Head of second column, under Colonel Wellman, reached Inyoni about noon yesterday. Many of the wagons had difficulty in keeping up, the road being so bad after the rain. :
Arrived here (Inyoni) at 3 p.m. yesterday.
The leading column encamped on left bank of Insundusi, which is nearly four feet deep ; obliged to

double span every wagon to cross the drift, which caused much delay.

Position : The wagons of second column outspan on right bank under strong guard. Had to leave thirty wagons at Inyoni; they are coming on this morning. Oxen tired after swimming Tugela. Rained the whole of yesterday, but fine night. This morning bright and warm. Going on with large working party to make a new drift. Amatakulu four miles off. Intend remaining here to-day, oxen being too done up. Under Amatakulu drift is better than I expected. I see little chance of reaching Ekowe until Wednesday morning at six a.m.

LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAMS.

The Resident Magistrate received the following last night (Jan. 21) :

(Colonial Secretary to Resident Magistrate.)

Lower Tugela column still advancing. Will reach Ekowe to-morrow. So far encountered no opposition, although it is rumoured that large hordes of Zulus will oppose our progress. Nothing fresh from the other columns.

THE ZULU ARMY AGAINST COL. PEARSONâ\200\231S
COLUMN.

Mr. Carlisle, the Commodoreâ\200\231s secretary, received
the following telegram last night :â\200\224
(Lieut. Kingscote to Commodore.)

: Lower Tugela, 6.30 a.m.

Force supposed to be concentrated to resist the first
column ; from reliable sources it numbers 12,000 men.
â\200\230Wagons for commissariat reserve all over. Leave to-
morrow morning about fifty loads.

The Drakenberg Passes.

Some anxiety has been caused in Estcourt and its
neighbourhood by a report that the blocked-up passes
through the Drakenberg have been found to have been
made passable, but we have no reason whatever to
attach any significance to this story.

Fort Pearson after the Advance.

The lower drift wears a very different aspect now from
what it did ten days ago. Only a party of blue-jackets
are left to garrison the fort and the fortified camp on the
other side. An Armstrong gun still crowns the height.
Some of the Stanger corps do patrol duty on this side.

The Tugela.

The river was still high when our latest informant left
it on Monday evening, and quite impassable either on
foot or horseback. We hear that its banks are watched
all along, by night and day, by a powerful native guard.

Colonel Pe;rsi-â\201â\200\231s Column.

On referring to the letters of our special correspondent
with the coronation expedition, we find that the Matikula
river is thrce hoursâ\200\231 march, or seven miles, from the
Inyoni. It is a river â\200\234with a sandy drift and rocks
above.â\200\235 Before reaching it you pass through a pretty
belt of bush, and come out on a small and level plain.
After crossing, the road traverses the base of a range of
sandstone hills, rising in rounded masses on â\200\234he right.
You cross two branches of the Inyinzani river, and then
travel up the narrow edge of a long spur, and enter a
narrow cutting in a steep hill, so narrow that the error of
a foot, in driving, will send the wheels of a wagon over
the edge. From this mountain the road advances to
another, further north, by a narrow ridge just wide
enough to allow of the passage of one wagon, dipping at
an aungle of 45deg. or more on each side into abysses of
perhaps a couple of thousand feet, tortuous in the ex-
treme, and about two miles in lengthâ\200\224a road which a
Bloudin, or a Klip-springer, might travel with tolerable
safety.â\200\235 Thus wrote Mr. Baines in 1873. Possibly a
new road has been found since then, or one may be found
by the powerful party of engineers and pioneers attached
to the column.

HM.S. â\200\234 Activeâ\200\235 and H.M.S. â\200\234 Tenedosâ\200\235 o2
a Shoal.

As stated in another column, these two men-of-war

returned from the East Coast last evening. We learn that between Point Durnford and the Tugela mouth, H.M.8. Active and H.M.S. Zenedos were ashore on a shoal, but got off without being much damaged. A couple of anchors. and some cable were lost. Commodore Sullivan will land from H.M.8. Active at 11 o'clock this morning. We have obtained the following facts with regard to the occurrence from official sources:

The Active and Tenedos left this port at the beginning of last week to visit the Zulu coast at the time of the troops crossing the Tugela. It was we believe the intention of the Commodore to make a further survey of a reported harbour between that river and Point Durnford, also to cruise along the coast northward, with a view of diverting the attention of the Zulus to the coast. Both ships anchored outside the supposed harbour last Thursday, and boats were sent to take soundings. The conclusion arrived at was that landing was dangerous, even in fine weather. On the following morning they left early, and proceeded northwards, and at about 6 a.m. the Active suddenly took the ground on an unknown shoal. Fortunately she got off again almost immediately, and signal was made to the Zenedos, which was about half a mile on the starboard quarter, and she at once put her helm hard a port, but in a few minutes she was also aground. The shoal seems to take a circular direction, and extends some three miles from the shore. The Active went at once to the assistance of the other ship, and just as she was going to send hawsers to her, the Captain tried full speed astern, and the Zenedos was again afloat ; but by some misfortune a wire hawser got jammed in her screw, and she was then powerless. The Active then attempted to haul her off, but the attempt was not successful, and they were obliged to wait until high water, 11 p.m. All preparations were by this time completed. Divers had been sent down to see if the screw could be cleared, and had examined the rocks immediately astern of the ship. A stout wire hawser had been secured to both ships, and the Active got up full speed and towed her safely off the rocks in a few minutes; but accidents, they say, never come singly, and, as misfortune would have it, the Zenedos, in coming off, ran a little too much way on and ran foul of the Active, which was anchored, but no damage of any importance was done. All the men of both ships worked admirably, many of them with no intermission for 36 hours.

With Colonel Wode's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LARGE SEIZURES OF CATTLE.

Bemba's Kop, Blood River, Jan. 14, 1879.

We are still on the ground taken up by the troops on the 5th instant on Zulu soil. The band of the 90th is playing 'The Blue Bonnets over the Border'; but, in the meantime, & forced march with six companies each of the 13th and 90th regiments has been made towards Buffalo River, to create a diversion in favour of the Helpmakaar column,

which, it is reported, will be opposed by a large Zulu army. They started on Friday at 2 p.m., and marched as far as Tondoloze's kraal, nine miles distant from camp.

At 10 a.m. Colonel Wood marched with a flying column, consisting of two guns Royal Artillery, under Major Tremlett; 24 men of the 13th and 90th regiments, 12 from each, picked shots, carried in two mule wagons; 15 of the Frontier Light Horse, under command of Colonel Buller, and 800 Native Contingent, under Commandants Henderson and Roberts, leaving the main column, which consisted of six companies each of the 13th and 90th, under command of Colonel Gilbert, to march at 2.5) and advance nine miles and encamp, as a support to the flying column, if necessary.

At daylight we were favoured by a dense fog, which concealed our approach until 7 a.m., and to the surprise of the Zulus, the troops were in the middle of Usirajo's outside kraals; and when the top of the ridge was reached, the flying column was seen to be spanning, to march,

Leaving the main column, I rode on after the flying column. Several small groups of Zulus were seen on the top of the hills; but the kraals were all abandoned with the exception

of one in which an old decrepit, withered up man was left by his friends to the tender mercies of our natives, who, no doubt, had they not been previously cautioned against committing any act of cruelty, would soon have dispatched him. On the arrival of our troops on the ridge overlooking the Buffalo River, large hordes of men were seen marching in our direction, and a hope was expressed by every one present that it was the Zulu army retreating; and every

glass was levelled in that direction, when, to the great disappointment of every one, a train of wagons was seen accompanying the force, upon which our column was halted for breakfast. Had it been the Zulu army, they would have found themselves cleverly outflanked. Colonel Wood rode out and met the General, who accompanied him to our camp, and, after an hour's conference, the General returned to his camp, and our column retired on the main column, at Spits Kopje, which was preparing to march.

In the meantime, our scouts were out collecting cattle, and by the time that we camped near Umbete's kraals 1400 or 1500 head had been collected and brought into camp, besides several hundred goats and sheep. In the evening, we experienced a terrific thunderstorm, with hailstones which struck the tents with a sound like pistol shots. Blood River rose over its banks, and all the sluices were filled, which impeded our marching. Scouts were sent out to collect cattle, and the Frontier Light Horse captured 1800 head, some flocks of sheep and goats, 10 horses, and a quantity of guns and assegais. The native contingent took 800 cattle, and 400 sheep and goats, at the camp at Bembas Kop, where 500 of our men and four guns had been left. The troops have erected a sod wall for the protection of the camp. Twenty-five Frontier Light Horse, under the command of Captain Barton, and twenty-five boers, under the command of Mr. P. L. Uys, went out and scoured through the country inhabited by Bogi and Umnanti, capturing 541 head of cattle, 330 sheep and goats, three horses, and a quantity of guns and assegais. The party was fired on by the Zulus, and returned the fire, killing seven, and severely wounding others. The most of the guns captured were smashed, and thrown away. Had this party been stronger in number, 3000 cattle could have been captured.

All the troops retired to camp here, yesterday, after a very sloppy and tiresome march. All the arrangements of the expedition were so ably carried out, that not a single mishap occurred, with the exception of our ammunition wagon and a water cart capsizing in an awkward drift. The troops were ably guided under the direction of Mr. P. L. Uys, and his sons. Although it was a night march through a tract of country devoid of any road, Colonel Wood was always in advance, examining the country, and looking for practicable drifts. The spirit and temper of the troops was excellent. always willing to make allowances for any little deficiencies in comfort. Luckily the weather was fine for two successive days when advancing, but the return was very wearisome, the soil being so sodden that the road was ankle deep in mud.

Mr. John Dunn.

This gentleman arrived in Durban yesterday, and is at present staying at the Royal Hotel, where he has already been visited by a large number of his Durban friends.

Prayers during the War.

The Bishop of Natal has prepared the following very remarkable form of prayer, to be used during the present time of war :â\200\224

O Eternal Lord God, through whose inscrutable providence it has come to pass that the terrible scourge of war is laid by our hands upon a neighbouring people, we humbly commend to thy mercy all those whose office it is to rule at this time, and all who shall be called to take part in the conflict. Thou knowest, Heavenly Father, what lessons we Christians need to be taught, though it be by suffering even unto death, as well as the ignorant heathens with whom we fight. We pray that in our different stations we may lay to heart thy Divine teaching,â\200\231and do our duty in all things in thy sight. O thou, who alone art just and right, a God of truth and without iniquity, watch over, we beseech thee, all near and dear to us, and to all our fellow men, whether white or black, engaged in this deadly struggle. In thy wisdom, we pray thee, merciful Father, overrule thou all events for good, and in thine own time restore to us, and to those whose land we have invaded, the blessings of peace, for thy Nameâ\200\231s Sake, declared to us in Jesus Christ our Lord.â\200\224Amen.

Bishop Macrorie has prepared the following form of prayer, to be used during the continuance of the Zulu war : â\200\224

O Lord God, our defence and shield, whose power standeth not in multitude, nor thy might in strong men, let thy protection and blessing go with those who are in arms for the peace and safety of this colony. Remember not, we beseech thee, our many offences against thee; and save us from all sin in this conflict. Restrain the evil passions of men, and grant thlisÂ¢ the purposes of peace and justice may be effected without any acts ubecoming the Christian name. Give to our coun-
cillors wisdom ; t6 our troops Â¢ourage and patience in danger, and mercy in victory ; to us all sure trust and confidence in thee : and, if it please thee, so overrule the issue of tficse events for the tranquillity of thy people, the increase of true religion, and the glory of thy Holy Name, that every nation and tribe may acknowledge that thou art the God of all power and might, and find salvation in the Prince of Peace. Hear us, O merciful Father, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.â\200\224Amen. L

Maritzburg, Epiphany, 1879.

From Head-quarters.

The Witness correspondent, at Rorke's drift sends
the following :

One very serious mistake has been committed, and one which will call forth the ire of the whole column, touching, as it does, the pockets of all. The captured cattle, than which a finer lot I have rarely seen, a large portion being oxen fit for the butcher, and milk cows with calves, were afterwards sold to the contractor by the prize committee, who consisted (I believe) of two captains in the N.N.C. though it does not much matter who they were for the sum of £2 head, the goats for 25 6d and the sheep for 6s a head. There will be very considerable discontent among all ranks if the bulk of our prize money goes to enrich contractors, and I am very sure a thing would never have happened in No. 4 column, Col. Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Buller being much too shrewd for that. That column is indeed well able to look after itself in the way of loot. No less than 2000 head were taken by its mounted men on the 11th from Usirajo and Nkomo's people, and since that about 3000 more have been captured from the Tsimbati (Seketwayo's) tribe. and from the chief Boza. They have also killed eight Zulus without any casualty. A good number of Seketwayo's tribe have surrendered their arms, and it is hoped that more will do so. In no case has Colonel Wood's column resorted to force except when the Zulus have resisted the seizure of their cattle and in point of fact to such an extent has this been carried that many of Boza's men. a turbulent petty tribe on the Bivane river, have escaped with their arms -- undoubtedly only to use them against us on the first opportunity.

The present position of our northern columns is told in but few words. A reconnaissance made by the cavalry yesterday proves that there is no enemy in front of us for twenty or thirty miles ; and there is reason to believe that all Usivaio's people, as well as a good many others, have made the best of their way to the King. On the left front of No. 4 column lie the districts of Oham and Mnyamane. who have as yet taken no decided action, and in his front is Seketwayo's tribe, seemingly more or less divided in itself. Any force which gives us battle must come from the King ; and I cannot but anticipate that such a force will arrive, and shortly, unless Cetewayo's tactics prove to be holding back in the great broken thorn country surrounding his principal kraal, where starvation will prove a worse foe to him than the English. A native rumour reaches us of an affair at the Lower Tugela. ending in the repulse and defeat of the Zulus, but regarding this you will be better informed than I can be. [This, as we know, was a false rumour.]

It may be interesting to your readers that from private letters received from Pondoland from the highest authority, we learn we are steadily gaining ground with the chief and people, and that since the 3rd October no one had been killed on a charge of witchcraft; an alteration for the better, which all who know the country will feel is wonderful, considering that formerly scarcely a day elapsed without a semi-judicial murder of this kind.

The weather to-day and yesterday has been beautiful, making us some amends for the past.

The sub-chief Gamdana, of Usirajo's tribe, gave himself and about thirty men up to-day, with twenty guns and a number of assegais. About 250 head of cattle were captured during the day. The presence of a force of Zulus in the Nauaba-ka-Mazongeni (a place mentioned before) known, with cattle and women.

I regret to say that the Quartermaster of the Newcastle Mounted Rifles was drowned this morning whilst bathing in

the Buffalo River. Health in camp generally good.

From Klâ\200\230antz Kop.

An officer with the 2nd battalion 1st regiment Native Contingent, writing from Krantz Kop on Thursday last to the Witness says :â\200\224The whole of the 2nd battalion and two companies of the 1st battalion Natal Native Contingent, the mounted contingent. and the rocket battery are ordered off at an hourâ\200\231s notice to Helpmakaar, under the command of Major Bengough, Captains Russell, R.A., Nourse, Henderson, and Barton. Colonel Durnford and Captain Shepstone are going with the column. Cantain Barton returns to Krantz Kop, and will probably go with the 1st battalion to the middle drift.

The Forces in the Field.

We have already given, at different times, a statement of the various regiments, corps, and services that are now at the front ; buf it may not be amiss to give in complete form the following list : â\200\224

NATAL AND TRANSVAAL.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces,â\200\224F. A. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B.

Personal Staff.â\200\224 Assistant military secretary, Brevet Lieut, Colonel Crealock, 95th foot; aides-de-camp, Brevet-Major Gosset, 54th foot, Capt. Buller, R.B., and Lieut. Milne, R.N.

Head-quarter Staff. â\200\224Deputy adjutant and quartermaster-general, Brevet-Colonel Bellairs, C.B., (unattached); depnty assistant adintant and quartermaster-generals, Brevet-Major Spalding, 104th foot, Brevet-Major Grenfell, 60th foet ; officer commanding Royal Artillery, Liextcnant-Colonel Law, R.A. ; commanding Royal Enviticers, Colonel Hassard, C.B., R.E.; commandina-IÃ¥gtal Monnted Police and Voluntesrs, Major D%nel],â\200\230 N.M.P.; district commissary-general, Commissary-

-Ã©neral Strickland, C.B.; commissary-ceneral (ordnance), Deputy Commissary-General Wricht ; district paymaster, Statf Paymaster Ball; principal medical officer, Deputy-Surgeon â\200\230Woolfryes. C.B., M.D.

No. 1 Corumr.â\200\224Colonel commanding, Colonel Pearson, 3rd foot. Staffâ\200\224Orderly officer, Lieutenant Knight, 3rd foot ; principal staff officer, Brevet-Colonel Walker, C.B., Scots Guards; general staff duties, Captain Mâ\200\231Gregor, 29th foot ; transport duties. Captain Pelly Clarke, 103rd foot; senior commissariat officer, Assistant Commissary Heygate; snb-district paymaster, Paymaster George (hon. captain); senior medial officer, Surgeon-Major Tarrant. Corpsâ\200\224Royal Artillery, two seven-pounders (mule), Lieutenant Lloyd; Royal

Engineers, No. 2 company, Captain Wynne, R.E. ; 2nd battalion 3rd foot, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Parnell, 3rd foot: 99th foot (six comnanies), Lieutenant-Colonel Welman, 99th foot; Naval Brigade, Commodore Camphell, R.N.; No. 2 squad, mounted infantry, Major Barrow, 19th huxsars; Natal Hussars, Captain Norton ; Durban Mounted Rifles, Captain Shepstone ; Alexandra Mounted Rifles, Captain Arbuthnot : Stonoer Mounted Rifles, Captain Addison; Victoria Mounted Rifles, Captain Saner. 2nd Reniment Nalive Contingentâ\200\224 Major Groves, 3rd foot ; staff officer, Captain Hart, 31st foot;

1st battalion, Major Graves, 3rd foot; 2nd battalion, Commandant Nettleton ; No. 2 company, Natal Native Pioneer Corps, Captain Beddoes.

No. 2 Colmar Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Duenford, R.E. Staff for general staff duties, Captain Rarton, 1st foot : for transport duties, Lieut. Cochrane 32nd foot ; senior medical officer, civil surgeon Cartwright Reed. Corps Rocket battery (mules), Captain Russell, R.A., ; 1st batt. 1st regiment Natal native contingent, Commandant Montgomery ; 2nd batt. 1st regiment Natal Native Contingent, Major Bengough, 77th foot; 3rd batt. 1st regiment Natal Native Contingent, Captain Cherry, 32nd foot; Sikali horse; No. 3 company Natal Native Pioneers, Captain Allen.

No. 3 Conuay. Commanding, Brevet-Colonel (Hynn, C.B. 24th foot. Staff Officer, Lieut. Coghill. 24th foot principal staff officer, Major Clery : for general staff duties, Captain Gardner, 14th hussars ; for transport duties, Captain Iossex, 75th foot ; senior commissariat officer, Assistant Commissary Dunne: sub-district paymaster, Paymaster Elliott (hon. captain) : senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major Shepherd. Cerns battery, 5th brigade, Royal Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ilarness; Royal Engineers, No. 5 company, Captain Jones, R.F. : 1st battalion, 24th foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Pulleine. 24th foot : 2nd battalion, 24th foot, Lieut.-Colonel Iegacher, C.B., 24th foot; No. 1 squad, mounted infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel (loc. r.) Russell, 12th lancers; Natal Mounted Police, Major Dartnell ; Natal Carbineers, Captain Shepstone ; Newcastle Mounted Rifles, Captain Bradstreet ; Buffalo Border Guard, Captain Smith ; 3rd regiment Natal Native Contingent, Commandant Lonsdale ; staff officer, Lieutenant Hartford, 99th foot ; 1st battalion, Commandant Lonsdale; 2nd battalion, Commandant Cooper ; No. 1 company Natal Native Pioneer Corps, Captain Nolan.

No. 4 Cornuay. Commanding, Brevet-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., 90th foot. Staff Officer, Lieut. Lysons, 90th foot ; principal staff officer, Capt. Hon. R Campbell, Coldstream Guards ; for general staff duties, Capt. Woodcate, 4th foot; for transport duties, Capt. Vaughan, R.A.; senior commissary officer, Commissary Hughes ; commissary of ordnance, Assistant Commissary Phillimore ; sub-district paymaster, Paymaster MacDonald ; senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major Cuffe. Corps Royal Artillery, six 7-pounders, Major Tremlett, R.A., 1st battalion 13th foot, Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert, 13th foot ; 90th foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Cherry, 90th foot ; Frontier Light Horse, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Buller, C.B., 60th foot: Wood's Irregulars, Commandant Henderson.

No. 5 Cornuay. Commanding, Colonel Rowlands, V.C., (C.B. Staff Officer, Captain Harvey, 1st foot ; district adjutant, Lieutenant Potts, 80th foot; senior commissariat officer, Assistant Commissary-General Phillips ; commissary of ordnance, Commissary Wyon; sub-district paymaster, Assistant, Paymaster Burgers ; senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major Johnson. Corps--83th foot, Major Tucker; Schutte's corps, Captain Schutte; Eckersley's 231s contingent, Captain Eckersley ; Raaff's 231s corps, Captain Raaff; Ferreira's 231s horse. Captain Ferreira; Border Lancers, Lieut.-Colonel Weatherley ; Transvaal Rangers, Cape mounted rifles, one Krupp gun, two 6-pounders, Armstrong.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

GREYTOWYN Commanding, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hopton, 88th foot. Staff--District adjutant, Lieut. Morehead, 24th foot ; commissariat officer, Commissary Furse; commissariat (ordnance), Commissary Moors ; district pay-

master, Paymaster Bacon; senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major Incham; commanding general depot, Brevet-Major Chamberlin, 24th foot. One company 88th foot, Fort Napier.

GREYTOWN AND MIDDLEDRIFT. -Commanding, Brevet-Major Blake, 2nd battalion 4th foot. Greytown. One company, 2nd battalion, 4th foot.

HELPMAKAAR RORKE'S DRIFT. Commanding, Colonel Bray, C.B., 4th foot. Four companies, 2nd battalion, 4th foot.

BASE OF OPERATIONS, DURBAN. Commanding, Major Huskisson, 56th foot Staff. For general duties, Captain Somerset, R.B.; for transport duties, Captain Spratt, 29th foot; senior commissariat officer, Deputy Commissary Granville; commissary of ordinance, Assistant Commissary de Ricei: senior medical officer, Surgeon Jennings. One company, 99th foot.

STANGER. LOWER TUGELA DRIFT. Stanger, Commanding, Brevet-Major Walker, 89th foot. One company 99th foot. Fort Peorson, Detachment Naval Brigade.

231
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(January 23)
With the Carbineers.

A correspondent writes as follows: Zululand, January 18, 1879.

We are beginning to enter upon warlike operations now in earnest. Here we are in Zululand, in the country of the redoubtable Cetuyayo; but though our crossing was somewhat troublous, it really does not seem to have altered our position very much more than the proverbial crossing of the line, expected to be followed by some marvellous change, but leaving you if I may be excused bein somewhat military in my expression as you were. We have already had three different patrols into the enemy's quarters. Rumour had it that there were thousands near to us: but, though we hunted up hill and down dale, we saw we never nane. It is impossible to know what to believe. The Zulus must assuredly be somewhere,

but, wherever We go, we only come across deserted huts. It is evident that a large number of the people have taken to flight, but whether they have done so through fear of us, or of their own noble savage defenders, I cannot undertake to say. As a change, however, on the last occasion we came across a Zulu, whom we took prisoner. On questioning him as to why there were so few men about, he said that they were quite scared away at the manner in which we had taken their mountain fortress from them as they had not ever dreamt that we should venture up it. This amount of fear does not look very much like the wonderful prowess of the Zulus, of which we heard so much in Natal. I imagine they are much like other natives very great at bragging, but easily depressed and panic-stricken by any sudden reverse.

Last night, we had a sudden and unexpected alarm. The large force, of which so much has been said but nothing seen, had again turned up, and it was reported this time that it had attacked Colonel Wood's column. So we had to saddle up sharp this morning, at 3 o'clock, to go and ascertain whether the statement was true; but again the alarm proved to be without foundation. Whether after all the crying of wolf, that redoubtable animal is destined at last to appear, I cannot undertake to say; but you can easily understand how harassing these repeated reports are. We shall not, however, I think, be caught napping, whatever may be the event.

In one respect we have at least been pretty successful for the time we have been in the field, viz., in the large hauls that have been made in the enemy's cattle. Yesterday we carried off another 200 head, and if we continue to go on as we have begun will score many bovine trophies to grace our triumphal return.

It is, of course, hazardous to venture upon any opinion as to the prospects of the war, but from all I can see, I hardly think there will be much fighting. If such were likely to be the case, I think we should have before now been encountered by some larger forces than we have met; and I suspect that the statement made by the kafir prisoner is not wide of the truth. The unlucky inhabitants of the country who are not among the fighting men must suffer severely. Large numbers have evidently hurried off into hiding places in a state of panic. Our next move forward inland will not, I believe, be before Tuesday next. ;

Lower Tugela.

Wednesday.

(Lieutenant Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore, Durban.)
Commissariat reserve of 80 wagons, escorted by three companies of the 99th, left this morning. No news from the front.
River very low.

The Natal Carbineers.

The special war correspondent of the Witness, writing from Rorke's drift, on the 16th instant, speaks in the following complimentary terms of the Natal Carbineers - From my tent door, looking down the river, I can see the cavalry camp at about two hundred yards distance, with the white patrol tents of the carbineers showing out clearly against the green grass, and can even distinguish the tents of these I know in the corps. I was in their camp the day before yesterday, and I must say it looked a pattern of neatness and cleanliness. The extremely heavy thunderstorm of the previous night I believe, done some little damage a tent or two had been blown over, and their inmates soaked, no unlikely occurrence in the soft sandy soil and the men had been providing against being flooded out by digging little trenches all around each

tent and right down the lines. Here and there a tent was drawn back, like the curtains of a bed, so that the sun should dry the ground, and one could see the simple, yet comfortable kit their owners possessed. No doubt the men have a good deal to do; but I heard no grumbling, and I consider it says a good deal for many of them, both physically and morally, that they should perform so well the tiresome duties of a trooper's life, when their previous training lay in so diametrically opposite a direction. I do not think that Natal need fear her volunteers, as represented by the carbineers, not doing her credit, nor have I any doubt but that the other corps, of which I know less, will prove equally good. No doubt they are young soldiers, and like all young soldiers, hasty, excitable and hot-headed, but the fault of newness will mend; they have already made a creditable beginning, and will improve in steadiness, which is the veteran's great boast, every skirmish they may have. As no doubt those living in Maritzburg feel more interest in this corps than any other, I may add that they are amply fed, their rations being quite sufficient for their wants, and that the difficulty regarding finding food for their horses was at once rectified by Lieut.-Colonel Russell, who, although possessing the misfortune of being an Imperial officer, is, I believe, well liked, and well deserving of being so.

tanger.

We learn by telegraph that the women and children have gone into the laager, and the soldiers have entrenched the commissariat stores. Zulus were still said to be on the other side of the river. It is possible that they are refugees.

Etshowe.

It appears that the place which is designated in the military maps as Ekowe, is pronounced Etshowe, and is a mission station under Mr. Orr's charge. It is according to Mr. Baines's measurements about 36 miles from the Tugela, and heads the stony and precipitous

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ridge along which the road travels. Beyond the country is, we believe, much more open and easy.

(January 24)

A Battle near the Coast.
COLONEL PEARSON'S COLUMN.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE ZULUS.

Public attention yesterday was entirely engrossed by excitements and reports connected with Colonel Pearson's column and the border. Early in the day alarming telegrams as to expected Zulu inroads, arrived from Stanger; but as they were not borne out by official information, we deemed it best to withhold them, pending confirmation. About noon, however, similar telegrams were transmitted from Maritzburg by the Government, with instructions to make them public in the usual way. About the same time we received, through Lieut. Carlisle's courtesy, a later telegram from the Lower drift to the Commodore, very materially modifying the tenour of the preceding telegrams. We published both in an extra. It is undoubtedly the case that spies and other natives brought alarming reports regarding the presence of Zulus on the other side, with hostile intentions, and the result has been

that the women and children of the neighbourhood have gone into the laager at Stanger. A vigilant watch is, we believe, being kept at all the drifts along the river, and armed guards are stationed at them. We need not impress upon our authorities that the most effectual way to prevent panic is to strengthen the border defences.

These reports, however, were quite cast in the shade by the news which arrived about one o'clock, and all the particulars concerning which, that have transpired, we give below. The Zulu force which was said to be hovering in front of Colonel Pearson's column, attacked that force at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and after a fight lasting an hour and a half were put to flight with heavy loss. This important success, unfortunately, cost our own side some valuable lives. The Zulus appear to have chosen for their scheme of attack the very broken and difficult country across the Matikuiu, where the ground ascends steeply towards Ytshowe. According to Mr. Barx's description of this spot, lately republished by us, it offers obvious advantages for an ambushade, and it is believed that the loss on our side was inflicted by the first volley from the enemy. It will be noticed that the Buffs and the European officers of the native contingent have suffered most severely. If the number of killed set down in Colonel Pearson's report is correctly stated, the entire losses of the enemy must have been unusually heavy, as the number of wounded is not mentioned. As no allusion is made to the volunteers, we are led to infer that they may have been outflanking the enemy, and away from the central column. The calm way in which Colonel Pearson announces that he resumed his march at noon, and expected to bivouac about five miles from Ytshowe, indicates the confidence which had been inspired in the column by its initial success. It is not stated whether the whole column was engaged, or only a portion of it; the probability is that the rearward section had not reached the scene of action when the fight commenced.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LOWER TUGELA.

(Lieut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore.)

Reported last night that the Zulus were going to cross at the drift, and at Umhado's.

Under arms all night.

Only saw one Zulu, who escaped.

We give below the earlier telegram, which it will be seen refers to what did happen on Wednesday night, and to native reports. It seems on the face of it so improbable that Cetshwayo would place any portion of his forces between two fires; but Zulu tactics are inscrutable. It may be taken for granted that up to last night, no large body of Zulus had crossed or fairly attempted to cross, and in many experienced quarters

it is deemed very unlikely that they will do so. The authorities, however, are fully on the alert, and prepared, as far as they can be, for any contingency.

(From Colonial Secretary to Resident Magistrate, Durban.)

Major Walker, 99th regiment from Fynney's Camp, telegraphed the following :

Reports from Umhango's Sarmapongo's and Tollner's drift, and others, say : Two large bodies of Zulus showing every intention of crossing. :

Reports through natives state they will cross to-night

Wednesday night] or Thursday morning. Report to Fynney from spies states that the King's intention is to send a body to sweep through Natal.

Warned Stanger people.

We are sending all natives we can.

Telegram received 12 noon.

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The Engagement at Inyezans.

800 ZULUS KILLED, AND 10 OF THE BRITISH
FORC

REPULSE OF 4000 ZULUS.
FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

(Zieutenant Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore,
Durban.)

Lower Tugela, Thursday Morning.

Engagement yesterday morning between 4000 Zulus, in ambush at Inyoni (probably Inyezane), and first column. ;

After an hour's fighting, Zulus retreated, leaving 300 killed. Loss on our side 10 killed. 4 Naval Brigade and 9 others wounded. Colonel Pearson hopes to reach Ekowe [Etshowe] to-day.

Colonel Pearson's Report.

The following was received by the Resident Magistrate at a quarter-past three this afternoon, and at once posted outside the Court House.

(From Colonial Secretary, Maritzburg, to Resident Magistrate Durban.)

The following has just been received :

Message from Colonel Pearson to the Military Secretary of the High Commissioner, Maritzburg.

Zulus attacked us at eight o'clock this morning near Alroi (?) River. Fortunately we were about to outspan, so wagons were got into a park.

According to a wounded induna, the ATmYy Was about 4000.

About 800 reported killed.

Loss on our sideâ\200\224ZX(illed: Three men Buffs, two officers, four non-commissioned officers native levy, one mounted infantry. Wounded : Five Buffs, four Naval Brigade, three native levy, one mounted infantry.

Action lasted until 9.30, when the Zulus ran away in all directions.

I resume my march for Ekowe at noon.
to-night about five miles from Ekowe.
it to-morrow.

Oz xen too tired to go on.

Bivouac
Hope to reach

Roads very heavy.

Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s Farewll to â\200\230 The Buffs.â\200\235

Left Bank, Lower Tugela, Friday.

The following is the farewll address of Colonel C. K. Pearson to his regiment, on promotion : â\200\224

BROTHER CFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,â\200\224It is usual for a lieutenant-colonel, when relinquishing the command of his regiment, to publish a farewell address to those under hisg command ; and it now having become my turn to parform this painful task, I wish to assure you, comrades, that the regret I feel in taking leave of those with whom I have been associated for so long, and whom I have had the honour to command for upwards of eleven years, is very, very great. I have the satisfaction, however, of leaving my successor a legacy of which he may indeed be proud; the command of & battalion which has always borne the highest character, and which belongs to a regiment that has one of the oldest and noblest histories in the British Army.

â\200\234In bidding you adieu, in this, my last battalion order, I

36

o R.E.; :
ask you to give that euppor; and willing obem};}. â\200\231333â\200\23023 â\200\234.

new Lieutenant-Colonel which, both by officers and Bmd?g'l"i-\201
alike, has invariably beeu given to me. Continue to cherish the traditions of the old regiment, and never forget that an esprit de corps is the true foundation of a sound and healthy discipline. :

â\200\234Comrade officers and soldiers, these few words sever, as it were, my connection with the 2nd battalion *The Buffs,â\200\235
put although no longer privileged to wear the uniform, I can never cease to take the deepest interest in its welfare.

â\200\234To each and all of you I bid a hearty farewell, and may every success attend you wherever you may be,â\200\235

The Order of March.

The Witness ocorrespondent with Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s
column gives the following :â\200\224
Friday, 6.50 p.m. -
I have just acertained the particulars as to our march, and
as it may be of some_interest to your readers to observe hÃ©w

the column moves, I give you a table showing the flanking
parties :â\200\224

Cavalry.
:â\200\230. Detachment Royal Engineers with Scotch Cart. g
~ Half Company Native Pioneers with Scotch Cart. <
g Band and Drums, 2
] Two Companies of Â¢ The Buffs.â\200\235 <
Royal Artillery.
Colour Party.
Two Comlgmies of â\200\234The Buffs.â\200\235
aval Brigade.
Less Crews of Guns and Gatlings and Marines.
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S (@) o Q
P Three Companies Native Contingent. Q
= Gatling with Crews, Marines, e
Âf Two Companies *The Buffs.â\200\235 2
8 Staff Sergeants, &c. 5

With the Head-quarters Column.

FROM THE * WITNESS â\200\235 CORRESPONDENT.

Head-quarters Camp, near Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, Zululand,
January 18, 1879.

< On Thursday morning at daylight, the General, accompanied
by his staff, and escorted by fifty mounted infantry, made a
reconnaissance down the road which we shall shortly traverse.
The morning was fine and dry, and until the heat became great
â\200\224which it very soon didâ\200\224the ride was a pleasant one. The-
first portion of the distance--to the Bashee streamâ\200\224was over
the portion of road which has been lately undergoing repairs.
The soil is of a dark alluvial nature, and so soft that the wheels
of a wagon sink in it like a knife through butter ; much has
been done to remedy this. The worst places have been filled
up with stones; deep trenches haye been cut on each
side, wherever tendency to bogginess was observable :
Zulu huts have been taken down, and the wattles,

of which they are composed, spread over the road ; while, whenever branches have been obtainable, they have been made to answer the same purpose. Even, however, with all the labour which has been expended, it is not to be hoped but that, during such wet weather as we have been experiencing, wagons will find much difficulty in getting over this piece of the road. On crossing the Bashee, the drift over which has been greatly improved, we came to our advanced camp, consisting of four companies of the 2-24th regiment, the 13rd N.N.C., and a company of pioneers, all under the command of Major Dunbar, of the 2-24th. Here a very short halt was made, and we heard of some Zulus who wished to come in with their cattle, but whose young men were said to object and to have installed themselves in a strong glen, called the Inquaba-ka-Magongeni, some seventeen miles from here. Going on, we passed to our left the scene of the skirmish in which our mounted men were engaged on the 12th, and heard that two more severely wounded Zulus had been found this morning in a kraal close by. After two hours and three quarters' slow riding we reached a Eecuharly shaped hill, called the Sandhlwana, where a short halt was made for breakfast. From this point we could distinctly see the Impezi hill, close to the north of which our road lies, and beyond in the dim distance was the outline of the Barbrinango mountains. Just before reaching the Sandhlwana we came upon a large herd of cattle being driven in to be given up, but as the owners were not all there, and as such as there were had not surrendered their arms, the General refused to receive them until all came inâ\200\224not seeing why he should allow

the Zulus to retain their herds unless they first gave up all their weapons. Just as breakfast was concluded, however, a large herd of cattle was reported in sight on this side of the Ndhlezakazi mountain, and the General ordered the mounted infantry to strike off the road and make for them. After about three-quarters of an hourâ\200\231s riding at a foot pace over very broken, stony ground, we came to the kraal where they were, and an officer, who spoke the language, was ordered to

0 up to the Zulus and order them to lay down their arms. is it turned out, however, no resistance was intended, the Zulus being a i)ody of men living under the sub-chief Makumdana, who wished to make submission, deliyer up his arms, and be interned. Twenty guns, of every make and kind, were promptly s:cured, as well as a large number of assegais. The chief was informed that he might retain his cattle, but must give up those belonging to the King, a large number of which are to be found in every kraal in Zululani At first he said he had none, and ultimately drove out a few, quite inadequate to the large herds gra.zxng around. In the end, however, a number were selected an driven off. The scene was a picturesque oneâ\200\224there being a very large number of women aud children seated round, and the red of the tunics of the mounted infantry contrasted with the unadorned black of the natives, and showing lightly among the herds of many coloured cattle. After this we turned homewards, and, only making a short stay at one of the out-posts to arrange about some cattle which had been brought in, reached camp without incident. 3

On arrival I was sorry to hear of the accident which had occurred during our absence. An order had been issued some days ago, that no one was to bathe above the drift, probat.)lg because it is all deep water above the stream-â\200\224an order which rather excited the ire of the numerous good swimmers among the volunteers, especially the carbineers, but which, from the sad occurrence of this morning, was only too plainly needed. One of the Newcastle rifles, by name Dixon, got into a hole below the drift, and, being unable to swim, was drowned. A volunteer party attempted to recover his body, but failed. It has cast a considerable gloom over the portion of the force to which he belonged. .

To our surprise, Sir Theophilus Shepstone arrived here to-day, at noon, quite unexpectedly. I have not learned what stay he makes, but I imagine he will leave us on Monday. He is at present a guest of Lord Chelmsford, to whom his knowledge of Zululand and Zulus will no doubt be invaluable, however short a time he may be able to remain with him. Rumours of all kinds beset us from every direction, but none sufficiently reliable to send to you.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Camp, Lower Tugela Banks,
January 18th, 1879,

By telegram this morning, you would have intelli-

ence of the forward move into Zululand of Colonel genrsonâ\200\231s column. At 2.30 a.m. the camp was astir, and by 3.15 the native pioneers, with their escort of six Alexandra Mounted Rifles, were fairly on the march. The remainder of the forces, as you have already been advised, were moving, one detachment after another, until 6 oâ\200\231clock, when the whole column was in motion. From Pearceâ\200\231s houseâ\200\224head-quartersâ\200\224there is a rather long

rise, about half-a-mile in length, and this was one long, broad line of soldiers, sailors, and natives, wagons, &c. The sight, for South Africa, and especially for Zululand, was truly an imposing one, and well worth seeing; when all the wagons with their escorts are extended in line they were drawn up side by side this morning, many of them it would be more imposing still. According to orders, the column would breakfast at St. Andrew's heights, 5 miles distant, at 8 o'clock, making the Inyoni river, 5 miles further, by 12 o'clock, for dinner, and completing the day's march at Amatikula, 6 miles further.

The leading column is expected to make Ekowe on Monday, the 20th inst., and the 2nd column, it is also hoped will reach there on that day. The arrangement for tomorrow's march has not yet been read out.

The band of the 99th played the column out this morning. That regiment, with the exception of two companies, will form the bulk of the second column tomorrow. Forty of the native pioneers returned to-day from the advance party and will, no doubt, head the column of the morning.

Column number three will consist mainly of transport wagons. The two companies of the 99th will act as convoy, and a sufficient number of cavalry will remain behind to act with them.

It will be seen that cavalry duty devolves almost entirely upon the mounted infantry and volunteers, as there is no cavalry force in the field at this end at any rate; and there can be no doubt they will have their work cut out for them.

Of general news here at the drift there is little or none. Cattle have been crossing or pretending to cross all day. As a rule, if a herd of thirty or forty are driven into the river the drivers may consider themselves lucky if five or six head reach the opposite bank. There is a change in the weather and it has been raining, more or less, all day. Prospects of an ugly morning for us.

I regret I am unable to give you a graphic account

877

of the column on the move this morning. All I can say is that such a sight would impress anyone with the force of British arms and the great difficulty of South African transport. The Buffs were red, the artillery were blue, the sailors white, and the native contingent black. They all looked very regular, and moved very regularly. How long the column would preserve its order, may well be a matter of conjecture, more particularly as regards the transport. If the Zulus have an eye for plunder, they will not neglect an opportunity of cutting off wagons. Wagon escorts will have rather risky work.

We continue the early rising movement. As yet it does not seem to be a matter of enjoyment. On the contrary, rather than enjoy the magnificent sight of the first column on the move this morning, with one or two solitary exceptions, all hands turned in again as soon as the dismissal,

Telegrams were received in Durban, last night, from the Tugela and Stanger, stating positively that no Zulus had crossed near the Lower Tugela.

(January 25.)

The excitement which prevailed in town yesterday was more intense than ever. Early in the forenoon reports circulated that tidings had been received of an engagement between the enemy and Colonel Durnford's column, and about noon the reception of a sensational private telegram by a well-known citizen from his partner in Maritzburg only increased the prevailing anxiety and eagerness for news. The authorities, meanwhile, posted outside the telegraph office a statement to the effect that a heavy engagement had taken place ten miles from Rorke's Drift with Colonel Durnford's column ; that Lord Chelmsford was also engaged, and that no news had been received from Colonel Pearson. It was, however, freely reported in town that Colonel Durnford and Capt. Russell had both been killed, and that several of the carbineers were missing. In the face of these groundless and alarming rumours, it was deemed well to issue a more complete statement of the facts, and the following telegram was, therefore, posted at 8 o'clock :—

Heavy Engagement near Rorke's Drift.

The following was posted at the Telegraph Office this morning :—

A heavy engagement has taken place ten miles from Rorke's Drift with Colonel Durnford's column.

Lord Chelmsford also engaged.
No news from Colonel Pearson.
Further particulars will be published when received

The following further telegram has just been issued. It will be seen that it does not bear out the details of a private telegram from Maritzburg that has been received, and circulated.

The local authorities have received no mention whatever of any names of officers or others who may have fallen.

The Government Telegrams.

THE ENGAGEMENT WITH COLONEL DURNFORD'S COLUMN.

The following official news reached town this morning.

Capt. Stafford and Lieut. Davis, of the Natal Native Contingent, have returned to Pietermaritzburg, bringing the news of a severe loss sustained by a force apparently under the command of Colonel Durnford, about ten miles from Rorke's Drift, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. .

Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford was a few

miles in advance, and appears to have been engaged at the same time with the chief Matyana; but Colonel Durnford's force had to bear the brunt of the attack of a very strong, probably the main body of the enemy, while it was protecting a large convoy of stores,

The action began at 11 a.m., with the ew.cwuyâ\200\231s skirmishers, who were supported by dense masses of Zulus there. These, in spite of the heavy loss â\200\230inflicted on them by the fire of our men, gradually closed in, and overpowered them.

" Some of our men made good their retreat in the same direction as Capt. Stafford and Lieut. Davis, crossing the river at a ford below Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, reached Helpmakaar the same night. They believe that others cut their way through the enemy in the direction of the Generalâ\200\231s main force, but there seems no room to doubt that our loss has been very heavy.

The exact force engaged is not known, but apparently three companies of the 2-24th, and detachments of Carbineers, the Buffalo Border Guard, a portion of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s regiment of the Natal Native Contingent, about 500 natives, Colonel Durnfordâ\200\231s battalion, with two guns and a rocket battery.

No particulars have been received of the engagement fought at the same time by the main body of Colonel Glynnâ\200\231s column, under Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s personal command, but natives who had come in, and were met by Captain Stafford and Lieut. Davis stated that the General had been successful, and he will probably return at once to the scene of Colonel Durnfordâ\200\231s engagement.

Further reports from him may be shortly expected.

The names of the officers and men lost will be published as soon as they can be ascertained.

Captain Stafford and Lieut. Davis speak most highly of the conduct of all engaged; and of the admirable courage and firmness of the Natal Native Contingent.

We infer from the foregoing that the Zulus have attempted, on a larger scale, the tactics they have pursued towards the coast column. They have drawn off the fire of our forces upon a small section of themselves, and thrown their whole strength against a comparatively small body.

All the accounts both public and private concur in describing Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s own movements as having been successful, both against Matyan (no doubt the Natal outlaw) and against the main Zulu army.

Another Account.

The Times of Natal supplements the official account of yesterday with the following :â\200\224Â¢ From one of those who were actually in the skirmish,, we learn the following : The camp on Buffalo River was attacked, where were stationed the Natal Native Horse, rocket battery, and a small portion of the Natal Native Contingent. They had been ordered to march up to the (Generalâ\200\231s camp on Wednesday, as reinforcements. On arriving they found Zulus on ridges all around them. The N.N.H. went out skirmishing, and drove them back; but fresh levies continually arrived, and a steady advance against a murderous volley fire till it came to a hand-to-hand fight, and the camp was taken.

All the soldiers were killedâ\200\224two companies of the 24th, Zulus followed across Buffalo River, into Natal, to mission station at Rorkeâ\200\231s drift, burnt that, and retired.

Zulu Tactics.

The events of the week fully bear out all that the oldest colonists have said and urged regarding the probable action of the Zulus. In both cases they have attacked what they no doubt deemed to be the weakest columns. In the case of Colonel Prarsonâ\200\231s column they dicor<eyad too late their mistake, and fled. In the case ol Uclonel DurNrorDâ\200\231s convoy, they probably carried out their favourite method of getting in the rear or outflanking ; and wc hope to hear that they also {here will find their tactics foiled by the presence in their rear of Lord CEBLMSFORDâ\200\231S main army, the two columns under Colonels Grynxy and Woon. The first force cannot have been far in advance, and could scarcely fail to give u severe handling to the retiring Zulu army

38

(January 27.)
MORE PARTICULARS FROM RORKEâ\200\231S DRIFT.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO WERE SUPPOSED
TO BE ENGAGED.

THE GENERALâ\200\231S MOVEMENTS.

List of supposed Missing Names.

The following telegram was forwarded to us yesterday forenoon from our Maritzburg correspondents, but the copy sent out from the telegraph office never - reached our bands, and we only learnt of its arrival on enquiry at the telegraph office, when the original was shown to us. The matter is under enquiry. We did not, however, intend to give publicity to the list it contains, until fuller authentication had been received. As our local contemporary, the Colonsst, however, in its anxiety to serve up sensational news for the gratification of anaturally eager public, saw fit to publish it at once, we deem it best to insert it now, in a corrected form, with the qualifying remark that it is only a list of those who are believed to have been present at the engagement, not of those who are known to have been slainâ\200\224or â\200\230â\200\234 killed â\200\235â\200\235 as the Colonsst head-lined it.

(Times to Mercury.)

SATURDAY NIGHTâ\200\231S NEWS.

Times Office, Saturday, 8 p.m.

The special correspondent of theâ\200\231 Standard has arrived in town after riding from the scene of the defeat at the camp at Isandala.

The following are names, gathered from official

sources, of officers and men believed to have been with the defeated force, and regarding whom no information had been received when the correspondent left the camp at Rorke's Drift on Thursday evening. The list, however, must not be accepted as absolutely correct.

NATAL CARBINEERS.

Lieutenant Scott, Quartermaster London, Quarter-master-sergeant Bullock, Trumpeter Jackson. Troopers Blaikie, Holden. H. Borain, Dean, J. Ross, Swift, Lumley, Maccleroy, Davis, Hawkins, E. Tarboton, Christian Hayhoe, H. Dickinson, M. Moodie, R. Jackson, Men-denhall, Whitelaw, C. Fletcher.

NEWCASTLE MOUNTED RIFLES,

Captain Bradshaw, Quartermaster Hitchcock, and eleven non-commissioned officers and men.

BUFFALO BORDER GUARD.

Quartermaster Macphail, and seven non-commissioned officers and men.

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE.

Thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men.

5 COMPANIES 1-24TH.

Colonel Pulleine, Major White, Captains Degacher, Wardell, Montague, and Younghusband; Lieut. Hodson, Cavaye, Atkinson, Daly, Anstey, Dyson, Porteous, Adjutant-Melville (doubtful), Quartermaster Pulleyn. J company 2-24th : Lieutenants Pope, Austin, Dyer, Griffiths, and Quartermaster Bloomfield. 5th Brigade N Battery, R.A., Captain Stuart Smith. Surgeon-Major Shepherd ; Natal Native Contingent, 8rd Regt., Capt. Krohn J. Lonsdell, Murray, Barry Erskine, Lieuts. Hon Vereker-Gibson, McCormack, Holcroft, Avery, Jameson, Rivers and Young. Quarter-master Chambers, Assistant - Surgeon Bulls, Grant, political agent.

The following were also in camp, but escaped to Helprakaar, and were seen on Thursday evening: Lieutenants Captains Allen Gardiner, and Essex; Lieutenants Smith, Dorie and Cochrane.

One company 2-24, Lieutenants Pope, Austin, Dyer, Griffiths, and Quartermaster Bloomfield. This company was on picket duty at the time of the attack, and has been overlooked in the official reports.

Two guns ; both spiked. Captain Smith was engaged whilst spiking the second gun. Mr. Carlin was in camp, but escaped.

RBOCKET BATTERY.

Captain Russell, R.A., Colonel Durnford, R.E.,
Captain Geo. Shepstone, Lieutenant McDowell, R.E.,
Lieutenant Coghill, A.D.C. Lieutenant Roberts, Na-
tive Horse Contingent. Lieutenant Black, Durnfordâ\200\231s
Native Contingent.

Several of the above names are mentioned on the
road as having been reported saved, but the Standardâ\200\231s
correspondent did not see any of them. In
the attack made on Rorkeâ\200\231s drift on Wednesday evening
after the destruction of the camp, Lieut. Broomhead,
2-24th, with Lieut. Chard R.E., and Adendorff,
1st-3rd Natal Contingent who had escaped them, and
130 men succeeded in keeping off over 4000 Zulus.
They fought that evening from 5 oâ\200\231clock till daylight
on Thursday, when the main column arrived back.
They only lost Assistant-Commissary Byrne and 12
men, out of which five were massacred in the hospital,
being unable to move.

The Battle at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.
THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

We received the following from our Maritzburg
correspondent, on Saturday evening :â\200\224

â\200\234â\200\234The subjoined was published by the High Com-
missionerâ\200\231s command this afternoon. The High Com-
missioner states with deep regret that he has received
adespatch from General Lord Chelmsford, dated
Rorkeâ\200\231s drift 23rd inst., and steting that No. 3 column
has sustained a very serious loss on the previous day ;
at the camp near Isandala, about nine miles from
Rorkeâ\200\231s drift, Lord Chelmsford was himself in ad-
vance with the main body of the column.

His Excellency states that the mounted police and
mounted corps, under Captain Shepstoneâ\200\231s command,
together with two battalionsof the N.N.C., under Com-
mandant Lonsdale, proceeded to search Matyanaâ\200\231s dis-
trict, Major Dartnell in command of the mounted corps-
They found it necessary to bivouac and on the night
of the 21st, about sixteen miles from Isandala.

On the following morning Lord Chelmsford proceeded
with 2-24th under Colonel Degacher, four guns Royal
Artillery under Colonel Harness, the mounted infantry
and 2 companies of pioneersâ\200\224the whole under the
command of Colonel Glynâ\200\224to strengthen them.â\200\235

"The corps left at the Isandala camp, consisted of five
companies of the 24th, two guns, R.A., about 20
mounted infantry, 80 mounted police, and 30 Natal
volunteers, besides numerous camp followers, servants;
&ec., &. The rocket battery nunder Capt. Russell,
R.A., commanded by Colonel Durnford, R.E., arrived
at the camp in the course of the morning.

On hearing that the camp had been attacked the
General at once moved back and found it had been in
complete possession of the Zulus, tents and wagons
looted and destroyed and the oxen gone.

The General further states that the camp had been
defended with the utmost gallantry, but our forces
were overwhelmed by numbers.

His Excellency did not arrive at the camp until nightfall, and with his troops bivouaced amongst the bodies of his dead soldiers and the enemy.

On the morning of the 23rd His Excellency, and a force with him, reached Rorke's Drift without interruption, though large bodies of the enemy were seen in the distance, and found the punt &c., uninjured.

A determined attack had been made during, the night on the Commissariat station there, which was occupied by a company of the 2-24th, under Lieut. Bromhead; the whole being in command of Lieut. Chard, R.E. The officers and their men made a most gallant resistance.

His Excellency states it is understood the attack on

the Isandal camp was made by 15,000 to 20,000 Zulus, and that he cannot yet give any details of our severe losses.

. Accounts from authentic sources report Major Dartnell and Commandant Lonsdale's forces at Rorke's Drift having had an engagement with the enemy in which they were victorious, with a loss to our forces of two natives of the N.N.C. By command, Wm. LITTLETON.

39

High Commissioner's Office,
January 25th, 1879.

The Commodore received a shorter but somewhat similar telegram, which was copied and posted at the telegraph office within a quarter of an hour of its receipt. The commodore kindly handed us his telegram for public information.

More Particulars.

(From Witness.)
Saturday.

The next day (Wednesday) as reported large bodies of Zulus made an attack upon the camp, the number being estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. A stubborn and continued resistance was made, and tremendous slaughter was inflicted upon the Zulus, it being estimated that from 2000 to 3000 were left dead on the field. In spite of this, however, the Zulu ranks were continually filled up by new combatants, who finally succeeded in coming to a hand-to-hand conflict with the defenders of the camp.

In the meantime a large portion of the same force of Zulus had made an attack on the camp at the Natal side of Rorke's Drift, where one company of the 1-24th was entrenched, in charge of a large quantity of stores. This attack, however, entirely failed, the Zulus being repulsed with great loss.

The despatch, we understand, contains no definite account of the killed and wounded, but we may say; there seems to be a doubt as to the reported deaths of Colonel Durnford, but it is to be feared that there can be little chance of his having escaped.

There appears only too much reason to believe that amongst the killed must be included four of the Natal Carbineers; but in the absence of authentic returns, we refrain from mentioning the names current.

The repulse and the attack on this side of the river was complete, and it is satisfactory to know, that as far as the regular troops are concerned, the head-quarter column will in a day or two be as strong as ever, the four companies of the 2-24th having been met by these messengers at the Mooi River.

Colonel Pearson's Column.

ALL, WELL ON THURSDAY.

LATE AND SATISFACTORY INFORMATION.

The Commodore has received the following telegram from Lieutenant Kingscote. It left Fort Pearson at 5 o'clock this afternoon :

There has been communication with Colonel Pearson

Two men of the Natal native contingent just arrived.

Colonel Pearson's column reached Ekowe on the 28rd. No resistance.

The two men of the Natal contingent came back with a large force to escort Colonel Eley, Commissariat Reserve, to Ekowe, and came on to Fort Pearson with letters.

Reports from along Tugela bank say that Zulus are retiring from the river bank. No guns fired on the night of the 24th.

Yesterday's News.

ATTACK ON THE TUGELA CAMP.

The following was posted at our office yesterday :
Mercury Office, Sunday, 12.30 p.m.

The Commodore has received the following telegram from Lieut. Kingscote, Lower Tugela.

At 9.40 last night, the Zulus attempted an attack on the camp on the Zulu side of Lower Tugela. Turned out very smartly, and opened a sharp fire. Fort Pearson also opened fire from the 11-pounder, which caused them to retire. - :

No losses on our side. Did not send out until daylight to see.

We learn from private sources that it is believed the attack at Lower Tugela was not of a serious character

only a few strageling shots. This borne out by the following mnotice, for which we are indebted to the Commandant :

NOTICE.

(From Commyis.-General Strickland to Major Huskisson.)
Sunday 26.

Telegram received at 11.45 a.m.

Communication kept up with Colonel Pearson's column, by runners of the Native Contingent. The column is at Ekowe.

Plenty of cattle, 7.2ae required.

Road from Ekowe to Tugela Drift perfectly safe.

Wagon drivers need not be in the least alarmed.

Colonel Durnford.

One of the Carbineers, who arrived in Maritzburg from Rorke's drift yesterday, stated that he saw Colonel Durnford stabbed through the heart with an assegai. He made this statement to two gentlemen who arrived in Durban from Maritzburg last night.

IMPORTANT.

Important and Re-assuring Telegram from Maritzburg.
Maritzburg, Sunday Midnight.

The following was posted at 10.30 this morning :

The General and Colonel Crealock have just arrived, having left Rorke's drift on Friday morning, and journeyed via Helpmakaar, Ladysmith, and Hstcourt. I have come from an interview with Colonel Crealock. While confirming all which you know about the camp at Insandala, the particulars which he gives are re-assuring. There was no attack at the drift on Thursday night, so that the statements about that are mere cock and bull stories gleaned from a stray kafir. Further, one Impi of the mass which swooped down upon the camp, made their way into Natal below the drift, but retired back in Zululand. Several, he states having been drowned in crossing the Tugela, and not a few accounted for by the Natal Border Zulus ; this was independent of the other impi which attacked the entrenched part at the drift and were so gallantly repulsed. Crealock further states that there was not a hostile Zulu in Natal on Friday morning. The panic, he says, seemed to increase as the nearer they got to Maritzburg. It is, however, subsiding now.

(January 28.)
Skirmishing Encounters with the Enemy.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bemba's Kop, Zululand Jan. 16, 1879.

Yesterday a patrol went out at 7 a.m. towards the kraals of the chiefs Bouza and Umnantie, situated be-

tween the White Umvolosi and Bevaan Rivers. The force consisted of 30 Frontier Light Horse, under command of Captain Blinkhurst, 26 Boers, under P. L. Uys, and 51 of the native contingent, under F. Hook. All the kraals of Seketwayo were found deserted, also those of the chiefs Bouza and Umnantie; and at the Bevaan the patrols came upon a large Zulu army, estimated at from 8000 to 10,000 men, and were received by continuous volleys of small arms. Consequently they had to retire, and arrived in camp at 9 p.m. At 1 a.m. the Boers marched again, re-enforced by 250 of the Frontier Light Horse. The Zulu army has taken up a strong position between the Bevaan River and a tributary spruit, and built up a stone wall in front, and they have also various detached parties in the small bushes on the adjoining hill side and kloofs, who tried to cut off some of our skirmishing parties. The Boer commandant was nearly surrounded by two parties of the hidden Zulus, and a few Zulu kafirs were shot by the volunteers as they were slowly retiring. One of the Boer party told me that 100 Zulus bit the dust under their fire, but another said he thought that six or seven was nearer the number. We expect to leave this to-morrow, in two divisions; one to consist of three companies of the 13th regiment, three troops of Frontier Light Horse, two guns, and a battalion of native reserve, and taking ten days' provisions in light mule wagons to enable the column to make forced marches. It is supposed an attack on Maquluzine military kraal is

intended, and that the main body, with head-quarters, will advance on to the White Umvolosi. The Blood River is subsiding. The services of bluejackets or engineers would have been of great service here for the purpose of establishing a pontoon or raft to cross swollen rivers. Several Zulus, with their families, have come into camp and surrendered themselves, where they have been fed, and allowed to proceed over the river. A dozen more Boers have joined Mr. Uys, some six more of the Combrink family are camped over the river, waiting their chance to cross, and others are expected. A committee was appointed yesterday to estimate the saleable value of the captured cattle, and the estimate arrived at was £3 per head. Mr. Murray, of Wakkerstroom, offered £2500 head for 1000 head, which was not accepted. Kafir sheep are sold to the troops at 5s. each, and fat kafir sheep being a novelty, a large sale is effected. As I close my letter we are expecting news from the patrols. Bemba's Kop, Zulaland, January 17th, 1879.

The mounted patrols returned at midnight, having seen nothing of the Zulu army, excepting the spoor of their retreat in the direction of the Maquluzine military kraals. They no doubt thought that discretion was the better part of valour, as their intended scheme of getting in our rear had been defeated by the vigilance of our horse patrols. This is an arm of the service which ought to be increased, for the duties to be performed by the mounted corps are too heavy for man or animals. Yesterday they were 18 hours in the saddle, and will not be fit for service until they have a day's rest. Mounted infantry are best adapted for Zulu warfare; the country is favourable for cavalry movements, and the Zulus can move with greater celerity than our infantry. 400 mounted Boers of the same stamp as the 31 here under the command of Mr. P. L. Uys, could render good service, with their knowledge of the country and good horsemanship, by doing patrol duty in front and rear. A spy was captured yes-

terday by four kafirs of the Wakkerstroom native contingent, and brought into camp by Lloyd Francis. The spy says that all the force that can be collected about here, and those that Cetywayo will send from Ondine, must see if there is a possibility of attacking our camp with success ; and if they see no chance, then they must let our troops advance to the White Umyolosi and form camp, and then the Zulu army must make forced marches into the Transvaal, and do all the damage possible, and retreat and operate on our rear. Mr. K. Uys, accompanied by his son-in-law with two after-riders, rode from Ladismith here in twelve hours, and passed through the Zulus without being molested. This is a plucky feat for an old man 60 years old, and a cripple. He came to see his brother, Commandant Piet Uys, and started on his return at 6 a.m. this morning. The task of clearing out the Zulus at the Magqulizine, Umbeline, and the country up to the Pongolo and Luneburg, is given to Colonel Buller, and Commandant Uys, to work in concert with him, and no doubt the work will be well done, and will be assisted with field pieces if necessary ; the force will consist of three companies of infantry, 150 light horse, and 31 boers, with 500 native contingent; the head quarter column will advance twelve miles from this to Umtinto's kraal, overlooking the White Umyolosi valley, near the White Quartz conical hill.

Wolf Spruit, Jan. 17, 1878.

We arrived here at 12 a.m. after a march of three hours, through grass whose luxuriant growth made it very tiresome to the infantry to march over. Our wagon train is of such a number that it was two hours late before the last got into camp. Some of our native contingent of the Wakkerstroom battalion, saw a large Zulu army to the entrance of the Umyolosi. There was a skirmish between the Zulus and 20 of the native contingent under Captain McCrea, and McGregor was also engaged, but his natives refused to go under fire. Two of McCrea's men were wounded, and some ten Zulus killed.

The approach of the main Zulu army compelled the leaders of the native contingent to retire. McCrea's little force fought bravely, defending themselves against 200 Zulus, and retiring in good order, with several hand-to-hand conflicts with the assegai. It rained heavily at the time, and the Zulus shouted to our natives to "come on," saying, "Your powder is wet with the rain, while ours is dry in the huts." McCrea left camp at Bemba's kraal at 2 a.m., with 20 native contingent to scout, and to apprehend some of Cetywayo's spies who were taking stock of our camp. After arresting a spy (who afterwards escaped) he proceeded to scout in the direction of Tinta's kraal, who had pretended to be friendly ; here McCrea was joined by McGregor. Tinta agreed to surrender himself and gave up three guns, and collected his wives and children. When asked what the other kraals

intended doing, he replied that they would surrenders and sent two Zulua to enquire. The result was the arrival of the party who fired at McCrea and McGregor. When the firing commenced, Tinta bolted, joined the Zulus, and fired on McCrea's party. This is a fair sample of Zulu treachery and cunning; we may expect to see plenty before the close of the war, for cunning and deceit are characteristics of the Zulus.

Plenty of women and children, with old men, are coming, but we see nothing of marriageable girls, or of able-bodied young men, excepting the few that are captured as spies. The supplying of the, non-combatants with food will be a heavy strain on transport resources. The most rabid disciples of the A. P. Society will not, in truth, be able to utter a complaint against the lenient mode in which the Zulus are treated. Not a hut has been fired. No crops, with the exception of those which have interfered with camp sites, have been destroyed; the helpless have been fed and protected, and those who have perished by bullets were the aggressors, and brought on their fate by their own temerity.

Seketwayo has not kept faith and surrendered himself and arms. The large army in our front is composed, in great part, by his warriors. Of Oham, we can hear nothing, although our advance gives him the chance of opening a communication with Colonel Wood. Today is rainy and foggy, requiring the strengthening of pickets and outposts, which makes the duties of our small force very severe; but this is cheerfully borne by both officers and men, and not a murmur is heard in camp, except from a few camp followers. The native contingent surprise our regulars by the rude and speedy shelter that they knock up at each encampment. All the soldiers whose duties compel them to work in the rain, have been supplied with mackintoshes and waterproofs. All our volunteer horse here are under the command of Colonel Buller, which gives satisfaction to all, and the Colonel is very popular with his corps.

Sunday in Durban.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS AND RESERVES.

Unlike Maritzburg, Durban presented very little signs of excitement yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that, from eleven o'clock until between three and four o'clock, large crowds were attracted into the streets to witness the departure of the Durban Mounted Reserve, the Volunteer Artillery, and the Royal Durban Rifles, on active service. The various telegrams which were posted were, of course, most eagerly read, and at times large crowds were to be seen outside our office. The news from the Lower Tugela seemed to have a very quieting effect, and there were very few signs of uneasiness. The Durban Mounted Reserve, under Captain Hscombe, who, since they were organised, have turned out in such a creditable manner, assembled in the Market Square at half-past eleven, and, after a few preliminary movements, marched away for Verulam, where, on the banks of the Umbhloti, they will be encamped. They were heartily cheered as they quitted the ground, and were accompanied some distance on the road by the Commandant (Major Huskisson) and Captain Somerset. The whole of the men, about forty, seemed in excellent spirits, and were well equipped. At half-

past one, the Durban Volunteer Artillery, numbering about fifty, under command of Captain McNeil, who was accompanied by Lieut. Beningfield, assembled in the Market-square, in compliance with the following order which had been issued :â\200\224* The battery will meet at the drill shed at 1.30 p.m., January 26, to proceed to the Umgeni to form camp. Orders: Carbines, side-arms and oloaks. Membersâ\200\231 baggage to be forwarded to the store-room by noon.â\200\235 The following order had been issued to Royal Durban Rifles, the members of which corps assembled under Captain McNeil, who was accompanied by Lieut. Nolan, at the time named :â\200\224Â¢ In compliance with instructions received, the corps will assemble on the Market-square at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday), the 26th-in marching order, to proceed to the Umgeni, there to be encamped until further orders.â\200\224Wm. Randles, Captain Â¢commanding.â\200\235 They were in full marching order, and numbered about eighty. After they had been inspected, the two corps marched to the railway station, where on the new platform an immense crowd of people had assembled, most of them relatives and friends of the members of the two corps. Here a special train was in waiting for them, on which two artillery guns, and the Commissariat supplies were placed. After a good deal of shaking hands, &c., many of the volunteers having been accompanied by their sweethearts, the heavily laden train moved off, the men having previously expressed their willingness to proceed wherever their officers might think fit to take them, even to the frontier.

41

They were loudly cheered as the train left, the cheering being taken up by the large crowd on the old platform as they passed. On arriving at the Umgeni the two corps proceeded to a spot on the south bank of the river, near the railway station, which had been selected for the camp, and here they will remain, as at present arranged, for some days. The spot is one well suited for an encampment, and commands the river and the road from Verulam.

The Lower Border.

We learn from a gentleman who left the Lower Tugela on Sunday, that the body of Zulus which has been hovering about the other side of the Tugela, numbers apparently from 1500 to 2000 men. The river is only fordable at certain points, and these are vigilantly watched by the border guard, so that the fact of any actual crossing would be quickly communicated to Stanger. The enemyâ\200\231s force has appeared mostly at points opposite to Thringâ\200\231s Post, and we are glad to hear that that position is being entrenched and put in a defensible condition.

Etshowe.

As the keenest interest is now concentrated upon this point, we have endeavoured to acquire information regarding its natural conditions. We learn that it is not altogether beyond the Â¢ broken and difficultâ\200\235 country described in the military map as existing just there ; and

a rugged piece of bushland through the Amahlatuse valley still intervenes between the open country which stretches on to near the King's kraal. The position itself is free and open, and affords excellent facilities for the establishment of a strong entrenched encampment ; and so long as Colonel Pearson's column remains there, and communications with the rear are kept open, there is little reason for any apprehension regarding its capacity to repel any attack of the enemy.

Departure of the Isipingo Mounted Rifles.

Vegterday afternoon, at half-past two, this corps, numbering about thirty, and presenting as smart an appearance as either of the other mounted corps that have come to the front, met in the Market Square preparatory to proceeding to Stanger, on active service. Captain Stainbank was in command, and was accompanied by Lieut. Bower, As the corps moved off, there were loud cheers, which were duly acknowledged. The corps will be stationed at Stanger.

Durban Volunteer Artillery.

The following are the members of this corps who left for the Umgeni encampment on Sunday :—

Captain McNeil | Gunner Zeeman
Lieutenant Beningfield | Siddeley
Quartermaster Holmes | - Cozen
Sergeant-Major Watson | + Lewis
Quartermaster-Sergt. Janion | s Robertson
Orderley-Sergt. Colborne | 2 Thompson
Trumpeter McNeil | A Middleton

5 Mahar . Teague
Sergeant Harrison | Pitcher

» ay | » Upton

D Parfitt ! - Tyzack
Lot o Taylor | i Northend
Corporal Ingram | e Arbuckle

- Kellar ! % Gillan

o Vincent { < Price

o H. Dove | 5 McEwan
Gunner Bayley | & W. Horne

o S. Dove | 5 Blackie

0 Dayvis | % J. Gee

oS Gooden o T. Gee

- Jacques 0 F. Robinson

e Norman ! 9 Elston.

Noble o Prince

L1}

With Head-quarter Columu.
THE STORY OF ISANDHLWANA.

Times War Correspondent.)
Bashee Valley Camp, Jan. 20, 1879,
The place we are encamped in now is not only a regulag
swamp, but is also in a very exposed position. This added
to other so-called grievances, as to work and rations, has
made many of the officers of the 1-8rd N.N.C. grumble, and
threats of resignation have been rife. I certainly think &
little more consideration might be shown them in some
things, but doubtless this will be done when the matters are
referred to His Excellency, who is always thoughtful,
Rumours have been rife yesterday that we are to have a
night attack made upon us by a large Zulu Impi undey

(From the

Usirajo, and therefore, in consequence, although we only remain here one night longer, small entrenchments are being erected just outside the exposed parts of our camp. Our next position, though further inland, is, I hear, a better one in every respect both for health and protection, and we shall therefore all rejoice at the move. For my own part, judging from what I have seen while out with patrols, I do not think that there is any large force of Zulus at present nearer than fifteen miles, though what number may be marching on here it is impossible to say.

Pietermaritzburg, Jan, 26th, 1879.

To begin this letter consecutively, so as to explain the whole of the subsequent occurrences clearly, it will be necessary for me to commence from Monday last, on which day we moved our advanced camp from the Bashee Valley, and were there also joined by the whole of the rest of the Head-quarter or 3rd column, which had remained at Rorke's Drift. The entire force then proceeded together to the now ever-memorable and unfortunate ground in Insandhlwana (or the Little Hand Mountain), which wereached that same evening. My last letter despatched on the Monday from the Bashee Valley, ought to have put your readers in possession of all our doings up to that date, and I shall therefore now begin with a description of the new camping ground and its surroundings. It is distant about eight miles from the Bashee Valley, almost due east, and on the left hand side of the road we were pursuing to reach Ulundi from the drift. After first leaving the Bashee Valley, we had to make a slight ascent over a neck of hill, and then the road continues over a few miles of plain grass ground, intersected here and there with small streams and water-washes, running north and south, until we came to another neck of land, from which point the hills again recede, those on the right breaking into steep ravines and rocky krantzes, and running parallel with the Buffalo formiles, and those on the left making a semi-circle from the Nqutu mountains on the other side of which we encamped. The road up to this point was in fair condition, and needed little doing to it to enable the wagons to pass. After we had descended from the second neck of land into the valley below, it was quite a different matter, and large working parties of the Natal Native Contingent, and also of the 24th regiment, had to be sent forward to prepare the way. This they did speedily and well, and at a difficult crossing of a small but rocky stream which runs down the valley half way between the plain-above and the Isandhlwana Mountain, as smart a piece of road-making was completed successfully as ever was carried out, and that without detaining the column more than an hour. Immense boulders had to be moved, chasms filled up with rocks, the approaches on each side cut away and levelled so as to render easy what must have always hitherto been a most dreadful bit of road for wagonsto cross through ; and the whnner and quickness in which this was done reflected the highest credit on Major Black. of the 24th, who was directing operations, and also on those officers of the 3rd Natal Native Contingent, who superintended the different portions of the work being executed. During the passage of the wagons through the drift the assistance rendered by Captain Krohn and Lieutenants Vanes and Campbell, who did the whole of the driving themselves, enabled the whole convoy to pass through without any accident, although there is a nagty turn just in the centre, with one boulder sticking out, which could not be easily removed. The driversand leaders were in a most helpless state of confusicn, and had they been left to themselves would not only have entirely

blocked up the road for hours, but most probably smashed up several wagons and their contents completely. From this drift our road winds up a hill slightly covered with bush on our left side and deeply studded with rocks on the right, until the summit is reached, and we look down on another large grass covered plain with hills on the left and on the right; and the Malakata Hills, some ten miles in front of us, At the spot where our road crossed on this position we had a small kopje on the right, and then about fifty yards to our left rises abruptly the Insandhlwana Mountain, to the height of several hundred feet above the level of the hill we were on. It is entirely unapproachable from the three sides nearest to us, but on the further, viz., that to the north, it slopes more gradually down, and is then connected with the large range of hills on our left with another broad neck of land. We just crossed over the bend, then turned sharp to the left, and placed our Camp facing the valley, with the eastern precipitous side of the mountain behind us, leaving about a mile of open country between our left flank and the hills on our left, the right of the camp, extending across the neck of land we had just come over, and resting on the base of the small kopje described beforehand, Then you have, as well as I can explain, without the aid of a plan or sketch the exact position of our third camping ground in Zululand ; a spot which, from this day forth, will not only be remembered with the saddest emotion by all South African colonist, as being the death scene of so many of her noble sons, but will also be noted in the future history of the English nation as a place where such a massacre of English officers and men has never previously occurred so suddenly, completely, or with such a heavy loss of camp equipment, arms, guns, ammunition, wagons, oxen, horses and colours. The camp was pitched during the afternoon in the following order:-Beginning with the extreme left we had the 2-3rd regiment Natal Native Contingent, 1-8th Natal Native Contingent, 2-24th, 1-24th, Vo-

lunteer Mounted Infantry, and the Natal Mounted Police on the right. The wagons were all placed between the camp and the hill at the back, and behind them, immediately against its base, the headquarters tents were pitched, with their wagons beside them. I may here mention that at our previous camping ground in the Bashee Valley, although reports came in to us that a large force of Zulus was approaching, yet as our mounted patrols did not corroborate this statement, no defences or entrenchments of any kind were put up around it until the evening previous to our departure, when from some cause or another a small stone wall was built along two sides of the camp, one facing the road we were going, and the other the country between us and the Buffalo. This was all that was done at that camp; and, notwithstanding the clear and distinct orders given and published in an official book called Regulations for the Field Forces in South Africa, not a single step was taken in any way to defend our new position in case of a night or day attack from the enemy, either by forming the wagons into a laager, or by erecting a shelter trench round it. And it is to this error of judgment that I cannot help attributing the awful result which awaited the return of the reconnoitring party, and which has not only thoroughly crippled our offensive powers for some months, but even placed the colony itself in great danger of border incursions.

In the first place it seems now pretty generally known that the column itself was hardly strong enough to advance through the country, protect the camp, &c., keep open its rear, and at the same time, send out strong parties to reconnoitre, and also to attack the differ-

ent surrounding Zulu haunts; and although the General has repeatedly asked for more reinforcements, I must come to the conclusion that while so far away from Colonel Wood's or Colonel Pearson's column, we were proceeding with too much confidence and with greater celerity than was consistent with safety. I have throughout always said that it would take longer than people expected to get to the King's kraal, much less conquer the country, and also that the mere fact of finding all the younger Zulus retreating in front of us, and proceeding to join Cetshwayo, boded a heavy attack upon one column, and should have put us on our guard against the specious reports given by some of the old chiefs who submitted to our advance. However, it is no use crying over spilt milk; and I feel sure that the feeling will be now one of a certain amount of satisfaction that we were not enticed further into the country, and all of us massacred, as would certainly have been the case, even if the whole column had been in camp, without proper defensive measures in the shape of laagers or entrenchments being executed.

But to resume, just after arriving on the ground, we noticed two small kraals on our left, between us and the hills, and some cattle. We immediately dispatched one company of the 1-3rd Natal Native Contingent to capture them, and on arriving at the kraals found no one but some old men, women, and children, who tried to persuade us that they belonged to Gamadane's lot, which had surrendered the day previously; but upon the huts being searched, some guns, powder, &c., were found, and therefore, even if they had belonged to that chief's kraal, by not giving the guns up previously they rendered themselves liable to be made prisoners, and their cattle confiscated, which was done accordingly. Late the same evening, after the camp was pitched, an order was sent round for the first and second battalions of the 3rd regiment Natal Native Contingent, together with 100 Mounted Police, and 50 volunteers, to prepare themselves for a start at daybreak next morning, and take with them one day's rations, for the purpose of beating up the country opposite us, viz., the Malakata Hills, close beyond the kraal of an old chief, Ugamadane, who had previously surrendered. This was arranged, and at 4.30 a.m. we started with eight companies of the 1-3rd Natal Native Contingent, under Commandant Browne, and eight companies of the 23rd, under Commandant Cooper; the whole being commanded by Corps Commandant Lonsdale. As will be noticed, two companies from each battalion were left in camp for regimental and other duties. The cavalry force, which started an hour afterwards, was commanded by Major Dartnell, Captain Shepstone, and Mr. Mansell, and were instructed to go round to the left of the hills, and then on to the top, so as to cut off any people and cattle which might try to escape from the native contingent, which had to beat round the sides of the hills to the right. After a march of three hours, we reached the banks of the Indawene stream, which flows from a kind of precipice waterfall in the middle of the hills, and the valleys on both sides of which are magnificently covered with foliage, dotted through which are kafir kraals and mealie fields. Upon arriving at the stream, the 1-3rd advanced on its left bank, up towards its source, in open skirmishing order; and, although no kafirs were seen, several head of cattle were taken at the second kraal we came to. The 2-3rd kept on the other bank, in the same direction, and when both battalions were a few hundred yards off the waterfall, the first was ordered to right turn, cross the stream, and ascend the steep height on the opposite side, and then proceed on the top of the mountains, right round the edges, keeping

parallel with the 2-3rd, which was then wheeled back, and sent

in skirmishing order round the base and sides to the right. In going round, we had some very difficult ground to get over, and it seemed to try the powers of the non-coms.â\200\224-who were not mountedâ\200\224very considerably. In fact, it cannot be dis-

puted for one moment that white men cannot keep up with a rafir in a dayâ\200\231s march over stony and hilly country, and, theres fore, every white officer and non-com should be mounted. A few miles on, some of the men found a cave with a lot of women and children in it, and it bore the appearance

of havi very recently been occupied by young men, but they could not be seen. About noon, a alt was made, and an al fresco sort of lunch partaken of. In the meantime the 1-3rd had proceeded quicker along the top, it being good ground, and were now seen n(.gproaching us, coming down an easy slope on the hills some istance off with a lot of cattle, which they had captured in some hollow on the top. Shortly afterwards two more companies of the same battalion also turned up with more cattle, and announced that they had seen many more in the direction of the Buffalo, from which, at the place where we halted, we were only three miles off. A short rest benefited us much, and after having captured so many cattle we started off again with new energy, and still roceeded in an easterly direction, but gradually work- ing our way round and up the mountain side. At about four p.m. we reached the top, and then saw all the cavalry up there, but some distance off. We were again halted, and our Commandant and Captain Harford rode off to Major Dartnell to hear what they had done. A long time seemed to elapse, when Captain Harford came ga.lloping back to say that the cavalry had seen a large body of natives on a hill five miles off, and were gone on to reconnoitre, and that we were to follow. After much grumbling, for the men were tired and hungry and a long way from home, we marched across the top of the Malakata to the other or north-eastern edge, and could then see on the next range three miles off, a large body of kafirs, about 1000, who were massing, and seemed inclined to come down to attack the cavalry, which had gone down across the valley and were halted about a mile from them, We waited vexg patiently and saw a small body of volunteers detached and gallop up to within about eight hundred yards of them, when instantly, and with beautiful precision, two companies of the enemy opened out into skirmishing order, the flanks at a double, and tried to surround the party, although they did not fire off a single gun. Our men, acting up to their instructions had scen enough, wheeled round, and joined their main body again. The kafirs did not follow far. Asit was now late, neariy six oâ\200\231clcck, Major Dartnell deemed it ad- visable not to attack, and came back to us with orders to bi- vouac that night where we were, and attack them the first thing in the morning. Just previous to this the Major had sentin for some blankets and provisions, to be sent out that night for our use, and had also stated the above facts to the General, asking for reinforcements. Loud, deep, and frequent was the grumbling among some of the officers of the Natal Native Contingent, at having to bivouac out there, tired, and without blankets, food, or forage ; and two lieutenants, Avery and Holcroft, without orders, Jeft to return to the camp ab Insandhwlane, and were in consequence among the killed next day, as will be seen from the list I send you. We bivouacked that night in a hollow square, three sides of which were formed of the 3rd Natal Native Contingent, two companies deep, and the other by the mounted police, volunteers, the officers sleeping in the rear near their companies, with all the horses rimged in the centre. About midnightâ\200\224fires having been seen ai-\2011 night, on the opposite hill, where the kafirs wereâ\200\224a few shots were fired by t{ie out- lying picket, and (for what reason will never be known) one of our corners, No. 1 company 1-3rd, gave way, and fled across the centre of the square, trampling over their officers, and causing a general stampede of the horses, until, being met by the men of the other battalion, on the opposite side, who gave them about thirty assegai wounds, the torrent was stemmed, and the alarm found to be false. I was trying to sleep in the centre, near the Commandant at the time, and we were both dozing off, when the first thing I remember was being trod upon by horses, when a hoarse shout arose, and several dusky forms naked and with brandished weapons, ran over me, at which, waxing wroth, and very

naturally supposing the Zulus were come, I up with my rifle and clubbed one man down, and then went to try and find my horse, which I did not do for some time. I was coming back with revolver in hand, prepared for anything, when I recognised the red strip on some of the men's heads, and then knew they belonged to the contingent. I had, however, had enough of them that night, and afterwards went and lay down among the mounted police and carbineers, who at the first alarm had lain down in line with bayonets fixed and cartridges inserted, after having told off a guard for the horses in the most quiet and soldier-like manner, the officers all walking about cheering the men, and keeping them acquainted with what was passing. After this, it was useless trying to sleep, as we felt sure there would be another false alarm, if not a real one; and I therefore did like the rest, not forgetting to saddle my horse, which was found for me, and hold his bridle in one hand, ready for any emergency. A trying three hours brought daylight, during which we did have one more false alarm, but it was not. I had much notice of this time.

I forgot to mention that just after dark Lieutenant Walsh, with twenty Mounted Infantry, arrived after a tedious journey from the camp, during which he met with small bodies of the enemy, and brought four pack-horses with some few blankets, tea, sugar, biscuits, and tinned meat. This was distributed among us as far as it would go, and did a little to make us more comfortable. This officer also brought, the news that the General would be with us at daylight, and that reinforcements in strength were to come up in the morning, so as to assist in the attack on the body of Zulus we had seen that evening. Before daylight we fell in, and Major Gossett, A.D.C., started off the cavalry to get round on the right flank while we went down the hill across the valley; and then with both battalions in open skirmishing order, the men with guns about twenty yards to the front, we swept over the whole hill, but no sign of kafirs could we find: In going up, we could notice that the rest of the Mounted Infantry under Colonel Russell, four guns under Colonel Harness, and seven companies of the 2-24th under Colonel De la Motte, were steadily proceeding up the valley on our left along the road which leads from our camp further in country. An ambulance and one other loaded wagon accompanied this force. What they did all the day I do not know, but I heard afterwards that they proceeded up along the way and although they saw bodies of kafirs in the distance,

43

were not able to come up with them. When the two battalions of the Native Contingent reached the top of the hill after a hard pull up, and no success in finding them, a halt was called, and then within a very few minutes sharp firing was heard away on a hill to our right; and upon turning that way, we saw not two miles off a lot of our mounted men chasing some Zulus over a hill in a direct line for us. So the double was sounded, and away we went to help cut them off. Seeing this, those of the enemy which were not shot left the top of the hill, ran down the sides and took refuge in the caves and rocks abounding. We soon arrived at the spot, and after three hours' work routed the rest all out of their hiding places, shooting many and assegaiing others. Captain Harford, 99th regiment, staff officer to Commandant Lonsdale, again distinguished himself by going in alone under a nasty crevice in some stones, shooting two men and capturing another. This officer did the same thing at the attack on Usirajo's strongholds, and would seem to have a charmed life. May he long keep it. The two battalions were then got together, and began to march back to the camp, having killed about

men. At this point I left them, and galloped across

to where the cavalry had re-united, and there heard the whole of their morning's work. It appears that they saw a body of the enemy away still further on the right after leaving us that morning, among whom were some mounted men, and the Major gave orders for the carbineers and other volunteers to ride after. This they did, and began to open fire (greatly to the astonishment of the Zulus, who stood jeering them) at eight hundred yards and even at that distance succeeded in killing one or two. Seeing this the enemy fled up the hill as hard as they could ; but, as it turned out, not fast enough to escape the men of the carbineers, who, putting their horses to full speed, gained upon them and shot many running. Indeed, I am told by an eye-witness that dead shots were made in this manner at over six hundred yards. This would show what *Our Boys can do. Three horses were captured, and the stern chase continued until they met the men of the native contingent, when they returned, leaving it to their sable allies to finish up the business. Over sixty were killed, and we only know of one man who escaped. The cavalry under Major Dartnell then had tea and biscuits, and awaited the coming up of the General and staff for further orders. About one His Excellency arrived from the east, having left the main body of reinforcements in the valley some miles off, wending their way home. The General and staff had a few minutes' talk with the Major and his officers, learning the news of the morning, and then left us, with instructions to proceed back two miles further, and there stop, as the camp was intended to be struck that (Wednesday) afternoon, and moved on to the spot where we were told to halt. We did halt there, and found the staff there as well, looking on through their field glasses at some large bodies of kafirs, who were in close proximity to our camp about ten miles off. The mounted police were ordered to halt and off-saddle ; but Capt. Shepstone and his volunteers had orders to proceed back to the camp to see what was up. I joined them, and we had not gone far on the road when a mounted messenger came up with a note from Col. Pulleine to the General, saying that the camp was attacked by large numbers of kafirs, and asked him to return with all the help at his command. With this, we halted, and awaited the up-coming of the General, who came along at once, and preceded up the valley to reconnoitre. About three miles had been got over, during which we passed the four guns under Colonel Harness, and some of the 1-24th, with the ambulance and a wagon, accompanied by the main body of the mounted infantry, all on their way to encamp at the new ground. A mounted man was then seen approaching, and was recognised as Commandant Lonsdale. He brought the dreadful news that having chased a Zulu on horseback, he got separated from his men, and had ridden quietly back to camp, but on arrival there, within about three hundred yards of it (at about 2 p.m.), he found large bodies of the enemy surrounding it and fighting with our men. He had just time to discover his mistake, turn, and fly for his life, when several bullets were fired at him, and many Zulus started in chase. Owing fortunately, to the stoutness and admirable pluck of his well-known little pony, *â Dot, he was lucky enough to get back to his regiment, which was also marching home in false security and utter ignorance, like the rest of us had been, as to the frightful catastrophe which was occurring not five miles off. It is true that big guns had been heard during the morning, as also the rattle of musketry, but we thought it was only a small skirmish near the camp. Upon hearing Commandant Lonsdale's account, orders were sent back for all the troops to return at once, and His Excellency and staff awaited with anxiety (equally felt by the officers of the native regiment, volunteers, and mounted infantry) the arrival of the rest of the column. In order, however, to gain a little more information, mounted skirmishers were sent out to the top of the adjoin-

ing ridges, to watch the course of events, but they could not discover more than that the enemy were increasing in numbers, beating back our men, burning the tents, and taking away large quantities of stores, wagons, oxen, and horses. This news only made us more anxious and miserable for the oncoming of our other men, as with only the two native battalions and some tired cavalry, it would have been madness to advance alone. This everyone felt, and our anxiety was again increased this time by sending a small body of mounted men forward to get as close to the camp as they could, who, when they returned, reported that everything was in the hands of the enemy, and that nearly all firing had ceased. This news was hardly believed, and we still hoped it might not be true, or at any rate, only partially true, and that our men had only fallen back on Rorke's Drift through the superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy. It was quite half-past four when the rest of our troops did come up, and then the advance was made of the whole force, as follows :--The four guns were placed in the centre, with a half battalion of the 24th on each flank, that on the right being commanded by Colonel Degacher, and that on the left by Major Black ; on either side of them were placed eight companies of the 3rd Natal

Native Contingent, and beyond them again the cavalry. Major Dartnell, with the mounted police and volunteers on the left, and Colonel Russell with his mounted infantry on the right. The wagons and ambulance, with a small rear guard, followed behind the guns; and in this order we advanced, with fear in our hearts as to what had taken place, and steady determination to re-take the camp, even in the increasing darkness, and at whatever cost. When within about two miles, advance guards were sent forward, but nothing was seen of the enemy. Upon nearing to within a mile, which brought us close under the rise where the camp was placed, we could see by the shadows against the horizon from the top of the neck of land, where our road ran back to the Bashee Valley, and so on to the drift, that the enemy had dragged a large number of wagons, &c., and placed a sort of barrier against our only road back; and from behind this we could hear the hoarse cries of the enemy, and the clatter of their sticks and assegais against their shields. A halt was made, and four rounds of shrapnel poured into the barricade by the four guns, when another advance was made. In the meantime, Major Black had orders to advance ahead and take, at all risks, the kopje on the left of the ridge, which, when done, would enable those holding it to pour in a destructive fire on those on the ridge, and also guard our flank. As the gallant Major moved off in the dark on this errand of almost certain death, I heard him shout out, "No firing, boys, give them the cold steel," and well I believe they would have done it. Another short advance, and then the shrapnel shell dose was repeated, after which we heard no noise whatever. A little further on we began to tumble over dead bodies lying in every direction, and in some places where there was a ditch or any kind of shelter, men were found lying thick, as though they had fought till every cartridge was gone, and had then been surrounded and assegaid. Within a few hundred yards of the top of the ridge, with the grotesque and large shadow of the Insandhlwana mountain reared up in front of us, and showing clearly against the sky in the evening light, we heard a long British cheer ascend from hundreds of throats, and then knew that Major Black and his men of the 1-24th had got up the kopje without resistance, and that the enemy had retired still further between us and Rorke's drift. When we had all ascended on to the ridge, it was between 8 and 9 o'clock, and it was decided to bivouac where we were, and move on at daylight in the morning. We took every precaution we could, as we knew we were followed by a large body behind, and might equally well be attacked from the front. Oh! how dreadful to all were those fearful hours which followed when all of us had to wait with what patience we could for daybreak, knowing that we were standing and lying among the bodies of our own comrades, how many we little knew then. Many and deep were the sobs which came from the breasts of those who, may be, never sobbed before, at discovering, even in the dim morning light, the bodies of dear friends brutally massacred, stripped of all clothing, disembowelled, and in some cases with their heads cut off. How that night passed, I fancy few of us know. For my own part, I was both reckless and despairing at the chance of falling in with the enemy, because of the sad awakening I felt sure we should have in the morning. During the night, fires were constantly burning on all the adjoining hills, and one bright blaze in particular riveted our attention all night, as it seemed to be near Rorke's drift, and we again feared for the safety of those within that small place, knowing we were utterly helpless to aid them in any way before morning.

At about an hour before daylight I arose, for I had been lying down close to the General and his staff, and went and

had a quiet look around me to see for myself the state of affairs, and recognise any bodies that I could. I did this with a strong feeling of duty upon me, as otherwise I could not have got through it. I have seen many battle-fields in Europe and elsewhere, and although on some I have seen thousands lying where I then saw tens, I do not think I ever saw such a sickening sight in all my life. Mixed with the debris of our commissariat wagons, the contents of which, such as flour, sugar, tea, biscuits, mealies, oats, &c., &c., were all scattered about in pure wantonness on the ground ; there were also dead horses shot in every position, oxen mutilated, and mules stabbed, while lying thick upon the ground in clumps were bodies of white men with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers or part of their coats with just enough showing to recognise to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty to seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside of them, showing that they had only died after doing their duty. The great wonder to me at the time was that so few men were able in the open and with no protection or cover to keep off for four or five hours such a large number of kafirs as that which must have attacked them. Captain Barton told me himself that after the first charge made by his men, and when all their ammunition was gone, they fell back on the camp, and tried to get more ammunition, but were refused any by the officer in command, who stated that the infantry would require all themselves. This seems a pity, as a large quantity of ammunition was not got at, and fell into the hands of the enemy, who also captured several hundreds of Martini-Henry rifles and carbines. From all the reliable information I can get, coupled with careful calculation and what I saw myself through my field-glass

the line of Zulus which came down the hills: to the left was nearly three miles long, and must have consisted of over fifteen thousand men. While I also noticed these, a large body of over five thousand remained on the top as a reserve took no part in the action, but simply drove off the captured cattle wagons, and plunder. When these men moved, they took most of their dead bodies away with them in our wagons; and so, as we did not find many in or surrounding the camp, we could hardly estimate their loss ; but I am disposed to think, that what with the two guns firing many rounds of shrapnel and case into the dense ranks of the enemy at close quarters, the rockets, and calculating that each man had, say, seventy rounds, and killed or wounded with every other bullet, we may safely put down

their loss at between two and three thousand men and this estimate has been considered low by professional gentlemen well qualified to judge. I just returned from my melancholy round when the word to move was given, and this time we advanced in fours, and not in line. We proceeded rapidly on our way, feeling our flanks and sending out good advance and rear guards, and when near the other side of the plain where the neck of land goes through which we got down into the Bashee valley again, we saw in the distance away on our left a returning Zulu wimpi, numbering some thousands ; and, judging from the burning kraals which we saw bordering the river on our side, we judged that they were part of the attracting force which had left the camp attacked at Rorke's drift, and after having made a small raid throughout the border, were now returning home. The sight hurried us a little and although we got on to the hill overlooking the river and the drift, with our late camping ground on the other side, our anxieties were not allayed, because we saw buildings still in flames at Rorke's house. Before getting quite down to the river, I had a good look through my glass, and thought I distinguished figures on the walls or roof of the large building, one of which seemed

to be waving a flag. I called the attention of the General to it, and Col. Russell, myself and some of his mounted infantry crossed the river and galloped up to the house full speed. Our surprise and delight may be easily imagined when we heard a good English cheer greet us, and upon getting close up saw that the place was surrounded by a barricade of mealies in sacks, with the bodies of numerous Zulus lying around. We quickly dismounted, and when inside learnt, to our great relief, that the little garrison had received warning in time from fugitives from our late camp, and were able to prepare themselves so that they successfully withstood and repulsed, with severe loss to the enemy, a large body of over 4000 kafirs, which had attacked them at five on Wednesday evening, and had only retired at daylight that morning. We were soon followed by more of the mounted infantry, and then came His Excellency the General and staff. Afterwards all the column was got over and encamped, for the time, close by. The gallant defenders had to relate the whole night's experiences to us all, and were then much complimented on their splendid resistance. The small garrison consisted of little over 130 men, under Lieutenant Broomhead, 2-24th. The following officers were also with him at the time, and gave material assistance: Dr. Reynolds 2-24th, Lieutenant Chard, R.E., Lieutenant Adendorff, 1-3rd Natal Native Contingent, and Messrs. Dunne Dalton, and Byrne, of the Commissariat department. The Reverend Mr. Smith was also present throughout the attack. Several bodies of men who had escaped from the scene of the massacre at Insandhlwana passed by Rorke's Drift, but, although some were strong bodies, they would not much to their discredit, stay to help that little garrison. The fire we had seen was that part of the building used as a hospital, which was detached some distance from the house itself and, therefore, had to be given up. The loss sustained in this night attack is given in my return. Shortly after our arrival there, all hands were set to work at clearing away the cover around, rebuilding up the mealie barricade, and mounting the four guns R.A. at each corner. While the roof of the house, being of thatch, was also pulled off, to prevent it being set on fire, The two battalions of the native contingent were also posted on the large hill at the back, for the double purpose of keeping a guard on the river, and to prevent the enemy getting it and firing down upon the garrison. These preparations took the whole of the morning, and rations were then served out. To men who had absolutely had nothing but a small bit of biscuit or tinned meat, and nothing to drink except bad water, for two days and two nights, this proved a great boon. As the General decided to remain at Rorke's Drift, he sent Colonel Ruseell, with mounted escort, up to Helpmakaar to see if the roads were open, and what was doing there. Before Colonel Russell came back three officers rode down from there belonging to the Natal Native Contingent, under Major Bengough, and stated that the road was open, that the station at Helpmakaar was guarded, and a laager made, and also that no attack had been made upon it up to this. Within half an hour another body of mounted men were also seen coming along from the north, and turned out to be several men of the Buffalo Border Guard, who had ridden over from Fort Pine to hear the news, and report that no body of Zulus were up there, and that everyone in the district was quite prepared if they did come. These small items of news, however unimportant they might have been at other times, were significant to us, and helped to restore a little hope to our hearts. I had made up my mind to ride away that evening so as to reach your city in time to telegraph the result to England by to-morrow's steamer from Capetown, and therefore let every one know this, so that they could send letters, messages, or telegrams

by me to your town. A great number, from His Excellency downwards, availed themselves of â\200\230my going, and [am glad to say that I reached here in time-to do all that was wanted, and to be able to give you the first and most trustworthy list of the missing from our headquarter column,

I made all my preparations quickly, as some of Comman-dant Lonsdaleâ\200\231s scouts reported that Zulus were crossing the river again lower down, and it was expected that Rorkeâ\200\231s would be again attached that evening. After taking leave of all thuse who had come out of that * Valley of Deathâ\200\235 with me, including Lord Chelmsford himself, who, although

krieved in the extreme at the recent occurrence, still was thoughtful enough to say a few kind words to me, I galloped off sore at heart at parting from those with whom I had gone through so much, and yet glad to be on the road to Pietermaritzburg, so as to relieve the minds of those interested in my list. During my short ride to Helpmakaar, which by-the-bye I had to do with two tired horses, riding the one, and leading the other by turns, I saw on several hills on my left small parties of natives, which may have been enemies or some of our own members of the Native Contingent. I reached Helpmakaar quickly, and then found that a laager of wagons had been drawn up round the five large stores, and everything arranged so as to stand an attack either by night or day. I asked for a fresh horse, as I wanted to get on that night, but no one could give me one, so I was fain to stop that night in the laager. There were over 950 men, reliefs for the 24th, and also about thirty men there who had escaped from the late fight the evening previous. Among them I was glad to recognise several well-known carbineers' faces and others, and it was with great gladness that I was able to strike off my official list of the missing those I found at Helpmakaar, as also of those few who had arrived there, but left for Pietermaritzburg previously. I left there at daylight in the morning, having had no civility or kindness in any way shown me or my horse, by any of those in command. All I got I had to go about for myself, and the only little courtesy shown me was from some of the refugees., I am not usually a fault-finding nian; but I certainly did not call this conduct on the part of those officers either gentlemanly or soldierlike, considering I was a man in trouble, who had lost his all in the camp, tired, hungry, and wearied, out for three days in the saddle, and two nights without sleep. After a smart trot in the early morning I reached Sand Spruit, learning on the way that the Zulus were reported to have attacked Rorke's the night previous, and been beaten off. At Knox's I found the house shut up, and the people themselves going over to the Court House to assist in defending thirty wagons of stores and ammunition against any attack of the Zulus, who were reported close by in small parties. I also met Lieutenant Shepherd of the 2-4th, who explained to me that Colonel Bray, Captain Middleton, and himself, with one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty men, were all that were at present guarding this valuable convoy in the exposed Court House. They were going to do the best they could, but as they had women and children with them, he wished me to tell the officer commanding the next lot of troops I might meet on the way up, and ask him to hurry on to his assistance. I left him with every assurance of mutual goodwill, and got on with much difficulty to the Tugela, fifteen miles, as my horses, although I rode one twelve miles and then the other, were really getting done up, and no wonder. Here I had my first meal of meat, bread, and good tea, and I certainly did enjoy it. Colonel Law, R.A., and then Captain Jones, R.E., arrived with a company of Royal Engineers, and a lot of wagons, and upon hearing what I told, he expressed his intention of leaving his wagons, and proceeding with his men that night. I rested two hours, and rode on with Mr. Robinson, a farmer from Weenen Co. who was stationed at Pagadi's location, and who had ridden over with three mounted and armed natives as an escort, to hear what news there was. I was fortunately able to give him the latest, which I did, and I hope it was serviceable. Half way through the cutting, I also met Major Grenfell, D.A.A.G., who when I explained to him the position of affairs, gave me a note to the officer commanding the 2-4th, who was not far behind, also to hurry up, light and without wagons. Major Grenfell had accompanied Colonel Bellairs from town, and they were both going up to join the General ;

but when Colonel Bellairs received the General's despatch, informing him of the loss at our camp, he proceeded back at once to Maritzburg alone, there to make the necessary arrangements required under the circumstances, one of which was to be ordering up of all the troops from the Cape Colony at once. At Mooi River I found large numbers of wagons, both Government and hired, carrying Government stores, which were stuck there, because neither drivers or leaders would go on, on account of the reports brought down by the runaway kafirs from our own contingent. If I had had my way, I would have shot every one I met with who had passed Helpmakaar, and tried every white man by court-martial who left either Rorke's drift or Helpmakaar. As far as I can ascertain, many of those who escaped and got through here, tell most miraculous tales of their escapes; but as many of them reached Helpmakaar very early, and the fight at the camp, over twenty miles off, only ended between four and five, I cannot quite see either what they saw of the fighting, or how they are so positive about the results. These, like many other doubtful questions, will, no doubt, be put straight some day. Between Mooi River and Burrup's, just at sunset, I met the detachment of the 2-4th, gave my note to the commanding officer from Major Grenfell, and journeyed on. Before I got to Burrup's I was, however, caught in one of the most severe thunder, lightning, and rain storms that I ever saw. The rain came down so heavily in our faces, that the horses would not face it, and I had quietly to stand with my back to the storm, until it was nearly over, and I was, of course, simply wringing wet. However I did not care, as when I got to the top of the hill I saw a light at Burrup's, and promised myself a good tea, change of clothes, and a good sleep. In this, however, I was disappointed, as when I arrived there I found that

45

mine host had departed in the morning with his wife and daughter for Greytown; as, like most of the other families in the neighbourhood and on the road, the men, although quite willing to stop on their farms themselves, wished at any rate to get their women folk out of the way. I found the house in the possession of Lieut. Williams, of the 3-1st regiment N.N.C., with a patrol of five men, and another very pleasant man, who was in charge of a large convoy of Government wagons for up-country. They got some hot tea, and with that I had to be satisfied, and after entirely stripping myself, I found some blankets, and slept the sleep of the tired if not that of the just. At daylight in the morning, tired and weak as I was, a Kafir servant awoke me, and I again started off, and reached Greytown at seven. I had an order on the magistrate to get a fresh horse, but I really was not able to go on any longer, and therefore had a seat booked for me in the post-cart, and left my two horses to follow at leisure. All my old friends at Greytown were glad to see me alive, and were rejoiced at being able to hear the latest authentic news, as such sensational reports had been spread about the town by some of the so-called escaped men, many of which I found were utterly untrue. I had several melancholy tidings given me to perform from Rorke's drift, but fortunately at this place my letters were all of a reassuring character, and as the deliverer of them, I was certainly thanked most heartily. Nothing of any importance occurred during the rest of my journey down in Murray's post-cart, except that I was fortunate enough to ride down with two most agreeable companions of the fair sex. Upon reaching town, knots of people thronged the streets. and when we arrived at the Post Office, and I was recognised, it was as much as I could do to get away. The news brought was then issued as an extra, and I am glad to say that although several very clever people threw doubts upon its accu-

racy, its contents have been not only corroborated officially, but that I obtained what I certainly never expected or deserved, much praise for having procured and brought down such important information to the people of this town so quickly.

C. L. N-N.

Mr. Foley, conductor of Government wagons, of Greytown, who was present at the attack made on the General's camp, on Wednesday last, reports the following :

Between 3 and 4 a.m., the General left the camp with a column to attack Matyana's location, and there only remained in the camp two companies of the 24th regiment, numberin, with the staff and others about 200 regulars, and two field-pieces, with the requisite artillerymen. At 6 a.m., we heard firing, in volleys, from the General's direction, south-east of the camp. At this time, we perceived the Zulus collecting in force to the north of the camp. Our small force was ordered under arms at once, but dispersed again shortly afterwards, and the cattle belonging to the camp were directed to be brought into camp and inspanned; this was done by half-past 10. The Zulus were then seen coming in force over a ridge about a mile and a half distant. At eleven, Colonel Durnford came into camp with 250 mounted men of the native contingent, and formed in front of the two guns. He advanced two miles on the left flank of the approaching Zulus, out of sight of the camp, and after a heavy fire retired towards the camp, the Zulus coming on in an extended line two miles from end to end. The two companies of the 24th marched forward to attack the right wing, supported by a few of the mounted natives, while Colonel Durnford attacked the left wing, and the infantry checked the progress of the Zulus for about a quarter of an hour; but were forced to fall back on the camp, as the Zulus had got in among them and were fighting hand to hand. The two field pieces were in the centre, firing shot and shell, and cutting up the Zulus in scores ; but every gap made by them was filled up immediately. At half-past 12 the enemy's line had extended to about three miles to surround the camp, which they had already entered ; and the officer in command of the two field pieces was stabbed in the act of spiking his guns. At 1 o'clock the Union Jack in front of the General's tent was pulled down and torn to pieces; but a general panic had already commenced, and I then retired from the camp in company with one carbineer (name unknown), and one army staff sergeant. We galloped as fast as our horses would carry us straight to the Buffalo, through the retreating body, consisting of Native Contingent and such of the regulars as were unarmed, all of whom were subjected to a galling fire from the Zulus on both sides. On reaching the Buffalo at a spot where there was no drift, all rushed in helter-skelter, and many men and horses were drowned, while bullets were flying in all directions. On the Natal side of the Buffalo, Captain Essex, who had joined our party, took command, and led the white men to Helpmakaar, where laagers were formed. With the coloured men escaping to Sand Spruit and the ugele.

he attacking party of Zulus consisted of about 20,000 men, and they took possession of everything in the General's camp. The officers and men of the 24th regiment, who were armed, stood, their ground, and were killed in the ranks, not one of them is supposed to have escaped, as none had arrived at Helpmakaar by seven on Thursday morning. The spot crossed by the retreating party is about ten miles below Rorke's drift. I

did not see the attack made on the smaller detachment stationed there in charge of the hospital and commissariat stores, but I saw fire there between eight and nine in the evening. When I left the camp Colonel Durnford was still alive, as well as a small remnant of the regulars, but they were so hemmed in that escape was impossible, and their ammunition seemed expended, for artillerymen were trying to break open the cases on the wagons to supply them, but it was too late.

he following are some of the persons who reached Help-
makaar :â\200\224Capt. Hssex, Lieuts. Cochrane, Curling, Smith-
Dorien.

(January 29.)
Isandhlwana.

An officer belonging to the native contingent, who was present throughout the fight at Isan'dhlwana, passed through Durban on Monday night on his way to the Cape Colony, and we are indebted to the courtesy of a gentleman with whom he conversed, for a brief state-

ment of his account of the engagement. He asserts that the whole of the execution done by the Zulus was, to the best of his belief, done by bullets. It is a mistake to suppose that our forces were advanced far from the camp. At first a few skirmishers were thrown out, but they soon closed in, and the 24th were killed while firing around their own tents. The camp is described as having been about 600 yards in

> Length by 150 in breadth. The tents and wagons of

the carbineers and mounted men were in front or on the right ; then came those of the 24th ; and lastly, on the left, came the native contingent. There does not seem to have been anything like a laager formed, and the camp was in three divisions. When the officer arrived on horseback from his corner of the camp, the companies of the 24th seemed to have been mostly shot down. The canister shot from the two field-pieces made immediate gaps in the two masses of the enemy, but they were soon closed up again. The chief regiment engaged wore red feathers, and is believed to be the picked regiment of the Zulu army. Three times were they observed to waver, and the officer firmly believes that had our force numbered another hundred men or so, the enemy would have been repulsed. His most important statement, however, has to do with our own numbers. He believed at the time that only three companies of the 24th were engaged ; if there were more, then he thinks that they must have been short-handed, as he is convinced that not more than 850 infantry were at the camp. Several of the 24th he saw break through the enemy's lines and get away. The Zulu forces he estimates at from 15,000 to 20,000, and accepting his statements as correct and he told his story in a manner that commanded credence the complexion of the engagement is much changed, and the prospects of the campaign are not so seriously affected by Isandhlwana as has been apprehended. Without wishing in any way to cast premature reflections upon fallen men, we may add that the tenour of the officers' remarks seemed to convey an impression that the disaster would have been avoided had the camp been properly formed, and the force more skilfully handled. Every man had seventy rounds of ammunition, and is believed to have fired them all off ; but it is a mistake to suppose that there was any want on this score. Supplies were abundant and at hand. Our own natives fought well, on the whole, but got excited ; and they were unable, in many instances, to reload their Martini-Henry carbines, the removal of the empty cartridges being an embarrassment to them. The mounted natives are said to have behaved most admirably. Some of the 24th and Buffalo Guard, in falling back, were forced over a krantz into the Buffalo, Firing continued from the large guns for about twenty minutes after the officer left the scene of action. His horse jumped from a high bank into the river, and how he got across he

scarcely knows. He fired off seventy rounds of cartridges, fifty being in his belt, and the remainder in his pocket, where, after he reached camp, he found one that had been overlooked, and that he will ever cherish as a memento of the terrible contest of Isandhlwana.

The Zulus are said to have opened fire with great deliberation and coolness; those who had fired falling into the rear and being replaced by others from behind. Our large guns were first fired at 1500 yards range, and did great execution, and it was the officer's opinion that a larger number than 8000 fell before our fire. It does not appear clear whether or not the rocket tube was called into play, and the conjecture is hazarded that Colonel DurNrorp's force was intended by the GENERAL to have advanced in greater strength from a point which would have brought it more in the enemy's rear. If the list of regiments named by telegraph yesterday be correct, by far the bulk and best strength of the King's army were engaged. The

two corps of the Undi and "Dhcityw alone are not. They are in the official list at 9000 and 9900 respectively, being much the strongest regiments in the army.

We consider that there are many reassuring features in the statement we have given. It shows how nearly even the small force at Isandhlwana succeeded in driving back the very flower and strength of the Zulu army; and when taken in connection with Colonel Pearson's experiences, it seems to indicate that so long as a large column keeps well together, and is coolly and ably officered, it has little to fear from any Zulu force. The lessons learnt by such bitter experience will, doubtless, have their salutary effect upon future operations.

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COL. PEARSON'S COLUMN.
SAFE ARRIVAL OF RETURN CONVOY AT
TUGELA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.]
Btanger, Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Pearson's column reached Etshowe, and partially entrenched there.

Major Coates, with fifty wagons, escorted by two companies of the Buffs, two companies of the 99th, and one company native contingent reached Tugela yesterday. Passed Ely about seven miles from Etshowe.

Numbers of Zulus still in bush round Etshowe; but no fighting since the 22nd.

Engineers arrived last evening.

All quiet.

Lieut. Kingscole to Commodore.
Tugela, Jan. 27, 7.30 p.m.
Escort commanded by Colonel Coates, with 50 wagons, arrived at 5.30.
First column at Etshowe.

Colonel Ely hopes to arrive there to-morrow.
Have forwarded Captain Campbell's telegram.

THE LATEST.

We are indebted to the Commodore's courtesy for the following, sent from the Tugela at 10.30, January 28, and received at 12.45 :

No enemy seen since last reported in bush awaiting our advance.

Wounded doing very well.

No official intimation has been received of any further engagement with Colonel Pearson's column, and it is believed that the current reports refer to that of the 22nd.

The following telegram has, however, been received this morning by the Commodore :

(Capt. Campbell, Etshowe, to Commodore, Durban.)

5000 Zulus attacked leading column, 10 miles south of Etshowe, on the 22nd.

300 Zulus killed, and the rest put to flight.

A powerful position assaulted and carried by the Naval Brigade, who had seven wounded ; Doran dangerously, Benyman and Gosling, able seamen, severely.

Entered Etshowe next day.

The Very Latest.

4.45 p.m.

We just hear that a telegram has been received from Tugela station that Lieut. Backhouse, of the Buffs, has arrived there, having come through from Etshowe, whence he arrived yesterday, leaving all well there. He makes no mention of any further engagement.

The Battle at Inyezane.

FULL PARTICULARS.

OUR VOLUNTEERS UNDER FIRE,

We have succeeded in gathering the following particulars from private sources :

Etshowe, Wednesday Night.

You will have learnt ere this reaches you that our column had a very sharp fight this morning between eight and ten, which resulted in a thorough licking to the Zulus. The Durban Mounted Rifles had to guard the baggage train, and its men only came up as the last shots were being fired, and the volunteers in front were coming back from skirmishing.

The Zulus are variously estimated at from 3000 to 5000 men. The whites engaged could not have exceeded 700 men, perhaps less. They comprised the Victoria Mounted Rifles, the Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the Hussars; two or three companies of the Buffs, one Gatling gun, and two Armstrong guns, manned by the Naval Brigade; also the Engineers, and a few hundreds of the Native Contingent.

The column or first part of it, composing the forces engaged, started from our camp two miles over the Matikulu, and reached the Inyezane, where they halted for breakfast. The spot was covered with tall grass, and studded thickly with bushes, with deep wooded gullies not far off on each side. It could not be helped, as just beyond, the steep ascent of the Etshowe begins. The column had only been halted half an hour when shots fired by the outposts, or rather on them by the Zulus, showed them that the enemy was at hand, and spoilt their half prepared breakfast. When the rear-guard got up they found kettles full of coffee, pannicking and mess tins, and numbers of half roasted mealies in the fire, and other evidences of how hurriedly they were disturbed.

The Volunteers at once caught and saddled their horses, and all stood to arms and extended in skirmishing order. The enemy having got within 100 yards, in dense masses, a heavy fire was opened on them, stopped their advance, and laid many low. Barrow's Horse, the Victoria Mounted Rifles, and Hussars were first engaged. The Engineers, fortunately, just came up in time to prevent their being surrounded. The Native Contingent appear to have wavered at first before the enemy's fire, but their officers behaved very pluckily, but rashly, and exposed themselves so much that some of them were killed. The Zulus advanced, first bravely, into the open spots between the bushes, but the heavy and well directed fire from our side soon made them take to the bushes, from under cover of which they kept up a hot fire for about twenty minutes; until rockets and shells drove them out, and a volley from our friend the Gatling cleared the bush in the immediate neighbourhood.

The fire was tremendous, as seen from the rear. The Durban Mounted Rifles cursed their adverse destiny in having to be inactive spectators of the fight, and heaped maledictions on the wagons, which, by continually sticking, prevented progress.

Etshowe Mission Station, Thursday, Noon.

Strange to say, not a volunteer was touched yesterday, and yet the three corps engaged behaved splendidly. I saw many Zulus lying dead in the road and off it. They were lying eight and ten piled together. A few prisoners were taken, to whom we gave water, and one badly wounded induna said that they had been

ordered by the King mot to return until they had driven us across the Tugela, so they fought desperately. The two colonels had their horses shot under them, and it is said that in future all will fight on foot.

After the fight the column pushed on to get out of the bushy country as far as possible, reached the mission station at Etshowe at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, and found all the buildings standing. The chapel is a neat little place, built in 1867, The column was at once entrenched, and expected to remain there a week. The wagons were at once to be unloaded, and a number sent back to the Tugela for stores, &c. [This column, it will be seen, has arrived at the Tugela. All the kafirs say the Zulus are already beaten, and will not make another stand. We hear that they have been beaten by every force they have encountered.

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47

Success of Colonel Wood's Column.

Times to Mercury.
Maritzburg, 3.10 p.m.
SUCCESS OF COLONEL WOOD.
Monday Evening.

A dispatch has just arrived from Colonel Wood to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, date Fort Tinta, Jan. 25th, 9 a.m., to the following effect.

The impi that was sent against his column seems to have fled before him on the 24th. He reckons it at from 3000 to 4000 men, commanded by Umxche. He was aware of what had happened to No. 8 column, and of General Chelmsfordâ\200\231s intentions. He had heard that the force attacking No. 8 column was composed of the Utonambi, Umecityu, Undi, Ngwenga, and Nkoamakosi regiments, commanded by Mbabulamanti, Umbumengwani, and Nyingwayo.

Colonel Wood intended moving on the following day to Ngabakahauane, in the kloofs of which he hoped ' to get a position to cover Utrecht, and also move, if necessary, towards Bagslusini.

Further Official Details.

The Resident Magistrate (Mr. Dillon) received this afternoon the following telegram from the Colonial Secretary upon the same subject :â\200\224

News was received last night from Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., No. 4 column, dated Tintaâ\200\231s Camp, 9 a.m., 25th January.

A full force of Zulus sent against his column had apparently fled as he advanced against them the day before with a loss of 50 killed and no casualty on our side. Colonel Wood was aware of what had happened at Isandhlwana camp on the 22nd, and states that the attacking forces there were under the command of Babuemanzi, the Kingâ\200\231s brother, and was composed of the Undi, Umecityu, Nodwenga, and Ndanakosi regts. â\200\224By commandâ\200\224W. Lirrieron, Private Secretary.

Notes from Maritzburg.
Tuesday.

The excitement is gradually wearing out. Barricades were a mistake, inadequate, and have been the means of kafir servants deserting ; they very naturally say, "You whites are protecting yourselves, what is to become of us?" One gentleman, returning to his country residence four miles out of town, on Sunday at 9 p.m., was startled at his own gate by suddenly coming upon the whole of his kafirs, with their bundles. On questioning them in a fatherly way, they told him that the fact of his (their master) having let it be known "the mistress and family" were not to return home as usual after church, had alarmed them, and they, therefore, must go home. After reasoning for some time in vain, he said, "Come into the house, and we will discuss matters." Only one, at first, would go, but eventually, after peering through the windows, the rest followed, and squatted down to hear the master's words. All being squatters for the last twenty years on his distant farm, he expostulated with them, his address evoking tears and sobs, but in the end it produced no impression they all went. If time permitted, a most interesting description might be written. It would be very gratifying to Durbanites yesterday, to receive the telegram telling of the return of several of the volunteers, previously reported missing, I trust more will yet turn up, poor fellows. The feeling that the volunteers, the flower of the colony, ought never to have been called upon to invade the enemy's country, increases. You are now receiving telegrams of the latest from Colonel Wood, which, I believe, came in from Greytown through the night.

The following are taken from yesterday's Witness:
A private letter from one of the Carbineers gives the name of Robert J, Hall as amongst those he saw dead. Yesterday, many of the stores had their shutters up, as a token of mourning for the loss of so many young townsmen.

Telegrams have been received from Kimberley, and other towns in the Cape Colony, offering substantial assistance in the way of volunteers.

List of ESCAPED.
Last evening, the Deputy-Adjutant-General issued a notice, to the effect that the following non-commissioned officers and men of the 1-24th are known to have escaped from the action of the 22nd inst., and to be at Helpmakaar :
Bandsmen J. Bickley and

J. McQann, Mounted Infantry; H. Parry, do., J. Power, do., J. Frager, rocket party, W. Johnson, do., H. Grant, clong o Williams, groom to Colonel Glyn. !
 Actice defensive preparations continued all last night. The Rifles and City Guard were on duty. We understand Majors Dartnell, Gossett, and Grenfell arrived last evening.

Hearty Action of the Cape Government.

The following telegrams are officially published in yesterdayâ\200\231s Gazette, and they give proof of a brotherly and patriotic spirit, which will be most thoropghly appreciated through the length and breadth of this coiony :â\200\224 (From Colonial Secretary, Capetown, to His Fucellency the

High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg).
 Capetown, January 26.

T can spare the men of the 88th, now in Kingwilliams-town, to go to your assistance, by sending forvqa.xi~\202_d offective volunteers to take their place in Kingwilliamstown. There are plenty of steamers on the coast available.

Wilson ; Corpl.
 Davis, do., W.

(From Colonial Secretary, Capetown, to His Eaxcellency the High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg.)
 â\200\230 Capetown, January 26.

I shall be glad to know your Excellencyâ\200\231s decision with reference to the troops in Kingwilliamstown. An hour ago the Mayor of that town made an offer on behalf of the inhabitants to take over all garrison duty. I have requested Colonel Lambert to hold the regiment in readiness to march. The colonists are prepared to stand by their fellow-colonists in Natal, and to assist Your Excellency in peril, and I hope you will not hesitate to give the order.

(High Commssssioner, Pletermaritzburg, to Colonial Secretary, Capetown.)
 January 26, 1879.

My heartiest thanks for your telegram of last evening. The feeling you express will, I am sure, be of the groeatest value to all Natal colonists.

T will lay your kind offer of assistance, from Kingwilliamstown, before the General, as soon as I meet him, which I hope will be in an hour or two, and I think he will wish to avail himself of it. Will you in his, Sir Henry Bulwerâ\200\231s, and in my name, thank our old friends irfxx Kingwilliamstown for this opportune and patriotic offer,

(High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg, to Colonial Secretary, Capetown.)

January 27, 1879.

Tord Chelmsford accepts with thanks your generous offer of the services of the 88th regiment from Kingwilliamstown, if ministers think you will be able, with colonial forces, to keep the peace of the border until the reinforcements I am asking for arrive from England. The noble conduct of your colony will make deep impression here, and I feel sure will be warmly appreciated by

Her Majesty's Government and the people of England.

By command,
W. LITTLETON,
Private Secretary.

The Zulu Regiments at Isandhlwana.

It will be seen by telegrams in another column that Colonel Wood was soon made acquainted with the names of the regiments who formed the attacking force at the Imadwanslcamp. Dabulamane, the King's brother, was in command, and the Undi, Umcityu, and Nodwengu and Ngobamaknsi regiments were there. Those who are acquainted with Zululand will no doubt be aware that the three last named regiments are those which the Zulu King regards as his best soldiers, whilst the other regiment is by no means an inferior one. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Cetshwayo put his strongest and best troops in the field for the occasion in question.

The Durban Volunteer Artillery and Royal
Durban Rifles.

Yesterday the encampment of the Durban Volunteer Artillery and the Royal Durban Rifles was moved from the south bank of the Umgeni, where the two corps had been stationed for a couple of days, to the vleis close to the Zingari cricket ground. We believe the spot selected at the Umgeni was not considered a healthy one, and on this being ascertained it was at once decided to move the men nearer town. They have all settled down to camp life, and seem to enjoy it much. Several members of

both corps were in town yesterday, and at night two guards of the Royal Durban Rifles were posted in Durban, one at the storeroom near the police station, and the other in Field Street.

Colonel Pearson's Column.
THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE 22ND INSTANT.

By this post we have received letters from our own correspondent with the Durban Mounted Rifles, and others connected with Colonel Pearson's column to the 24th instant. We have only space this morning to state that the following were the losses of the British troops: 224

KILLED. 24 Native Contingent: Lieutenants Platner and Raines, Sergeants Unger, Miller, Goesch, and Sieber. Two privates of the 3rd Buffs, and two kafirs, native contingent. One private of the 3rd Buffs died on the 24th from his wounds, and two of the Natal Brigade are said to be mortally wounded. The native contingent officers behaved admirably. Out of nine men, six belonging to

one company were killed, and the Zulus took possession of their arms and ammunition.

In several places, there were heaps of dead kafirs, from five or six up to twenty-five in number.

No Natal Volunteers were either killed or wounded.

The loss on the enemy's side is put down at 450.

(January 30.)

RETURN OF THE MOUNTED MEN TO NATAL.

THE NATIVE CONTINGENT AT FORT PEARSON.

Last evening the Commodore received the following telegram from Lieutenant Kingscote :

River very low.

All the mounted men have crossed to Natal, except twenty.

Both battalions of the Natal Native Contingent encamped at Fort Pearson.

No news of importance.

What a Zulu Says.

A head man who was wounded and taken prisoner, says that the Zulus who met Colonel Pearson's column, would never fight the English again. They had been smeared with mud by Cetywayo, who told them that our bullets would in consequence glide off if they hit. The shells terrified them. They say that it is not fair fighting for us to send down fire from above, which they cannot escape.

With Colonel Durnford's Column.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written from Helpmakaar on January 24 :

You will already have heard about our disaster on Wednesday. About six o'clock on Wednesday morning, we struck tents and made a forced march to Glynn's column, and on arrival found nearly all the troops had gone on to attack the Zulus some miles off, and we could see the Zulus coming down towards the camp. Durnford thinking they were retreating from Glynn's men, ordered our mounted men out to drive them back. I took my troop back to protect the wagons, and when I got back to camp they were fighting all round, so I took the troop to the foot of a stony hill, and dismounted the men, skirmishing on foot. About half way up, we joined another of the mounted troops, and drove the Zulus right back, when our ammunition began to run out, and we had to retire. Our backs were no sooner turned, when down they came in thou-

sands, and, before we could get the ammunition, they were in amongst us, killing our poor fellows in hundreds. The mounted kafirs behaved splendidly, and we must have killed at least two thousand of the enemy. There were about 250 regulars in the camp, when we got there, and I am afraid not 20 of the poor fellows came out: alive, The Zulus attacked Rorke's Drift, where about 70 of the soldiers were stationed. They fought all night, and killed about a thousand, over 350 bodies being found round the house, and hundreds lying dead for along way round. Only thirteen of ours were wounded and killed there.

I was nearly drowned. My horse being shot sank as soon as he got into the deep water, and as I had my arms and ammunition with me I sank at first, but managed to throw all off, and swim over, but as my horse had gone

and the kafirs were close on us, I quite expected to get killed, when a little kafir boy took me up behind him and I rode to the top of the hill, where I caught up to and rode here behind him. I expect we will be here two months now, as all our equipment is lost. It was a fearful sight. On Glynnâ\200\231s column returning to camp, they regularly stumbled over dead bodies. Our dead are mutilated dreadfully, and it makes us shudder to think of it. I have lost everything, and may have to return to Pietermaritzburg to refit. Carbineers just back, but only about two-thirds of those that left Maritzburg.

The Repulse at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.

Private accounts that have reached us regarding the defence of the small thatched store at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift more than confirm all that has been said about the gallantry and heroism of the resistance offered by a handful of 70 or 80 men to the determined onslaught of two or three thousand Zulus. The latter came on again and again with torches, hoping to fire the building, but were driven back not only by the fire, but by the bayonets of soldiers thrust over the walls at the masses of the infuriated and elated enemy. The moral effect of this inflexible defence of a feebly fortified little farmhouse, cannot be over-rated, Lieutenant Bromhead, of the 2-24th, and Lieutenant Chard, of the Royal Engineers, with the men under them, deserve as high honour as has ever been accorded to British soldiers who have distinguished themselves anywhere under corresponding circumstances.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Schroeder, or Oftebroâ\200\231s Mission Station, Zululand, January 23, 1879.

When I closed the last letter on the morning of the 22nd, my strain was that we always seemed to be hunt-

ing about without any prospect of falling in with the enemy ; and also I stated that on that morning we should advance as rear guard of the column. Not an hour and a half later, we, to our surprise and satisfaction combined, heard report after report of cannon shot ahead. The first one or two, it was hazarded, might possibly be blasting explosions; all doubt, however, was soon set at rest, for some of our fellows distinctly heard the after or second report of explosion which so unmistakably indicates the firing of shell ; and, in addition, a walk to the brow of a hill put several of our men in sight of the scene of action, the Inyezane river, about five miles ahead, where the smoke from musketry firing in skirmishing order could be distinctly seen.

The Durban Mounted Rifles had already received the order for boot and saddle, and were not long in carrying it out. Our position instead of being in rear of the column changed to the head of the second half of it. Obligated as we were to keep pace with the wagons, it may be easily imagined what a state of impatience we were in, and how, on the qui vive, straining our eyes and ears, and restraining ourselves we neared the position of the fight. Now we were in full view; there ahead on the spur of a hill sloping down into the valley of the Inyezane was the artillery in full play: all along the road we had

heard shot after shot in quick succession, and now we could distinctly watch the course of the smoking shells, as they flew over on to the enemy's bush cover and exploded among the trees. Skirmishers too, peppering away at a terrific rate, a perfect fusillade it seemed to us; infantry firing away, piff-piff, fast and faster still it went, and then a volley and another volley; not much indication of the enemy's whereabouts by the return fire, but the proverbial thin red line towards a certain part of the bush told only too well where they were. No sooner had we halted than we observed some making away at the top of their speed over distant hills, and others slowly walking in groups, far away from the line of fire; from cover to cover we saw them in fifty and sixty squads. By this time the 99th, or a portion of it to speak correctly, had come up and were thrown out in skirmishing order in the direction of the retreating kafirs, but to no purpose, for they were far off. Cavalry alone would have had a chance of cutting them off. We remained at the head of the column. In a little while, forward the 231st was given, and we advanced slowly. By this time firing had nearly all ceased and our share of the battle or rather view of it, as the reserve, was over.

Now what account I can give you of the fight is simply from hearsay. Well, then, at eight o'clock in the morning, or thereabout, of the 22nd January, 1879, the advancing column had halted for breakfast. Some of them were actually in the middle of it, on the south bank of the Inyezane, with the advance guard, consisting of the mounted infantry, Barrow's Horse and then a native con-

tingent flanking on the opposite one, when fire was opened upon them by Zulus in the bush. The videttes of Barrow's Horse were also fired upon. Our natives were soon aware that a large body of Zulus had taken up a position, and were advancing as thick as bees to use a colloquial expression upon the column, and they made every endeavour to warn their officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, but to no purpose, for the simple reason that the leaders were unable to understand what the kafirs said. Advance it was, as far as the officers were concerned, while the natives, seeing the impi closing in on them on all sides retired. The result was that five out of nine officers were shot, under the delusion, as they were, that there was only a small body of Zulus to engage. However, as it was, three of Cetywayo's regiments equal to three thousand six hundred men had taken up a very formidable position in the valley of the Inyezane, with the intention of allowing the column to advance into it, and then closing on the rest in order to completely annihilate the army. The position was well chosen, affording as it did plenty of cover, mimosa trees, thick everywhere, long grass, reeds and mealies, with the road winding up the valley, high ground on each side, and surmounted by commanding heights. However, to resume the story of the battle; Barrow's Horse, supported by the Natal Hussars, the Victoria Mounted Rifles, and Stanger Mounted Rifles, dismounted, extended in skirmishing order, hotly engaging the enemy in front. The Zulus made a remarkably good stand, and showed front well, continuing their flanking movement, when the leading detachment of the Royal Engineers came up and checked it. They were quickly followed by the 3rd Buffs, two companies, who

opened fire and kept it up in good style. By this time the artillery were brought into position, shell and rockets were thrown among the enemy, and in two hours from the firing of the first shot, the Zulus were in full retreat â\200\224flying retreat. The Zulus retreated in all directions, flying over the hills as fast as their legs could carry them. Such is the bare outline of the battle. Detailsâ\200\224authentic detailsâ\200\224it is impossible for me to give, but what I am told can be repeated.

The native contingent were true to their reputation, and behaved badly at first, but well, when once a good lead was given. They showed a disposition to finish off the wounded Zulus, but at this work they were immediately checked, and threatened with deaththemselves. The regulars, Naval Brigade, and volunteers conducted themselves as all Her Majestyâ\200\231s forces generally do. The shells and rocket played tremendous havoc with the enemy. It is said they fired at the rocket as it whizzed about amongst them. ~Our loss was as follows :â\200\224Killed : Native contingent-â\200\224Lieuts. Platner, Raines, Sergeants Unger, Miller, Goesch, Unger, and Sieber ; two privates of the 3rd Buffs, and two kafirs of the native contingent. One private of the Buffs died to-day from his wounds, and two of the Naval Brigade are said to be seriously wounded. The natiye contingent officers behaved admirably; out of nine men, six belonging to one company were killed, and the Zulus took possession of their arms and ammunition. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 400. Our men and others saw numbers of them lying all over the field ; some fearfully mangled and shattered by shell, and others scorched by the rockets. A great many fell by the carbines and rifles. In several places there were heaps of dead kafirs, from five or six up to 25 in number. Shells, evidently, had done their work well. One wounded Zulu, a petty chief, was taken prisoner. He has furnished some information. The camp is, of course, full of the most extraordinary rumours and stories imaginable as to the strength of the Zulus, their movements, and their plans. Cetywayo had sent down this army with an order to the effect that part of it was to face the column at Inyezane in the natural pass there, and the remainder were to attack the rear and de_stroy itâ\200\224the advancing armyâ\200\224entirely. Should this plan fail, and the white men be allowed to advance further into the country, the King would himself destroy his own regiments which had been beaten.

The loss in wounded men of those engaged on our side amounts to 17 ; Naval Brigade, Barrowâ\200\231s Horse, Buffs, and Native Contingent. No Natal volunteers were either killed or wounded.

Major Barrow, Lieutenant Courtenay and other officers of the mounted infantry were remarkably cool, and remaining mounted, encouraged their men, and directing the fire in the thick of the fight as if they were on parade., In fact the greatest compliment that can be paid to them is to say that they conducted themselâ\200\235 o8 a8 English officers. Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s horse was shot, and also Colonel Parnellâ\200\231s. _

The native contingent officers who were killed, with the exception of one, were all assegaied. There was no doubt they all lost their lives as they did on account of

their being unsupported in time, not only by their own - men but by other forces. : : According to the latest story. the loss in killed and wounded on the enemy's side is not under-estimated at 450. The shells and rockets alone, fired, as they were, into groups of hordes of kafirs are said to have mowed them down. The Swinburn-Henri rifles, too, rattling away at an astonishing rate, did their work well, and wherever the kafirs tried to make a rush they were met by a volley which completely checked them. The great object on the enemy's part seems to have been cutting the forces in advance off from the wagons, and attacking and flanking on the middle of the column. All their plans were, it is needless to say, completely frustrated. The wagons and cattle were drawn up in an open space in the middle of the valley, on the side of the road, under cover of the artillery. Soon after the second portion of the column had arrived, the Durban Mounted Rifles were ordered to the front, as the extreme advance was made. When we rode up the steep hill, out of the valley of death, many dead kafirs, in all sorts of positions, were lying on the side and in the road, evidently shot as they were making away. After we had come out of the valley, the ground was all high and commanding. We appeared to be wending along the tops of hills, quite a different country to what we had hitherto travelled through. The last surmounting piece of the road, a cutting not unlike parts of the Inchanga offered a splendid position for a final stand on the enemy's part, had they been European troops instead of savages; for only a small number of men could have advanced at a time, and the artillery could not have been brought into position until the leading forces had advanced. The top of the pass put us in full view of the Zulus in retreat. To the right and to the left, there they were in one endless file, all making for a certain kraal, far in advance, and commanding a view of our column. The dusky warriors seemed to be very dignified as they stalked along, one after the other, no running or shuffling. They were, however, at a very safe distance. they all disappeared, and Colonel Pearson's column proceeded without further molestation for about three miles, and halted for the night on the heights overlooking a small, nameless river. Here, all slept out in the open, no tents were pitched, and as it was a fine, clear night, we slept all the sounder. The halt was made about two o'clock, and until dusk wagons were still coming up.

I should have mentioned that our Quartermaster was the only member of the Durban Mounted Rifles at the scene of action when it was at its height. He was riding between the two divisions of the column, alone, when the firing commenced. Now I have, I think, said quite enough of the first engagement with the Zulus. >

Leaving the heights on the little river early in the morning say 5.30 the Durban Mounted Rifles rode on to the head of the column as advance guard ; no sight of the enemy, but plenty of signs; they had evidently preceded us only by a few hours. All kraals were burnt along the line of march in fact that proceeding has been continued from the other side of the Amatikulu River. More cattle had been driven along the road, perhaps a day or two ago, but kafirs had been on the trek that morning. At one place, where there was thick bush on each side of the

road, kafir dogs were seen, and one of our men found a young calf on the edge of the bush. The native contingent reported that women and children were concealed in the neighbourhood. :

Now something must be said about this place and the peculiar impression it gave one when we came in view of & church, houses, and gardens containing fruit trees of all descriptions. Fancy in the heart of Zululand, on the day after a battle with savages, riding through a gardenâ\200\224I laid out grounds, containing splendidly grown orange trees, at least ten or twelve years old, peaches, limes, &c., finely

own blue gum trees, clumps of bamboos, granadillas, irc., &c., in fact everything that one would find at a lon established place on the Berea! This station, from what can gather, will be fortified and made a depdt ; the church is to be made a store. The missionary house is the Colonelâ\200\231s quarters, and the church bell tolls the hours. The column remains here for some daysâ\200\224a week at least I believeâ\200\224until supplies come up. Wagons left this morning to meet the advancing convoy, which the Alexandra Mounted Rifles are escorting. The Kranskop contingent, under Colonel Durnford, are encamped within view, and will probably join us here to-day.

A word or two about ourselves. We, in common with others, have been continually employed since we left the Tugela. As videttes, as flankers, as advance guard, as cattle guard; from early morning till dark, both men and horses have been on duty, and invariably with a breakfast only to work upon. There is no doubt that men and horses have had rough work and hard work, on short commons. Yet in spite of it all we are, with one

Gradually, beyond one or two scouts, -

or two exceptionsâ\200\224and -these are not . suffering from fatigue or exposureâ\200\224well and hearty ; not a man actually: the worse for service, all the better for it as far as health is concerned. :

Fine weather since we left Matikulu. The country is - very beautiful in every respect. No wonder there has long been a cry for the settling of the Zulu difficulty. The soil is very rich indeed, and produces splendid grass. If Natal is regarded as the garden of South African Colonies, Zululand, as far as natural conditions are concerned, will be a very Eden,

A postscript to the battle story : Lieut. Raine met his death by gunshot. After having been deserted by his men (natives) who retired hastily to the main body, he fell in with the mounted infantry, and had just fired at one of the Zulu picked shots, when the Zulu whom he thought he had done for, shot him through the head.. The 'enemy, as is usually. their plan, had laid a most completely arranged ambush, and posted their crack marksmen in commanding positions. These men:. were remarkably cool, and kept up a plucky contest within a hundred yards and eighty yards of our men, just rising â\200\230up to fire and concealing themselves again in the long grass to load. One of themâ\200\224the one who shot Rainesâ\200\224hit â\200\234four of our men before he was brought down. It was with great difficulty that these marksmen were put out of position or killed, in spite of their being under a hot fire, -

The Battle of Inyezane,

(From our ,Special Correspondent.)

Etshowe, Zululand,
1st Column, January 24, 1879.

I suppose you are beginning- to think that I have forgotten my promise to send you from time to time accounts of this campaign. It is not so; only up-to-the: present time I have had but little to report.

The day before yesterday was fought, what will be known in future as the battle of Inyezane; but before describing it I had better give you a short résumé of * proceedings, beginning with the 12th inst., when the crossing of the Tugela was begun.

On the morning of that day, at 3 a.m., the bugle-sounded in the camp of the Naval Brigade. The wagon in which I was was close to them, and I heard one of them say, with an assumed groan, "Ah, Sam; our troubles and trials have begun." Sam replied, "In the troubles! I shall think of them when they are over." I turned over and went to sleep again, saying, that is the right stuff for soldiers to be made of. In the morning, too, meeting a company of the native contingent, I spoke to them of the great strength of the Zulus, and suggested that when they met them they would turn and run. "Oh, no!" they shouted, "we have 1856 to avenge." Others shouted, "My father, my mother, &c., were killed then." All of the Buffs with whom I spoke expressed their delight at the prospect of a change from the monotonous life they have been hitherto living, and even the sick hoped that they might be well enough to leave the hospital, and two of them at least were, to my knowledge, in the action of yesterday. Being animated with such a spirit, who can doubt as to what the end of this campaign will be ?

The crossing of the Tugela was a great work, and occupied a whole week, the men working night and-day. Zulu scouts were seen occasionally on the hills, but no opposition was offered to the crossing.

On Saturday, the 18th, the advance was begun, and head-quarters were pushed on to Inyoni. It was Monday, however, before the tail of the column left the Tugela. It was a terrible business, moving such a train of wagons (120, besides other vehicles), and required much patience and tact on the part of the commanding officers. In these qualities they have not been wanting. The complaints (some of them just) of the wagon-conductors were patiently listened to, and now I hear not of a single grumble.

Sunday, the 19th, was a wet day, but the head of the column advanced to the Umsunduze. A few kraals were here burnt because they were found to give shelter to the scouts of the enemy. The owners of them were known to have deserted them about a fortnight ago, and have no doubt provided themselves with others, in places of safety, which they can do with

aday. The .writer of this has frequently seen it done.

January 20th. No advance was made to-day, for two reasons. 1st, to allow ths tail of the column to come up ; and 2nd, in order that the Royal Engineers might have time to make a passable drift across the Matikulu. This was successfully done, Zulu scouts watching the proceedings from the hill overhanging the ford. '

January 21st. Advanced to Kwaâ\200\231 Sambela. Near here was the district military kraal of about fifty huts, Umgingindhlovo. This was of course burnt, having been found deserted by all but a very old woman, whom the chaplain to the forces has brought on with - him in his wagon. Many surmises have been made as to the old ladyâ\200\231s age, and the general opinion is that â\200\234ghe must be 100, at least.â\200\235 The sarfie gentleman heard that another old woman had been left in a kraal close by. He was told that she was probably dead; but he, thinking that she might but be hiding, went to meake sure, and found that she had been dead for some days. She must have been too feeble to accompany the rest of the family in their flight, and was consequently left behind. Plenty of food was found in the hut along with her. With regard to the woman brought on, shetold a sad story of Zulu barbarityâ\200\224 her husband and four sons had been killed on charges of witchcraft, so called.

] January 22.

To-day was fought the battle of Inyezane. The enemy could not have selected a better position. Up to that point our road had lain along the level coast line, at a distance of about 15 miles from the sea, but at Inyezane the road enters a very wooded and broken country, and turns in a north-westerly direction towards the Etshowe hills.â\200\235 Here the enemy met us. The commanding officer (Colonel Pearson) had hoped to reach Etshowe that day, but considerable delay having been caused by the bad state of the road, the colonel in command (Pearson) ordered the column to halt for breakfast. This order was hardly given before the firing began on the right flank. Colonel Pearson and the other members of his staff immediately galloped to the front, viz. to the top of a small conical hill overlooking the broken ground where the enemy had posted themselves. The enemy immediately opened a heavy fire upon this hill on three sides of it, and along our line for a distance of about half a mile. Colonel Pearson ordered two guns, a Gatling and a rocket tube, to the top of the hill. As soon as these were got into position they opened fire upon the enemy, whose whereabouts could not be known except by the smoke of their rifles. The guns were ably handled, shell after shell dropping into the thickets whence the smoke was seen to issue. When this took place, the Zulus came out of the bush, and had to cross the open before they could find another place of ghelter. When they did so, the rifles of the - Â¢Â¢ Buffs,â\200\235 the Naval Brigade and the volunteers brought down many of them. The Zulus stood their ground well, keeping up a heavy fire for an hour (the battle began at 8 a.m.); then it slackened for a time; and again for a short time a renewed effort was made by the Zulus to carry the positionâ\200\224it was only for a few minutes. Colonel Pearson ordered the Buffs (two

companies of them), who were posted in the rear and in a line with the native contingent, to advance into the position held by the enemy, shells and rockets meanwhile being dropped among them. On this, the enemy took to flight, leaving about 400 dead and a few wounded on the field.

Only those who attempt to describe such a scene know how very difficult it is to do so clearly and truthfully, and I have no doubt you will receive other accounts slightly varying from this one. One thing I ought to have said at the beginning rather than now, viz., that the native contingent were the first to bear the brunt of the battle, 7.e., those of them who were on the right flank ; and I regret much to say that the loss of life was very great among them. No fewer than six officers (Europeans) were killed, and four natives. There are those who are inclined to be severe upon the native contingent for this. I have made enquiries wherever I could as to what took place, and

51

the conclusion I have come to is that I cannot blame the natives. Rather were their European officers to blame, who exceeded their orders by ordering their men to attack a small party of Zulus who showed themselves. The natives fearing a trap did not wish to follow them; but the officers urged them on, and very soon they found themselves surrounded on three sides in a regular trap. The native levies, when they saw this, fled ; four of them were killed; and their officers not being able to get away so speedily as they did, and probably being more eagerly pursued than their black followers, no fewer than six of them fell victims to the enemy ; two horses, six rifles, and their ammunition being taken by the Zulus. One poor fellow, an Englishman, was literally riddled with assegai wounds. The writer of this has a copy of "Sacred songs and solos, sung by Ira D. Sankey," taken from his pocket. It is saturated with his blood, and has been pierced by an assegai in two places. Outside are written the initials, A. U. P. C. Our loss has been very great. Eight killed on the field, and 16 wounded. Of the latter, one has since died, and was buried yesterday at Etshowe. The Zulus, as they have always said they would, seemed especially anxious to shoot the gunners. and the mounted officers. The consequence was that the horses of Colonel Pearson and Colonel Parnell were each shot under them, and two mules were wounded. It was wonderful that so few lives were lost on the little hill where the guns were posted. The writer of this- was on it twice, and on the first occasion, as I was leaving, a bullet whistled past just above my head. On looking round I observed a puff of smoke on the edge of a bank about 300 . yards off, and I have been told since that a Zulu, who seemed to bear a charmed life, had given a great deal of annoyance from that spot. After a time he ceased to do so, being probably either killed or wounded, as many rifles were brought to bear upon him.

Many narrow escapes took place. I shall mention three. One man had a bullet through the top of his helmet, grazing his skull. The doctor tells me that he has hopes of his recovery. Another had a bullet through his helmet without touching him at all; and an officer of the native contingent received a bullet straight in the chest. Fortunately, however, it struck

a cartridge in his belt. The Zulu bullet and the one out of his belt, dropped to the ground. He, unhurt, picked them both up, and has them now !

Colonel Pearson is to be congratulated on the able way he was supported by the members of his staff, and, indeed, by all engaged. »

About 10.30, when the battle was over, and the Zulus were seen to be in full retreat, the advance was continued to the Umkukuze, where we halted for the night, the eight killed on the field having received Christian burial before starting. It is a spot which will be remembered by future travellers as the grave of eight brave men; and I can well fancy a Zulu shedding a tear over it also, for at no distant day the Zulus will learn that that blood was really shed in order that the best of blessings, the right of free men, might be theirs. i

January 23.

The advance was continued to Etshowe, the mission station of the Rev. O. C. Oftebro (Norwegian), which it is proposed to fortify before going further. It is probable that we may be here for the next fortnight.

The Victoria Mounted Rifles at Inyezane.

The part played by the Victoria Mounted Rifles at the battle of Inyezane was sufficiently prominent to warrant us in referring more particularly to its experiences and performances in this memorable combat. From different sources we have gleaned the following narrative :

Umsundusi River, Zulu Country, :
January 25th, 1879.

The corps left the camp on the left bank on the 18th, the Victoria and Stanger squadron, under Capt. Saner's command, leading the advance of the column. It had been decided to leave in two columns ; one on Saturday with two-thirds of the fighting men, and the second on Sunday a conyoy to follow in a few days,

The Victoria squadron and the mounted infantry, the whole under Major Barrow, left the column at the out-span at St. Andrew's Mission Station, and pushed on to the Inyoni River, securing that point without seeing any signs of the enemy. After breakfast they pushed on across the Umsundusi River to the Amatikulu, skimming through the bush country adjoining the river on foot. They found no signs of any body of the enemy, but the river was too deep for wagons at the drift; it ran very strong. Plenty of green mealies were found and made the most of. The body returned to the camp of the column on the left bank of the Inyoni at about 6 p.m. Rain set in and a nasty night was experienced.

The country about the Matikulu is well wooded and a splendid place to impede the advance of the column, but the enemy showed no signs of being in the neighbourhood in numbers; in fact the country was deserted. An official sent three mounted messengers to announce that the enemy was assembled in numbers, and would probably attack; the only result being that the mounted men had to turn out at 4.30 under arms.

On Sunday the 19th January the weather continued drizzly and damp, so the advance guard waited to hear of the other portion of the column, which, with about 100 wagons, was to leave the drift at 4.30 a.m. A mounted patrol brought notice of the column inspanning at St. Andrew's, and the Victorians got orders to march at 1 p.m.

One hour before they started the second portion of the column was in sight, having, notwithstanding the rain, made a capital march. Tents were soon struck, all were again toiling on, the band of the Buffs enlivening the march. The drift of the Umsundusi River was reached about 3 o'clock. The banks of the river are steep, the drift good, water about 2ft 6in deep. The advance guard passed over and formed up in line of squadron on the camping ground at the east side of the road. The passage of the wagons was necessarily a slow operation, two spans being required for each wagon. Before the leading column wagons had got half way through, the second portion again came up. By sunset a considerable number of wagons were successfully over, and considering all things, the passage of the drift was very creditable. Tents were pitched, and a strong camp formed. The scene was truly striking; the excitement of the crossing, the massing of 80 many men of both races in a small compass; the wagons, horses, and oxen, all helped to form a picture seldom witnessed by nine-tenths of the men there. Every morning the column has the usual turn out at 3 o'clock. The whole camp turns out so silently that it is impossible to believe that 4500 men are on the alert, ready to resist an attack.

January 20.

Dawn brought one of South Africa's brightest days, a pleasant breeze and bright sun. The remainder of the wagons were brought over the drift, and all passed long before dinner time. The Engineers, native pioneers, escorted by 40 men of the mounted volunteers, and some of the 3rd Buffs proceeded to the Amatikulu to make the drift across the river, and to repair the road. The water was about one foot too deep for the wagons.

On the 21st, the column left Umsundusi, outspanned

about 5 a.m., and trekked towards the Matikulu River. The crossing of this river was tedious, and took nearly nine hours to accomplish. Camp was pitched three miles beyond the river, in a beautiful spot. The Durban Mounted Rifles burnt the military kraal in the neighbourhood, which they found deserted. It was stockaded, and only one man could enter at a time. It was not known whether the enemy were within or not, Lieut. Blaine led the way. On the 22nd, the column left the camp at 5 a.m., as usual, for the Inyezane River. The mounted infantry, the Victoria, and Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the Hussars formed the advanced mounted guard of the column. They had crossed the Inyezane River, off-saddled their horses near the spot to be selected for the morning outspan, and were beginning to eat their breakfast, when news was brought that a few of the enemy were in front. A company of native contingent was sent to reconnoitre, and dashed on too boldly.

The enemy had laid a well formed plan of attack, and had placed a body of men in the bush near the river in ambush, whilst the main body was over the hill. The spot was well selected. A steep hill rose in front to impede the advance of the column, bush was on the flat ground, and the valleys between the hills were covered with dense bush. The kafirs advanced in their usual formation, trying to surround the advance guard. Their plans were well laid, but the young men opened fire too quickly on the right before the men on the left had got into place. The mounted infantry videttes first found the enemy, and duly reported them as 400 strong on the left. Another reported a body on the hill. The native contingent went into the bush and a dropping fire began. The mounted infantry, the Victoria

and Stanger squadron, and the Natal Hussars as soon as they got their horses and saddled up, not a minute too late, for over the hill came several thousand blacks, uttering their war cry, and rushing down on the unfortunate native levies. It was here that the five white men of one company lost their lives. Major Barrow disposed of the force under his command most judiciously, and checked the advance of the enemy. The mounted infantry and hussars took the right of the road, and the Victoria and Stanger squadron the left. The Engineers moved to the right of the mounted infantry, on arriving at the spot. The two corps of the Buffs, the Royal Artillery, and the Naval Brigade, with rocket apparatus, were in the advance of the column, and were soon in action. The first shot was fired about 8 a.m., and by 9 the hottest fire was over, and the kafirs retiring. The blue jackets plied the bushes with rockets; the artillery shelled, and the rattle of the breech-loader was incessant. The knoll occupied by the Royal Artillery, the Naval Brigade, and Buffs, was the most exposed position, but was admirably selected, as it commanded the whole battle field. It was at this point that all the casualties, except those of the Native Contingent European officers, and mounted infantry, occurred. The rattle of the breech-loaders was deafening, and volleys swept the ground in front of the Buffs. The mounted infantry behaved well, as did, in fact, all the troops engaged. The mounted volunteers kept up the credit of the colony; the Umvyoti Hussars had a hotter corner than the Victorian squadron, and the latter were ordered to protect a valley on the left of the knoll, and clear the kaffir away from a kraal near the road, where they were swarming in great numbers. This was done very successfully, and with a steady telling fire. The kafirs stood the fire for about

three minutes, then made a clear bolt for shelter, leaving many dead around the kraal. The enemy retired, and the troops extended in skirmishing order in pursuit, driving the enemy before them,

The ground was strewn with the dead and severely wounded. Guns of all shapes and patterns were picked up. It was noticed that no Zulus wore ornaments. The impi had been sent down to stop our progress and drive the columns back into the Tugela, and by the confident way they came on they felt assured of victory. Every one was very cool. For the first few minutes the Victorians were in a little danger of being surrounded, and having to fight at very close quarters, but the fire of the Martini seemed to have a wonderful quiet effect on the minds of the Zulus, and gave time for the advance of the Buffs. A loss of 300 is below the real number left by the enemy ; over a large breadth of ground bodies were to be found pretty thickly strewn.

All was over by ten a.m., and the column passed on without outspanning.

The Victorians did their duty, held the positions assigned to them, and cut off the enemy, and advanced or pursued, but were never under a hot fire. The Buffs and Naval Brigade were in a very hot place, and deserve every credit. An observer thought that the engagement was equal to any of the South African battles yet recorded. Eight Europeans were buried on the field, and 16 taken in wounded. The force had a long day, and bivouacked on the ridge at the top of the hill below the Etshowe Mission Station. No night attack was made ; the repulse of the morning seemed, so far, to have satisfied the Zulus.

On the 23rd they reached the Etshowe Mission Station, and found it untouched. The country around is open, about the same elevation as Thring's Post and Inanda woods. There is a very nice church at Etshowe, and the bell sounds the hours to the camp. The station has been deserted since July last. Most of our men are much pleased with the Zulu country. It is a fine place, and should carry a large population. It was thought that Cetewayo might try to impede progress through the Umbhlatusi Valley, 15 miles from Etshowe. The column was to stay there ten days, make an entrenchment, and bring up provisions for the advance of the column.

The Victorian videttes were on the battle field after the column had passed on, and as they left, many of the wounded asked for water, and to be taken on with the force. They were duly cared for. Many of our men were very kind to the wounded, placing them in the shade of the trees, and giving them water. The behaviour of all the troops was everything that could be desired. Regulars and volunteers alike were cool and calm. In skirmishing, when passing the Zulus, the mounted men came upon bodies of dead and wounded all over the place; in some places in batches of sixes and sevens. The fire from the knoll where the Naval Brigade and Buffs were planted, was most effective.

Major Barrow was considered by our volunteers to have acted very well, and to have placed them all most judiciously. The attack was either too soon or too late.

Had it been made earlier, there would have been no videttes out, and the enemy's presence would not have been known.

Native Chiefs, and Rumours and Exaggerated Accounts.

Yesterday, Mr. E. A. Titren, the resident magistrate of the Umlasi division, in compliance with the terms of a minute from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary for Native Affairs, caused several kafir chiefs living in his division to appear before him, in order that he might explain to them the present state of affairs. The Resident Magistrate first read the following minute, which was interpreted to the chiefs by Mr. T. Webster :— I think it very desirable, in order to prevent the ill effects arising from rumours and exaggerated accounts, that the magistrates in the several divisions, and administrators of native law, should state to the native chiefs in their divisions, the nature of the recent fight at Rorke's Drift. One of the columns of the British troops and colonial forces which has entered the Zulu country—the one at Rorke's Drift, with which the Lieutenant-General himself was—had made its way into the country about 10 miles, but, by the want of roads and the wetness of the season, was prevented making but slow progress. On the morning of the 22nd, at about four or five o'clock, the Lieutenant-General proceeded with the main portion of his column, on an expeditionary march further into the country, in the direction occupied by Matyana Mondisa. He left behind him his camp, together with a great number of wagons and stores, under the guard of five companies of Her Majesty's troops, two guns of the Royal Artillery, and of a few mounted men, to whom were added the Mounted Natal Native Contingent, under Colonel Durnford. At about 11 o'clock in the day, when the Lieutenant-General had proceeded on his march some ten miles, the camp which he had left behind him was suddenly attacked by a very large body of Zulus, there being about six Zulu regiments, numbering 15,000 men, or thereabouts. The small body of European soldiers did their best to defend the camp, and was most devotedly backed up in this by the mounted men, among whom were some of Sikal's people, Hlubi's people, and the people from Edendale. Hundreds of Zulus fell before the fire of our men ; but their numbers were irresistible, there being probably fifteen Zulus to every one on our side; and this great weight of numbers could not be withstood. The Zulus, notwithstanding their heavy losses—continually being reinforced by fresh men—bore down the defenders of the camp, very few of whom escaped into Natal. The Zulus took the tents and the wagons, and a great many stores. By the time that the news reached the Lieutenant-General, he was too far off to return before the night fell, so that he could not recover the camp, which the Zulus destroyed—and when day broke the next morning, it was found that they had carried off nearly everything. The General, therefore, with the main column, made his way back to Rorke's drift, in order to keep open his communications, and receive fresh supplies which, however, will be some time before they reach him. The Zulus also the same day made an attack upon the small camp at Rorke's drift, but were driven off with considerable loss. It is probable that the exaggerated stories which are flying about, and the fear of some of the natives who were there, will convey an impression

throughout the country that it was the main column itself which was attacked, and which suffered so severely; whereas this was not the case. The main portion of the column was not touched, but only that portion of the column which was left behind to guard the camp. It is very desirable that this, which was the true state of the case, should be made known, to guard against misapprehension and groundless fears. Many valuable lives were lost; but our men died bravely, and inflicted such a loss upon the enemy as will not be easily forgotten. On our side also was a loss of property, but that can be replaced. though it may take some time to do so.

The Magistrate addressing the chiefs told them not to believe any reports which they might hear from people in the country, but that the correct news with regard to the war would be furnished them on application at the Magistrate's Office, where they would receive nothing but truthful information. He advised the chiefs to tell their people to resume their occupations, and to have no fear whatever for their safety. The Magistrate added that he always had in attendance on him a certain number of kafir runners, who would be despatched to the chiefs the moment he became aware that there was any danger. In case there should be danger, these messengers would be despatched to the white residents as well as to the natives. Until they received this intimation the kafirs need not be

53

in any way alarmed, and they could now resume their avocations in safety.

The chiefs listened to the remarks of the Magistrate with the greatest attention, and left for their homes to communicate what they had heard to the different kraals.

Lieutenant Raines.

This gentleman who was killed in the engagement on the 22nd inst., between Colonel Pearson's column and the Zulus, was well known in Durban. He arrived here some two or three years since, and afterwards went to the Gold Fields, from whence he proceeded to Delagoa Bay, where he was attacked with fever, and came down to Natal for a change. Whilst in Durban, he obtained a lieutenancy in the native contingent, of which, had he been spared, he would no doubt have proved a valuable and brave officer. The deceased was well connected, and was a gentleman of much intelligence.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Colonel Wood's Light Brigade,
Zunguin Neck, Jan. 23rd, 1879.

In continuation of my hastily closed letter, I have to add that when the column retired from the abandoned position on the Zunguin Mountain, a body of Wood's light-footed native contingent were sent to scour the mountain, and they found in one of the kloofs 360 cattle and as many sheep and goats. They report having seen a great number of dead Zulus, who met their fate from the rifles of our volunteer light horse, and boers, on the 20th. It is quite certain that 100 or more were slain that

day. A few more were killed yesterday by the native contingent. The Zulus became desperate, and worked in amongst the cattle, stabbing and ham-stringing as many as they could. As I write, the cattle on the Zobante can be seen in great numbers, and the Zulus are making large fires to tantalise us.

Yesterday we had one limber and ambulance disabled near the camp by the rough roads. A working party goes out to-day to repair the roads from the camp to the pass over the Zunguin Neck. From the mountain south of the pass there is a river over miles of country, taking in the Kukuse Valley, with the sources of the Black Umvolosi, as far as the Tuku Mountain, and not a single head of cattle was visible. News arrived that the Luneberg division, consisting of 250 of the 8Uth regiment, the Kaffrarian Rifles, Native Contingent, and Captain Macleod's Amaswazis had advanced to Makkatees Kop. Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Rorke's Drift.

There is a general complaint in camp about newspapers not arriving regularly. In fact, in some instances they stray altogether, although a regular postal communication between Utrecht and Colonel Wood's column is kept up daily. This negligence somewhere is greatly felt as a grievance, as everyone is anxious to hear of the movements of the other columns. Working parties of the 1-13th regiment have been out all day wood cutting, road making, &c.; hard work of a necessary nature. There is plenty for all hands to do; it is done cheerfully by the British soldier; and it is a pleasure to notice the social amenities and considerations for each other that exist between the different corps. Yesterday, when the 90th regiment returned from their nineteenth hours' toilsome expedition, they found their tents ready pitched by the voluntary labour of the men of the 1-13th; and it proved a veritable help in need; for troops who had been accoutred for nineteen hours, and marched fifteen out of that, carrying a day's rations and 100 rounds of ammunition through the roadless veldt of Zululand, could not be other than tired and weary, although it speaks highly for the physique of those whom the World newspaper called "mere boys." Great credit is due to all arms of the service employed, for it was an example of pluck and perseverance highly creditable to officers and men. There is no feather-bedism in this column, There is a like-master, like-man spirit in everyone, from the colonel to the smallest bugler.

News has arrived that five wagons, with Boer volunteers are on the road to join Commandant Uys.

4 p.m. Captain Woodgate and two Boer volunteers were fired at by Zulus a short distance from camp, looking for a road.

IMPORTANT AND VICTORIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

Umvolosi, Tinta's Drift, Jan. 25th.

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lotter of the 23rd could

must be considered as a continuation. Yesterday we struck tents at daylight and marched at 6 a.m. with our long train of wagons and the ambulance wagons, and on arriving within a couple of miles of the Zlobane mountain, which had all the morning been covered with fog, and now began to clear off, we observed that we were seen by the Zulus, who were descending in haste to take up a

sition, and our scouts on a ridge to the left, discovered large numbers of Zulus leaving the kraals in the valley between the Zinguin and Zlobane, and mustering in force on the ridge running parallel with the valley, on which was situated a large kraal. As the troops neared the south point of the mountain, and were getting the two field pieces into position, the Zulus opened fire from a shelf of rocks, and the artillery pitched a shell amongst them at about 1500 yards range. This seemed to be a dumbfounder for them, but when a second, and a third was fired, it became a case of helter-skelter, out of the way. Evidently, this body of Zulus was a feint to engage our attention, while the main body made a flank movement in our rear; but they were defeated in this movement by Colonel Wood dispatching six companies of the 90th regiment, and two guns to attack them in their position on the stony ridge; and on arriving at the base of the hill, the Zulus opened fire on the troops from the centre of their position at the large kraal, when four companies of the 90th advanced in skirmishing order, with the field pieces on their flank, and opened fire with coolness and precision, and with such rapidity that the Zulus kept at a respectable distance, their spirits being considerably damped; and when an advance movement was made, the military ardour of our troops was with difficulty restrained by their officers, the men wishing to charge up the hill and close with the enemy at close quarters.

While the troops and artillery was doing good work on the left flank and centre of the Zulu army, a troop of the F. L. Horse and 20 Boer volunteers attacked the Zulu right flank, doing good work. They carried every position of the Zulus by a steady dogged advance, in the face of the enemy's fire, from behind stones, rock and holes in the krantzies. The conduct of the small party of Boers, under the command of Mr. P. L. Uys, was the admiration of every one who saw it; the battle lasted three hours. At the conclusion with the Zulus, it was a general and hasty scamper up the mountain; they bolted in the utmost disorder. On our side the number engaged

was less than 500, while the Zulu army numbered about 5000 fighting men; this engagement will have taught them that they cannot cope with the white man when properly handled in open ground. The news of the disaster at Rorke's drift was received by Colonel Wood during the action, and materially interfered with his arrangement at the time; for the 13th instead of being engaged to cut off the flying enemy from the mountain, were kept in rear to protect our baggage and supplies. After the rout of the enemy we were compelled to retire to our depot at the Umvolosi, leaving 4000 head of cattle to the Zulus. We have fallen back on our little camp here on the Umvolosi, and to-morrow our column will remove to the Bevaan River, near to Potter's, store in order to protect Utrecht and the Pongolo Valley. It must be very painful and disheartening to an energetic officer like Colonel Wood to have a well-planned and

lui-\201mssful advance checked by the errors or bad luck of
othera.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

JorNn Carryrr, Secretary.

â\200\230â\200\234 Commodore â\200\230Sullivan has received despatches from
Commander Campbell, dated 27th January, Etshowe, in
which no mention is made of any other engagement but
that of the 22nd. Everything since that date had gone

on satiefactorily.â\200\235
(January 31)
Latest from the Lower Tugela.
BRITISH RUNNERS FIRED AT.

NATAL NATIVE CONTINGENT MEN GOING
HOME,

The following telegram was posted at the Telegraph
Office this morning : â\200\224
(Lieut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore, Durban.)
Thursday, 9.30 a.m.

River very low. '
Telegraph stotion now in fort,

One out of two runners, sent with special telegram to
the Etshowe, returned last night. They were fired at
by the Zulus at Inyezane.

The Natal Native Contingent are nearly all running
away from here, giving up their arms. Major Graves
is here, and has telegraphed for instructions about the
remainder.

No change.

Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s Official Despatch.

The following was posted at the Resident Magis-
trateâ\200\231s Office, yesterday, but as the facts it contains
have already appeared in print, we did not think it
necessary to publish an extra.

(Colonial Secretary to Resident Magistrate, Durban.)

Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s official despatch, giving am ac-
count of the attack by the Zulus on his column
(No. 1), on the 22nd inst., just after it had crossed
the Inyanzane River, was received by His Excellency
the High Commissioner last night. The return of
killed arrived at the same time, and verifies those
received by telegram the day before.

The despatch will be published as soon as possible.

Colonel Pearson resumed his march immediately
after the engagement. Both he and Colonel Parnell
had their horses shot under them. The loss of the
encmy may be reckoned at upwards of 300. Speaks
highly of all the forces under him and the support he
received from all the officers under him.

: By command,

â\200\230W. LrrriETox,
Private Secretary.

The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary,
Capetown, dated 29th January, has been received by
the High Commissioner :â\200\224 :

At a large meeting held yesterday in the Exchange,
the Chief Justice in the chair, resolutions ex-
pressing sympathy with the colony of Natal in its
present difficulties, and promising support to the
Glovernment in any measure that may be consilered
necessary to assist the colony, were passed. Also &
resolution on the subject of raising a reserve fund for
the widows and orphans of the soldiers. I have been
requested to arrange these resolutions to your Excel-
lency, and they go by post.

By command,
(Signed) W. LIrrrierox,
Private Secretary.

Communication with Etshowe Closed.

The following has been received by the Commodore : â\200\224
(Zisutonant Kingscots, Tugela, to Commodore, Durbas.)

Communication closed with Etshowe.

River still very low.

Intense heat.

Capt. W. E. Shepstone, Durban Mounted Rifles, and
trooper Smith, of the same corps, arrived in town from
the Lower Tugela this morning. They left the Tugela
at five oâ\200\231clock last evening. Captain Norris Newmar,
the Standard correspondent, is also in town.

Isandhlwana.

WHAT LIEUTENANT DAVIS SAYS.

We are indebted to our fellow-townsmen, Mr. G. Co
Cato and Mr. J. B. Aiken, for the following succinet
and clear statement, taken down by them from the lips
of Lieutenant Davis, who, we now learn for the first
time, is the son of our former Clerk of the Peace, and
used as a lad, to be a much-respected member of our
staff. We are sure that his statement may be relied
upon :â\200\224

The T%mes of the 27th January, 1879, gives & very
good account of the doings at the camp at Isandhlwana,
or what was known as Glynnâ\200\231s column, on Wednesday

the 22nd January, 1879. At between 3 and 4 a.m. this morning, the General left the camp with a large force, but before doing so he wrote a note to Colonel Durnford to join them. Durnford's camp was two miles on the Zulu side of Rorke's Drift; but on that morning Durnford left his camp at 3 a.m. and re-crossed into Natal with Lieut. Davis and 40 Edendale mounted troops on a 'fongom' expedition for wagons and supplies, and when he was about three miles on the Natal side of the drift, A. Henderson brought him the note that had come from the General to Durnford's camp, which reached Durnford between 5 and 6 o'clock that morning, and said: «Bring your force to my camp, as I am off to attack some natives, &c.» They returned immediately; and as George Shepstone (in charge of the camp) had read the order, he had everything ready for the move to start off at a moment. They left between 7 and 8 o'clock for the General's camp, which they considered about ten miles ahead of them. It took them nearly three hours to reach there with their 250 mounted natives, 250 natives on foot, and the rocket battery. They passed right through the centre of the camp and dismounted to the left for a few minutes, while Durnford reported his arrival to Colonel Pulleine, there being no time to lose. The camp were all under arms, natives having been seen on the ridge of a range of hills about one-and-a-half miles from there. Directly the Zulus saw the mounted men come into camp they immediately hid themselves, for when the position was pointed out not a Zulu could be seen. Durnford returned to his men and sent Lieut. Vause with 50 mounted men, and Captain Stafford with 120 foot (all of Sikali's tribe) back to bring on Durnford's camp of ten wagons, that had been left to come on with a small escort, about four or five miles behind.

One hundred of Lonsdale's natives were doing outpost duty on the hills and had seen the Zulus coming on in the distance, and one of the camp spies came in and reported a large force of Zulus coming down on the left.

Capt. George Shepstone and Lieut. C. Raw, were sent with 50 mounted men to skirmish on the ridge where the Zulus were first seen, and Capt. Barton with Lieut. Roberts, and another 50 mounted men, were sent to scour the valley beyond this same ridge. The Zulus appeared to fall back, and some one must have told Durnford that the Zulus were retreating, as he called out to A. Henderson and others that the Zulus were retiring, and directed his other men to follow him, and called out for the rocket battery to follow with 120 native foot under Captain C. Nourse. The mounted men rode about 24 miles round the ridge, and the firing became general. Lieut. Davis rode back to the camp for more ammunition and got 200 rounds that he galloped back with and gave to his men, the Zulus kept pressing on, and a large number got together near, or in a katir hut, but a shell from the camp fell among them and did great execution, the other shells appeared to be fired too high. About this time two men came up from Lieutenant Scott, who had been doing picket duty on the same ridge where the Zulus were first seen, and they advised the parties that were out to return, as the enemy were surrounding the whole body of skirmishers and the camp. Thousands of Zulus were coming down to form their right arm of attack. Colonel Durnford said to the officer nearest him, «Let the enemy come a little closer, then fire and retire; keep the enemy at a distance of about 200 yards.» I think it better to give you the plain and simple words of my informant, as there are some men, even among the

officials, who try to find discrepancies in statements, rather than to pickj out the truth, and then throw doubt upon the whole.

* We opened fire at about 400 yards. As some of the Native Contingent asked me what range of sight on their rifles to put up, I told them 400 yards, and down to the range the rifle was sighted at. We kept that on for a long time, and when we got round the first ridge, back the way we had come, we found the rocket mules, with their loaded packs, scattered all over the country. Capt. Nourse, with his native infantry was then hard engaged with the enemy ; the country, or the fighting ground was intersected with small streams and water washes, or gullies. Nourse retired, firing with us, till we got within 1000 yards of the camp; some of the Mounted Infantry, Carbineers, Buffalo Guards, and Police joined us. We then got into one of these gullies with running waterâ\200\224which the horses drank directly we dismountedâ\200\224 and lined this waterwash ; we then poured in our fire on the right arm of the Zulus, still coming on, which had the effect of stopping them for a time, and they laid down. The regulars and guns were hard at it in the centre of the Zulus pouring down on them,

and as we had stopped the advance of the arm in front of us, we then directed our fire to our left, to help the camp without shifting our position. Directly we ceased firing on the arm of the Zulu wing in front of us, they

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jumped up and closed in on us in thousands ; we could not estimate them. Where we left the cannon when we came from the camp in the morning, was now occupied by thousands of Zulus. Then Colonel Durnford, Alfred Henderson and myself, with our men, retired; only tve of our company to my knowledge having up to this been wounded. We then could see the circle right round the whole camp complete. Some of the camp was trying to move off in the mule waggons, but every animal was then immediately stabbed. When we saw that the camp was gone, and that our men began to try and get away by twos and threes, I said to Hendersonâ\200\224What are we going to do? our only chance now is to make & run for it, and dash through. We started ; he took to the right and I took to the left, and rode slap at the enemy, one fellow seized hold of my horseâ\200\231s bridle, and I made a stab at him with my rifle (a foolish thing that has a nine inch knife attachment) but the man caught hold of it and pulled it out of my hand, which at the same time made my horse rear and shy, and cleared me of the man. I then had only my revolver, and I saw & Zulu right in wy course, and rode at him and shot him in the neck, my horse got a stab, and many assegais were thrown at me, but as I was lying along my horse, they did not hit me; the ground was stony that I was going over, and I soon came to grief, but as there was mno time to think, I was soon up and away again, and took the river in front of me. Many were then escape ing, but not being accustomed to take horses across rivers they fell and rolled over, as the current was strong. I have had a good deal of experience in swimming horses, and T kept mine from falling, and directly he was in the water I threw myself off and caught hold of the stirrup. The Zulus followed us down, and fired at us crossing; some of the Zulus took the water after us, as our natives stabbed two Zulus just as they reached the Natal side.

I never saw Colonel Durnford or George Shepstone after we left the gully or water-wash, and I did not see A. Henderson after we began our race until I met him next day at Helpmakaar.

Cross-examined : Can you give me any idea of the number of Zulus ?â\200\224No I cannot; they came on in thousands. .

Do you know the Maritzburg racecourse?â\200\224Yes.

Were there sufficient Zulus to completely surround that race-course Pâ\200\224Yes; from 30 to 40 Zulus deep.

Did those men attack the camp on this side Rorkeâ\200\231s Dritt Pâ\200\224I idontâ\200\231 believe they did, as those that. attacked us were not ring Zulus; and all our people fought well.

Pakadi and His Tribe.

We understand that the district occupied by this important tribe, among others, lying between the Mooi

iver and Tugela, is under vigilant patrol by a European officer and ten young Basutos from Hlubi, who live near Meshlyn. Pakadi is, we believe, very civil to the patrol which is stationed at his kraal. Up to Jan. 20 tho{li-â\201rl in that location were very quiet and contented, and did not seem disturbed at all.

Sergeant Tï-â\202lga-râ\200\230s Death.

The name of Sergeant Unger appeats amongst the list of those who were killed in the fight on the 22nd inst. Unger was for some time in the Durban police force, from which he resigned ashorttimesinceto join the native contingent. The deceased was a young man and a native of Switzerland. â\200\230

The Detachment of the 4th (Kingâ\200\231s Own)

Regiment.

The detachment of the 4th (Kingâ\200\231s Own), which arrived yesterday, leaves to-day (Friday) for Maritzburg, en route for the front.

With Colonel Wood's Column.
(An Intermediate Letter.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

Zinguinâ\200\231s Neck, Jan. 23, 1879,

In consequence of the brush with the Zulus on the 21st, and the fact that the retreat of the small force of the Frontier Light Horse, and Boer volunteers, 75 men all numbered, who attacked the 1500 Zulus, would embolden them to remain in the same position, either for the purpose of harassing our rear, cutting off communication with Utrecht, and as it was known that there was a much larger force of Zulus than those who fought, it was thopght advisable tc attack and disperse them, and last night orders were issued for a night march by a

column of infantry, 500 of the 90th, two guns, and 170 of the Frontier Light Horse, 300 of the native contingent, making up, Boers and all others, 1000 men, 30 tons of ball ammunition extra was served out to each man, which made up 100 cartridges and a day's provisions for each man to carry. All the movements for the march were to be conducted as silently as possible, coffee was to be cooked and served out before marching. All bedding and baggage was packed in the wagons before leaving our last encampment west of the Umvolosi Drift, and it was too late to unpack, so every one took a short nap in the tents, lying on the ground. Your correspondent was in luck's way, by getting a tent sack to lie on and his saddle for a pillow, until 11 p.m., when the different sentries went round, striking the tents and calling out *à*veille, when every one turned out, struck and rolled up tents. Everything was so silently done that it was impossible to conceive that 1000 men were on the alert and busy at work. After coffee the falling in and marching was performed. The word of command was passed along in a low tone. The morning was cloudy and extremely dark, and not a single mistake or hitch occurred. There was a small foal belonging to one of our sable contingents, which erratically ran about across the ranks looking for its mother and had to be killed. After that the dark masses of infantry and artillery pursued their course at a smart quick march, and solemn silence prevailed that the tread of 1000 men over the thick grass was not heard and all that could be distinguished as you rode alongside was a continuous black line. The road was good until near the Zinguin Mountain, at near daybreak, when some little delay took place in passing a stony spruit. The column marched from camp in two divisions. Colonel Buller with the Light Horse, with a few Boers, marched to ascend the mountain on the left, and Colonel Wood's division of infantry, artillery, and natives took the right, and at 8 a.m., both divisions formed a junction on the Zinguin Neck. The ascent of the mountain was steep and stony where the 30th and artillery had to climb, and yet the men did not appear tired or fatigued, only a little weary.

After about an hour's rest every one was impatient for a start in the expectation of facing the foe, whose camp fires on the top and on the sides of the mountain were perceptible during the halt. Colonel Wood, with his staff and Major Nemlett, examined the enemy's position and planned the attack. At 9 a.m., the column marched for the mountain, some three miles distant. On arrival at the base, the 90th were halted, Colonel Wood and staff rode forward to the elevation on the right of the middle neck, where the Light Horse were halted, and a party of them and some Boers were ordered to ascend the mountain on the right of the neck; and the native contingent went up the path nearly in the centre, when to the great disappointment of every one, the Zulu army had sloped and could be seen formed en masse on the north side of the Zlobane Mountain, some seven miles distant, as the crow flies, but 20 miles by the tortuous detour of the practicable roads. As nothing more could be done the troops had to return to the camp, ten miles south of Zinguin's Neck, which was reached at 7 p.m.

The Native Contingent had a little fighting over the capture of 450 cattle, and some hundreds of sheep and goats, and shot a few Kafirs. From the report brought by the native levies it is certain that the Zulu loss on the

20th was more severe than it was thought to be. From the number of bodies found the loss could not be less than 100 killed. The Zulu army, seen yesterday, is computed to be 5000 men, and it has been ascertained that they have since been joined by two other regiments from Cetywayo.

Colonel Wood's light brigade have rendered good service since crossing Blood River. They have had four encounters with the enemy; the first attack on Buzu and Manunitie, the second at Leuwaberg, which turned the Zulu army destined to attack Utrecht. A third attack on the Zulu army at the Koppie on the Zunguin, in the morning, and the fourth was the severe loss inflicted on the enemy in the afternoon retreat to camp. These engagements, although mere skirmishes of a few men on our side, against immense odds, are of great importance. It has destroyed the Zulu belief in their own might, and has given confidence to our troops, and more especially to our natives, who always believed the Zulus to be invulnerable; it has caused the Zulus to retreat, and left our communication uninterrupted with Utrecht, and through the judicious tact of Colonels Wood and Butler, and Commandant Uy, all these results have been realised without loss of life on our side, and only four slight casualties.

The 90th regiment, both officers and men, exhibited convincing proof of the capabilities of the British soldier's endurance of fatigue, and capacity to accomplish long marches, when required. On their return to

camp, after being 19 hours belted and accoutred, sight of which was under an extremely hot sun, with only four halts to rest, the only murmurs heard were at the Zulu army's retirement.

Several more Boers on the road to join Uys' volunteers.

The Action at Isandhlwana,

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the 1-24th regiment are known to have escaped from the action of the 22nd inst., and to be at Helpmakaar :—

Regtl. No. Rank and Name Com. | Remarks.
 1173 Private James Bickley ... F Band
 75 lCorsral. TR 2 o
 orporal J. McCan E [Mt. Infntry.
 194 Private H. Davis D o i
 611 w W. Parry .. D 2
 499 Â» J. Power ... B n
 196 Â» J. Trainer ... C [Rckt. Party
 299 |, W.Johnson C (Dl
 665 | e HA Gx:n{xt C >
 139 s J. Williams D | Groom to
 Col. Glyn
 â\200\230W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.
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The following list of names of those who have turned
up since our (Z%mes) last list, was posted on Wednesday
night at the Colonial Office, having been received by the
Greytown cart that evÃ©ning :â\200\224

NATAL CARBINEERS.

Muirhead Edwards
Tarboton Barker,
Fletcher Grainger.
Sibthorpe

Burraro BORDER GUARD.

McKraill Adams (2)
Lennox Stretch.

NEWCASTLE MOUNTED RIFLES.

Bently Berning
Moodie Horn
Walsh Parsons.
Brown

MoUNTED POLICE.

Sparks Kincade
Stevens Eaton
Hayes Shannon
Dohill Doig.
Colner

More Extracts about Inyezane.

A letter says the knoll was a grand spot, giving the

ns and rockets command of the bushy river and valley.
%â\200\230l]xo men opposed to us were veterans. The column ad-
vanced; the dead on the steep hill road were placed on
one side, and before our rear guard passed had begun
to smell. There was another lot of kafirs sent to attack
the rear, but they never came up. The Europeans
killed were carried through our skirmishers by the
natives. Their faces were more distressing to look upon
than those of the blacks. War is a terrible thing. Not
uatil you have seen it can you realise the effect. There
were many hundreds of the enemy wounded. Our own
kafirs could scarcely believe it, and looked with wondev
at tho defeat of the Zulus, and are now as bold as bears.
We got nothing but biscuit to eat all day, and were in
the saddle until 8 p.m., having been 15 hours at work.
Woe slept that night on the hill-top, in front of the horses
â\200\224no tente; and at 3 a.m. next morning were under
arms, and lay in the grass until daylight, expecting a
renewed attack.

News from Newcastle.

The fÃ©llowing is an extract from a letter written by a
genmnn in Newcastle to a correspondent in this town : â\200\224
L e I wrote on Wednesday night, bad news arrived
framprolumn No. 3, under Colonel Glynn. An officer of
t%â\200\230,transport service was the first to arrive (on Thursday
afternoon) and announce that a sad disaster had
befallen our men under Colonel Glynn. He was far
-away from the scene, at Dundee, seeking oxen for
the service ; he, therefore, could not give reliable particu-
lars of what had happened. Later in the day, Moodis,
Walsh, and three others of our own volunteers
retutned. Moodie and Walsh and two of the other three
were in the fight. The main body, under Colonel Glynn
and the General, wers, it is said, from seven to ten miles
in advance of the camp, which was protected only by
such volunteers who had weak horses and could not go
forward with the main body, and some 250 of the 1-24th.
The camp was attacked by a large force, estimated at
10,000 â\200\224a force distinct from that the main body was
engaged with. Indifferent to the firing of the two big
guns that played on them, and the rifles, on they
came, steadily as Knglish troops (so Captain Gar-
diner is reported to have said at Utrechbt â\200\224 ho
escaped) and did their work. The number of killed

on our side is not known with accuracy. - Not many of the volunteers there, engaged on our side, escaped. Bradstreet, Hitchcock, Swan, Denkelmann, Barns, and McAlister, are known to have fallen, The news created here something like a panic. All families were advised to come into the laager, and patrols were sent out for the night, and have been continued since. All families that could find transport left yesterday for the Free State.

The following letter was written by His Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal to the Head of the Town Guard at Newcastle: His Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal, desires me to inform

you, in pursuance of the promise he made to you at

Newcastle, that the intelligence of what had taken place at Rorke's Drift, whether it be exaggerated or not, created a profound sensation at this place, and this was increased by the fact that no intelligence had been received for several days from Col. Wood's column, although much firing had been heard. Since the departure of the mail for Newcastle this morning, intelligence has been received direct from Col. Wood's column, which relieves the anxieties before felt about it. Col. Wood is progressing slowly but surely, and successfully and has already inflicted severe loss, it is said, on the enemy. This intelligence removes for the present all apprehension of any present danger to Utrecht; and as Newcastle is more out of the way of attack than Utrecht, this intelligence will be satisfactory to you.

577/

Etshowe and the Church-going Bell.

The church bell of the Mission Station Church, says a correspondent, has just sounded the hour. It seems so strange to see a church in the midst of our big camp, and to hear the hours chimed. This is a healthy spot, on the same elevation as Thring's Post. The ground is open with good grass. The country is lovely. From the camp we have a glorious view of the low country and the seaboard of the Zulu country.

The Camp at Etshowe,

From communication to hand from military officers at Etshowe, we learn that everything at the camp was exceedingly comfortable. The place is well fortified and everything there, as stated in Commander Campbell's telegram is highly satisfactory. The native contingent men, who left for the Tugela are to be supplied with the Martini Henri rifle,

Rockets and Zulus.

The rockets are terrible engines of destruction, and make a fearful noise, leaving a train of fire and smoke behind them. So writes an eye-witness,

Royal Durban Rifles.

The members of this corps are now encamped on the

flat near the Zingari cricket ground, where a slightly elevated spot has been picked out. The members thoroughly appreciate the fact of their services being called into requisition, and the whole of them are willing to go to the Tugela, or even to Zululand, should they be required there. The following is a list of members going to camp :â\200\224

Lieut. P S Flack (commanding) Private Misplon

Â»Â» D I Nolan % W Tomlinson
Surgeon J Schulz, M.D. A D H Miller
Sergt.-Major W Goodall oeny A Pemberton
Act. Qt-Mast Sgt T D Wheeler o Emmett
Orderly Sergt. V Seymour 5 J McDonald
Colour Sergeant J Archibald i W S Taylor

s & F King S F Sandell
Sergeant J E Johnson . A Prince

5 A Taylor - J B Taylor

s A Tomlinson 5 Mack
Corporal G Orchard 5 A Shuter

N T Wright 5 E C Gordon

Â¥ E Boast B W Bird

Â»w W S Woodrofte Â» A Stonell

. W Royston Â» H Spring

55 J Rapson 5 A Boast
Pioneer R Hodgson 5 J Auld

3 Elstroom Â» J N Wheeler
Bugler T Williams & F Herbert

5 Robinson s H Johnson

5Â» B Manderson 5 F More

o F Jelly 5 T Rapson
Private R Baynes - J Slatter

B Clark Â» W Tyass

B S Capel 5 L Wilkinson
5 W Garner D A Williams

o E Harris % H Williams
35 J W Johnson Â® G Rapson

5 W Orchard 5 F Williams

2 Phillips 5 G Salmon

5 J Wright - H Percival

D C Willig - Heffner

) E C James A J Heffner

A J Forrest 5 E Hooker

5 Cullis S J Harvey

& T Hewitt . Gifford

B Keal % A W Cullingwerth
N T Hallowell D Leshnick

5 ay B A Raleigh

5 H Smith Â»s J Smith

0 A Johnson â\204ç W Johnstone
5 A Michel i W Murphy

5 H N Bremer 5 W Watkins
9 J Homer X E Northern
o W Homer e J Payne

5 R Homer 5 R Hutchinson
o A Forrest % J Makar

. Darcy 5 Rose

5 W H Harris A Clark

- J Bates 5 J L Robertson
& Hanch

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Sir,â\200\224The following notice appears on the Government
notice board, in an extra published in the Z%mes :â\200\224

Âç Norlce.â\200\224The Carbineers having suffered the loss of
all their clothing, it is urgently requested that they be
supplied with the following articles, each :â\200\2242 shirts, 2
pair socks, 1 pair breeches, 1 blanket, 1 pair boots. Con-
tributions for procuring above, either in money or kind,
may be sent to Hollidayâ\200\231s Mart.â\200\224J. D. HOLLIDAY,
Volunteer Agent, Pietermaritzburg.â\200\235

Does this mean that the Imperial authorities have
taken no measure to supply these men with clothing,

lzo of that burnt at the camp, and that unless contri-
gutionl ocome in, the poor fellows are to be without these
actualnecessaries P What notice hasbeenissued, signed by
suthority, that parents or wives are required to provide
such artioles to send to the front ? Should it be left to a
private individual to suggest and make provision for such
meocessities P 2 X

The Imperial Government, for Imperial policy, called
these young fellows out, and now, through some unex-
lained blunder, they have been deprived of everything
ut what they stand in. The Imperial authorities seem
s0 paralysed that they cannot even issue an order that
an outfit similar to that lost shall be issued, but leave it
to private subscription to send ; and if private subscrip-
tions fail, the poor fellows are to be left in the field
titute.

dâ\200\235Why do not the Government authorities provide the
things necessary, without delay, as they would be
obliged to do for regulars in the same position ?
Should subscriptions be raised, there will be no difficulty
in expending the money for the good of those at the

e A RELATION.

(February 1.)

A Zulu Chief seeks Refuge.

From official telegrams received in town this morn-
ing, we learn that last Thursday night, at Thringâ\200\231s
Post, a Zulu chief, with his people, had assembled on
the other side, and wanted to be allowed to cross,
as a refugee. These will be the Zulus referred to in
the telegram in another column ag having crossed. It
turns out that there has been no crossing.

The Fight at Isandhlwana.

PARTICULARS BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday
evening, and who, as lieutenant in the Natal Native
Horse Contingent, had command of a body of fifty in
the battle at Isandhlwana, on the 22nd ult., was inter-
viewed by a large number of townspeople yesterday,
having bezn in the thick of the engagement, and
having, with three or four other officers, had a very
narrow escape. The information supplied by this
officer, who is a Durbanite, and who did not evi-
dently make the slightest attempt at sensationalism or
exaggeration, was regarded as of much value, and we
append a few of the facts which he kindly communi-
cated to our representative. He states that he got into
the camp at Isandhlwana a little after nine oâ\200\231clock,
when he was sent back to escort the wagons into
camp. On his return he heard firing beyond the
camp, and on riding over he found that a num-
ber of the Natal Native Horse Contingent had
joined Captain G. Shepstone. There were altoge-
ther 250 men, and the officers with them were
Colonel Durnford and Lieutenants A. Henderson,
Davis, Raw, Wyatt Vause, and Roberts. The men,
all of whom were armed with the Martini-Henry rifle,
were possessed of fifty rounds of ammunition each,
and this they soon expended, having committed ter-

rible havoc amongst the enemy. On discovering that they were without ammunition, orders were given to retire, and up to that time only one or two of the Native Contingent force had fallen under the enemy's fire. When they commenced to retire, they were

just half a mile from the camp, and on reaching there they learnt that the five companies of the regulars had been destroyed. No preparation whatever had, we learn, been made for barricading the camp, and the Zulus, who had overpowered the regulars by their excessively heavy numbers, were in full possession of everything. It was consequently found impossible to procure any more ammunition from the wagons in camp, and the Mounted Contingent prepared to retire. The Zulus had literally cut up the whole of the regulars, with the exception of the ten or twelve men who have since turned up. We are assured that very few of our men were killed by bullets, most fell by assegais, when they got into close quarters with the enemy ; and considering their strength, it is not at all surprising that nearly all these brave foot soldiers were slaughtered. Out of the 250 mounted natives not more than 20 were

killed ; and the officers are, we believe, unanimous in stating that the shooting on the part of the enemy was exceedingly bad, and that judging from the whizzing sound they made as they passed through the air, the bullets were of exceedingly rough make, in fact it is generally believed that a large number of pot-legs were used. No official statement as to the number of men connected with each company of regulars has yet been published, but the officers of the Native Contingent and others with whom we have conversed, state that they do not believe they were nearly up to their full strength of one hundred men each. Some of them say that, taken as an average, there were not more than 50 in each company. Should this be the case, the number of regulars killed will not amount to more than 250. It is well known that several men were absent from each of the companies, that they were short of men, and consequently the loss of regulars cannot be estimated at 500, as previously stated. Shortly before the contingent force left the ground, Captain George Shepstone was seen galloping back in the direction of the camp, and, sad to say, nothing has since been heard of him. Lieutenant Roberts, of the Mounted Contingent, has, it is feared, been killed. Lieutenant Vause saw him just before they commenced to retire; but up to the time of the other officers leaving Helpmakaar nothing had been seen of him. Lieutenant Roberts was well-known in Durban, having for some time been connected with one of the business establishments here. He was a courageous and smart young officer, and his numerous friends in Durban still entertain hopes that he will turn up. It appears that the 250 men of the Mounted Contingent force were sent out in skirmishing order to attack the kafirs. A large number of them had been seen, and it was thought that they were retreating from before Colonel Glynn's column, and the idea was to drive them back. The artillery at the camp, it is stated, tried to get away with their guns, after the overwhelming attack had taken place, but they capsized into a gully, which was almost filled with the dead bodies of the enemy. One of the officers was stabbed and killed by an

assegali whilst engaged in spiking one of the guns. The mules attached to the rocket apparatus appear to have got scattered as soon as the first volley was fired, and thus it was that the two companies attached to the battery dispersed. Nothing more was seen of the apparatus, which, of course, got into the hands of the enemy. The officers of the Contingent remained at the scene of the fight as long as they possibly could, and then made off to the river for their lives. Amongst the first to cross were Capt. Essex, Lieut. Cochrane, and three of the Carbineers, and they arrived at Helpmakaar together. Lieut. Vause lost his horse whilst in the middle of the river, where the current was exceedingly strong, but he managed to reach the bank on the opposite side. His horse, we believe has since been recovered. As an additional proof that the bullets of the enemy did not take any serious effect, we may mention that one of the officers tells us that even when the Contingent forces were ascending a steep hill, whilst the Zulus were firing upon them from behind stones, where they had concealed themselves, none of them were killed. The officers with whom we conversed yesterday, put down the number of dead on the Zulu side at 3000, but of course this is only a guess, As to Colonel Durnford we are told that when the Contingent corps got the news that a fight was to take place, he was across the river giving orders as to the commandeering of some wagons, and he could not have been on the ground for more than ten minutes before the fight commenced. The kafirs, it is stated, were seen coming towards the camp at six o'clock in the morning, and it was just ten o'clock when Colonel Durnford arrived; and if this be the case, blame cannot be attached to that distinguished officer. Up to the time of his arrival not the slightest attempt had been made to form a barricade. All that Colonel Durnford appears to have done was to order the Mounted Contingent force out of camp to drive the kafirs back, as he thought they were retreating from Colonel Glynn's column, instead of coming to attack the camp. As long as the Contingent men were 200 or 300 yards off,

the enemy did very little damage, and the men are spoken of as having worked in 2 most plucky manner.

No one in camp appears to have expected the attack, and not long before it was made they were watching the firing of the guns of Colonel Glynn's column, about ten miles off, the smoke being distinctly visible.

We regret to hear that Mr. Nolan, senior, who was attached to the Native Contingent force, has not been heard of since the battle. He was seen shortly before the fight commenced, and it is feared that he has been killed. Mr. Nolan was in the Crimean war.

Return of Major Barrow's Horse.

At midnight of January 29 the mounted forces attached to Colonel Pearson's column arrived at the Lower Tugela Drift, having travelled by a forced march from Etshowe in less than nine hours.

Lower Tugela Drift, Jan. 30, 1879.

Here we are back in Natal minus all our baggage, pots, pans, and kettles. In fact we have nothing but what we stand up in. On Tuesday at 12 a.m., news reached Etshowe that the whole Zulu army might be expected to attack the column at any moment. Col. Pearson decided to send back all the mounted troops, under Major Barrow, and the Native Contingent, and to hold the Etshowe Fort. The wagons were placed inside the entrenchments, all our ammunition, with the exception of 70 rounds per man, was handed to the infantry, and we left six corps of Buffs, four corps of the 99th, the Royal Artillery, Naval Brigade, and Engineers, four guns, Gatling, and rocket apparatus, in all about 1200 men. The fort would be finished in 24 hours after we left, and every effort was being made to strengthen it. They have a month's food in hand. We were sent back; first, to protect the banks of the Tugela; second, because our horses could not be taken into the fort; third, because of the difficulty of feeding the native contingent, and supplying the mounted troops with forage for horses. The spare stock of forage and tent bags, &c., were taken to strengthen the fort. The whole Zulu army won't take it, nor do I think they will try. We made a forced march, leaving Etshowe at 2.15 p.m., and reaching the drift at 10.30 p.m. No enemy had appeared before Etshowe. If the Mounted Police troops and Native Contingent had left together at 5 p.m., properly organised, and marched in proper order, the natives would have better understood the meaning of the movement. After the battle of the Inyezane, the natives were full of confidence, and ready to do anything ; but such a march as theirs of Tuesday night was calculated to create an erroneous impression in their minds, and it will take some time to reassure them. In their present disorganised state, there will be a little trouble to get them together again, and a longer time still to inspire confidence.

The volunteer corps also feel the effects of the forced march. Barrow's horse came with us, and we are about 330 strong. The flies here are dreadful, "and it is a wretched place to bivouac in. There are no Zulus within miles of the Lower Drift. In my opinion they are con-

centrating their forces on the columns. There was a large body of Zulus in the Umhlatuse Bush and Valley ; we reconnoitred them, and saw every sign of such being the case.

Thring's Post.

It was reported in Stanger yesterday morning, that some Zulus had crossed the Tugela during the previous night, and some alarm was created, but as the day went on no confirmation of the report was received, and patrols returned with news that nothing was to be seen. The Victoria, Stanger, and Alexander Mounted Rifles were sent however, up to Thring's Post, to guard the drifts there.

Our Lads.

As the mounted men had neither time to collect nor means to carry any impedimenta, except marching equipments, they found themselves at Fort Pearson in the neediest condition as regards both clothes and food. We are glad to hear that the indefatigable Mr. Jameson at once took steps to despatch supplies to them. Capt. 'W. Shepstone, who looks, we are glad to say, exceedingly well, rode in to arrange for the requirements of his corps. As may be imagined he met with the heartiest welcome.

Helpmakaar.

A correspondent writing from this point on January 27 (Monday) says speaking of Isandhlwana 230 Thousands of Zulus slain. At Rorke's Drift 90 men of the 24th killed, and 900 Zulus. They fortified Rorke's house with sacks of corn and other stores. Reports flying about that Colonel Wood's column have had a great battle at the source of the White Umvolosi, with great loss to the enemy. [This must refer, we think, to the attack on Tinta's kraal, on January 24, as described by our correspondent in our issue of Jan. 29.]

From above Newcastle.

[(From a Private Correspondent.)
27th January, 1879,

No doubt you have received full accounts of the sad disaster which happened at the camp near Rorke's Drift. Lieut. Melville was found shot in the river, with the colours tied round him. Most of the volunteers were with the advancing column, but of those at the camp, I hear Captain Bradstreet, Quartermaster; Hitchcock, Swain, and McAlister were killed. The last that was seen of poor Bradstreet was in a crowd of kafirs, fighting vigorously with his sword, his ammunition all expended.

A good many of the families residing at Newcastle have trekked to the Free State. It is not to be wondered at, considering the number of captured cattle in their vicinity, and no protection at all.

Sir T. Shepstone and aide-de-camp passed yesterday on his way to Standerton, to try and enlist the Boers.

After the heavy repulse the Zulus have received, I

donâ\200\231t think there is much danger for this part of the country. g

By all all accounts Colonel Wood is making his mark in Utrecht district.

Not a Boer near us for 30 miles.

Greytown.

The Witness correspondent writes on January 28:â\200\224
*I am glad to say the accounts brought by Mr. Wheelwright, as to the feeling amongst our natives in the Tugela Valley, are most reassuring ; he says he is confident about being able to baulk any attempt to enter Natal through that district; but after what has happened up-country, too much reliance must not be placed in any position, not properly fortified, to repel the immense hordes that apparently can be brought quickly together at any required spot. The Tugela is very low again, and fordable at many out-of-the-way drifts. The active steps taken by Major Twentymen restored confidence. Before he had been twelve hours in the place his soldiers were busy putting the laager into proper order for immediate occupation and defence. Mr. Handleyâ\200\231s store, which has been condemned for years past as in a bad position, in case of an attack, was taken in charge, and can now be razed to the ground in a very few minutes ; hedges have been cleared away, mealies cut up, and the position of every building in the vicinity of the laager taken into consideration. Yesterday, the soldiers were hard at work digging entrenchments on the Market Square to protect the gates of the laager. The Wesleyan Chapel has been examined, and pronounced capable of being turned into a very strong position, should there be necessity for it, and there is a company of volunteers ready to occupy it.

Major Gravesâ\200\231 Native Contingent.

Opinions and accounts differ as regards the suddenly developed determination of these people to go home, on reaching this side of the Tugela. Some of our volunteers, who accompanied them as far as the drift, attribute their dispersion to the apparent precipitancy of what looked like a retrograde movement. Others think that our natives only wanted to hasten back to their homes and families with the story of their achievements, and we hear it said that in some cases they were received as victorious warriors when they reached their kraals. There is another statement, to the effect that the Contingent misunderstood the orders of their officers, through mutual ignorance of language, and believed that they were bidden to return home.

Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s Return to Isandhlwang,

Wo take over from the Witness the following graphiq account of the proceedings of Lord Chelmsford and his column, after hearing of the attack upon the camp :â\200\224

It was 83 this part of the day, viz, about 12.30 p.m., that & suspicion that something was going on in camp first struck some of us, Mr. Longcast, interpreter to the Lieut.-General, learned from one of the prisoners that an immense army was expected up from the Kingâ\200\231s that day, numbering, it was estimated by those who knew the regiments named, 20,000 or 25,000 men, He was employed in cross-examining some of the other prisoners, when suddenly he and those standing round, heard the distinct report of big guns in the direction of the camp, and the kafirs about said, â\200\234 Do you hear that ? there is fighting going on in camp !â\200\235 This was at once reported to the General, who was by this time some way down the hill. making for the spot near the Amange stream, where the Mounted Police and Carbineers were off-saddled. He only stopped by them for a second or two, and then moved on towards the lower part of the Amange, where the road crosses, where he was going to select a spot for the camp. While doing so, however, a native, on horseback, who had just galloped down from the opposite ridge from where the camp could be seen, began to holloa, and on a staff officer, who spoke the language, going up to him, he said that an attack was taking place on the campâ\200\224that he could see heavy firing and hear the big guns. On this being reported to Lord Chelmsford, he at once galloped up to the top of the hill as fast as possible, and on arriving on the crest of the hill, every glass was at once levelled at the camp. All, however, seemed quiet; the sun was shining brightly on the white tents; no signs of firing could be seen, and though bodies of men could be seen moving about, yet they were naturally put down as some of our own troops. This was at 1.45 p.m., and not the faintest suspicion of any disaster had then crossed our minds, We believed an attack had been made on the camp and had been repulsed, as those who knew Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s dispositions for defending it had every right and reason to believe,

Some little time was passed on this ridge, and it was not until a quarter to three that Lord Chelmsford turned his horseâ\200\231s head campwards. When we had been at the head of the valley on the left, it had been decided that Head-quartersâ\200\231 Camp should move to the spot at the Amange stream ; but it is likely that anxiety to hear what the attack on the camp had really been, induced the General to return to it in person,

The Carbineers and Mounted Infantry accompanied him, and the 1-24th, the four guns, and the mounted police remained, with the 2-3rd N.N.C., to form the new camp. No incident occurred worthy of note during the first seven miles. We certainly noticed that some of the tents had disappeared, but supposed that they had been struck in accordance with the orders given in the morning, and, as yet, unaltered. No vestige of suspicion of the real truth â\200\234had as yet entered our minds. When about four miles from the camp we fell in with the N.N.C., which had been ordered to return jso many hours previously, but seeing that the camp was attacked by a force much its superior in number, had wisely balted. From it we received no information of which we were not already aware. About half-an-hour afterwards we were met by a solitary horseman coming at a foot pace from the direction of the camp, who, as he came nearer, was recognised as Commandant Lonsdale, whom we knew to have ridden on. It is little exaggeration to say that those who heard him tell the Generalâ\200\224â\200\234 The camp is in possession of the enemy, sir Iâ\200\235 will not soon forget it. His account of his own adventures is also one of the most stirring of the many rumours and so-called histories with which we have since been inundated, and possesses the great advantage of

undoubted truth. Commandant Lonsdale was quietly re-

turning to campâ\200\224he had been illâ\200\224was tired, and was slowly jogging along with the sort of lazy perseverance characteristic of a tired traveller. He had crossed the small water-wash to the south of the camp, when his attention was attracted by a bullet passing rather near him, and, on looking up, he saw a black man, who had evidently just fired. The real truth was of course far from his mind, and he merely thought it was one of his own contingent carelessly firing off his rifle, and pursued his way. To some extent the incident seems fortunately to have woke him up, and although he saw what seemed to be our red coats sitting in groups in and around the tents, he kept his eyes open, and when absolutely within ten yards of the tents, he saw a great black Zulu come out of one, with a bloody assegai in his hand. This made him look about him more closely, and he saw that black men, and black men only, were the wearers of our red coats. The truth flashed on himâ\200\224he could read the scowl of hatred on every faceâ\200\224but his self-possession does not seem to have failed him, for, quietly turning his pony round, he galloped off before the enemy were aware of his intention. A hundred and fifty shots are said to have been fired at him as he did so, but by the mercy of Providence he escaped, and was thus enabled to warn the General, and so save his life and the lives of those with him. Undoubtedly, had such warning not been given, Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by his staff, and the troops with him, would have walked without suspicion into the skilful trap thus laid, and, under such circumstances, few would have escaped. As it was, those who watch men's faces could have seen that something very much out of the common had happened; the necessary measures which the occasion called for were taken without delay or hesitation. Major Gossett, A.D.C., was sent to call up Colonel Glynn and the remainder of the troops; the 1-3rd. Natal Native Contingent were not once extended in line, with the mounted infantry and the Carbineers, respectively, on the right and left flanks, the General and his staff

occupying the centre of the two native battalions, and the march forward was resumed without delay. When we were about three miles from the camp the General ordered the troops to halt in a water-course, on the further side of which was the last ridge which concealed their advance from those holding the camp. This measure was absolutely necessary, as without doubt the force that had been able to carry the camp would make but small ado with the Native Contingent, 1000 strong, and the few mounted men. We were forced to wait for our supports! A weary time it was! waitingâ\200\224every man looking at his neighbour and wondering what the end might be. Meantime the mounted men had been ordered to send pickets forward to ascertain what was going on, and the contradictory reports they brought in added to the general uncertainty. An hour and a half must at least have passed in this way, when the General ordered Colonel Russell to go forward with the Mounted Infantry and ascertain the real facts beyond a doubt. He did so, and in a short half-hour returned. Matters â\200\230were as bad to the full as represented. The entire camp was swarming with Zulus, like a disturbed ant-heap with ants. Many of the tents were burning, and the numbers estimated as holding the roadâ\200\224our only outlet to Natalâ\200\224were put down as at least 7000 men. Under such circumstances there was only one thing to be done, viz., to wait for our supports, and then cut our way through the enemy, and Lord Chelmsford and his advisers decided at once on this course. Tardily, as it then seemed to us, Colonel Glynn, the 1-24th, the guns, the Police, and the 2-3rd N.N.C. made their appearance, and

then. without doubt or hesitation, Lord Chelmsford placed his men in battle order, and commenced his march on the camp, the first spoke to the 1-24th, telling them that the camp had been taken in our absence, that the enemy held it in great force, and that he depended on them to re-take it, and re-open our communications. His speech, short and pithy, was received with cheers, and there could be no doubt the men meant what their cheers implied, and intended to conquer or die. The order of battle was as follows: The wings consisted of ten mounted corps, a sufficient number being detailed for advanced guard and escort duties; next there came the Native Contingent, each keeping dressing with three companies of the 2-24th, which gun-deg the guns in the centre. In front of the guns was Lord Chelmsford and those immediately with him. In this order, then, the advance was made, daylight dying away more and more rapidly, until when the water-wash south of the camp was crossed, it was as dark as it ever became during the night. Immediately after this passage had been made the left wing was ordered to advance and take the small hill on the left (true right) of the neck where the road passed the Sandhswana. In saying the left wing, I only mean the white infantry under Major Black. He ordered them to fire one volley and then take the hill with the bayonet, and, considering the circumstances and position, one can only feel thankful that there was no necessity for either one or the other. However, they disappeared in the darkness and the advance continued. A few moments after, however, the voice of the General was heard ordering the guns to come into action, and the rumble of the carriages sounded for a second above the dull noise of the advancing infantry, then silence for a few seconds, followed by No. 1 gun, fire! and the bright flash and roar of the seven-pounder. The shells were principally directed towards the neck in front, where many wagons were standing, which it was most likely the enemy were going to hold. Still, however, with the exception of a couple of fires, evidently signals, there was nothing to be seen of the enemy. The guns fired a few shells, limbered up, and another advance was made, when the 2-24th, who were in support on the right (true! = ,. were ordered to fire a few shots with the object of driving the enemy's fire, though fruitlessly. Then the guns fired several more rounds with the most beautiful effect from an artistic point of view, but none whatever as far as discovering the position of the enemy was concerned; and then, suddenly, through the darkness we heard the 24th cheering away to our left, and knew that they had taken the hill, which was the key of the position. Three cheers were taken up all along the line. and had the Zulu nation only heard them, and known, as we did. that they were the cheers of a handful of English troops, having lost full half their number, besides everything they possessed, and who believed themselves to be advancing against the enemy ten times numerically stronger. and under cover, and in the dark, I fancy that they would have understood that they had very considerably undervalued our foot men, as they contemptuously call them. After the cheer. there was no more firing. but a steady advance to the neck. which we took possession of without resistance about 9 p.m.

Up to this point I have been able to write from my own personal experience; but in giving an account of what occurred in camp during our absence I must depend entirely on hearsay. The following is, however, to the best of my belief, as accurate as the many divergent stories I have heard renders possible. It appears that very soon after our departure bodies of the enemy were reported to our left, and about 8 a.m. a company of Natal Native Contingent was ordered to scout in that direction. There seems to have been nothing

of any consequence for a couple of hours beyond reconnoitering towards the left, which only resulted, up to 9 a.m., in discovering small bodies of the enemy. At that hour, however, an officer of the Natal Native Contingent returned and re-

ported that the Zulus were in immense force, and advancing, driving the pickets and scouts before them. By this time Col,

Durnford, R.E., with 300 mounted natives, and a rocket battery, under Captain Russell, R.A., had arrived from Rorke's Drift, making up the force in camp to, I believe, some 700 whites, and 600 blacks. In round numbers these consisted of some 335 men of the 1-24th, 90 of the 2-24th, 80 Artillerymen, 30 Carbineers, 35 Mounted Police, 35 Mounted Infantry, and some 20 Buffalo Border Guard and Newcastle Rifles. The estimate is rather under the mark than over it, and does not include the numerous non-combatants always to be found in a camp. As soon as it was understood that the Zulus were advancing in force, the soldiers who had been sent out as a road party were recalled, and Colonel Durnford's mounted men were divided into three bodies, one being sent up the hill to the left, one on the left front, and one back by the wagon road, round the Isandhlana hill. Those sent out to the left became almost immediately engaged, and firing was soon after heard all along the crest of the hill. At this period of the day all the troops were drawn alongside of the guns, on the left of the Native Contingent camp, facing the hill. At about ten o'clock Colonel Durnford's mounted men reappeared on the crest of the hill, closely followed by the Zulus, who are described as swarming over the centre ridge like bees. A company of the 1-24th was now ordered to advance on to the eastern neck of the Isandhlana hill, where it joined the ridge on which the Zulus were, and it also at once came into action with the right wing of the enemy, which was advancing along the north side of the Isandhlana, preparatory to out-flanking the camp on the right. The mounted natives who had been forced to retire also supported this company. Meanwhile, the Zulu left was being rapidly pushed forward, driving some of Colonel Durnford's men before it, in spite of the heavy artillery fire which was opened on it, and on the more slowly advancing centre. Any one who wishes to understand the tactics employed by the Zulus on this occasion need only to look at the diagram illustrating their usual tactics in the pamphlet published by command of the Lieut.-General called The Zulu Army. They threw out wings, or horns, as there shown, their main body meanwhile leisurely advancing, until they saw the wings had nearly completed the circle, and then the end came. It was not yet, however. On seeing the left wing of the Zulus menacing the camp, the officer commanding, I presume, ordered the troops to take up the following ground. On the left of the native contingent camp, and facing the hill over which the Zulus centre was pouring, were a body consisting of two or three companies of the 24th, with the native contingent on their right front; immediately to the right of the native tents were the guns, separated, it would appear, by 300 or 400 yards from our left, and by at least an equal distance from our right, which occupied the extreme right of the camp and rested on the road. It seems, to have consisted of one or two companies of the 24th, and the mounted corps. The infantry now came into action all along our line, and from every account their fire seems to have been steady and rapid. The enemy fell in hundreds, mowed down by the Martini-Henry, but still came on in apparently undiminished numbers. Nothing seems to have deterred them; as rank after rank of the foremost fell, others pressed forward steadily and quickly. They do not appear to have made much use of their guns, but to have depended on their numbers to bring them at last within such distance of our men that they could use their assegais. All Colonel Durnford's mounted men seem by this time to have joined those in defending the camp, and the company of the 24th which had been sent up to the neck had retired, but it was cut off by the Zulu centre and never rejoined the rest. Young and old, regulars and volunteers alike, fought as gallantly as ever British soldiers did, side by side. It would be as individual as possible to select names to mention, where all were alike brave, but I cannot pass over the cool gallant conduct of the colonial lads, some of them mere boys, who defended the right. Every

account agrees in that, whatever else it differs in ; and whatever comfort there is for those who have to mourn in knowing of the gallant behaviour of these boys, is theirs without stint. I cannot learn that the ammunition ran short. It may, in individual instances, but I think the end came too soon for it to have done so in the majority of cases. As soon as the Zulu main body saw that its wings were approaching each other, it rushed forward with the assegai, and despite of the heavy fire it encountered, bore down all opposition by sheer weight of numbers. A scene of utter confusion now seems to have occurredâ\200\224 horse and foot, black and white, Zulu and English, all in a struggling mass, making gradually through the camp towards the road where the Zulu right already closed the way of escape. What happened during that half hour, even those who lived to tell, can remember but little of. Every man who had a horse attempted to escape towards the river; those who had none died where they stood. But even to mounted men escape was all but impossible; the country was rugged, broken, and covered with boulders and waterwashes ; a country in fact over which the active Zulu could run as fast, if not faster, than horses. Then in front was the Buffalo which had to be crossed where no ford was, and where many a brave man, who had so far made his escape, succumbed. Many were drowned, many were assegaied, a few shot. And so the pursuit went on, even into Natal. Not a few died, even after the colonial side had been gained, for many lost their horses and arms in the river, even when they succeeded in crossing in person.

Such are the very bare, meagre outlines of the greatest disaster which has ever happened to British arms in South Africa. It would be easy to write columns of anecdotes which reached us from those who escaped ; but I prefer to let them tell their own stories and to confine myself, if not absolutely to what I saw myself, at least to such portions of their united narratives as do not require confirmation. Nor is it my province to find fault or attach blame. If there is blame, it is very certain the court of inquiry which is to be held, will attach it to those who deserve it, and pending its decision all discussion of the subject ought to be suspended. It may, however, be interesting to point out the strategic and tactical ability displayed by the Zulu commanders. There is reason to believe that their army consisted of the Undi corps, including the Tulwans, Nkonkone,

61

Ndhlonhlo, and Ndlhluyengwe regiments, about 4000 strong ; the Umeityn, including the Unqakamatye and Umtnlisazwe regiments, about 6000 strong ; the Nkobamakosi regiment about 0 strong ; the Inkulutyane, including the Umsikaba and Udududu regiments, 2500 strong ; and the Nokenke, 2000 strong, or an aggregate of about 18,500 men in regiments. Besides this there were at least another 5000 men belonging to various tribes and head men, making the whole force employed against No. 3 column on the 22nd inst., about 23,000 to 24,000 men. Of this number the last named were ordered to show themselves as much as possible, and induce as many of our troops to go in pursuit of them as they could, avoiding at the same time actual fightingâ\200\224this they did to perfection. A force of some 15,000 men was moved up from the Babinango mountain during the night of the 21st., a distance of about 25 miles, not in a masse; but in small parties. On arriving to the left of our position they lay down as they were, fires and speaking being strictly prohibited. Another body, about 3000 or 4000 strong, were ordered to watch the road to Rorke's Drift, and follow up all those who might escape that way, and I believe that had our men followed the wagon road instead of going straight across country, hardly one would have come out alive,

We know how well carried out, tactically speaking, were the Zulu General's strategic arrangements. In the attack on the camp there was no hurry or excitement on their part. They first outflanked and surrounded it, and then, and not till then, did they give way to their natural impetuosity and charge with the assegai. No soldier can I think fail to admire and respect the soldier-like qualities thus displayed by the enemy, much as his hatred and contempt may be excited by the brutal and savage characteristics they otherwise exhibited, and in the future, the Zulu army will command that amount of precaution and respect which is necessary before it can be conquered. But to return from this bivouac on the Isandhlana neck. I have said nothing regarding the disagreeables of our march in the dark, through the right portion of the camp, up to where we remained for the night, and I can safely leave them to the imagination of those who have seen a battle field, or have any idea of one. The position of our force, during the long, weary night, was in itself far from pleasant. Many a poor fellow lay stretched in his last sleep around us, while oxen lying dead in their yokes, horses which had been shot; and the debris from plundered wagons strewn the ground. But anxiety about our living selves almost conquered, if it did not do so entirely, other thoughts. In our rear, we knew there was a large force of the enemy; on our right flank was, we resumed, the army which had destroyed our camp, while in front we could see the night-watch fires of another force, and the flames of the burning missionary house at Rorke's Drift. No one could have foretold that an enemy so enterprising as they had shown themselves would omit to follow up their success, and would permit us to return the way we came without obstruction or attack. It seemed incredible, though the future proved that it was to be so. I do not wish to discuss the question of what would have happened if we had been attacked that night, though I felt, personally, very thankful when, after the cold, dreary night had passed, I could again see about me, and feel that with the returning light came new hope of release from our unpleasant position. I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of all the troops' officers and men alike. All were very much exhausted after about twenty-four hours' want of food, and eighteen hours' continuous marching, to say nothing of the moral exhaustion produced by the loss of their comrades and camp, and the distant probabilities of their own ultimate success; but watchful steadiness on the part of the men, and reassuring coolness on that of their officers were their characteristics during that night.

Dawn had hardly made its appearance on the morning of the 23rd instant, ere the troops were again in motion. It was felt that little or no dependence could be placed on the Native Contingent during a retreat after so dire a reverse, and the column of route was as follows: The Mounted Infantry, the Carbineers, the Buffalo Border Guard, and the Newcastle Rifles led the way, throwing out the necessary advance guard and scouts. Then came the guns, followed closely by the infantry, while the long line of our native allies came behind them, the Mounted Police forming the rear guard. The march to Rorke's Drift was made without further incident save some twenty or thirty shots fired by the Native Contingent. There were plenty of Zulus hovering about, seemingly afraid to attack us, and twice we passed columns of them debouching from the Buffalo, while burning kraals on the Natal side showed plainly from whence they were returning. These men had also evidently no wish to come into collision with us; and had it not been for the peculiar position in which we were placed, a successful attack might have, to a certain extent, revenged us for our losses. Those, however, with whom decision lay saw that it would be risking too much to make any avoidable attack. As yet it was unknown whether Helpmakaar with our ammunition, and the depot at Rorke's Drift, had

escaped, and should we even have gained a complete victory, we should have been, in common with the whole northern portion of the colony, completely at the mercy of the Zulus, if our reserves of ammunition were no longer intact; while, had we been repulsed, Natal would have been laid open in an irreparable manner. Wiser and truer councils therefore prevailed, and we marched steadily forward to Rorke's Drift, the smoke rising from the missionaries' house on the other side suggesting to us further disaster. As, however we neared the river, men could be seen manning the walls of an old ruin next to the building used as a commissariat store, some of them waving coats, &c.. and Colonel Russell, with the Mounted Infantry, was ordered to ford the river, and go straight up to them. Our belief in Zulu cunning had by this time got so strong that it was not until the mounted men reached the building, and were received by true English cheers that we were fully persuaded it was not a trick. The fact that the pont ropes were untouched also proved to us that the Zulus could not have had everything their own way ; and it was with anxiety to reach our men, and hear their news, that we watched the Carbineers, who had crossed at the ford, cast off the ropes, and prepare to tug us over. Little time was occupied

in %o doing, orin reaching the commissariat store, and the cheers which burst forth from our men as the General cantered up and said, Thank you all very much for your very gallant defence,â\200\235 were pleasant to hear. A gallant defence it indeed had been--eighty men, ten of whom were sick in hospitaÂ¥, had beaten off and thoroughly defeated some 3000 Zulus, flushed with their late victory. They had hardly had half an hourâ\200\231s warning, during which to make what preparations were possible for defending an extremely weak position. Fortunately there were â\200\230plenty of sacks of mealies, &c., to be had, and temporary fortifications were rapidly constructed with them. From 3 a.m. to 5 a.m. the Zulus came on

in and again with undaunted pluck. They succeeded in taking the hospital and burnin%(it, though, in doing so, they lost ten times the number they killed ; and they charged up to the very walls, and attempted to unscrew the bayonets which met them. Greater bravery than that displayed on either side could not have been, but the little body of English soldiers behind their frail rampart knew they were fighting to hold a most important post, and never hesitated for an instant ; whereas the Zulus, who no doubt thought they could easily cut up a handful of men like those opposed to them, after their recent achievement, were beginning to find out their mistake. The engagement, however, continued the whole live-long night, the Zulus once and again attempting to take the place by storm. At last, fairly discouraged, they retreated just as dawn was breaking. Our loss, as may be imagined, was severe; out of eighty men one-fourth had fallen, thirteen killed and nine wounded, of whom some have since died; but if our loss was severe, that of the enemy must have been something enormous. They had come on again and again in broad daylight, and by the light of the burning house, up to the very muazzles of the guns, and their dead were heaped up in scores all round the barricade. Within 300 yards of the spot, our burying parties counted 351 bodies, while on the road they had taken in retreat the dead and wounded lay thick. That in this engagement the enemy lost 500 killed and 200 or 300 wounded is, gI think, a very moderate calculation, and the lesson taught them by that gallant company of the 24th is one they will not soon forget. I fully believe the loss the Zulus incurred in taking our camp, which I cannot estimate at less than 2000 to 300C men in killed and wounded, added to their repulse and loss at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, will have a very great effect on their nminds, nor do I anticipate that they will run the risk of incurring such again, unless under circumstances exceptionably favourable to themselves.

So ended the four days during which No. 3 column advanced into Zululand from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and returned to itâ\200\224four days which will be memorable so long as the colony exists, and %0 Y;ng as England takes interest in the deeds of her little armies in foreign lands.

The Action at Inyezane.

COLONEL PEARSONâ\200\231S OFFICIAL. REPORT.

(From Colonel Pearson, commanding No. 1 Column, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner.)

Etshowe, Zululand, Jan. 23, 1879.

Sir,â\200\224I have the honour to report my arrival here at 10 a.m. this day, with the column under my command,

and, I am happy to state, without a casualty of any kind except, of course, those which occurred in the engagement of yesterday, of which I have already duly informed you by telegram, despatched yesterday evening.

Yesterday morning, the mounted troops which preceded the column under Major Barrow, had crossed the

- Inyezane River which is about four miles from our camping ground of the previous night when I received note from him to say that he had selected a fairly open place for a halting place, which he had carefully videtted. at once rode forward to reconnoitre, and found the ground covered with more bush than seemed desirable for an outspan ; but as there was no water between the Inyezane and the places where we bivouacked last night four miles further on, and with several steep hills to climb I decided upon outspanning for a couple of hours, to feed and rest the oxen, and to enable the men to

It was then just eight o'clock, and I was in the act of giving directions about the pickets and scouts required for our protection, and the wagons had already begun to

park, when the leading company of the Native Contingent, who were scouting in front personally directed by Capt. Hart, staff officer to the officer commanding that regiment discovered the enemy advancing rapidly over the ridges in our front, and making for the clumps of bush around us.

The Zulus at once opened a heavy fire upon the men of the company who had shown themselves in the open, and they lost one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and three men killed, almost immediately after the firing

an.

Unfortunately, owing to scarcely any of the officers or non-commissioned officers of the native contingent being able to speak kafr, and some not even English (there are several foreigners among them), it has been found most difficult to communicate orders, and it is to be feared that these men who lost their lives by gallantly holding their ground, did so under the impression that it was the duty of the contingent to fight in the first line, instead of scouting only, and, after an engagement, to pursue.

I must add, however, that every exertion has been made by Major Graves, Commandant Nettleton, and Capt. Hart, to explain to both the officers and men the duties expected of them. These officers, indeed have been indefatigable in their exertions.

As soon as the firing commenced, I directed the Naval Brigade, under Commander Campbell, Lieut. Lloyd's division of guns, and Capt. Jackson and Lieut. Martin's companies of The Buffs, to take up a position on a knoll close by the road (and under which they were halted), and from whence the whole of the Zulu advances could be seen and dealt with,

Meanwhile, the wagons continued to move, and as the length of the column had thereby somewhat decreased, I directed the two companies of the Buffs which were guarding the wagons about half way down the column, to clear the enemy out of the bush, which had been already shelled, and fired into with rockets and musketry by the troops on the knoll above mentioned.

These companies, led by Captains Harrison and Wyld and guide by Captain Macgregor, D.A.Q.M.G., whom I sent back for this purpose, moved out in excellent order, and quickly getting into skirmishing order, brought their right shoulders gradually forward, and drove the Zulus before them back into the open, which again exposed them to the rockets, shells, and musketry from the knoll.

This movement released the main body of the mounted infantry and volunteers, who, with the company of Royal Engineers, had remained near the Inyezane, to protect that portion of the convoy of wagons. The Royal Engineers happened to be working at the drift when the engagement began.

When thus released, both the engineers and mounted troops, under Captain Wynne and Major Barrow, respectively moved forward with the infantry, Skirmishers on the left of the latter, the whole being supported by a half-company of the Buffs and a half-company of the 99th regiment, sent out by Lieut.-Colonel Welman, 99th regiment, who, with the rear of the column, was now coming up.

About this time the enemy was observed by Commander Campbell to be trying to outflank our left, and he offered to go with a portion of the Naval Brigade to drive away a body of Zulus who had got possession of a kraal about 400 yards from the knoll, and which was helping their turning movement. The Naval Brigade was supported by a party of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent, under Capt. Hart, who were posted on high ground on the left of the Htshowe Road, and who checked the Zulus from making any further attempt on our left.

Shortly afterwards, when the kraal was evacuated, Commander Campbell suggested that the enemy should be driven off still further, to which I at once assented, and I desired Colonel Parnell to take Captain Forster's company, the Buffs, which up to this time had remained at the foot of the knoll, and assist the Naval Brigade to attack some heights beyond the kraal, upon which a considerable body of Zulus were still posted.

The action was completely successful, and the Zulus now fled in all directions, both from our front and left, and before the skirmishers on the right.

I now ordered the column to be reformed, and at noon we resumed our march, and bivouacked for the night on the ground described in the first part of my letter.

The last shot I fired was about half-past 9 a.m.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and, in addition, I beg to state that both Colonel Parnell and myself had our horses shot under us.

The loss of the enemy I can, of course, only approximately give. By all accounts, however, and I have taken every pains to verify and confirm the statements made upwards of 300 Zulus were killed. The wounded, if there were any, were either carried off or hid in the bush, as only two were found. The dead were lying about in heaps of seven and eight, and in one place ten dead bodies were found close together. At another 35 were counted within a very small space.

As far as I can ascertain, the numbers opposed to us were about 4000, composed of the Umxapu, Umdhlanefu, and the Ingulubi regiments, and some 6350 men of the district.

I had already been warned, through Mr. Åy nney, border agent, and other sources, that I might expect to be attacked at any moment after crossing the Umsinduasi River, but the number of Zulus stated to be in the neighbourhood was estimated at about 8000.

All the commanding officers speak highly of the behaviour of their men during the engagement, and of the coolness of the officers and the pains taken by them to control the expenditure of ammunition. As I can personally vouch for as regards troops on the kuoll, as I was present with them the whole time. The practise

made by Lieutenant Loyd's guns, and by the rockets of the Naval Brigade, directed by Mr. Cotter, boatswain of H. M. ship Active, was excellent, and no doubt contributed materially to the success of the day.

Major Barrow particularly wishes me to mention the steadiness and good conduct under fire of the Natal Mounted Volunteer Corps. Those engaged were the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the Natal

Hussars. X

Of the commanding officers themselves I have already

spoken.

From the officers of my staff, Colonel Walker, C.B., Captain MacGregor, and Lieutenant Knight, * The Buffs, my orderly officer I have received every assistance, not only during yesterday's engagement, but ever since they joined me.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and attention to their duties of Staff-Surgeon Norburg, R.N., my senior medical officer, and his assistants. The field hospital was established in a convenient place, almost immediately after the firing began, and the wounded received every attention.

Lastly, I wish to report the good example shown to the Native Pioneers by Captain Beddoes and Lieutenant Porrington, who, throughout our march, under the direction of Lieutenant Main, R.E., repaired our road in front, and during the engagement remained on the knoll, fighting rifle in hand.

I must apologise for the great length of this letter; but as the present is the first campaign of British troops against the Zulus, and as the Natal natives were being tested as soldiers for the first time, I have purposely gone into details. Should we again be engaged with the enemy there will, of course, be no further necessity for describing everything so minutely.

To-morrow morning I propose sending two companies of the Buffs, two companies of the Native Contingent, and a small number of mounted men, to reinforce Lieut.-Col. Ely, 99th regiment, who, with three companies of his regiment, left behind for the purpose, is now on his way to Etshowe, with a convoy of 60 commissariat wagons.

I have written to request Colonel Ely not to advance beyond the Umsindusi till reinforced.

On Saturday, Major Coates starts for the Tugela with 50 empty wagons, escorted by four companies infantry, two native companies, and a few troopers to bring up more stores.

I enclose a couple of sketches of the ground on which the engagement took place, made by Captain McGregor and Lieut Knight, from memory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. K. PEARSON,
Colonel.

Departure of the 2-4th Detachment.

A portion of the detachment of the 2-4th Regiment which arrived here by the U.R.M.S. 4frican, on Thursday, left by special train for Pinetown yesterday, en route to Maritzburg, from whence they will, it is understood, proceed to Helpmakaar. The remainder left by the 12,20 p.m. train.

The Free State OÊâ\200\224râ\200\224of Mounted Men.

Mr. Raaf, the gentleman whose name we mentioned yesterday as having arrived from the Free State with an offer of 500 mounted Boers for service in the present Zulu war, is at present in Durban. We understand he has received a message from the High Commissioner, stating that the offer will be gladly accepted.

Maritzburg Items.

Thursdayâ\200\231s Witness said, yesterday morning troopers Muxrhegd and Fletcher, of the Natal Carbineers, arrived in the City, and gave additional particulars of the disastrous affair in which they took part. Their accounts and those of others only tend to show more clearly how serious it was. This, however, is certain, that our volunteers fought nobly, and that those who are lost died honourably. No doubt something like a full account will come to hand sooner or later, but it would appear that those who know all the truth are gone for ever. The Carbineers who remain are badly off for clothing, and yesterday Mr. J. D. Holiday despatched a large case, with a quantity of luxuries besides. We understand that nearly £150 has been subscribed towards this object. Since our t"t Mr. R. J. Hall, who was reported missing, has been recovered up all well. It is feared, however, that Mr.

. Nolan, sen., a son of Mr. John Wood, and several other Europeans with the wagons were not able to

63

escape, as nothing has yet been heard of them. We do not think it necessary for the present to publish the personal accounts of the affair. People here are still so eager to obtain news that some of

will believe anything ; the more sensational and wonderful, the more eager is it accepted and distributed. All alarm, however, is at an end, and things are going on much as usual in the city. The City Guard turns out at night, and a portion of the Maritzburg Rifles guards the Government buildings. This corps has performed splendid service at fatigue duty.

War Jottings by the Way.

(BY AN UMWOTI FARMER.)

Greytown, January 28, 1879.

As the experiences of a Natal farmer who has been for the last fortnight, more or less, with troops moving to the front, will doubtless be of interest to your readers, I send you a few notes.

On the 16th of January, getting in sight of Burrupâ\200\231s, nine miles from here, I saw the whole of the flat near covered with oxen and Kkafirs. It was Colonel Durnford, with the 2nd regiment, preparing for a sudden start for Sandspruit. Going with them to Mooi River, I stayed with them all night. During the crossing, which was done in the punt, I was much pleased to see the energy displayed by young Nataliansâ\200\224notably by poor George Shepstone, George Henderson, C. Nourse, and others. Parted from them at daybreak, with many good wishes, but with serious fears, on my part, for their safety, for I never believed in the use of Natal kafirs, and have often said Tpf to the brave man who has paid for his opinion with his

ife.

I was then at Sandspruit on the night when the news passed of the dreadful slaughter of our troops, twelve miles off. It came first by large numbers of kafirs, who were running away, leaving their officers behind to their fate, saying the last man in the British army was slain. Nothing would stop them, and they passed along all that night and two following days, in hundreds, all limping and foot-sore, but none showing any wounds. The few people who were at Knoxâ\200\231s store, Sand Spruit, amongst whom were Colonel Bray, Lieutenant Shephard, and another lieutenant, R.E., with Mr. Nunn, who was going into Zululand, thought it nece; to goup to the Umsinga magistracy, two miles off, nearer to Helpmakaar. When we got there we found some white men, who had escaped and taken shelter there, a mounted infantry man of the 3rd Buffs, Mr. J. Brickhill, Woodruffe, the missionary from the drift and others. Of course the excitement was very great, but the magistrateâ\200\231s offices were built for defence, and there was a good supply of guns and ammunition for all, and they were not bound up by red tape ; nothing occurred however. The Colonel having been informed that a train of 25 wagons, amongst which were 20 loaded with ammunition, were on the road to Helpmakaar, in charge of as many men of the 24th, and Mr. J. Freeman as conductor, sent on to tell them to turn back. The night was dark, and only four out of the number got in that night. At daybreak three colonists and Lieutenant Shephard went out after the remainder, and found them spread over five miles of country, in all sorts of difficult positions, and only a few poor goldiers with them, of course perfectly helpless, as drivers and conductor had all left them. After much exertion they were all got into laager about 10 oâ\200\231clock, with much thankfulness, as they would have been a fine prize for the Zulus.

Leaving there in the afternoon for Greytown, with instructions to bring forward the troops who were on the road, I passed the next day a company of Royal Engineers, undef - Captain Jones, who was using every exertion to get his lig wagons over a very difficult piece of road, and have since heard he arrived at Umsinga that night, thus making the 20 ammunition wagons safe. I afterwards passed two companies of the 4th regiment, near the edge of the Thorn, pushing forward with speed, and very anxious for news. On getting out on the hi h road the desertion of the country was painfully apparent; the stillness of death seemed over the land, neither oxen, sheep, nor horses being seen, or a sound heard; every farm-house was deserted, and all the wagons on the road abandoned with their loads. As I got near to Greytown I met some 20 government wagons, jhowever, trekking towards the front. The loss to the colony will be very serious from this, as every house on being left gets more or less plundered, and crops destroyed,

On arriving in Greytown I found it filled with people who were taking refuge, and was much pleased to find three companies of the 2-4th there, under the command of Major Twenty-

man, who was showing much vigour in his operations for defence. A store of Mr. Handley's, which every military man who has passed through Greytown has said must be pulled down, was promptly put in such form that very little will level it with the ground. It was cheering to find that at last we had a man who would act without fear of local grumbling. It was not so pleasing next day to find that his authority could not be exerted over the civilians, for they are not in any way organised or under any control, and the intrusive selfishness shown by one part of the community, in wanting to rush to the laager with their wagons and families, has not tended to give us confidence in their assistance in case of danger. So indignant were they at being stopped, that when Mr. Wheelwright, the magistrate, came in from the border yesterday, they formed a mass meeting to Myr. Wheelwright, however, put his foot down

address him. , h
5 ly and stuck to his original order, that any n
very firmly an CE:I uâ\200\231nder {iaymage

laced in the laager would immediately be ;
Efa}e;e lGovernmen'a, and not of the owners. This gave great
and after much unseemly language and threats, re-

guï-\201ligÃ@eiâ\200\231n most of the Dutch community leaving for a
they have formed a few miles off. It is much to be regretted

that, our magistrate is away from us, as his locum tenens, Mr. Jackson, although a most estimable man, is not able from his uncertain position to act with that decision and freedom from official trammels, which are necessary at a time like this; for although nominally acting magistrate, he is rated only as Mr.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

Wheelwright's clerk. For instance, although an attack might

at any moment take place, neither rifles nor ammunition were an intermediate letter.

to be given out until danger was more imminent ; also on Sunday

when a letter came in by a delayed post, a letter (From our own Correspondent.)

marked as urgent, to be forwarded immediately by Mr. Jackson to The

General Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Jackson's authority did not reach Camp, Amatiku, Zululand,

allow him to forward it by any other than kafir messengers, January 21st, 1879, A hurried note I closed yesterday, and now just a few

lines by such it is, however, still stationary. For the time being, some military

officers took it in hand, and forwarded it to a mounted man. At

These, and such occurrences, which are continually occurring, would be very

(Evidently the postscript is from the Camp at Um.

and may occur at any moment, make it extremely necessary to send a message this morning

the Mounted Infantry,

that we should have over us a man with large powers, and a the Durban Mounted Rifles, and Hussars in advance at

and capable of using them with discretion. In his former 5 a.m., having been turned out at 8 a.m. The column is

position, Mr. Jackson had the esteem of all, and his best progress is very tedious indeed.

We made the Amatiku

friends must regret to see him placed in a position, at these River all right, and found the drift as the Pioneers have

times, of such importance, with such limited power of action. I thought it best to

Whilst on the grumbling tack, I cannot help mentioning our 010 the night before, On this side, or the opposite

side office cases of insolence. Incompetence and neglect of our advance, there is plenty of thick cover, mimosa trees,

frequent, and cause much dissatisfaction.) gerub, and high grass. The cavalry were drawn up on

we have news from what we believe to be good authority, the bank, covering the opposite one, and the Native

that Colonel Pearson's column is opposite this district, driving gently advanced and crossed the river and filed off into

the right and left of the road. Next followed

the cavalry and drew up on the further bank. The river itself was not deep, reaching up to the saddle flaps. The

infantry followed, wading; then artillery, &c., &

Meanwhile the Natal Hussars, the Durban Mounted

(February 3)

The Durban Mounted Reserve at Camp Prospect.

â\200\230A member of this corps, writing on the 30th January,
-states that they are now at Camp Prospect, and are likely
to remain there @ long time. They were all in high
-ppirits,-and were making themselves as comfortable as
-possible. During the past few nights they have been
patrolling at the Tongaat, and the guard duties were
rather heavy, in consequence of the smallness of the num-
ber of members. The following are the members at
present in camp :â\200\224
Captain H Escombe

Even with ali our gloom over our great disaster, there
is -a feeling in every British heart of joy, at the noble
gisÃ@;ict, gre }::ginstantly lgleaÃ@ring a,mecollotestflx;{})mf both
and _white â\200\230men at are rare old of an : :
-other than British men ; and I must also beaÃ¥- evidence of thi Rifles, and the Mounted In
fantry, under Major Barroy,
â\200\234fact â\200\230that no one gives them greater praisÃ@ than some of our pushed on to
the more open country as rapidly as
-owp kafirs who were there. They describe many imstances of
â\200\231 L) that enemy is concerned. - Reaching this localityâ\200\224about fivs
"Iâ\200\230Ã@t:f"â\200\230l to-exert a powerful influence for i~\201l""d in their minds. m
jles on the northern side of the Amatikuluâ\200\224at eight
_D:al}h:?:v?o tî~\201a?Ã@yo;il&;egi~\201lÃ@i~\201gei~\201n]â\200\230giittttî~\201 e;ost;t;ra
il;y ;';â\200\230lt?g;}{â\200\230,? oâ\200\231clock, camping ground was chosen, and the vol
unteers
minious-defeat. So common is this language becoming, that Eosted as videttes, on all sides.
TUntil eleven, the Dur-
/if -the -soldiers here should understand what they saf;; it will an Mounted Rifles were at
this exciting duty, and then,
m::hear their officers spoken of in the language the Boers proceeded across country, maki
ng for one of Cetywayo's
e o ; : great military kraals, in the vicinity of which two natives
Qm:iti~\202Ã@li~\201f;:h&::oÃ@guzda% 1;3â\200\231}) }a;et(;ns{f:bt{lggÃ@l?s fyâ\200\230iâ
\200\230f regiments were reported to be stationed. The extrem
F n; but we are still wanting organisation, and also to advance was taken up by the Natal H
ussars, then fol-
lowed the Durban Mounted Rifles, The Mounted Infantry,
â\200\234faithful to us by staying in service. I shall not like to leave
'aâ\200\234"â\200\230 to be slaughtered ; and if they think we are not caring for pent of
the Naval Brigade, with a Gatling gun. Two
~them it will not increase their loyalty. â\200\224Yours truly, companis of Native Continge
nt advanced on either flanks,
UMVOTL and cavalry flankersâ\200\224sections of foursâ\200\224were also thrown
out. For nearly six miles, I should say, ws
rode over one rise after another, burning kraals on
through swamps and vleys, until we reached our
destinationâ\200\224the great military kraalâ\200\224where the
forces were drawn up, and the cavalry dismounted.
They advanced to the kraal, only to find it empty and
evidently deserted for some time. It was a well-built
splendidly built. In less than no time, however, the
match was applied; the forces wheeled about, and
rode back to camp. * * * * I have no time to tell
you anything more. We had a mail in this afternoon,
and it goes out again to-morrow morning.

manner in which our defenders died. We, in this
possible, but with no purpose, as far as meeting the
-noble devotion to duty in the most glowing manner, that can-
come:-to & clearing of -the Dutch out of the village. ey will headed by Major Barrow and Li
eut. Courtenay, they
â\200\234know- what -we -are to do with those servants (black) who are :]
a company of the Buffs, Artillery with one gun, a detach-
our way; now halting, now advancing at a hard trof,
kraal, and contained forty-seven commodious huts,
The general news of our camp is literally ni/, We

Trooper S A Green
CS

Eâ\200\230eâ\200\235g: â\200\231Ã@â\200\230%&%â\200\231gâ\200\234â\200\230nâ\200\234r Gieet
e Crlg?:n never seem to come across any of the enemy. A few
Sergt.-Major W. Taylor ' . J Pascoe solitary kafirs are seen now and again on the brow of &
Qurtrmstr-Sergt. E. Pinchon , , PD Crewe hill, far in advance, evidently scouts, and cattle,
too, are
Sergt. F Taylor 5, C Currie reported to be seen here and there. Our fellows are all
Trooper Da, E%ety Â» RS Mann in very good fettle. We have one or two invalids, but
2 EK;?;I i â\200\235 11306";11111â\200\231 g nothiï-\201g dvery iet%ous ails them. i-\201lt
oggth?f, dwe have

â\200\230 %2 very hard work for our money. arch all day, ona

ey aeahey | LS1 reskiaationly with Gothingibat Eatd tat G

Â» B Middleborough Â» C Elston fall, and then out again the next morning for vidette duty

sy Crawford Â» H Smith in similar condition. Yesterday, for instance, we were out

s f \(({l:llc})(hnson Â» IS&â\200\231%?E,â\200\230 t three oâ\200\231clock in the saddle,
at five in the morning

Â» Â¥ W Diamond + OlarenÃ@gn halted, at eight placed on vidette for three hours, and

then away over the hills to the military kraalâ\200\224and all
this on a coffee and biscuit breakfast, with nothing in
between till four oâ\200\231clock in the afternoon, when we had
coffee and biscuit again. Officers and men alike, and
suppose the regulars would fare worse, because they,
excepting the mounted infantry, had to trudge up and
down ; probably, however, they had breakfast at the
halt at eight oâ\200\231clock.

s E Groves

Durban Mounted Rifles.

Three members of this corps remained at Htshowe,
viz., Troopers Povall, C. Shuter ang Snell, all
we vregret to hear, indisposed. The corps is at

present at Fort Pearson, and Captain Shepstcne, who
arrived in town y_esterday, gives excellent accounts as to
his men. As an instance of the pluck which the mem-
bers of this gallant little corps display, we may state that
five of them have volunteered to ride to Etshowe with
despatches, and it will be left to the Gteneral to decide
whether the offer will be accepted.

HM.S. â\200\234Boadicea.â\200\235

The cases of small pox which are reported as having
occurred on board the Boadicen are, we learn, coufined
t0 the West Coast natives on board.

We have very fair weather for travelling. The country
ig beautifully green, any quantity of good grass for both
cattle and horses. Our horses bye-the-bye, in factall
the volunteerâ\200\231s horses, have hard times of if, under the
saddle for twelye or fourteen hours at a stretch, with
nothing to eat but what they can get at halts and when
on yidette. A

January 22nd, 1879

The column moved off at four o'clock, this morning
We do not leave till eight o'clock, and act as rear guard.
So I suppose both ourselves and horses will stand a chance
of faring better to-day.

I have just heard the post has gone out at 5 o'clock
this morning. I had most of this written last night, and

d I known. All enquiries were
ld give us no information on
will be another opportunity

might have gent it ha
made, but our officers cou
this point. However, there

t the next halt.
i-\2011%ly}? :h%l}i);e I wrote you several letters from the Tu-

ela. I seo none published, and you have news of a
subsequent date.

The Durban Mounted Rifles.

Captain Shepstone and Trooper J. Smith, who arrived
in Durban on Friday last, and Trooper Smythe, who
reached town on Saturday, leave to-day to rejoin their
corps at the Lower Tugela. Captain Shepstonq, during
his stay in town, has been engaged in corps business.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Vause, of the Royal Durban
Rifles, arrived in Durban yesterday, -ving been in-
validated home. He hopes to rejoin hi :roop in a few

days.
â\200\230Guns and Torpedoes for the L wer Tugela.

Yesterday morning at half-past eight the S.S.
Somtsew left H.M.S. Zenedos lying at the outer ancho-
rage with one nine-pounder gun, one seven-pounder,
and eight batteries and necessary torpedo gear, and
2000 lbs. of gunpowder, which had been ordered to be
taken to the lower drift at the Tugela, where they
will be at once positioned and made ready for defensive
purposes. A body of blue jackets, composed of one
serjeant, one petty officer, and ten men, under Lieut.
Bird, came ashorc with the guns and gear, and will pro-
ceed with them to the Lower Tugela. At the Point &
special train was in waiting to convey the party to
â\200\230Saccharine, from whence they were to march on to the
Tugela. The train started from the Point at .10.25,
and arrived at Durban a few minutes subsequently, but
did not make any stay at the platform, greatly to the
disappointment of those who had assembled there, in
the hope of getting a sight of the guns and gear. At
the Umgeni there was a longer stay, and those who
had congregated on the platform had an opportunity
of inspecting the guns and paraphernalia, and of con-
versing with the blue jackets. Lieut. Bird accom-
panied the little party as far as Verulam.

With Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column.

(From Witness Correspondent.)

Bembaâ\200\231s Kop, Blood River, January 9, 1879.

I forgot to mention in my last, that during the heavy
thunderstorm on the 3rd instant, the lightning struck
two tents of the 90th regiment, at Bulder Spruit, smash-
ing the stocke of two rifles, and the ammunition pouch

of one of the men, and, wonderful to relate, fairly fused one of the balls of the Martini-Henry rifle cartridges, and partly melted the brass case of another cartridge, without exploding the powder. The two cartridges are in possession of the Quartermaster, and require to be seen to be credited. Colonel Wood is fully prepared for any emergency, and confident that the troops under

his command are competent to give a good account of any Zulu force that Cetewayo may send against them. No grog is procurable in camp, and outlying pickets and sentries get coffee on their return to camp at day-light, which is very acceptable after passing a wet night in the veld. The cleanliness of the camp is strictly carried out every morning; all ox and horse dung is carefully collected and removed to a distance. This and the other military regulations, in precautionary measures against surprise, [astonish our Boers. Horse patrols, white and black, are all day departing and returning with reports. By general orders everyone sleeps belted and booted.

The Zulu News in Capetown.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND EXCITEMENT.
DISPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Capetown, Feb. 1, 1879,
Argus publishes this morning telegram from its special correspondent, who states he derives his information from chief of intelligence department, who is also special correspondent of Witness. Everything highly coloured; unfavourable to Government; accuses

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]

Lord Chelmsford of culpable foolhardiness and gross blundering. Tendency to create unfounded alarm; states that Sir T. Shepstone has gone to Pretoria with object of intimating to the Dutch they (query "do not ?" turn out for active service farms will be confiscated, under provisions obsolete, and burgher law.

The Slain.

The following non-commissioned officers and men attached to the army headquarters, were killed in the action at Isandhlwana on the 22nd instant, viz.: Staff clerk, Colour-Sergeant M.C. Keane. General Staff Acting Quartermaster-

Sergeant J. Thompson, 80th regt., attached to supply the sub-department; shoeing and farrier smith, Corporal Wright, transport branch, Army Service Corps; Private Fitzpatrick, 25th regt., servant to Lieut.-Colonel Crealock, assistant military secretary; Private Williamson, 2-24th regt., servant to His Excellency Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, X.C.B.; Private Watson, 31st regt., servant to Major Gosset, aide-de-camp; Private Hughes, 1-24th regt., servant to Capt. Buller, aide-de-camp. Second-class Signalman Aynsley, R.N., H.M.S. Active, servant to Lieutenant Milne, R.N., A.D.C.; Mr. Lapparra, cook to His Excellency Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B.
W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.
Deputy-Assistant-General's Office,
Pietermaritzburg, Jan, 31st, 1879.

The Lower Tugela.

The latest telegrams from Fort Pearson we give elsewhere. "We learn from private letters that the D. M. Rifles have been much harassed by ceaseless night alarms. Like all the rest of the returned force our town corps reached Fort Pearson destitute of all but the clothes they rode in, and had neither tents, food nor baggage. For some days they had to subsist on what food they could get. The suddenness of their return, rather than anybody's negligence, is to blame for this difficulty. The fear was, that if more regular supplies were not soon forthcoming, many of our men would knock up. We believe, however, that all now are under canvas. It was expected that the D.M.R. would be stationed at Fort Pearson for some time. The flies and heat were the great drawback, but the latter was a grievance common to the whole of Natal during the last days of the week ; and the former nuisance has, we hope, been obviated by the removal of the camp closer to the fort. The Tugela, on Friday, was going down fast, and kafirs could wade with ease across anywhere, but the heavy rains of Saturday night have probably caused it to rise again. The corps was then kept in camp for orders, and it is said that some of the members were going to volunteer as despatch riders for Etshowe.

Accounts received from all quarters go to show that those of our natives who marched on foot, and without guns, have been of little if any service in attacking the enemy, though are useful enough in pursuit, and would probably be effective against a weaker power than the Zulus. It is, however, an evident essential to efficiency that the officers should know the language and have the confidence of the natives. The march back from Etshowe appears to have been anything but a creditable movement. We are glad to hear that our old friend Nkawo, the Inanda chieftain, remains at the Tugela, with the few members of his tribe who have not gone home, and that he is very indignant at those who have gone. His action and conduct are highly spoken of, and we trust that he will receive due recognition and requital. Musi's men are said to have been the most eager to get home.

We have distressing accounts of the indifference shown to the wants of Native Contingent officers in the matter of tents and clothing. Those who escaped from Isandhlwana have lost all they

bad, and complain bitterly of the apathy of the authorities. One writes: "I have no clothes up here, so don't know what to do yet, till Government do something. I won't buy any myself until I know whether we are to be compensated or not. I lost both horses, and my servant lost his own. We have not got a single tent amongst our boys and ourselves, neither have we any cooking pots. We lost everything." We strongly urge upon the Government the importance of attending to the reasonable wants of men who deserve so well of their country.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.]

The Alleged Crossing of Zulus Contradicted.

Stanger, Saturday, 10 a.m.

The alarm on the night of the 30th was caused by Unmkonto mistaking Mafungmingana wanting to cross as refugee, for an impi. When Umkonto was called upon, he explained that Mafungmingana had not crossed yet.

All quiet here.

Walker returned from Thring's.

The Zulus and their Defeat.
REPORTS FROM ESCAPED NATAL NATIVES.

A NINE-POUNDER AND TORPEDO GEAR FOR
THE LOWER DRIFT.

The following was posted outside our office on
Saturday : "The following was posted outside our office on Saturday :"
(From Rear- Admsiral Swllivan to Capt, Adeane.)

January 31, 2 p.m.
Reports from Natal natives escaped from Zululand, describe Zulus as much disheartened, looking upon their enormous losses at Isandhlwana, Rorke's Drift, and Inyani, and by Colonel Wood's column, as a practical defeat.

A nine-pounder field piece, and torpedo gear for protection of stores at Tugela mouth, leave Durban to-morrow under command of Lieut. Bird, R.N., and 138 men for the Lower Drift.

Latest from Etshowe.

ALL WELL.

The following telegrams were posted at the Telegraph and HMercury Offices yesterday : "The following telegrams were posted at the Telegraph and HMercury Offices yesterday :"

Commander Campbell, Etshowe, to Commodore, Durban.
Tugela, Sunday, 10.55 a.m.

Still at Etshowe; all well; no fighting since the 22nd ; have written to you.

Doubts having been expressed as to whether there had been any communication within the last two or three days, Mr. Carlisle telegraphed to the Lower Tugela yesterday, and received a reply to the effect that messengers arrived from Etshowe on Saturday.

Latest from Lower Tugela.

ALL QUIET THERE.

From Officer commanding at Lower Tugela to Major Huskisson.
Sunday Morning.

Rain fell heavily during the night, all quiet here. From what I can hear, the further away from Zululand the more the commotion. The people who spread these yarns about Zulus crossing without verifying them, should be flogged.

Lieutenant Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore, Durban.

Rain fell heavily during the night. All quiet here.

This Morningâ News from the Tugela.

Mr. Carlisle, the Commodoreâ secre , has just ret. Mï¸\202

ceived the following telegram from Lieut
Lower Tugela :â\224

According to all accounts lately received a large force of Zulus are waiting the landing of men at St. Lucia Bay. They dread ships, thinking a door only has to be

opened, and thousands of white men pour out,

Communication with Etshowe.

It will be seen from the telegram to the Commodore from Capt. Campbell, which we publish this morning, that there was communication with Etshowe up to Saturday ; mounted messengers have arrived from the fortified camp there with despatches from Colonel Pearson.

Commissary General Heeley.

_ This officer, who has for some time past been engaged in connection with the commissariat arrangements for Colonel Pearsonâ\231s column, arrived in town from the Lower Tugela yesterday. He will leave again for the Lower Tugela to-day.

The Fort on the Zulu Side.

Excellent accounts reach us as to the fort which has been formed on the Zulu side. There are full supplies of ammunition there, and the place is splendidly fortified, a fact which the Zulus are no doubt quite aware of.

(February 4) ;

Communication with Etshowe.

A telegram received from the Lower Tugela, yesterday stated that there had been communication with Etshowe, messengers having safely arrived from Colonel Pearson's camp, where all were well.

The Lower Tugela.

By telegrams, which came to hand yesterday, we learn that everything was perfectly quiet at the Lower Tugela. There had been no signs of any Zulus in the neighbourhood, and matters were going on most comfortably.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent,)
Fort Pearson, Natal, Jan, 29, 1879,

Amid all the military movements, defeats, successes, &c. the proceedings of the volunteer corps fade into insignificance. Nevertheless, as far as Natal is concerned, and more particularly Durban, the movements of the mounted rifles of that town will have an interest which can scarcely be expressed. Since the arrival of the column at Etshowe we have been hard worked. Every day patrol, vidette, cattle and horse guard, &c., ad infinitum., and, to crown all, sentry duty at the military portion of the camp. However, that is of little account compared to what occurred yesterday. Keeping up the day's programme many of us were out on patrol, &c. when news arrived in camp of the disaster to the centre column and the cavalry received immediate orders to start for the Lower Tugela. Messengers were despatched to the patrol party (consisting of detachments of all the cavalry under Major Barrow), to the vidette, and to the guards; and in less than no time they were all in camp. This was about eleven o'clock. The patrol had returned, and were told not to off-saddle, but to pack up their kits with all speed. Tents were struck, horses fed; all were busy packing, folding, carrying packages, tents, &c., to the wagons. Dinner preparations were cut short, and all hasty confusion usual as a preliminary to a forced march took place in the volunteer camps. Gradually, and by degrees, it settled down; and when the order went round for * boot and saddle, at 2 p.m., we were fairly in some sort of readiness for the march. As the old missionary bell tolled out the hour, we were mounted, again drawn up, and received a short address from our Major, to the effect that the reason for the cavalry being despatched to Fort Pearson was, that as Colonel Pearson had received advice that the enemy intended concentrating their forces against his column. and the other two were powerless to render him any assistance, he would have to hold Etshowe as best he could, and consequently as space was limited, and supplies limited, it had been decided to move the cavalry and the Native Contingent to the Lower Tugela. Next, there to hold the fort and protect the border in case of raids being made, - At two o'clock, or a little after, the long cavalry squadron was put in motion, and our downward march commenced. The Victoria, the Stanger, the Durban, the Hussars, and the Mounted Infantry. in half sections, moving at a smart

trot across country, was a sight that seemed to call forth the admiration of the Naiive Contingent at least.

ard to space, I will not fine myself to facts,
have to tell in a8 tf; i- \201v: r rds z; s pos? tble. o
i 8, Wi . sxception of troopel

) z f l j \201g: feâ \200 \231 sol \201 i i- \201 gl feff \201 p Herbert tovall, left behind in

; ital, loft Etshowe at two oâ \200 \231 clock in the afternoon,
ho? lpreac, hed the Lower Tugela at 1_1.30 pm. The march was
% isome one, We halted twice; first about three or
Â£ wear} lss s from the start, and again not until we reached the
e eWe met the convoy under escort of the 99th, and
tlgyoem(â \200 \230: ompanies of the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, about

{? n-hour after leaving. The Alexandra received orders to
e Our officers communicated with those of the

with due re
d tell what

follow up. e Â£ ih
, and we passed on. When passing the scene of the
g3233Zter, at Inyezana, several dead bodies (Zulus) ina

were lying on the road side. At every river, viz.,
the Umzindusi, and at the Spruit, k we vl& j mtered
ves and our horses. It was nearly dark when we
::: ELCI the Amatikulu bush. Part of the squadron rode
ahead at a trot â \200 \224 the Victoria and Stanger. Our orders were,
in cage of opposition, to force a passage at any cost, but for-
tunately we met with none. y

The Native Contingent travalled with us most of the way,
and the greater part of their number reached the fort on the
other side as soon a8 we did. Both men and horses were
fairly tired out. No food for us but biscuits, and little of
those, just what each man could carry without extra weight-
ing his horse. We had left Itshowi dinnerless, but were
ultimately none the worse. At Inyoni we dismounted for
three quarters of an hour. We had then qmrched in darkness
for some time. Most of the men were tired, to say the least
of it, and horses too, which had been â \200 \230 under sadgle gince
early morning, were showing palpable signs of fatigue. As
the squadron reached the Tugela, the various troops were
drawn up, and our poor horses were off-saddled and linked
for the rest of the night, and we weary and exhausted turned
in on the ground with saddle for pillows and blankets for
ring.

coBeur \201 llova are none the worse for the forced march.
Come of the youngsters were whistling, joking, and laughing
up to the final halt. One or two men went into the fort, and
prought us confirmation of the news that had only been
rumoured before our hasty departure, viz., the defeat and
destruction of the rear post of Colonel Glynnâ \200 \231 s column. I
need haxdly say, when we got papers this morning end read

utrid state,
the Amatikulu,

67

it all for ourselves, the sensation throughout the camp was â \200 \231
unspeakable. ; Â\$05400

Farly this morning the Victoria, the Stanger, and the
Hussars, were punted over to Fort Pearson. We, together
with the mounted infantry, followed later. Some of our
fellows discovered an El Dorado close to the back, in the
shape of two market tents, the property of our good friend,
Mr. Midgley, where every want of the inner man could be

supplied. A brief interview with the Quartermaster, and we were soon putting away bottled beer, biscuits and cheese, &c., at an astonishing rate. This side, at Smith's Hotel, there was a similar scene to the one on our upward march. How every man ate and drank is entirely beyond my limited power of description, suffice it to say all were well satisfied.

We are now bivouacking on the heights above Fort Pearson. The heat was something intense, yesterday and to-day ; this morning especially, we were all literally

scorched.

Volunteers are in Natal. The satis-

Thank goodness, the Vol 1 g
taction expressed at our being on this side of the border is
ing it - to a man we are heartily

immense, It is no use deny]
thankful to be back here again all safe and well, What is
yet before us it is idle to conjecture, but still we shall be
defending our own soil and not invading a savage country.

The men we left behind were all ill in the same way. They seemed to suffer from a kind of low fever and were weak and unable to eat the coarse and rough food of the camp. At our departure, however, they were removed to the main hospital inside the church, where they would have good medical and other attention. Of course it was impossible for them to travel with the troop; possibly, if the line of communication keeps clear, our sick men may follow with our wagons, 1 g

Now for a few facts as to Colonel Pearson's position, such as I am able to give you. When we left, the entrenching of the fort was proceeding rapidly. The convoy, with a supply of provisions, would arrive that evening. There would be then six weeks to two months provisions in the fort. Probably the work of fortification would continue all night. All vegetation round about the fort was cut away, and the outlying houses belonging to the station were destroyed by dynamite. No doubts seems to be entertained as to the holding of the situation in case of attack by the Zulu army, I am sorry I do not know the exact number of the garrison, but you will have it officially, probably. For two or three nights before we left, the alarm was given by the outlying pickets of the Native Contingent. One or two shots were fired and a bullet or pot leg whistled over the camp. This was almost immediately after or immediately before lights out. From camp to camp the alarm sounded, and in a few minutes time all hands were under arms. In about half an hour, on one occasion, and an hour and a half on another, the disperse sounded and the dismissal was given. However, all these incidents are very insignificant just now.

{., ..sumo & 8 to ourselves; our commissariat is on the other side of the river. We have had no rations since yesterday, nor shall we get any until to-morrow. It is the fortune of war, and cannot be helped, We are thankful the

Quartermaster has been able to supply us with funds, and we have been able to procure plenty of good wholesome & tasty fare ; some of the volunteers put away a dozen cups of tea.

One of the native contingent non-commissioned officers died at Btshwe on the 26th, of wounds received in the battle of Inyezane ; I forgot his name, and I think one of the blue jackets also.

It is, I imagine, little use writing more, for none of our letters written on the line of march have as yet left the fort. They are detained. When they do go you will have a budget all at once, What our orders are as yet I do not know, Major Barrow, and Lieut Courtenay are with us. If the Zulus come in force it will be idle for us to patrol the border with the number we have. I would have written this morning, but was on duty early, and could not do so.

January 30th.

Rations we had last night and two tents between us; almost all, however, slept out in the open. We got our letters and papers last night, and were awfully surprised to learn that you had no particulars whatever of the Inyezane engagement,

The wagons, cattle, and tents are all on the other side, in the same order as they were yesterday, so we conclude there has not been an attack.

This goes by a private runner, as there is no post going out to-day.

The plague of flies at this place is something awful, We can hardly do anything for them, and writing is a perfect torture.

A Native Account of Isandhlana.

The following is the substance of a conversation which took place a few days ago between one of our missionaries and a native on his station, who came to him to have a wound bound up. The fight in which he took part was that of Isandhlana. He further entirely confirms the statement that on that occasion the Zulus used their own dead as shields, throwing them on the bayonets of the regulars :â\200\224

«â\200\234How do you do, Udhlolwane?â\200\235 « Very well, teacher, but the spear-wound in my right foot pains me ; I need some medicine.â\200\235 « Who speared you?â\200\235 « A Zulu, teacher, but I finished him.â\200\235 « What with?â\200\235 « M gun, teacher.â\200\235 « You had a gun, then; who gave it to you?â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\234My white man, teacher.â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\234What was his name?â\200\235â\200\231 â\200\234Doherty.â\200\235 « Were you his servant ?â\200\235â\200\231 « Yes, teacher.â\200\235 « What work did you perform for him ?â\200\235 â\200\230I was his cook.â\200\235 « Tell me all about the fight. Were any white men engaged in it?â\200\235 « Yes, teacher, and some black, also, Amakolwe (Christian natives), and others, but the Zulus were far the most numerous.â\200\235 â\200\234Did you attack them first ?â\200\235 « Yes; the soldiers did, but I stopped with the wagons.â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\234 And did the Zulus come to the wagons ?â\200\235â\200\231 « Yes teacher, I am sorry to say they did.â\200\235 «â\200\234And why did you not defend them?â\200\235 « We did, teacher, so long as we could, but they were too many for us.â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234How did they appear ?â\200\235â\200\231 « They came towards us like the big ocean waves, teacher.â\200\235 « Were any of the Zulus killed ?â\200\235â\200\231 «â\200\234Yes; great heaps of them were cut down, but they did not mind it at all. They filled up the gaps, and they fought with spears as well as guns.â\200\235 « How did you manage to get away ?â\200\235 I killed as many as I could with my gun, and then used my spear, but it glided off the shield of a Zulu, and I saw he would kill me if I did not run, so I took to my heels.â\200\235 « But, how

could you run with such a wound?â\200\235 I donâ\200\231t know, teacher, but I did, and my wound did not pain me till night time. I hid in the bush till morning, and then found the wagon road, and a missionary wagon passing by. I was taken in, and brought half way to Pietermaritzburg.â\200\235â\200\235 (Probably. Rov. Otto Wittâ\200\231s wagon.)
Â«â\200\234 When you get well, what will you do, Dhlolwane ?â\200\235
*â\200\234Go back and kill more Zulus. I shall keep the gun for that purpose.â\200\235 Â¢ Dhlolwane, if there had been a few more white and black soldiers in your party, could you have beaten the Zulus?â\200\235 Yes, teacher; I am suro we should have done so.â\200\235

Report from Krantzkop.

About half-past six yesterday evening a telegram was received from Stanger to the effect that Major Walker had just received intelligence from Fannin that he had heard from Wheelright that Zulus had crossed the Tugela 15 miles above Kr~â\200\224*z. kop. Neither number nor time were stated. Mr. Fannin is border agent at Krantzkop (Fort Buckingham), and Mr. Wheelwright is magistrate at Greytown, and it seems strange that no news of this kind has been communicated from Maritzburg, which is much neqrer Greytown than Stanger. S

An Ambulance Wagon.

Yesterday, an ambulance wagon, with a number of sick and wounded and time-expired soldiers in it, arrived in town from Maritzburg. Those who had never seen an ambulance wagon in our streets before were curious to enquire what it was, and several followed it for some distance. The appearance of the wagon, marked with the red cross to denote that it was an ambulance wagon, carrying a lot of helpless soldiers, reminded one very forcibly of the horrors of war. The men were taken

to the camp, and will leave by the morning in a day or two.

Northern Zululand.

(From the Times of Natal.)

January 22, 1879.

The Pongolo Valley continues peaceful. The

young Zulus have mostly left to swell Cetshwayo's army in his contemplated attack on Colonel Wood's column. The Amaqulusi are all gathered at their military kraal, but as yet not made any farther movement. The Zulus will fight, We must not fancy the recent skirmishes are a specimen of the battles in store. Heavy fighting will undoubtedly take place, but most likely in the thorn country. Cetshwayo is said to have ordered his people to retire before the troops, assuring them he will restore them all the cattle taken by the whites.

Colonel Rowlands, V.C., C.B., is at present at Derby, forming a column to operate on the Pongolo and Swazi border. The Swazi army has not been heard of, but it is rumoured they are awaiting the movement of Colonel Rowlands to the Pongolo and join him.

Weatherley's Border Rifles are daily expected at Derby for service on the Zulu border, and I hear a burgher force of 18 also organised in the district.

Fort Tenedos.

The fort that has been established on the Zulu side has been called Fort Tenedos. (Official documents should be so addressed in future.

(February 5)

The Report from Kranzskop.

Maritzburg, February 4.

The Government received intelligence last evening that at seven o'clock on the previous evening a force of Zulus were preparing to cross at a ford above Krantzskop (beyond Greytown).

The intelligence came via Greytown, and no estimate of the strength of the force accompanied it. It was thought advisable to put up the laager shutters, in order to prevent confusion, in case any alarm took

place here.

â\200\230Lower Tugela.

The following was posted at the Telegraph Office
on Tuesday, at 1 p.m. :â\200\224

(Lzeut, Kingscote, Tugela, to Commadore, Durban.)

All quiet licre. Scouts report no sight of enemy.
Messengers arrived yesterday from Etshowe. No
news. All well.

The Commadore also informed us that he has re-
ceived a letter from the officer commanding the Naval
Brigade at Etshowe, in which he reports â\200\234all well Â»
there on the 1st February.

The Reported GragÃ@fi¬\201g at Krantz kop.

No further official reports have been received with re-
gard to the alleged crossing of Zulus near Krantz kop on
Sunday.

A Cape Contingent.

The fifty mounted volunteers, who arrived in
Maritzburg from Dordrecht, are we believe the fore-
runners of many others who may shortly be expected
from other districts. They have mostly been through
the Jate w.r, and form a very serviceable Corps.

Etshowe.

We learn from Captain Saner that the tents and
church at Etshowe could be distinctly seen through

field glasses, all as usual, at four oâ\200\231clock on Mondsy
evening, from the high ground near Thringâ\200\231s Post.

Our Natives at Inyezane.

The accounts of eye-witnesses generally concur in
stating that the behaviour of our natives at Inyezane
indicates that they would fight well if led by men who
understand their language and their ways. Nkawo is
said to have conducted himself in a most cool and sol-
dierly manner, and rated his men most properly for
their insubordination in going home after crossing the
Tugela.

Etshowe,

(From a Correspondent.)
Etshowe Fort, Zululand,
Jan. 31, 1879.

You, who probably know more than we here do,
know the reasons which make it necessary for the
native contingent and volunteers to return to the
colony. Onr information here is scant indeed. We
hear that the General was in Maritzburg ; that his
preivous orders to the Commandant of this column are

cancelled, and that he must use his own judgment as to his further movements.. It is difficult for us to believe that British troops have been defeated by the Zulus; and the only explanation which we can imagine is that the Zulus have attacked Natal, and that the troops under the command of the General are required for the defence of the colony.

It did not take our commandant long to decide. In less than an hour the volunteers and native contingent were on their way to Natal, being determined to hold the fort with the regular troops to the last. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this course, judging from the information the Commandant possessed. To have retreated to the Tugela, as some advised, might have resulted in disaster, as with the rapidity with which Zulu forces can move, we might, for ought we know, have to fight the whole army. Certainly to have adopted that course would have been ignominious, not to speak of the great loss of material which it would have involved.

The fort is now finished, and as long as the food holds out we are well able to hold our own against the whole Zulu army. The one desire, both of officers and men, is that they may soon come to try and drive us out. The taking stock of the supplies has not been completed ; but one of the commissariat officers tells me that he believes we have enough to last for two months. Meanwhile, in order to husband them, we are to be put upon short rations. This fact which, as far as I know, is being cheerfully submitted to by all, will, I am sure, inspire all who hear of our condition with a wish to send us speedy relief.

The health of the troops, so far, is good, and the commandant is most energetic in insisting upon proper sanitary rules being observed ; but if so many men and animals are long cooped up in so small a space sickness may be expected.

We are all most anxiously looking for news from Natal, and wondering why we have not received such ere now. I most earnestly hope that the bearer of this will be able to avoid the Zulus and reach Fort Pearson, and I (all, indeed) hope that the authorities there may be able to get someone to bring tidings to us.

We believe a large Zulu force is in our neighbourhood, but none such has as yet shewn itselfâ\200\224onl scouting parties of from ten to fifty. With these scouts, shots have been occasionally exchanged, but without effect, as far as we knowâ\200\224certainly not on our side.

I am sorry to say that 90 slaughter oxen, and several hundred trek-oxen have fallen into their hands, and eight wagons which Colonel Elyâ\200\231s convoy were obliged to leave on the road, have been looted. ~[Some doubt is expressed on this point by mounted volunteers with whom we have conversed. Ep. V. #Â£.] Well, it could not be helped ; they will have to give them back with good interest before long, else I am much mistaken. Great efforts are being made to keep what remain. Pasture will soon be the difficulty.

; February 1st.

I am also sorry to say that another of the Buffs died last night. He was buried this morning. 1

I'm sorry that this should be so gloomy a letter (although I know of none who are really gloomy here) and hope that my next may have a brighter tale to tell.

The Durban Mounted Rifles.

Standing Camp, Fort Pearson,
Lower Tugela, February 1, 1879.

It has been decided that our corps, together with the Mounted Infantry, are to be stationed here for the present. Our duty will be to keep up communication between the centre and three other points, viz. Stanger, the drift lower down the river, and Macdonalds, while the Victoria, Stanger, Alexandra corps, and the Hussars extend the line of patrol as far as Krantz kop. Macdonalds is our nearest point of communication with them. At present the orders are simply to hold ourselves in readiness for mounted duty. at any moment. Tents, cooking utensils, and other necessities have been supplied. We have sufficient rations for ourselves and horses, and are once more settling down to camp life. We have been moved - from the ground above the fort, and are now on the steep slope under the eastern parapet, facing the sea.

Last night the wind changed, and -blew hard from the south-west, ; there has been a decrease in the fly market, and agreeable in consequence. ; 2

No news from this place worthy of record. There was an alarm on the other side yesterday, but it ended in nothing. The cattle are driven into the sand island in the middle.

Short leave, I think, would not come amiss to any of us. Suppose the Mounted Reserve take our post for a week or 80 ;

F. B. Fynney and John Dunn have just driven past our camp. ; :

The General.

His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford was to leave Maritzburg for Durban yesterday ; to arrive to-day. It is said that he proceeds to the Lower Tugela.

The Mounted Corps and the Defence of the
- : Colony.

We hear that general orders have been issued to the effect that the Victoria Mounted Rifles, the Stanger Mounted Rifles, the Natal Hussars, and the Alexandra Mounted Corps, are to keep up communication between Krantz kop, Balcomb's, Thring's Post, McDonalds, and Stanger, and the Durban Mounted Rifles are to hold themselves in readiness to communicate between Fort Pearson, Stanger, and the Lower Drift, This information reached town yesterday. o

Volunteers at Church.

On Sunday morning the Durban Volunteer Artillery under command of Captain McNeil, and the Royal Durban Rifles under Lieut. Flack, attended divine service at 8, COyprian's Church. They were accompanied by Capt. Somerget, of the Rifle Brigade, and there was a full congregation. An appropriate and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. H. F. Whittington. :

Border Needs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

: Kearsney, Nonoti, Jan. 31, 1879.

Sir,â\200\224Some time back, the inhabitants of Kearsney neighbourhood, determined to fortify Mr. Hulett's large building by making a stockade around it, so that the whole of the women and children would occupy the upper floor, and the coolies be accommodated below.

aving done this, they applied repeatedly for Government assistance, in the way of arms and ammunition, but up to the present time without avail. On Saturday night last, the firing of guns at the Tugela caused an influx of people to the stockade. Again last night (Thursday) a mounted volunteer rode from Thringâ\200\231s Post, arousing the people as he passed (about 1 a.m.) and stating the Zulus were crossing at Uncondas, consequently the kafir build-ings and stockade were quickly i-\201&ed by about 250 souls, In early morning, Lieut. Lawrence and three others rode out to Kearsney for information, the inhabitants of which neighbourhood were anxiously awaiting news themselves. Shortly afterwards report was brought from the supposed seat of inroad, that the night before a number of women and. children were seeking assistance to cross the river. This fact taken in connection with the number of cattle

at the kraals across the Tugela, would point to a russ, to inveigle our kafirs over. There appears to be a largs number of Zulus hovering about. : .

Now that â\200\230the colonial volunteers are again in Natal, posts should be established every three or four miles, or 20 mounted men, this with the native watchmen, &c., would effectually act upon any inroad and check it at once, rendering lt far more dangerous to the Zulus than to the Natal kafirs,

Keep the Zulus in Zululand at all risk, should be tho determination of - the Government, but really:efficient means have not yet been providedâ\200\224the material is at

hand, use it.
F. L. HULETT.

B]

Defence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Umvoti Sugar Mills, February 3, 1879,

Sir,â\200\224Why not shut or block up the mouth of â\200\230the Tugela, the water will rise several feet, and the river will. become impassable for kafirs for: several miles length ; make, if necessary dams at every cataract.â\200\224Yours, &c.,

W. K. ENTE.
General Order No. 23.

Head -quarters, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, February 2, 1879.

1. The following appointments, resignations, and increase of pay in the Ordnance Store Department is sanctioned from the dates specified :â\200\224Temporary Clerk Halliday, 9s per diem, -from' 15th January, 1879;: Tewmporaryâ\200\231/ Clerk-J. Moore, resigned his appointment 211st -Dec. 1878

Mr. A. Preston, temporary clerk. vice J. Moore, resigned. at. 75, 6d. per diem and rations, from 9th December, 1878, Gune ner Hodder, Royal Artillery, to take charge of ammunition at Balk Spruit Laager, with pay at 1s. per-diem from 26th December, 1878. o DS A

2. Sergeant North, 1-24th foot is appointed in charge of native labourers and convicts at Durban, with pay at 1s .per diem, from the 30th December, 1878,

3. Colour-Sergeant Dowding, 99thâ\200\231 regiment, is appointed to act as camp quartermaster-sergeant at Durban, with â\200\230pay" at 1s, per diem, from the 11th ultimo. ; By

By command,

W. BELLATRS, D.A.G.

IsandhJwana.
TO THE EDITOR OE THE NATLf; MERCURY.

Sir,â\200\224In your issue of February 3, you have some remarks with regard to this word, which I notice are founded on the assumption that the translation given by" the Z%imes of Natal correspondent is correct. %n order to test the accuracy of the translation of the word, which the correspondent gave as Little Hand Mountain,â\200\235 I conversed with a native who some time ago paid a visit to the spot, and he informed me that thehill is known in its neighbourhood as KwaSanhlwana, that is, the place of Sarhlwana, & person who either lived there in - times gone by, or more recently. The wordis not derived from, nor has it any connection with, Isandhla, a hand ; and therefore the â\200\234Iâ\200\235 is an addition, the â\200\230â\200\234 w â\200\235 to be retained, and the proper name of thehill written Kwa-Sanhlwana.â\200\224 Y ours, &c., B B

ARD:

Mr. W. Drummond, HÃ@adquarter Staff, sends to the Witness, the following telegram :â\200\224

(To the Editor of the Argus, Capetown.)

Telegram from Capetown published here this morning states that the special correspondent of the Argus quotes me as his authority regarding the recent operations in the neighbourhood of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. If he means or implies that he has received any information whatever - from me personally, I beg to give the statement my most unqualified denial ; or should Le mean that in my letters: to the Witness I have said anything in any way unfavourable to Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s couduct of the campaign, I beg to say that my words must have been utterly misunderstood and misrepresented, as it appears to me purposely, as no single sentence could be made to justify

the inferences your correspondent has chosen to draw.
I shall be obliged if you will publish this at the earliest
possible opportunity. -

What the * Witness " Says.

We believe the authorities do not feel quite certain
about the loyalty of one particular chief since recent
events, but for the present nothing must be made public.

The whole of the sick and wounded from Fort Napier,
about twenty in number, have left for Durban, en route

for En,
removed to
inions are expressed by people calculated to know,
tluotp the Zulus have been drpxĩ¬\20loed by English soldiers,
who from time to time have deserted from different regi-
ments here. A white man, well known here, is also
mentioned as having thrown in his lot with the enemy.

The reverse at Sandhlwana has apparently had an un-
favourable effect upon a portion of the Native Contingent.
A number of Colonel Durnfordâ\200\231s column returned to the
eity yesterday. They say they have had enough fighting.

Amongst the Europeans killed in the above affair, we
are afraid must be included a son of Mr. John Day, of
Lionâ\200\231s River. We understand that nothing has been
heard of him since.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent
fighting now amounts to about £250, and further sub-
scriptions are.geming in. A telegram has been sent by
the War Reliof Dommittes, empowering payment to each
widow at the rate of I?er day, and each child 6d per
day, from the 22nd of January.

The women and children are all to be

(February 6)
Defence of Durban.

Yesterday forenoon, His Excellency Lord Crerus-
vorp met the Defence Committee. He was accom-
panied by Admiral Sullivan, C.B., together with the
members of his staff, Lieua\200\230.-Colonel Crealock, C'.B.,
H?'or Gossett, Major Huskisson; the Commandant,
snd Captain Somerset were also present. 1In the after-
noon, the General, accompanied by the members for
the borough, Mr. Millar, M.L.C., &c., inspected
various points in the town with a view to ascer-
taining its defensibility. A full meeting of the
â\200\230Defence Committee and the military authorities
subsequently took place. It is understood that
the arrangements made for the protection of the
townspeople, in case of any possible emergency, will
be duly made known to householders, by private cir-
oular, without delay. The desire is, we believe, to
anticipate alarm and panic by a certain amount of
effective preparedness. As Maritzburg and most of
the country districts have taken certain reasonable

recautions, it is felt desirable that Durban should not

behind-hand in affording to its inhabitants the sense
of confidence which comes from a consciousness of
being ready.

Krantzkop.

It will be seen from the telegrams received yestes-
day, and published elsewhere, that the alarm-created
by the report of a crossing 15 miiÃs above Krantzkop
had only but littiâ\202¬ foundation, a small party of Zulus
only having crossed and gone back again. We are

%old on good: authority that for many years past the Zulus on the other side of the river at this point have been on the friendliest terms with the natives on our side, have intermarried, and have gone to and fro in familiar intercourse.

The Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift Action.

Yesterdayâ\200\231s Times of Natal says it is permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter, written by one who was at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift station when it was attacked :â\200\224

Colonel Glynnâ\200\231s Column,
Jan, 28, 1879.

We have had an eventful time since I wrote on the 21st inst, On the 22nd we heard from the advanced company (I was then here at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, on the Natal side of the river) that the Zulus were awaiting the advance of our column in force, and a battle was imminent. Soon after luncheon, I took my binocular glases and went up a very big hill, and then I heard firing in earnest, and saw crowds of kafirs around the distant camp, and coming towards us. I thought they were our native allies, and the more so because I saw some knots of horsemen in uniform galloping in the same direction. I saw several minor battles, the natives driving everything before them. When they got to the foot of the hill, I found, but could scarcely realise the fact, that they were the Zulus. Down the hill I went, to warn the little garrison, and found them hastily constructing a barricade of sacks of grain round the house (used as a hospital) and the store-house close by, but within twenty minutes the enemy ;Bï-\201Ã@â\200\230nd round the hill, and opened fire upon us. While the men returned: the fire, the rest went on dragging about large boxes of biscuits, and forming a barrier across

our oblong enclosure, dividing it in half, in case of losin any position, There were about 95 men able-bodied, and

in hospital, a doctor and a parson. It was four in the afternoon, In about tweniy minutes they were crowding in on our left, within 200 yards, and then they made & rush, came on in a dense mass, and swarmed over the parapet, Driven from this end, our men took up their position behind the biscuit boxes and mowed them down ; but they got shelter from the barricade that we had lost, and our men began to fall. Between 7 and 8 p.m. the brutes set the hospital on fire ; and by the light of the burning pile, our defenders kept up the deadly fire, but had to use great care, as our supply of ammunition was getting low. Then the house burned out, and on past midnight they rushed upon us with their hideous yells, and fired from caves and rocks upon vhe hill above our position, The firing was kept up all night, desultory at times, and then rapid again; and every minuje we ex

some desperate final rush to storm our position. But daylight dawned at last, and at about 5.15 a.m., the last shots were fired, and our enemies were gone. We do not know how many wounded or dead were carried off the field, but we found about 200 dead budies. Our own loss was 17 killed and 12 wounded, The determined and successful resistance which, by Godâ\200\231s help, we were able to make seems to have surprised them ; and, although we have been on the alert day and night since (and reinforcements of 500 men have arrived), no fresh attempt has been made by them ; but, terrible to relate, the column on that day met with fatal disaster, and it was a mighty wave of victorious barbarity which was checked by

our little band.

Had we lost our position here, I believe the wave of destruction would have gone on into the colony. Now, thank God, I do not myself anticipate any renewal of their attack, or any serious inroad into Natal. I am thankful to say that the health of the camp has been fairly good; but the whole place being barricaded by sacks of mealies, which are getting wet and rotting, may produce typhoid fever any day. What our movements may be, I do not know. My native servant bolted on my own horse, which I have since recovered.

The Battle at Isandhlwana.

MAJOR UPCHER'S REPORT.

The following, from our Maritzburg agent, reached us yesterday :

Brevet Major Upcher, commanding 11st battalion 24th foot, reports the following casualties : Killed and missing in his battalion, at the action of Isandhlwana, on the 22nd January: 16 officers, and 403 non-commissioned officers and men.

General Lord Chelmsford left yesterday morning for Lower Tugela.

Latest from Krantz kop.
ALL QUIET THERE.

(From Times to Mercury.)
Mercury's Office, Wednesday, 9.50 a.m.

The following was issued late last night :

Eight p.m. An officer recently arrived from Helpmakaar, near Greytown, reports all perfectly quiet along the road, and that the information as to Zulus crossing above Krantz kop referred to a small party who recrossed into Zululand in a short time.

C. B. H. MERRILL,
Colonial Secretary.

The Commodore's Telegrams.

The following were posted at the telegraph office yesterday :

(Zeeut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Commodore, Durban.)

All quiet here. River low. ; ;

Eight men of the Natal Native Contingent left Etshowe last Sunday, and shortly after they got in the bush they were attacked. Two of them arrived here yesterday, reporting that two were shot, and one assailed ; but did not know what had become of the

rest.
No news from Etshowe.

The Reported Crossing.

The Resident Magistrate received the following from Stanger yesterday :

Stanger.

No news of any kind since the rumour reached us last evening that the Zulus had crossed the Tugela in Umvoti County, about 45 miles from here. We have plenty of cavalry all along the border.

The following was subsequently received from Stanger by Mr. Dillon, in reply to an enquiry as to the alleged crossing of the Zulus:â\200\224

No news; all quiet. There was such report, but nothing from that quarter since.

Durban Mounted Reserve.

We are indebted to a member of the Durban Mounted Reserve for the following notes, relative to the camp at Prospect

We are here still, members augmented, and when stating such, you must add about 30 natives as effectives, armed, who are on the roll, which will bring our camp up to about 80. Shooting yesterday at Tongaat rifle butts corps did very well, and horses stood firing excellently. Olass firing yesterday : Trooper I. Å. Jonsson, 1st; Trooper Orewe, 2nd; Staff-clerk Gus Green, 3rd. The latter, who is acting as staff-clerk, and quite a young fellow. was congratulated by the Captain.

Last night mounted troopers reached our camp with despatches, one for us reporting the rumored crossing of Tugela by Zulus, from Major Walker. The Captain called his officers into his tent immediately, to consider the matter, and we sent one of our men on at once to Verulam with the letters. We also turned out a patrol in charge of an officer, which returned this morning, reporting all well. Camp under arms, and ready. Our life is not the nice picnic,â\200\231so many in Durban imagine ; no idle hands here, I can assure you. The heat is extreme, and we are plagued with ticks in small armies. The horses are well

â\200\230go far, and the health of the camp, good. We have to thank many in Victoria for kind presents of fruit and vegetables. Met Captain Shepstone and his orderly, yesterday at Tongaat; looking bronzed and well. We gave him three cheers, and he paid us a compliment by saying we looked well, and our horses also. Our armed natives keep guard side by side with the white men ; we find them most useful, and great credit is due to Captain Ebscombe, for originating the idea. They are regularly called on the roll.

Rebellion of the Korannas.
THE REBELS CAPTURED AND DISARMED.

From an official report issued by Col. Warren, we gather that the Lynx Korannas, under the guidance of Mr. Kallenberg. (late of Pniel), of the Berlin Mission, have rebelled. Colonel Warren ordered Mr. Kallenberg to leave the district of Bloemhof, which he did, but left another missionary (Mr. Brune), with the Korannas. The Colonel afterwards ordered the removal of Mr. Brune and his associates. Mr. Brune refused. He was subsequently brought in, and was allowed to go to the hotel on parole, which he broke on hearing that Colonel Warren had been re-called to Kimberley, in consequence of the massacre of the British by the Zulus. Mr. Brune afterwards instigated the Korannas to rebel, with the above results.

The War Relief Committee.

At the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the following letter was read : â\200\224

It was resolved that the matter should be left with the Mayor to ask a few of the leading gentlemen of the town to allow their names to be added to the Jommittee, as suggested by the Maritzburg meeting.

Local Defence. .

A redoubt has been built on the Western Vlei, commanding the entrance to the flat from the Red Hill and other ground. It is apparently intended that it shall be mounted by one gun. To prevent unnecessary alarm, it has been decided to move the gunpowder at the magazines to a safer position, and the work of transferring it will be at once proceeded with.

What the Times of Natal Says.

Further information confirms the statement made a short time back that the losses sustained by the enemy in the recent actions have had a strong effect upon them. On the night after the Isandhlwana attack there was lamentation throughout Zululand; and there is every reason to conclude that a large portion of the flower of the Zulu army was cut off—that is of the young men who form the most important section of it and are most eager for fighting—the war party, in fact, of the nation,

It is stated in more directions than one that an induna was sent after the forces after the Isandhwalana action to forbid them to pass into Natal. This circumstance is looked up as in some degree reassuring, but there really

is nothing to be deduced from it any more than from the other act on the part of the Zulus at the present
G

Boers v. British Tactics.

The Friend of the Free State says: It does seem incomprehensible to us that such a body of men, supported by two guns and a rocket battery, could not keep the Zulu hordes at arm's length. We cannot help thinking that the British General has much to learn from the Africander farmers in this matter. The Emigrant Boers fortified their position whenever an attack was to be apprehended, and this was the plan: Their wagons, closely arranged in a double circle, and well lashed together, with the interstices filled up with thorn bushes, formed a barricade which the savages could not force, and from behind which the fire of musketry came with deadly

" effect. It will be quite impossible for the British to carry on a war successfully entrench themselves.

What they say at Kimberley.

The sensation caused at the Diamondfields by the news of Isandhlwana was overpowering. Natal is largely represented there, and nearly everyone of our slain was mourned by some friend or relation. A writer in the News says :â\200\224It was quite sorrowful to listen, as some known name was read out, to the comment of his acquaintances. Many of the officers of the 1-24th were well known to the inhabitants of the Fields, having been here in 1875, when the troops were sent uF. Capt. Degacher, Lieut. Daley, and others, who had made friends here, were mentioned with great warmth of feeling, and many an anecdote was told of each. As for the volunteers there is hardly a name which has not been recognised as that of a friend or relative by many Natalians here, and many others were old residents of the Fields. George Shepstone was digging here for some time; Sam Grant, the political agent, was also resident here ; Lisut. Jameson was # brother of Dr. Jameson; Captain Bradstreet also resided here in the olden time; Hawkins, son of the Magistrate of Richmond, has a brother here now; Mrs. Moody has the sympathy of all her friends here on the loss of her son; R. Jackson was well known kereâ\200\224and so ane might go on. Friends, acquaintances and relations have all been stirred by the loss of some one near or dear. Y

What Bloemfontein is doing

Says the Express: The influence which this victory will have on the mind of the Zulus, and that of every black man in South Africa. requires the utmost energy and precaution on the part of the British, the colonial, and our own government to counteract, Forewarned is forearmed, and the Executive will fail in its duty towards this*State and towards our unhappy sister-colony Natal, if it neglects to take such steps by collecting a burgher commando, or calling out volunteers, as will leave an unmistakeable impression on the minds of the natives that white men, whether Englishmen or Afrianders, Germans or Hollanders, will stand together in the time of need and maintain their position, Such a demonstration might further have a healthy influence upon some of our Basuto friends, who are just now called upon to lay down their arms, and do not appear to be very willing to comply with the demand. In a liberal and generous spirit the Free State must forget and forgive the mistakes and misdeeds of the British Government in the Basuto war and on later occasions. They have seen their errors, and are determined to remedy them, and it would be a graceful act on the part of the Free State to return good for evil, by giving such assistance as lies in our power. The English Government will reimburse us, no doubt, for every farthing spent in any effort on their behalf, and will not forget that the Free State is not only strong enough to hold its own, but also to assist its neighbours, Our artillery force has now a chance of showing what metal it is made of, Surely sixteen good breech-loading cannons are not to be despised in such an emergencyâ\200\224the more so-as the Government is well supplied with ammunition, which could not be used in a better cause. The Landdrost of Harrismith has been calling for a commando and the artillery, and both, we doubt not, will be supplied. Another commando ought to be prepared to take the field against the Basutos, should circumstances require it. At all events, we recommend a policy of precaution, watchfulness, and activity. Since writing the above we learn that the Executive Council have decided upon notifying to the landdrosts of the several districts, that they, through their respective offices, shall intimate to the burghers the necessity of being ready, in in case of any emergency. Our attention has further been called to the fact that the Executive is unable to take any

steps in the matter, as to the calling out of the burghers, until our frontier is endangered, which at the present moment they do not consider to be the case, At all events, the burghers are warned of the approaching danger, and the hint will, we trust, be taken by them, that whatever may happen, they will be ready, aye ready.

in Zululand unless they properly

.. .. (February)
This Morningâ\200\231s Telegram,

The following telegram has just been received by the
Uommodore, and posted for public information : â\200\224Â¢â\200\230 Heavy
thunderstorm -Yast night; "River risen considerably.
No news from Etshowe. Seouts report enpemy in small
numbers between the Amatakulu River and the Um-
â\200\230simdusi.â\200\235â\200\231

Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column.
(Frm our wn'aorâ\200\230vupondm.)
The following came to hand Iast night. It is only a day
later than the previous letter:â\200\224
Upper Umvolosi,
anuary 26th, 1879,

- The Light Brigade, with:its heavy wagons, arrived here:in
the afternoon of yesterday, from Dwabaâ\200\231s Spruit. The whole
column, in common with Zentsâ\200\231s Drift.lasger, was aban-
doned, after removing all the stores and ammunition, - We
lose no advantage by the q_l;gqĩ-\201g,â\200\230 I mean as regards the con-
tinuing of operations agsinst Maqulizine, or Umbeline. We
are on the main road to Amaswazie, or any point north-
eastward of the Blood River, and can keep up communica-
tion with Utrecht by crossing direct over the Langalibalele
berg. It-appears that the Zulus estimate their losses, on the
â\200\22420_tÂ\$ and 25th, at. & greater number than we have done. . Two
important chiefs are amongst the number of slain, There.isno
doubt that the Zulus will be greatly puzzled-at our retrograde
movement, and sort of circular sailing, for it had every
appearance of a retreat into Utrecht for the first 8-or 12
milgs, When the wagon road was struck, we suddenly
veered to the-north-east, coming round on the other flank of
the Zinguin- Mountain, On the first dayâ\200\231s march from Zentaâ\200\231s
_Drift, the Zulus â\200\230were hovering.on our rear, but hastily
retreated on . the.appearance of the Frontier Light. -Horse.
Yesterday, also, several small bodies.of Zulus were.seen.by
our scouts. . Every. day,. as. we. proceed, the want.of.more
cavalry is becoming mare manifest. The work to be done is
too heavy. for the few Frontier Light Horse and Boers ; it is
.impossible for.the harses to. stand such long rides, [Patrol-
ing and scouting, they. have 8o far rendered invalu-
able services,. and. have kept.the Colonel well informed
of all. the .movements of the . Zulu forces.- -Colonel
Wood and staff are constantly. in the saddle, which their re-
lays of horses permit. . Had. it not been, for. the unforunate
disaster to the camp at Isandhlwana,-we should â\200\230haveheen
fifty miles further into the country, and a few thousand head
of cattle would have been capfired. Women, children, and
old men keep.coming ipto surrender,.in exder that we feed
them, while their able-bodied friends are armed and fighting
againgt ys in the field. . Fxeter. Hall wishes to carry oyt.the
scriptures, literally, where. lkafirs are concernedâ\200\224we must
Taye our enemy,.feed.and clothe the Zulus, and preserve their
raals for the comiort of the Zulu armies. Incivilised armies
it.is considered en regle.fo fireon foes who retire, and. often
mare arel::iled in the pursuit than.in the field of battle ; but
hpre, when sayages are fired .on.when fleeing, with armain
hand, it iscalled & murder of pooy, heathens, and time is giyen
for.the enemy. .to rally, and fixe on his pursuers.. *Cease
firing ; this is like buck hunting, and not warfare,â\200\235 were
e syords of the captain. of .I}_Jt_k:gop of the Frontier, Light
orse. . â\200\234 Youhad bepter go back to your mother,â\200\235 one of the
troap. called . pgt.. The sama Zulus, so mercifully saved,
rallied again, ready for another.charge, if epportunity offered,
and actually made an attempt.to cut off some few .of the

Boers who were resting from the pursuit, and the men of D troop were not allowed to check their advance by firing on the Zulus, It is thought, most extraordinary, that no official report of the Rorke's Drift has been sent here for the information of the officer commanding this column; it places him in a state of uncertainty as to the requisite movements. A convoy of wagons arrived here to-day, from Bulder Spruit. : .

~ The Native Contingent.

;.44 A Voice from the Country, writes to the Times of Natal as follows: .- . : ;

~ Having seen--and conversed with several. of the Native Contingent who were present at the attack on the camp at Isandhlwana, I can fully corroborate your remarks in your issue of the 31st. One and all express the greatest admiration of the conduct of the British soldier, they are stones, not men; and they appear to have perfect confidence in the ultimate success of the English. But if anything is likely to shake that confidence and destroy the prestige of the white man, in the native mind, it is the conduct of those individuals, calling themselves Englishmen, who having taken their families into town. at the first alarm, have forgotten to return, and have left their flocks and herds to roam over the country untended. Some few families have refused to be taken, and it is painful for them to hear the remarks made upon their fellow countrymen by the kafirs, who show no fear of themselves, and admire the courage of those ladies who have remained

9

Pakadi and the Weenen Tribes.

We have very good accounts of the loyal spirit which pervades Pakadi and the other tribes whose men suffered at Isandhlwana, Pakadi lost some sons there, and was very wroth with his people for returning. . Mr. Paterson, R.M., and General Lloyd, M.L.C., had held a meeting with the chiefs and headmen, and all expressed themselves eager to avenge their losses. Cetywayo's two brothers were present, and took a satisfactory part. -The Hlubi Basutos, who lost their horses, returned to their kraals under the Drakensberg in a wonderfully short space of time.. The only complaint made by our natives was that they were led by men who did not understand their language, and who. kicked and cuffed them, and that they were not allowed to fight in their own way. They prayed for guns, which were not forthcoming; but they were much pleased on being told that any guns they might get from the enemy would be their own property.

The Durban Mounted Reserve.

The members of this corps, after having done much yesterday

duty in Victoria county, returned to town on Wednesday evening, orders having been received from the Commandant in the morning, requesting them to do so. The men looked exceedingly well, and all speak highly of their commanding officer, whose strict discipline has made the corps what it is, viz., & really useful body of men. At nearly an hour yesterday morning the men assembled in the Market Square, and Major Escombe

addressing them, stated that as yet he had no orders to communicate as he had expected, and. should dismiss them till half-past five in the afternoon, He was not aware what the orders were likely to be, but he thought it probable they would be called upon to serve outside of the borough, where, as a mounted corps, they would be of more service than within it, He thought, however, the direction in which they would be sent would be different from that in which they had already been. They mustered again last evening, when they were told by the Brigade Major that they need not again turn out until Saturday afternoon, when they would meet at the Butts. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Green has, we learn, discharged the duties connected with his office in a most successful manner, and his previous experience in kafir warfare has proved of much value.

- Defence of Durban.

Yesterday, a number of masons were engaged in looping the Coyrt. House, which will be found a capital

place of defence, should anything serious occur in Dur-

ban, which up to the present time does not seem at all probable, During the day, the ammunition which had been stored in the magazines was brought in, and to-day it will be placed in the Court House. Ten of the artillerymen loaded the wagons at the magazines, and at the Court house a body of riflemen received it, and stored it. The powder is being placed on board lighters in the Bay.

â€¢ Calm view of the Situation.

â€¢ Common Senseâ€¢ writes thus to the Times:â€¢ Far be it from me to blame those who in such times as the present are subject to feelings of anxiety. I would be the last to go against reasonable precautions ; but I think that with many anxiety is being carried beyond all bounds. I am sure, I cannot but do a good service by simply putting before your readers what are the reassuring aspects of the question.

â€¢In the first place, the recent action at Isandhlwana is, I am credibly informed, regarded by the Zulus not in the light of a success but a calamity, so much so that it is reported the General who was in command has been put to death for having allowed so many of his troops to be killed. This report, of course, may or may not be correct; but there is no doubt that the effect produced on the enemy has been at least of a very severe character. 5 o

â€¢ Secondly the Zulus must assuredly be alive to the effect of allowing any larger number of their forces to come into this colony while our army is still in the field and ready to do infinite damage there, if a large portion of the Zulu force be withdrawn, e

â€¢ Third : Supposing even that these obvious considerations have not their weight, and a certain number of Zulu troops were sent over the border, it is in the highest degree unlikely that they could make their way any distance inland.

â€¢ Lastly : It seems to be overlooked that the enemy must have some anxiety for the lives of their own people, and that they would not leave them completely exposed, as they

would be were they to attempt any serious invasion of this
colony.â\200\235

(FÃ©bruary 8)
Colonel Wood's Column.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF OUR
FORCES.

Natal Mercury Office, 11 a.m.

We have just received the following important and
satisfactory intelligence :â\200\224

I am directed by the Lieutenant-General Command-
ing to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Eedvers
Buller, C.B., with a force of eight officers and 106
non-commissioned officers and men of the Frontier
Light Horse, under Captain R. Barton, Coldstream
Guards, and 33 Dutch burghers, under Mr. Piet Uys, des-
troyed, or the 1st instant, the Bagalusinimilitarykraal,
consisting of 250 huts, and capturing 270 head of cattle.

The kafirs occupying it fled in all directions, with a
loss of six killed.

. Colonel Bullerâ\200\231s force must have travelled 60 miles
that day..

Colonel Wood attaches great importance to this, as
the kraal had been a rallying point for the most
determined enemies of the British Government for
some time past.â\200\224I have, &c.,

Jxo. R. M. CrEArLoCK,
Lieut.-Colonel, Military Secretary.

The Defence of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.

Tb THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Sir,â\200\224I am directed to forward you a copy of a gen-
eral order issued by the Lieut.-General, together with
the official account of the defence of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift
Post.â\200\224I have, &c.,

JNO. M. CREALOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Military Secretary.

COPY OF GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces in
South Africa has much satisfaction in publishing for
general information the official report of the gallant de-
fence of â\200\230â\200\230Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift Post,â\200\235â\200\235 on the 22nd and 23rd
January.

The Lieutenant-General feels sure that the gallant
conduct of the garrison will receive most ample recogni-
tion. He trusts that the example set by these few brave
men, and the success which attended their noble efforts,
will be taken to heart by all under his command.

The odds against them were nearly 30 to 1, but by
taking advantage of the materials which lay to their
hand, and by hastily constructing with it such cover as
was possible, the gallant little garrison were enabled to
resist for 12 hours the determined attacks made upon

their position, and inflicted a loss upon the enemy, in killed alone, of more than three times their own numbers.

Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, 256th January, 1879,

_ I have the honour to report that, on the 22nd instant, I wag left in command at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift by Major Spalding, who went to Helpmakaar to hurry in the company 24th regiment ordered to protect the ponts, 3 a8

About 8.15 p.m. on that day I was dt the ponts, when two men came riding from Zululand at a galop, and shouted to be taken across the river.

1 was informed by one of them, Lieutenant Adendorff, of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s regiment (who remained to assist in the defence), of the disaster at Isandhlwana camp, and that the Zulus were advancing on Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. The other, a carbineer, rode off to take the news to Helpmakaar.

Almost immediately I received a message from Lieutenant

Bromhead, commanding two companies of the 24th regiment at the camp, near the commissariat stores, asking me to come up at once, I gave the order to insparn, strike tents, put all stores, &c., into the wagons, and at once made to the come missariat stors, and found that a note had been received from the third column, stating that the enemy, were advancing in force against our post, which we were to strengthen, and hold at all costs.

. Ti-nâ\200\230enant Bromhead was most actively engaged in loop-boling and barricading the store building and hospital, and connecting. the defence of the two buildings by walls of mealie bags and the wagons that were on the ground,

73

I held & hurried consnltation with him, and with Mz, Dalton, of the commissariat (who was actively superintending the work of defence, and whom I cannot sufficientl thank for his most valuable services), and entirely appro of the arrangements made. I went round the position, and then went down to the ponts and brought up the guard of one sergeant and six men, wagons, &c. I desire here to mention the offer of the punt-man, Daniels, and Sergt. Milne, 3rd Buffs, to move the punts in the middle of the stream and defend them from their decks with a few men. We arrived at the post at about 3.30 p.m. Shortly after, an officer of Durnfordâ\200\231s horse arrved, and asked for orders. I requested him to send a detachment to observe the drifts and ponts, and throw out supports in the direction of the enemy and check an advance as much as possible, falling back upon the post when forced to retire, and assist in its defence.

I requested Lieutenant Bromhead to post his men; and, having seen his and every man at his post, the work once more went on,

About 4.20 p.m. the sound of firing was heard behind the hill to our south. The officer of Durnfordâ\200\231s returned, res porting the enemy close upon us, and that his men would not obey his orders, but were going off to Helpmakaar; and I saw them, apparently about 100 in number, going off in that direction. About the same time Captain Stephensonâ\200\231s detachment of the Natal Native Contingent left us, as did the officer himself,

I saw that our line of defence was too extended for tha small number of men now left us, and I at once commenced

an entrenchment of biscuit boxes.

We had now completed a wall two boxes high, when, about 4,30 p.m., 500 or 600 of the enemy came in sight around the hill to our south, and advanced at a run the south wall, They were met by a well sustained fire; but, notwithstanding their heavy loss, continued the advance to within fifty yards of the wall, when they were met by such a heavy fire from the wall, and cross-fire from the store, that they were checked ; but, taking advantage of the cover afforded by the cook house, ovens, &c., kept up, a heavy fire, The greater number, however, without stopping. moved to the left, round the hospital, and made a rush at our north-west wall of mealie bags, and after a short but desperate struggle, were driven back with heavy loss into the bush around the work. The main body of the enemy were close behind, and had lined the ledge of rocks and caves overlooking us, about 400 yards to our south, from where they kept up a constant fire, and, advancing somewhat more to their left than their first attack, occupied the garden, hollow road, and bush in great force. Taking advantage of the bush, which we had not time to cut down, the enemy were able to advance under cover, close to our wall, and in this part soon held one side of the wall, while we held the other. A series of desperate assaults were made, extending from the hospital along the wall as far as the bush reached but each was most splendidly met and repulsed by our men, with the bayonet; Corporal Scheiss, Natal Native Contingent, greatly distinguishing himself by his conspicuous gallantry. The fire from the rocks behind us, though badly directed, took us completely in reverse, and was so heavy that we suffered very severely, and about 6 p.m., were forced to retire behind the entrenchment of biscuit boxes.

All this time, the enemy had been attempting to force the hospital. and shortly after set fire to its roof. The garrison of the hospital defended it room by room, bringing out all the sick who could be moved, before they retired. Privates Williams, Hook, R. Jones, and W. Jones, of the 24th Regiment, being the last men to leave, holding the doorway with the bayonet, their own ammunition being expended. From the want of interior communication, and the burning of the house, it was impossible to save all. With most heartfelt sorrow, I regret we could not save these poor fellows from their terrible fate, Seeing the hospital burning, and the desperate attempts of the enemy to fire the roof of the stores, we converted two mealie bag heaps into a sort of redoubt, which gave a second line of fire all round. Assistant Commissary Dunne working hard at this, though much exposed, and rendering most valuable assistance. As darkness came on, we were completely surrounded, and after several attempts had been gallantly repulsed, were eventually forced to retire to the middle, and then inner wall, of the kraal on our east. The position we then had we retained throughout, A desultory fire was kept up all night, and several assaults were attempted and repulsed ; the vigour of the attack continuing until after midnight. Our men firing with the greatest coolness, did not waste a single shot, the light afforded by the burning hospital being of great help to us.

About 4 a.m. on the 23rd instant, the firing ceased, and at daybreak the enemy were out of sight, over the hill to the south-west.

We patrolled the ground, collecting the arms of the dead Zulus, and strengthened our position as much as possible.

We were removing the thatch from the roof of the store, when, about 7 a.m. a large body of the enemy appeared on

the hills to the south-west. :

I sent a friendly kafir, who had come in shortly before,
;vitll: a] note to the officer commanding at Helpmakaar, asking
or help.

About 8 a.m, the third column appeared in sight, the
enemy, who had been gradually advancing, falling back as
they approached. I consider the enemy who attacked us to
have numbered about 3000,

We killed about 350. Of the steadiness and gallant behaviour of the whole garrison, I cannot speak too highly.

I wish especially to bring to your notice the conduct of Lieut. Bromhead. 2-24th regt., and the splendid behaviour of his company, B, 2-24th; Surgeon Reynolds, A.M.D., in his constant attention to the wounded under fire where they fell; Acting Commissary Officer Dalton, to whose energy much of our defences were due, and who was severely wounded while gallantly assisting in the defence: Assistant Commissary Dunne; Acting Storekeeper Byrne (killed); Colour Sergeant Browne, 2-24th; Sergeant Williams, 2-24th, (wounded dangerously): Sergeant Windridga, 2-24th; Corporal Schiess, 2-3 N.N.C. (wounded) ; 1395 Private Williams, 2-24th ; 593 Private Jones, 2-24th ; Private McMahon, A.C.; 716 Private R. Jones, 2-24th; Private H. Hook, 2-24th ; Private Roy, 1-24th,

The following return shows the number present at Rorke's Drift, on the 22nd of January, 1879 :

N.C. &
Men. i
N.C. & 7
Men. 2
Total.

Staff ...
Royal Artillerymen
Royal Engineers ...

3rd Buffs ...
1-24th Regiment ... P
2-24th Regiment, B company, 17 casualties sick
90th Light Infantry
Commissariat and Transport Department...
Army Medical Department ..
Chaplain ...

Natal Mounted Police ...

Natal Native Contingent

Ferryman

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g|r
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i
Sy 050 6139

The following is a list of the killed :â\200\224
Sergeant Maxfield, 2-24th Private Nicolls, 1-24th
Private Scanlan i

99 9 Orrigan , ,
D Hayden 3 i Jenkins
o Adams Â» Mr. Byrne, Com. Departmnt.
0 Cole B l Trooper Hunter, N.V,C,
5 Fagan 5 â\200\230 Anderson, N.N.P.

Private (native) N.N. 0.

- Chick 0
1398 Private Williams, 2-24th
Total 15,
*12 wounded, of whom two have since died, viz ;â\200\224
Sergeant Williams, 2-24th | Private Beckett, 1-24th
* List already forwarded by medical officer.
Herewith is appended a plan of the building, showing our
lines of defence. The points of the compass referred to in
this report are as shown in sketch approximately magnetic.
I have, &c.,
(Signed) . JOHN R. M. CHARD,
Lieutenant R.E.
To Colonel Glynn, C.B., commanding
%rd column.

At Luneberg.

(From a Correspondent.)
30th January, 1879.

There has been a good deal of excitement during the past
week. Every now and again we received reports of tens
of thousands of Zulus having been seen or heard of within
a few miles, and the good people of Luneberg were really
possessed of a fixed idea that the King of the Zulus had
ordered all his forces to concentrate upon the Luneberg
laager. When oncesuch an idea takes hold of the people,
argument is out of question. Alas, the strategy and
tactics of the Zulu Kingâ\200\231s army were directed more
judiciously than the Lunebergers andâ\200\224I am afraid a
good many other peopleâ\200\224now would give them credit for.
We were constantly in communication with Colonel
Woodâ\200\231s column to our right, and Colonel Rowlandâ\200\231s
column to our left, and nothing transpired either way,
which was not immediately reported by our spies and
scouts, Manyonyoba, in our immediate neighbourhood,
carried on his double-shuffling game until about the
middle of the month, when all his warriors left to join
openly with Magolosiniâ\200\231s forces, in hostilities against
Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column. Manyonyoba professed to be
unable to restrain his people, but gave them his two sons
as leaders, and threatened every man with death who
would not take up arms to fight the white man. Their
ardour, however, soon cocled down, for at the first meet-
ing with Colonel Woodâ\200\231s force at Zinguinâ\200\231s Neck, the
Manyonyobanites got a terrible hammering; and scarcely
had eight days elapsed since they had marched out to
destroy the white man, when many of them came back
oripples, and sorely wounded, whilst many more slept
their las* cleep at and near the Itshentika Mountains.
For several nights we could hear the wailing and crying
of the women, bemoaning the deaths of the i{[anyonyoba
â\200\230warriors.

Those of the tribes who had remained betook them-

melves to the caves, and great was the consternation

amongst them. The Zulu King's messages arrived shortly after, and demanded all the King's cattle to be sent to the King's kraal. They collected about 400 picked cows with calves, and on Sunday, the 26th, the cattle left, under protection of an escort of about 100 men, to be driven across the Pongolo. The Commandant of Luneberg had, however, kept his weather eye open. There were only five horses in camp; upon those he mounted five Germans, took a patrol of 25 native camp followers, and without anyone having the slightest suspicion of the why and the wherefore, set out at 8 p.m. in the direction of the Pongolo's junction. Sure enough, he was just in time to meet the Zulu King's 400 picked cows before they crossed the Pongolo. A challenge from our side, calling upon the Zulus to lay down their arms, was answered by a volley from the enemy, which took no effect; then followed a charge of the mounted men upon the Zulus, a fearful yell of our native allies, a discharge of rifles, and the cattle were in our possession. The enemy fled, leaving three dead bodies behind, several of the fugitives throwing away their guns, which we picked up. The spoil was safely brought into camp, and as the cattle arrived, lot by lot, the few men in charge were cheered by the people in camp, and there was great rejoicing. Next day, the whole of the cattle were sold, fetching good prices, the farmers of Luneberg being the purchasers. A flock of about 200 goats, taken at the same time, were handed over as a present by the Commandant to our native allies. Alas! that the little triumph we enjoyed should be sadly marred by the terrible news which reached us on Monday night of the disastrous affair near Rorke's Drift. We had but one hope, increased by the very cruel nature of the report, that the same way had been exaggerated. Our hopes were not realised, for the reality is even exceeding the worst rumours we had received from native sources. It is, however, a misfortune, where the true metal of a nation must show itself; and thus we hope that the Old Colony and Natal will strain every nerve now to strengthen the General's hands. Every man capable of bearing arms should come forward; every man possessed of a wagon and span of oxen should place it at the disposal of the General without bargaining about so much or so much remuneration; every horse in the country should be brought forward to mount our infantry; every sack of grain, every sheaf of oats, in fine, every article wanted for the equipment of troops should be laid upon the altar of our common country, without regard to mercantile speculation; and if this be done, and we pull altogether from Capetown to St. Lucia Bay, there will be an end of all fear of the Zulus for all time to come. We must not wait for the Imperial millions, and for the Imperial reinforcements of troops. We have the material here, let us use it at once. An invasion of Zululand by infantry will scarcely prove successful beyond a few miles from the border. The great want, and I may almost say, the only chance of success, lies in an overwhelming force of mounted men, not the regulars, Lancers, Dragoons, Cuirassiers, Uhlan's, or however these cavalry forces may be called in regular armies, but irregular Chevaux legers, such as the Frontier Light Horse, and such as we can form by thousands, if there be only the will and the spirit. I do not think the colony could have, or ever will have a general better adapted to lead such forces successfully than Lord Chelmsford. The courage and gallantry of the British soldier is so thoroughly established throughout the world that it needs

not the praise of your correspondent ; but we must guard ourselves against that most injurious of all prejudices, which leads to such expressions as thisâ\200\224that the British soldier can do more than any other brave man. Thres hundred mounted irregulars might have protected an open camp, which 700 British infantry soldiers could not possibly reach ; the Zulu is swift on foot, and unencumbered; the British foot soldier cannot match his antagonist in that respect, and hence the loss of 700 brave and gallant men,without a chance of escape. The fallen men were heroes, every one of them; they did what human possibility could do, they fell a seven-fold hecatomb to the glory and renown of an empire which rules the greater part of the globe; they made the enemy pay three lives to every one of their own bodies, and the Â¢ 700" of South Africa will in history henceforth be mentioned alongside of the 600â\200\231 of Balaklava. But they should not have been exposed to such a contingency, and the further we should advance into Zululand the more impracticable it would be found to operate with infantry. It was a dispensation of Providence by such a terrible disaster to open our eyes, and the eyes of our rulers, at the very outset. Entrenched and fortified camps are the places for infantry, therethey are invincible, and even small numbers will hold their ~wn against thousandsâ\200\224 witness the gallant stand of the men at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, behind an improvised fort built of mealic bags; but in the

open, infantry against Zulus, to be successful, would require a perfect change of numbers. Cavalry may attack and retire, and worry the enemy to distraction, always able to get clear of overwhelming forces, whereas infantry are fixed to the spot ; and if surrounded by as many thousands as they count hundreds, our infantry may die like heroes, but their heroic death will not advance us one single step in conquering the Zulus. Therefore, let all South Africa furnish horses and horsemen. The Boers of old carried no forage or grain; the grass of the country is plentiful, and South African horses do an enormous amount of work on grass feeding only. All that is absolutely required, is unenimty, and a national â\200\235â\200\231 im-
tus. If these be wanting amongst us, why should
eat Britain sacrifice blood and treasure any longer for our protection ? .

With Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s Column.
(From a Correpondent)
Etshowe, Fort Zululand,
February 4, 1879.

This is my third contribution to the Meroury since the march into Zululand was begun. The first was written shortly after the battle of Inyezane, and the 2nd on January 31. I mention this, in case either of them may have been lost. This will be sent by native messengers, who will try to get through the Zulu scouts during the night; but it is risky work, and they may never again be heard of.

A small number of the Native Contingent, about 40, were left behind. On Sunday night, Feb. 2, seven of them took French leave, and started to get down to Natal. About three miles from this fort they found themselves surrounded by Zulus, who fired upon them, and also threw assegais at them. Four of them returned to the fort, and three are missing. Whether they were killed, or managed to get away, those who ref \rned do not know. This will show you it will only be by good luck if this reach your hands. I hope it may.

I have little or nothing to report since my last. The Zulus, so far, have left us unmolested ; only their scouts are to be seen in numbers varying from two to about 150 or 200. During the whole of yesterday large parties of Zulus were seen passing down towards the coast. Probably they are sent to cut off any convoys which may be, as they think, sent to reinforce us. If this be so, and I think it is not improbable, it will be important for your military authorities to bear in mind, that in sending us reinforcements, which it is devoutly to be hoped they may be able to do soon, they must send a force sufficient to cope with some of the best Zulu regiments. By the colour of the shields. as described to me, it is probable the Tulwana and Nokenke regiments are of the number.

In my last I told you that our entrenchments were finished, and I thought they were; but ever since, strenuous exertions have been made,.and are now being made, to make them as strong as possible; and an officer on whose judgment I can rely tells me that it would be impossible, even for European troops, to

take them now, unless supported by artillery. Humanly speaking, the force is now secure, so long as food and ammunition last. God grant that strong reinforcements may be forthcoming, before famine, against which no man can fight, compels us to fight our way to Natal. Should that dire necessity arise, it will mean the return only of a small and shattered remnant of the 1785 men who now obtain shelter within these entrenchments. Of these 1360 are combatants. We now know the full extent of the disaster which has happened to the forces under General Lord Chelmsford; and the greatest sympathy is felt for him, and sorrow for the brave men who have fallen.

Surely a supreme effort will be made to prevent a second disaster in this quarter. I repeat it; flushed with success as the Zulus are, and elated as they would be by seeing us retreat, I believe that if we are obliged to cut our way to the Tugela, through the forces which are seen to be moving between us and it, our position would be most critical. The want of information as to what, if anything, is to be done as to reinforcing us, makes men, especially those who

75

have families, painfully anxious. I hope, therefore, that before long, our hearts may be gladdened by the joyful cry "a convoy is in sight!" Only a short while ago, as I was looking through my glass towards the Tugela, a young soldier came up, and with a respectful salute, asked if a convoy were expected. Poor fellow! Truth obliged me to say that I knew of none. Do not think I am discouraged because I thus write. Not at all. We are safe now. The future is in the hands of God, and I will add, not irreverently, of the General.

Our latest Mercury received here was that of the 20th ultimo; but I hope an effort will be made to send us up a bundle. News! news! that is the chief want here; and I expect when you have read this, you will say that I, too, have had but little to send you. If the Zulus only would attack us, as they have boasted they would do, I should have good news to soon send you. I am confident that can only end one way, namely, in their being utterly routed.

Durban Mounted Rifles.

Standing Camp, Fort Pearson,
Lower Tugela, February 6th 1879,

Scarcely is it worth while to burden the post with an account of our inactivity. Since changing camping ground, with the exception of ordinary daily duties, there has been nothing whatever to do. Three troopers have I think "ridden dispatches" to Stanger. We have had a visit from some of the Isipingo men, who arrived here on convoy duty.

You will probably have news of the unfortunate accident which happened to trooper Charles G. Smith, of ours, who broke his leg the day before yesterday. He was running over some uneven ground, and fell, getting his right leg into a small water-wash, and snapping it above the ankle. Fortunately, a doctor was handy, and Smith

was attended to as soon as possible. As his appliances were at the fort on the other side of the river, the doctor wished to transfer his patient there. Smith, however, preferred to remain in the D.M.R. camp, and the doctor readily consented, and sent for his necessaries. I need hardly say that our unfortunate companion has every possible attention paid him by his comrades, and that he bears his affliction cheerfully. Perhaps however, the sooner he is able to be removed to Durban the better, both for himself and anxious friends and relations at home.

Last night we again experienced a familiar but disagreeable duty of active service. Information had been received at 235 and at ten o'clock Lieut. Courtenay came round and turned us all out under arms. After waiting for about ten minutes in the usual order, we were informed why the muster had been ordered, viz., because information had just been received to the effect that a large body of the enemy had been especially despatched from the King's kraal, for the purpose of attacking Fort Tenedos and Fort Pearson, and might be expected that night. We were then dismissed to our tents, on the understanding to lie down, armed and accoutred, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. The guard was doubled, and some told off to carry water from the river to Fort Pearson. I need hardly say the sun rose upon a still peaceful scene at the Lower Tugela this morning.

From Etshowe, we here, have no reliable news. Native runners report that eight of their number left the fort, while only two of them reached the Tugela. They say the road and surrounding country is well watched by the Zulus, and they believe there is a large army in the neighbourhood of Etshowe. According to their own account, these runners travelled at night, and were challenged by the Zulus, and surrounded in some bush, but the two men managed to escape under cover of the darkness; a third also passed through the thicket, but was afterward captured by the enemy. Whether the other five found their way back to Etshowe, seems as yet to be an open question. We have had no news of our three sick men; but no news is good news.

(February 8)
Colonel Wood's Official Report.

Lieut.-Colonel Buller, C.B., reports with reference to his reconnaissance, of the 20th ult, alluded to by Colonel Wood, that at four a.m., yesterday, Mr. Piet Uys kindly sent eight men of the Dutch Burghers to reconnoitre the top of the Tringaw Mountains.

At nine a.m. I started on patrol with seven officers and 75 N.C. officers and men of F.L. Horse, and 22 Dutch Burghers, under Mr, Piet Uys,

Crossing the Umvolosi River by an indifferent drift, about two miles above Mount Inyaki, I moved towards Mabombaâ\200\231s kraal, round the S.E. spur of Zinguin about seven miles from the river. Mr. Uysâ\200\231 men, who were reconnoitring the left, found about fifty armed Zulus in a kraal of Seketwayoâ\200\231s, under the S. side of Zinguin, and leaving the kraal the kafirs took to the rocks. An engagement ensued during which I reinforced the burghers with twenty mounted men under Captain Brunker. Twelve kafirs I know were killed, and I think a few more. One man F.L.H. was wounded with an assegai by a wounded kafir, and another had a narrow escape. Vge found four guns and a good many asegaïs, all of which I had broken, but I did not search the ground thoroughly, as I did not think the risk of getting men stabbed by wounded kafirs worth the result.

About this time two of Mr. Uysâ\200\231 men came to me and reported & commando of kafirs on the top of Zinguin, Descending the mountain by a difficult stony cattle track, we found the report was quite true, as the rocky ridges were lined with kafirs. I endeavoured to cross the upper plateau in order to get a view of Mabombaâ\200\231s kraal from above ; but the hill was too strongly held for us to force it.

With a view of ascertaining the full strength of the enemy, who was coming down to attack us in three columns, I seized a small strong kopje and commenced an engagement with the centre column. ur fire soon drove them to cover, with a loss of about eight dead (since, a good many more reported) ; but meanwhile we were completely outflanked ; our right by some 300 kafirs, who crept round among the stones and krantzies of the ridge, and our left by some 400 men, who boldly moved in mlerabfe order across the ground about a mile off.

I accordingly decided to withdraw ; in doing so one man, F. L. H., was wounded, and two were hit by spare balls, and the horse of Mr. Raymond, a burgher, was hit; the kafirs pursued us to the Umvolosi River in force, and about 100 crossed the drift, but having then secured my retreat, I turned on the flat and drove them back ; as far as I could see they all ;e;(\)lrned to the top of the Zinguin. We reached camp about

.30 p.m. ;

Throughout the day I received the greatest possible assistance from Mr. Uys, whose experience and courage are alike remarkable, and from his men, who shoot well, and are excellent scouts.

I consider that we were engaged with labout 1000 kafirs, the larger proportion of whom had guns, many very good ones ; they appeared under regular command, and in fixed bodies. The most noticeable c;)a.rt of their tactics is that every man after firing a shot, and after being fired at, drops as if dead, and remains motionless for nearly a minute.

In case of a night attack, an interval of time should be allowed before a return shot is fired at a flash.

The following were wounded :â\200\224F.L.H.â\200\224Troopers J. Berry, severely ; J. Randell, slightly.

Signed W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., reports from Camp, Zemguinne
Uit ? January 23rd, 1879 :â\200\224

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, with Mr. Piet Uys, reconnoitred Zinguin Range on the 20th, but were unable to reach the eastern end, being opposed by about 1000 Zulus. That day No. 4 column reached the Umvolosi, and Tinta, uncle of Se-ketwayo, came to me out of a cave to which I had gone, about six miles east of Umvolosi River.

In the evening I sent back Tinta's people with a convoy of wagons (about seventy) escorted by one company 90th L.I. Later, hearing more Zulus had crossed the Umvolosi, I reinforced the escort. On the 21st we built a stone laager fort. Left all superfluous stores over one week's supply and crossed the river, halted on the left bank, and at midnight, 21st-22nd leaving 1st company 13th L.I. and the company of 90th which had just arrived from Blood River, marching thirty four miles in twenty-five hours. At Tinta we started on patrol. Colonel Buller with the Dutchmen and two guns marched up the right bank of the Umvolosi, while the 90th, 1st battalion of Wood's Irregulars marched direct to Zimguin, so as to strike it about three miles from the Umvolosi.

Though until three a.m. it was very dark, and we passed over difficult country, guided by some Dutchmen, the 90th arrived at the summit at 6 a.m., just as Colonel Buller ascended by the Gay Tae (?) line; after resting for two hours, we moved towards a few hundred Zulus, who were on the south-eastern summit of the range. They retired hastily, leaving about 250 head of cattle, and 400 sheep and goats, which were brought into camp, which had been formed by Colonel Gilbert, who marched at 3 a.m. on the 22nd, from the Umvolosi river. From the eastern extremity of the range, we saw, under the Zhlobane mountain, near Malenda's kraal, about 4000 Zulus drilling; they formed a circle, a triangle, and a square with a partition, They were moving later, so far as could be seen in the dark, up the Zhlobane Mountain. The

atrol reached camp at 7 p.m., having been under arms, the infantry carrying 100 rounds, nineteen hours. One gun limber was broken in being let down by ropes over a heavy steep hill, but we hope to repair it to-day.

Our movements would not be possible without the aid of Mr. Piet Uys and his men, whose local knowledge is invaluable. I propose to move to-morrow, weather permitting, towards the Bagulusini kraal, about eighteen miles distant. The Zhlobane Mountain is part of the Itgentaka range.

Signed, W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

Pietermaritzburg, Feb..5th, 1879,

GENERAL ORDER, No. 24.
Head-quarters, Pietermaritzburg,
X atal, February 3, 1879.

The widow and children of Cagtaixl George Shepstone, lately attached to the staff of No. 2 Column, and of Lieutenant of Orderlies Hall, Army Hospital Corps, killed in action on the 22nd ultimo, will be provided with conveyance and passage from Durban to England; the commissariat department making the necessary arrangements.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment Natal Native Contingent.

Captain A. Saunders has been permitted to resign his commission; . Lieutenants J. M. Dullamore and C. Bettington to be captains.

the following appointments, resignations, &c., in the Commissariat and Transport Departments will take effect from the dates stated. Mr. Charles Palmer, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 18th January, 1879 ; Mr. b Findley, conductor, at 12s 6d per diem, from 13th January, 1879; Mr. J. Keighey, conductor, at 7s. 6d. per diem, from 6th January, 1879; Mr. W. H. Egan, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 15th January, 1879 ; Mr. E. White, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 21st January, 1879 ; Mr. W. R. Campbell, conductor, at 10s per diem, from 20th January, 1879 ; Mr. Alcock, head conductor, at 13s per diem, from 20th December, 1878 ; Mr. Curle, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 20th December, 1878 ; Mr. Henwood, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 8th December, 1878 ; Mr. F. Slade, temporary clerk, at 7s 6d per diem, from 21st January, 1879 ; Mr. F. Mead, temporary clerk, at 7s 6d: per diem, from 20th January, 1879 5 Mr. G. Burne, interpreter, at 6s per diem, from 15th January, 1879; Mr. Whelan, storekeeper, at 7s 6d per diem, from 8th January, 1879; Mr. A. G. Grissair, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 30th January, 1879 ; Mr. Olou%h, conductor, at 7s 6d per diem, from 25th September to 31st December, 1878; head conductor Francis reverts to conductor, at his own request, with pay at 98 6d per diem, from 20th December, 1878; temporary clerk, J. P. MacMahon, resigned 31st, December, 1878 ; temporary clerk, Pepworth, resigned 24th January, 1879.

By Command,
W. BELLAIRS, D.AG.

88th Connaught Rangers.

We take over with much pleasure the following handsome testimony, borne by the Kaffrarian Watchman, to the character of this gallant regiment now stationed amongst us:â\200\224Â¢â\200\230 Probably before another issue of this paper is published the 88th regiment will be on its way to Natal to strengthen Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s forces. When the regiment was announced as coming to Kingwilliamtown, such an indifferent character was given to it by the press of Capetown, that people here quite expected - lots of trouble and annoyance when it got into garrison. We are very glad indeed, however, to be able to testify to the general good conduct of the men of the 88th since they have been stationed here. The town has been quiet at night time, and we have not heard of a single serious complaint against the men. They have certainly agreeably disappointed the expectation we were led to form of them. The colonel and officers have shown g strong disposition to interest themselves in the place, and have most generously placed their band at the service of the public. Their short stay in Kingwâ\200\231lhamstown will be agreeably remembered, and their career in Natal will be watched with great interest.â\200\235

Arrivals from Maritzburg.

Yesterday morning fourteen wagons arrived in town from Maritzburg, bringing 80 women (the wives of soldiers who are engaged on active service) and 63 children. They leave we believe to-day by the Anglian, for Capetown, where they will be quartered. Soon after leaving Pinetown on Thursday evening, the heavy thunder-storm which extended to Durban, commenced, and the travellers spent a very uncomfortable night. Serjeant Walden of the Royal Artillery, who was acting as drill instructor to the Durban Volunteer Artillery a short time since, was in charge of the party.

The Defence of the Town.

A meeting was held in the Council Chamber yesterday, under the presidency of the Mayor, which was very largely attended, to consider the subject of the defence of the town. The following was the result of the discussion which took place:â\200\224Moved by Mr. Jameson, seconded by Mr. W. Grant Â¢ that it is desirable under existing circumstances that a committee of burgesses should be elected to form a committee of public safety, consisting of the Mayor and Town Council, members of the Legislative Council resident in the borough, captains of the Town Guard, officers of the several volunteer corps, and the following gentlemen, viz., Messrs, J. H. Atkinson, R. Acutt, H. Escombe, McCubbin, Hope, R. Evans, and the seconder, with power to add to their number.â\200\235

The 88th Regiment.

Yesterday morning, Lieut.-Colonel Lambert, 11, officers, and 371 non-commissioned officers and men of the 88th (Connaught Rangers) regiment landed from the U.R.M.S. Anglian, and proceeded to the encampment, where they will remain, awaiting orders, Lieut.-Colonel Walker, who is in command, served with the regiment in the Orimea, from the 22nd January to the 26th March, and from June to the 17th September 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, the attack of the Quarries, and attacks ci the Redan, on the 18th June,

and 8th September severely wounded (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). He served also in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, in 1858, including the affair at Bhognapors, siege of Lucknow, in March, and siege of QCalpee. (Medal with clasp for Central India).

The Transvaal.

With reference to the sensational rumours regarding the Transvaal, mentioned elsewhere, we are informed by telegram, dated yesterday from Capetown, that the following version of the subject has been telegraphed hence by the special correspondent of the Argus :â\200\224

Â¢ In reply for demand for restitution of independence, delegate has been warned of consequence of rebellious or seditious movements. Sir Bartle Frere, dwelling with emphasis upon the a.rrestin%1 of messenger from Cetywayo to Paul Kruger while upon his way to propose concerted action for driving English into sea. Joubert thinks that upon his report to committee a mass meeting will be called, and that will be followed by a march upon Pretoria. He says Boers will not be first to shed blood ; but that Paul Kruger will be ehosen president, and British officials provided with honourable escort over the borders,â\200\235â\200\2247%mes of Natal.

Pondoland.

A correspondent writing under date of the 17th of January, from Umtata, says:â\200\224 5

A troop of police arrived to-day in consequence of several tribes above us here, some not far off, Basutos and Griquas included, being very unsettledâ\200\224some said to be doctoring.

On the 24th he writes :â\200\224Since my last, there has been nothing fresh to report. We have heard no more about the natives up-country. A force of Cape Mounted Rifles are here now, 1&) strong.

On the 31st he writes :â\200\224We received the news of that dreadful slaughter in Zululand from the Bishop during service on Sunday. He stated that 1000 of the enemy and 300 English troops had fallen. Like you, so with me, I have not placed implicit reliance on the report till more is heard. No doubt the news is scrious, for the Government are pushing up police and others to these parts to overawe these tribes. A lot of police passed about half an hour ago for St. Johnâ\200\231s ; a lot are off to Kokstad, and further reinforcements are looked for. These are merely preventive measures, for we can see nothing wrong among these people, and more than that they are just no> all but dying with starvation. I do not fear anything

ere.â\200\224Limes of Natal.

Fingoland.

We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined telegram with which we have been favoured by the honourable W. Littleton, private secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner :â\200\224

From Chief Magistrate, Transkei, via Ibeka, to His Excel-

lency the High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg.

g Tuesdsy, February 4, 1879,

At a meeting of 1000 Europeans and natives, assembled at Blythswood, Fingoland, on the 3rd February, for the purpose of formally opening that institution, it was resolved unanimously that a telefram be sent to His Excellency the Governor, expressive of the deep regret of the meeting at the receipt of the news from Natal, relative to the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's forces at the hands of the Zulus, and conveying to His Excellency the assurance of the unflinching loyalty of the inhabitants of Fingoland to Her Majesty the Queen, and their anxiety to be of any use, should their services be required by the Government. Times of Natal.

Krantzkop.

(From a Correspondent.)

Krantzkop, January 31st, 1879.

The 1st and 3rd battalions of the 1st regiment, Natal Native Contingent, are now stationed at the above-named place where a very secure fort is being made, We are only a handful, and without having some secure place of refuge, our position would be very critical, Times of Natal,

(February 10)

The Cape Colony.

We have been courteously favoured by the Mayor with the following telegram from the Cape, acknowledging the one which was sent conveying the thanks of this colony for the

reinforcements : Times of Natal.
Capetown, 5th February, 1879.

In acknowledging your telegram, conveying the resolution passed at the public meeting yesterday, I beg to say we are trying to do our duty towards our brothers in distress; there is but one feeling throughout the Cape Colony at this moment that of entire sympathy with you in your heavy trials; an desire to render to you assistance. I hope that the forces now marching towards our extreme eastern border will be sufficient, not only to protect our own territory from disturbance, but to prevent any movement against Natal on the part of native tribes between us. -Times of Natal.

The Defence of the Town.

At Saturday's meeting of the Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Mayor (Mr. R. Vause). the following resolutions were passed : 1. That this Committee, having been duly appointed by the burgesses of Durban, and it may be deemed desirable to introduce matters which should at first be considered Erivate it was resolved that in future all meetings of the Committee be held privately. 2. That whilst the Committee do not entertain any apprehension for the safety of the borough, they admit that the communication from General Lord Chelmsford, to the opposite effect, makes it imperative that steps be taken to guard against even remote contingencies. 3. That the Mayor be requested to ask the military authorities what they contemplate doing for the defence of the town.

Return of KILLED and WOUNDED in the Action of INVANZANT, on the 22nd of January, 1879. Nominal return.

. Nature
Regiment. Regimntl. Rank and Name. â\200\230 Killed. Wounded. of |BYWhatip. orks
0. inflicted
Wound.
{ Danger-| SeverelySlightly
ously.
The Buffs 1266 | Private John Bough ... | Killed.
o 766 9 . James Kelleher i
12 N.N.C .. | Lieutenant J. L. Raines ... -
D O Gustav Plattner 0
& Sergeant Emil Unger ... 5
9 o Corporal Wilhelm Sieper 5
Â» 0 2 Edward Miller 5
y . Carl Goesch ... i~ since
The Buffs 1100 | Private Peter Dunn_ ... % 5 ... |abdmn. [gunshot| dead
% 865 " John Corbill ... 5 head D
i 1244 3 F. Smith g 5 !
o 716 o F. Clifford ... D . (left arm 5
0 548 5 Henry Walker 0 5
1st Sqd. Mounted 1554 | Qr.-Mr.-Ser. Kelly... D left arm o
Infty., 90 Reg.
224 1290 | Private W. Devenport : X o .Â« | breast o
Naval Brigade %% AB H. Gosling - 2 5 ks
5 5 QoS G. Berryman D O
o o oS Geo. Doran Â© 35 00 D
Â» . AB T. Butler... o o D 5
s oS E. White... l i 5 o
Â» OS Krooman (Jack â\200\235Â» .
Ropeyarn)
5 OS Qacklewis 5 = 2 3% o o
12 N.N.C. Lieutenant Harry Webb ... o o o
9 Sergeant O. Heydenburg | N L&D knee 9 Leg
Natives Lo g 1 . ampt,
ToTALâ\200\22412 Killed.

5 Dangerously wounded.

6 Severely wounded.

5 Slightly wounded.

(Signed)

By command,

C. K. PEARSON, Colonel Commanding No, 1 Column,

W. M, LITTLETON, Private Secretary

28th January, 1879,

ISANDHLWANA.

List of Officers and Men killed in Action at the
Camp, Isandhlwana, Zululand, on the 22nd Jan., 1879,

â\200\234NÂ»â\200\235 BATTERY, 6th BRIGADE, R.A.

No. nggt" Rank. Name.

Captain and Brevet-Major Stuart Smith
Broevet-Major Russell, R.A., Rckt. Bat.

1 3483 Sergeant Edwards, William

2 1119 Oorporals Bailey, H R

3 2721 Cooper, William

4 1872 : Langridge, John

5 746 Bombadiers Parker, John

6 1763 Nash, Thomas

7 3181 Act.-Bombs. Lequay, John

8 2196 McDonnel, James

9 1882 Aylett, James

10 147 Boswell, Thomas

11 841 Farrier â\200\230Whenham, Robert

12 753 Collar-maker Sheppard, Thomas

13 1462 Shoeing-smith Elliott, 'I'homas

14 692 Gunners Reede, John

16 1656 Meade, James

16 704 Woolacott. Alfred

17 1626 Wilson, William

18 2322 Page, Henry

19 1883 Beach, Frank

20 1773 James, Edward

21 2630 Miller, Thomas

22 1113 Lamb, James

23 2189 Byrne, James

24 2633 Oâ\200\231Neal, Daniel

25 1834 King, Oharles

26 2652 Williams, Robert

27 2945 McGregor, Murdoch

28.1405 Smythe, Joseph

29 1886 Burk, James

30 2460 Regan, Joseph

81.1412 Hicks, James

32 1311 Oollins, Robert

33 656 Berry, Thomas

34 2183 Roscoe, William

35 1634 Davies, Isaac

86 1683 Marshall, William

87 - 1438 Redman, Alexander

88 . 2819 Wilson, Thomas

89 3484 Dickings, William

401833 Stevenson, Joseph

41 1082 Oonnelly, John

42 668 Harrison, Thomas

43 646 Cockrane, Samuel

44 707 Drivers Barron, William

45 728 Hutchings, James

46 1078 Bailey, George

47 1598 Olark, Thomas
48 2174 Rrooks, James
49 2119 McKeown, George
50 751 Allen, Henry
51 2178 Jones, J William
52 741 Marchant, John
53 2301 Cowley, Henry
54 1185 Dailey, John
55 2015 Murphy. Francis
56 1727 Hiatt, William
57 1971 Joyce, Leonard
58 1471 Adams, William
59 648 Spread, Charles
60 1961 Bruce, Thomas
61 1524 Bishop, Charles

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford

3 Lieutenant McDowell

3 Corporal Gamble

4 Sapper Cuthbert

5 Maclaren

6 Wheatley

Oapt G. Shepstone, Political Assistant to Colonel
Durnford.

1st BATTALION 24th REGIMENT.

1 Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, H B

2 Captains Degacher, Wm

Mostyn, W E

Wardell, G V

i Younghusband, R

Lieut, and Adjutant Melville, T

Lieutenants Porteous, F P

Cavaye, C W

Anstey, E D

Coghill, NJ A

aoud e

Sen

78

No. Re Rank, Name, -

o

11 Daly. J P

12 Hodeon, G F' J

13 Atkinson, CJ

14 2nd Lieut. Dyson, E H

15 Paymaster White, F I

16 Qrt.-Master Pullen, J

1 Sergt-Major Gapp, I

2 Qr-Mst-Srgt Leitch, T

3 I8 Msktry Chambers, G

4 Drm-Major Taylor, R

5 Ord-R-SÂ»rgt Fitzgerald, G G

6 P-Mtr-Sergt Mead, G

7 Amry-Ser Hayward, H

8 Sergt-Coo Field, A

9 Tailor-Sergt Smedley, J

10 Color-Sergt Brown, T
11 Whitfield, W
12 Edwards, W
13 Ballard, J G
14 Wolfe, F
15 Sergeants Edwards, Jno
16 Heppenstal, C
17 Clarkson, Jno
18 Bradley, D
19 Fowden, J
20 Hornibrook, M
a1 Piall, A
22 Fay, Thos
2 Bennett, G
24 Cooper, T
26 Upton, G
26 Gamble, D
7 Parsons, Wm
28 Cohalan, Wm
29 Giles, C
30 Ainsworth, P
S1 Greatorex,
32 Smith, Jno
33 Lanee Bergeants Milner, Jno
hoS Reardon, Jno
35 Corporals Ball, N
36 Bell, P
37 Bellhouse, Jne.
38 Board, A
39 Davis, R 8
40 Everett, E
41 Franks, Jne
43 Knight, Jno
48 Lawler, Jno
4 Markham, P
45 Miller, M
46 Rowden, Jno
47 Tarbuck, Jno
43 Williams, R
49 Richardson, â\200\224
50 Private Abbot, B
51 Drummer Adams, W H
52 Privates Alingham, T
53 Amos, B
b4 Drummer Andrews, C
86 Privates Atkins, A
56 Bailey, Jno
57 Baker, E
58 727 Barry, Jno
59 468 Barry, Jno
80 Bartles, J
61 Bastard, C
62 Beadon, R
63 138 Beckett, Wm
64 Benham, Jno
65 Bennett, A
66 Bennett, R
67 Benson, R
68 Betterton N
69 Birch, Jno
70 Bishop, J
n Blackhurst, â\200\224
73 Blower, Jas
73 Bodwin, I
74 Boulton, 8
75 Boylan, Jno
76 Bray, Jas
i Breese, Jno
78 Brew, J W

79 Brodrick, J
80 628 Brown, J
81 320 Privates Brown, Wm
82 Bugby, F W
83 Bull, Jno
84 b5 Burke, T
85 176 Burke, Wm
86 76 Burns, Wm
87 Busby, Thos
88 1908 Butler, W
89 Bye, Jno
20 Cahill, J
9 Callanan, J
83 Campell, M

Regtl, Rank. Name, No. Rr-\201ct. Rank Name
0.

No.i Canhillon, Jas 194 Holland, Jas
Carpenter, W H 1956 Holden, Wm.
Carrol, P 196 Lance-Corporal Horgan, Dd
Casey, Jas 197 Privates Home, Jno
geiley, Ek o lg]Hlornbuckl% C Rotke's Dritt
Lee-Co! hadwick, Wm 1 orrigan, Wm, Rorke'â\200\231s
pï-\201â\200\234u? Chalmers, W 200 Harrington, D
Chapman, Wm 201 Harrington, T J
Chatterton, Jas 202 Haugh, Wm
Christian, D 203 Hughes, E
Clarke, A 204 287 Hughes, Jno
Clements, H 206 Hughes, John
Clutterbuck, Wm 206 404 Hughes, Owen
Cole, A 207 206 Hughes, 8
Coleman, Jas 208 Irgulden. A
Collins, D 209 Ilsley, I
Collins, T 210 Ivatts, B
Colston, J 211 841 Jenkins, Jas
Lee-Corpl Conboye, G 212 Privates Jenkins, Wm
Privates Connelly, C 213 1083 Jenkins, Wl
Connelly, Jno 214 553 Johnstun, G
Cormers, 8 216 1774 Johnston, H
112 Cook, Jas 216 287 Johnson, Job
Cooper, H 217 381 Johnson, Jno
Coughlin, B 318 14 Johnson, Jne
Cox, Jas 219 L-Corporal Johnson, Wm
Cox, T 220 1465 Privates Johnson, Jno
Clarke, M 221 633 Johnson, Jas
Cullen, M 222 1 Johnstan, A
Davis, A 223 350 Jones, E
1099 Davis, E 224 360 Jones, Jno
1043 Davis, W 2256 428 Jones, Jno
Drummer Dibden, G 226 269 Jones, T
Privates Diggle, M 221 341 Jones, Wm
Diggles, Jas 228 1681 Jones, Wm
Dobbin, Jno 229 88 Keene, J
Dobbs, Wm Keegan, Jas
Donohoe, C 231 Kempsall, N
Dorman, Jno 232 Kempster, Jno
Doran, M 233 Kelly, A
Dowde, P 234 Kelly, J F
Dredge, Wm 235 520 Kelly, Jas
Duck, T 236 Kelly, F
Duckworth, G 237 Knight, Jas
185 Duffey, Jno 238 Lamb, Jas
Dugmore, E 239 707 Lambert, Thos
Dumn, F 240 Leach, R W
Dyer, Jno 241 326 Leaver, T
582 Edwards, Jno 249 Lee, John
Edwards, W G 243 T2 Lewis, H
Egan, Wm 244 478 Lewis, R
Egan, Thos, 245 Lenain, Jno
Elderton, G 246 Ling, Jas
Eldrington, W 247 Lippet, S
Ellis, D 248 Lisbeck, G
Ellisan, H 249 Lloyde, G
Privates Evans, J W 250 1649 Lowe, C
Eyans, D 251 1841 Lowe, R
Ellsmone, J 252 Lockett, W
Lance-Corporal Every, T 253 Lovell, C
Privates Faircloth, Jno 254 Lyons, Jno
Farmer, Wm 265 Lycett, Jag,
Fay, G H 256 Privateâ\200\224 Lawrence, Jno
Ferris, M 257 Mack, H A
Fitzgerald, T 258 Maney, C
Fortune, Jas 259 Mann, Wm
Flint, E 260 Martin, D

Freeman, W 261 McDouald, M
 Gilder, T 262 McFarlame, M
 Gillan, Jno 263 McHale, Jos
 Gingle, C 264 McKenzie, G J
 glaslsls, G A 265 ilgair, GR
 raham, 266 ahoney, C, Rocket Batte:
 Goddard, C 267 Malareys,â\200\231M 4
 Goddchild, G 268 Marley, L
 Gass, T 269 Meredith, J H
 Green, W 270 Millen, C
 Greig, W %1 Miller, P
 Gregeon, Wm 22 Moore, R
 Griffiths, G 23 Morgan, Jno
 Hall, J 274 Morgan, Wm
 Hadden, G 275 Morris, Jno
 Hall, Jno 276 Morse, R
 Hannaford, Jh 277 Lance-Corporal Murphy, Jno
 Lance-Corporal ~ Hackin, T 278 63 Private Murphy, Jno
 Privates Hannard, J 279 863 Murphy, P
 Hamey, D 280 Murray, Jno
 Harris, T 281 Nash, P
 Hâ\200\234â\200\234;i'sâ\200\230 V%;Yn 282 Newbery, A
 Hayden, 3 g 283 Newbery, T
 Drummer Hayless Tas 284 Nickolas, E, Rorkeâ\200\231s Dri
 Privates Hodgetuo 285 Nickolas, Wm
 Hemmings, C 236 Nye, Wm
 Lance-Corporal Hewitt, Jno 287 Oakâ\200\231ley Wm
 Privates Hibbard, Jas 588 Odey, &
 Hickin, W H 289 Ogden, Jas
 g;f,(l:â\200\230l:i,nT Jno 200 Drummer Osmond, C
 Hines, T 291 Orlapp, J Â¥

103 710 Higgins, T 202 Private Padmore, Jas

Regtl, Rank,
Nos
327
471
12
1 Drummey
Private
182
856
Drummerâ\200\224
Privateâ\200\224
529
147
1867
1903
58
Drumimer
Private
20
Privaie
636
Drummer
Private
Lce-Corp
Private
285
493
596
Lee.~Corp.
Private
851
582

Name,

Painter, T
Parry, Jno
Parry, R
Patterson, G H
Perkins, T
Petus, Jno
Phillips, Jno
Phillips, J N
Pickard, J R
Plant, S
Plunkett, J
Pallen, A
Pope, W
Pottow, W
Powell, H
Procter, Jno
Pragser, G
Prasser, Jno
Pugh, Wm
Pugh, Wl
Quirk, Jas
Reardon, T
Remmington, E
Retford, W
Richards, G
Richardson, M
Rigney, Jno
Rettman, Jno
Roberts, Wm
Rowan, H
Rodgers, H
Rowbery, P
Rule, W
Rutter, T

Ryan, Jas
Salter, G
Sainey, F
Sears, H
Sellwood, W

Sheather, H
Shrimpton, Jno
Silcock, R
Skelton, W
Smith, C
Smith, C
Smith, E
Smith, Jas
Smith, G
Speed, T
Stansfield, S
Stevens, H
Stevens, W
Strange, E
Sullivan, Jno
Sullivan, P
Sutton, P
Swaffer, R
Taylor, E
Tate, B

Terry, Jas
Theobald, W
Thomas, J B
Thomas, Jno
Thompson, Jne
Thomett, Thos
Thrassell, C
Tillisard, H
Tuneny, T
Todd, G-
Townsend, J
Trottmann, D
Turner, B (Mounted Troop)
Trowell, W
Tullett, Jas
Vines, G
Waller, E
Walker, B
Walsh, Thos
Walsh, Thos
Walhan, W
Wamer, J
Watking, H W

Wheatherhead, H
Webb, T
Welsh, Wm
Whealon, Jno
Whelan, Thos
Wilks, A
Wilkinson, A
Williams, Ellia
Williams, Jno
Williams, B
Williams, P
Williams, M

D =

2nd BATTALION 24th REGIMENT.

QNP RWID -

568

Lee.-Corpl.

Namg

Williams, Thos
Williams, Thos
Williams, Jas
Wilson, S
Wolfendale, A
Wolfendale, J
Wood, Jas
Wooley, Jno
Worthington, E
Wright, R
Whybrow, E
Young, T

Private

Desmond, P
Waters, â\200\224 }

Lieutenant

Sub-Lieut.

Qtr.-Mstr.

Band-Mstr.

; gr-Mst: Srgt.
ergts.

Loe.-Sergt.
Corpls,

Corporal
Drummers

Privates

Y
Privates

Lce.-Gorpls
Privates

Boy
Priyates

Bo,
Pnyvatu

Pope, CD A
Austen, F
Dyer, H J
Griffiths, T U G
Bloomfield, E
Bullard, H
Davis, G
Lines, J
Chew, C

Ross, J
Reeves, WJ G
Carse, H
Shaw, W
Wilkins, G-
MecCafiry, J
Haigh,
Henshaw, J
Sims, G
Low, J M
Thompson, T
Mortlock, H
Greenhill, W
Anderson, J
Holmes, J
Byrne, J
Quinn, J
McGuire, J
White, T
Mockler, M
Sherwood, S
Malley, E
Smith, J
Horrocks, G
Flynn, J
Hawkins, W
Jones, T
Broderick, M
Kelly J
Kennedy T
Phillips, D
Howells, R
Evans, J
Smith, P
Long, C
Jones, T
Emerson, R
Lynch, T
Edwards, B
Gordan, D
Smith, R
Pritchard, D
Buerly, J P
Jones, T
Jones, W
Sathand, B
Mack, J
Stevens, R
Pedler, T
Watkins, J
Woods, &
White, J
Bryant, J
Elvey, J
Carroll, J.
Cornish T
Davis, J J
Davis, J

Hall, C
McCormack, J
Hudson, J
Hopkins, R H
ade, "
Thompson, G
all, T
Hall, J
Davis, J
Fortune, M

Lewis, B
Williams, G
McEwan, J S
Montgomery, T
Perkins, H
McCafiry, P
Waterhouse, W
Bishop, H
Byard, A
Turner, &
McCracken,

Wounded at
Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift

WD =

OO EZSIC O I

â\200\224

81

Regt. Rank Name ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

o
Witzpatrick, M No. Regtl Rank, Name,
Wî\201&mÃ@â\200\231 : N%
Hill, J E 1 Surg.-Major Shepherd
King, J 2 Boy Green, servant to Surg.-
B Major Shepherd
Nea.gle,â\200\235.[â\200\230 â\200\224_â\200\224
uelford, T MOUNTED INFANTRY.

s L 80th Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Johnson, Wm
Bevan, S 2 9th Lners. Farrier Sampson, Henry
Bennett, T 3 6th D.G. Private MecStravick, Jno
Byrne J 4 2-3 Privates Shaw, James
Puckieval 3 Wheatley. Geo
e 6 1-24th Turner, Edwd
Cleary, M 7 80%h Chesterton, John
Charles, T 8 Holman, Edwd
Dayvis, G 9 McDonald, Wm
Sî\201â\200\230î\201fsâ\200\231be 10 Shoeing-smith} Seymour, Wm
Doy 129 11 Private â\200\230Whitehouse, Joseph
Donegan, M [
Edwards, J L Civ. Servantâ\200\224Popworth, Wm, servant to Captain
Earish, J Gardner, special service
g!î\201â\200\231(â\200\230)â\200\231n o Turner, Robt. servant to Oaptain
Fiyinn,â\200\231 D Hallam Parr, 13th Regt.

Fry, J .
e NATAL MOUNTED POLICE.
Ghost, G 1 Corporal Lally
gg!Ã@tgâ\200\230; W (V.C 2 Lance-Corporal ~ Campbell
Hughes,â\200\231F s 3 Troopers Banger, G
Healy, J 4 Berry
?%ntâ\200\231{] o 5 Blakeman
ohnstone,
Jenkins, W J sk
Jones, J g PP
Jones: E 8 Daniels
Jones, J 9 Dorey
Llewellyn, J 10 Eason
Martingale, E 11 Fletcher
Marsh, J 12 Hunter
Moore, F Llovd
Morris, A 13 oy
Morrissey, J 14 McRae
Morgan, J 15 Meares, C
Murphy, J 16 Neil
%â\200\231IgggoÃ@l, G 157 garsons
7 18 leydell
P 19 Pollard
Price, J 20 Secretan, F

Oâ\200\231Keefe, T 21 Siddall
Rees, W 22 Stimson
Do 23 Thicke
Roche, M 24 White, C
Sheane, W 25 Winkles
Smith, C M 26 Pearce
i
Smith, Â¥ NATAL CARBINEERS.
}â\200\231Iâ\200\230iâ\200\230;;t;;]))) 1 Lieutenant Scott, F J D
Treverton, R 2 Qrtr,-Master London, W
Walker, S 3 Qr.-Mst, Srgt. Bullock, J C
Williams, E 4 Trooper Blakie, J
Williams, E 5 Borain, G
w&lmsâ\200\231 % 6 Christian, â\200\224
Williamson, J 7 Deane, J
Wright, J 8 Davis, H
Young, J 9 Dickenson, H
%(;ozt,â\200\230J p 10 Hawkins, W
Mî-\201h?cl);â\200\231 J 11 Hayhow, C
Hall, Bâ\200\231 12 Haldane, â\200\224
Shuttleworth, W 13 Jackson, R
Barton, J W 14 Jackson, F
Wightman, W 15 Lumley' J
Saunders, T 16 Macleroy, G
17 l;lgendenl};alil.l, w
18 oodie,
ARMY SERVICE CORPS. 19 Ross, J
Corporal Pritchard, Joseph 20 Swift, W
Pri'?ates Cole, Jno Â¢ 21 Tarboton, B
Jaques, Wm 22 Whitelaw, J
- NEWCASTLE MOUNTED RIFLES.
1 Captain Bradstreet
ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS. 5 Qt?-Master e
Lt. of Ordrls Hall 3 Sergeant - Swan
Qorporal Lee 4 Trooper Barnes
Privates Kremer 5 Greenbank
Lewis 6 McAlister
Dean 7 Dinkelman
Hughes
oy BUFFALO BORDER GUARD.
Hogan 1 Trooper Eary
Keegn 2 Guttridge
Baker 3 Webr

{st BAT, 8rd REGIMENT, N.N.C.

o, Bî-\201gt. Rank Name

0.)

1 Oaptain Krohn, Robert

2 i Lonsdale, James

3 Lieutenant Avery, Samuel

4 Holcraft, Frank

5 Jameson, Chas

6 Act-Surgeon Bull, Frank

7 Quartermaster McCormick, Jno

8 Interpreter Grant, Samuel

9 Sergeant Connock, J

10 Cole, J

11 Church, H

12 â\200\230Welsh, J

13 Patterson, C

14 Golling, W

15 Bryant, G

16 Atkins, H

17 Russell, W

18 Donnell

19 Golding, W

20 McCOarty, W

3 Moo Sttiezerion W

2 0! ibley,

23 Aunderson, W

34 Palmer, R

26 Balmore, J

26 Duprie, J

- 37 Oâ\200\231Connell, D

28 Oâ\200\231Neil, M

29 Dayidson, â\200\224

30 Quinn, J

S1 Willey, W

32 Pearson, J

33 : Price, W

3Â¢ Hospital Sexgt. Oane, â\200\224

35 Conductor oyle, â\200\224

36 Le Roue, â\200\224

37 Cook Neil, Geo

8nd BAT. Srd REGIMENT N.N.C.

i Oaptain Erskine, Edwd.

2 4 Barry, AT

3 Murray, O E

4 Lieutenant Pritchard, R A

5 Young, LD

6 Gibson, Arthur

7 Standish

8 Rivers, H O

9 Qr.-Master Chambers, A.

10 Qr-Sergeant Farr, A

11 Sergeant Schaap, L

12 Phillips, Â\$

13 Brebner, W

14 Murray, W

15 Hamilton, W

16 Allen, J

17 Mowbray, G

18 Broderick, A

19 Broderick, M

20 Moore, G

21 Kemp, W

22 Elverson, G

23 Oorporal Walker, J

24 Green, W
26 Delaharpe, D
26 Sturk, i-\201
27 Harrington, T
28 Wallis, J
29 Styles, R
30 Caufield, J
31 Welsh, E
32 Allen, W
33 Schneither, I;
34 De Villiers, D
35 Stapleton, W
36 Laughin,;W
37 Pitzer, T
: â\200\230W. BELLAIRS, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,

February 6, 1879,
The Cattle at Etshowe.

(Extract from o Private Letter.)

â\200\234Weare at a mission station, with a church which they have pierced with holes for rifles, and made a ditch six feet deep all round, taking in about four acres. These ditches we fill with cattle every night. I was turned out three times last night to get cattle into the ditches which had got out, To go sneaking about the country after stray cattle, with revolvers cocked on & pitch dark night, is not pleasant.â\200\235

Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column,

(From our own Correspondent.)

â\200\230White Umvolosi, 29th Jan., 1879.

On the 27th several bodies of kafirs seen by the patrols which are constantly kept scouting about in small parties of Frontier Light Horse, Boers, and Native Contingent,. One Zulu scout was shot by a Boer patrol, and one killed by Native Contingent. It appears that we are waiting for official information of the Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift disaster. The Frontier Light Horse, who bore a despatch from Colonel â\200\230Wood, have not yet returned.

Yesterday a Zulu spy was brought in by the Native Contingent; he reports that the Maqulisine army had been reinforced by two regiments sent from the Kingâ\200\231s, and that the whole army was lying near Zinguin, ready to make an attack on this column. All wagon tents have been smeared over with clay or fat to darken the colour, and draw up laager fashion. Wisdom can be learned from unlearned Boers, for their system of wagon laagers is the best and safest defence that can be made against a Zulu rush in day or nightâ\200\231s attack.

The nawme of the Zulu commander who fell at Zloban was Umgazi. Official dispatches were received from Help makaar late in the evening, and two Boers were sent off at once to Luneberg with dispatches to Colonel Rowlands. Every preparation was made to give the Zulus a hot re-

â\200\234veption, in the event of their attacking us, but the night passed without any alarm:

Colonel Wood and staff have ridden out this morning to select a site for a camp on the ridge of the White Umvolosi watershed, and we expect to make a march in the afternoon.

The news of the Rorke Drift disaster has been received with grief and sorrow, and expressions of dogged determination to retrieve the horrid massacre committed on the brave little band in the camp.

Coenraad Meyers has joined the burgher volunteers, bringing fifteen men with him, and we expect another draft every day of about twenty, under Commandant Jourdaan., This will be a welcome addition, as we are sadly deficient in cavalry. The patrol duties of the Frontier Light Horse are very telling on the horses, more so than on the men. The Boers have each spare horses, so that they have relays. Wagons are being packed, ready for a start. The following is the strength of the column :
Officers, 89 ; non-commissioned officers and men, 1668 ; natives, 7560
total, 2507,

DESTRUCTION OF MAQULISINE.
February 2nd, 1879.

The patrol, consisting of 100 of the Frontier Light Horse, under the command of Colonel Buller, and 32 of Commandant Uys's Volunteer Burgher Force, which left this yesterday at 4 a.m., returned at 8.30 p.m. with 261 captured cattle, amongst which are 51 large oxen. The morning was misty, and the little band arrived within six miles of the Maqulisine kraal unperceived, and off-saddled to breakfast. They arrived in sight of the kraal at 1 p.m., when the Zulus between 100 and 200 were seen to be running away. Some shots were fired at them, which quickened their speed, and then our brave little band entered the kraal and found that there was a large quantity of grain collected for the Zulu commissariat, and stored in the kraal in rear of the military kraal.. All the kraals were fired. Altogether the affair was a dashing affair, splendidly planned and carried out by our party, who returned without a scratch, and shot six of the enemy's scouts and spies, all well weaponed and supplied with ammunition. Many small bodies of Zulus, in parties of from 100 to 300, were seen by our patrols; but they offered no obstruction to our men's retirement with the cattle.

Bishop Colenso's Prayer.
The Transvaal Argus has the following editorial :

Bishop Colenso has issued a form of prayer to be used during the war, which will be found in another column. It is the prerogative of dignitaries of the Church to remind us of our spiritual duties, and the source from whence alone alleviation of troubles come; and they would fail in their duty if they did not at the present crisis lead us to humble ourselves before the Supreme Arbiter of peace and war, and solicit his interference on our behalf. This has been done in all ages and climes, and has received the sanction of all sects of religionists. What, therefore, has been done by other bigshops, with general approval, Dr. Colenso is justified in doing ; but Dr. Colenso has done more than his duty. He has not only implored the Divine mercy which he had a perfect right to do but he has covertly condemned the conduct of the Government, and called God to witness that the terrible scourge of war is laid by our hands on a neighbouring people. To say nothing stronger than that

This is in bad taste, would but half justify that which calls for severe censure, When a bishop, or other ecclesiastic, uses his office for other purposes that are inconsistent with his episcopal avocations, he not only insults the public sense, but he casts a slur on his own order. Dr. Colenso has done both. and even worse. He has in the words we have quoted dared to make himself the mouth-piece of all those who have hitherto acknowledged him as their spiritual teacher, confident as he must be that the majority of them disown the thoughts he attributes to them. Were such conduct the rule, and not the rare exception, no stronger proof could be required of the utter unfitness of the Church to be any longer what it has been for nearly twenty centuries, Happily for us and for all those, of whatsoever denomination they be, who have not lost regard for the decencies required by the priestly order, the unworthy representatives of it are but few. It is with more than ordinary regret that we say these things of one whose exalted position in the Church we would respect, and whose great intellectual attainments are appreciated far and wide. One so gifted has more to answer for than those who are not above the common order, and Dr. Colenso may credit us when we tell him that he has recklessly sacrificed the friendship of many persons who have stood by him through good and evil report, by a line of conduct that would be unwarrantable in a layman, and which is scarcely less reprehensible than that of a Baptist missionary, who, according to a letter in the Mail, alluding to Lord Lytton's Proclamation that our action was not against the people, but against Shere Ali only, observed, "Why not, then, hire some assassin to seek him out and murder him, instead of hiring 34,000 assassins to carry fire and sword into every village and city in the country." This was said from the pulpit, and if only a few more of the priesthood will follow in a similar strain, there will be very few congregations to preach to at the end of a few weeks. Dr. Colenso is neither hasty, nor inconsiderate, and we are, therefore, compelled to conclude that the opinions expressed in his prayer are the deliberate convictions of his mind. With the last we have no concern, Thought is free, and an ecclesiastic has as much right to liberty of thought as any other person ; but an ecclesiastic has no more right than a layman has to offend the public taste, and to turn the pulpit into a political platform. After the deliberate act of which we complain, it is perhaps not to be expected that Dr. Colenso will have the grace to recall the

prayer which, as a prayer coming from a church dignitary, is nothing short of a political manifesto,

H.M.S. "Active."

This man of war left for St. Lucia on Saturday evening, about five o'clock. Rear-Admiral Sullivan is on board, and everything is in readiness for active service.

(February 11)
With Colonel Pearson's Column at Etshowe.

No. 1v.
Feb. 6th, 1879.

This is my fourth communication to the Mercury since the crossing of the Tugela was effected. I mention the fact in case any of them may have been lost. Three out of seven men, who, a few days ago, attempted to make their escape to Natal, were killed ; and I hear from messengers who have arrived to-day,

that they and another set of messengers have each had a very narrow escape for their lives. They report that they saw no signs of the Zulus being in force anywhere between Etshowe and the Tugela; but that the country is full of armed scouts everywhere. Now that the Zulus have intercepted one party, and seen two others (of messengers) on their way to Natal, I expect that their vigilance will be redoubled, and that it will soon be all but impossible to communicate with Natal.

I have no news to tell you since my last. Our life here is a very monotonous one; the same round of trench-digging, cattle-herding, and wondering when the Zulus are going to pluck up courage to make their promised attack upon us. Whenever they do come I am much mistaken if they do not receive such a lesson as will not be forgotten for more than one generation. The knowledge of the brutal way in which they conduct war, giving no quarter, and killing helpless women and children, will nerve the arms of the soldiers to fight to the last; and, unless they are caught napping, which there is not the least chance of here, the end of that is not uncertain. It is well for them that they were prevented from getting into Natal; for had they killed one woman, or one single child there, white or black, the retribution would have been terrible indeed. The English soldier, as General Sir Colin Mackenzie lately showed, has been known to be more tender hearted than a woman ;

83

but there are limits beyond which it is dangerous to excite his ire. .

In the absence of reliable information, rumour takes its place, and in this fort each day brings forth a new one. Many rumours and surmises are daily abroad as to what is likely to happen next. Shall we be reinforced ? Shall we have to retreat to the Tugela ? &c. I mention these rumours, not as giving any credit to one of them, but as a text for what I am about to say. In one of my recent communications I said, and I say it again advisedly, that to retreat to the Tugela will probably end in unheard of disaster. But, supposing that it could be effected without any great loss of life, it would be a most terrible mistake; it could not be done without a great sacrifice of war material; the Zulus would say with justice that they had defeated us; the Amaswazi, who are halting between two opinions, would ally themselves with the Zulus; the Natal natives, who have never believed that the English could conquer the Zulus, will truckle to Cetewayo, and he will really be, as some of them have long said, their king; and not only that, the prestige of the English all over South Africa will be gone, and the natives will be open to be tempted into forming combinations against the white men by Cetewayo, or any other restless spirit which the circumstances of the day may bring to the front. It will be true mercy to the Zulus, now that war has taken place to pursue it vigorously, and to bring it to a speedy termination. In a few months too, it may be weeks, the Tugela can be crossed anywhere, and the difficulty of defending Natal from Zulu raids, which will most certainly be made, be largely increased. It is most earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that a supreme effort will be made, not to relieve this column, but so strongly to reinforce it as to enable it to resume the offensive at once. Re-

treat means only disgrace and disaster.

Late Telegram.

The Acting Resident Magistrate received the following from the Colonial Secretary yesterday :â\200\224

No confirmation of report of Zulu force being on the Tugela at Indulindi beyond a report from Mr. Fynney, frontier, that watch fires had been seen. River still unfordable.

Departure of the General.

General Lord Chelmsford left yesterday for the Lo Tugela. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Coolone Orealock, and Major Gossett.

Durban Mounted Corps.

Lieutenant Blaine and Corporal Watts of the Durban Mounted Rifles arrived in town on Saturday night from the Lower Tugela with important despatches. They both appear in excellent health, and leave again to-morrow (Wednesday) to rejoin their corps.,

Greytown.

A correspondent writes as follows :=

Greytown Laager, 4th February.

We have been rather flurried going into laager, which requires a little practice to secure the calmness and collectedness necessary on such occasions. It, however, now appears that the alarm given the other night was not so urgent as was at first thought necessary by Mr., Wheelwright. The whole of the Tugela district, was enveloped in a thick mist, under cover of which the Zulus came over the river to rob mealie gardens and the like, and in the obscurity were thought to be after more serious work. I wish you had been here to see how quickly the whole village were got into laager without a single case of bother or row. I hope you Maritzburg folk were not in much of a fright last night. Two ladies here had arranged to go to Maritzburg yesterday morning, but when the news came of the Zulus coming they wisely resolved to remain here as the safer and more comfortable place.â\200\224 Times of Natal.

Departure of the Detachment of the 88th.

Yesterday morning two companies of the detachment of the 88th regiment which arrived from Kingwilliams-town a few days since, left for the Avoca en route to Stanger, where they will be stationed. Colonel Lambert

and the members of the band left for Maritzburg, and one company remains in Durban, The 88th regiment is linked to the 87th, and its motto is the Harp and Crown, with the words "Quis Separabit" on it. The following are the honours of the regiment: "Egypt" (with the Sphinx); "Talavera"; "Busaco"; "Fuentes D'Onor";

"Cidad Rodrigo"; "Badajoz"; "Salamanca"; "Vittoria"; "Nivelle"; "Orthes"; "Toulouse"; "Peninsular"; "Alma"; "Inkerman"; "Sebastopol", "Cen-

tral India, and Cape of Good Hope. wears yellow facings.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent,)

Watershed of Bevaan, White Umvolosi River.

Yesterday we marched from the upper drift of the White Umvolosi, to the ridge dividing the sources of the Bevaan and Umvolosi rivers, which is a spur of the Langlibalele Berg, on its eastern slope, the Zinguin Neck bearing E.S.E., 12 miles distant, Bulder Spruit 15 miles west, Luneberg 20 miles N.E., and, as apparently from the crippled state of our consort, the third column, we may have to lay on our oars for some time, a better

position could not be chosen. Our communication with

trecht, over the Berg, is in no danger, and we can keep our communication open with Colonel Rowlands's column, and no fear of a scarcity of wood, water, or grass, The camp is encircled with a laager of wagons, constructed after the Boer method, which makes a barricade impenetrable to Zulus, and, from its elevation, it overlooks the country for many miles around, so that we do not in the least fear a surprise, and we await an attack of the combined Zulu army. Our position gives us the means of annoying and harassing the enemy.

This morning, at 4.30 a.m., 100 Light Horse under Colonel Buller, and 41 Boers under Commandant P. Uys, went on patrol to reconnoitre the great military kraal, Magqulisine, to endeavour to destroy it, or to irritate the Zulus into making an attack on the camp. Spies from the Zulu army, which it is said has been lately reinforced by 4000 men, are constantly prowling about in the vicinity of our camp, and, when caught, are brought to Colonel Wood and interrogated, and handed over to the custody of our Native Contingent.

The bearers of despatches from Helpmakaar bring in horrid accounts of the brutal, and in many cases disgusting mutilations committed by the Zulus on the bodies of our unfortunate countrymen, when they were massacred at the Rorke's Drift camp. The recital of the atrocious hanging of the two drummer boys, lashed back to back, and mutilated in a disgusting manner, has raised a howl of indignation, and a cry for vengeance throughout our camp. This is the gratitude of the Zulus in return for the humane orders in their favour issued by General Lord Chelmsford, and for our benevolently receiving, protecting and feeding their families.

About seventy of the Frontier Light Horse, whose time has expired, have refused to accept the extra 2s. per diem offered. This will be a great loss, at the present moment, for it is an arm of the service most in request at the present time., The men complain only of the starchiness of one or two officers who have lately joined from the regulars; the colonel and other old officers of the corps are liked by the menâ\200\224donâ\200\231t-firism has a great deal to do with their dislikes.

His Excellency the Administrator has gone to the Vaal River, to try and explain to our refugees the meaning of the High Commissioner in his award, and to try to induce them to return and join their friends at the front.

The regiment

Lower Tugela.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
Saturday, Feb, 8, 1879,

When I last wrote to you I promised that if it were not inconsistent with the duties of the position I was about to take up, I should be happy to inform you of anything that might come under my notice, which seemed likely to be of either interest or importance to the general public, I have refrained from any attempt to describe the tedium and monotony of the night watches, because I think all that can be said on that subject has been done. About 23 years ago, when the Crimean war monopolised public attention, I can remember reading how, in the still hours of the night, the sentinel at the outpost, weary with watching the calm face of nature, which in all the beauty of moonlight and starlight seems peace itself, forgets for a moment that the sudden appearance of the crafty enemy may change it into everything that is revolting and horrible; and without knowing it, finds his mind traversing with lightning rapidity to scenes and facts, which up to that time seemed to have no place in his memory. His home, his boyish experiences, in fact, all the occurrences of his life come back to him with the same distinctness as if the events had only just occurred. All

84

this I remember, and thoughts of events and people, past and gone, come to my mind as I watch the stream of the Tugela running past, and as I know that as this river gets lower and lower, daily, the chances of Zulu invasion increase, I am brought back to the present time, and to the fact that a Zulu raid is possible. All the drifts are guarded carefully, and all that has been done, with very limited resources at his command, has been done by Captain Lucas, in whom the greatest confidence is placed by the general public, and by those under his command, But, with the very small number of soldiers now on the frontier, I cannot for the life of me, see how a Zulu raid could be prevented,

I think it a very good thing that the frontier should be guarded as it is, so as that a stand may be made against invasion, and the alarm may be passed on to residents, but I also think now that matters have gone so far, the best defense of the frontier will consist in the energetic prosecution of the war in the Zulu country. The Zulus evidently believe in numbers, and so long as our soldiers are able to keep them

fully occupied at the other side of the Tugela, they will not attempt to raid Natal, for they would never try that with a small force. I therefore hope that the soldiers who are now arriving may be sent into the Zulu country to strengthen the columns already there, and that matters may be made so hot for the Zulus that they cannot spare a regiment to cross to this side, The frontier is too long for a continuous line of defence to be kept up, with the present number of soldiers at the command of the General; and I believe the best defence of Natal will be the energetic action of our soldiers who are now in the country, and who bear with them the personal solicitude of everyone in the colony,

Up to the present the attitude of the Natal kafirs has been generally satisfactory, Those who have gone into the Zulu country have fought well ; those who remain here are all behaving friendly; but they are watching events very closely, and should a reverse take place, they will throw their strength in with the winning side. There may be a few tribes who will not do so; but I will mention one that certainly will go with Cetshwayo, should the opportunity occur. I mean the tribe of Umkontu, This chief has been looked upon with suspicion, but he responded to the call of the Government by coming with his men to Umhango's drift, He had scarcely arrived when he showed his unfriendly feeling for another chief, Timuni, who was also guarding the river, by questioning his right to be there, and by informing him that he wished to bite him, I suppose, that even in Zulu kafir this is not what one could call friendly. However, Timuni was dignified, and disregarded his threat. I have heard from more than one native here that Umkontu is in secret communication with Cetshwayo, and his actions seem to indicate friendly relations with the King, A few mornings ago he spread a report that the Zulus had crossed at Umhango Drift, and this groundless rumour has caused an amount of consternation, little less than actual fact would have occasioned. These false reports, whether devised by the enemy or not, certainly assist his cause very much, and, I think, if the authorities, civil or military, have the power to do so, they ought to require from Umkontu a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and failing this, he should be put in some place where his power of doing mischief would be less,

I have written the above in complete ignorance of military movements in the Zulu country, and also without knowledge of what soldiers may have arrived within the last week, so that much may appear rather behind the time. The rapid and, I hope, constant communication now established between Durban and the base of active operations will keep you informed of the most important events,

The Edendale Horse.

We are now, through the courtesy of the missionary, the Rev. J. Allsopp, able to give the list of casualties amongst these brave men of the Natal Mounted Contingent, viz. : Missing Klaas Gutynlulu, leaving a widow and six children, and a family belonging to a deceased brother, of whom he was guardian; Ezra Tyingila, who leaves a widow and seven children. Wounded Peter Gulu, a ball through the leg: he is home, and progressing favourably. Several of the other men lost their horses and guns; but out of 54, the gratifying number of 51 escaped unhurt. As an instance of the bravery of these men, it is reported by the men who had charge of the wounded man to his home, that Ezra, the above-named,

was by some means thrown from his horse, and by his comrades laid in the grass in a state of unconsciousness, but in a very short time was seen mounted again, and in the attack. Besides these men, we fear we must report as dead, one Adam Dhloon, servant to Captain G. Shepstone ; and another, Aaron Hlajwako, who had engaged as interpreter to the surgeon of the camp. Both of these men leave widows and families. The returned men are not in any way discouraged by the sad disaster, and contend that only numbers overcame them, and not superior ability of the Zulus to fight.â\200\224T"%mes of Natal.

(February 12)
Latest from Lower Tugela.

THE RIVER STILL DEEP.

NATAL NATIVE CONTINGENT LETTER-CAR-
RIERS ATTACKED.

The following telegram reached Durban yesterday :â\200\224
(From Offtcer commanding ai Tuyela to Major Huskisson.)

River still high. Twelve men of the Natal Native
Contingent, who were sent out of Etshowe on Snnday
with letters, were attacked by the enemy at the Amatia-
kulu, and only one has arrived, without letters.

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Fort Pearson.

A correspondent at the Lower Tugela writes :â\200\224

I believe John Dunnâ\200\231s native men are constantly em-
ployed as spies. Twenty of them go into the Zulu
country every day. They are the only men who can do
the work with any chance of success.

Yesterday about eighty or a hundred of his men were
supplied with guns from the fort. John Dunn, I believe,
holds himself responsible. They ales had ammunition
dealt out to them. Their guns were ordinary muzzle
loading rifles. As their cattle and their women are here
under their chiefâ\200\231s eye, they are not likely to go over to
the enemy. What their duty is I do not exactly know.

The D.M.R. commissariat wagons arrived to-day.

We had a good deal of rain here last night. Theriver
is still full and awfully thick, but it is going down. We
have to drink the water, and it is so dirty, so nearly
liquid mud, that the men cannot positively bathe in it. I
should net be the least surprised if we had gravel. Alum
should be sent for at once, and used to clarify the water.

There iz a very large stock of commissariat stores
here, principally perishable goods, such as flour, meal,
oats, &c. All last night they were left exposed to a heavy
rain, and, not until this morning, when the rain had
entirely ceased, were the tarpaulins put on. All day
since, the sun has been shining, and there the wet sacks
remain covered over. Of course, the grain will heat,
when it might be getting dry. The tarpaulins were there
last night. Kafirs put them on this morning. any and
everyway, without any superintendence. A pure case of
wanton and culpable negligence and waste.

This morning I was inside Fort Pearson, looking at
the Zulu guns captured at Inyezane. I saw two Natal
guns only, viz., Nos. N 5867 and N 9604. Who imported
these ? I suppose the Controller of arms could tell us.
Suppose the Mercury asks him! There were all sorts of
guns. From Potsdam, from Dantzig, Mutzig, and Tulle,
from Â¢ Manchester, N.H., United States,â\200\235 &c. The

majority, however, were lower muskets. The foreign weapons are very ancient indeed; some of them being manufactured in 1835. As far as I could make out by the inscriptions, the continental weapons were condemned

army ones. The sights were most extraordinary contrivances. It would be quite worth while for the Town Council to get an order to obtain some of these guns.

Capt. Stainbank, of the Isipingo Rifles, was in the camp to-day.

The wagons on the other side of the river are formed into a semi-circular or V shaped cordon, right on the river bank of the drift. The cattle are driven into this enclosure every night.

In the day-time, of course, the cattle are sent out to graze ; but it seems much too far into the country. No doubt there are scouts out ahead of the cattle.

Departure of the Durban Mounted Reserve
for Kennedy's Drift.

Captain Escombe's Horse paraded at 1.30 p.m. yesterday on the Market Square. Major Huskisson being unable, owing to his attendance on the Town Defence Committee, to inspect the troop that duty devolved upon Captain Somerset, staff officer. A careful inspection, both of the troop and of the scouts, was made. Captain Escombe moved out by Field Street, and some experimental movements were made. Assuming that the march might be opposed, Captain Escombe broke from his route marching order and skirmished over the ground. A careful advance was made towards the volunteer artillery camp, which was also found deserted; but about a hundred yards ahead some white helmets were seen partly hidden by a fall in the ground, and there Captain McNeil's little force of artillery was found drawn up in position to oppose the further advance of the troop. The position was well chosen, his guns being defended by the nature of the ground, and any advance to his camp would have been

flanked. Unable to advance with success, Capt. Escombe wheeled to his left, to gain the railway crossing ; but his energetic Quartermaster soon galloped up to warn him of hostile skirmishers on his left. Here, at Henwood's crossing, Lieutenant Flack had very judiciously posted his rifles, taking good advantage of the ground. An advance by horsemen against riflemen so posted would have been useless; and as Captain Escombe's troop were accoutred for the road, and had a hot march before them, their skirmishing as dismounted men was dispensed with, and no attempt was made to dislodge the riflemen. Thus these useful little movements came to a close. There was a total of 35 members on parade, and six were absent.

Extract from District Orders.

Durban, 11th February, 1879.

Paragraph 8 of General Order No. 224 of Dec., 14th, 1878, is published for information : 224

Officers and others, who in very exceptional and urgent cases may be obliged to purchase supplies for troops, will

invariably either pay for the same at the time, recovering the amount afterwards, or give a written order to the storekeeper, innkeeper, or other persons, enumerating all the articles so bought on behalf of the Government.

Any person failing to produce satisfactory vouchers

for the supplies issued by him will render himself liable to loss.

By order, %
(Signed) AYLMER SOMERSET,
Captain and Staff Officer.

Extracts from General Orders.

Commandants Tionsdale and Browns and Captains Gordon, Hayes, Duncombe, Massy-Hicks and Develing of the 3rd Regiment Natal Native Contingent will proceed to Cupetown for recruiting purposes. The Commissariat Department will arrange for transport.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal having approved of the formation of a Road Pioneer Corps to consist of 650 natives, to act under the orders of Captain Hime, Royal Engineers, colonial engineer, these men will be paid at the rate of 203 a month, and rationed by the Commissariat Department on the following scale :â\200\2243 lbs. mealie meal and 3 oz. salt a day with 10 lbs. beef a month.

They should be armed with their own weapons 50 as to be available for the defence of posts along the roads,

and the officers or overseers in charge of parties should be instructed to carry out any recommendations for traffic improvement, or for defence which may be given to them by the officers charged with the inspection of the roads of communication.

Yesterday's Â¢ Witnessâ\200\235
Has the following items :â\200\224

The 70 Dordrecht volunteers left for the front yesterday forenoon. They are very well mounted.

As regards the reinforcements asked for from England, we have been officially informed that they are as follow :
â\200\224Two brigades (six battalions) infantry, with staff; two regiments cavalry ; three batteries Royal Artillery, and two companies Royal Engineers.

Nothing reaches us as to fresh Zulu movements, but reports continue to come in with regard to the condition of the Zulus, who are described as utterly disheartened by their losses. We may state, on reliable authority, that a Zulu prisoner has informed Sir Theophilus Shepstone that there is nothing but lamentation throughout Zululand, and that several Zulu regiments at once disbanded on returning to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, and refused to fight any more. Of course all these reports must be received with due caution, but taken in connection with the evident Zulu inaction, they seem to gather probability.

The Sacrifices of Volunteers.

The calling out of the volunteers will play the mischief with some of the businesses in town. The Standard Bank, some of the stores, and ourselves have suffered the most severely. From the Standard three clerks have drawn a "go" in the ballot, and four of our men are amongst those who have to march for "King." We hear of one store from which five "hands" are taken. Tosing men in a lump like this, and in a colony where it is not easy to replace them at short notice, is no joke, and we hope the reading public at least will bear in mind the difficulty in which we are placed, and make allowances accordingly. In the sister colony, we believe, the case is worse even than here. From nearly every

mercantile houthold assistants have been taken, and there are now more situations vacant than has ever been the case. The Oriental Bank in Durban was, we understand, left with only two clerks. Private family arrangements here are also much disordered by the result of the ballot. We know of houses in which all the men from one household have drawn the inevitable "go" and in some instances this sort of thing presses very inconveniently on the females of the house.

(February 13)

Reports reached town yesterday that large bodies of Zulus were said by native scouts to be massing on the other side of the Tugela, towards the drifts near Thring's Post. It is, of course, impossible to say what these movements may portend. No further information has come in from Etshowe, but it is believed that we may soon hear of an important movement from that direction. Statements continue to differ as to the quantity of food in the camp; and it is deemed possible that Colonel Prarson may determine to reduce the strength of the garrison there, and set free the bulk of his column for work elsewhere.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
The Battle of Isandhlwana.

(Times to Mercury.)
Maritzburg, Feb. 12, 1879.

The following is a further official list of the killed at Isandhlwana issued this afternoon:

Natal Native Contingent: Lieuts. Black, Roberts, and Lister.

Missing: Sergeants Stevens, Nelson, Tomason, Hurford, and Archbell; Corporal Parnell, Brewer, Houston, and Land.

The Lower Tugela.

[By Errrric TELEGRAPH.]

Lower Tugela, Wednesday Morning.

No news of importance.
River still high,
Lord Chelmsford is expected this morning.

The Principal Medical Officer reports on the 8th February, 1879, that Civil Surgeon Glanville, Hospital-dresser Norman Cheevers, and acting Corporal S. Clarke, A. H. Corps, were erroneously reported as missing; they are alive and doing duty at Sand Spruit.

J. GRENFELL, Major, D.A.A.G.-.
Natal, 9th February, 1879.

Items from Fort Pearson.

The following extracts from letters received by yesterday's mail, from members of the Durban Mounted Rifles at the Lower Tugela, have been kindly handed to us :

Lower Tugela, Monday.

To-day the river is flooded, higher than I have ever seen it before, preventing any possibility of the Zulus crossing. Report says that firing has been heard at Etshowe, but nothing official. They are strengthening the fort across the river every day, and are making man-traps all over the place. We are leading a very idle life on this side of the river, and with the exception of fatigues and guards, there is nothing at present to do. The water we get here is quite unfit for drinking purposes ; that which comes down the river is dreadfully muddy, and none other is obtainable. The Commissariat here seem exceedingly careless. The other day there was about £50,000 worth of stuff lying about in the open, with the rain pouring down, and not a single tarpaulin over it.

Lower Tugela, Monday Afternoon.

The river is very high again, so the people in Natal may rest in peace for a time, any how. As a kafir said to me the other day, we have a better policeman in the river than all the soldiers, &c., put together. This seems to be a very unhealthy place for horses; two of the mounted infantry horses died yesterday. I don't think we shall be asked to cross the border again. A large party of our men have gone down to the beach to day on a picnic excursion ; it is about seven miles from where we are encamped, The day before yesterday eighty or a hundred of John Dunn's people were armed with guns;

they are to act as border police. We are having very warm weather here just now. It was reported that firing was heard at Etshowe a day or two ago, but we have not had an information respecting it yet. Our men are all right again as far as clothes are concerned,

Colonel Pearson's Force at Itshowe,

As some anxiety has been felt with regard to the resources of Colonel Pearson's force at Itshowe, we (Witness) are glad to be in a position to give most reassuring news upon the subject. According to official reports received on Saturday night, Colonel Pearson has provisions of all kinds for at least two months. dating from the 4th instant, besides a plentiful supply of ammunition., As regards his communications, the fact that a report dated the 4th February at Itshowe, was received in Maritzburg on the 8th, will show that at present they are not seriously interrupted. With regard to the wagons Colonel Pearson is said to have lost, the facts seem to be these: When the convoy was brought up to Itshowe, and had arrived within a few miles of the camp, the roads proved so heavy that double spans had to be used to get the wagons along. The most important stores were taken on first under charge of an escort, and eight wagons were left a little way behind in charge of the drivers, &c. During the absence of the escort, a body of Zulus came down and looted these eight wagons, one of

which contained oats, two mealies, and five general commissariat stores. In spite of this loss, however, the state of the stores is as we have given it above. There can be no doubt that the Commissariat department has done its work well, whatever else may have failed.

Helpmakaar.

February 7, 1879.

The following is an extract of a private letter:â\200\224Â I am afraid you will think we have forgotten you up here. It is such a job to get paper, envelopes, or even a pencil ; if you get hold of one you may consider yourself lucky, indeed. You ask if I recognised any of our men who were killed at Isandhlwana. Well! I diduâ\200\231t; but some of the others did. They identified Swift, Tarboton (who had his head cut clean off), and two Jacksons. Swift was the man who died hard. It seems they killed him with knobkerries. Moodie was not seen by anyone. Mackleroy was shot through the side while fighting with the others. He was not sick at the time. After he was wounded he managed to get on his horse and ride about half a mile, when he fell, and nothing more was seen of him. George Shepstone was shot dead. Only two of the Carbineers were sick that dayâ\200\224Moodie and Dean. Moodie turned out and was seen to fire some shots, but Dean must have been killed in his tent. One thing is certain, that all fought well that day. If it had not been for themismanagement, the Zulus would have been beaten off. Just fancy sending a company (70 men) out at a time to stop 20,000 Zulus. Barker, who escaped, says he saw one company which was sent on to the high hills, to the left of the camp (Norris Newmanâ\200\231s sketch shows the place, you could not have a better sketch), to keep the Zulus back ; they shot hundreds of them, but in five minutes there was not a man left. Two other companies were [served the same way. Now if the general orders had been obeyed, and had the wagons been formed into a laager and everyone kept inside, all would have gone well; they could have kept them off until our column came to relieve them. My word ! there were mistakes all round that day. They taught the Zulus a lesson at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, didnâ\200\231t they ? We counted 351 dead bodies round the camp. One of our spies came in the other day. He says Cetywayo had the indupa who led the attack at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift killed, for attacking a place that was barricaded; but he was very angry with all his men for not following up and wiping us all out; but the beggars were afraid to attack. They did not know we were short of ammunitionâ\200\224lucky for us.

The Laager at Weston.

At a public meeting held at Weston, it was resolved that the church and enclosure be put into a state of defence for all persons seeking protection. A committee has been formed, who will provide supplies; but all persons are requested to bring with them as much food as circumstances will permit, also a few cooking utensils, and all such arms and ammunition as they may possess. From 25 to 30 stands of arms, with ammunition, will be supplied by the district commandant,.

The Defence of Maritzburg.

A camp of mounted men, for patrolling and for the

external defence of the city, having been formed, young

men who possess horses and may wish to join the camp, may do so, provided they engage to remain in camp for a fortnight, and that in the event of an attack on the city, they remain outside with the mounted forces.

For their services they will receive forage and rations, but no pay, and they will be allowed to attend to their duties in the city from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

Applications to be made to Lieutenant Cochrane, 382nd regiment, at the camp.

The Missing Colours.

(Times of Natal.)

GALLANT CONDUCT OF MAJOR W. BLACK, 2-24th REGT.

Recovery of the bodies of Lieutenant Coghill and Adjutant Melville, 1-24th, as well as the Colours of the 1-24th Regiment, by Major Wilson Black, 2-24th Regiment.

We are informed on reliable authority that on the 4th February, 1879, Major Wilson Black (accompanied by some officers of the Natal Native Contingent, names unknown) went out in search of the body of Adjutant Melville, who was reported to have had the colours of the 1-24th with him when last seen to cross the Buffalo. About 300 yards on the Natal side of the Buffalo River, Major Black found the bodies of Adjutant Melville and Lieutenant Coghill, A.D.C., lying amongst some boulders, quite dead, where they had fallen. In the Buffalo River some distance ahead (about 300 yards), Major Black recovered the colours, with the staff broken, in a very dilapidated condition. Major Black, 2-24th, had the bodies of the two late gallant officers, who had so nobly fallen, and had stuck to the colours, buried, and he obtained the services of a clergyman to read the burial service, and has as well marked the spot where these two noble officers lie side by side, with a heap of the most suitable stones that could be procured, Major Black and his staff of N.N.C. officers then returned to Helpmakaar, and reached that place on the night of the 4th February.

On the morning of the 5th February, a general parade was ordered, when the recovered colours were trooped in front of a general parade at Helpmakaar. When Colonel Glynn, C.B., in most touching and affecting terms, addressed his men, and informed them that through the gallant and most praiseworthy efforts of Major W. Black, 2-24th regiment, the colours of the 1-24th had been saved in the Buffalo River, and that the bodies of Lieut. Coghill and Adjutant Melville had also been recovered, and had had a most respectful burial. He said they had to thank (here the Colonel spoke with much feeling) Major Black and his staff for the recovery of their colours. (The men, hereupon, burst out with acclamations, &c., and three cheers for Major Black.) Major Black, in reply, addressed Colonel Glynn, C.B., and the men, and said they were giving him too much praise; they had not only to thank him, but the officers of the Natal Native Contingent who accompanied him, and who also gave him most valuable assistance in recovering the bodies of his

two brother officers, as well as the colours of their own gallant regiment., Major Black spoke very feelingly, and was almost overcome with emotion. He said, in conclusion, he had simply done his duty. The men were then dismissed to their respective duties,

The Laager; Estcourt.

Notice has been given that the laager at Kestcourt will be the central post of defence and place of refuge in this district, in case of disturbance or serious danger. The earliest possible intimation will be given of the approach of danger, and orders will then be issued by the Resident Magistrate or the Commandant for the admission of persons seeking protection. All persons availing themselves of protection in the laager, will be subject to such regulations and orders as may be deemed necessary by the Commandant for the defence and general safety of the place, and for the preservation of order. The laager is well supplied with arms and ammunition, but all persons should, nevertheless, bring with them such arms, &c., as they possess. Cooking utensils, and as much food as circumstances permit, should also be brought whenever practicable. Wagons will be admitted, and placed in their position under such orders as may be issued. Wagons to enter by the north gate. No more than eight oxen will be allowed to enter with any wagon. Private persons may send stores to a limited extent, say sufficient for the family of the sender, for a fortnight into the fort. Such stores should be distinctly marked with the name of the owner, and will remain at his risk. Sufficient stores will be in the laager for those unable to send their own. It must be understood that orders and regulations issued will be strictly adhered to.

87

Lady Frere's Sympathy.

The following letter, written by Miss Frere on behalf of her mother, has been addressed to the Rev. Rice Thomas, military chaplain, in condolence with the sorrow which has befallen the wives of the soldiers who have recently fallen in Natal :

DEAR MR. RICE THOMAS, My mother says, will you express for her to the wives of the 1-24th, who must now be in such sad, sad trouble, how much she sympathises in all their anxiety and fear for their husbands, and how sincerely she trusts that we may find that even of those engaged on that day, more may have escaped alive than they think now. ~

May God comfort these poor women in their sorrows, for the news is dreadful to us who have, as we fear, lost so many friends on that day, and one's only comfort is that a soldier would not have wished for a more glorious death fighting his country's enemies to the last, and how much better that than many a life drawn out to twice that length in no service for God or man, or worn out with long illness and suffering.

They are in God's hands.

Captain Mills asked my mother to say that the correct and authentic news can be had at the Colonial Office, and generally comes at night and that they would be so glad to send it on to the barracks, if you could send someone down each morning to hear it and take it back.

Perhaps you could kindly do this yourself, as that would give the poor women more confidence in the truth of it. They must try and keep up heart, and on no account believe rumours and reports, and still hope for the best.â\200\224Believe me, yours very truly,

CATHERINE F. FRERE.

(February 14)

TuE only definite news we have from beyond the border is contained in ovr advices from Colonel Woopnâ\200\231s column, and from Luneberg. In both cases, though acting on the defensive, constant skirmishing and patrol parties were being sent out to harass the enemy. One was sent against UmBELINE, who is said to have been discarded by the Zulus, but he is believed to have been apprised of the attempt, as he was found to have fled. Commandant SCHERMBRUCKERâ\200\231S gallant corps of Kaffrarian Riflemen at Luneberg, had been refreshed by a visit for a night by the Frontier Light Horse. At two a.m. on the 10th instant a powerful patrol of the Frontier Light Horse, Volunteer Burghers, and Native Contingent was to start for the Zlobane mountains, to complete the operation which was interfered with on the 24th ultimo by the news from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. Bu:h these columns seem in good health and spirits, and anxious to press forward. We give the first portion of our correspondentâ\200\231s budget.

The situation is undoubtedly getting more critical, as native reports state that the Zulus are gathering in large bodies near the Lower Tugela. No further communication from Etshowe has come to hand. It is believed that an important movement is likely to take place immediately ; but we have no authoritative tidings on the subject. The river still continued high at the last accounts. The dcfive remains off the mouth of the Tugela. Fifty men of Bakerâ\200\231s Horse are expected up to-day. Mr. John Dunn arrived in town on Wednesday, and is said to have been desirous to meet the General, whom he missed on the road.

Defence of Outlying Points.

We hear of several outlying farmhouses that have been fortified by the owners, who intend, with the aid of their neighbours, to hold them against all comers. :

Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column.

Bevan Ridge, February 3rd, 1879,

Yesterday, we had church service, the weather being fine, and Colonel Wood and staff, accompanied by Commandant P. L. Uys rode out on a tour of observation, also to see the state of the road across the mountain to Utrecht. In the afternoon there was a sale of captured cattle, which realised good prices : Oxen cver three years old, Â£5; cows, Â£3 10s, ; yearlings, 18s. per head The bidding by officers for milch cows was very brisk, and in some cases very amusing, for from their limited knowledge of the hovine species, some very ridiculous bargains were made, more to tlic benetit of the prize fund than to the purchaser, as much as Â£3 10s being given for cows whose true value was the hide and horns only.

The High Commissioner has cancelled the mischief-making

award, and the unfortunate Commissioner who ignored
Christian oaths which were in conflict with Zulu prete ntiong

and heathen declarations, has died by the hands of the people he was too chivalrously befriending. So we have no longer a disputed territory ; that knotty question is settled, and the d.:.kp' ued territory has become a conquered territory.

Our stay here is likely to be prolonged until the 3rd column is reinforced and able to assume the offensive again, Colonel Wood is strengthening his position by constructing a strong earth-work fort, which will command the approach to the camp by the ridge. The angles are bastioned to mount artillery, which will command the position on three sides. In the meantime it is not intended to remain idle. Parties of mounted men will be constantly scouring the country and harassing the enemy for 20 miles round. Two companies of the 90th and two of the 13th left camp for Lyna Spruit to convoy transport wagons from Bulder Spruit to camp. â\200\224 Colonel Rowlandsâ\200\231 column may be expected here every day. Seventy-four of the Frontier Light Horse, time-expired men, leave here to-day. This is a serious loss to this column, but will soon be replaced. Our effective strength is :â\200\224Royal Artillery, 105; Royal Engineers, 11; 13th Regiment, 540; 90th Regiment, 704 ; Frontier Light Horse, 212; Mounted Infantry, 8; Burgher Volunteers, 51; Native Escort, 19; Native Contingent, 1065â\200\224total 2715. The best inducement to offer volunteers would be land grants on military tenure at the expiration of the war. Had this been done before there would have been no lack of volunteers, and those in the field would not have left us to-day. Where can you get better defenders of a country than its conquerors. Such favourable reports have gone from the Africander members of the F. L. Horse to their friends in the Cape Colony on the beauty of this country, that if land grants were offered, volunteers would not be lacking. This

of South Africa is a gem which only requires the polishing of civilisation to become the brightest in Britainâ\200\231s Crown. In view of the camp is the demolished homestead of Mr. Isaac Meyer, and within a couple of hoursâ\200\231 ride are some twenty others, all good specimens of savage treachery.

February 5th, 1879,

A report came in yesterday that that consummate scoundrel, Unmbeline, had killed three women and three children, and severely wounded two other women at a kraal on the Bevan River, and that he was skulking about the Makkatees Kop (Eloi) with a few followers. He has had to fly the Zulu Army, and now moves about on his own hool, doing all the mischief possible, in revenge, without consideration of person or party. A patrol of 60 Frontier Light Horse in command of Colonel Butler and 50 boers under P. Uys, left this morning at day-break to hunt the murderer up ; they took two days provisions with them. A portion of the native levies has also gone to assist in the search. The escort sent on the 4th returned with 82 wagons, with commissariat stores. The native portion of the escort shot three kafirs, who fired on them and captured eighteen cattle. Our camp, in addition to the fort in front, has thrown rows of earthworks up, to defend the vacancies in the wagon barricade, which are necessarily left open for entrances of the cattle and horses. These also enfilade with a flanking fire the laagar on all sides, and thus while we are perfectly secure in our fortified camp we can do a considerable deal of cutting out, thereby harassing the enemy greatly.

The provision wagons of Mr F, Martin passed through the country from Wakkerstroom to Luneberg, and from there by Maklatees Kop, without molestation. Our dashing raids have irritated his sable Majesty, and he wishes to know why, if we

came to fight, we not come to meet his armies, instead of stopping here to steal his cattle, and will await our coming twelve days, when we must either fight, or leave his country. Our Co:nsoitcs and the A.P. Society must be pretty well convinced that it is the Zulu nation, and not Cetywayo individually that we have to flight with. The chiefs in this part of Zululand have had ample time and opportunity to have joined us, had they really intended doing so. The country is open so far that private wagons pass without molestation from Luneberg to our camp.

February 6th, 1879,

The patrol which went out in search of Umbeline has not returned. The scoundrel was not to be found at Makkatees Kop ; he had been warned of his danger by one of our pretended sable friends, and consequently had fled. The patrol has gone on, to see if he is lurking about his old haunts on the Entombe.

Rumours were brought in by a kafir scout, that a party of Zulus, mounted, had crossed the Blood River into the Transvaal, and murdered several of our kafirs residing at Doornkop ; four of the native military labourers attached to the 90th, requested leave of absence to go and see if their friends who reside in that locality were killed. Colonel Wood decided to send a patrol with them, consisting of all the Frontier Light Horse available, and 300 Native Contingent, under command of Captain Maude. They left camp at sunset, with instructions to ascertain the truth of the report, and, if confirmed by personal observation, to follow up the raiders, and cut them off. It was rumoured that Lieutenant-Colonel Cherry had encountered the enemy at Bulder Spruit, and repulsed them, but there is not the slightest authority for this rumour.

Last night, a trader was detected selling liquor to the soldiers, and arrested by order of Colonel Wood, who ordered 36 lashes to be inflicted; this is thought by every reasonable man in camp to be a very lenient punishment for such a grave offence. This morning he has been expelled the camp, under escort, -

Butter sold at 4s, potatoes 80s per muid, or retailed at 1d each, grog 18s per bottle, or 1s 6d a glass. All other commodities at proportionate unreasonable prices.

We have had fine weather lately. Last night there were a couple of smart showers. Health of the camp good ; cleanliness being particularly attended to.

The camp intelligence bearer, has received intimation that our camp may, and probably will, receive a hostile visit from Cetywayo's hoards of savages. The visit would be an acceptable one to all, from Colonel Wood to Tommy the little bugler. Our brave fellows in the field deserve better consideration from the post-office authorities than they are getting.

Effects of The War in Umvoti.

We hear that the farms in this county have generally been deserted, except a few belonging to English residents, who have, however, moved their families elsewhere. The laager at Riet Vlei was broken up, as the Dutch in the neighbourhood preferred Greytown. There are 500 troops in Greytown now.

Natives Up-Country.

A correspondent near Mooi River writes: "Our kafirs are behaving well, and sticking to their farms. They

have little else to do.â\200\235

The Defence of the Town.

Yesterday Captain Somerset was busily engaged in calling upon the storekeepers of the borough, giving them instructions as to the measures they should adopt for the defence of their premises, in case of the town being attacked by the Zulus.

The Government Buildings.

We would call the attention of the authorities to the fact that many of the loopholes which have lately been made at the public buildings, in connection with the defence of the town will be of little use, unless some of the trees outside are cut away. The Royal Durban Rifles are doing sentry there both night and day, and persons approaching the buildings, after dark, are challenged in accordance with strict military custom.

Telegraphic Arrangements at the Lower

Tugela.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bayley, of the telegraph office, left Durban by special conveyance for the Lower Tugela for the purpose of arranging telegraphic communication from bank to bank. There will in future be a telegraph station on either side of the river and the signalling from one side to the other by means of flags will be dispensed with.

Fort Bengough.

An officer of the Natal Native Contingent writes us from this fort under date of Feb. 7th, as follows :â\200\224

â\200\234Would you kindly contradict a statement which appeared in the Witness, viz., that Corporal Unger of the 2nd battalion 1st regiment is among the slain. He wishes this done on account of its putting his friends to unnecessary grief. A report has just come in from Fannin that two armies will arrive to-day, one to attack Wood, the other to attack Helpmakaar and our fort.â\200\235

Camperdown Mounted Patrol.

Some of the members of this corps captured a suspicious Zulu kafir on Tuesday, and sent him into Maritzburg as a sample of several others who are prowling about that district, They appear to come from the broken country in the direction of Table Mountain.

Woodâ\200\231s Column.

This column will, we understand, now be largely augmented by the arrival at the front of a force comprising the 80th regiment, Colonel Weatherleyâ\200\231s Horse, and Raaffâ\200\231s und Ferreiraâ\200\231s Volunteers. This force in itself, under the able commander of No. 4 column, will, we have, no doubt, greatly distinguish itself.â\200\224Zâ\200\224mes of Natal.

(February 15)

Telsgrams from Lower Tugela.

Yesterday the following items arrived by telegraph
from the lower Tugsela :â\200\224

The river rose last night, and fell this morning.
H.M.S. Active off the mouth of the river. No news
from the fronf.

The Camp at Etshowe.

A CIVILIANâ\200\231S IMPRESSIONS.

The following is a non-combatantâ\200\231s way of looking
at matters. It is from a reliable source :â\200\224

Etshowe, Feb. 6, 1879.

I take the opportunity of writing you a few lines to
lot you know I am still alive and well. I am sorry to
have to report the loss of six oxen which have been
killed by work and smothering, the kraal being too small
to hold the cattle. It is made with wagons, and we have
notenough tomaksitlarger. Goyernmentis responsiblefor

them. Yesterday there were forty-five smothered, and six last night. All the other oxen are well. We have very hard times up here; half rations, and treated like kafirs. You will never catch me going soldiering again. There are about 1500 men in here now, and we are the only troops in the country. You would not think so to see them. now ; they are all jolly. We see the Zulus knocking about every day. I went on a ox-guard yesterday, and had three shots at them. They come in small gangs, looking for food : they strip the mealie fields. 3

I wonder when next convoy will be up with provisions. I hope soon, as the food in fort is getting scarce; it cannot hang out very long ; everything is scarce.

This is the first chance I have had to write, and this I have to smuggle; they will only send mere slips of paper.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 9, 1879,

We are still in the same position as when I last wrote, with the exception that a system of harassing patrols is kept up, when the weather and the physique of our horse flesh will permit, and unfortunately it is rather deficient. The Colonel is daily adding earthwork defences to our already strong laager. This is a wise and advantageous measure, as it permits of sending out strong patrols to make sudden raids, which embarrass the enemy by compelling him to separate their force into small bodies for the protection of his herds of cattle, and for the same reason he dares not venture to mass his cattle, for fear of losing the whole at one swoop, by one of Colonel Wood's nocturnal marches, and daylight surprises. The few Zulus in this part of the country are as scared as wild game. At the least alarm they fly to the most inaccessible positions possible.

The last raid was not very successful, only a few of the enemy being shot; one by the Frontier Light Horse, and the remainder by the Native Contingent. 12 head of cattle, and 300 goats and sheep were captured, and three prisoners who were sent to Luneberg. Uwmbeline had fled, having had intimation from a friend in our lines that he had better vanish from that part of the country. On the first day the patrol commanded by Colonel Buller and Commandant Uys scoured the country between Luneberg and Eloor, sleeping at Luneberg, in the church. The following day they rode round the Doornberg Mountain, seeing several Zulu small bodies and a large herd of cattle 2000 to 3000 in number, driven in the direction of Zlobanne.

The country being very broken and difficult for horsemen, and the number of Zulus too great to cope with, with any prospect of success, it was thought prudent to return to camp, with our jaded horses, our best chance being the dispiriting of the Zulus by a system of harassing, which is distressing to them,

Captain Maude's patrol confirmed the truth of the reported raid of a party of mounted Zulus into the Transvaal, and the murdering of women and children, at nine kraals on the Doorn Kop. When the party came upon the spoor of the riders returning back from the Blood River, it was too late to follow up with tired men and horses. Captain Maude discerned that some of the Zulus' horses were shod. No doubt they were captured at Korke's Drift.

The weather has been very wet for four days, very trying for men and horses of both expeditions. A strong patrol of F.L. Horse, volunteer burghers, and native contingent, will start at 2 a.m., for Zlobanne mountain to complete what we were compelled by; the Rorke's Drift catastrophe to leave unaccomplished on the 24th ult.

There was a misprint in your issue of the 29th, instead of Capt. Barker it should be Capt. Brunker, who prohibited his troop from firing on the Zulus. There is no Captain Barker in the F.L.H., and it was supposed to mean Captain Barton, an officer, who is almost rocklessly courageous. He fired the first shot at the enemy at 10 a.m., on the 12th ult, killing the Zulu that was aiming at him over an ant hill,

The following testimony of an Englishman concerning the Boers will be read with interest. It is dated Jan. 29th. I have been with the colour 1 since the 1st inst, We have a splendid dashing leader, Colonel Wood. He is always on the move, and no Exeter Hallite. The Boers, 65 in number, are proud to fight under him, and he is proud of his Boers; and well he may be for they have done some dashing deeds, facing thousands of Zulus when only 20 in number. I was out with them at the battle of Zlobane, when 300 red coats of the 90th regiment, with artillery and Frontier Light Horse, 500 in all, and 20 burghers, under P. I. Uys, defeated 5000 Zulus. The whole of the Imperial troops and the F. I, Horse admired the plucky little band of burghers and the manner in which they stormed kopje after kopje on the right of the troops, driving the Zulus through the river and into the mountains. They expended 43 rounds of ammunition, From the time that the first cannon was fired to the final rout was three hours' hard work., I have not enjoyed myself so much for many years, and, considering the shower of bullets that rattled round and above us, it is really wonderful that we got off so cheaply

89

in casualties. The frightful disaster at Isandhiwana lost us the fruits of our victory. The loss of the Zulus was estimated at 150, but it has since been ascertained that it was nearly double that.

Our column has traversed over 100 miles of ground to and fro. We have had five skirmishes and one battle with the Zulus, capturing 4000 cattle and as many goats and sheep. All the skirmishing fell to the lot of the Boers and the F. L. Horse. There have been over 300 Zulus killed, and two principal chiefs. Mr. Uys and his plucky little band deserve praise. They have been publicly thanked by Colonel Wood.

The Disaster at Isandhlwana.

The Transvaal Argus correspondent with Colonel Wood's column writing on the 28th January, thus refers to the action at Isandhlwana: "I suppose you have heard all about the affair. This is the story as reported: A Zulu came to their camp, surrendered himself, and promised to take the General on to the large

impi, upon which the General marched out, leaving about 500 encamped. This devil lead them out into some kluofs, When he had them far enough, he said, "Here: I left the impi last, and do not know where they are now." The impi by this time fell on to the camp, murdered and killed about 400 men, including leaders, drivers, conductors, &c.; taking with them rifles, ammunition, and what suited their purpose, also two guns, which they found spiked, and which they threw down a krantz, smashing them entirely, where they were found after the General's return.

Defence of the Town

At the meeting of the Defence Committee yesterday the following resolution was passed : "That the Mayor be requested to confer with the Commandant as to the desirability of publishing his scheme of defence for the information of the burgesses."

On the Border.

Extract from a letter from one of the Border Guard stationed at Tyana's Drift, Lower Tugela: "On the 5th, all day, there were Zulu spies about the hills, examining the river; but I kept firing upon them and drove them all away, and, as the river was low, I turned all the kafirs to sleep on the banks all night, to be ready if wanted, and sent to the Stanger volunteers to warn them, but nothing happened that night. The next day six of the Stanger Mounted Rifles came down, and the Zulus made their appearance, and we opened such a heavy fire upon them that they have not been seen since. We fired over a hundred shots in about two minutes ; but the distance was too great to make sure of killing them, and we have seen nothing more of them. Yesterday the river rose again, so that nothing could cross."

(February 17)

Latest.

From an officer of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, who left Thring's Post at 8.80 yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, after the arrival of the Krantz Kop patrol, we learn that all was quiet on the border.

The Victoria Mounted Rifles,

At a meeting held at Verulam on Friday, a resolution, recognising the services of our volunteers, was

carried, and a committee was formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions to supply the pressing needs of the Volunteers, caused by the abandonment of their baggage at Etshowe.

Latest from Colonel Wood's Column.
CAPTURE OF 490 HEAD OF CATTLE.,

The following telegram was posted at the Resident Magistrate's Court, on Saturday.

The Affair at Zlobane.

(From the Colonial Secretary to the Resident Magistrate, Durban.

Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., reports from Kambula Hill, in February, that Lieut.-Colonel Buller, GBS with a force consisting of 70 Frontier Light Horse (Captain Barton), 80 Burghers, and 300 of Wood's

Irregulars (Uys), brought away 490 head of cattle from Inhlambana, on the 11th; one burgher wounded and one horse shot.â\200\224W. Berraizs, D.A.G.

Particulars of Above.

(From our own Correspondent)

Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Camp,
Bevan Range, 10th February, 1878.

At 2 a.m., another patrol left camp consisting of 80 Frontier Light Horse, in command of Colonel Buller, and 40 burghers with Commandant Uys. This patrol was intended to have been sent yesterday, but Commandant Uys being ill with lumbago, it was deferred. The patrol will reconnoitre in the direction of the Zinguin and Zlobane mountains, some four hours ride from this, to ascertain the position of the enemy and their number, if any, and to act offensively, if chances occur of doing so promptly and effectually.

Another fort is being erected at the rear, preparatory to a shift of camp; some improvements are being made in the present laager arrangements. A central laager of wagons will be made to keep the oxen and tether the horses, so as not to embarrass the access to the outer barrado of wagons, and a sod wall will be erected between the wheels of wagons three feet high, over which the men can fire. You will see by the rough sketch I send you that we are perfectly secure from the attack of any amount of Zulus. The country has been well scouted at all times. No Zulu army could have stolen a march on us, and Colonel Wood has been very particular on this point, often riding eight or ten miles from camp to make observations, and the Boer Light Horse riding 15 or 20 miles in different directions. Credence has not been put on the reports of spies or native scouts unless it was supported by some other authority. When Zulus make statements of the proximity of a Zulu force, scouts of volunteer corps are despatched to ascertain the truth before any move is made. This is how our scouts have come in for so many skirmishes with the enemy, which have made the latter shy, and keep a good offering since the Maqulisine affair; they do not know where or when they will be attacked next.

When we left Utrecht two wagons were loaded with empty bottles, this created all sorts of surmises; some said that it must be a mistake in the destination; others that it was a blunder, and every day expected that orders would be given to unload, and throw the cargo away. But at last the murder is out; it was a foresight of Col. Woodâ\200\231s. The bottles have come into use, being smashed up and pricked into the escarpment of the fort to cut the feet of the Zulus, and if they leap the ditch, they land on the points of broken glass.

Our native irregulars, who have turned out irregular to the fullest meaning of the word up to the present moment, are being placed under the supervision of military officers, who no doubt will keep them better employed than they have been; I mean that they are loosely rambling over the country, plundering friend and foe, and hawking about the camp fruits, the proceeds of their thefts in

white men's orchards. They will have to be brought under some system of organisation and discipline; 300 have gone out to-day under Major Leet of 13th, and Capts, White and William. Up to the present time the Native Contingent has been little better than a disorganised rabble, for want of efficient officers. Old colonists were of opinion that their presence was the weakest point in our laager; but, yesterday, under proper supervision, 300 of them did good service by covering the return of our volunteers in a difficult descent of the mountain, where the horses had to be slowly led.

On the whole the patrol was successful in administering to the comfort of Colonel Wood's teasers and surprises, for the patrol was near the summit of the mountain before the Zulus were aware of their presence. The summit of the mountain being covered with a dense mist, the patrol was close up on the cattle grazing in the kloofs when the rush was made by the Zulus to defend them, opening a heavy fire, and sometimes firing independently, and occasionally pouring in volleys. After an

hour's skirmishing, and losing about 20 men, the kafirs fled back to the top of the mountain, quite disheartened, leaving 500 head of cattle in the hands of the victors. On the west end of the mountain the top is a perfectly level grassy plain; but the east end is divided from this part by a steep descent into a stony gorge, while on the opposite side the mountain is wall-sided, with only two narrow and difficult paths to ascend, and those fortified by barricades of stone walls four feet high, that it would

be impossible to scale with the small force at command without great loss of life; and the result, if successful, would not have compensated for the sacrifice.

The casualty on our side was the burgher, Hang

90

Bredenbach, bullet through right arm, six inches below shoulder joint, splintering the bone and missing the arteries. The wounded limb was bound up on the spot by the surgeon attached to the F. I. Horse. The horse of Hans Breidenbach was shot dead as the gallant little band of horsemen were descending the mountain, leading their horses. The Zulus came after them with the intention of falling on them when they were in such a difficult situation, and Major Leet sent the Native Contingent to check the Zulus until the descent was effected safely. The Zulus did not show any inclination to fight on the level ground, so the horsemen, too glad of a chance of rest after their arduous morning's work, off-saddled to refresh the inner man. They brought four prisoners into camp, and eight that surrendered to Colonel Buller were disarmed and released, with a caution not to be caught armed again. This raid is another brilliant and dashing affair, and great credit is due to all concerned, planners and actors. The Zulus here are getting heartily weary of Colonel Wood's raiding tactics, which give them no rest. Those who surrendered to Colonel Buller said that they were tired of fighting with white men, as they had not the least chance. Colonel Wood has presented the wounded burgher with ten of the captured cattle, upon learning that he was a poor man.

The troops are employed building another fort on a commanding kopje, 2000 yards higher up the ridge, and the camp, for sanitary reasons, will be removed there again.

goon as the fort is completed. Since the destruction of the military kraal, the regiment is dispersed into small parties to defend cattle and obtain food. Col. Wood took three prisoners yesterday, two females and one able-bodied Zulu. The man he brought into camp, the women were released at their own request. We expect a couple of thousand Swazies here shortly, when another attack will be made on the Zlobane, assisted by the mule mountain train.

February 11.

Hans Briedenbach progressing favourably in hospital.

A sale of the captured cattle will be held in camp, the value of each lot to be taxed by a commission, each branch of the service being represented.

With Commandant Schermbrucker.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Luncburg, Feb. 6th, 1879,

The most unbearable incidents of war are those little annoyances inflicted upon a community by small marching parties of the enemy, such as the waylaying of posts, the intercepting of conveyances, and wilful destruction of property. The community of Luneburg has had its fair share of these kinds of vexations during the past week. Manyonyoba's people form, comparatively speaking, an insignificant portion of the enemy's forces. They are not Zulus, but the remnants of other tribes formerly subjugated by the Zulus, and who were begging for land, all amongst more powerful tribes, until at last Cetuyayo permitted them to occupy the land north of the Pongolo, and alongside both banks of the Tombe River. The whole fighting strength of this marauding lot is not beyond one thousand, of whom one-half have joined Maqulosine, in opposing Colonel Wood's column. The remaining 500 have entrenched themselves, about ten miles distant from Luneburg, north-east. There they keep their cattle, their women and children, with the old and infirm, and from there they pounce down upon single travellers, small conveyances, and to post runners, intercepting communication between this and Derby, and thence they sally forth in parties of from 100 to 200, to bring wanton destruction upon the farmhouses, gardens, and mealie-fields of the farmers who trekked into laager. The force at Luneburg is much too small to root out this pest of the district, and being a force of footmen, exclusively told off to defend the fort and laager, the commandant is debarred from sending any number of men far beyond rifle-shot of the fort, except now and again a reconnoitring party, or an escort, to conduct wagons beyond the Tombe River. [This seeming indolence on our part has actually had the effect of rendering our sable neighbours daily more cheeky and enterprising. Manyonyoba himself plays a shuffling part. He made several attempts of pretended surrender, now sending submissive messages to the Commandant of Luneburg, and then resorting to the Field-

cornet at Assegai River, and feigning the most abject

ubmission, However, a few days ago, his chief Induna, a fellow with a most unpronouncable name, wherein nearly all the letters of the alphabet are represented, and which means almost literally translated, 'the man with the tiger's paws who drink men's blood,' got tired of the old chief's dilly-dallying and sent word to the Commandant that Manyonyoba might become an Englishman if he liked, but that his people were determined to remain Zulus. Suiting the action to the word, an escort from Luneberg, conducting an ambulance en route to Derby, was fired upon by these enemies. The Rev. Mr. Meyer's house and garden were sacked, fruit trees cut down, doors and windows taken out and burnt, the post runner threatened and pearly caught, a commissariat contractor's cart attacked, and like pranks played upon Her Majesty's most loyal leagues of Luneberg. Lieutenant Schwarzkopf, in charge of a mounted escort, being fired at, had the satisfaction of escaping unhurt, whilst the return fire of the escort sent four of the enemies to the place where Moses is related to have been when he had blown out the light. These things are all very nice, and keep up a certain amount of wholesome excitement ; but such little skirmishes do nothing toward a radical remedy of an intolerable nuisance. We were, therefore, not a little rejoiced when we observed yesterday evening a respectable column of horsemen rounding Makatee's Kop, towards the laager. They turned out to be Lieut.-Col. Buller's Light Horse, with Commandant Uys's Dutch Contingent, and a following of about 150 of Wood's Irregulars. They had made a long day's ride over a difficult country, yet men and horses looked well and cheerful. Every one in camp thought that the arrival of this force meant the commencement of the end of Manyonyoba's capers, and lively were the guesses as to the number of cattle we should transfer next day from the caves to the Luneberg pasturage pro tem., and to the auctioneer's hammer eventually. Alas! there is many a slip, &c, and so it turned out that the gallant Colonel having been on a raiding expedition to Makatee's Kop, and in search partly of the blood-thirsty Swasi renegade Umbeline, had conceived the happy thought of paying Luneberg a friendly visit. The men not being rigged out for a few days' fighting ad marginem, the impis had to return to head-quarters camp this morning; but we have the promise, and Redvers Buller is known to stick to his text, of the Chief of the Frontier Light Horse, that he will come another day fully prepared to settle Manyonyoba's hash. The sooner the more welcome.

By-the-bye, the Mercury of the 27th January contains a list of the forces in the field in a complete form. One cannot help to entertain just a wee bit of an opinion of one's own importance. Alas! the proud shall be humbled. I looked for the Kaffrarian Riflemen amongst the gallant array of forces in the complete list, and I looked in vain. NVon sunt inventi! A popular old air vibrated through my musical nerve; it suits the text :

I think I heard the General say,
Strike your tents and march away.

How cruel of your military statistician to forget the

Kaffrarian Riflemen.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TFort Pearson, Lower Tugela.

_ Tob. 14th, 1879,

There are a few items for you worth recording. The detachment of the 99thâ\200\224two companies and a half, about 150 menâ\200\224has been brought over from Fort Tenedos to Fort Pearson. The reported reason for this movement is that as they were encamped outside the TFort, and had to strike tents every night and go inside, it was as well to bring them on this side, where they could remain in their own camp. Perhaps, too, the accommodation inside Tort Tenados is very limited. - Hlis Excellency the Commander-in-Chief must know best.

To-day, a company of the 99th regt. and a half company of Engineers, arrived here from Durban. The 88th are also reported to be on the road.

Lord Chelmsford is still here.

Most, if not all, of the trek oxen have been brought over on this side of the Tugela, on account of the grazing,

T expect.

H.M.S. Active is at the mouth of the river. The dis-

91

tant signal code is found to occupy too much time in transmitting messages, and consequently, a signalman from Fort Pearson, accompaunied by Trooper Turner, D.M.R., has gone down to the beach, whers he will be able to signal with the hand flags with facility and despatch.

The heap or pile of commissariat stores isaccumulatin rapidly, and they are now properly stacked and coveredâ\200\230.
5 It is raining here now, and has been more or less all

ay.

Definite arrangements having been made for volunteers to obtain leave, so many, five per cent. I understand, proceed to their homes for a weel, provided they agree %o return within twenty-four hours when called upon. This afternoon Lieut. and Adjutant Bottomley, Sergeant-Major Shuter, Sergeant Voysey, Troopers Sparks and Kennedy start for Durban.

Your leader of yesterday, on the volunteer service, has been largely read here, and it has just been asked whence you received your information as to the agreement for gervice being limited for six months? Do you quote from the volunteer law ? as our men seem to be ignorant of any agreement having been made.

It is not yet known when Lord Chelmsford takes his departure.

The lDirgeâ\200\224o_fâ\200\224Iâ\200\224s_andhlwa,na.

â\200\230Weep for the loved and brave,
Our gallant boys and men,
Who lie without a grave
At Isandhlwans !

Oh ! woe the weary day
On which the sun shone, when
We let, them go away
To Isandhlwana /

Oh! for â\200\230â\200\234the vanished hand;â\200\235
Ohn! for the voice so dear ;
Oh ! for the slaughtered band
At Isandhlwana !

Ah, ye are gone ! and weâ\200\224
Of joy and hope bereftâ\200\224
Onr loved ones neâ\200\231er shall see
From Isandhlwana !
Return to us againâ\200\224
The dear ones whom they left
To swell the numbers slain
At Tsandhlwana
And ye, who to our shore
With hearts that knew no fear
(Came, your career is oâ\200\231er
At Isandhlwana

And Melville ! at thy name
Our bosoms swell with pride;
Thowâ\200\231st won a deathless fame
At Isandhlwana !
But thy dear ones afar
â\200\230Will miss thee from their side.
Â¢ Oh cruelâ\200\224cruel warâ\200\224
Oh! Isamdhlwans !â\200\235

And thou, â\200\234brave unto death,â\200\235
Thy soldiersâ\200\231 blood to spare ;
â\200\230Who spent thy latest breath
At Isandhlwana !
In one heroic deed !
For their sakes thou didst dare
Of death to take no heed
At Isandhlwana !

Shalt thou eâ\200\231er be forgot
Whilst English bosoms beat ?
Â¢ Ah no ;â\200\235 we answerâ\200\224*â\200\230 Notâ\200\224
Nor Isandhlwana !
And George! thou brave pure boy,
â\200\230Whose love smiled throâ\200\231 thy tears,
Thy parentsâ\200\231 life and joy,
At Isandhlwana.
Low liest thou ; but He,
His childrenâ\200\231s cry who hears,
Thy closing eye would see
At Isandhlwana !
And who knows to what joy !
â\200\230What happiness complete !
Removed thee, gallant boy
From Isandhlwana?
And thoâ\200\231 we cannot tell
Of every daring feat,
Nor name all those who fell
At Isandhlwana
Yet thou who bore the name
Of Shepstoneâ\200\224name reveredâ\200\224

Hast to it added fame
At Isandhlwang !
Oh ! tender-hearted Frere,
Take care of all endeared
To those who in the snare
At Isandhlwana.
Were trapped and blotted out
From life beneath the sun,
Who perished in the rout
At Isandhlwang !

J, 8 M.

Mr. John Dunn on Cetywayo.

The following extracts are from the report given by the special correspondent of the Cape Argus of an interview with Mr. Dunn:â\200\224 :

But to return to our hero, There is no notion which has been more generally entertained, from Table Mountain to the Zoutpansberg, than the very plausible idea that Cetywayo has been the prime instigator of all the mischief which has been abroad ever since he became king. The foundation of known fact, upon which this charge rests, is but slight indeed. Dunn says that it is absolutely false. Between Cetywayo and Kreli there was no intercourse worth the name, and between {he King and Sandilli none at all. He admits, however, that overtures were made to Cetywayo by Umqikela, at the time when we were about to depose the last mentioned chief from his position as paramount amongst the Pondos. Cetywayo, however, sent word back to the Pondo chief that he (the king) had no quarrel with the English, and if Umqikela had he must settle it the best way he could. It s also admitted that there was an understanding between Cetywayo and Sekukuni to act in concert against the Transvaal Boers. This was arranged after President Burgers had retired with his commando from the Bapedi Reserve in August, 1876, and the execution of the plan was only prevented by the endeavours of Dunn and the urgent representations from the Government of Natal. It is to his neglect to settle his differences with the Boers that Cetywayo attributes the present difficulty, and Dunn very roundly declares that if he could have foreseen the situation presented to-day. he would not have interposed to prevent the King carrying out his intention. Dunn foresaw the annexation; he knew the view of the boundary dispute entertained by the Government of Natal; and he thought the Zulus could afford to wait for the annexation to put them in pussession of wlat was undoubtedly their own. He was of opinion, moreover, that if the Zulus succeeded in their designs agrinst the Transvaal they would be so inflated with the triumph that they would be tempted to try a fall with the English;for no power on earth could persuade them that we had in reserve a force compared with which that upon the spot was like a drop in the wide ocean.

Since the annexation, Dunn makes no secret of his conviction that the Zulus have not had fair play. He points to recorded facts and despatches innumerable for proof of a plan, long ago conceived and patiently worked out, to bring about the overthrow of Cetywayo. The course of negotiations is set forth in the despatches themselves ; but I do not remember to have seen it recorded, nor can I think it true, what Dunn asserts as a positive fact, that shortly after Sir Theophilus Shepstone had proclaimed the Transvaal British territory, he sent word to Cetywayo that he was being hemmed in, and the King was to hold himself in readiness to come to his assistance, Upon receipt of this information Cetywayo would have assembled his forces and moved into the Transvaal forthwith, but for the urgent counsel of his adviser that he would do well to wait for a positive request, which never came. Besides the boundary dispute, the principal questions which have been at issue with Cetywayo relate to the violation of the promises made at his coronation, the raid of Umbeline, and the invasion of Natal, As regards the alleged coronation engage-

ments, Dunn affirms that no undertaking was made by, or even asked from, Cetywayo. In the act of coronation, Mr. (now Sir T.) Shepstone gave to the King a piece of paternal counsel, and the conditions to which Cetywayo is said to have assented were in reality nothing more than recommendations urged upon his acceptance by the Special Commissioner, with the laudable purpose of securing the more regular government of the Zulu people. From men who formed a part of the coronation expedition, I have heard of a circumstance which, it noted at the time, has faded from public recollection. Cetywayo was not punctual in his engagements it appears, as to the time and place of the meeting with the Special Commissioner. Mr. Shepstone became suspicious of treachery, and upon a certain evening had the camp hastily shifted to a more commanding position, served out a quantity of ball cartridge to every member of his escort, and gave instructions to keep a vigilant guard against surprise. It is thought, now, that the Special Commissioner scarcely consulted the dignity of his office in proceeding with the ceremony after being treated with this studied discourtesy and led to form such a terrible suspicion. Touching Umbeline, says Dunn, no matter what the usage of nations in regard to the responsibility of rulers for the conduct of their subjects, it is an incontrovertible fact that Cetywayo knew nothing of the raid upon the Swazies until it was all over, and when the report reached him he was so much incensed that he gave orders for a party to go out and kill the freebooter, pretender, or whatever he may be. This purpose of the king was frustrated through Myamana, the chief induna, who let Umbeline know what was in store for him, early enough to enable him to make good his escape. Nor, maintains Dunn, was the King personally responsible

for the outrage by the sons of Usirajo, which
18 put in the foreground amongst the grievances
alleged against him, There formerly subsisted an

arrangement, it appears, by which women and cattle
were both reckoned as property, and when they

crossed the river, in either direction, it was customary to send them back. Latterly, as far as the women were concerned, the understanding has not been carried out, Besides affirming that the invasion has been mutual, fugitives from justice having been fetched out of Zululand by Natal officers, Dunn puts the very pertinent question whether outraged husbands, even amongst civilised people, are prone to pay much respect to the rights of nations when upon the track of their unfaithful spouses ? Besides all which, as admitted in the Legislative Council, previous violations of the frontier have been passed over, and, upon many occasions, without any hubbub., But, nevertheless, the invasion could not be denied ; and, when the demand was made upon the King for reparation, he sent for Dunn, who advised him to make an immediate tender of £100, lending him the money for the purpose. Cetywayo, however, pocketed the half of this sum, and sent in £50, a solatium which was not accepted by the High Commissioner. Upon the return of the messengers, with word of the rejection of this tender, Dunn made an application to the King for the return of his money. It is hardly necessary to write it that the application was made in vain,

Coming now to the meeting between the High Commissioner's envoys and the Zulu indunas, Dunn states that Cetywayo does not, even now, know fully the contents of the ultimatum, and still less of the subsequent memorandum, The document was read over once, and its length was such that the messengers could not possibly fix the whole of it in their memory, True, a copy was given to Dunn himself ;

but, for sufficient reasons of his own and according to the etiquette observed in public affairs, he did not make known the contents of the document in person, but sent word to the King by his own messengers, between whom and the indunas there was a considerable discrepancy. According to Dunn, Cetywayo was in a great fury upon hearing the word of the High Commissioner. He reproached his adviser with having thwarted his purpose to exact satisfaction at the hands of the Dutch, and doubly blamed him for having represented the English as just in their intercourse and friendly in their intentions. Until this time he had thought, as Dunn himself had, that the congregation of troops upon his borders represented nothing but an idle scare, but he saw, at length, that the English had thrown the bullock's skin over his head, while they had been devoting the tit bits of the carcass. Seeing that it would be useless to comply with the minor demands, while standing out against those of greater importance, the King refused to comply with any. He declared that he had no intention to fight, but if the English came into his country, he would take care to defend himself,

After the meeting with the Commissioners, Dunn returned home, and took good care to avoid the royal presence thenceforward, lest he should be made to pay with his life the penalty of the odium he had incurred. Just prior to the expiration of the term of twenty days, assigned him for the fulfilment of the demands relating to Umbeline and Usirajo, Cetywayo sent a message to Dunn to the effect that he was going to fight, adding a request that his quondam adviser would stand aside and see the invincible regiments of the king gobble the English up, and these they will pursue right unto Durban. This message led to the very prudent determination, on the part of Dunn, to leave the country. He accordingly got his people together, upon a certain night early in the year, under the pretence that he was about to go to the coast with his cattle. The meeting came off, but, instead of going to the coast, he made all possible haste to the drift below the fort, and succeeded in crossing with the whole of his belongings, save a few families who neglected to obey his summons. Some of these people have come in since, one man presenting himself this morning, with valuable information as to the whereabouts of the enemy and their cattle, p

Dunn makes this apology for Cetywayo: that he is not by any means so black as he has been painted. If he is more cruel than Panda, it must be recollected that the late King was a great hulking simpleton, and altogether too fat and lethargic to exercise the powers of a despot ; and then compared with Chaka and Dingaan, he is a prince of humanity, which, however, is not saying very much. Frequently when the indunas have been anxious to have persons put to death, they have been saved by the interposition of the King. Latterly, however, he has grown morose and avaricious, and prone to "eat up" his subjects on the most trivial pretext. Dunn has a very high notion of the King's natural sagacity, and although he takes an active interest in all affairs of the State, he is a most inveterate gossip, and indulges amongst his intimates in any amount of small talk, His marriages have not been very fruitful; he has but one son, a lad who has not yet reached his teens, and illegitimate withal, and four daughters, Of the other surviving sons of Panda, Oham is the one most known outside the nation, but he is represented as possessing all the vices of Cetywayo minus some of the more essential virtues, The favourite with the tribe, and a man of good natural parts, is one Uzewedu, whose name is but little known. My informant is of opinion that there will be little

or no fighting until the invading columns have arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of the King's kraal, where he will come out and give battle to all comers, right in the open country ; for the Zulu has too firm a conviction in his own prowess to avail himself of such strategy as that resorted to by the Bapedi, the Swazies, and the kafirs west of the mountains, This is supposing that there should be no defec=

tion amongst his people, which becomes the more probable in proportion as the belief gains ground among the Zulus that the fight is in behalf of Usirijo, who is not a true Zulu, and, though very popular with the King, intensely hated by the indunas.

It only contains a little beyond

remains for me to add to this long letter. that it the substance of two lengthy conversations I have had with Mr. Dinn, who is about as agreeable a man as one could meet with in a day's march. I take no responsibility for his opinions, nor do I vouch, seeing that verification upon the spot is impossible, for the literal accuracy of each one of his statements. It may, perchance, be inconvenient that some of the matters herein contained should be published just now : but they furnish the key to more than one mystery now existing ; they supply arguments, and facts also, which are not to be looked for in blue books and official despatches, and there is really no valid reason why we should all agree to ignore the time-honoured practice of hearing what is to be said upon the other side, even though the foe that is ranged against us be nothing superior to the dumb barbarian who now defies our arms, and dares us to do our worst.

Zulu Losses.

The Times of Natal says that A correspondent with Colonel Rowland's column informs us that the action at Tsandhlwana cost the Zulus very much more dearly than was generally known, that it is currently reported that a half of the regiment upon which Cetshwayo specially relies (the native King's Own) was destroyed. He expresses his opinion that the Zulus have been so much disconcerted, that it is not at all likely they will again attempt to come into the open. This opinion, of course, must be accepted with care, as it is quite possible that the Zulus might spread such a report with a view to putting us off our guard again. Of the heaviness of the Zulu loss, however, there can be no question. Some people speak of it being as much as 12,000.

(February 18)

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.]

Latest from Kimberley and Transvaal.

Kimberley, Feb. 17, 1879.
The Transvaal Boers are offering high prices to traders for grain and powder.
Mapoch's kafirs in force close to Lydenburg.

Action anticipated.

Only 120 troopers, and 60 able-bodied natives to depend on. Government has armed the latter.

Horses to be saddled, so as to leave town at a moment's notice.

Mounted corps for the defence of Pretoria still

going on.
Latest from the Lower Tugela.
ALL QUIET AT FORT TENEDOS.

CONSIDERABLE RISING OF THE RIVER.

The following telegram arrived in town from Fort
Tenedos this morning :â\200\224

All quiet at Fort Tenedos.

River rose considerably during the night.

Durban Mounted Rifles move this morning to

Thringâ\200\231s.

Etshowe.

The extract we gave on Saturday of a letter from the
camp has attracted the following. It is also from a
non-combatant, who looks at matters there from quite a
different aspect. The letter we now quote from is dated
February 11th, and says, inler alia ;==

Â¢Â« You know ere this that we have called a halt here
for an indefinite time, and that for the present communi-
cation with our rear is pretty well cut off. The enemy
has kept away long enough to enable us to entrench
pretty strongly, and wirh our present garrison. I think
we could defy the whale Zulu forces, should they decide
on attacking us, which, in my opinion, is highly impro-
bable. We expect to be kept here some time, but are in
no great apprehension, for we have food and ammuniion
enough to last until reinforcements come out from Eng-
land, if wo find it necessary to halt so long. I place
great faith in our commander, Jolonel Pearson, who is

Â¥

one of the last men to run us into any unnecessary dan-
ger. This is a very nice part of the country, and pretty
heal'by. We have been put on Â\$ rations. in order to_be
ou the gafe side in case aid might be longer in reaching
us than we anticipate, but T have & pretty fair amount of
my own private supplies still left.â\200\235 .

The Durban Meunted Rifies.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Camp, Fort Pearson, Feb. 12, 1879.

The Mercury of the 11th, which we have to-day. con-
taine ro T.ower Tugela telegrams, strange to say, and
yot H.M.S. Active arrived on the morning of the 10th,
and anch'ored at the mouth of the Tugela. She imme-
diately signalled for news, which then was given to her
promptly. at least what there was, no news. All quiet,
river high.â\200\235â\200\235 Fort Pearson and the man-of-war, appear

to have been in a perpetual state of communication ever since.

The mode of signalling or rather the code used, viz: commercial distant, seems to be a very simple one. There are not more than four or five flags used, and two balls. No dependence is placed on the colour of the signals; they are merely distinguished by their different shapes. Either there are very lengthy messages transmitted, or the code being so extremely limited, signalling occupies a great deal of time. H.M.S. Active is still at the mouth of the river.

On the same day as the steamer put in an appearance, the enemy were reported to be in sight near the coast, but not in very great numbers. As they did not approach anywhere near the fort, it is concluded they were anxious to watch the proceedings of the big thing on the water.

A Native Contingent kafir brought late verbal news from Etshowe on the 10th. Two parties of six each started from the fort on Sunday morning. They were anxious to return to Natal, and were allowed to do so. Advantage was taken of their departure to forward despatches and letters. Proceeding some distance without molestation they went into a small bush off the road to rest, while there the Zulus, who had evidently tracked them carefully, pounced upon one of the parties of six and succeeded in killing all but one man the man who brought the news here. He had apparently a most miraculous escape. When the bush was surrounded by the Zulu soldiers, he snatched up an assegai and made a plucky dash through the circle, stabbing a man as he did so. He was fast and had to be abandoned. This man succeeded in eluding the enemy, and secreted himself in a huge tuft of grass. He heard the Zulus saying to one another 'We have only killed five, where is the other one.' He heard them hunting all round him and then finally give it up with the remark that 'one could go home to his mother.' These Zulus then left, and the Natal kafir went back to the bush and found his five companions dead, their bodies ripped open and mutilated, and all their belongings taken away. He then made his way by dint of crawling, creeping, and dodging through the long grass and reeds down to the Tugela, and arrived here with his limbs cut and scratched badly by the long coarse grass. The only intelligence he brought regarding Etshowe seems to be that the enemy keep at a respectful distance. Occasionally Zulus shout to the native drivers and foreloopers in the fort. they say 'You will soon get tired of stopping in that hole you have dug there. You have got a pump and can get water, but wait till all your food is done.' There is a large army in near proximity to the fort, but they carefully abstain from attacking it.

What became of the other party of six N.N.C. men seems doubtful, but the probability is that they met with a sudden end. One of them, however is reported to have arrived at the ford the other side of the river.

To-day His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford and staff arrived at Fort Pearson. He left Stanger at 7.30 a.m., escorted by 24 men of the Isipingo Mounted Rifles, under Captain Stainbank. His Excellency travelled on horseback, sending his mule wagon on ahead in charge of four troopers and a non-commissioned officer. The General halted at Fynney's camp, retaining his staff and

five mounted men, the remainder of the Isipingo troop proceeding to the camp of the D.M.R., where they were hospitably received and refreshed after their tiring and dusty ride. Lord Chelmsford arrived at about two . oclock. He is now visiting the fort above, and will probably cross the river this afternoon and inspect the one on the opposite bank.

A word about our friends of the Isipirgo. They seem to be in good trim and ready for action, well eatisfied with their present garters, and by no means inclined to change with us. T suppose ag they have clean water to

ugze instead of iiquid mud, it makes a considerable difference in the conditions of life. There are several well-known Durban fellows among them, whom we were very glad to see. They return to Stanger this evening.

Of other local doings there is nothing particular to report. The river is going down, but still unfordable and very muddy indeed.

Commissariat stores are still arriving, and arve now being properly stored or stocked and covered at night. The health of our camp is mot hrst class, but there is nothing serious. Trooper Charles Smith is progressing favourably,

We are at a loss to account for the lull in hostilities on the part of the enemy. Weather here continues fine. Flies are as numerous as ever, and the heat is still great, but & pretty stiff breeze to-day makes it bearable.

â\200\230We are completely settled down to canvas life again pow. How long will the inactivity last is a question already asked; perhaps now His Excellency is here if will be pretty defin tely asked.

The Mounted Volunteers at Inyezane.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

81r,â\200\224In your icsue of the 14th instant you have republished an article from the Zimes of Natal, headed Â¢ Inyezane,â\200\235 which contains many mis-statements regarding that engagement, amongst others several relating to the mounted volunteers. As the senior officer of the Natal mounted volunteers present at the battle of Inyezane, I feel it my duty to my comrades that the mis-statements regarding our force should not pass unchallenged. Before doing so, I must say we are surprised that any military man with Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s column should have shown such a mean spirit as to try and run down a force which on cthe march to Etshowe rendered valuable service, and which service was frankly recognised by Colonel Pearson himself. Now for some of the mis-statements,â\200\224

Firstly. The kafir prisoners were Â«/l taken by my advance guard of four men and non-commissioned officer, as stated at the time in the papers.

Secondly. He states: Â¢â\200\234The volunteers did good service as videttes, &c., but they were very slack here,â\200\235 &c., talking of the battle, and leads the reader to suppose that they hesitated, and remained undressed about the river, and were not seen in the engagement. I have no wish to sound our own praises, but as the officer in command under Major Barrow, I can emphatically state that the whole of this paragraph is a deliberate falsehood. The men of the advanced guard â\200\224mounted infantry and volunteers alikeâ\200\224were off-saddled and at breakfast, but within a few minutes after the first shot being fired every man was in the saddle, and awaiting Major Barrowâ\200\231s orders. On receipt of those orders they moved off to the positions

assigned to them, and there did their duty with coolness and determination. Before the first shot was heard the videttes of the mounted infantry had already reported the enemy in sight, and all were on the alert.

Thirdly. The dead kafirs were not, buried.

Fourthly. Out of the 600 men engaged 120 were Natal Volunteers, 100 Barrow's Horse; the balance, Naval Brigade, 3rd Buffs, Engineers, 99th regt, and Natal Native Contingent.

Fifthly. The insinuation in the paragraph, "There is a thick bush about eight miles from here, where another attack is expected in greater force. However, it cannot be as severe as that of the 22nd, as there will be others on the look out, besides natives and volunteers," is apparent. As a matter of fact, the Mounted Infantry were videtting on the morning of the 22nd, and not natives or volunteers. I was on the point of sending out the relief when the engagement began. The first turn that morning fell on the Mounted Infantry, the second on the Victoria and Stanger squadron.

Sixthly. The number of the enemy was nearer 5000 than 10,000, as stated by this correspondent.

The whole article is wrong from beginning to end ; but the above are a few of the glaring mis-statements as regards the position of the force to which I have the honour to belong.

In conclusion I will quote from Colonel Pearson's

report, the following paragraph : "Major Barrow particularly wishes me to mention the steadiness and good conduct, under fire, of the Natal Mounted Volunteers. Those engaged were the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the Natal Hussars."

Further, I may state that it was the first time of going under fire of these corps; but still the average number of shots fired was about fifteen per man, and many can testify to the efficacy of this steady fire.

I have been very reluctant to come forward in this matter, but as you have given this article prominence by republishing it in your journal, if left uncontradicted it might be accepted as true. I am, &c.,

CHAS. J. SANER,
Captain Commanding Victoria Mounted Rifles.
Thring's Post, February 15, 1879. ;

The Defence of the Town.
PUBLIC MEETING OF BURGESSES.

Yesterday morning a public meeting of the burgesses was held in the Council Chamber to receive a summary of the week's proceedings, and to take such action as may be deemed desirable.

The Mayor (Mr. R. Vause) presided, and there were also present Mr. J. Robinson, M.I.C., Mr. G. C. Cato,

M.L.C., Mr. John Millar, M.L.C., Capt. Baynton, Rev. 7. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Messrs. Ballance, Currie, Jameson, J. Hill, Steel, Cowey, Fradd, Percy Hope, Nicol, R. Evans, H. Acutt, J. Charchill, Poynton, Tunmer, jun., H. E. Stainbank, H. R. Collins, W. J. Campbell, Raleigh, Lennox, Lieuchars, Adler. J. Goodricke, W. Arbuckle, Baynes, E. J. Challinor, J. R. Harrison, T. B. Grice, J. Denham, Green, Emmanuel, T. Crowder, Peters, T. Brown, L. Deglon, C. Lloyd, Dunton, Pay, T. Heys, Ridgway, Plowman, J. E. Robinson, Supt. Alexander, W. Field, Tunmer, sen., Fisher, jun., Pickering, Hanson, Rev.T. Chalker, Matthews, Parfitt, Alcock, Cunyngham, Humphreys, T. L. Cullingworth, Stranack, G. T. Rennie, J. Sinclair, C. Dacomb, Nimmo, Baynes, J. Smith, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. Millar, who stated that although the proceedings of the last meeting were not: intended to be published, they were, he believed, made public in the columns of the Colonist, it was resolved that the resolutions only passed at the present meeting should be made public.

Mr. Robinson moved: That in the opinion of the meeting, the steps taken by the Government for the defence of the seaport of the colony, are wholly inadequate to the exigencies of the time and place, as represented by the military authorities.

This was seconded by Mr. Supt. Alexander, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Pickering moved, and Mr. G. C. Cato seconded, the following : * That in view of a very large influx of white persons, coolies and natives, in case of a Zulu advance upon Durban, the meeting is of opinion that the best possible defence would be entrenchments with earthworks and bastions outside of the town, and that the Mayor and Corporation be empowered to carry the same out.

Mr. J. Millar proposed, That while anxious to co-operate as heartily as possible with the military authorities in the measures they are taking for the protection of life in the borough, this meeting is of opinion that further provision should also be made, by the construction of trenches and bastions outside the town, for the protection of property from destruction; that this meeting is of opinion that such work should be carried out at the instance and cost of the local government; but that to ensure immediate action, the Mayor be authorised (without prejudice to the claims of the borough) to meet the necessary expenses out of the borough funds; and further, that the Defence Committee be requested to proceed at once with the construction of such defensive works as may be necessary for the protection of the main portions of the town, on the understanding that the Corporation advances the requisite funds.

This was seconded by Mr. H. E. Stainbank, and was substituted for that of Mr. Pickering, and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Millar moved that the Town Council should be authorised to thank the Cape for the handsome manner in which they had assisted.

This was seconded, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with loud cheers.

At the afternoon sitting of the Defence Committee
the Mayor reported, that the Uorporation not heing in

funds for the extensive scheme of defence accepted by the burgesses at the morning meeting, had forwarded copies of the resolutions printed above to the Colonial Commander, asking the Government to furnish the needful from either Imperial or Colonial sources ; upon which the Committee resolved that no further action be taken thereon, pending receipt of reply. _

A letter and rough sketch plan of defence for the Point were received from Mr. R. H. U. Fisher, which plan it was resolved to forward to the Colonial Commander, as highly commending itself to the Committee, and asking that the same might be carried out (as a dernier ressort) for women and children, in which case Messrs. Currie and Fisher would gladly co-operate as a sub-committee. Mr. Ridley, of the Natal Government Railways, stated that a quantity of sleepers and other material, also labour, were procurable for the work.

Public Meeting at Verulam.

Minutes of public meeting held at the Court Room, Verulam, 14th February, 1879, at 3 p.m., re volunteers of Victoria County. Present: Mr. Charles Manning, M.L.C., Messrs. & S. Smith, A. Wilkinson, T. W. Garland, the Rev. Mr. Shildrick, Messrs. J. Dâ\200\231Hotman, W. J. Thompson, James McLaurin, Thos. J. Garland, J. J. Hugman, hon. secretary.

r. Manning addressed the meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Manning: That the inhabitants of Victoria County have heard with much pleasure of the activity, courage, and coolness in danger shown by the volunteers in the course of the campaign, and have felt especial pride in learning that the corps belonging to Victoria County have been distinguished for these soldierly qualities. Seconded by Mr. T. W. Garland, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Wilkinson : That as in the hurried withdrawal of the volunteers from Etshowe they were compelled to leave behind the whole of their personal baggage; this meeting, though well assured that their losses will be ultimately made good to them by the Government, still feels it to be its duty, without prejudice to such claims, to do all in their power to supply their immediate and urgent wants, and accordingly appoint the following gentlemen as a committee for the collection and disbursement of the sums subscribed :â\200\224Messrs. Barter, J. R. Saunders, Charles Manning, G. Sinclair Smith, T. J. Garland, H. Binns, T. Groom, and A. Wilkinson, with power to add to their number. Seconded by Mr. G. Sinclair Smith, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Hugman : That the thanks of this meeting be voted to Mr. Thos. J. Garland, for his prompt action in forwarding goods at once to the Victoria Mounted Rifles on hearing of their needs. Seconded by Mr. Dâ\200\231Hotman, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Manning: That this meeting thank the Chairman for his services. Seconded by Mr. T. W. Garland, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then dissolved, and the first committee meeting was held at once.

(February 19)
Defence of the Town.

A very satisfactory turn out of our local forces took place yesterday evening, when the Commandant, Major Huskisson inspected them. In addition to the regulars, the two local volunteer corps, still in Durban, and the Town Guard, there were the men just arrived from East London, and a party of about thirty Indian volunteers under our fellow townsman SunpErsine, who appeared of their own account, and being old Sepoys, followed the words of command with great precision. Surely this voluntary action on their part offers a hint to our authorities which they ought not to be slow in acting upon. We believe that a corps of 800 effective Indians might be raised to-morrow.

Defence of the Point.

The Commandant visited the Point yesterday afternoon, in company with Messrs. Currie and Fisher. The latter gentleman having submitted to the Defence Committee a proposal which was referred to Major Huskisson for his favourable consideration. With his usual readiness to accept advice and help from any quarter, the Commandant heartily fell in with the suggestion; and gave orders for the immediate construction of the proposed barricades, which will con-

95

vert the end of the Point spit, beyond the line of the harbour works line of railway, into a most effective and easily defended laager. The practical value of this plan cannot be overrated.

The Inanda.

We understand that a gentleman of long local experience having patriotically offered his services to the Government, has been appointed to take charge of vigilance duty in the district and locations lying south and in the neighbourhood of the Noodsberg. The duties of such a post are of obvious importance, and cannot fail to give a feeling of confidence to the large native population living in the district. Ngawe, we have reason to know, is most anxious to take some active part again, and an opinion prevails that it would be wise to concentrate his men, and other loyal Victorian natives along the border.

Etshowe.

A correspondent, whose son is at Etshowe writes: "I got a letter from my son, written on the 12th, at Etshowe, All well then, but they had not received any letters since January 20th, and were in restless anxiety in consequence."

Zulu Moments.

It is said that Cetywayo has planted himself at a kraal

whose names signifies 'Come on,' but we believe that this is the kraal he has occupied since the commencement of the war.

Inspection of Volunteers and Regulars in Durban.

The gathering of regulars and volunteers of the town on the Market Square last evening formed a most creditable display, the more especially as the turnout took place at a very short notice. There were between four and five hundred men under arms on the ground, including the Durban Volunteer Artillery, the Durban Town Guard, the Natal Coast Rifle Association, the Royal Durban Rifles, and the detachment of the 88th regiment, and when the whole of them were drawn up in line in this order they certainly formed a smart little army. The regulars, of course, went through the few movements which they had to perform like clock-work, and the whole of the volunteers, especially the members of the Town Guard, showed that they had studied their drill very attentively during the short time that has elapsed since the body was raised. The square was crowded the whole way round with spectators; and, with the armed coolie contingent, and the mule drivers, who have recently arrived from the Cape Colony, standing in the rear of the others, a very pretty spectacle was presented. The parade soon terminated, the Natal Coast Rifle Association being the first to move off the ground, followed by the Rifles, the Artillery, and the Regulars; the Town Guard breaking off in the square. The inspection was made by Major Huskisson, who was accompanied on the ground by Capt. Somerset (Rifle Brigade), and Capt. Spratt (Transport Service). The mayor of Durban was also present. General Lord Chelmsford arrived at the railway station, from the Lower Tugela, just as the corps were dispersing.

The Pinetown Laager.

A correspondent supplies us with some interesting notes on this matter :

The laager is undoubtedly the best of its kind in the colony and reflects great credit on those who have superintended its erection. It consists of a double row of railway lengths let into the ground, with sleepers dropped in between. It is 10 feet high and about 260 yards long, embracing Mr. Murray's house, cottage, stables, out-buildings, with two flanking bastions at the rear. It has been completed in about eight days by the aid of a gang of railway kafirs. Mr. Ridley has been ably assisted in the work by Messrs. Berkeley and Martin, and a number of willing helpers from the village. The structure is properly loopholed, and it is expected that in case of necessity quite 300 will be forthcoming to defend it. Sand bags have also been prepared to barricade the lower part of the house, in case a dernier ressort is required. It is also intended to erect a fence of posts and a double row of railway fencing about 30 yards from the enclosure, to interpose an obstacle which may cause delay in case of a night attack. There is a well of water on the premises, and it is needless to say that there will be a fair quantity of provisions. It is a really first rate structure, and shows what can be done in a short time by those who are willing to work. The Pinetown people and residents in the vicinity seem to have perfect confidence in it, and await any eventuality with a quiet assurance

which is worthy of imitation, As Mr, Ridley very sensibly remarked, "If it is necessary to do the work at all, it should be made as though they expected to use it" complete in every detail and done quickly. A species of thoroughness one would like to see more apparent in Durban. Major Huskinson is expected to view it to-day (Tuesday) and when made happy with more guns and ammunition, the inhabitants of Pinetown will be well able to take care of themselves. The only fear one bears expressed is that the Zulus would be alarmed at the preparations and pass by without favouring the garrison with a visit. Someone wrote in the paper that it is covered by Cowey's Hill. This is a mistake, the distance has been measured, 1200 to 1400 yards quite out of range. It would shame our Durban people to see the railway staff, hard at work with their coats off. One can hardly remain a spectator of such a busy scene, and keep one's hands in one's pockets. I should add that the structure is to be surmounted with a Union Jack. The kafirs seem to think it a very sensible proceeding, and it certainly affords them another evidence of the white man's energy and resources.

The Defence of the Town.

At the meeting of the Defence Committee yesterday, under the presidency of the Mayor, the following resolutions were carried :

That the Mayor be requested to invite all persons not now enrolled, who will be ready in case of need to take

part in the defence of the town, to report their names to

m.

The Mayor was requested to ask the Colonial Commander to request the Government to reply by wire to the resolution of the Town Council, on the subject of the entrenchment outside the town.

(February 20)

Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Lower Tugela, February 17, 1879,

Heavy rain all last night, and this morning now clearing up. Trooper Kuahts has had to be taken to the hospital with attack of ague fever.

The General left here at ten o'clock this morning. Before leaving he addressed a few words to our corps, of which the following was the substance :

Lower Tugela.

I have again the pleasure of addressing you. Since I saw you last, you have had difficult and hard work to go through, and what you have done has been done cheerfully and intelligently. I hear the volunteers spoken

and reported upon well wherever I go; and what can a soldier wish for more than a little praise? Natal may well be proud of her volunteers, and I thank you from my heart.

Everything quiet,

The General at the Lower Tugela.

Before leaving the Lower Tugela, General Lord Chelmsford addressed the different bodies of men separately, and we learn from two gentlemen who were present and who returned to town yesterday that he stated the severe losses at Isandhlwana to have occurred in consequence of the 1-24th and 2-24th regiments having been

so much scattered.
Fitshoe.

Nothing further transpired yesterday in regard to the reported attack on; and repulse by, Colonel Pezrson.

The correspondent of the Times of Natal at Port Pearson telegraphed the following on Monday forenoon: "Lord Chelmsford has addressed the troops, the Mounted Infantry, the Durbar Mounted Rifles, five companies of the 99th, and three siccâ€™s of the 2nd regimient of the Natal Native Contingent, who said that they were impatient to cross the river, but they must wait until reinforcements arrive, in a month's time."

The Carbineers.

Last night's Times says that Captain Shepsione, of the Carbineers, has arrived in the city. We understand that he will make use of the opportunity to represent to the authorities some matters of importance connected with that corps. We are glad to learn that the Carbineers who were removed on account of sickness or laziness, are comfortably housed and well cared for. In a private letter received from one of them yesterday, it is stated

that the people of the Ladysmith show them every possible kindness. Under these circumstances we have no doubt they will progress favourably.

A Day of Humiliation.

A petition says the Limes, has been going round, and, we understand, has already been largely signed, praying His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a day of prayer and humiliation in connection with our recent reverses. The state of public matters was alluded to by Dean Green in his sermon on Sunday. He pointed out that the lesson we should learn was one of repentance for the past and improvement in the future. The Rev. Mr. Mason also preached an eloquent sermon on the present state of public matters, at the Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday morning, and the Rev. Mr. Stegman preached there in the evening.

The Meeting at Capetown.

His excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the publication of certain correspondence in reference to the public meeting held in Capetown with reference to the war in Zululand, In one letter the following resolutions, which had been carried by acclamation, were enclosed :

1. That this meeting has received with feelings of intense sorrows the calamitous telegraphic intelligence from Zululand, and desires to record its most earnest sympathy with Natal in its present difficult position, and to express the opinion that it will be the duty of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, of all classes, loyally to unite in any well-considered and practical measure, to meet the emergency and to alleviate the distress occasioned by the war, as may be found necessary.

2. That a committee be appointed to carry out the object of the first resolution, and to consider in what manner Capetown can best render material aid to the sister colony at the present time, and for the relief of the distressed.

3. That a committee be appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, to consist of the following gentlemen :

The Chief Justice, Sir David Tennant, Hon. R. Southey, Mr. 8. Solomon, Mr. Advocate Stockenström, Mr. Stigant, Mr. J. G. Steytler, Mr. W. Searle, Hon. A. Ebdon, Mr. Fleming, Mr. J. W. Ebdon, Bishop Leonard, Capt. Murison, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. J. M. Brown, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Eaton, Archdeacon Badnall, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Stephan, Dr. Christie, Mr. Jones, Mr. Marais, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Beard, Mr. Neethling, Mr. Redelinghuys, Mr. Arderne. Rev. Mr. Rabinowitz, Rev. Rice Thomas, with power to add to their number,

The Barricade at the Point.

The construction of the barricade at the Point was commenced yesterday, and a most substantial piece of work it promises to be. It starts from deep water close to the railway station, and will take a course right down to the breakwater.

(February 21)
The News from Eishowe.

As we feared, the circumstantial reports received in Maritzburg and Durban as to the successful repulse of an attack upon Etshowe on the 13th inst., were wholly incorrect. We received yesterday from Colonel Crealock, military secretary to the General commanding, the latest intelligence from Etshowe, to the 18th inst., when all was well there, but up to which date no engagement or attack had taken place.

The question at once arises : How did the report, to which circulation was given, arise? We have the best authority for knowing that news of that character was communicated by spies to the border agencies at Kruntz kop, and was borne out by the statements of Zulus, shouted to their friends across the river. The only assumption we can come to is that the story was got up for the purpose of deluding the authorities, and with the view of inducing them to relax precaution and vigilance, or possibly of tempting forth an onward movement.

We hear from the neighbourhood of the Buffalo junction

tion that there was apprehension of a raid there into the colony after the new moon; and that our nabivis were asoor to go to the border to resist any such attempt av inroad. The Inanda chief, Nqawe, has, we believe, been instructed to proceed towards the Tugela, at some poing which is not stated.

Our correspondents with Colonel Wood, and at Luneberg, give full particulars of the murdsring raid made by Umbeline and Manyonyobu into I'ransvaal territory. We shall probably hear, very soon, of the regult of the

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flying expedition sent out by Colonel Wood, on the 14th, against these bloodthirsty marauders. The enforced quiescence of the small garrison of footmen at Luneberg no doubt encouraged the chiefs to make the inroad.

We may be allowed to express a hope that Colonel Wood will be left with free hands, to make the most of his opportunities, and that no considerations of professional precedence will hamper the movements of so active and efficient a commander.

Several of our correspondents regret the inactivity of the third column, and seem to think that offensive movements on our side would be the most effectual way to check intoads. The defence of the colony is no doubt, for the present, Lord Chelmsford's first consideration.

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Yesterdayâ\200\231's Telegramsr from the Lower Tugela.

Yesterday the military authorities received the following telegram from the Lower Tugela : â\200\224

â\200\234 River still going down, but rain is threatening.

â\200\234â\200\234Trort Tenedos is now impregnable.

â\200\234No fresh news. All quiet.â\200\235

Rear-Admiral Sullivanâ\200\231 received the following from Lieut. Kingscote :â\200\224

From Tugela, Feb. 20, 1879.

â\200\230â\200\234No news of any kind. All quiet. Rain falling ; rather dull weather yesterday, threatening rain. This morning fine.â\200\235

This Morningâ\200\231s Telegrams.

The Commodore received the following this morning : â\200\224 Tugela, Friday Morning.

All quiet, River running low.

The Pinstown Laager.

The Mayor and some of the members of the Defence Committee, accompanied Mr. Ridley, R.E., to Pinstown on Wednesday, and inspected the laager that has been constructed by the Railway department, round Murrayâ\200\231s Hotel at Pinetown. A full description of this enclosure having already appeared, we need not say more than that the visitors were greatly impressed by the simplicity and effectiveness of the temporary fortifications, and warmly complimented Mr. Ridley, the Resident Engineer, and Mr. Shores, under whose personal superintendence the work was carried out, upon the success of their efforts to provide Pinetown

with a perfectly defensive place of refuge. We should calculate that 1500 people might find shelter and accommodation in the enclosure ; and we hear that the residents of New Germany, although they have stockaded their church, intend to make use of the Pinetown laager, where the men being good shots their presence will be very useful. About 4000 sleepers and 200 rails have been used in the construction of the laager, which surrounds the whole of the buildings, and represents a length of about 280 yards of barricading.

Natives on the Border.

. We are told that most of the natives living on this side of the border have, of their own accord, moved away some miles a very natural proceeding and one that ought to facilitate military and scouting operations.

. The Defence of the Town.

- We understand that three of the medical men of the fown have sent in to the Commandant a letter representing, in strong terms, the risk to health, and even to life, likely to be caused by the massing together of large numbers of women and children in badly ventilated stores, already filled with substances and commodities, the atmosphere from some of which is sure to generate disease. This communication has, we believe, been seriously considered by the Defence Committee, and is likely to result in an important modification of the arrangements made for the safe keeping of women and children. The barricading of the Point is being pressed on with all speed.

97

Border News,

Commandant Nettleton left Durban yesterday, and accompanied by Mr. Lean, the political assistant to Major Graves, went on to Stanger to reorganise the natives for the 1st regiment N.N.C. These men are expected in Verulam to-day, or to-morrow, and will, when reformed be stationed between Thring's Post and the Tugela.

Paymaster Elliott has left Durban to inspect the arrangements at Stanger and the border, and on his return will remain here until the arrival of reinforcements.

Assistant Paymaster Hardwicke proceeds to Fort Pearson.

Mr. John Dunn passed through Stanger on Wednesday evening, for his camp near McDonald's. This gentleman is to make arrangements with Colonel Law, R.A., commanding Lower Tugela, for pushing forward our outlying posts in Zululand,

The special correspondent of the London Standard returned to Durban yesterday, from a tour to Fort Pearson and the Lower Tugela border, and after a short stay in town will proceed to visit Colonel Wood's iglumn, and the positions occupied by it near the Blood river,

At fu\200\230ne_burg.

MASSACRE or NATIVES, WOMEN, axp OHILDREN
BY UMBELINE AND MANYONYOBA.

(&rom our own Correspondent.)

Luneburg, Feb. 11, 1879,

I have just time to inform you that a pretty large Zulu force has come across the Pongolo and commenced their atrocious barbarities this morning. These â\200\230 braveâ\200\235 Zulu warriors passed by the fort and laager of Luneburg at a very safe distance, because they would have had to encounter â\200\230â\200\234men.â\200\235 The sayage butchers pounced in thousands down upon single huts and houses of our friendly natives, and executed deeds of cruelty shocking to relate. They murdered old men, about 50 women, and as many helpless little boys and girls. On one place they drew seven little children deliberately into the flames of burning huts, and in another place they showed their brayvery and courage by inflicting 35 assegai wounds upon the body of a young woman, about 20 years old. This happened between the hours of three and five a.m. to-day, and at a distance of from four to seven miles from the laager.

The first report was received at the laager, from one who had escaped the frightful massacre, at about four oâ\200\231clock. Patrols were immediately sent out, and they succeeded in coming up with a lot of about 400 enemies, whom they attacked ; killed about 20 and put the rest to flight, recapturing a a good deal of stock; but the greater part had already escaped across the Tombe River; and the patrol had strict orders not to go beyond that river. The garrison of Luneburg is but small, and cannot afford to engage in any action beyond the region of the district, Oh! A Kingdom for a Idorse !â\200\235 How dreadfully annoying to see the enemy within clinching distance, and yet being unable to clinch him for want of horses! Footmen are excellent behind walls and ditches; but in the open an European â\200\230â\200\230vootganger â\204¢ is simply inferior to the â\200\230â\200\230noble savage: " the assagai in the hand of the Zuluis quite as efficacious as the breech-loader in the hand of the European, because the Zulu makes up by agility and quickness of movement for the difference in the weapons.

I have just heard that a similar massacre was perpetrated on Sunday last, upon a number of friendly natives residing at Doornberg, near Landman Drift, â\200\234Buffalo River. Very likely you will get more details direct,

With Colonel Wood's Columu,

(Zrom our own Correspondent,)
Bevan River, February 15, 1879,

The cattle sold in camp yesterday realised good prices. Inferior Zulu cows Â£3, mixed small stock Â£2 5, yearlings 23s., the remainder have been sent to Maritzburg for sale.

The burgher who was shot through the arm at the attack on the Zlobane Mountain is progressing favourably. .

The RB-yal Hngineers and troops are building a fort near the i â\200\234te that has been selected for our next encampment. The position is splendid, situated on the top of a cenical hill, with a full command over the laager and â\200\23400 or' 300 yards beyond, and a view of the country for 20 miles round.

We shift camp to-day, the old camp not being parti-

gularly savoury, not from any deficiency of sanitary precaution, but from the concentration of so many men and beasts, in such a small space for such a length of time. In the new laager it is intended to make a laager of wagons in the centre into an ox-kraal, which will facilitate the removal of the dung; also leave the space by the inside of the outer wagon laager free for definite operation, in the event of an attack from the Zulus. Besides these double barricades and the fort, the laager will be strengthened by earthworks in front of the tents.

Information received by Colonel Wood that Umbeline's friend, the chief Manyonyoba, has attacked Her Majesty's swarthy subjects living north of the Pongolo, burning their kraals, and killing women and children of kafirs serving in the Native Contingent. Colonel Wood has ordered an attack on Manyonyoba's strong position at the Entombe, ten hours' ride from here. The force will consist of Colonel Baller, with 75 of his Light Horse, Commandant Uys, with 45 burghers, and Commandant Henderson's Native Contingent, assisted by Hook's company of Utrecht Native Contingent. They will leave this as soon as the laager is formed, about noon to-morrow, reach Luneberg about eight p.m., and march from there reinforced by some of the Kaffrarians, with Commandant Schermbrucker, for the Entembe, at two a.m., in order to surprise the Zulu force of 500 men of Manyonyoba. In these parts it is estimated that there are between three or four thousand head of cattle on the mountain. This will be poaching on Colonel Rowland's ground, but on account of the delay in his column putting in an appearance, it is unavoidable, and the projected re-attack on the Zlobane Mountain has had to be deferred until the arrival of the Swazi Contingent. Our Native Contingent are not to be relied on for service here, being most of them allied to the Zulus in this part by family ties. Volunteers really wishing to have active service in its true sense should join this column, and I guarantee that they will be satisfied to their hearts' content; hard work, and plenty of it is the order of the day with Colonel Wood, the hardest working man in the camp.

Statement of a Zulu Deserter

We Witness are indebted to our Special War Correspondent for the following report, made by a deserter from the Zulu army, with regard to the affair at Isundhlwana :—

The Zulu army, consisting of the Uundi corps, about 3000 strong; the Nokenke regt., 2000 strong; the Nkobawmakosi regt., including the Uve, about 5000 strong; the Umeityu, about 4000 strong; the Nodwengu corps, 2000 strong; the Umbonambi, 3000 strong; and the Tdhloko, about 1000 strong, or a total of about 20,000 men in all, left the great military kraal of Nodwengu on the afternoon of the 17th January. It was first addressed by the King, who said: I am sending you out against the whites, who have invaded Zululand, and driven away our cattle. You are to go against the column at Rorke's Drift, and drive it back into Natal, and if the state of the river will allow, follow it up through Natal, right up to the Drakensberg. You will attack it by daylight, as I have enough of you to eat it up, and you will march slowly, so as not to tire yourselves.

and accordingly left Nodwenga late in the afternoon, and marched in column to the west bank of the White Umfeloosi, about six miles distant, where we bivouacked for the night. Next day we marched to the Isixepi military camp, about nine miles off, where we slept; and on the 19th we ascended on the table land near the Isiblungu hills, & march of about equal duration with that of the day previous. On this day the army, which had hitherto been marching in single column, divided into two, marching parallel to and within sight of each other. That on the left consisting of Nivenke, Umcityu, and Nodwengu regiments, under the command of Tyingwayo; the other commanded by Umyumingwara. There were a few mounted men belonging to the Chief. Usirajo, who were made use of as scouts. On the 20th we moved across the open country, and slept by the Isipezi hill. We saw a body of mounted white men on this day to our left. [A strong reconnaissance was made on the 20th to the west of the Isipezi Hill, which was probably the force here indicated].

On the 21st, keeping away to the east, we occupied a valley running north and south under the spurs

of the Nqutu Hill, which concealed the Sandalwana hill, distant from us about four miles, and nearly due west of our encampments. We were well fed during the whole march, our scouts driven in herds of cattle and goats, and on this evening we lit our camp fires as usual. Our scouts also reported to us that they had seen the videttes of the English force at sunset, on some hills

to the left of the camp.

to the south-west of us. [Lieut. Chelmsford, with some of his staff, rode up in this direction and about this time, and saw some of the mounted enemy.]

Our order of encampment on the 21st January was as follows: On the extreme right were the Nodwengu, Nivenke, and Umcityu; the centre was formed of the Nkobamakosi and Mbonambi; and the left of the Undi corps and the Udhloko regiments. On the morning of the 22nd January there was no intention whatever of making any attack, on account of a superstition regarding the state of the moon, and we were sitting resting, when firing was heard to our right (the narrator was in the Nokonki regiment), which we at first imagined was the Nkobhamakosi engaged, and we armed and ran forward in the direction of the sound. We were, however, soon told it was the white troops fighting with Matyana's people some ten miles away to our left front, and returned to our original position. Just after we had sat down again a small herd of cattle came past our line from our right, being driven by some of our scouts, and just where they were opposite the Umecityu regiment a body of mounted men appeared on the hill to the west, galloping up, evidently trying to cut them off. When several hundred yards off they saw the Umecityu dismounting, and fired one volley at them and then retired. The Umecityu at once jumped up and charged, an example which was taken up by the Nivenke and Nodwengu on their right, and the Nkobamakosi and Mbonambi on their left. While the Undi Corps and the Udhloko formed a circle (as is customary in Zulu

warfare) and remained where they were. With the latter were the two commanding officers, Mavumingwani and Tyingwayo, and several of the king's brothers, and after a short pause they bore away to the north-west, and keeping on the northern side of the Sandhswana, performed a turning movement on the right, without any opposition from the whites, who, from the nature of the ground, could not see them. Thus the original Zulu left became their extreme right, while their right became their centre, and the centre the left. The two regiments which formed the latter, the Nkobamakosi and Mbouambi, made a turning movement along the front of the camp towards the English right ; but became engaged long before they could accomplish it, and the two regiments and a battalion of the Nkobamakosi, was repulsed. and had to retire until reinforced by the other battalion, while the Mbonawmbi suffered very severely from the artillery fire. Meanwhile, the centre, consisting of the Umecityu on the left, and the Nokenke and Nodwengu higher up to the right, under the hill, were making a direct attack on the The Umecityu suffered very severely both from artillery and musketry fire ; the Nokenke from musketry fire alone, while the Nodwengu lost least. When we at last carried the camp our regiments became mixed up ; a portion pursued the fugitives down the Bufalo, and the remainder plundered the camp, while the Undi and Udhloko regiments made the best of their way to Rorke's Drift to plunder the post there, in which they failed, and lost very heavily, after fighting all the afternoon and night. We stripped tize dead in the camp of all their clothes, and plundered everything we could find, many of the men getting drunk, and then towards sunset we moved back to our halting ground of the night before, all the more quickly that we saw another white force approaching. Next morning the greater part of the men dispersed to their homes with their plunder, few going to the King to report, and they have not: re-assembled since.

234MERCURY 235 TELEGRAMS.
Later News from Etshowe.

WELL THERE.

ALL
NG EURT 231EL;ER -ENGAGEMENTS.

11 a.m., 20th February.

'We have just received the following : 224

Sir, 224I am directed to inform you, by direction of the Lieutenant-General commanding, that now has been received from Colonel Pearson up to the 18th instant. No Zulus were seen on the road the messengers came.

The garrison was in good spirits and healthy. The hands of the 99th and the 234 Buffs 235 play alternate afternoons.

The Zulus occasionally exchange shots, but no attack has been made.

Etshowe is amply supplied for at least six weeks, and the mealies in the neighbourhood are already ripe enough to be used as food by the native portion of the force,â\200\224I have, &ec., :

J. NORTH CREALOCK, Lt.-Col.

Assistant Military Secretary.

{February 22)

The Battle of Insandhlwana.

Trr following stirring narrative was taken down in writing from a combatant who providentially lives to tell the tale of the disaster. It bears on the face of it the impress of truth : â\200\224

On the morning of the 22nd January, at about six oâ\200\231elock. Colonel Durnford gave orders to march. We at once packed uÂ» the tents, and inspanned the wagons. We started about seven oâ\200\231clack a.m. from our camp on the Zulu side of the Buffalo. We marched as far as the Bashee stream about ten a.m., where Capt. Russell of the rocket battery gave orders for D company to march on with all speed with him, and E company, with Capt. Stafford, stayed behind to escort the wagons. After staving there about a quarter of an hour, orders came for Capt. Stafford to leave part of his company as escort for the wagons, and to hurry on with the rest to the front. He left me with 16 men, and told me to hurry on the wagons, which I accordingly did, to the best of my ability. We had then heard the firing of the cannon for about a quarter of an hour (since about ten a.m.), and I continued to hear it until T arrived at the camp (about half-past ten or eleven a.m.) at feandhlwana. There I took my escort to the front, which was then about a mile a-head of the camp. The Zulus were then about 700 yards away. I placed my men in position, and told them Â¢ to fire low,â\200\235 while I eat down and watched the progress of affairs. After sitting so for about five minutes, T felt T myself must have some shots, and accordingly went back to camp to get a gun, not having had one before. Capt. Stafford told me to give my gun to a kafir while I went back to the wagons, saying that I could get it at the camp on my arrival. My company was already at the front, so that T did not again see the kafirs. When I returned, I was just mounting to the top of the hill where my kafirs were, when I saw the hill to the right of the camp black with Zolus. I got into my place, and began firing. I had fired only a few shots when Pakadiâ\200\231s men, among whom I was, began to run. When the Zulus got about 300 yards from me, I saw that the Mounted Native Contingent and the whole column to the right of the guns, were retiring (about three oâ\200\231clock) and T followed, firing as I went, thinking they were falling back on the camp. When we got about 200 yards in front of the camp we all stood, except Paka-aiâ\200\231s men, who were then in full flight. The cannon here began to fire harder than ever, but the Zulus kept on pouring down in front and on our flank ; those in front of the cannon when they saw the gunners stand

clear would either fall down flat or divide in the middle, so as to leave a lane, and when the shot had passed would shout out "Umoya!" There was no confusion or hurry in these movements of theirs, but all was done as though they had been drilled to it. They kept on advancing till within 100 yards. The Zulus on our flank were then about 200 yards off, when the whole army made a simultaneous charge upon the camp. T had then retired as far as the wagons, when seeing the Zulus carrying everything before them, and everybody scattered and bolting, T naturally did the same on foot, about four o'clock. After running a long way I got completely blown with the weight of my gun and ammunition. T thereupon threw my ammunition away, all except five rounds which T kept for self-defence, having no doubt that the Zulus would catch me. After running a few yards further T was dead beat, and sat down on

a stone with my gun beside me. On looking round T saw the Zulus killing soldiers close behind me. T jumped up and ran on, forgetting my gun in haste. T

soon overtook Capt. Stafford, who was riding one horse and leading another. Tasked him to lend me a horse, as I could not go any further. He dismounted and gave me the one he was riding, while he mounted the other. He said, "Keep behind me," but on looking round he had disappeared. I thereupon watched where the contingent of kafirs were making for, and followed them. After riding about two miles, T was watching a soldier who was running about ten yards from me, when just as he had passed a bush a Zulu sprang out and said, "Uya ngapi umlungu," and threw a broad-bladed assegai at him with his left hand, which pierced the poor soldier between the shoulders. The poor fellow fell forward on his face, and the Zulu ran up to him and calling out "Usutu," stabbed him to the heart with the same assegai. He had no sooner done this than I saw him throw one at me, and bobbing on one side to avoid the assegai, it stuck in my leg. T had just chucked out when another one came and stuck my horse. I pulled it out and threw it down, when, on looking for the Zulu, he had disappeared. After going about 500 yards further I saw a puff of smoke, and a bullet whizzed about an inch from my nose. I shouted out to the marksman, "Iya wa uti u ya dubula bane na?" After this T came to a precipice, which I found impassable. T was going to turn back, when I saw the Zulus about twenty yards behind me. I therefore thought T had better risk my neck over the precipice, which was about twelve feet high, than the Zulus. I shut my eyes and jumped my horse over it. T landed safely at the bottom but never looked back to see what had become of the enemy. When T arrived at the river T could not get my horse into it on account of his being nearly exhausted. T made way for Capt. Corne, whose horse mine then followed. When I got into the middle of the stream, out of the horse's depth, four or five men caught hold of his tail, so that he could not move. While they were still holding on the Zulus came up and assailed some, while others let go and were carried away by the stream, only to be murdered further down. On getting out on this side the Randers men told me to lie flat on my horse's neck, which T did, thinking the Zulus were going to fire at me, but was surprised to hear our own men firing over my head; they killed about a dozen Zulus. While watching this little skirmish I saw one of our kafirs brought to bay by a Zulu. After some preliminary

guarding on the part of both, the Zulu stabbed our Rafir in the shoulder ; thereupon our kafir jumped up into the air and stuck his assegai to the Zulus heart. Both of them then rolled into the river. The Zulus crossing, we continued our flight to Helomakaar, where we arrived quite safely at about half-past six. The Zulus chased us about three miles this side of the river.

The following questions were then put to the narrator, whose answers are appended :

When you arrived at the camp, what was its position; were any wagons inspanned, and if so for what purpose ? I did not take minute notice of the formation of the camp. Noticed the tents, and the wagons arranged behind them ; some of the wagons were inspanned, for what purpose I cannot say ; at other wagons I saw the oxen tied to the yokes.

How far were you from the military during the engagement ? At one time with them, but most of the time about a half a mile from them. P

In what order of battle were they, so far as you observed, and how far from the camp ? They appeared in double column, in line; they did not skirmish. They were about half a mile from the camp, in front, facing the high hills.

Did you hear the sound of any bugle, or was that impossible from the noise of cannon and small arms ? I heard no sound of bugle; there was too much noise.

Did you see any aide-de-camp riding and conveying orders during the day ? I did not. I never heard of any. I did hear that someone was sent to the Colonel under the General, to request aid.

You say you were engaged from about 11 a.m. until 4 p.m. ?

During this time was any general or particular order conveyed to you, or to your company, so far as you are aware, with reference to your plan of operations ? None on my part. I am not aware of any hav-

ing been issued to my company. I saw no staff officer, nor did I see any commander.

Do you know whether the cannon fired ball, grape, or canister shot ?â\200\224I think only ball was fired, from what I saw, and afterwards heard.

Did the rocket battery, so far as you could observe, do any execution ?â\200\224I did not see the rocket battery fired ; but I was told by a brother officer that only one rocket was fired, and he was watching it very particularly. He saw the rocket pass over the head of the Zulus without doing any execution ; that is, so far as he saw.

When did you last see Colonel Durnford ?>â\200\224 At about 11 a.m., after I arrived at the camp, I saw him some distance off, on our right. After the retreat I saw his horse without a rider, near the Buffalo, the saddle hanging at its side. A soldier tried to catch it, without avail; it rushed into the river, and was carried down. I do not know whether it swam out.

Did you hear the Zulus say, â\200\230â\200\234 Leave the black men, and attack the soldiers and the whites ?â\200\224I never heard this myself, but the Native Contingent told me they heard the Zulus say, â\200\230â\200\230leave the kafirs, as the white men cause them to fight.

Did you recognise any women in the field >â\200\224I never saw one or the appearance of one.

Were there any women, do you know, amongst our camp followers ?â\200\224I did not see any, and I never heard of any being with the wagons.

Did you notice, or hear of any white man being with the enemy?â\200\224I never saw a white man; but I was told that a white man was engaged at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and the man who told me said he himself shot him ; but, the next morning, on looking for his body, it could not be found. He was very like a white man if he was not one; he wore European clothes.

When the general stampede took place, at about 4 p.m., about what number of men were still alive and engaged ?â\200\224But few were then killed. Up to this time, I never saw a dead white man, or a dead contingent. The Zulu shots went over our heads, and it was only when the Â¢ chestâ\200\235 of the Zulu army came that the contest appeared hopeless, and then the general fight and massacre took place. We all think that had the Generalâ\200\231s column appeared, the day would have been ours.

What was the Zulu war cry ?â\200\224Â¢ Usutuâ\200\235 and â\200\234â\200\234Qoka a Amatye,â\200\235 (c stones). I donâ\200\231t know what they meant by calling Â¢ Usutu;â\200\235 but every time a white man was stabbed to death, the cry was Â¢ Usutu.â\200\235

Did you understand every word >â\200\224Yes; but I do not know what they intended to convey by the word â\200\234TUsutu.â\200\235 When the cannon fired, they cried out â\200\234Umoyaâ\200\235â\200\231 (wind).

How many of the contingent officers understood the kafir language â\200\224Many of the Captains and Lieute-

nants, but none of the non-commissioned officers.

When you say Pakadi's men began to run, had they lost many white officers >I saw no white officer with Pakadi's men; no commander at all. They were acting entirely on their own account. They kept up a fire against the Zulus until the latter were within 800 yards of them ; when, being without control, they bolted. Some of the indunas called out â\200\230â\200\230 mani buya,â\200\235 meaning â\200\230â\200\230return to the fight;â\200\235 but a panic had evidently seized them, and they would not obey the induna; that is if they heard him.

How did Zidali's people behave?â\200\224Well; splendidly.

" They were commauded by Capts. Nourse and Stafford. During the five minutes you were watching the progress of affairs, did you note anything special, and did you realise the position as critical ?â\200\224I was noticing the calm, steady way the Zulu army advanced under such a heavy fire it was receiving from us. I thought the Zulus would soon retire; long before they could reach us; but no, they never halted in their step. Once they were driven back by Captain Barton. They were the left horn of the Zulu army. After this they came steadily on ; everyone of us retiring for the camp. What distance was it from the camp to the Buffalo, where you cicuped ?â\200\224The way we took would be about seven miles. It was away from the main road. What distance from Buffalo to Helpmakaar, and

what the nature of the country ?â\200\224I think seven or eight miles open, flat country, to within two miles of Helpmakaar, where there is a stiff rise ; after that it is flat to the fort.

During the five minutes you were watching did you notice the effect of our fire upon the Zulus, and theirs upon our own people â\200\224I did not sce any of our people shot; and whether the gaps I saw in the Zulu army were from shots or from their own guarding (â\200\234â\200\234 vikaâ\200\235â\200\231) I cannot say.

Did you hear the Zulu commander give orders to his men not to cross the Buffalo ?â\200\224I did not. I could not distinguish any induna from a common Zulu. I heard no such order. I do not dispute that such may have been given; and I cannot understand why the Zulus did not follow up their vietory.

When you saw George Shepstone return to the camp, do you know what he came for?â\200\224I do mnnot koow; but I heard him rallying the people, and saying they were wanted at the front. There were soidiers and others left in charge of the baggage.

FOOT NOTES.

The only time I saw Captain George Shepstone, was when I went the second time to the wagons to get a gun, the one I had having got out of order in the breech. He was saying thisâ\200\224â\200\230â\200\230 why are you men not at the front, do you not know that every man is wanted there?â\200\235â\200\231 to those men who had been left in charge of the baggage. Captain Barton was also there trying to get ammunition, which, however, he did not get, the man refusing, saying that all the ammunition there was for the military and not for the contingent. Immediately after this, the Zulus rushed into the camp and Captain

Shepstone must have been killed then (about 4.) I forgot to mention, that just as T crossed the river, a Zulu shot at me, the bullet passing within an inch of my ear. I felt my head to see if I was hit; it killed a conductor by the name of Dubois who was walking up the hill in front of me ; this was about five o'clock.

The Raid into the Transvaal.
OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram reached us yesterday (Friday) from our agent at Maritzburg:â\200\224

Official report published of the raid over the Transvaal border by Umbeline. :

They Lurrt several native kraals, and burnt seven native children to death,

A patrol, under Lieutenant Schevarizkoff. met and reused a party of the enemy. who numbered 300, with & loss of 15 killed, and recovered many sheep and cattle.

No casualties on our side.

Twelve-Pounders and Ammunition.

It will be seen from the report of the public meeting yesterday, that a letter was read from the Admiral acquainting the Mayor that three twelva-pounder breech-loading Armstrong guns, with 250 rounds of ammunition per gun, mounted on boat carriages, could be supplied to Major Huskisson, commanding the base of operations, should he require them. This is certainly most satisfactory.

Total Items.

Capt. Bridgman is at present in Durban, having been relieved of his charge of the transport department on the Lower Tugela. The work done by this officer has been such as in every way to merit the approval of his chief, and he has, therefore, been appointed to take over the whole charge of the transport arrangements in connection with Colonels Wood and Rowlandâ\200\231s columns, and will leave for Newcastle and Utrecht to-morrow.

Yesterday ovening Commandants G. H. Browne and Captains Massey-Hicks, Hayes, Duncomb, and D,evelu'mg, 3rd Regt. N.N.C., arrived in town from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. They will leave by the steamer next Tuesday for the Cape, to follow Commandant Lonsdale and assist him in the work of recruiting and _ori-\201ar;;smg the force of

nted men which is to be ruised there. :
mĩ-\201ore ammunition has been landed from H.M.S. Active, and it is probable that four more guns arÃ© also to be brought ashore, but whether for the defence of.thls town, or to be forwarded to the Lower Tugela, is not yet decided.,

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent)

February 18th, 1879.

On the move once more. To-day at 10.30 we saw the last of Fort Pearson and its surrounding pests and accumulations for some little time to come, I hope. We have journeyed about seven or eight miles, and have camped for the night. The transport department have, I am thankful to say on behalf of the troops provided us with light mule carts of ample strength and dimensions to transport all baggage. This morning, I think, for the first time since leaving Durban, unless I am very much mistaken, our commissariat was beside us within ten minutes of the time of off-saddling. The mule carts are under the guidance of Mr. Fred. Phillips, the first really practical conductor who has been attached to the corps.

Our destination is, we understand, Thring's store, for the present, within a few miles of our old camping ground in the same locality. [It is fervently to be hoped the same kind of weather will not prevail. We heartily appreciate being on the march again; more especially when we leave that dark and turbid river behind, and its valley swarming with innumerable flies, and redolent well, not of the scent of roges, but of divers and sundry smells, only to be wafted on the breeze that blows over a long-standing military, naval, volunteer, and native contingent camp!]

Two of our number are again obliged to part company with us, unavoidably. Troopers Charles Smith and Carl Kahts have been left behind in military hospital at Fort Pearson, under the charge of an attentive and skilful doctor.

Beautiful weather to-day ; bright sunshine, yet pleasantly cool and breezy. Many of our horses are suffering from sore backs, and the imposing aspect of the corps has been diminished in consequence, so many of the men having to walk and lead their horses in the rear.

A friend forwarded you a 7Ã©sumÃ© of Lord Chelmsford's special speech to the Durban Mounted Rifles, and as the special correspondent of the ZLondon Standard and the Times of Natal combined, was on the ground, you will, no doubt, in due course, have a full and flowing account of Lord Chelmsford's proceedings while at Fort Pearson.

February 19th.

Yesterday the post left camp, when I was out on duty. Last night we bivouacked at the same place where our tents were pitched when last the volunteers travelled the road en route to join Colonel Pearson's column. The night was fine and the situation good. Our bivouac was a pleasant one. We made an early start on coffee, biscuit, &c. Leaving our sleeping ground at 6.30, the corps halted at Captain Lucas's station and off saddled for an hour or 80, where an indaba was going on. About 150 contingent kafirs border-guard, had been assembled for examination and enquiry regarding disobedience of orders given by one of the border officers, and to make complaint of the insufficiency of their commissariat supplies. Captain Lucas, through Captain Arbuthnot AM.R., gave a patient hearing, and also interrogated the

head men, as to the neglect of duty. Commandant Lucas warned the contingent that they must be more attentive to their duties for the future, and informed them that their complaints would have due consideration,

To resume as to the Durban Mounted Rifles. Our admirable\200\224our incomparable mule carts had preceded us for a short distance. A good camp had been chosen close to Lieut. and Adjutant Buchananâ\200\231s station, and we had off-saddled ;

very little time elapsed before .breakfast was in full swing, .

at 10 a,m.

Thringâ\200\231s Post. Here again once more, but how the place is changed, and how formidable it looks, with its entrenchmentsâ\200\224quite orthodox, if one can uge the term, The fort here, however, is a construction of the mildest order, com-
%?red to those of the Tugela banks, not to speak of Etchowe.

e have all our old companions in arms alongside us again, â\200\224the Alexandra Mounted Rifles and the Natal Hussars. There seems to be a pretty strong garrison here, to judge by the number of tents. I have not heard of what forces it consists. Our camping lines will join those of the other volunteer corps. We are close to the earth works. The journey has been a very pleasant one, nÃ©ither too long' drawn out, nor forced. The change is decidedly a change for the better, for our horsesâ\200\231s sakes and for our own.

Our to-be acting Quartermaster, Mr. Jameson, is here in his uniform. Mr. C. Dacomb is also in the camp. They arrived this afternoon.

Under canvas again, after a brief and enjoyable interval. The mule transport is beyond all praise, our carts were with us within half an hour of our arrival, and our tents were all pitched before sundown. This locality does not bear the same dismal weather aspect ; the camp is pitched cn admirably chosen ground. As before, we have plenty of good water near at hand, good grass for the horses, not a fly to be seen, and no bad smells,

(February 24)
Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column.

Our advices are from Luneberg to Jan. 16th. Colonel -

Wood had arrived on the 9th with a strong force. On the 15th they, and the Frontier Tight Horse, attacked

Manyonyobeâ\200\231s stronghold, and routed the enemy, taking 500 head of cattle.

ANOTHER PATROL.

{ From our own Correspondent)

February, 17, 1879.

The spot on which the camp is formed has no particular name, but by reference to the map, if you look for the sources of the White Umvolosi and those of the Bevan,

close under the Langalibalele Berg, between the nearest sources of each, you will see the exact position.

The following despatch from His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford was received by Colonel Wood and read out to the burgher volunteers:â\200\224

From the Acting Military Secretary to Colonel Wood, V.C.C.B

Durban, February 9, 1879.

Sir,â\200\224I am directed by the Lieut.-General to acknowledge the receipt of yours covering that of Lieut.-Colonel Buller, C.B., relating to the destruction of the Bakulusen military kraal. Lord Chelmsford has forwarded them by this dayâ\200\231s mail to the Secretary of State for War, with an expression of his satisfaction at the energetic and intrepid manner in which Lieut.-Colonel Buller and those under his command, carried out your instructions. He further desires me to say, he will be obliged by your informing Lieut.-Colonel Buller and Mr. P. Uys, of his entire satisfaction with their conduct.

Lord Chelmsford fully agrees in your opinion, that the destruction of this military kraal will have a good effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
G. N. CREALOCK.

The reading of this acknowledgment of hard service and meritorious conduct was received with grateful satisfaction by the burgher force. The capture and destruction of the Maqulisine military kraal and its reserve store of grain, provisions and ammunition, has been of greater importance than even the General could have anticipated when he penned his despatch on the 9th ; from that event and the constant worrying that they have since experienced through Colonel Woodâ\200\231s continual Â\200\230 pegging â\200\235â\200\231 at them, the Zulus are dispirited, and are constantly coming in and surrendering their guns and assegais. These refugees are quite a different class to those who surrendered previously ; they are the pith and marrow of the Zulu nation ; they say all those who fought at Zlobane, with the exception of a small minority, wish to make terms, and a few only wish to hold out a little longer to see if fortune will favour the Zulu army with another surprise on one of our camps.

The patrol that left this on the 13th, arrived at Luneberg at 11 p.m., and had to await the arrival of the kafir contingent, under the command of Major Leet, 1-13th, Captain Williams, 56th regt., and Commandant J. Hen-

_derson, It being too late to commence operations against

the enemy that day, they slept at Luneberg, and marched at early dawn for the Entembe and Belinyoni Mountains, where the scouts had seen them the day previous. On arriving at the Entembe, the top of the mountain was covered with mist, and it was stormed on three sides;

Colonel Buller with the F. L. Horse, Major Leet with

300 V. N. Contingent on the right flank, P. L. Uys with 26 burghers and 100 W. N. Contingent on the left flank, and Commandant Schermbrucker with 10 Kaffrarian Vanguard, and 50 L. M. Contingent in the centre. This brilliant dash was such a complete surprise

that the chief Manyonyoba, two of his sons and a number of followers were pounced upon in the act of regaling themselves with kafir beer. The old rascal escaped ; but the others, about 28 in number, were killed. Two of the native contingent were shot dead, and two wounded severely. Altogether between 30 and 40 Zulus were killed; 365 head of cattle and about an equal number of sheep and goats captured; 32 kraals burnt, several mealie gardens destroyed, and a great quantity of stored grain. The patrol returned yesterday, in consequence of having had positive intelligence that Colonel Rowlands's column was at H. Labuschagne's farm, 12 miles distant, and approaching Luneberg, where they were expected yesterday, and that Colonel Wood needed their services to patrol in the direction of Blood River; reports having come in that a troop of mounted Zulus had crossed the border and were on the road to Utrecht. This, however, turned out to be a false alarm, as it was a patrol of the Frontier Light Horse from our camp, who had bivouacked at Doorn Kop and returned via Balder Spruit laager. -

While I write Mr. Uys has been ordered to send out six scouts to reconnoitre in the direction of Zlobane, a report said that a body of about 500 Zulus had been

seen. They are supposed to be Zulus wishing to surrender to the Wakkerstroom Native Contingent.

That sable demon, Umbeline, after slaughtering every soul (with the exception of one man and two women) in some 2C kraals, disembowelling and massacring women and children, has retreated to his stronghold, taking with 2000 head of cattle.

Affairs in Zululand.

We extract the following from Saturdayâ\200\231s Colonist, Tt must of necessity have been originally gleaned from native sources, and must, therefore, be received with a very great deal of reserve:â\200\224-

In our last, we mentioned a report, which we believe to be well founded, that Cetywayo had put Matshana to death for disobedience of ordersâ\200\224attacking the camp instead of the General and his forces, whom he was ordered to stop. He is also said to have put to death the chief indunas who attacked Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, saying it was bad enough to take the army go far away as the camp, leaving him open to the Generalâ\200\231s army ; but it was still worse, after the heavy losses at Isandhlwana, to go on to Natal, and lose more men there.

Other reasons are assigned for these indunas being put

- to death : one, the disobedience of the Kingâ\200\231s orders that the river was on no account to be crossed ; another, that he had forbidden the enemy to be attacked except in the open. The Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift Post wasnot a properly fortified place, but the rapidity with which defences were thrown up, and the slaughter the Zulus there suffered, fully justifies Cetywayoâ\200\231s aversion to encounter English forces unless in the opeuw, where the Zulu tactics could be employed.

Tt is also said that the indunas who led the attack on Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s column have suffered the penalty of death for describing too vividly in his presence the awful effects of the rockets which they said rushed about and burnt people up. He said "What do you mean by telling such stories ? You will frighten my men so that they will not face the white men again, and ordered them to be killed at once. :

Cetywayo is said to be preparing a last retreat for himself, Itisin a ravine between high rocks, and said to be accessible only in front, and through a morass, impassable, or nearly impassable, in the wet weather. If defeated, he says he will retire and make his last stand there, and kill himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemies. It is added that he says he will, however, first kill his indunasâ\200\224not a very likely threat for him to have given utterance to, whatever he may intend.

One of Cetywayoâ\200\231s armies is said to be not far from Tsandhlwana, watching Rotkeâ\200\231s Drift on the one hand and Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column on the other, and one regiment is said to have been set to weed the mealie gardens in that neighbourhood.

It is reported that the crack regiment, the Tulwana, that to which Cetywayo himself belonged, has been almost destroyed. When the few survivors filed into the

grand kraal after the Isandhlwana affair, the King asked
What are they stopping for? Why don't they come
on? and when told those who had already entered the
kraal were all that remained of what was once the pride
of his army, his mortification knew no bounds.

The King is said to be with an army between the
Black and White Umfelozi.

Commandant Lonsdale.

Commandant R. la Trobe Lonsdale, has received in-
structions to raise 1500 men for service as troopers in
Natal. Mr. Lonsdale is, we understand, now in Cape-
town, it being the intention to make the western districts
the recruiting field.

With the Frontier Light Horse.

We glean the following from a private letter : 224

Umvoloosi Camp, Feb, 18,

Last night we returned from Luneburg, after a four days
patrol. We were sent down there with thirty Dutch and four
hundred of the Native Contingent to attack some kafirs
that had murdered some loyal natives. The day before
yesterday we were fighting the whole day, and had to go
into some most ugly places; however, we managed to shoot
some kafirs and capture cattle. I believe the enemy's loss
is estimated at about thirty-two killed; we lost two natives.
Both shot through the stomach, and both died soon after
they were hit. We also had another native severely
wounded; he was hit in the thigh, and it is a toss up whether
he pulls through, or not. I believe those poor loyal kafirs
that were killed were frightfully cut to pieces. I saw a poor
woman in the hospital in Luneburg with thirty-eight assegai

wounds; she was cut in every part of her body. The ka-

the other day would not come out of their caves, so we had to
storm those places and then we could not get them out.
When out fighting on the other side of Luneburg we saw
about twenty mounted men burning huts about fifteen miles
off; we concluded that they must have been some of Colonel
Rowland's mounted men!; if that is the case he will be in
Luneburg to-day or to-morrow. I hear Colonel Weatherley's
men are to come here. We want more mounted men; we

- are out day after day, and the work is beginning to tell on

our forces, Schermbrucker's men are too
much to their delight. v 88 3 Tt

Etshowe.

A correspondent writing on the 11th instant, says: 224
You know ere this that we have called a halt here for
an indefinite time, and that for the present communi-
cation with our rear is pretty well cut off. The enemy has
kept away long enough to enable us to entrench pretty
strongly, and with our present garrison I think we could
defeat the whole Zululua forces, should they decide on attack-

ing us, which, in my opinion is highly improbable. We expect to be here some time, but are in no great apprehension, for we have food and ammunition enough to last until reinforcements come out from England, if we find it necessary to halt so long. I place great faith in our commandqr, Colonel Pearson, who is one of the last men to run us into any unnecessary danger. This is a very nice part of the country, and pretty healthy. We have been put on three-quarter rations, in_order to be on the safe side, in case aid might be longer in reaching us than we anticipate, but I have a pretty fair amount of my own private supplies still left.

The Feeling in Maritzburg.

_ A correspondent writes: â\200\230â\200\234 We are getting into an excited state again. People ask Â¢ What will the Zulus do ?â\200\231 forgetting there is another side, and that the Zulus are asking what we, the invaders, are going to do ?

â\200\234The military inactivity is marvellous. We have force enough to move and effect a junction successfully.

Â¢ The volunteers are in a very bad way. Another batch sick and some unable to be removed, they are so prostrated. The long exposure, bad food, and an insani-tary camp will kill more of the men; who then will be held responsible ? Defence of towns is all very well, but our camps may perish from rottenness! One heroine has already started for the front with medicines and neces-saries for two of her boys, who are down with fever and dysentery. I would not like to have on my head the moral responsibility that appertains to those in authority whose duty it is to provide against these contingencies in the field.

â\200\234Your son is patrolling along the river with a few mounted men; he must find it very wretched in the rain, without any tents, and unever sleeping twice in the same spot.

The Dutech at Zinguin.

Piet Uijs and his Boers fought splendidly at Zinguin, Now is the time for all young Africanders to come forward and join him, and show what a â\200\230â\200\234son of the soil â\200\235 can do with his horse and rifle. *â\200\234 Oom Pietâ\200\235 will lead you well and bravely, plenty 7eal fighting and good pay. Come mates, show the hitherto deriding world that you can materially assist in restoring the lost prestige of the white man. I write this from my heart; to-morrow I may be numbered with the slain,â\200\235 but still I hope (D.V.) to see our ranks strenghtened by Africanders, whose brothers have already, in this war, shown their indomitable pluck and endurance. All praise and honour is due to our fellow soldiers and comrades, the Frontier Light Horse, and all the other branches of Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column.â\200\224Correspondent of De Volksstem.

The Alleged loss of Money at Isandhlwana.

We are in a position to state, upon official information, that the report as to a sum of Â£40,000 or Â£50,000 having been captured when the attack was made upon the camp at Isandhlwana is totally untrue. No money was in the

camp except a few hundred pounds, which formed an
imprest, and was in charge of the paymasters.

Colonel Rowlands's Column.

We hear that the column at Derby, under Colonel
Rowlands's command, consisting of five companies of the
80th, Raaf's and Woetherley's Corps, and a strong
Native Contingent, is moving down for joint operation
with Colonel Wood's column. It is also rumoured that
the column has received orders to proceed to Pretoria,

(February 25.)

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\231â\200\231 TELEGRAMS.
HM.8. â\200\234Shahâ\200\235 at Simonâ\200\231s Bay.

(From ovr Special Agent.)
H.M.S. Shak, arrived in Simonâ\200\231s Bay from St. Helena, with 300 soldiers and 700 sailors. She leaves for Natal to-day.

We find the following in 7%e T%mes of January 17 :â\200\224
â\200\234From the Pacific station letters hayve been received from the Shah, at Coquimbo, up;to the 1st of December. Rear-Admiral De Horsey was to shift his flag from the Shak to the Triumph on the 2nd of December, and the Shak would leave on the 4th of December for England, touching at Valparaiso and at Sandy Poirt, with provisions for the Alert.â\200\235 It seems probable that the Skal has on board a large crew of time-expired seamen. Our own telegram from Capetown speaks of 300 soldiers and 700 sailors as likely to be landed here, but this may merely refer to the ordinary strength on board the vessel. In any case she brings & large addition to the effective strength of our foroos.

This fine man-of-war was on her way home to Spit-head from the Pacific, of which she was the flagship, when she turned back for Natal at St. Helena. She has on board, as stated in our yesterdayâ\200\231s issue, 300 soldiers, and 700 blue jackets. She was launched from Portsmouth dockyard when the Shah of Persia was in England, and from that distinguished personage she took her name. She is an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, and was commissioned at Portsmouth on the 14th August, 1876. She is of 6040 (4210 old measurement) tons, and 7477 (1000 nominal) horse-power. The following are her principal officers, Rear-Admiral Algernon F. R. de Horsey, Flag-Lieutenant Fritz Hauch E. Crowe, Secretary J. H. Cleverton, Captain F. G. D. Bedford, Commander Henry Rose, Lieutenants G. H. Rainier, C. Lindsay G. P. Henderson, T. F. Abbott, Staff-Commander B. S. Jackson, Captaing Maro, J. Phillips, A. L. S. Burrowes, Chaplian and Naval Instructor Rev. J. Reed, M.A., Fleet-Surgeon 8. A. Willis, M.D., Staff-Surgeon E. J. Sharood, Paymaster W. Horniman, Chief Engineer T. Sagar, Sub-Lieutenants H. Talbot, A. H. Smith-Dorrien, G. E. Patey, W. H. Martin, Naval Sub-Lientenant H. W. Steele, Surgeons T. M. Sibbald, J. J. Connell, M.D., Assistant Paymaster H. G. W. Terry, Engineers J. O. Wilson, W. G. M. McQuire, and J. 8. Sanders. The Skak may be expected here on Thursday morning. She has been replaced on the Pacific station by H.M.S. Zriumph, and is, we believe, in sole command of Captain Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Sullivanâ\200\231s Telegrams.
Yesterday, Rear- Admiral Sullivan received the following telegrams from Lieut. Kingscote, which were posted

for public information :â\200\224

Lower Tugela, Monday Morning.

â\200\234All quiet here. Rained last night, but fine this morning. I have sent a large scouting party out to try and reach the Amatikulu. River low, but slightly rising. Monday Afternoon.

River rising very rapidly. Fifty more of Dunnâ\200\231s men coming over here for scouting.

Another Account of the Attack onâ\200\231
Manyonyoba.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Luneburg, January 16, 1879,

True to his word, Lieut.-Colonel Buller made_his appearance at our camp on Thursday night, bringing the F.L. Horse and Commeandant Piet Uysâ\200\231s Burghers, as also a Swazie contingent of 300 men under Major Leeds (18 regt.) and Jim Hendersonâ\200\231s natives. Next day (Friday), the Commandants went out to reconnoitre the main positions and strongholds of the chief Manyonyoba, the approaches and drifts, and finally to decide upon the plan

f attack. Westerd day morning &t daybreak, the whole force moved upon the enemy in two columns, the one taking the heights, the other approaching from the Tombe River, and at nine a.m. precisely, the first shot was fired by the enemy, from out of a cave in the bush 5 the bullet was pretty well directed and ploughed the ground about ten yards from Colonel Buller and Com-wandant Schermbrucker, who were leading on the dis-mounted men to the edge of the bush. Cattle were heard bellowing in the bush, and soon could be distinctly seen, kraaled within stone enclosures. Half-an-hour later six of the enemy hidden in caves and holes, like rabbits, around the cattle kraal, had been hunted out and killed, and the cattle taken. General search of the bush and caves followed, and then the force proceeded to the mnex t stronghold, reported as Manyonyobaâ\200\231s impregnable fortress; and indeed, the place deserves. a reputation. However, Colonel Buller took care that its reputation of â\200\230â\200\234impregnableâ\200\231â\200\231 should be falsified, for after an hourâ\200\231s assault and battery the entrance was stormed, the hitherto reputed inaccessible saves were entered upon, and Major Leeds, with the Swazies, had got at the great cattle kraal. How cattle managed to get up into that kraal is a riddle ; they must have Jjumped over rocks and precipices like springbucks. However, here they were, and lt was a sight to see the brutes Jjumping down towards the narrow outlet. Thirty of Manyony-obaâ\200\231s body-guard were shot; the rest of the men fled, and disappeared underground, the chief himself having fled on seeing our forces approach. He is now said to be hiding somewhere near the Assegai River, where, proba-bly, he will fall in with Colorel Rowlandâ\200\231s column, now en route from Derby to Luneberg. Having accomplished the smash-up of the Â¢ great place,â\200\235 the force proceeded along the vpen valley of the Tombe River, destroyin

the kraals on both sides of the river for many miles. Al

of a sudden the cry came from the heights along which Uysâ\200\231s burghers had proceeded, for help. Pretty lively shooting was heard, and a troop of the Frontior Light Horse, with Major Leedsâ\200\231 natives, were soon directed to the assistance of Uysâ\200\231s burghers. After climbing up the

heights almost perpendicularly, towering above the banks of the Tombe River, we found the Boers very well engaged, and holding tenaciously to a little kloof, out of which the sound of cattle, bellowing, could be heard. They were, however, too few in number to force an entrance, and hence their call for help. About a dozen determined enemies posted behind the rocks, some twenty yards above the entrance, and upon ledges of rocks presenting a perpendicular frontage, impossible to be scaled, held out bravely until they had all been killed, partly by the bullets from Uys's burghers, occupying the opposite peak of mountains, and partly by the Frontier Light Horse, firing from below. The cattle were taken with a hurrah, and the enemy's fire ceased, those few who still occupied the bush, retreating into caves and holes only known to themselves. Our losses amounted to two natives killed and two wounded, whilst the enemy's loss could not have been less than fifty killed, and 400 head of cattle, besides hundreds of sheep and goats taken. A remarkable experience we made on this day. The enemy killed about a hundred cattle by bullets and assegais, when they found resistance hopeless. Thus the total loss of cattle to the enemy could not have been less than 500 head. -

Well satisfied with the day's work our forces traced their steps back to Luneberg entrenchments, where they arrived at about 9 p.m., having been 17 hours in the saddle, and gone over at least 30 miles of ground, constantly fighting, and ascending and descending mountains and precipices in a manner, which to ordinary eyes, would seem impossible feats for gymnasts.

Colonel Hillier encamped with our Commandant, and left again with his forces for Colonel Wood's camp this morning. No. 5 column is expected here to-morrow. Capt. McLeod passed through to-day en route to Colonel Wood, on political business.

The Defence of the Town.

At the meeting of the Defence Committee yesterday, the following resolutions were passed :—Moved by Mr. Robinson That the thanks of this Committee be conveyed to Admiral Sullivan for his timely offer of three guns for the defence of the town, which the committee gladly accept, and for the valuable services rendered by the naval forces under his command in connection with pending operations, and that the Admiral be assured of the desire of this Committee to co-operate with him, in any way that may be open to them, in efforts to ensure the protection of the town. :

Moved by Mr. Robinson That a copy of the foregoing, together with the Admiral's letter with reference to the guns, be communicated to the Commandant, with an intimation that the Committee will be glad to be informed

of the arrangements he proposes to make for the disposition of the guns.â\200\235

Resolved * That the Mayor be requested to require the captains of the Town Guard to complete arrangements immediately for each district for the removal of women and children, in accordance with the plans sent in by Captain Raleigh, and adopted in his district, and to meet the executive of this committee at the Town Office on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., to complete arrangements.â\200\235â\200\231

The other resolutions passed were not of public interest.

(February 26)

Yesterday's Telegram.

â\200\235 Licut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Admiral Sullivan, Durban.)

Tugela, Midday Feb. 25, 1879.

River fairly high and stationary.

Messengers have left for Etshowe.

Town Guard, Point.

On Sunday last the Point Guardsmen had church parade, marching from head-quarters, Point Police Station, to Christ Church, Addington, about 60 strong. After a very impressive service and eloquent sermon, by the Rev. W. E. Hunter, a collection was made on behalf of the widows and orphans of our brave fellows killed in Zululand, â\200\23515 4s being realised.

The Barricade at the Point

The barricade and other defensive measures now being carried out at the Point, are fast approaching completion and look substantial. The construction of the barricade was at first commenced in a straight line, but the military authorities having thought it desirable that it should take a diagonal shape, a quantity of the boarding was taken down, and the necessary alterations are being proceeded with.

Durban Volunteer Artillery.

The corps left the camp yesterday afternoon, and under command of Captain McNeil marched through West Street to the Point. They had their two guns with them, and at the point positioned them.

The Defence of the Town.

THE ASSISTANCE FROM H.M.S. â\200\235SHAH.â\200\235

At yesterdayâ\200\231s meeting of the Defence Committee the following resolution proposed by Mr. J. Robinson, M.L.C., was carried unanimously : â\200\235â\200\235 That this Committee suggests to the Corporation that it would be well to record its admiration of the bold and manly action taken by the

commander of H.M.S. Shak in assuming the responsibility of changing the route of his vessel in order that he might render speedy and effective assistance to the imperilled colony of Natal; and further that the committee would express its thanks to the Governor of St. Heiena for the decision and promptitude with which he placed at the disposal of the Government here the bulk, if not the whole, of the forces garrisoning the island.â\200\235

The Committee have approved of a series of instructions to householders, prepared by Mr. Escombe, who has devoted much time to the subject. They will be made known, we believe, in due course.

Several employers of labour in Victoria County have sent in large gangs of men to assist in the defence works at the Point. The estates of the Glasgow and Natal Company, Prospect Hall, Effingham, Umtata, and Umhlanga Valley Company are handsomely represented.

Day of humiliation and Prayer.

The Lieutenant-Governor notifies in yesterdayâ\200\231s Gazette as follows :â\200\224

Whereas power is vested in me by the provisions of Law 15 of 1862, to set apart a day to be observed as a solemn fast :

And whereas a memorial (which is printed herewith) has been presented to me, signed by various ministers of religion and others: Â°

ow, therefore, I, in compliance with the prayer set forth in the said memorial, and with other representations to the same effect made to me, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1879, to be a day sot apart for the purposes of prayer and humiliation ; and I hereby invite all ministers of religion and others, Her Majestyâ\200\231s loving subjects in this colony, to join in pbserving the same accordingly.

The Attack on Manyonyoba.

The Gazette gives the following official report of the Euowii-\201ement already described at length by our correspondents :â\200\224

On the same day (Colonel Wood reports from Kambula Hill), Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., attacked Manyonyoba, who participated in the recent excesses committed near Luneberg by the impi of Umbeline, in_his strongholds in the valley of the Intombi River. He had with him the following : Frontier Light Horse, 63, under Captain Prior ; Dutch Burghers, 33, under Mr. Piet Uys; Woodâ\200\231s Irregulars, 417 natives, under Major Leet; 8 Kaffrarian Riflemen, and 100 Luneberg natives joined him at Luneberg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller had ascertained by a reconnaissance executed the previous day (14th), that Manyonyoba lives in a series of rocky strongholds on either side of the Intombi River, each separate and distinct from the other. He therefore resolved to attack them the following day in detail.

Mr. Piet Uys, with his own men and 198 natives, went along the crest of the krantzes, in which the Zulu strongholds are situated, whilst Colonel Buller with the remainder of the force attacked them from below. Five of the principal Zulu hiding places were thus attacked and explored.

Thirty-four Zulu dead bodies were found on the field. 375 head of cattle, 254 goats, and 8 sheep taken. The Zulus made no active resistance, but as our kafirs entered the bush, they retired into caves and krantzes, in which they lay hid until our men left, when they emerged and fired at them from behind. Our loss was two natives killed, one missing, and three wounded. The force returned to Luneberg at 10 p.m., and to Kambula Hill the following day.

Colonel Rowland's Column.

The following official report appears in the Gazette of another successful patrol movement.

(From the District Adjutant-General to Colonial Secretary.)

Colonel Rowlands, V.C., C.B., reports from Labuschagne's Farm, on the road between Derby and Luneberg, that on the 13th instant he marched towards the latter place with a force as subjoined : 224103 Transvaal Rangers, 15 Boers, 240 Fairlie's Swazies, 75 Voortrekkers' Natives.

On the 15th he reached the Tolaka Mountains, and found the enemy occupying the caverns and rocks of the precipitous terrace on its southern side ; these are covered by trees and dense brushwood. The spot is about twenty miles from Luneberg. /

On the terrace were two kraals, with cattle in them, which occupied the only open spaces upon it. These again, lying fifty feet below the ridge of the mountain, were commanded by the rocks and caverns mentioned above.

The Swazies, covered by the Transvaal Rangers, went into the bush and took all the cattle out of the kraal. They were fired upon by the Zulus in the caves.

On our side six of the Swazies were wounded, and one horse of the Transvaal Rangers was killed.

Seven Zulus were killed in the caves, and one taken prisoner.

One hundred and ninety-seven head of cattle, 70 goats, and 44 sheep were taken. Forty women and children surrendered.

The force left the Tolaka Mountain at one p.m., and marched 14 miles back to camp, Labuschagne's farm.

Another Version.

The following paragraph from the Watchman 18 worthy of a prominent place in every South African journal : 224 We have received the following extract from the letter of a gentleman, whose testimony may be relied upon.

When the loss of the camp seemed quite certain, Colonel

>ulleine called Lieutenant Melville and said: "Lieut. Melville, you as senior lieutenant will take the colours and make the best of your way." Heo shook hands with him, and then turned round and said: "Men of the 1-24th, we are here, and here we stand to fight it out to the end. He was quite cool and collected." The gentleman who wrote this would not pen anything for the sake of mere dramatic effect, and we are glad to be able to publish it, to show an English officer knows how to die when duty holds him to his post.

A Stirring Speech.

Mr. Wylde thus spoke at the Port Elizabeth meeting :
"He did not look upon it that they were fighting for Natal. It was not even for us that they were fighting."

They were fighting for civilisation and for the worldâ\200\224 for Englandâ\200\231s power, and for the name and supremacy of Englishmen doing good throughout the world. What-ever might come out of this war, one thing could be said, and that was that the British soldier never showed himself cooler, or bolder, or more resolute in dying, or more determined to do honour to himself and his country (cheers). The British soldier was well seconded by the colonial soldier. The volunteers gathered there from all parts of the country showed that they could stand up shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast, and they knew they were equally called upon to do and die, whatever blood ran in their veins, no matter what their position in life, or whether they left wives and families or notâ\200\224they knew that once they were there their duty was to perish in the cause of liberty and advancement for the race to which they belonged (cheers). We found fighting there also natives of the colony, and one native policeman, of whom it was recorded that when he was told he could leave the field, he said, â\200\230â\200\234 No, I am going to die with these soldiers,â\200\235 and who went forward and died with them (cheers). We were not, he hoped, going to forget, in the distribution of this money, all who had died, even although some of them might not be of our own colour (hear, hear). They were with us, and he trusted that as the country advanced in growth still more of them would be found acting with us in the same good cause (hear, hear).

Caps Sympathy.

OUR WESTERN FRIENDS.

The Cape Times says that the following address has been sent to our Moslem friends through the priests and

other leading men. The subscription lists will be published from time to time in our columns :â\200\224

Â¢ Capetown, February 11, 1879.

Â¢ My brother Moslems and other sympathising friends.

Â¢â\200\234This appeal is made to you on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who fell fighting for, and defending, our fellow-colonists at Natal. We all serve under one flag, and it becomes our duty to show our sympathy with the widows and orphans of the brave men in their affliction in a substantial form.

Â¢ To my brother Moslems I will only call to mind the ready sympathy with which Englishmen of all classes aided our Turkish brethren in the faith in their hour of bitter need, and I am sure the recollection will speedily enable them to find the means of contributing according to their riches or poverty to the fund raised on behalf of the widows and orphans who now. need all our sympathy, and more than that, our material aid.

Trusting that this appeal to your generosity will not be made in vain,â\200\224I am, &c.,

JONGIE SIERS.

(February 27)

Good News from Etshowe.

The telegrams received in town last night and published elsewhere are very satisfactory. They show that Colonel Pearson and his men are in good heart, and are not afraid to do a little offensive work. Correspondents at the Lower Tugela express an opinion that a good effect might be produced without undue hazard, were mounted patrols to be sent along the northern

bank of the river, on the other side of which Zulus, in small numbers, are constantly seen. As a matter of fact it is a frequent occurrence at the higher drifts, near Thring's Post, for the enemy and our natives to meet each other across the interposing stream. Sometimes shots are exchanged, but as the letter observes, the mutual abuse does most harm. A Zulu was shot the other day over the river at a range of more than 800 yards. It would probably not be a difficult matter to clear the northern side for a distance of some miles; but we are not prepared to say that for the present the plan of defending the colonial border is not the wisest and most prudent.

Reports received through private channels say that Cetshwayo was reassembling his army, and that the Zulus have tried to break up the wagon road to Etshowe.

Torrents of rain fell at Thring's Post on Sunday, and camp life was anything but pleasant.

Laagers and Sickness.

We fear that much sickness will result from the protracted residence of large numbers of country residents in laager. We hear that several deaths have

105

already occurred amongst children at Greytown. It is of the utmost importance that all sanitary precautions should be adopted by those who have charge of these refuges.

The Defence of the Town.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The following business was disposed of at yesterday's meeting of the Defence Committee: That as alarm signal was agreed to, on the supposition that it might be fired by the Artillery, the Commandant be requested to take notice that the alarm if fired at the Point will not be audible, and that it seems impossible to give the proposed alarm if all the guns are removed to the Point. That in case the Artillery are to be kept at the Point, a new alarm for the town will be necessary.

That having regard to expected reinforcements, the attention of the Colonial Commandant be again directed to the plan proposed by Mr. Currie, for using masked engines and trucks on the railway as moveable forts.

Mr. J. Robinson reported that the proposal to establish a place of resort and refreshment for sailors and soldiers in Her Majesty's service, met with much favour from Admiral Sullivan, who had offered to contribute £5 towards the project, and further that he had conferred with Mr. Churchill in regard to the possibility of making use of the public library in this direction, and that Mr. Churchill was of opinion that it would be possible to make satisfactory arrangements.

It was stated that Mr. Robinson had promised to send in a written communication to the Committee of the

Public Library on the subject, and it was resolved that Mr. Robinson should be asked to carry out the necessary arrangements.

Moved by Mr. Escombe, seconded by Mr. Raleigh,
Â¢ That in the opinion of this Committee, the first line of Point defence will not embrace a sufficient area for all the Europeans and coloured people who may seek to use it ; therefore, that as soon as labour can be obtained, without prejudice to the first line of defence, a further line of defence should be laid off from the sea to the bay, near to the new hospital; and that this expression of opinion be conveyed to the Mayor.â\200\235

Moved by Mr. Escombe and resolved, â\200\234 That the Point plan be referred to Messrs. Currie and Fisher, with a request that they will advocate sub-divisions for women and children of all races, bearing in mind the possibility that a large male population seeking refuge may also fall back within the Point line of defence.â\200\235

Up-Country Rains.

A perfect deluge of rain, accompanied by a violent thunderstorm, visited Weenen County on Sunday, and has doubtless contributed to fill the Tugela.

Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.

We learn that a very vigilant guard against the enemy is maintained here, and that groundless alarms are almost of nightly occurrence.

A Rumour.

A private correspondent, who lives up-country, repeats the story that a white man, smeared all over with red ochre, was present with the Zulus at Isanhlwana. It seems scarcely credible, but the statement is made very positively.

(February 28)

Our correspondence from Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column, received last night, the latest portions of which we publish to-day, shows that Ohamaâ\200\231s attitude is hesitating and indecisive. He wishes, no doubt, to cast in his lot with us, but is afraid to do so. The reference made to â\200\230â\200\234John Calverleyâ\200\231â\200\231 seems to bear out the statement of persons present at Isandhlwana, that a white man was in action with the Zulus there. We are glad to know that Colonel Wood and Colonel Buller are not in the least likely to be taken in by the representations of a man holding so equivocal a position.

â\200\230We believe that operations in the offensive will soon be resumed. Should Colonel Wood carry out his contemplated intention of attacking the Zlobane Mountain again, we may expect soon to receive important news from that quarter.

â\200\230We are glad to receive good accounts of the attitude of the Swazies, who only wait for decisive offensive

movements by our forces to assume the aggressive themselves.

Should the report received by telegraph yesterday as to Lersea's intended action against Morosr be confirmed, no further doubt as to the attitude of the Basutos need be entertained. We still think that a moderate amount of wise diplomatic treatment would secure for us the hearty, effective co-operation of these people. A pronounced policy on the part of the Free State would, no doubt, go far to put an end to any wavering designs on the part of the Basutos.

We may also add that a capricious, hysterical or sensational demeanour on the part of our own colonists can only tend to interfere with the prospects of a successful campaign. Those who wildly and abusively denounce precautionary measures of any kind do their best to foster the alarm and panic which they so vociferously decoy.

Latest from the Lower Tugela.

The Rear Admiral received the following last evening :
Lower Tugela, 26th February.
River rising rapidly, I imagine from heavy rains up country.
Messengers just arrived from Etshowe.
Nothing from Capt. Campbell.

The messengers were chased as far as the Inyoni, and only got through by sheer luck.

Constant foraging parties from Etshowe, and one has burnt a military kraal at Undine.

Latest from Lower Tugela.
(Lieut, Kingscole for Admiral Sullivan.)
February 27, 1879.

River steady. Mounted men crossed over to this side this evening for reconnaissance to-morrow. All quiet here.

Oham.

A Newcastle correspondent writes: "No news in this quarter; all quiet. The rumour of Oham and his party giving themselves up has not been confirmed yet. Yesterday last, I believe, was the day appointed to take them over. [Mr. Haddon has, we understand, heard that

Oham has surrendered. ED.]

Colonel Wood's Column.
(From our own Correspondent.)

OHAM'S EVASIONS.

AN ENGLISH RENEGADE.
21st February, 1879.

I forgot to tell you in my former letter the new feature in Zulu warfare. The Zulus are destroying their oxen rather than allow them to be captured. At the Entombe Mountain] 50 oxen were found dead in a kloof, having been stabbed by the enemy.

The patrol sent to meet Oham and negotiate the terms

of capitulation, consist of Colonel Buller and 30 of the Frontier Light Horse, Commandant P. 1, Uys and 40 Burgher Volunteers, with Major Leet and 300 Native Contingent, Oham, it is expected, will be accompanied by 2000 of his warriors. The meeting is to be held on a

lateau south of the Zlobane, on the Kukuze River. Every precaution possible has been taken by Colonel Wood to guard against treachery, or a sudden surprise. A reserve native force will cover the retreat of our cavalry, and parties of mounted scouts will watch every route approachable by a Zulu force. Oham's sincerity will be tested by being asked to storm Umbe-line's stronghold on the Zlobane, which will at once compromise his relations with the Zulu King. Ohuwa's troops will be received as allies on condition of Oham and his indunas remaining as hostages under surveillance in our camp, and his warriors will be encamped at a distance of 2000 yards from the camp.

No more Zulu prisoners are to be received in camp ; their arms are to be destroyed, and themselves turned adrift, to go wherever they like.

The same sort of horse disease that is prevalent with the other colonies is also bad here, a sort of dengue fever,

106

but in most cases they recover in about a week, when placed under the care of the skilful veterinary surgeon attached to the Frontier Light Horse.

22nd February, 1879.

Our patrol reached the spot indicated at the time appointed, but in place of Oham they met only John Calverley and two of Oham's men, with a flag of truce. This unprincipled renegade said that Oham had left his kraal at the same time as himself the evening previous, and that he was only five miles distant, and would require of Colonel Wood to send him his brother Umkengo and the police induna Manzine, to remain as hostages for his safety in the English camp. After delivering this message to Mr. Lloyd, assistant political agent, Calverley said that he would ride back and ask Oham to hurry forward. He left one of his Zulu attendants, whose horse was knocked up. From the spot where this took place, a clear view of the country for two miles was obtained. After waiting until 1 p.m., and no signs of Oham's approach, the Zulu was questioned. He said that it was not true that Oham had left his kraal when he and Calverley left, and that for all he knew Oham was still at home. Colonel Buller and Piet Uys moved about two miles in advance to a position, where a view of ten miles in the direction of Oham's kraal could be had, but there was no sign of Oham or his people, so they saddled up at 2 p.m., arriving in camp at sunset.

It is reported in camp that Calverley was a leader of the Zulus at the attack on the General's camp, and was

recognised by some of the Newcastle volunteers, and seen to fire on our troops. Yesterday he was mounted on a bay horse branded with a broad arrow on the neck and haunch, with military saddle and accoutrements, carrying a new Swinburne-Henri rifle, was well-dressed, and displayed a fine cambric handkerchief. When he left the Transvaal on the 22nd December, he stole two horses, one from H. Tafel and the other from John Niekerk, and was very miserably clothed. What he now sports is, no doubt, part of the plunder of the camp. One of the Zulus with him wore a first class waterproof. This shows that Ohama\200\231s people have shared the spoil,

Latest from Tugela.

Rear Admiral Sullivan received the following from the Lower Tugela this morning :â\200\224 River steady. Scouts brought in Zulu prisoner, who reports Zulu army the other side of Etshwe.

Pearsonâ\200\231s Column.

â\200\230We have been favoured with the following extracts from a private letter written by one of the volunteers left with Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s column at Etshowe :â\200\224

Fort Etshowe, February 23, 1879.

Have heard nothing from Natal since our arrival here, Daily is it my lot to go out on vidette duty. Yesterday we gave chase, 12 of us, after about 80 Zulus. We killed three or four, the rest managed to escape by making off into ravines and bushes, where it was almost impossible for man or beast to attempt to penetrate.

No telling when I shall join our corps; donâ\200\231t expect it will be on this side of the Tugela. The fact of the Colonel having turned all the volunteersâ\200\231 clothing upside down, wrenching boxes open, and selling all eatables, tobacco, matches, &c., makes it plain to me he does not expect them here again. If the convoy does not arrive in a few weeks we shall have to return, for our provisions are running low ; they have already commenced killing trek oxen., Many of the oxen have died from starvation. Although we fare rather badly on commissariat, we get any quantity of mealies and kafir cane.

I append a few of the prices realised for goods found in the volunteersâ\200\231 baggage :â\200\224Ham, £6 5s; one tin of milk, 21s; one bottle of pickles, 26s; one lb of tobacco, 42s 6d ; three boxes of matches, 1s 6d ; six cigars, 9s; a bottle of curry, 18s 6d.

Isandhlwana.

â\200\224

TOLD BY ONE OF THEM,

Under this heading the Colonist, on Saturday, published the following. It is a native statement, and suggests the idea of having been touched up in translations

On the night of the 21st January, we (column 2) were encamped at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, on the Zulu side. Very early next morning, about three oâ\200\231clock, while it was still dark, . Colonel Durnford took thirty of us mounted men, and

we crossed the river back into Natal on a foraging expedition. When we had gone about 2½ miles, Mr. Henderson followed us at a gallop, bringing a letter to the Colonel, who immediately took us back to our camp as quickly as possible.

He ordered the whole party to get ready for instant departure. He himself and we (the 20 mounted men) had not time even to eat, and I do not know whether the others had.

We started, and arrived at Isandhlwana without having seen any Zulus at all; but just as we reached the General's tent, which was at the upper end of the camp, that being spread over a great deal of ground and not in any order, we saw a small body of Zulus on a ridge of hills to the right, and at the same time a sentry brought word to the Colonel that there were Zulus upon that ridge, and that they seemed to be running away. This, we now see, was a ruse on the part of the Zulus to get possession of the camp. The Colonel questioned the sentry as to the number of the enemy, and was told that they were about 400 strong. He at once sent out six scouts in all directions to find out whether any larger army was at hand, as nothing had been seen or heard of such by anyone previously belonging to the camp. He then ordered out Sikali's men, under command of Capt. Barton, and Mr. Raw, to go round from the left behind the ridge, so as to get the Zulus between them and the camp. Meanwhile, we halted a little, took the bits out of our horses' mouths, and fed them, but without off-saddling.

The Colonel returned from sending out the above men, and came to the General's tent, and then, after taking a hurried breakfast, without sitting down, he started with his mounted troop of 51 Basutos, and 52 Edendale natives to ride straight across towards the ridge. We then saw the Zulus apparently running away; but the Colonel said, "If they are going to join those who are fighting with the General we must stop them at once." But when we had got about four miles off, a white man came galloping after us to say that it was a ruse on the part of the Zulus, as the great army which had been hiding till now was now making its appearance. The Colonel called to me, saying, "What are those scouts I sent out about all this time?" He was angry. We turned, and then we heard firing over the ridge, between Sikali's men and the Zulus, and we soon saw appear very many Zulus. Between us and the camp there were two water-courses and some broken ground. We rode back fast as far as the second stream, so as to get between the camp and the Zulus, who were now pouring over the ridge in great numbers, going towards the camp. The Colonel placed us in a line right across the country. At the second stream we met our scouts, with some of Sikali's men, fighting with Zulus, who had already destroyed the mules and rocket battery, under Major Russell. At this spot we fought also, on foot. After this we remounted, and retreated about twenty yards, always in a long thin line; then we dismounted, fired, up again for another ten yards, dismounted and fired again; and so on, ten yards at a time, firing always, back towards the camp. At last we came to a bad stony place, and a little stream, quite close to the camp. Here we made a long stand, firing incessantly. The Colonel rode up and down our line continually, encouraging us all, talking and even laughing with us

â\200\224â\200\234Tire, my boys!â\200\235 Â¢ Well done, my boys!â\200\235 he cried. Some of us did not like his exposing himself so much, and wanted him to keep behind, but he laughed at us and said, â\200\230 All right, nonsense.â\200\235 He was very calm and cheerful all the time. Sometimes, as he passed amongst us, one or another of the men brought him his gun with the old cartridge sticking, and he dismounted, and taking the gun between his knees, because of having only one hand with strength in it, he pulled the cartridge out and gave back the gun. There were not very many of us, but because of the way in which we were handled by our leader we were enough to stop the Zulus on that side for a long time. We could have carried him off with us safely enough at this time, only we knew him too well to try. But we now say, â\200\234If we had known what would happen, we would have seized him and bound him, no matter if he had fought us for doing o, as he certainly would; no matter if he had killed some of us, we would have saved his life, for he was our master.â\200\235 Now we say that we shall always remember him by his commanding voice, and the way in which he gave us all some of his own spirit as he went along our line that" day, and those amongst us who had not served under him before, as I have, say, Â¢ Why did we not know him know him sooner P> 'We see also that but for him we should all have died that day. But at last our cartridges were nearly done. The Colonel had sent a messenger back to the camp for more, but none came. Then he sent Mr. Henderson and another (Mr. Cochrane?), but now our cartridges were quite done, and suddenly the Colonel

who was watching intently, told us all to come back with him into the camp. We went, but on the outskirts of the camp we met Mr. Henderson, who took us to our own wagons for more ammunition. The Colonel rode straight on the Generalâ\200\231s tent at the upper end of the camp. While we were getting our ammunition the Zulu army swept down, right round the upper camp, shutting us out, but our leader was within, and we saw no more of him. â\200\230We were only a few, and the Zulus were too many to count. What could we do? Our leader had said that we had done well.

A Kafir Statement in the Situation.

The Witness correspondent at Umsinga, writing on February 24, says:â\200\224â\200\230 Mr. Knight, C.R.M., rode over to Duboigs Camp, about eighteen miles from here, and brought back the following information from a Natal native named Mâ\200\231bangaiya: Mâ\200\231bangaiya states that he was sent down to the Buffalo River on the 21st, and there made arrangements with his friends to meet them quietly on the following day in Zululand. On the 22nd he went and met the Zulus across the border, taking with him a cotton blanket, supplied by Dubois, to give to his Zulu friends, and request them to take it to his sister. During the conversation, psssing events were discussed, and they told him that Cetywayo was at his kraal, * Ondine,â\200\235 and that on the previous evening a messenger had arrived at the kraal from the King, ordering them to assemble (or hold themselves in readiness) at Â¢â\200\230Ondine,â\200\235 but they were not certain whether they would answer to the call or not. They were to assemble for the purpose of attacking Colonel Pearson at Etshowe, but did not know whether the King would accompany the attack in person. The mode of attack is to be with burning faggots, to burn the troops out of the fort. They say the whole of Zululand is in mourning for the killed and wounded at Isandhlwana and Rorkeâ\200\231s

Drift, the number of which they state to be enormous, The country itself is full of the wounded. OCetywayo also stated that he would not attack Natal until the wet season was over, but is obliged for his honour to fight the troops already in his country. At present the troops are well occupied in watching events. No 4 column has not as yet been attacked, but its movements are very narrowly watched. So far, so good. From the above it is evident that Cetywayo does not intend to cross during the wet season ; and if he will only continue this game till the wet season is over, we can laugh at him. To corroborate with what I have just said at the non-crossing of the Zulus till the wet season is over, Mr. Fynn, the R.M. here, has kindly informed me that Susa, a petty chief over the border, was seen a few days ago driving all his cattle inland,â\200\224this was before the new moon. A messenger has just come in to state that Susa has come back to his kraal with all his cattle. It is pretty well known that the Zulus before they fight always send their cattle and women inland.â\200\235

(March 1)

Last nightâ\200\231s telegrams from the Lower Tugela report the return in the evening of the reconnoitring party of Mounted Infantry, after a ride as far as the Amatikulu. No enemy was seen in force, but two Zulus who were captured reported them to be in the Indutundi Hills,

Our correspondentâ\200\231s letter from Etshowe (No. V) reports all as being well there up to the 24th, when he wrote.

The Shak would leave Simonâ\200\231s Bay at noon to-day, having taken in ample stores of water and provisions. She brings a battery of artillery for the defence of Durban.

â\200\230We are glad to learn that Captain T. Shepstone has gone to Harrismith to arrange for the organisation of a mounted contingent of Basutos.

Latest from Lower Tugela.

The following telegram was despatched by Lieutenant Kingscote to Rear-Admiral Sullivan last evening:â\200\224

Mounted infantry just come in from reconnoitring, having been as far as the Amatikulu on the lower road, and captured two Zulus, who report the enemy in the Indulundi Hills. These two men were all they saw, except five women. All quiet here. River steady.

The General's Movements.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford was to leave yesterday for Umvoti County, but he would probably return to Maritzburg to-day.

Latest from Etshowe.

WITH COLONEL PEARSONâ\200\231S COLUMN.â\200\224No. V.
Etshowe Fort, Feb. 24, 1879.

My last communication to the Mercury was sent on the 7th instant. I hope for the sake of the poor runners that it reached its destination in safety. It seems that we are now quite cut off from Natal, as we have had no runners come in since the 11th, Â¢.e. thirteen days ago; three lots of messengers have gone from here since then, and this is the fourth, but we have not heard if any of them succeeded in reaching Natal. Poor fellows! we fear some of them have been cut off.

Although I have had the opportunities mentioned above of writing, I have not done so for two reasons, (1), because I considered the chance but small of their reaching you, and (2), because I had next to nothing to write about. We are utterly in the dark, both as to what is going on in Natal and here around us. Colonel Pearson has for some time past given orders to the men on outpost duty to try and capture a Zulu, in order that we may learn something from him as to what is going on in the outer world, but up to the present their efforts have been without success. As I write shots are being exchanged between the Zulus and our outposts, and before I close this I hope I may be able to tell you of a capture.

The mealies are ripe in the gardens round here, and daily expeditions are now made to them for the purpose of bringing in mealies. This serves a four-fold Purpose:: (1), it gives the men something to do; (2), it helps to eke out our scanty stores; (3), it deprives the enemy of them ; (4), it shows the enemy that we are alive and not afraid of them; and I may add a fifth purposeâ\200\224it is only my own opinion thoughâ\200\224it may induce the enemy to try his strength with us. Colonel Pearson is not the man to be caught napping, and I fully expect that whenever the Zulus do screw up courage to make an attack, they will be miserably beaten. To-day as the kafirs who had been sent to collect the mealies retired from the gardens, the Zulus shouted to them, Â¢ You are eating our mealies to-day ; we shall drink your coffee to-morrow.â\200\235 We shall see.

As I have said, we are in ignorance of what is going on around us. We daily see bodies of the enemy on all sides of us varying from 5 to 100, or more, and we believe them to be the scouts of a larger force; but where that force may be we know not. Probably it is between us and the Tugela, for the purpose of cutting off any reinforcements that the General may send. When will that happy day come ? is what is daily being asked here. Yes; When? .

Only for the accidentâ\200\224it can be called nothing elseâ\200\224 which befel the Generalâ\200\231s column, we might have been in the Kingâ\200\231s kraal to-day. It is earnestly to be hoped that that disaster will not have the effect of making the General over-estimate the strength of the Zulus. That will be just as mischievous as an under-estimate. A bold, dashing cavalry officer, with 700 or 800 horse, is what is wanted. With them â\200\230the campaign may be ended in a couple of months ; without them it may take as many years. . '

The health of the troops, I am thankful to say, is upon the whole good. Cases of sickness, of course, there are, but they are not out of proportion to the number of the force, and none of them are of a serious nature at present.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sources of White Umvolosi and Pemvana,
17th February, 1879,

Captain McLeod arrived here on the 17th, from Colonel Bowler's column, which was at H. Labuschagne's farm, south of the Assegai River. He reports being engaged with the enemy there on Saturday, at the same time that Colonel Buller, with the Frontier Light Horse, was engaged at the Entombe, and that the Zulus he engaged were a portion of the Maqulisine commando, who were defeated by Colonel Wood's column on the 24th ult. at Zlobane; also that "Umbe-
leni" lays the blame of that defeat to the Zulus not acting on his advice to make a night attack on our camp. Captain McLeod, with 150 Swazie police, was assisted by Capt. Raaff, with his volunteers. Several Zulus were killed with the assegais and a few with balls, The casualties on our side

were six Swazies, two wounded severely, not expected to survive, and four slightly. 200 head of cattle were captured. The Swazie army of observation on the border are on the look-out to protect their frontier, and are ready to act as allies as soon as our fifth column scours the country of the Zulus on the lower Pongolo, below the mouths of the Missionary and White Umvolosi Rivers. An army of 5000 Swazies are ready, when called upon, to act with us. Colonel Rowlands would be at Luneberg on Tuesday. Capt. McLeod returned yesterday to Luneberg. Umbeline is said to have returned to the Zlobane Mountain with the cattle he raided on the Entombe, 5

Colonel Wood has now got his camp secure, and capable of resisting any attack, even if the whole strength of Zululand were brought to bear on it; and will be able to act on the offensive with a larger number of troops, when another attack will be made on the stronghold of Umbeline, on the east end of the Zlobane mountain, Refugee warriors say that only a small portion of Umbeline's men will fight if they get a chance of getting away and surrendering themselves; and, in my opinion, their supply of powder is limited, for at Zlobane it was noticed that their fire gradually began to slacken after the first hour's fighting, and many of the powder horns of the slain were found nearly empty. Their guns were inferior, and their shooting was random: often firing at objects far beyond the range of their guns. The refugees that come in, are strictly examined by Colonel Wood, and their statements taken down and compared and sifted. The troops have subscribed towards the fund for the aid of the widows and children of the soldiers slain on the fatal 22nd January. The 90th gave £26 7s 6d. The subscription list of the 1-13th is still open, The donations, so far, have been very liberal.

An order of the camp is to the effect that Col. Rowlands wished to remain at Derby, to protect Pretoria against the Boers, and Colonel Wood replied "let Pretoria protect itself for the present," as it could be retaken if necessary, for it was more necessary to bring all the pressure possible on the Zulus first. There is no doubt that a rapid march down the White River and Moozanne, or Suidberg's River, would nap

the Zulus between the two columns; and, if necessary, the sixth column would cross the Pongolo at the junction of the Moozanne River with the latter, and come down on the rear of Oham and Umbeline, or between both. It is, so far, satisfactory to know that the Amaswazis are willing to act with us if their services are required, and also that Colonel Wood does feel confident in his ability to dispense with their services at present., Our wearied troops are getting a couple of daysâ\200\231 relaxation from the monotony of camp life to entertain themselves with sports, at the end of which it is expected that a flying column of artillery, infantry, and volunteers will start to storm the Zlobane Mountain, where it is strongly fortified. This position, and that of the Inhlatushe, taken from the Zulus, will open the road through the centre of the Zulu country.

I will forward by nezf a programme of the sports, with a record of the results. Three of our volunteers went home, at their parentsâ\200\231 specisl request, and six others arrived, to join, Of such minor amusements as are seen at country farms in England, there were plenty in two places. There were novelties in the Aunt Sally line. One represented the Zulu King to be pelted at with sticks; in another a Zulu warrior to be assegaied at the rate of 2d. a throw. There were under and over tables, wheels of fortune, and newsboys vending old newspapers (that had been received in camp in the early days of the columngâ\200\231 Zulu wandering, with the latest accounts of Colonel Woodâ\200\231s success up to 12 a.m, that day). It was tobe regretted that the creature comforts so necessary for the better enjoyment of the dayâ\200\231s sports were so scantily procurable, the sum total ameunting to one cask of ginger beer for all hands, and one bottle of pale ale between every three men of the 90th regiment.

The Wakkerstroom Native Contingent is broken up, and all gone home, with the exception of some 50 men. Major Leet, in command of the Native Contingent, speaks approvingly of the general good conduct of the force at the storming of the caves at the Entombe last Saturday, and there is no doubt that if the native lines had been officered by competent officers at the commencement, they would have done better since than they did by roaming about unrestrained, pluadering friend and foe alike. The Utrecht battalion fought like furies, in the caves, for they had the recent massacre of their families by Umbeline to-avenge, The Major speaks wall of the bravery of the officers commanding the companies in both native battalions, :

Sir Bartle Frere hag'approved of Colonel Woodâ\200\231s kind donation of ten head of cattle to the wounded burgher Hans Breidenbach, and has promised to compensate the families of those who were killed or maimed, with a farm. He has also under his consideration the giving grants of land in the conquered territory to the volunteers in the field. Compensation has been made to :several burghers for the loss of horses, and damage to wagons employed on service. While I write, our Boers are competing with the military at the athletic sports; and I am happy to say the most perfect unanimity prevails between them and all branchds of the gervice, although mischief makers are amongst our non-combatants who gratuitously try to sow the s@eds of disunion, and to make them dissatisfied, for no reasen but that an inherent love of mischief is ingrained in their malevolent. natures. Âf

No local newspaper this week, as yet ;: and grumbling at onr authorities is the order of the day.

(March 4)

Major Barrow's Reconnaissance.

The following is the official report of this movement :â\200\224

Major Barrow made & reconnaissance on the 28th February, with the Imperial Mounted Infantry. He went as far as the high hills near the Gingihlovo Kraal, on the Inyezane River. No enemy was seen; the kraals were deserted, except a large one belonging to Malbilwane, that had been recently occupied. This was burnt, and two prisoners taken. Dabulamanzi is stated to be at his kraal with his people near Entumeni.

By command,
J. Norra CrrALOCK,
Assistant Military Secretary.

The Coast Native Contingent.

The following extracts from Â General Ordersâ\200\235 will interest our readers:â\200\224

Captain Barton, 7th Foot, will proceed to Stanger to take over the command of the 1st battalion Natal Native Contingent from Major Graves, 2-3rd Foot, the latter officer having been appointed to other duty.

The officer commanding at Lower Tugela is authorised to form a corps of native scouts, not exceeding 100 men. They will be armed with rifles as well as assegais, receive the same pay and rations as laid down for the Natal Native Contingent, and will be in charge of Mr. Moore.

(March 5)

â\200\230The only important item in the shape of news that we have to record to-day is the report that messengers have arrived in Maritzburg from CEerywavo, bearing a communication which is said to propose terms of peace. We have received different versions of the matter; but this much seems certain, that Zulus arrived at the drift near Krantzkop, who announced that they bore a pacific message from the King. One informant tells us that they were told that they could not be allowed to cross, until instructions were received from Maritzburg, and that they disappeared in the night; the Witness, however, states that they reached the City on Monday.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

Â«From our own Correspondent.)
Thringâ\200\231s Post, March 2, 1879.

When the Durban Mounted Rifles were in standing camp at Potspruit, and communications from that corps for the press were published under the heading of the Â« Zulu Demonstration,â\200\235 one did not feel any compunction in forwarding weekly letters, but now that Â« warâ\200\235

takes the place of â\200\230* demonstration,â\200\235 und the Duiban Mounted Rifles are simply going through Potspruit life again, barring the moisture, it seems almost farcical to report progress. However, something must be said. We have a place in your columns, and may just as well have it. Woell then we are doing nothingâ\200\224positively nothing. Cur camp duties, which are not heavy, limit Durban Mounted Rifle performances at present. There are sick men away, and men on leave. The Native Border Guard keeps up the form of guarding the border. The Tugela is full. That is the best news for us and for everybody else.

Thringâ\200\231s Post is a capital situation, and the weather is everything that can be desired. Last Sunday was wet, and this Sunday is fine. To-day twelve of our men and two of the officers went on a few hoursâ\200\231 patrol, which probably was as much enjoyed as the church parade in camp. They saw nothing but the beautiful Natal-Zulu scenery, and a few kafirs and cattle. The scenery, of course, is still appreciated, after a fashion ; but, taking it all in all, the volunteers have, perbaps, indulged themselves sufficiently in this particular line of enjoyment.

By-the-bye, it should be mentioned that we *â\200\230keep up communication â\200\235â\200\231 between Krantz kop and Fort Pearsonâ\200\224 that is, all the volunteers.

As Barrowâ\200\231s horse has made an uninterrupted reconnaissance as far as QGinginhlove the military kraal Pearsonâ\200\231s column destroyed on the march up on the 21st January (?), there ia certainly a probability of the Natal volunteers being in the Zulu country once more,

Fort Pine.

We (Colonzst) learn that we had been misinformed as to the number of days that the garrison of Fort Pine were left without food ; it was five, not fourteen: that is, rations arrived on the fifth day; but no shelter, and they were left altogether without ilents, and they have only now got a make-shift sort of a shelter by rigging up a shed with some galvanised iron. The fever to which we have previously referred as having broken out in camp, has presented itself in a very tangible form in the shape of three volunteers sent to Newcastle to be nursed, Lieut. Robert Dixon, Grundy, and W. Short, and it is said the condition of the camp is so bad that unless immediately seen to there will infallibly be more fever.

The Southern Border.

The Colonist publishes the following extract from a letter from the south:â\200\224Â¢ There is no fear whatever of any disturbance along the coast. In Alfred County, the natives are already ploughing up large tracts of land for next season, and do not seem to take any interest in what is doing on the northern boundary. At the same time, I believe that Major Giles, R.M., could turn out a force of 2000 loyal natiyes, were they required, to repel any attack from the south or south-west, and that at even a dayâ\200\231s notice, for he is both feared and respected by the natives, and knows how to treat them. As far as I can learn, there are no natives around us here who have any sympathy whatever with the Zulus. Asa kafir chief Duba Fynn remarked te Mr.â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224, after being told the true particulars of the disaster at Isandhlwana, â\200\224Q, that is all right, now; I am glad you told me. It is nothing serious, for if a dog bites you once, you will

not give him the chance to do so again.â\200\235 You will understand what he meant.â\200\235

From the Zulu Country.

The Limes of Natal publishes the following from an occasional correspondent in Umvoti county :â\200\224

â\200\234â\200\234 At Cetywayoâ\200\231s kraal there are forty Government wagons, and he sent a force to Isandhlwana last week to fetch the remaining wagons and the two field pieces which had been left behind.

â\200\234 There are no white men alive at the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, as was reported. A few had been captured with the intention of taking them there, but they were afterwards killed on the field of action.

Â«â\200\234The Zulu power is broken ; they are tired of fighting, and see that their cause is hopeless. Cetywayo has called up his people; but he cannot assemble them as heretofore.

~ â\200\234â\200\234Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s camp is safe from attack, but there is a large impi around him to cut off supplies, and if proper precautions be taken when the supplies are sent, 80 as to beat off an attacking army, the Zulus will be completely demoralised.

Â¢ Cetywayo had kept Oham a prisoner until recently, and he is said by this time to have surrendered to Colonel Wood with his men, or to have joined himâ\200\224and with Ohamâ\200\231s immediate adherents as a nucleus, a large proportion of the Zulu nation will join him from time to time, and Cetywayo's doom is sealed by his own people with very little fighting on our side.

Â«â\200\234The above is on very good authority and does not come from Krantzkop.

< Splendid showers fell last nightâ\200\224enough to swell the Tugela.

(March 6)
Latest from the Lower Tugela.
Lower Tugela, Feb. 5, 1879,
(Lieutenant Kingscote to the Admiral.)
River slightly risen, from heavy thunderstorm last night.
Took glass, for signalling, has arrived. We are going out again to-day to try and signal Etshowe.
No news; all quiet.

The Messages from Homs.
THE QUEEN TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The following is the official version of the messages
received at St. Vincent by His Excellency General
Lord Chelmsford :â\200\224

I Mrom Secretary of Stats for War to Lord Chelmaford.)

% London, February 13.

The Queen has graciously desired me to say she sympathises most sincerely with you in the dreadful loss which has deprived her of so many gallant officers and men, and that Her Majesty places entire confidence in you and the troops to maintain her honour and good name,

(Duks of Cambridge to Lord Chelmsford,).

London, February 13.

Have heard by telegraph of events occurred. Grieved for 24th and others who have fallen victims, Fullest confidence in regiment, and am satisfied that you have done and will continue to do everything that is right, Strong reinforcements of all arms ordered to embark at once.

" [Secretary of War to Lord Chelmsford.)

: London, February 18th, 1879.

The following reinforcements have been placed under immediate orders for Natal : Two regiments of cavalry, each 622 men and 480 horses; two field batteries of artillery, 336 men and 220 horses; one field company of Engineers, and 196 men, 44 horses, and wagons and equipments; five regiments of infantry from home, each 906 men; 57th regiment from Ceylon; three companies Army Service Corps, 140 men, 380 horses and mules, and wagons; Army Hospital Corps, 140; drafts for the 57th, the 24th, and Royal Artillery.

" The 3rd battalion 60th Rifles embark on the 18th instant in the Dudlin Castle, and the 91st regiment on the 19th, in the Preforia. Each of these vessels bring 700 men, with full field equipment; remainder will follow as soon as possible The whole force will probably have embarked by the 8th of the month (March).

* H.M. troopship Zamar will bring on the 57th regt. from Ceylon, and may be expected in a few days. There ought to be over 2000 men here within a fortnight.

The High Commissioner's Telegram.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the High Commissioner from the Secretary of State for the Colonies : .

Downing Street, 13th February.

I have received with very deep regret your telegram sent from St. Vincent, the 10th instant, reporting the destruction, near Rorke's Drift, of part of the third column, by overwhelming force of Zulus. The Queen commands me to express her sorrow at loss of so many brave officers and men of regular and colonial forces, and her full confidence that you will be able to meet the difficulties in which you are placed. Full reinforcements of all arms will be sent with utmost despatch.

The Reported Overtures from Cetewayo.

The Zimes of Natal of yesterday had the following, which we believe to be substantially correct. We understand that the answer sent back has been that nothing short of the terms originally demanded, with

further guarantees consequent upon subsequent events,
can be entertained : â\200\224

We are informed, however, that intelligence has been received in official quarters that two indunas had come to Bishop Schroeder, asserting that they had been sent by Cetywayo to ask the Government to withdraw the troops, on the ground that the fighting was all â\200\234â\200\234 2 mistake,â\200\235 and adding that the army that came to Isandhlwana was bringing the sons of Sirayo and the cattle fine, to hand over to the General, and talk of the other matters mentioned at the Lower Tugela, but that, they could not get near the troops, as whenever a â\200\230Zulu tried to- approach he was shot. They went on to say that, at last, some of the Umecitya regiment were fired on, which was too much for them, as they were impetuous young men, and they consequently attacked the troops; though their General tried to stop them. Cetywayo, it was alleged, is very angry with the General, and had never refused any of the things asked him at the Lower Tugela, most of which, however, he did not understand. The messengers

further stated that neither Colonel Wood nor Colonel Pearson was attacked till they had shown their hostility to Zulus by burning kraals, &c. It is, of course, impossible to form any definite idea as to what the value of this message may be; but it bears internal evidence of having been very carefully framed, with a view to the diplomatic bearing of the present state of affairs,

Fort Cherry

A Witness correspondent writes from Krautskop on the 28th as follows :â\200\224His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, the Lieutenant-General, inspected the troops stationed here to-day. His Excellency arrived from Greytown at 9.45 a.m., and proceeded at once to inspect the fort, with which he expressed himself much pleased. The troops, consisting of the 1st and 8th battalions 1st regiment; N.N.C., the Natal Native Pioneers, and Jantjeâ\200\231s Horse, under the command of Captain Cherry, 32nd Light Infantry, paraded at two p.m., and being drawn up His Excellency proceeded to ride down the line, accompanied by Captain Cherry and staff. After a few words to the officers on the smart appearance of their men, His Excellency dismissed them, and left the camp immediately for Greytown.

Votes of Thanks to the Commander of

HMS. â\200\234hahâ\200\235 and the Governor of St. Helena.

Reference was made at last Tuesdayâ\200\231s meeting of the Durban Town Council to the praiseworthy action of the commander of H.M.S. Shak in turning back from St. Helena, and the promptitude of the Governor of that island in sending troops here. It appeared that at a meeting of the Committee of the whole Council, the resolution passed by the Defence Committee with reference to the vote of thanks to the Commander of H.M.S. Shak was read, and it was resolved that the Mayor should be a committee to draft and forward the same. The following documents were now submitted :â\200\224

March 4, 1879,

Capt. BRADSHAW, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. SkaA.

Sir, I have the honour, on behalf of the Corporation and burgesses of this town, to convey to you the expression of our cordial admiration, and warm appreciation, of the manly feeling which prompted your action in boldly assuming the responsibility of changing the route of your vessel, the Shah, in order that you might render speedy and effective assistance to the imperilled colony of Natal,

2. It affords me the sincerest pleasure in transmitting this expression of our sentiments; and with every assurance of regard and best wishes for the future,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant, I
Ricap, Vause, Mayor,
March 3, 1879,
To His Excellency, H. R. JANISCH, Esq., C.M.G.. Governor
and Commander-in-Chief, St. Helena, &c., &c.
Your Excellency,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Corporation and burgesses of this town, to convey to you the expression of our cordial thanks for, and appreciation of, the decision and promptitude with which your Excellency so gallantly placed at the disposal of the Government service, the bulk, if not the whole of the force garrisoning your island, in order that effective assistance might be rendered to the imperilled colony of Natal.

It affords me the sincerest pleasure in transmitting this expression of our sentiments; and I have the honour to remain Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

Ricap, Vause, Mayor,

Upon the suggestion of the Mayor it was resolved, that the vote of thanks to Captain Bradshaw should be handed to the Rear-Admiral for presentation,

Arrival of H.M.S. Shah.

A NAVAL BRIGADE AND THE TROOPS FROM
ST. HELENA.

This fine man-of-war, about which so much has lately been heard, arrived this morning at three o'clock and anchored outside. She left Simon's Bay at twenty minutes past two on Saturday last, and considering that she is a perfect stranger to the coast, she has made a smart run up. Early this morning the S.8. Somiseu, with the Port Captain on board went alongside the Shah, whose dimensions were noticed by those on shore to be considerably larger than those of H.M.8. Active or any other ship we have seen here for some time. Captain Airth went on board the man-of-

war, and it was arranged that the Naval Brigade, which numbers 392 men, and the troops from St. Helena, numbering about 200 men, should be landed after break{ast. The Somali returned at eight o'clock, and has gone out again. The Skak brings a small Cape

mail. A battery of artillery on board will garrison Durban.

The Government and the Protection of the

Town.

At the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday last, the Committee of the whole Council reported, that at their meeting Mr. Currie brought to the notice of the Committee the neglect on the part of the Government in reference to the protection of the town. The Committee resolved that the Mayor and Mr. Currie should be a committee to draft and transmit a petition to Government on the subject. The Town Clerk then read the following petition, which had been prepared on the subject :

To His Excellency Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieut.-Governor in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, &c., &c.

The Petition of the Mayor and Town Council of the Borough of Durban.

Respectfully sheweth

1, That at an interview between General Lord Chelmsford and the Defence Committee, consisting of the Legislative Members, the Mayor and Town Council of this borough, and others, His Lordship conveyed the impression of a possible attack being made by a large body of the Zulu army upon this borough, and at the same time His Lordship laid down certain modes of defence, some of which have been carried out by the Colonial Commander ; other modes of defence have also been approved by the Colonial Commander, which cannot, however, be carried into effect, in consequence of the very limited number of disciplined men at his command, caused by the removal of all troops as they arrive in the colony to the city or other points. } .

2. That while Durban requires for defensive purposes at least one thousand and fifty disciplined men, it has only some eighty or ninety, with three artillery guns, lent from I.M.8, Active, lying unmounted on the wharf, and two Armstrong guns of the Volunteer Artillery, while your petitioners learn that the city, at the same time, has an available strength of nine hundred disciplined men and twelve guns ; thus the Colonial Commander, with every desire to do his best for the protection of this borough, is fettered and thwarted at every point by the evident inadequacy in the number of disciplined men and guns at his command. 3 ;

3. That your petitioners would also point out the entire absence on the cost of any military engineer to assist the Colonial Commander in the organisation of barricades, entrenchments, or other necessary means of defence,

4, That no steps for increasing the already limited supply of water in the town have been adopted ; a necessary provision in view of the anticipated large influx of people from be-

yond the borough should the Zulu army cross the border.

5. That your petitioners view with deep concern the very serious deficiency of effective weapons with which to arm the inhabitants of the borough, and others who may seek shelter here, it - -

Your petitioners, without wishing to press their claims for more than a due share of the military protection afforded to the colony, pray that your Excellency will be pleased, in consideration of the large number of lives, the large value in merchandise, colonial produce, and property, with other important interests involved, to provide an adequate number of "disciplined men to be stationed here, together with a military engineer to act in conjunction with the Colonial Commander in the execution of such defensive works as may be deemed necessary for the security of life and property within this borough ; and your petitioners, as in duty bound,

i ray, &c., &c.

wg%zenâ\200\230:a?yoï-\201 gehalf of the Town Council of the borough of

oy R. VAUSE, MAYOR,

n Office, Durban, Feb. 28, 1879,

Toâ\200\231lî-\201:e petition was adopted, and reference was made to the fact that the letter enclosing the resolutions of the public meeting had not even been acknowledged.

(March 7)

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent,) :

Kambulu Camp, Zululand, February 25, 1879,

v last I told you of the Oham and Calverly doings in the sh;elr;% kafir dip\gmacy and duplicity, For 16 years, I had transactions with Oham, and always found him honest and honourable, but in wars I am very sceptical however, about Zulu truthfulness, and more especially as regards Oham since he has accepted the services of such an agent as Calverly. I do not see any benefit to be derived from accepting the submission of Oham, and his 300 incapables, while

111

the able-bodied warriors of his tribe, some 3000, are in the ranks of our enemies, and fought against us at Isandhlwana, Ohanvâ\200\231s braves must have returned to their chief after the battle, because he acknowledges to have a lot of the plunder* which he promises to restore, when he comes in, Calverley came in yesterday, with a flag of truce, mounted on one of the troop horses, carrying one of the Martini carbines and a water-bottle, belonging to the 24th regiment.

Commandant Raaffâ\200\231s Mounted corps arrived last night from Luueberg, from where they â\200\234zig-zaggedâ\200\235 to here for want of proper guides acquainted with the country. He had a brush with the kafirs at the Slangampis Mountain, with the Zulus, killing a few, and taking 300 cattle, The corps look in good working order, but the horses are rather poor after their long journey. They are composed of 100 whites and a troop of 0 coloured Africans ; their uniform and outfit of accoutrements is well adapted for the work to be done, It is useful, if not elegant. The men as a body are hardy and active looking, and will be a valuable addition to the mounted force of this column, :

Colonel Weatherley is also expected with his troop, and it is reported that we shall be still further reinforced by cavalry from the unfortunate Helpmakaar column, then you may expect to hear more of Colonel Wood's successes in hampering the foe in this quarter.

It was a splendid attack on the Makkatees kop by Cape tains Fernleigh and Henry, and by Captain McLeod's Swazie police. It is a very strongly fortified position on - the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, which sheltered a band of Zulu raiders, who did a good deal of mischief to our natives. : A»

The Swazie military chiefs Hluba and Kangunzuga have paid a diplomatic visit to Colonel Wood's, accompanied by the political agent Captain McLeod. A review of the troops in camp was held. and the chiefs were placed opposite the saluting post, and they were very favourably impressed with our strength and number; there were 200 cavalry, the artillery, two regiments of infantry, and the native contingent. They were delighted and astonished at the military music played by the band of the 90th, Ly

The Kuffrarian Rifles (Commandant Sehermbrucker's corps) are to come here and be mounted. The 80th, with the exception of a portion in garrison at Luneberg, are also to join this column, and Colonel Rowlands returns to Pretoria as commandant of the Transvaal portion of the province.

26th February,

A strong patrol of 250 mounted men, under Colonel Buller, consisting of the I'rontier Light Horse, Raaff's Corps, and the Burgher Volunteers, proceed to meet Ohambvenda near the Zlobane Mountain. There will also be a body of Native Contingent, under the command of Major Leet. Almost daily we get accounts of the lawless acts of the Wakkerstroom Native Contingent while with us; of the houses and orchards of white men on duty here being destroyed. There seemed to have been no control or check on the part of the officers in command.

Colonel Wood's Column, Eeb. 27th, 1879,

At 10 p.m., yesterday the patrol under Colonel Buller, consisting of 170 of the F.L. Horse and Raaff's Transvaal Rangers, left camp for the Kukukuzi Valley to meet Ohambvenda, and escort him and his followers and belongings into camp, Messrs, Cornelius Uys, Gert Combrink, and Hermanus Viljoen, of the burgher force, accompanied the expedition as guides ; and at 3 a.m. Field-cornet Ralf Van Rooyen and Lucas Combrink started for Luneberg as guides for the Kaffrarian Rifles in their route to this camp to reinforce it. -

There are several here fully acquainted with John Dunn's antecedents, and are amused at the mis-statements he told the correspondent who published his disast South African Bayard's biography. The less that Dunn figures in print the sooner will his antecedents be forgotten, Dunn and Calverley are the principal topics of conversation here,

At 9 a.m, Colonel Wood, with some of his staff, and Commandant Uys, with eight burghers, rode out to meet Ohambvenda, expecting to see the patrol returning with that sable and obese prince in their care. They met Colonel Buller returning, without having heard anything of Ohambvenda or anyone belonging to him. It was very annoying to officers and men to be fooled by a kafir twice; and a fatiguing night march,

saddling up at 9.30 p.m, and not off-saddling until 7 a.m, tries the temper considerably. They exchanged a few shots with the enemy on the mountain, and about 200 of the Zulus tried to rush on and cut off four scouts, but a few shots sent the Zulus back to the mountain again. The patrol reached camp at 4 p.m., men and horses thoroughly tired out, We have been visited by a few South African notables this week, Messrs. Calverley and Vos a Nunn. The horse ridden into camp has been identified as belonging to the unfortunate Lieut. Coghill, Colonel Wood, knowing the opinion of the burghers regarding Zulu deceit and treachery, did not ask Commandant Uys to send any of his men with the patrol, excepting three as guides in the night march, It is reported that Mr. Nunn has been sent by the General to assist Colonel Wood in the Oham negotiation. An affray took place between some Zulus hiding in the racks above the camp and some of the Light Horse, who were collecting mealie stalks for their horses, The foragers captured a horse from the

enemy.

HM.S8. â\200\230Shahâ\200\235

LANDING OF THE BATTERY OF ROYAL ARTIL-
LERY, THE DETACHMENT OF THE 88thrm

CONNAUGHT RANGERS, AND THE BLUE-
JACKETS.

The arrival of H.M.S. Shak was duly announced in our columns yesterday morning, and large numbers of persons flocked to the Back Beach daring the day to get a view of the man-of-war, which has been brought to Natal under such pruiseworthy circumstances. It was expected that the Naval Brigade, the Artillerymen, and the detachment of the 88th (Connaught Rangers) regiment, for whom such a hearty welcome was in store, would be landed at eleven oâ\200\231clock, and at that hour numbers of persons, many in private vehicles, others on horseback, and many conveyed by train and â\200\231bus assembled at the Point, but were much disappointed to learn that only the Artillerymen and the Connaught Rangers would be landed, and these not until the afternoon, the arrangement being that the blue-jackets should be brought ashore sarly this (Friday) morning. According to the Shakâ\200\231s report, as furnished to the Port Office, there were 163 troops, 320 sailors, and 72 marines on board. The Shak, which is a double-funnel steamer, carries 26 guns. As previously stated she was launched from Portsmouth dockyard about the time the Shah of Persia was in England, and from that distinguished personage she took her name. She is an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, and was commissioned at Portsmouth on the 14th Aug., 1876. She is of 6040 (4210 old measurement) tons and 7477 (1000 nominal) horse-power. Appended will be found a full list of her officers: Rear-Admiral Algernon F. R. de Horsey, Flag-Lieutenant Iritz Hauch E. Orowe, Secretary J. H. Cleverton, Captain F. G. D. Bedford, Commander Henry Rose, Lieutenants G. H. Rainier, O. Lindsay G. P. Henderson, T. F. Abbott, Staff-Commander B. S. Jackson, Captains Maro, J. Phillips, A. L. 8. Burrowes, Chaplain and Naval Instructor Rev. J. Reed, M.A., Fleet-Surgeon S. A. Willis, M.D., Staff-Surgeon E. J. Sharood, Paymaster W. Horniman, Chief Engineer Sagar, Sub-Lieutenants H. Talbot, A. H. Smith-Dorrien, G. F. Patey, W. H. Martin, Naval Sub-Lieut. H. W. Steelc, Surgeons T. M. Sibbald, J. J. Connell, M.D., Assistant Paymaster H. G. W. Terry, Engineers J. O. Wilson, W. G. M. McGuire and J. S. Sanders,

unner, R. Hatson, boatswains, Jacob Croaker, and Wm.

uard (for Esquimault yard), carpenter, James Whitford, midshipmen, Gerald S. Hankey, James Erskine, Cresswell /. Eyres, Alanc W. J. Portal, Herbert L. Heath, CÂ¢: ! G, Treherne, James W. Pochin, Joseph R. Bridson, /. - stant Engineers W. H. Pebworth, W. J. Andrew, Vi . W. White, clerk, J. H. G. Chapple.

The Sha/ has been replaced on the Pacific atation by H.M.S. Triumph.

H.M.S. A tive looks exceedingly small as she lies near the S/ish at the outer anchorage, whilst the S.S. Thawes. a tolerably larga ocean steamer, cuts a very insignificant figure. The Shak lis drawing 26ft. 6in. forward and 26ft. 6in. aft, and looks the mwodel of a man-of-war of the Brirish type. Captain

Bradshaw, who will, we are sure, at once become exceedingly popular in Durban, was the first officer to come ashore, having landed soon after twelve o'clock in the 8.S. Scout, which had gone alongside for him, and he was at once driven to Rear-Admiral Sullivan's residence in town. In the afternoon the S.S. Scout, followed by the 8.S. Somtseu, went out to the man-of-war. The Somtseu was the first to return, soon after four o'clock, and brought in nearly the whole of the troops, the Scout, with the Congune in tow, waiting behind for the baggage, &c. A much larger crowd than that which had assembled in the morning had congregated, and amongst those present we noticed His Excellency the General (Lord Chelmsford), Rear-Admiral Sullivan, Captain Bradshaw, Archdeacon Lloyd (garrison chaplain), and several naval and military officers. A quiet but genuine welcome was accorded the troops. Upon the call of Mr. Churchill, three cheers were given for the new arrivals, who were soon on their way to town, being followed by a number of civilians and several ladies and gentlemen on horseback and in carriages. They proceeded to the encampment near the railway premises, where they were soon comfortably settled down.

The Artillery belong to the 8th battery 7th Brigade, and, as artillerymen are usually found to be, are a fine body of men. They will, for the present, garrison Durban; and they are under the command of Major Eliaby, who is accompanied by Capt. Cooke and Lieut. De Tsie. There are altogether 50 non-commissioned officers and men, and they have been stationed in St. Helena for two and a half years. The detachment of the 88th Connaught Rangers is also well known in this colony, as well

as at the Cape, numbers 100 men, under command of Captain Baldwin and Lieut. Wynne. They had only been stationed in St. Helena a short time before receiving orders to move to Natal.

The Scout with the Congune in tow carrying the baggage and a quantity of ammunition returned to the bay about five o'clock. The S.S. Somtseu went out for the blue-jackets early this morning.

The blue-jackets were all ashore before half-past eight this morning, and, headed by the ship's band, marched to the encampment in town. They were followed by a large crowd, and loudly cheered as they passed different places.

Down South.

An influential Ponda who has just visited Natal reports Umgikela better; all quiet there, and likely to be. According to the Pondas, Cetewayo, rather than be taken prisoner, will commit suicide.

A correspondent referring to Morosi, says "he was in trouble some time ago, and supposes that fact accounts for the Chief's present uneasiness. He was always a nuisance, and never relied on as being thoroughly loyal. His people speak the Zulu language, but have intermarried with various tribes some bushwomen, I believe Morosi has a son, chief of a tribe living near Kokstad."

Oha's Movements.

We received last night the following important communication : â\200\224

Luneberg, 28th February, 1879.

The following is reliable :â\200\224

Oham has crossed into Swaziland with the intention of surrendering himself to the Swazi King.

When the surrender has taken place it is expected that Oham will be sent, to Major Tucker, 80th regiment, commanding at Luneberg, who will, it is reported, send him to Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column.

Yesterdayâ\200\231s Witness gives the same intelligence, with this addition :â\200\224

Â« Colonel Rowlands and staff left for Pretoria on the 26th instant. Our garrison at present consists of five companies of the 30th regiment, and two six-pounder field guns, manned by men of the 88th regiment. The guns have now been placed inside the fort.â\200\224The Kaf-frarian Rifles, under Commandant Schermbrucker, and the Border Horse, under Colonel Weatherley, have left this to join Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column.â\200\235

Our correspondent with Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column, writing on the 1st instant, confirms this statement.

A Pettwaulu Raid.

A correspondent of the Times from Greytown writes that on Thursday last â\200\234a small party of Zulus, dressed in great coats which they had taken from Isandhlwana, crossed the Buffalo at the Tsiliindi a little below Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and took away five women, twenty children, and all the cattle belonging to three kraals situated there. They also shot one of our natives through the thigh. Our correspondent tried to find out whether {1 Â»se were the kraals at which Usirajoâ\200\231s wives were harboured, but his informant could give him no positive information : he said, however, they were in the same locality, and might have been the same,â\200\235 If this statement be true what were the forces at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift doing ?

(March 8.)

Landing of the Blue Jackets from
H.M.S. â\200\234Shah.â\200\235

TWO N:NE-POUNDERS, ONE GATLING GUN,
AND TWO ROCKET TUBES.

A NAVAL BRIGADE OF 394 MEN.

We had only time in our yesterdayâ\200\231s issue to mention the fact of a fine body of men numbering 394, and forming a naval brigade, having been landed from H.M.S. Shah. This is the largest naval brigade yet landed on our shores and the men were indeed a fine sample of Britishmen. The brigade was composed of Naval Seamen, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine Light Infantry. A portion of the brigade, numbering about 150 landed at half-past eight in the morning, having been brought in by the S 8. Somtseu which went out for them at half-past six. The General (Lord

Chelmsford) and Aduwiral Sullivan were on the railway wharf, and outside a number of persons had been waiting from an early hour. The bands H.M.S. Skaâ\200\231 and H.M.S. Active had been amalgamated for the occasion, and they came ashore in the 8.8, Somfesen. 'The (general appeared

to take a deep interest in the gear which was landed, more especially that which was intended for hospital purposes, including stretchers, &c., of the latest make. The men were dressed in blue serge jackets (or â\200\230â\200\230jumpersâ\200\231

as they prefer calling them), and trousers with canvas shoes, and straw hats, each carrying a Martini-Heanri rifle, and their whole equipment looked exceedingly neat. There was a great deal of cheering, and the men were soon formed up and headed by the bands, both of which played lively airs, made a start for town. A large crowd followed them up the Point Road, and everybody in the neighbourhood turned out to give the fine fellows a hearty welcome. As they entered West Street, the bands struck up a pretty march from the opera of the 'Bohemian Girl,' â\200\235 with exceedingly good effect. At Messrs. Parker, Wood & (Jo.â\200\231s corner, where they turned to proceed to the encampment, a crowd of some three or four hundred people had collected, and the cheering was exceedingly hearty. By half past nine the men were in camp, and the crowd dispersed. The remainder of the brigade came ashore between 11 and 12 oâ\200\231clock, and brought with them two nine pounder guns, one Gatling gun and two rocket tubes. One of the guns was sent to town, together with the menâ\200\231s baggage by train, and the Gatling gun and the other nine-pounder were drawn by the men. Admiral Sullivan and Captain Bradshaw were on the wharf, and the amalgamated bands were again in waiting to play the men to town. They were all of the game stamp as the first lot. About one oâ\200\231clock they started for the town. The brigade is under Commander Brackenbury, and the other officers are Lieut. Lindsay, Drummond, Henderson, Abbott, Sub-Lieuts. Hamilton, Smith-Dorrien, Drs. Shields, Sebbold and Connell, Mr. Cooke and Mr. O'Neil (gunners) and Mr. Chapple (clerk). The Royal Marine Light Infantry are under Captain Phillips, and the Royal Marine Artillery under Captain Burrows. The camp was visited by a large number of people during the day.

Fort Melville.

In commemoration of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Melville, 24th regiment, who lost his life in saving the colours, the fort at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift has been appropriately named after him, Fort Melville.

In Memoriam.

â\200\230The 'Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd having the following inscription neatly mounted in Oxford frames, and intends sending one to each church in the diocese, with a request that it may be put in a suitable place. Following the inscription will be a list of the killed :â\200\224â\200\230 Sacred to the memory of those gallant defenders of our country, who fell in the battle of Isandhlwana, on the 22nd of January, A.D. 1879, in the righteous war " zinst Cetywayo, the cruel chief of the Zulu nation, in which justifiable warfare, the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge,â\200\235

Rg fugees.

A correspondent at Estcourt, signing himself 'luk-stand,' writes : 'I have this day been informed that 90 refugees from Zululana are to arrive here. Can you inform me if the Zulu who misled General Lord Chelmsford 18 amongst them, as it is reported here that the man who led the General into a trap is with them. I should also like to know why these kafirs are brought from over the border, as we have now more than we can find work for already in the colony, even should the Government take steps to have them advantageously started at work. It is a great pity that the Government should allow snakes to be placed in our midst, knowing what has already been done by spies.'

(March 10)

The Blue Jackets Encamped.

INSPECTION BY THE GENERAL.

The General (Lord Chelmsford) inspected the blue Jackets and troops at the encampment on Saturday morning. After the men had been put through various movements, the General made a few remarks, stating how glad he was to see such a fine brigade ashore, and referring also to the important part which they would have to take in connection with the present war. The General, who was accompanied by Colonel Crealock, proceeded to the barracks, and returned to town at twelve o'clock.

An interesting proceeding in connection with the Naval Brigade also took place on Saturday. The brigade having formed a square, in the centre of

which stood the gallant Captain of the Skak, he addressed them, to the effect that he was glad to have had the opportunity of rendering to his country the service he had, by lauding such a body of officers and men as these to whom he was speaking, and in whom he had the greatest confidence. They had been some time together, enjoying on board ship a life of regularity, but now he would remind them that they were ashore on active service. Some really hard work awaited them, and they might not always be able to get their dinner exactly at 12 o'clock, but he was sure they wouldn't mind if they didn't. He was glad to be able to assure them that every arrangement that could be made for their welfare would be made; and that their officer (Commander Brackenbury) would attend to their comfort. He (the gallant Captain) would not be able to accompany them, but he should be with them in heart; and he trusted to them to maintain the honour of their country, and of the service to which they belonged. In conclusion he bade them all good bye, telling them he looked forward to the time when they would return, and they be homeward bound, and all paid off together.

The gallant tars then gave three hearty cheers, and one more for their gallant captain, and then were dismissed 16 their tents.

RORKE'S DRIFT

22 JANUARY, 1879,

(Transvaal Argus.)

On the wild river's bank two horsemen appear
They are bearers of tidings that fill them with fear.
** Haste ! pull us across and prepare for the fight,
The Zulus are out in their uttermost might,
They rushed on our camp like a dark hungry flood
And their spears are all red with our countrymen's blood.

We heard them. A moment our pulses stood still,
Then we went to our work with a heart and a will
Two stores to defend, with a hundred, all told,
And thirty sick mates * Come boys, let's be bold !
Let's fasten the wagons together with chain

And build up our ramparts with sacks full of grain.
* * * #* #* *

What is that coming on like a herd of black game
Round the hill to the South, with the speed of a flame,
With feathery plumes, like wild manes, flaunting high
And a sound like a myriad wings in the sky

The Zulug ! for now in the sun's glance appears
The quivering lightning-like sheen of their spears.

They are on us. Six hundred at first, with wild cries
The lust of the battle still red in their eyes

The blood of our comrades still wet on each blade;

And sea! there come thousands behind to their aid.
But thanks to the heads that directed our hands,

All firm and unbroken our little camp stands.

It stands like a rock, the Atlantic's wild wave

Breaks over and harms not! We took and we gave.
They leap on our walls, they stab, hiss, and yell;

They come on in thousands dark legions from hell - -
Our bayonets are ready, our rifles are there,

And their scorching tongues of flame tell there's Death in the air

They took half our fort foot by foot - inch by inch

They lighted the roof and yet none would flinch.

We threw up another redoubt with the maize,

And fought by the light of the Hospital blaze

When the darkness came down, and all through the night
Surrounded. we kept up the terrible fight.

Ab! who shall declare the deeds that were done
Ere the world waked again to the light of the sun

For twelve long hours we stood at our posts
And beat back (how often !) the enemy's hosts.
We had our revenge for the blood that was shed
At dark Jsandhlwana they paid for our dead !

Day broke and the devils had silently gone,
We counted their slain more than twenty to one.
Our loss was fifteen, so we set up a shout
That frightened the vultures slow sailing about
 * * *

In the heart-thrill of Nations will live your reward,
Oh! brave twenty-fourth, oh ! brave Bromhead and Chard

Pretoria Feli: uary, 1879, A B,

{March 11)

Ktshowe.

We received yesterday, through private messages, a

statement that five messengers coming in from the north showed
had been fired upon by John Dunn's scouts. = i that
four of them had been killed, although they held their
parcels to show who they were; and that on the 10th rough

and was on Sunday afternoon. It was also said that he
reported a Jarge Zul: that was to be between Etshowe and
Tugela. We have been unable to obtain any official

authentication of this statement, and no reference to it reaches us from any but the one source.

Latest from the Lower Tugela.

According to telegrams received from the Lower Tugela last evening, the river was high, and the attempts to obtain communication by signal with Etshowe had not been successful,

The Shahâ\200\231s Naval Brigade.

There was much hearty enthusiasm displayed at the railway station yesterday, when the Naval Brigade landed from the Shak, left by train for Victoria County, en route for the Tugela. Many bright eyes and fair faces paid our gallant tars the well-deserved tribute of their presence. Nor were the spectators of the interesting scene disappointed. It was a sight worth waiting to see, when the sturdy mariners, with their bronzed faces and necks, and weather-beaten hats, tramped with sturdy pace up the railway platform, and stood like rocks waiting the arrival of the train. It was a sound worth waiting for, to hear the deep-throated cheer with which they responded to the parting hurrahs, and waving hats and handkerchiefs, that bid them good speed onward. The resolute look upon their manly faces, boded ill for any enemy that gets within their reach, and it seemed as though nothing but treachery, incaution, or mismanagement could bring reverse or disaster on such a force. The brigade left in two bodies, one at half-past nine and another at half-past twelve. There was a large crowd on both occasions, and the keenest interest was displayed. The band of the brigade played â\200\230â\200\234 Auld Lang Syneâ\200\235 and Â¢ Cheer Boys Cheer,â\200\235 as the men arrived at and left the station. The blue-jackets themselves, seemed full of ardour, in spite of the unexpected prolongation of their already long absence from home,

More Reinforcements.

Just as the last party of the Skakâ\200\231s blue-jackets were leaving yesterday by train for the front, news reached the bystanders that the troopship Zamar was approaching the anchorage. By one oâ\200\231clock she was at anchor, having made a capital run of 16 days from Ceylon. She brings 809 officers and men of the 57th regiment, as well as several women and children.

H M. Â\$ -Shahâ\200\235

The following officers of H.M.S. Skhak, whose names appear in the Navy List, were turned over to the Triumph at Coquimbo, viz., Rear-Admiral de Horsey, Commander Henry Rose, Mr. J. H. Cleverton (Secretary), Flag-Lieutenant F. H. L. Crowe, and Capt. F. G. D. Bedford. Captain Richard Bradshaw, and Commander J. W. Brackenbury, both joined the Skak at Coquimbo.

Recreation for the Seamen and Marines.

We have been requested to publish the following :â\200\224

H.M.S. Active, off Port Natal,
March 6, 1879.

Sir,â\200\224T have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of

a8 copy of a resolution agreed upon by the Comumirttee of the Durban Public Library, &c., forwarded by you on the 5th instant, and request you will be pleased to convey to the gentlemen who have shown such consideration for the seamen and marines of Her Majesty's fleet, my sincere thanks.

I am of opinion that a place of resort for the men when they visit the shore will be highly appreciated by them, and I shall be happy to do anything in my power to render the undertaking a success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. V. SULLIVAN, CoMMODORE.

His Worship the Mayor of Durban.
Departure of the Blue Jackets.

The whole of the blue jackets who arrived in H.M 8. Shah left yesterday morning for Saccharine, en route to the Lower Tugela. The first lot marched to the station at half-past nine. headed by the amalgamated bands of I M.S. Shak and H.M.S. Active, who have been staying ashore for some few days. The men were followed up Pine Terrace by a very large number of persons, and at ibo station they were loudly cheered. A great number of townspeople had assembled there, and both officers & men appeared to thoroughly appreciate their presence. The second lot of men left at half-past twelve by special train, and a large crowd assembled on the platform to bid them farewell. The band played Auld

. and one horse captured.

114

Lang Syne with very good effect, and the scene at the station was one which will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Colonel Wood's Column.

Wereceived last night our correspondent's letter, given below, to March 4. From that it appears there is no ground for the native reports as to reverse on the part of this column. They may have arisen from the fact that the patrol parties sent out during the last week or two did not succeed in taking possession of the various strongholds approached and attacked by them, but they probably never intended to do so.

Kambulu Camp, 3rd March, 1879,

The patrol made first a reconnaissance about Makatees Kop, as it had been reported that 400 or 500 Zulus had congregated there, but nothing being seen the patrol went ten or twelve miles further, to where kafirs were seen, near some caves on Frad. Scheepers' farm. Some eight or ten Zulus were observed on the hills above the kraals, but they went out of sight into the caves, on the near approach of the patrol, and only

one was shot, and the kafir kraals burnt, one goat, one ox, The latter bore the Government brand ; the two former were slaughtered for food by the patrol, Colonel Boller was in command: P. Uys with his burghers, Capt. Williams, staff officer of the Native Contingent, and Commandant Robertson were in command of the Native Contingent, one of whom was shot in mistake for a Zulu, This occurred through his not having been seen to enter the cave, and he was shot when leaving it., Further than ascertaining that there are no large bodies of Zulus in our neighbourhood, and the 19 hours of weary riding gone through by the patrol, there was no important result, An explosion of cartridges was heard to come from one of the burning huts, Mr. Nunn and escort have not returned. H. Thring accompanies Nunn on the mission to Oham.

Yesterday the Kaffrarian Riflemen, under Captain Scherbrucker, 106 in number, and the Transvaal Rangers, under Colonel Wetherley, 61 armed men from Lunaberg, were played into camp by the band of the 80th regiment. Both corps are fine bodies of men well, adapted for the work in hand. Russell's mounted infantry are at Bulder Spruit, and reinforcements for the Frontier Light Horse are on the road, Colonel Wood will be capable of assuming the offensive with good effect.

March 4th, 1879,

In a day or two's time we shall be sufficiently strong in reinforcements to act on the offensive to some good purpose, and we shall soon be able to form a mounted corps of 800 volunteers, when there will be no danger in making an advance down country, and perhaps we may finish the war before the reinforcements arrive from England,

Oham, it is ascertained, is on the Moozanne, north of the Pongolo, close to the Swazi kraal. Nunn, who was sent to endeavour to persuade Oham to come into camp, has not returned.

The Witness correspondent writes: * Kambulu Oamp, Zululand, March 1st, 1879. Oham has fled into the Swazie country. He was en route at the time that he was misleading and befooling the officer in command of the column. Nunn, who is here on special service from Natal, has gone with four troopers and a corporal of the Frontier Light Horse on another wild goose chase to bring him back. An extract from a Natal letter says there is great dissatisfaction amongst the retail gun sellers to Zulus. that the Government has left them out in the cold, and taken the wholesale contractors into favour and given them lucrative appointments. without rewarding their services for assisting in a small way to arm the Zulus to enable them to destroy 826 brave troops and volunteers, and that the Government could have got in Natal plenty of respectable men, whose reputation and loyalty would have been vouched for by their fellow citizens, and who were fully as competent to have acted as advisers, interpreters, or guides to the different military commanders as either Dunn or Nunn.

Mullins talks of an action for damages for an illegal seizure. The Government has adopted the old maxim, that the greater the criminal the better the detective, and it became a question if clean work can be performed with dirty tools.

The patrol that went out yesterday to move the Zulus off the Schunmyberg, in rear of the camp, were overtaken by a thunderstorm, and nothing was seen of the skulking Zulus, 3 3

A Boer wagon arrived in camp with butter, which was sold at 48 per lb., and pomegranates and quinces sold at 8d each ; dried fruit realised 2s 6d per lb. This is the time for our afterberg Boers to make money by their produce. Tons of tobacco, dried fruit, butter, &c., could be sold, if had, at high prices, especially vegetables.

But to return again to the Oham force and the sub-employment. Oham has cleverly outmanoeuvred us, and while Calyerley was in camp delivering his budget of

falsehoods, the wily old chief was en route near the Pondo, without let or hindrance, on that part of the Zulu force at the Zlobane, no doubt highly delighted at the success of the clever ruse he had adopted to outwit the white man. I suppose we have seen the last of Calverley, unless he gets a government appointment for his services at Isandhlwana.

Writing later, our correspondent states Calverley had returned, and that Col. Wood interrogated him keenly. He admits being near the General's camp, but not actually there at the time, and that the Government property found in his possession was given him by Zulu warriors returning from the fight.

The Colonel has elicited some useful information from him and Oham's indunas. regarding the number and name of the Zulu regiments engaged, and the losses sustained by each, which in total exceed £4500.

They also say that the Zulu army is at present on the Tugela, watching Natal, -

Calverley says that Oham is anxious to come in with thirty wives and their families, and three hundred of his people, but is living in a cave, and surrounded by Cetewayo's men ; that he tried to come here at the appointed time, but he was intercepted, and all his belongings, loaded in two wagons, were captured. The horses and guns that belonged to Calverley are detained, and himself and two indunas sent back on other horses, with an offer to meet Oham on Thursday morning, about four miles south of Zinguin Neck, where a patrol of 800 mounted men will cover his retreat to camp.

Query : where are Oham's warriors, from 3000 to 4000 in number ? And, if they are in the ranks of the enemy, why should we be hampered by Oham and his thirty wives, their families, and his 300 incapable sick and aged. Oham admits that his warriors were at the fight and massacre of 1000 brave victims to British credulity at Isandhlwana, and that they are away from their kraals at present, no doubt, opposing us elsewhere.

(March 12)

â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235
STANGER.

{FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.]
March 11, 1879.

The General arrived here at six this evening, and immediately afterwards inspected the second battalion first regiment Native Contingent, eleven hundred strong.

A detachment of the 88th arrived here this morning.

The Shak's Naval Brigade will arrive to-morrow evening.

Messengers from Etshowe.
THE ZULU ARMY BEYOND ETSHOWE.

MESSENGERS CHASED.

TELEGRAM FROM CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Yesterday afternoon Rear-Admiral Sullivan received the following telegrams which he at once caused to be posted at the Telegraph Office for public information :â\200\224 {Lieut. Kingscote, Lower Tuyela, to Rear- Admiral Sullivan.)

Messengers just arrived from Etshowe; left on the 9th. They were chased by numerous parties as far as the Amatakula. They report the Zulu army collecting beyond Etshowe.

Signalling party out to-day.

River high, and slightly falling,

(Capt. Campbell, Etshowe, to Admiral Sullivan.)
Sunday, 9th March.

Situation little altered.

Understood the signals.

Moore, shoemaker, and Radford, A.B., dead.

Is a convoy coming ?

We are trying with a screen (Qg.).

Have written you.

The Basutos.

The following are the latest telegrams in the Z, P, Herald of Feb. 7:â\200\224

ALI WAL NORTH.
Tuesday, March 4,

Mr. Griffiths, governorâ\200\231s agent, is moving Letseaâ\200\231s

- not considered dangerous.

people against Morosi, He asked Mafitengi on Monday.

It is reported that Letsea is very angry with Moro-i.

No volunteers are offering here.â\200\235 Dutch farmers dislike the idea.

It is to be hoped that Government will call up the burgher force, and not allow Letsea to do all the work, as proposed by Mr. Griffiths.

Three wagons laden with stores and guns, proceed to Palmietfontein to-day. Corporal and six volunteer rifles accompany them as an escort.

Thursday Evening, March 6.

Morosi sent about one hundred and fifty men across the Telle River. Grabamstown Yeomanry were out-lying pickets at the time, and immediately opened fire upon them. Queenstown, part of Dordrecht, Jamestown, and No. 5 troop Cape Mounted Rifles took part, remainder of force being held back in support. On our side two men were wounded—one sergeant of Basutoland Police shot through both legs, the other was a trader named Kelly, shot in the breast ; Supposed loss of the enemy about twenty.

Griffiths just arrived at Palmietfontein with two thousand Basutos.

Hospital accommodations prepared in Aliwal North by Doctor Rees, by direction of Doctor Hartley, staff surgeon to Cape Mounted Rifles.

Zululand, and the Relief of Colonel Pearson.

A correspondent, signing himself "A Foreigner," writes to the Times of Natal, in a recent issue, as follows:

"I beg to thank you for the improved chart of Zululand you kindly sent me along with the last number of the Times.

I take the liberty to say that the chart is still incorrect about different places. The place Inkwenkwe is put on the chart, but the mission station close to it is left out. I should not have cared about this, but being well acquainted with that part of Zululand, and feeling deep interest in the success of the English arms in Zululand, I should wish to call the attention of all concerned to the fact that, in my opinion, this is the most difficult part of the road the troops have to go in order to reach the King's kraal. The whole valley of the Umhlathuse, along that road, is a dense bush, where the enemy may do fearful damage, and the Inkwenkwe road is a steep and narrow pass, with high hills overhanging, from whence the enemy may beat back any number of troops. And beyond the Inkwenkwe the troops will have to go through many a nasty place following that road before they reach Emahlabatini. I believe the coast road, at the east end of Ungoi, by Empengeni to Enhlungwana, where the King is said to be, would be the most open and direct road,

Now, as the first step in the campaign seems to be to relieve Colonel Pearson at Etshowe, and it is believed that the enemy is en masse about the Amatakulu, I consider it madness to send the whole relieving column along the same road Pearson went. One strong division should take the lower road to Empangeni, and either encamp there, or re-cross the Umhlathuse at the east of Ungoi, where the bush is very thin, and take the road to the west or north of Ungoi to Etshowe. Another strong division of infantry and cavalry only should cross either at Entunyambili or Umpumulo, and march straight for Entumeni, and thence to Etshowe. This would, draw away the enemy to two different directions. While this is doing, a third strong division should make a dash with the wagons along the main road to Etshowe,

When all three divisions had reached the camp at Ktshowe, then they could deliberate as to the safest road to take to the King's place, either by the Inkwenkwe Pass or along the ridge to the north of Ungoie, across the Umblaruss nagp Empnngeni, thence to Inhlungwana and Mayizakanye.,

I shall be glad if these hints may be of any use at the present crisis,â\200\224Yours truly,

A FOREIGNER.

The 57th Regiment.

INSPECTION BY THE GENERAL,

The Ceylon papers abound with complimentary reference to this gallant regiment,.

Yesterday evening the gallant 57th were inspected on the parade ground by Major General Wilby, C.B., commanding the forces in Ceylon, prior to their departure for the Cape.

The regiment, under command of Tieut.-Colonel Clarke, assembled on the parade ground at five oâ\200\231zlock, and its appearance elicited the warmest admiration from the large concourse of spectators present. Upon the arrival of the General, he was received with the usual salute, and at once proceeded along the ranks, minutely

Examining the arms and accoutrement of each soldier. The regiment then marched past in companies, &c., in splendid style, the band playing lively marches meanwhile, and a series of evolutions were next gone through with that precision and accuracy for which the old Die Hards have always been distinguished.

Upon the conclusion of the evolutions, Major-General Wilby briefly addressed the regiment. He was, he said, greatly pleased with everything he had seen, their appearance and their drill both affording him the highest satisfaction. He wished them every success and good fortune in the campaign upon which they would enter in the course of a few weeks, and was sure that they would add to the laurels, and increase the glory they had already earned in the past, by their efforts in the future.

The regiment having advanced in line and again saluted, the parade, which lasted about an hour, terminated.

It must have been very gratifying to the 57th, as affording an indication of the deep interest taken in them, to know that nearly all the European residents in Colombo were present at yesterday's parade, and that they were in the highest degree proud of the appearance of the corps which they know will only leave Colombo to greatly distinguish itself in another colony.

The 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment.

LANDING A PORTION OF THE MEN.

A large number of persons proceeded to the Point yesterday morning to witness the landing of the men of the 57th regiment from H.M.S. Tamar. She signalled in early in the morning that she had on board 822 troops, 38 women, and 97 children. Of these, 380 were landed, 120 having been brought in on Monday evening. The S.S. Somfseu and the Sex Gull brought the men in yesterday, and amongst those present on the wharf when they came alongside were His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, the Colonial Secretary (Major Mitchell), the Colonial Engineer (Captain Hime), Archdeacon Lloyd (Colonial Chaplain), and many others. Everything passed off very quietly, and the men marched off to town, proceeding to the usual place of encampment. There were eighty invalids amongst those landed, and they were taken to town by train. The remainder of the men will be landed to-day (Wednesday),

The 24th Regiment.

A Ceylon paper says:-The 24th regiment, it seems, lost at Chillianwallah about as severely as in the recent Natal affair. We quote from the Times of India of 12th February:

The unfortunate 24th regiment was in India some years ago, the first battalion, returning to England in the middle of 1861, and the second battalion in the early part of 1878. The 24th was one of the regiments which supplied detachments for the Little Andaman Island Expedition, and for his services on that occasion Capt. Much, one of the officers of this regiment, who commanded the force, was thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in India, commended by the Government of India, and made the

subject of a spacial notice in an official letter to Sir William Mansfield from the Horse Guards. It will be remembered that in the Chillianwallah affair the first regiment to reach the Sikh batteries was the 24th, which was overwhelmed by a fearful fire of grape and musketry 459 men with twenty-three officers being at once killed and wounded.â\200\235

{LV_Iarch 13)
The Native Contingent.

The 1500 went from the Richmond district, including 500 mounted men, left Maritzburg yesterday forenoon for the front. The men displayed the utmost enthusiasm, more so, even, than rules of strict discipline would altogether justify, did not European troops sometimes give way to similar ebullitions of martial ardour.

Ei-\202gi-\201gve.

It is said that along the road to Etshowe, the Zulus have done a little in the way of fortification, by piling up boulders and digging trenches. The probability that so astute a military people would imitate the tactics of their invaders renders it the more important that any relief column that may be sent in shall be strong enough to encounter, without anxiety, any sort of opposition or obstruction in the way.

, Zulu Tactics.

It is quite on the cards that news of the Shahâ\200\231s arrival has caused the Zulus to retire to the other side of Etshowe ; although the statement of the last messengers that the army was â\200\235 collectingâ\200\235 in that direction seems to indicate an intention to take the offensive very shortly. Zulu commissariat arrangements do not allow of the massing of a force of many thousands at a given point for any long period. They probably expect an advance from our side, and are preparing for it.

A Denial.

The Bishop of Natal has written to the Witness, stating that he has had any communication of any kind with Cetewayo, and he designates accusations and insinuations to that effect as mean and â\200\230â\200\235 dastardly.â\200\235 We are glad to hear it.

The Durban Volunteer Artillery.

The corps assembled outside the armoury yesterday afternoon, and were dismissed for the present. They have been out on garrison duty for seven weeks, during the whole of which time they have been under canvas. The men have shown every desire to carry out what has been required of them in a thoroughly military spirit; and they deserve much credit for the way in which they have discharged their duties. Last night, the Point and the Government buildings in town were guarded by some of the troops who recently arrived by H.M.S. Zamar,

The Native Contingent.

About 1500 natives are hereâ\200\224says the Witiessâ\200\224eu-camped on the slope of the Camp Hill., A large number of them, we understand, are Bacas from beyond Richmond. The mounted portien, some 500 or 600, has some splendid horses, all in excellent condition. These are all armed with carbines, and present a very creditable appesrance.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

(Frou. vur own Correspondent.)
Thringâ\200\231s Post, March 4, 1879.

For the last two or three days the weather up here has been decidedly wintry. Rain acd wind, wind and vain cutting across the bleak hills till one ig glad of a few hoursâ\200\231 sunshine. There is a little news, but this post seems remarkable for inactivity.

Yesterday eighty mounted natives rode up to the fort ou their way to the Lower Tugela, camping here for the night, among the natives of the border guard. They left for Stanger thiÂ¢ morning, where, it is understood, they will be equippad and armed with rifles, in addition to the assegais they already carry. These men belong to the chief Hemu-hemu. They are well mounted â\200\224some very good horses were noticed among the troop. Major Barrow, it is stated, will have them attached to the cavalry already under his command.

Lieutenant Woolley, of the Umzimkulu, formerly an officer of the 20th regiment, has, it is rumoured, agsumed command of the district here, in so far as the border guard is concerned, taking the place of Mr. Simpson, who, it is said, has obtained a commission in the Native Contingent 1st regiment, now being reorganised at Stanger.

Of the volunteers themselves there is little or nothing to be said. Cricket has been the order of the day during intervals, and two matches have baen played. The first, Â¢ Home Born v. Colonisl,â\200\235 resulting in an easy victory for the former; and the second, â\200\230â\200\230Durbaa Mounted Rifles against any other volunteers,â\200\235 was brought to an abrupt termination by the rain. These are the sports on the tapis. To-morrow, weather permitting, the mounted volunteers at Thringâ\200\231s Post will have an opportunity of exercising themselves and exkibiting their physical capabilities. In each corps, I think, there are men whose athletic performances would astonishâ\200\224well, at least, the natives.

We have to thank both the Mercury and Times for their cordial support of the volunteerâ\200\231s cause genera.llre As regards pay there is a probability of our being fairly dealt with by the Imperial authorities. The â\200\230â\200\230official notificationâ\200\235â\200\231 received here to the effect that six shillings per diem was our due, emanated from a Â¢ puraly colonislâ\200\235 governmental source; and, therefore, therq 13 still the hope that His Exceliency the General will view the matter in a proper light, and that the Quartermaster-General or his deputy will be authorised to remunerate the mounted volunteers according to their just expectation,

Day of Humiliation.

Yesterday was observed throughout the colony as one for humiliation and prayer, and we believe that everywhere business was suspended. In Durban every store was closed, as also were the Government offices. Those at the Point were also closed, in accordance with a notice issued a few days since, and the landing agents and others kept their establishments shut. The town was most orderly throughout the day, and presented a very becoming appearance. No trains ran on the Natal Government railways except those carrying mails, and very few passengers travelled by them. At the different churches, special services were held, and at each liberal collections were made in aid of the Zulu

WAR RELIEF FUND.
ST. PAUL'S.

The congregation was a large one, composed principally of leading members of the church, Appropriate hymns were sung, and an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Eastwood, who took his text from Jonah, and compared the position of Nineveh in olden days to that of ourselves at present, reminding them how God listened to prayer, even at the last moment. He alluded to the great necessity of fervent prayer, and took the opportunity of speaking of the shortcomings of the Government and the people. He specially referred to the fact of religious instruction being excluded from our schools, and said it was greatly to be deplored that no minister was eligible to the office of schoolmaster under the Government. The sermon was most attentively listened to throughout, and at the close a collection amounting to £20 was made.

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

There were four services at S. Cyprian's Church. At the first, held at 7.15 a.m., the Holy Communion was administered by the Rev. H.F. Whittington, M.A., incumbent of the parish, assisted by the Revs. J. Taylor and F.J.Green. The second service was held at 10 a.m. and was well attended. Morning prayer was said with peculiarly appropriate special psalms and lessons appointed by the Bishop, followed by an address by the incumbent on Psalm xxix., in which he spoke of the desirability of having such a day observed, and of the need of general humiliation on account of our national sins, especially the sin of pride. After the address, a litany of penitence was sung, followed by several penitentiary and intercessory collects.

At a quarter past one the congregation re-assembled, when the prayers in the Litany were offered, followed by the singing of Hymn 244, Hymns Ancient and Modern, The Lord, when we bend before Thy Throne. The 51st Psalm was then read, the incumbent and congregation taking the verses consecutively. A few prayers and the invocation of the divine blessing brought this service to a close. Miss Grundy, to whom the congregation is indebted a heavy debt of gratitude for her efficient services as organist, presided at the instrument, as is her wont. Another service was held in the evening.

A special service was held at S. Faith's School-church for natives, at 8 o'clock in the evening, when fifty-five were present. This work is carried on under the direction of the incumbent of S. Cyprian's.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, WEST STREET.

There was a large congregation at the West Street Wesleyan Church yesterday morning. Appropriate addresses referring to the late calamity at Isandhlwana were delivered by the Revs. Z. Robinson and T. A. Ohalker. At the conclusion of the service, a collection amounting to £23 17s 3d was made.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

There was a large congregation at this place of worship, and service in the morning was conducted by the Revs. W. H. Mann and J. Fernie, the latter occupying the pulpit. He selected as the text of his discourse, Job x., 2
"I will say unto God, do not condemn me; show me wherefore thou contendest with me." The rev. gentleman pointed out the way in which such a day should be observed, and proceeded to take one or two ideas that might suggest the cause of calamity, but did not specially insist upon them. Amongst the questions he put to the congregation were, whether they had carried out their responsibilities as Christians towards the natives? Had there been a weakening sense of their strength and confidence and had there not been a laxity of religious life? He explained that he only mentioned these matters as indicating what might be. The service was brought to a close by the singing of the 998th hymn (to the tune of "God Save the Queen") commencing
God bless our native land,
Rise may she ever stand

117

Through storm and night.
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our country save
By Thy great might.
The collections amounted to £22.

UNITED SERVICE.

Last evening a service of united prayer, attended by worshippers of the Wesleyan, the Congregational, and the Presbyterian churches, was held in the first named place of worship. The collection amounted to £10 6s. 4d. The Revs. J. Z. Robinson and W. H. Mann conducted the service.

ST. THOMAS, BEREA.

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds preached an able sermon yesterday,

and we understand the collection amounted to over £40.

Helpmakaar.

A private letter from Helpmakaar, dated March 5, says:
"Here we are, Foot, Artillery, Engineers, Police, and Carbineers (about 500 strong), living in tents during the day, and turning into the fort at night. With the exception of a stink of rotten mealies, and the rain continually swilling through and through, the fort is not so bad, being so strong and well built that the men here now

could hold it against the whole of the Zulu army. It is not healthy though, for the hospitals are always full, and we have had eight or ten deaths here. Hay, of the Carbineers died last night ; one of the N.M.P. shot himself last week, and several Engineers have died. What with guards, videttes, &c., the duties are very heavy.â\200\235â\200\231â\200\224 Witness.

Rorke's Drift.

A correspondent of the T'imes of Natal, referring to, and quoting a statement in that journal says: â\200\230â\200\230 Latest advices from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift state that a very vigilant guard against the enemy is maintained there, and that groundless alarms are of nightly occurrence.â\200\235 Now, Sir, although we are ever vigilantly on guard against a possible attack (and, should it come, we have a sort of an idea how to deal with it), it is right that both you and the public should be informed that the infection of â\200\230Â¿groundless alarmsâ\200\235 stated to exist not a thousand miles from a certain city has not extended to the garrison of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. Not the slightest symptom of an alarm either by day or night has occurred here since the departure of our native allies on the 25th January.

(March 14)
Etshowe.

As time advances the interest concentrated upon this camp intensifies, and it is not surprising that in the lack of regular advices, reports of various grades of credibility get afloat. On Monday firing in that direction was believed to be heard at several points near the Tugela, from Krantz kop, coastward. Native reports also came in to the effect that sorties towards the Tugela had been made by three parties, who had been attacked, with what result no one knew. Up to a late hour last night we were unable to obtain any official authentication of these rumours, and our official correspondent, writing from Stanger, makes no allusion to them. It would be interesting to ascertain how these reports of â\200\230* firingâ\200\235 arise. They have been too frequent and circumstantial to be wholly without foundation, and the question suggests itself whether the Zulus purposely simulate the sounds in order to draw out a relief column. It seems hardly possible that the firing of Zulus upon native runners from Etshowe could be mistaken for the fire of artillery, or that the enemy has skill and powder enough to attempt any blasting operations upon the road. As forty-nine days have now elapsed since Col. Pearsonâ\200\231s column halted at Etshowe, and as forty days have passed since Colonel Elyâ\200\231s convoy reached the camp, anxiety regarding the supplies there is necessarily becoming keen. If it be the case, however, as seems almost certain, that the chief strength of the Zulu army is concentrated in the neighbourhood, it is evident that any relief column sent in must be so constituted and organised, that it may be prepared to cope with any eventuality. Cetywayo, no doubt, is resting his hopes and plans upon a repetition of Isandhlwana, or, failing the feasibility of that, upon a guerilla system of attacking an advancing column.

(From a Private Source.)

Under date 9th inst., a letter we are allowed to quote from states, that for two days the signal flashes from the Tugela heights had been seen, but only became intelligible on the third day.

The seven or eight volunteers left in camp invalided are convalescent, and doing duty, with the exception of Trooper Charles Shuter, who is not sufficiently recovered; Three mounted men as videttes leave the camp daily, in addition to the cattle guard, for a distance of three miles. Last week one of these videttes was caught on his beat alone, with his rifle slung at his back, by a body of Zulus, who fired at and wounded him in both legs. Sticking spurs to his horse the man made good his escape, and reached camp, with the addition of an assegai wound in his horse's flank. No name is mentioned, and it is inferred he was one of the mounted infantry. The other two, we believe, were Messrs. Garland (of the Victoria Mounted Rifles) and Snell (of the Durban Mounted Rifles).

Several deaths are reported among the military otherwise the camp is generally in health. They have begun to slaughter the fattest of the trek-oxen, and, on shortened allowance, have provisions for another month. Some stakes placed to mark the limits of the ground within which the camp cattle graze, were taken up one day by the Zulus. These have been replaced, and should the attempt be repeated some canisters of dynamite, which have been added, will, no doubt, score a surprise among the enemy.

No letters or newspapers having reached the camp the besieged feel out of the world, like a solitary ship in mid-ocean.

From another source we learn there was a report at Thring's Post that on the 10th instant flashes from the cannon at Etshowe were distinctly seen. We know not on what authority ; but it is further stated that men from the Etshowe on that day, who were road making outside the camp, were attacked by the Zulus, but were under cover of the large guns. We give this report as it reaches us, without vouching for correctness,

Headquarters.

Durban is now, for the first time in the history of Natal, since the British flag was hoisted at Maritzburg, the headquarters of the military in South Africa. As the base of the leading operations such a transference of locality was inevitable.

Supplies.

We hear that vessels may be expected from Australia and America with flour and other necessaries, and that several steamers with stores, in addition to those carrying troops, are by this time on their way from England, whence a large supply of mules may also be looked for. Commissary-General Strickland has now established his headquarters in

Durban. A.O.C. Richardson, who has seen so much good service in South Africa, acts as his chief secretary.

Captain Bradshaw and the Mayor.

We have much pleasure in being enabled to publish the reply sent by Captain Bradshaw, of H.M.S. Skah, to the address of thanks and welcome presented to him by the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and burgesses of Durban :

H.M.S. Shah, Durban, 8th March, 1879.
Mr. Mayor, the Hon. the Corporation and the Burgesses of Durban)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your address.

2. I should entirely fail were I to attempt to express to you what I feel on this occasion, I can, therefore, only thank you most sincerely for your hearty welcome,

3. I assure you the kind reception I have received in this your colony will ever remain in my memory.

4. I feel unworthy of your eulogy, for my task was simple; I had merely to do my duty, which, I trust, has been done satisfactorily.

5. I consider myself fortunate in having a large ship under my command on the spot, when the sad news arrived,

so that I was enabled, by the prompt action of His Excellency Governor Janisch, C.M.G., to bring on the garrison of St. Helena, feeling that assistance, however small, might be of great value if at once rendered ; and I feel proud of being the first to arrive and land a reinforcement.

6. I again beg to thank you for the honour you have done me. I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. BRADSHAW, Captain.

The Worshipful the Mayor, the Corporation, and Burgesses of the Borough of Durban.

The Surrender of Oham.

FIRING NEAR ETSHOWE.

The following came to hand from our Maritzburg agents yesterday :

Reported that Oham has surrendered to Major Tucker at Luneberg.

Some firing heard by Schroeder's people in the direction of Etshowe, on the 10th inst.

The following reached Durban from Maritzburg yesterday afternoon :

(High Commissioner, Maritzburg, to Manager of Telegraphs, Durban,)

Oham surrendered to Captain McLeod in Swaziland,

and arrived at Luneberg from Derby, with between 600 and 700 followers, on the 7th. They were to leave for Colonel Wood's Camp, Kambula Hill, on the 9th, if the Pongolo River was fordable.

With Colonel Wood's Column.,

(From our own Correspondent,)

Kambula le\}}'s Zululand,
arch 6th, 1879,

OHAM'S SURRENDER.

Captain Sherrard, 80th regiment, arrived from Luneberg with dispatches, and a Zulu spy caught on the road. Oham had surrendered himself to Captain McLeod, at Derby, who had brought him on to Luneberg, en route to the camp, Oham has done the wisest thing that he could do for his own interest, and now it remains to be seen how far such a step will be beneficial to ourselves. Colonel Wood feels confident that good results will follow; but I must, in my own opinion, avow that I am very sceptical on the subject, nous verrons, and shall be only too glad if my disbelief is erroneous.

Colonel Russell's mounted infantry are at Bulder's Spruit, having crossed the country in a direct line from Dundee without seeing any of the enemy. The Colonel, accompanied by Mr. H. Oakes, arrived in camp from Bulder Spruit on Monday, and returns to his command again to-day. His force, which will join us shortly, will be a great acquisition to the column. Several mule wagons left here for Utrecht to bring up the necessary supplies, with the recruits, for Colonel Buller's Frontier Light Horse, and a convoy of 44 wagons arrived with supplies from Utrecht.

In Utrecht there was another groundless scare from the reports of 'funkists,' who imagine every ant heap is a clump of Zulus, I am ashamed to say it, but Utrecht is cutting a sorry figure, and not doing its duty in the war by sending out its young able-bodied men to the front, who are unpatriotically sticking to the lee of their wives' skirts, under protection of the laager walls, with 400 British troops to fight for them in defence of their property and families. Before the war broke out, it was amusing to listen to the stories of loungers in front of the counters, and the merchant princes, with their clerks behind the counters, bombastically shooting any amount of Zulus with their tongues ; but alas! alas! now that the opportunity of showing their valour and patriotism has arrived, their courage has ebbed to zero, and the town is only represented at the front by two cripples, while the country has P. L. Uys and 50 Boers on active service, whose families are without the protection of a stone laager and half a regiment of soldiers, The living under a republic seems to have so mongrelised all the different nationalities who lived so long under its rule, that public spirit and national welfare have become dead letters to them. The villages of Utrecht and Wakkerstroom ought to furnish at least 80 able-bodied volunteers for active service in the field,

The spy was captured at Luneberg, where he had been previously seen for several days on horseback, reconnoitring the position of the troops. He says Umbeline has 20 companies of Zulu troops under his command, and intends to attack the Luneberg station.

{March 15)

No news reached town yesterday. There is no official intelligence concerning the reported firing at Btshowe, nor, we believe, is any material import_ancee to be attached to the reports that have been in circu-

lation. There may have been one or two cannon shots fired from the camp; there may have been blasting operations ; there may have been distant thunder claps; but had there been anything like a serious engagement on the 10th or 11th we should have had authentic tidings of it by this time. The flash-signalling system is now, we believe, in fair working order, and according to the last accounts all was well at Etshowe.

From other quarters we have no intelligence of any consequence. The campaign will soon, now, begin again in earnest, and the coming week will probably witness the arrival of several thousand troops. So far, however, the Preforia seems likely to hold her own, in point of speed, against any of her competitors.

Honour to the Brave.

Lieutenant Bromhead, of H.M. 24th regiment, is now Major Bromhead, and well he deserves the promotion and the title. But what about the leader of that noble defence at the little thatched farmhouse of Rorke's Drift? Lieutenant Chard, of the Royal Engineers ? Surely technical rules of professional promotion will not interfere with the award of his proper due! We hear that Lieutenant Chard (would that we could designate him by a higher title) is suffering severely from fever and no wonder. There is no distinction which it is in the power of his Queen or his service to bestow which would exceed the merit of the man who held the drift in that time of dire extremity, and against odds so overwhelming.

Steam Launch for the Lower Tugela.

The steam launch Umbilo has been bought by the Commissariat Department, and will be taken to the Lower Tugela, to be used for conveying troops across the river. Her engines and boilers are at present out of her, but she is to be put together with all despatch. She is a fine little launch, and will be found very useful at the Lower Tugela. The Umbilo has been purchased from Mr. McDonald.

With Schermbruckers Riflemen.

(From our own Correspondent)

Kambula, 3rd March, 1879,
At last orders have been received from headquarters for the Kaffrarian Riflemen to join Colonel Wood's column at Kambula, and after two and a half months' stay at Luneburg, where they kept true and faithful guard, the Kaffrarian Riflemen, accompanied by the good wishes of the people of Luneburg, marched out on the 27th February, and arrived at Kambula Hill yesterday morning. They were followed by Weatherley's Horse, having been relieved at Luneburg by five companies of the 80th regt., under Major Tucker, On arrival at Kambula the Kaffrarian Riflemen, headed by the band of the 90th regt., marched to their camping ground in first rate style. A very remarkable sign of the wear and tear which this corps had undergone since they set foot on shore at Durban, presented itself to all beholders in the utter absence of boots and stockings from the feet of the foremost section; the men marched, however, with firm step and easy " gait, nevertheless, barefooted. What is to become of them here, I do

not yet exactly know. It is said that they are to be mounted, and there was some talk of Colonel Buller (an officer who knows a good troop when he sees it) having spotted them for the Frontier Light Horse, to which, I understand, the troop would not willingly assent. It is quite natural that the Kaffrarians should put in a decided veto against becoming the hewers of wood and drawers of water the rear-guard and cattle drivers for any other troop. They came here to fight, and no doubt they will fight well ; and that they should prefer being led by their own Commandant, who is directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief only, cannot be surprising to those who know both the rifle-men and their Commandant, This Frontier Light Horse amalgamation scheme is, however, a matter which requires, I dare say, the consent of the Commandant, and to him it must safely be left to say yea or nay. What shall I say about matters generally ? Granting first, that this camp is admirably chosen, and most practically managed, down to the meanest details, reflecting the highest credit upon the energetic chief of No. 4 column, I look somewhat beyond for the reason of the complete stagnation in military movements, and it then appears to me like a gigantic well, let us say, something like Trochu's plan. Never in all the history of wars, was there a more telling blow inflicted upon an army by one single stroke of the enemy as the one under which we have groaned since the memorable day, when exclusively military talent and military supervision managed to sacrifice a thousand heroes, by throwing them in little lots of a hundred here and a hundred there, against tens of thousands of savages, who could not follow quickly

119

enough such scientific dispositions to measure the assegai against the bayonet ! What shall we gain by reinforcements from England ? Mark, how unwieldy a column of about 2000 foot and 300 horse is already. Add 10,000 more infantry to the lielpless mass of footmen already in Zululand, and let any one be bold enough to say that such an increase of regular infantry will accelerate our movements. Why not have collected horsemen by an appeal to the country? Why not have offered possession of the land to those who would conquer it? Within fourteen days of the Governor's proclamation to that effect, the General would have had at his command such an array of stalwart burghers, mounted and equipped, and provided with their own commissariat, to boot, that the fear of a Zulu would be a thing of the past, before reinforcements from England could have been landed at Natal, No chance of an Isandhlwana with burghers. Their leaders, as a rule, are not sufficiently educated for such scientific dispositions!

Confederation for ever ! because it is the peg upon which this, and other wars, may be conveniently hung., How happy we shall all be in Free State, Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony, Grikualand (both East and West), Transkei, Pondoland, Gaikas and Galekas, Basutos and Tembus, Griquas and Hot-tentots, Fingos and Swazies, Corranas and Bechuanas, Zulus and Tongas, when we are once confederated. Won't we go in then for punishing, with our confederated strength, that obstreperous savage of the Lulu mountains, that incomparable chief Sekukuni, who supplied such admirable telegrams to the Cape Argus, preparatory to the annexation of the South African Republic, and whom I mean Sekukuni) we may truly designate the father of confederacy

tion.

Arrival of H.M.S. "Hahâ" 231sâ 235 Men at
Fort Tenedos.

The Rear-Admiral has just received the following
telegram from Lieut. Kingscote, Lower Tugela :â 224

Shakâ 231s men arrived and encamped at Ford Tenedos
at noon yesterday ; all well.

The Wharves Requisitioned.

This morning notices were served on all the landing agents
at the Point, prohibiting them from landing goods. It appears
that the Imperial Government takes possession of the whole
of the wharfage, with the exception of 120 feet, at the
south east, which is to be used for the mail steamers.
There is a distinct understanding that the Government will
facilitate in every way, and extend the wharves with all pos-
sible speed, and the Collector has been requested to appoint,
as many legal quays as he can. By these means the landing
and forwarding of goods will be expedited in the long run.

With the Isipingo Mounted Rifles.

A correspondent kindly sends us the following :â 224

Stanger, March 10th, 1879,

As it may, perhaps, interest some of your Isipingo sub-
scribers to hear how our corps is getting on, you will oblige
by inserting this letter in your next issue. .

On our arrival here, we pitched camp under the walls of
the laager, where we remained for a fortnight. From there
'we moved across the river, and-camped on low ground, which
turned out to be such an unhealthy spot that several of our
men were laid up with fever, two of them having to be re-
moved to the military hospital. Orders were received to
shift our tents to higher ground, where we have remained
until now. Iâ 230am glad to say that the general health of our
troop is good, although the horses here suffer, as we have lost
four already ; but we must not complain of our luck in this
matter, as the Contingent, whose camp faces ours, have lost
twice that number already,

Our daily life is much the same as that of any other corps,
with the difference that we drill twice a day, besides target
practice at various ranges. From our tents we can now see
the 1st battalion N.N.C. mustering on parade, previous
to their departure for Sinquasi. They move, for kafirs,
with great precision, and their march past the Commandant
(Capt. Barton), was indeed creditable. The N.N.C, has been
served out with the long Snider, and Martini-Henry, and
daily practice in shooting at targets placed from 100 to 300
yards. On the whole, the shooting is satisfactory.

Our officers and the majority of the troopers have volun-
teered to go across the border. We are now under command
of Major Barrows, and shall soon see real active service.

Our energetic Quarter-master is on leave, but his duties
are ably fulfilled by Quartermaster-sergeant W. Rockey,

The daily fare is simple, but good; and the hampers of
delicacies sent from time to time by kind friends at the
Isipingo, have been highly appreciated, not only by the re-
ceivers, but by all hands in camp.

We have been twice to the beach. The change did both men and horses great good, as the latter suffer from ticks, which seem to be the great drawback of this part of the country.

I must now conclude, as orders have just been issued by the Sergeant-major to pitch tents, it being part of our drill to strike tents for a few hours now and then, I hope my next will date from Zululand.

JANUARY 22, 1879,

Mourn o'er the slain in Isandhlwana's vale ;
Waft o'er the rolling sea the direful tale !
Till England's ears shall catch the story dread
Of many a hundred brave sons lying dead !
Speak of the lives so gay
Hushed into death to-day !
Silent and low !
Who rose with gladsome heart,
Ready to bear their part
Against the foe !

Unfess we now how nobly they have done ;
Give them the laurels which their worth hath won
Sing to their honour strains of highest praise,
And to their fame a monument upraise.
They noblest sight afford
O'erwhelmed by savage horde
Standing to die!
Knowing their race was run,
Yre sank the setting sun !
Scorning to fly !
See how the deadly hail pours thick and fast.
Till from his rifle each had fired his last !
See the opposing thousands waving stand
Then sing the valour of the little band.
Now hand to hand they meet
And with the steel they greet
The waves that roll
Of foemen till they sink,
And severed is the link
"Twixt clay and soul !
Oh England ! In thy tales of olden days
Thou wilt find many a gallant hero's praise ;
But write in gold which time shall never stain
None braver fell than Isandhlwana's slain !

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.

Thring's Post, March 12th, 1879.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and staff (Lieut.-Colonel Crealock, Lieut. Milne of H.M.S. Active, Hon. W. Drummond, Mr. Lengcast, native interpreter), accompanied by Major Barrow, arrived here from Stanger at one o'clock to-day. His Excellency visited the fort here, interviewed the volunteer officers, and inspected the volunteers' horses. The officers of the Durban Mounted Rifles entertained His Excellency and staff at luncheon, Lord Chelmsford left again for Stanger at three o'clock. He will return to Durban to-morrow.

Major Barrow came here for an object. He came to ascertain how many volunteers were desirous to cross the border to join the invading army, under the following conditions :
They will receive pay at the rate of twelve shillings per diem, in addition to rations for man and horse. The operation of the Natal Volunteer Law will, so far as Major Barrow is at present able to say, be applicable in the Zulu country ; and compensation for horses lost will be guaranteed. So the matter stands at present. There is well nigh a certainty of some men volunteering from each corps for trans-Tugela service. The authorities, it appears, are anxious to obtain the services of colonial volunteers, men who will act as the

eyes of the army ; men, in fact, whose special qualifications will enable them to perform more than ordinary cavalry duties. The result of the Major's proposal will be forwarded to him to-morrow morning. Certainly ne married men from the D.M.R. will offer themselves, nor will, I imagine, those of the other corps. No doubt, as those volunteers who do not cross the border will have to remain under canvas and â\200\230do duty on this side, not a few of the unmarried men will place themselves at Major Barrowâ\200\231s disposal. It should be mentioned that no term of service has been stated, but it is understood that so long as the corps is on duty this side of the border, so long will those on the other side serve, which, being interpreted, means to the end of the campaign.

N.B.â\200\224There can be no compulsion in the mattex.

The TLower Border.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]
Stanger, March 12th, 1879,

Stanger is daily assuming a more and more military look, as becomes the depot of the now fast accumulating force of the Lower Tugela. Amongst others, the 2-2nd N.N.C, has become re-embodied, and a very fine body of men they seemed when paraded on the afternoon of the 11th for the inspection of Colonel Law, R.A.; indeed, at a little distance it would be hard to distinguish them from our own troops, in their new light red coats, with the sun glancing on their assegais, ag it would on bayonets. They are consiGerably over their proper battalion strength, and amongst them are some 450 of Umgaweâ\200\231s people, a tribe which behaved well at the Inye-zane, and bas a plucky chief.

The arrival of Lord Chelmsford on the afternoon of the 11th instant, brought up quite a number of officers commanding in the district to meet him, and Mr. Knoxâ\200\231s Hotel temporarily assumed the aspect of a district office, There was all the more excitement and bustle on account of the recent arrival of a message from Etshowe, written in cypher, and the anxiety felt to learn its contents, more vspecially as & rumour was going about that the messengers

120

had stated there was great mortality ut Lisuowe, and & military funeral daily, That this was one of those delibe-rate falsifications, to which we are now so well accustomed, was known as soon as Col. Pearsonâ\200\231s despatches were read there not having been a single death among the military sinceâ\200\231 we heard last from him, on the 23rd ult.; but, no doubt, the rumour will go the round, increasing as it goes, and it is as well people should know the truth. I believe the troops at Etshowe are as healthy as the peculiarly healthy situation and climate which they enjoy would render likely, though, of course, confinement in a limited space must tell upon men, more or less.

The number of temporary visitors to Stanger has been increased by two companies of the 88th (Connaught Rangers), who arrived yesterday morning. and left again for the border at 1 this morning., The Naval Brigade from the Siek slept last night at Compensation, and will come on to-morrow. They seemed to be very comfortable when I saw them yesterday; and I heard they had considerably astonished the natives by the energy they displayed in drivingâ\200\224and up-gettingâ\200\224the ox carts. They did not approve of â\200\234steering

from the bows, as exhibited in the person of the voor-Jooper, and after driving him off into the bush, they tried steering from the stern ship-shape, until they upset. Jack a-shore is a good deal more amusing an individual than his red-coated brother in arms, as well as being, from his education on board ship, more helpful among the difficulties incidental to travel in a wild country such as this,

The powers of the telegraph clerks along this line are likely to be very severely tried for some time to come; but it should be seen to that the system of their sleeping in their offices, with electric alarm bells ready to awake them, should their services be required during the night, is carried out, which I believe it is not at present at least not as far as Durban is concerned.

Regarding the probable movements and ultimate strength of the field force now collecting in the neighbourhood of the Lower Tugela, it is for very obvious reasons advisable to say as little as possible at present; but I may say, that every care is being taken in each department, to make any force which may ultimately be made use of as compact and perfect as possible. Great attention has been given to details on which much of the safety and power of an expeditionary force depends, and whatever the future has in store there can be no doubt those who hold the responsibility of action, are so far, commanding success, in that they have done all in their power to deserve it. The N.N.C. has, among other improvements, been re-organised the non-com. officers have been formed into a mounted corps under Captain Cook and care is being taken that no company shall be without, at least, one kafir-speaking officer. Captain Cook's mounted men will no doubt prove a very valuable auxiliary force, under the command of Capt. Barrow's Imperial Mounted Infantry,

Down South.

We hear that Morosi has kicked over the traces, and that Mr. Griffith is proceeding against him with a commando of Letsea's people. The Kokstad police have gone up to stop the passes on this side, and 200 yeomanry from Umtata take their place.

(March 18)
Confirmation of News from Etshowe.

CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD.
FIRING BY THE ENEMY.

COURAGEOUS OFFER OF A MESSENGER.

The following telegram reached the General's Office, Durban, from Lieutenant-Colonel Law, and was posted at our office last evening :

Â Just received a message from Colonel Pearson, dated 16th March, 1879. It confirms the message sent by signal yesterday, which I telegraphed to you. He has made a road from the fort to join the main road to Inyezane, shortening distance three miles, and avoiding Higna Forest, It was made under fire, Lieutenant Lewis being slightly wounded. Pearson went, on the 1st March, to destroy Dabulamanzi's kraal, six miles off; surprised them, and returned skirmishing all the way. No casualties on his side. Full despatch by post. One of the messengers insisted

on going back to Etshowe, and he deserves much credit for his desire. I have not allowed him to go as we can now communicate everything by signal.

A Death at Etshowe.

The following information was handed to us by the military authorities yesterday : â\200\224Reported from Etshowe that Captain Williams, the â\200\230â\200\230Bufs,â\200\235 died on the 13th March ; cause not stated. Communication by means of signalling thoroughly established.

Landing of the 91st Highlanders.

The whole of the men forming the 91st Princess Louise's (Argyllshire Highlanders) regiment were, with the exception of the baggage party, landed yesterday, and the welcome which they were accorded was exceedingly appropriate, and evidently appreciated by both officers and men. There were altogether 23 officers and non-commissioned officers and men. The following were the officers : Major Bruce, Captains Stevenson, Rogers, Mills, O Sullivan, Boulderson, W. Prore; Lieutenants Fallowfield, Crawford, Macdonald, Tottenham, Cookson, Robley, Fowler, Goff, Collins, Johnston, Fraser, Richardson; Paymaster W. D. Candwell; Adjutant St. Clair. The men are a splendid lot of fellows, and wore a neat uniform with yellow facings. The 91st is not a kilted regiment, but wear tartan trousers, and an ordinary services tunic. The regiment is linked to the 72nd, the depot being at Dublin. Its motto is the Princess Louise's cypher and coronet, the board's head (the Campbell crest) Ne Obliviscaris. The honours are Roleia, Vimieiro, and the Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, Orthes, Toulouse and Peninsula. Captain Robley, of this regiment, served with the 68th Light Infantry in the New Zealand war in 1864-66, and was present at the attack on Gate Pah (medal). Capt. Boulderson served with the 71st Highlanders in the Indian campaign in 1858, and was present at the battle of Kotakeserai, recapture of Gwalior, and operations against Burgore and Dowlet Sing (medal with clasp). He served also throughout the campaign against hill tribes on the North West frontier of India in 1863 (medal and clasp). A large number of patriotic Scotchmen assembled on the wharf to see the men land. The first lot came ashore soon after seven o'clock. The total number was 180, and amongst them were the pioneers. The troops were drawn up in line, and were soon on the march to town, the pipers, who, of course, wore Highland costume, playing some lively airs upon their bagpipes. There were altogether thirteen of them, and they were under Pipe-Major Campbell. As they marched up the Point road they were welcomed by the residents, who rushed to their doors, and, in many cases, heartily cheered the new arrivals. The scene was a most interesting one, the troops being followed by a large crowd of townspeople both on foot and on horseback. The second lot landed in the S.S. Union, about 10 o'clock, and, headed by their splendid brass band, started for town about half-past ten. As soon as the men reached West Street, the band struck up The Campbells are coming, which they continued playing until they reached Messrs. Parker, Wood & Co.'s store, where they turned the corner and went to the encampment. The remainder of the regiment came ashore in the course of the day, and the Union did her work well in landing the men as she did. The 91st will probably leave for the Lower Tugela on Wednesday.

The Witness and its Insinuations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY,
Head-quarters, Durban, 17th March, 1879.

Sir,â\200\224I am directed by the Lieut.-General Command-
ing, to forward the accompanying copy of a letter ad-
dressed to the editor of the Natal Witness, and to request
you will be good enough to allow it be inserted in your
paper. :
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. BELLAIRS, Cor., D.A.G.

Durban, 16th March, 1879.
To the Editor of the Natal Witness,

Sir,â\200\224Having reference to the subjoined extract from
your paper of the 13th inst., I am commanded by the Lieut.-
General commanding the forces in South Africa, to request
you will be good enough to furnish me with the name of the
officer animadverted on, together with any particulars which
may have come into your possession, leaving out your in-
ferences.

No such officer as alluded to has been removed from his
command for cowardly conduct, neither has any report been
made to the military authorities impugning the character of
an officer of Her Majestyâ\200\231s troops in any Â«: . o

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to each of the
local papers:â\200\224

Exztract.

â\200\234We regret to find that an expression we made use of in
our last issue, about British officers showing the white
feather, has been interpreted by several of our military friends
as containing a slur on the whole profession. We need
hardly say that we had no intention of the kind. We were
discussing the influence exercised over our Natal natives by
contact with the military, and we alluded to one special and
most painful case, which has been much talked about in

private circles, and which was peculiarly calculated to exer-
cise a mischievous effect upon the natives under the command
of the military officer in question.

â\200\234That officer has since been superseded in his command,
and the arrangements for the campaign are thus relieved of
the presence of one who was little likely to reflect credit on
his profession,â\200\235 &ec.

I have the honour to be, Sir.
Your obedient servant,
W. BELLAIRS, Col., D.A.G.

Departure of the High Commissioner.
(Times of Natal.)

For some days past it was reported that His Excellency the
High Commissioner was about to depart for the Transvaal,
and it was understood that he would leave positively on Wed-
nesday. Circumstances, however, intervened to prevent his
being able to leave until Saturday, when he took his departure,
leaving Government House at 3 p.m. A number of gentlemen,
both official and Private, came to Government House to
wish him farewell, and to witness his departure. He
was accompanied by a body-guard of Macdonaldâ\200\231s Maritz-
burg Mounted Contingent, a body of men who have
been recently raised here, and who presented a strik-
ing appearance in their picturesque costume as they rode,

some in advance and some in the rear of his Excellency and his party. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor rode on the right of the High Commissioner, and Colonel Mitchell, col. secretary, was on his left. The Hon. W. Littleton, Mr. F. Seymour Haden, and Mr. W. Bulwer were also among the party. The Mayor of Maritzburg, several of the Town Council, the Hon. Mr. Macfarlane, speaker of the Legislative Council, Mr. Akerman, the senior member for the borough, and the Rev. Mr. Mason followed in a carriage. As His Excellency passed through the city he was greeted by very many anxious to show their respect, and to bid him God speed on his journey, and he returned their hearty salutations with the courtesy which he always displays. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the Mayor's party accompanied the High Commissioner to some distance out of the city, and after bidding farewell to Sir Henry and his suite, the High Commissioner took leave in a very cordial manner of His Worship and the gentlemen who were with him, thanking them for the manner in which he had been received and treated in Maritzburg. The leave taking was not of any formal nature, but was of a spontaneous and hearty character, and was evidently appreciated by our late distinguished visitor. We understand that His Excellency will not return to Maritzburg after his visit to the Transvaal, but will proceed from thence to Bloemfontein and the Diamond Fields, and return by this route to Capetown, in time to be present at the opening of the Cape Parliament in June,

(March 19)

The incidents of the last few days, though not of a startling nature, or of special significance, are nevertheless fraught with considerable interest.

We are now in constant and effectual communication with Etshowe, whenever the sun shines. The heliographic system is as simple and certain as Morse's telegraphic system, so long as the day lasts and the sky is clear. This fact is of the highest importance now that the time of probation to our isolated countrymen is getting comparatively short. It may not be generally known that the signal point on this side is some miles beyond the Tugela, and that from it the camp can be clearly seen with the naked eye.

The deaths of Captain Williams, of the Buffs, and of Mr. Coker, of the Naval Brigade, form gloomy, and to all of us distressing incidents. They were both brave officers and true; and though they have been struck down by sickness and not by battle, their names will none the less take a high and honourable place in the record that has yet to be written and a noble record it will be of the gallant holding of Etshowe. To the suddenly bereaved wife of the first-named, the lady who is still a sojourner amongst us, we can but offer the assurance of an earnest and heart-felt sympathy; and no less genuine tribute do we render to the memory of the genial and gallant lad whose death forms another link in the chain which identifies the flagship Active with the fortunes of this colony.

Our special correspondent's letter to-day from the Lower Tugela gives full and graphic particulars of the present arrangements and dispositions of the forces along our coastward border. When the Dublin Castle arrives to-night a force of nearly 4000 additional men

will have been added to our available resources, and the relief of Etshowe will soon, therefore, be an immediate possibility. The Manora, which will ve here in a day or two, brings not only 222 of the Royul Artillery, but the horses to equip the batteries.

Tt is surmised that the Atlauticliners will have to coal at St. Vincent, and if so, they cannot be expected to make voyages like that of the Pretorio.

'WNatal, with great regret, has said good-bye to Admiral Sullivan. His services in behalf of this colony will not soon be forgotten. We are glad to know, however, that he leaves a worthy successor in Commodore Richards, to whom we offer hearty welcome. His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford, Admiral Sullivan, Commodore Richards, and Captain Bradshaw, of the Shah, were entertained by the Mayor and the Chairman at the Durban Club, on Monday night, immediately prior to the Aetiveâ\200\231's departure. Captain Liddell, of the Zamar, was unable to cross the bar, or would also have been present.

Morosiâ\200\231s Outbreak.

The following telegram reached us last night. It is not officially authenticated, and must be accepted with some reserve. If it be true, it proves that Morost can find no resting place or refuge amongst his own people, has had to abandon his owu mountain strongholds, and will probably fall into a trap. It is believed by an experienced informant that the fugitive Basutos will probably try to cross into Basutoland by â\200\230Witsieâ\200\231s Hoek, near Olivierâ\200\231s Passâ\200\224if they get as far unmolested, which seems highly improbable. The country to be traversed by the Basutos is most difficult, especially in the rainy season.

(From our Clydesdnle Correspondent.)
March 18, 1879,

There is reason to believe that Morosi, along with his men, is attempting to make his way into Zululand by the Drakensberg., Mr. Strachan, our magistrate, is a Kokstad, and will leaye there this morning with mounted men. o

Mr. Garner, the clerk at Umzimkulu, will leave to-da, with 300 men, and will meet Strachan near Van Wyheâ\200\231s to-night, where Strachan will take command of the united force, leaving Kokstad and Umzimkulu district this forenoon, for the purpose of checking Morosiâ\200\231s pro-

088,

Two hundred Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Oâ\200\231Connor, along with a considerable number of friendly natives, are already in the Drakensberg.

Tho Pondcs and other tribes ars quiet. There is no excitement at all here; every confidence is placed in Strachan and Brownlee.

Landing of the Blue-jackets from H.M.S.
â\200\234 Boadllcea.â\200\235

Â¢ Yesterday morning 222 blue-jackets, forming a naval brigade, landed from ILM.S. Boadicca. They were brought ashore in the S.S. Scout and S.8. Somtseu, and each carried a Martini-Henry rifle. The rain was descending in torrents at the time, and consequently there were very few present to witness the landing. They marched to town, and proceeded direct to the encampment, where they will stay for a day or two, and then go on to the Lower Tugela.

Departure of H.M.S. * Active.â\200\235

Last evening H.M.S. Active took her departure for Simonâ\200\231s Bay, and H.M.S. Boadicea, which arrived on Saturday, will take her place here. "We understand that H.M.S. Active will remain at Simonâ\200\231s Bay until the time for the departure from here of the blue-jackets, forming the Naval Brigade now at Btshowe., Rear-Admiral Sullivan, accompanied by his private secretary and several officers, were on the wharf at four oâ\200\231clock, and were taken out in the S.S. Union, The dclive got away during the night. The Rear- Admwiral, who is so well known, will be greatly missed here, as also will the officers of the ship, who have become so exceedingly popular during their stay at this port, The General was on the whart up to the time of the Union leaving.

Naval Notes.

It is to the credit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh that he never forgets his old shipmates. In the event of Rear-Admiral .R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh getting a command, his flag-captain will be i, H. Adeans, now commanding the Zenedos, on the Cape station, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, will be flag-lieutenant; the choice of a secretary remaining undecided for ths present, In Captain Adeane, the Royal Admiral will have one who, during His Royal Highnessâ\200\231s voyage round the world in H.M.S. Gualatea, acted as his commander, and in Prince Louis of Battenberg, an officer who, at that time, wae a midshipman, i

We rxegret to hear that Mr. Coker, midshipman, who proceeded to Etshowe with H.M.S. Actwe's Naval Brigade, died on the 16th inst., after a short illness. He was a most popular, plucky, and genial officer.

Departure of the 91st Highlanders,

The first detachment of the regiment left this morning soon after eight oâ\200\231clock by special train for Saccharine en route to the Lower Tugela. The troops were preceded by the pipers, and a large crowd assembled at the station and cheered them as they left. The remainder leave this morning by special trains, at the same time as the 67th left.

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

Fort Pearson.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT,)

3 March 14th, 1879.

I have just arrived here, atter a flying visit to Stanger and Thringâ\200\231s Post, nor do I think it would be possible to find & more lovely ride, as far as scenery goes, than that between those two places. The morning was just sufficiently cloudy, without being wet, to render the ride

pleasant, and to show off to advantage the grand valley of the Umvoti, stretching away to our left front, with its great precipitous faces and broken hills, covered with the dense thorn scrub through which the Umvyoti winds. The small settlement of Glendale could just be made out, with a few sugar plantations in the valley at its feet, while further to the right lay the location of the great Swabi tribe, which is at present under the chief Muzi. On the right of the road is perhaps the most beautiful park-like scenery of which Natal can boast, dotted here and there with frequently with plantations and farm houses, and this lasts until the higher table land, close to Thring's post, is reached. The camp itself is placed on a rounded ridge over the road leading to Fort Pearson, having running water on either side, and capital grazing for horses and cattle. As a military position it is probably one of the best on the border; the fort, which is in course of completion, being remarkably well situated, and equally well constructed. It lies on the most easterly part of the ridge occupied, and is a parallelogram of some 80 yards by 50 yards, with a strong earthwork and a deep ditch round it. I believe that one or two improvements it requires such as flanking defence on the longer sides, and a more acute angle for the counterscarp have been pointed out by the authorities, and will be carried into effect. The man who constructed it is, I am told, a watch-maker by trade, and it is most creditable that he should have been able to produce so nearly perfect a work without having had the assistance of an engineer. One of its most noteworthy features is the magazine. This was made by a miner by profession, named Pigg, and is by far the best thing I have seen for the purpose. In the first place, the shaft, or square cutting has been made for about 12 feet down, and from this, which forms a sort of hall or lobby, opens out an underground chamber of very considerable size, in which all the ammunition of the camp is stored, and where it is as absolutely safe as it could be made. On the east of the fort lie the tents occupied by the Native Border Guard who seemed fine stalwart fellows, and to the west is the encampment of the four mounted corps who are stationed here, the Durban Mounted Rifles, Victoria Mounted Rifles, Natal Hussars, and Alexandra Mounted Rifles. I never saw a more comfortable camp, very creditably clean, while all the horses seemed fat and fit for anything., Lord Chelmsford, who visited it on the 12th inst, was, I believe, much pleased with the result of his inspection.

Great changes have of late taken place along the road between Stanger and Fort Pearson. The fortification of the hospital on the right of the road near New Guelderland, has been completed, and camps have been formed at the Nonoti and Sinquasi streams. The first of these, situated most picturesquely, is that of Major Barrow and the mounted infantry; he has shifted his position from Fort Pearson for the sake of his horses' health; the second is that of Commandant Baiton, commanding the 1st N.N.C., which is encamped on the east bank of the Sinquasi, close to the road. Near him there is also a company of pioneers, and when I passed, the spot was still further enlivened by the encampment of the Shaks' Naval Brigade. One thing is very noticeable after leaving New Guelderland, namely, the infamous state of the road, which gets worse and worse as Fort Pearson is neared, until for the last mile it is a succession of mud-holes and quagmires.

I much doubt if those who remember Forts Pearson

and Tenedos as Colonel Pearson left them, would recognise
much more than the locality now ; indeed the change is

most remarkable, even since they were last inspected by the General. Iron gabions have been sent up and placed round Fort Pearson, making it, with the other improvements, so strong that a company could now hold it as long as their ammunition lasted, against the whole Zulu army. The hill next it, lately occupied by the Native Contingent, has also been fortified, and now forms headquarters; while Euphorbia Hill, as it may aptly be called _from some very fine specimens of those trees which crown it, which is the next looking up the river, is occupied by the 99th, and has also a strong entrenchment defending it from attack on the upper side. All these entrenchments have the advantage and peculiarity of being of no use whatever to the enemy, even if in their possession, as they are perfectly open to, and commanded by, the fire from Fort Pearson, and afford no cover in attacking it. On the op-

posite side of the river, great alterations are observable in Fort Tenedos, rendering it practically impregnable against an enemy not armed with artillery. On its right, and lower down the river, stands the camp of the 88th, while to the left, a little higher up, is the newly-pitched camp of the Skaâ\200\231â\200\231s Naval Contingent, which arrived at 10 a.m. this morning, and had their tents pitched and every man in them by 11 a.m., and made the march up from Durban without a single casualty. The men composing it seem in the best of health and spirits, and only too eager to meet the Zulus. A large number of wagons have also been collected on the opposite bank, useful commissariat storehouses put up, and on every side there are signs of activity and life. The health of the troops is quite as good as can possibly be expected at this unhealthy time of the year. Three deaths have, I believe, occurred from fever, which is worse on the Zulu side of the river; but the cleanliness and sanitary precautions enforced by the officer commanding (Col. Law, R.A.), will diminish the risk as far as is possible.

Regarding the absolute movements or intentions of the enemy, but little is known, though rumours of course abound. There is a not improbable story, that the firing heard at the Etshowe on the 10th inst., was caused by the Zulus attacking a body of pioneers, who were out roadmaking; another story which there seems some cause to believe is that Col. Pearson had attacked and burned some kraals in his neighbourhood, while for the hundredth time, we are informed the King has called his army up and is doctoring it preparatory to attacking the Etshowe, and afterwards Fort Tenedos.

March 15. I have heard from good authority, that the kraals burned by Col. Pearson were the Isiqwakeni, and the Okahlambane military kraals, one being about three miles north of the Etshowe, and the other about two miles further off. There is no official confirmation of this report, yet I am disposed to credit it.

March 17, 8 a.m.

As you will no doubt have heard by telegram, the death of Captain Williams, the Buffs, was signalled yesterday from the Etshowe.

Information regarding the assembling of the army at the Kingâ\200\231s kraal also arrived, and from what I hear I should not be in the least surprised were they to attack the colony, if the river were low, as I fully believe nothing but its height has hitherto prevented them doing so.

Yesterday, Colorel Law, commanding on the Lower Tugela, rode over to St. Andrew's Mission Station to see the garrison sent there. This consists of a detachment of the Buffs, the Mounted Infantry, and a mounted native contingent. It is to be reinforced by a Gatling gun and some sailors. The house is rapidly being fortified, and will soon be a strong post.

Talking of posts, I may say that the postal arrangements here are utterly shameful. For instance, a letter was sent to me from Pietermaritzburg on the 10th Feb., and I got it yesterday. I shall have more to say on this point another time.

(March 20)

The unpleasant news from near Luneburg, given and commented upon elsewhere, appears to have reached Maritzburg by private letter after yesterday's mail left. Nothing was heard of it before the post cart started, and although we had our Free State and Diamond Fields mails, we had not any advice from the Transvaal, Utrecht, or the north-western border; and up to a late hour last night we were unable to obtain any official authentication of the news. There can be little doubt, however, that it is substantially correct. We believe that a company of the 80th had been sent

early in this month from Tumeberg, to meet an expected wagon train from Derby, about four miles off, and it is probable that both the wagons and the convoy

were taken unawares and surprised by a large Zulu force,

123

no doubt under Umbeline, in the manner and with the effect described.

Since penning the above our Newcastle letter is to hand. We have also been favoured by Major Crealock with official despatches, which are being set up, and will be issued as an extra, together with the list of casualties.

Colonel Villiers' Column.

Kambula Hill, Colonel Wood's encampment, is three miles from his previous one, about twenty miles from Blood River. A strong fort was built, and the position entrenched all round. From the fort there is an extensive view of the surrounding country. Inside are the wagons, placed so as to form an inside fort. Every man knows his place by day or night. If attacked by day, the earthworks in front of the tents would be manned; if by night, the tents would be struck by simply pulling out the tent poles, and all retire to the laager formed by the wagons, the spaces between being filled in with sacks of earth. During the day strong pickets are thrown out some distance from camp, in addition to the cattle guards. By night pickets are also out round the camp, and the cattle are removed to an inside laager, within the one already mentioned, so that they would be out of the way in case of an attack. Though stationary, the men are not kept inactive. Patrols, principally mounted, are

constantly out, day and night. The Frontier Light Horse are invaluable in thus co-operating.

The column has enjoyed excellent health. Colonel Wood does not care to remain over a fortnight or so on the same ground, for sanitary reasons, having so many natives with him.

The men of the 80th regiment, we hear, subscribed £125 towards the War Relief Fund.

The Latest from Isandhlwana.

STATE OF THE CAMP.

On March 14, Major Black, of the 24th, with 27 volunteers, proceeded to the scene of the massacre at Isandhlwana. They were fired at, by Usirajo's men, from rocks and krantzes, both going and coming, but without casualty. They found a hundred wagons standing in an apparently uninjured state, and they brought back also the General's papers from his tent, including a domestic photograph. All ammunition appeared to have been carried away, and the field guns had also disappeared.

itshowe.

The brave native messenger who brought in the last written despatch from Etshowe, insisted upon going back, and did go back, and reached Camp safely. His arrival there was reported yesterday by flash-signal, and we understand that a very full communication was received through the same agency.

We understand that a Zulu force, estimated at 20,000 men, is reported to have passed within sight of scouts from Etshowe, back towards the King's kraal.

The Native Contingent.

The following statement is from an occasional correspondent at Greytown of the Times of Natal, We trust most sincerely that the writer has been misinformed, as if he be not, his allegations seriously sustain all that we have said upon the subject :

Mr. Stuart, of Ixopo, arrived here on Sunday last with about 1700 natives of the new regiment of Native Contingent, mounted and on foot, The next morning it was found a considerable number had deserted during the night, and the rest refused to go any further, and altogether there is a jolly muddle, nearly all having gone home. They say they have been deceived by Government in the following particulars :
Mr. Stuart, it was said, would stay with them, and lead them to battle, and now they find he has handed them over to some one else they do not know, and has gone home. Again, they were to have guns, targets, and plenty of ammunition to practise with, and they were to march with the regular troops, in all of which they say they have been deceived, and hence the complete collapse of this fine body of men.

Krantzkop.
(Times of Natal.)

A gentlemen who has just arrived from the above place, reports that the Native Contingent there numbers about 1100 all told, and that they are well disposed for the protection of the border. They are at present en-

camped about eight miles from the Tugela, outside Fort Cherry, which is now considered to be quite impregnable. The health of the forces is on the whole very good, although there are one or two cases of dysentery, as is to be expected. On the 10th instant, heavy firing in the direction of Etshowe was distinctly heard at Krantzkop for about an hour and a-half, and it is surmised that it may have been in connection with the road-making operations recently carried out by Colonel Pearson. Attempts are being made to organise a system of telegraphy by means of mirrors between a place near Krantzkop and Colonel Pearson, similar to that between the Tugela and Etshowe. Up to the present it is not known how far it will succeed, but hopes are entertained in regard to it. The system is already in satisfactory working order between the signal station and the Krantzkop camp. Much credit is due to Captain Cherry for making this attempt. Should Colonel Pearson be able to reply to them, those who are at the station are sufficiently conversant with the system, through the instructions given them by Captain Cherry, to be able to ascertain his meaning.

The Sekukuni Campaign.

DEFEAT OF A SEKUKUNI IMPI BY THE
SWAZIES.

(From a Correspondent of the Argus.)

The following full particulars will be interesting :â\200\224I am astonished that you have not published an account of the defeat of Sekukuniâ\200\231s people in the Swazi country. As I believe it is very important I send you an account as it is circulated among the Swazies living within our borders; I believe it is correct.

In the beginning of February, there was a report that a large impi of Sekukuni was seen somewhere about Lydenburg. Where it had gone to was not known. It now appears that it was sent by Sekukuni, at the request of Cetywayo, to harass the Amaswazi, our allies, in order to prevent them joining our forces against the Zulus. The men sent by Sekukuni were chiefly people of Umsutu, but many of his best Makatees or Basuto warriors had joined them., After reaching the Amaswazi borders, they succeeded in killing the people of five kraals, where beer-drinking was just going on. They made the attack early in the night, and then took the cattle, women and children, and made for home. In a very short time a force of the Amaswazi, under the command of a chief called Mampo, was in pursuit of the marauders. Fifteen of the Basutos, who were sitting round a fire, eating meat, were killed by them first, then they succeeded in taking some of the cattle back, but these were retaken by Sekukuniâ\200\231s people. In the meantime another force of the Amaswazi appeared on the scene ; it was the border guard under the chief Matatayane. This chief took back all cattle, women and children, and killed many of Sekukuniâ\200\231s men; but when the Amaswazi were reinforced then they killed nearly every one of the invaders, but not without having heavy loss themselves, the chief Matatayane being among the fallen. When the rest of Sekukuniâ\200\231s impi passed Lydenburg, some of Sekukuniâ\200\231s men were shot then by our volunteers. This will prove to be a very heavy blow against Sekukuni. The fight took place on the lower part of Eland Spruit.

Departure of the Â¢ Boadiceaâ\200\231sâ\200\235 Naval

Brigade.

ANOTHER GATLING GUN AND a FIELD-PIECE
FOR THE FRONT.

The officers and men forming the naval brigade from H.M.8. Boadicea, left by train at two oâ\200\231clock yesterday afternoon. The brigade numbered 238, including 35 marines, and they left their encampment near the railway station shortly before two oâ\200\231clock, having cleared out at very short notice. Few people were aware that they were to leave at that hour, but as soon as they were seen proceeding to the station, a large number collected on the platform to give the blue-jackets a parting cheer. They

ad landed from the Boadicea on the previous day, during the heavy ram, and consequently not a soul besides the Admiral and his officers had assembled on the wharf to receive them. The brigade had with them one Gatling gun, and one field-piece, the men being armed with Martini-Henry rifles. They were, as most men of the naval brigade are, a fine, sturdy lot of fellows, and left in the highest of spirits. Lieut. F. R. Carr was in command, and the other officers were Lieuts. E. C. Hobkirk, â\200\230J. B. Bennett; Sub-Lieuts. H. F. Lyon, H. Coachworth ; â\200\230Midshipmen Warrenner, Hon. Colville, Hewitt and Cruikshank. They proceeded as far as the Saccharine estate by train, and marched on therefrom at once,

124

The 91st Highlanders,

ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM DURBAN
SCOTCHMEN.,

An address of welcome to the 91st (Princess Lorne) regiment, prepared by the Scotsmen of the town, was, on Tuesday afternoon, presented to the Highlanders at the camp. Unfortunately, the weather was inclement, but notwithstanding this the proceedings were in every way successful and enthusiastic. At 3 oâ\200\231clock Mr. Councillor Jameson, Mr. J. H. Atkinson, Mr. E. P. Mathers, and Mr. J. S. Morrison attended at the camp for the purpose of presenting the address to the regiment, which had been drawn up in companies in honour of the occasion.

Mr. Jameson, after stating the pleasure it gave him to have the privilege and honour of acting as spokesman, read the address as follows .â\200\224

Durban, Natal, South Africa,

March 17, 1879.

Major Bruce, 91st Highlanders,

Sir,â\200\224The undersigned Scotchmen, residents of Durban, beg to tender you and your officers and men, a very hearty welcome to our colony.

It affords us the utmost possible gratification to see among us for the first time in our history as a colony, the tartans of our Highland soldiers, and to hear the familiar accents of our countrymen, once more reviving, as they do, associations of our native land, which we cherish as our most precious heritage,

Our little colony yields to none of Her Majesty's dependencies in loyalty to our Queen, and we welcome, therefore, at all times her uniform ; but on this auspicious occasion we feel justified in doing more in extending to our countrymen of your regiment a particularly hearty greeting, which we beg you will convey in our name to all ranks.

We are confident, if your services are brought into requisition in the field, the traditions of the 91st will be gallantly sustained by the officers and men under your command, and that in Zululand another laurel will be added to your colours.

The following were the signatures to the address :

T McCubbin James Kinnaid Thomas Davidson
James Paton Andrew Milne J P Buchanan
W Y Campbell Alex Murchie George Ross

James Thompson J S Morrison R P McNair
Edward P Mathers Alex McArthur John Wilson
John Smeaton C McDonald W Horne
Robert Jameson J H Mackay W Horne, jun
J H Hedderwick Adam Anderson Alex Ross
James Webster G Brunton Alex Allan
John W Crawford G R Irvine John Melvin
J Johnstone D H Morty D McDonald

W C Robb John Morty John Fyfe King

Peter Lennox James Archibald A Davidson
John McGregor G D Mayo A A Gibson
John Sanderson Alex Gavin R S Nimmo
James Baxter A Hutchinson James Oman

B Chalmers G Lindsay David Bruce Am-
J Seaton Dr Bonnar, MD brose Horne
W T Sanderson John H Jameson J S Fraser

J H Nimmo A M Campbell D C Thompson
James Fisher H Parker W Archbell
Alex Angus W Wright J W Nimmo

H A Gordon A Milne J B Aiken, J.P.
J F Gillan Alex Will J H Atkinson

G L Bonnar, jun James Fisher

Major Bruce returned thanks as follows: Mr. Jameson and gentlemen of the deputation, I beg, on the part of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 91st regiment, to return you my very sincere acknowledgment for presenting us with this address. I need not say it is a very great gratification to be so remembered and honoured by those we come amongst. The regiment has long been associated with the Cape of Good Hope; but it has never before been in Natal. With regard to the remark as to the behaviour of the regiment on the service in which it is now engaged, I hope that we may continue to do honour to the colours which we have always defended heretofore. I beg again to thank you very warmly for your address.

The men then gave three hearty cheers, and the deputation withdrew.

The address, which was engrossed by Mr. W. Palmer, was very handsomely got up, the honours of the regi-

ment being interwoven in an ornamental border.

Departure of the 91st Highlanders for the Front.

The departure of the 91st Highlanders for the front yesterday, was an occasion which attracted a very large number of townspeople to the railway station. Notwithstanding the fact that the men had spent nearly two nights and a whole day in a drenching rain at the camp, the different detachments turned up at the station looking as neat as if they had just come out of barracke at home. The first detachment, numbering 400 men, left at half-past eight, under command of Major Gurney, the second at half-past eleven, numbering about 200, under Capt. Rogers, and the third, numbering about 180, at half-past twelve. Each detachment was played to the

station by the pipers, and was loudly cheered as it left the platform. The last detachment, which was under command of Major Bruce, carried the colours of the regiment, and in addition to the townspeople, a number of military officers assembled to witness the departure. The men cheered heartily, and gave on a special round for Captain T. Arcwer, of the Pretoria, who happened to be on the platform. They proceeded as far as Glencharine by train. A fatigue party of two men, under Lieutenant Gtough, remained behind.

Northern Zululand.

(From Times of Natal.)
Kambula Camp, March 8, 1879.

We have every reason to believe Oham is friendly to us, but still at the same time there are certain unsolved problems which throw doubt and suspicion upon this sable potentate's movements.

It is supposed he started away last week to meet Colonel Wood, near the Emkrondani Spruit (tributary of the Umecuzi), but was met and driven back by a Zulu army from Cetywayo, which force plundered his two wagons. Oham is then said to have retreated to some caves near the Emyamani, and latterly to have moved away to the Isingeni, on the Lower Pongolo, near the Swazi border.

It is now reported that he has given himself up to Captain Macleod, and will be brought in here via Luneberg. Our Commandant has sent out a troop of the Frontier Light Horse to ascertain, and escort the Royal fugitive in if necessary. It is said his following consists of aged men and women ; that all his young men, are still with Cetywayo's army. It is a well known fact that the Zulu people are in possession of considerable spoil from the Isandhlwana camp. —

All are here anxiously awaiting the order to again advance, and speculation is rife as to the probable route to be taken. The threatening bearing and attitude of the Amaqulusi on their now fortified mountain, the Hlobana, demands first attention. This mountain is strongly protected by krantzes and terraces, huge masses of boulders and scrub, intersected with stone walls, backed up by caves and fissures in the mountain itself. The range extends some seven miles, accessible only by footpaths from the plains below. The thousands of cattle now there are allowed to graze on the plateau or on the mountain slopes, and on the alarm sounding are driven

" into the terraces. Colonel Buller and Piet Uys ascended the western point of the Hlobana early in February, under cover of a thick mist, and captured some 400 cattle, but they were glad enough to regain the plains; the Zulus collecting in thousands to cut off their retreat. The enemy are busily engaged building extensive stone walls, and otherwise strengthening this formidable mountain.

Then we have on our right the Ingwe, Ingonyama, Ntabakulu, and Ingoma ranges, all of which are in the possession of the enemy. The Ingoma range overlooks the left bank of the Black Umfolosi, and consists of extensive forests and inaccessible kloofs and valleys ; the

other mountains are steep and rugged, but have, comparatively speaking, no bush and caverns.

Then almost south we face the Inhlazatcha mountain, precipitous from the north and west, bare and bleak, but on the southern slope covered with forest and scrub, falling gradually down into the valley of the White Umfolosi. Much has been written about the dangerous and critical position of the wagon road from this district to Ulundi, as passing close under this impregnable mountain. The road passes along open undulating plains. From the Ntabakulu to the base of the Inhlazatcha, then passes the northern face through a sluit or donga, then crosses several streams, winding its way for, say three-quarters of a mile, through stones and slanting ground, then gaining open and level country for miles beyond. The northern face of the mountain is perfectly precipitous, and has no bush nor scrub whatever. At one place under the hill is a mass of huge boulders, covering half an acre of ground—200–224 stones fallen from the mountain itself. This valley, north-east, is open for two miles, although it could be crossed by troops anywhere, and would not require much labour to be made passable for wagons, that is supposing the enemy did actually dispute the road along under the mountain.

About two miles beyond this mountain is the Norwegian Mission Station of the Rev. Mr. Larson, on nice open flats, which continue some six miles further, when the road passes down a stony hill, crossing several streams from the Isihlalo Mountain, and ascends a steep hill into

— the Inkonjani plateau; this valley passed the country

is devoid of bush, but rugged and stony, intercepted

by numerous fountains from the picturesque mountain on the left—Isihlalo, or Saddle Hill. The track traverses

the open healthy Inkonjane plateau, with its numerous rivalets and fountains, some miles; then the ground gradually slopes away to the Mahlabatini Valley below.

A grand and imposing sight lies before us; just below is the Norwegian mission of the Rev. Mr. Gundersen, with its numerous buildings; away before us almost south lies the famous Ulundi, with its five-and-twenty hundred huts, the head-quarters of Cetewayo and his army; slightly to the left we see the military kraals of Ginkazi and Umbambonguena, averaging one thousand huts each; again to the right we see Nodwengu and Mabulawa, the former having some fifteen hundred huts—the chosen kraal of the late King Panda. Turning to the extreme right, we see the Unkandampemvu, or Umcitgu kraal, boldly situated on an open plain, the residence of the regiment of the same name—supposed to be the best fighting men of Zululand. Far away eastward, the hills make an opening or neck, dotted with trees and aloes—a sure sign of the vicinity of the bush veldt. Let us stand imaginary for a few moments on this neck, and gaze eastward down, down, the broken Hlunguana Valley to the junction of the Black and white Umfolosi; below us some two miles we see the compact pretty kraal of the Umbonambi, with its flat-crown trees intersecting the cattle kraal, and containing some eight hundred huts, with the austere Untusua at its head; some six miles further down we see, upon an

extensive bushy slope, the new residence of Cetywayo,
the Maizeganya having some two thousand huts.
Across the valley a little to the left we see the royal kraal
of the Inhlenhla, attendant on the King. Cetywayo is
at present residing at these latter kraals in the bush
veldt.

When will the happy day come when we shall effect
junction with Colonel Pearson's column at the Mahlabatine,
destroy the military kraals, and most likely
follow up the enemy through the Black Umfolosi into
Maputa's country and the Bomba Mountain, unhealthy
and difficult country, of which I will write you
again (D.V.)

Arrival of the IR S

THE 60th KING'S

Dublin Castle. 1891

ROYAL RIFLE CORPS ON
BOARD.

135 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING
TROOPS.

At half-past six this morning the C.R.M.S. Dublin
Castle was sighted from the Bluff, and soon afterwards
she anchored. She is stated to have been sighted last
night, and appears to have kept at sea until daylight.
The Dublin Castle has on board the 60th (King's Royal
Rifle Corps) regiment. This is one of the most distin-
guished of the line regiments, and has seen a great
deal of service. The uniform is invisible green
with scarlet facings. The S.S. Fox, Somiseu, and Scous
went out as soon as the Dublin Castle had anchored, and
the whole of the regiment will be landed in the course of
the forenoon, the bar being smooth. In addition to the
60th Rifles, the Dublin Castle brings a number of pas-
sengers, whose names appear in our shipping column,
and an English and Capetown mail. M. Stanley, whose
name appears in the passenger list, is another special
for the London Standard, which paper will now be repre-
sented in connection with the Zulul war by three gen-
tlemen.

70 BAGS MAILS.

(March 21)
THE DISASTER AT INTOMBEE.

THE OFFICIAL RETURN.

LIST OF KILLED AND MISSING.

Sir, I am directed by the Lieutenant-General
commanding to forward for your information the
following report, received this morning from Luneberg.

. I am, &c., .

J. NORTH CREALOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Military Secretary.
20th March, 1879.

Luneberg, 12th March, 1879.

To the Officer commanding the Troops at Tiuneberg.

Sir, I have the honour to report as follows, from
the camp at Intombe River, where an escort of the 80th

regiment, under Captain Moriarty, were laagered on the
12th March, 1879 :-

and we are certain that your brave and patriotic efforts on behalf of a grateful country will meet with that success they so well deserve.

In the course of his reply, Colonel Pemberton said he hoped his battalion would not only merit the kind and good opinion of the borough of Colchester but of the country at large. The detachment then left for Tilbury, where it was joined by the depot from Winchester. The remainder of the battalion will leave Colchester on Friday, and will embark on board the Russia.

The Late Dr. Shepherd.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which Surgeon Major Shepherd was an associate, has sustained a heavy loss in his death in the recent conflict at the Cape with the Zulus. He had been detailed by the Government as instructor of the Ambulance Association, and had specially devoted himself to the Metropolitan Police, for whose benefit he had published a small handbook. It is supposed that the ambulance material of the order, of which he had the charge, had also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The handbook our late esteemed friend the doctor handed to us on his arrival in Natal, and we published it in the Mercury.

(March 22)

The most important intelligence we have to publish to-day comes to us from Colonel Wood's column. Our correspondent's letters up to March 15, reached us last night. They give full particulars regarding Ohambwende's surrender and previous movements, which, though erratic, appear to be satisfactorily accounted for. Two thousand of his men are said to be hiding near the Zlobane Mountains, and a powerful patrol of over 300 mounted men had gone on a three days' march to cover their retreat to the camp. We hope to receive intelligence regarding the result of this movement by to-day's mail, should the weather not impede it. If it be true that Umsewete or Umsoet, another of Cetewayo's brothers, desires to come over to us, it is evident that serious dissensions divide the Zulu nation. The onslaught upon the Intombe camp is declared to have been conducted by Umbeline, to whom Colonel Wood would next direct his attentions. The routing-out of this bloodthirsty freebooter would leave the northern column free for a forward movement coastward. We are glad to learn that the mounted forces under Colonel Wood's command have been reinforced from several quarters, and that Colonel Russell, more especially, has joined him with 150 mounted infantry, and 75 mounted Basutos.

The reinforcements are making good progress towards the Lower Tugela, where Lord Chelmsford will probably arrive to-day. It is still believed that that Cetewayo will direct whatever forces he has succeeded in re-organising and they are, no doubt, very powerful against a relieving column.

Arrival of the Naval Transport "Manora."

The â\200\234â\200\234Manoreâ\200\235â\200\231 arrived this morning. She was sighted soon after daylight, and was at once recognised at the Bluff by the naval transport flag which she was flying. As soon as the ball was hoisted the S.S. Union went out, but had not returned up to the time of our going to press. The Manora has a fine appearance, and will no doubt attract a great deal of attention. She passed East London at six p.m. on Thursday evening, and was expected here last evening, but owing to the misty weather, will no doubt have kept out at sea. She belongs to McNeill ' Denny & Co., and is a steamer of 3244 tons. The shipâ\200\231s report has not yet come to hand, but we understand that she has on board, amongst other troops, the mounted portion of M battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 4 officers, 68 men, and 92 horses, under command of Major Sandham ; the dismounted portion of the battery consisting of one officer and 88 men and a corporal, and hree men of the Army Hospital Corps. The landing of the troops will be at once proceeded with.

Landing the Horses.

The arrangements for landing the cavalry horses which are to arrive by the coming steamers, are proceeding most satisfactorily. Already, the Harah, which Messrs, Orowder & Co, recently purchased, has been fitted up for the purpose of recelying them at the outer anchorage.

The High Commissioner,

(From a Correspondent.)

. Estcourt, 20th Mazrch, 9 a.m.
Sir Bartle Frere and suite arrived here on Tuesday, and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Gevernc yesterday. The former is stopping at the Cencru. - and the latter at the Alice Bridge Hotel, and will nog leave it is said, until to-morrow.
Rivers full above ; no up-country post carts in yet.

The Generalâ\200\231s Aide-de-camp.

. Uaptain Molyneux, aide-de-cawrp to the General, arrived in the Manora this morning from England.

3rd Battalion 60th Rifle Corps.

The 60th Rifles leave town this (Saturday) morning for Saccharine, on their way to the Lower Tugela, At 6.40 this morning, 200 men and a quantity of baggage lett by special train, and 300 went away at a quarter past nine. The remaining 200 will leave at half-past twelve. Yesterday the band joined the ranks, and 100 men whe had been left on board the Dublin Custle came ashore.

~imad

Golonel Woodâ\200\231s Column.,
PARTICULARS ABOUT OHAM.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Kambulu Camp, March 12, 1879.

Our sixth day of rain closed on Monday ; morning the camp was in such a state of mud that a move became necessary, so it was moved yesterday to the upper side of the fort, where a separate laager was formed for the oxen under the guns of the camp. Oham, with about 150 followers had arrived in camp the night previous, with an escort of 30 of the F. L. Horse, accom- panied by the General's interpreter and guide, and this morning 179 more of Oham's people arrived in camp, all armed with guns, assegias, and rifles; some of the latter belong to the 24th, 80th and volunteers, who served with the ill-fated No. 3 column. Calverley, is also in camp. He came on to announce Oham's near approach; seldom stirs far from the tent where he sleeps, and it is generally remarked that he has a scared and hang-doggish look about him. It is announced that Umsoet, another of Cetywayo's brothers, wishes to surrender to Col. Wood, on what condition is not known. Oham has conditionally surrendered himself and placed his people under the command of Colonel Wood. In explanation of his conduct for not coming in direct, he says that on the first day appointed he was en route, but was interrupted by Umnyama's people, and that it would have been very difficult and risky to attempt to force his way here with the families and cattle of his tribe, as they would have had the force at the Zlobane to have encountered ; That 2000 of his men are still near their homes, concealed in the caves and forests, therefore he stole out by crossing the Pongolo, below the Zlobanne, and on reaching the Swazi border sent a message to Captain McLeod, requesting assistance and advice, which Captain McLeod referred to Colonel Wood, who sent instructions back to Captain McLeod to meet Oham and receive his surrender. Pending the interim, some of the Assegai Boers seized a portion of the cattle belonging to Oham's kraals north of the Pongolo. Captain McLeod, with two white men, went to meet Oham and bring him to Luneberg, where he was met by the escort and colonel's travelling cart. Oham says that he only sent a few men to join Cetywayo's army, and seven were killed at Tsundhlwana, and that the survivors brought back seven guns and three horses as their share of the plunder, which he wishes to restore, and that the Zulu army lost 4040 men. There was still another battalion who has not given in an account of their losses. He does not know what plans Cetywayo has formed since he (Oham) left the King's kraal, further than that Cetywayo is endeavouring to re-organise another strong army, but that he has great difficulty in collecting men enough. It is Colonel Wood's belief that the defection of Oham has influenced Cetywayo in trying to make terms with the General. Colonel Wood's operations have also greatly embarrassed Cetywayo. Oham's warriors will assist in the attack on the Zlobane, and when this obstruction is removed, the rest of their tribe will come on and join this column. The cold wet rains did not prevent our volunteers and Boers from sending out patrols to scour the country, ;

Major Tucker is shortly expected here with the 80th regiment. The Kaffrarian Rifles are mounted, this, together with the drafts or recruits to Buller's Horse will materially increase the efficiency of this column.

The Landing of the 3rd Battalion 60th

Rifle Corps.

The 8rd battalion of the 60th of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, as stated in yesterday's issue, arrived by the O.R.M.S. Dublin Castle on that day, and landed soon afterwards. They marched to town and encamped on the flat, where they will remain until Saturday, when, by special train, they will be carried on to the Saccharine en route to the Lower Tugela. The battalion forms a portion of a corps which holds high rank amongst Her Majesty's forces, and although there was no public demonstration on the occasion of their landing, their presence amongst us calls for more than a passing reference. We publish elsewhere an account of the departure of the battalion from home, and the following additional particulars will, we are sure, be interesting. The Colonel in Chief of the 60th is Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., &c., &c., and Sir Arthur A. T. Cunynghame, G.C.B., so well known in South Africa, is one of the colonel commandants. The 3rd battalion returned to England from Aden on the 24th December, 1872, and the head-quarters were, up to the time of their leaving for Natal, at Colchester, which place the troops left at very short notice. The honours of the 60th are as follow :— Victoria, Vimiera, Martinique, Talavera, Fuentes d'Aonor, Albu-

era, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Punjaub, Mooltan,

Qoojerat, Delhi, Taku Forts, Pekin. The following are the officers of the 3rd battalion of the 60th :— Colonel, W Leigh Pemberton ; Majors, J J Collins, F V Northey; Captains, Arthur Tufnell, Arthur Morris, C Pierson Cramer, I W Grenfell, A V O'Brien, R C Robinson, A H Bircham, A Pephys, C H Smith ; Lieutenants, Ernest H Thurlow, Edward T H Hutton, Charles Michell, C R B Thorne, R S R Fetherstonhaugh, G Astell, Henry Allfrey, C S Cotton, 2 O H Wilkinson, G Greville Moore, R H Gunning, North More-Nisbitt, A E Miles; 2nd Lieutenants, Horace J Nevill, Archer P. Crawley, A C B Mynors, D G R Ryder, C B Baker; Inspector of Musketry, C Michell ; Adjut., E O H Wilkinson ; Qrmstr., Jas. Ireland.

The above names are taken from the Army List, but an accurate statement as to the number of the troops, together with the officers' names, as supplied by the Donald Currie agent, appeared in our yesterday's issue. Appended will be found the services of some of the officers of the 3rd battalion :

Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton served with the 60th Rifles in India during the mutiny, and was severely wounded, with loss of two fingers of left hand, at Cawnpore on the 27th November, 1857 (medal).

Lieut.-Colonel Northey served in the Oude campaign in 1858 with the 60th Rifles, including the capture of the Fort

of Mittowlie and action of Biswah (medal). Served also on the Red River expedition of 1870 (Brevet of Major).

Captain Morris served with the 60th Rifles throughout the campaign of 1860 in China (medal with two clasps).

Captains Wallace, Calderon, Robinson, Bingham, Fraser, Mitchell-Innes, Davies, and Marsham (as adjutant), Hon. K. Tournour, Riddell, Lieutenants Archer and Holbech served on the Red River expedition of 1870.

Captain Iaynes served with the 93rd Highlanders in the Indian campaign of 1857-59, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore on the 6th Dec., 1857, pursuit to Seraighat, action of Khalee Nuddee, occupation of Futtehghur, siege and capture of Lucknow, including the storming of the Begum Kotee; Rohilcund campaign and attack on the Fort of Rooyeah, action of Allygunge, and battle of Bareilly; Oude campaign and actions of Pusgawn, Russulpore, and capture of the Fort of Mithowlie (medal with two clasps). Also in the Eusofzai campaign of 1863-64 at the Umbeyla Pass under Sir John Garvock (medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Col. Pemberton was appointed second lieutenant in April, 1852, lieutenant on 25th March, 1854, captain in March, 1858, major in October, 1871, and lieut.-colonel in March, 1875. The uniform of the corps is very neat, being made of invisible green cloth with scarlet facings. The officers uniform is likewise quiet corresponding with that of the men of the ranks. The former wear helmets covered with black cloth, whilst those of the men are covered with a slate coloured material. A total of 20 officers and 700 hundred men arrived by the Dublin Castle, on board which they had a very comfortable home since leaving England. Of these 600 landed yesterday, one

company having been left on board the steamer, and they will come ashore to day. To complete the battalion there are 200 on board the ZRussia, hired transport, which is now on her way out with the 58th regiment. The troops that have landed will not, however, wait for the remainder of the battalion, for they are under orders to leave on Saturday next for Saccharine en route to the Lower Tugela, Meanwhile the regiment will no doubt

become exceedingly popular in Durban, and although

" the excellent band which it boasts of is to join the ranks

this morning, we have no doubt that Col. Pemberton, were he asked, would permit them to go through a programme of music, for the public delectation, in the gardens, this afternoon. The men, it should be stated carry the Martini-Henri rifle, and all have the large sword bayonet. As already stated 600 men were landed yesterday, and to do honour to the troops a number of persons at the Point and along the road, displayed their bunting. The troops were sharply brought ashore by the S.S. Somtseu, S.S. Union (both chartered to Messrs. S. Crowder & Co.), and the S.S. Scout. The first detachment was composed of about 250, the second about 300, and the remainder came in by the Scout. Many persons were present at the Point to witness the landing. There was considerable enthusiasm on the part of the civilians, and the reception given this second batch of troops was as genuine and as hearty as that accorded to any former regiment that has arrived here. They were marched off to town soon after landing, and were followed by large

crowds of persons. Unfortunately for the lovers of music the band did not play, but as the different detachments passed up West Street, on entering our town, everybody rushed to their doors, and there was frequent cheering. At the encampment, they occupy the tents used by the 57th regiment, and the weather being now fine they have exceedingly comfortable quarters. Last evening, those who happened to be visiting the flat witnessed a pretty little military spectacle at the camp, There was a full dress parade at five oâ\200\231clock, and the men went through the first full drill they had had since leaving Colchester. Colonel Pemberton closely inspected them, and put them through an hourâ\200\231sdrill, the movements in connection with which greatly interested the spectators. The band played frequently whilst the parade was going on, much to the delight of everybody. In the course of the parade, the Colonel stated that the band would assemble, as a band, for the last time before going to the front, this morning, after which they would join the ranks, and receive their arms, an announcement which the musicians did not in any way seem to regret. Before the battalion broke off a square was formed, and the sentence in the case of a deserter who had been tried by court-martial was promulgated. It appears that he had deserted some two years since, when the battalion was at Taunton, in Somersetshire, and after leading a civilianâ\200\231s life for that time he heard that his old regiment had been ordered to Natal, and at once surrendered. The Court appears to have taken a lenient view of his case, for he was only sentenced to undergo a term of three monthsâ\200\231 hard labour.

Last night the men were all allowed out of barracks, and enjoyed a ramble about the town in a very rational manner, all retiring to barracks at half-past nine, after which the streets were perfectly quiet.

A portion of the battalion had been quartered at Colchester, and a correspondent thus refers to its departure therefrom :â\200\224It is rarely that the town of Colchester has been in such a state of excitement as it was this (Wednesday) morning, on the occasion of the departure of the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles for active service at the Cape. The streets were decorated with banners, flags, and suitable motloes, and among other things displayed were effigies of Zulus in course of chastisement. That part of the battalion which was under orders to embark in the Dublin Castleâ\200\224detachment consisting of 472 non-commissioned officers and men, and twenty officersâ\200\224left the camp shortly after eight oâ\200\231clock, and preceded by the bands of the 11th Hussars, the 10th regiment, the 108th regiment, and the 6th Ksex (Colchester) Volunteers, marched to the railway station, accompanied by an immense concourse of people. On the way they were met by Major-General Radcliffe, C.B., the commandsnt of the Eastern District, who had with him Iisut.-Colonel Welman, aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Colonel Somerset, R.A. On arriving at the Town Hall, the battalion was met by the Mayor and Corporation of the borough, - fully robed ; and the following address, which had been passed at a meeting of the Town Council, held at eight oâ\200\231clock, and the reading of which was greeted with deafening cheers from the many thousands of psople present, was handed to Colonel Lieigh Pemberton :â\200\224

To Colonel Leigh Pemberton, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd battalion of Her Majestyâ\200\231s 60th regiment (Kingâ\200\231s Own Rifle Corps).-â\200\224We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Colchester, while regretting

your sudden departure from amongst us, cannot do otherwise than congratulate you on being selected for active service in Africa, where, in addition to the honours already achieved by your gallant regiment, we trust may be added that of recovering the colours so disastrously lost by the noble 24th regiment. We know full well that the honour of the country is safe in the keeping of yourselves and the brave though small army you are about to join. We wish you a safe and prosperous voyage. We shall take the deepest sympathy in your future welfare

and we are certain that your brave and {mtrwblu efforts on behalf of a grateful country will meet with that success they so well deserve.

In the course of his reply, Colonel Pemberton said he hoped his battalion would not only merit the kind and good opinion of the borough of Colchester but of the country at large. The detachment then left for Tilbury, where it was joined by the depot from Winchester. The remainder of the battalion will leave Colchester on Friday, and will embark on board the Russia.

The Late Dr. Shepherd.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which Surgeon Major Shepherd was an associate, has sustained a heavy loss in his death in the recent conflict at the Cape with the Zulus. He had been detailed by the Government as instructor of the Ambulance Association, and had specially devoted himself to the Metropolitan Police, for whose benefit he had published a small handbook. It is supposed that the ambulance material of the order, of which he had the charge, had also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The handbook our late esteemed friend the doctor handed to us on his arrival in Natal, and we published it in the Mercury.

(March 22)

The most important intelligence we have to publish to-day comes to us from Colonel Wood's column. Our correspondent's letters up to March 15, reached us last night. They give full particulars regarding Oham's surrender and previous movements, which, though erratic, appear to be satisfactorily accounted for. Two thousand of his men are said to be hiding near the Zlobane Mountains, and a powerful patrol of over 300 mounted men had gone on a three days' march to cover their retreat to the camp. We hope to receive intelligence regarding the result of this movement by to-day's mail, should the weather not impede it. If it be true that Umsewete or Umsoet, another of Cetewayo's brothers, desires to come over to us, it is evident that serious dissensions divide the Zulu nation. The onslaught upon the Intombe camp is declared to have been conducted by Umbeline, to whom Colonel Wood would next direct his attentions. The routing-out of this bloodthirsty freebooter would leave the northern column free for a forward movement coastward. We are glad to learn that the mounted forces under Colonel Wood's command have been reinforced from several quarters, and that Colonel Russell, more especially, has joined him with 150 mounted infantry, and 75 mounted Basutos.

The reinforcements are making good progress towards the Lower Tugela, where Lord Chelmsford will probably arrive to-day. It is still believed that that Cetewayo will direct whatever forces he has succeeded in re-organising and they are, no doubt, very powerful against a relieving column.

Arrival of the Naval Transport "Mahora."

The "Manore" arrived this morning. She was sighted soon after daylight, and was at once recognised at the Bluff by the mnaval transport flag which she was flying. As soon as the ball was hoisted the S.S. Union went out, but had not returned up to the time of our going to press. The Manore has a fine appearance, and will no doubt attract a great deal of attention. She passed ISast London at six p.m. on Thursday evening, and was expected here last evening, but owing to the misty weather, will no doubt have kept out at sea. She belongs to McNoeill 'Denny & Co., and is a steamer of 3244 tons. The ship's report has not yet come to hand, but we understand that she has on board, amongst other troops, the mounted portion of M battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 4 officers, 68 men, and 92 horses, under command of Major Sandham ; the dismounted portion of the battery consisting of one officer and 88 men and a corporal, and three men of the Army Hospital Corps. The landing of the troops will be at once proceeded with. i

Landing the Horses.

The arrangements for landing the cavalry horses which are to arrive by the coming steamers, are proceeding most satisfactorily. Already, the Haral, which Messrs, Crowder & Co. recently purchased, has been fitted up for the purpose of receiving them at the outer anchorage.

The High Commissionery.
(From our Correspondent.)

My Estcourt, 20th March, 9 a.m.
Sir Bartle Frere and suite arrived here on Tuesday and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor arrived yesterday. The former is stopping at the Central Hotel and the latter at the Alice Bridge Hotel, and will not leave it till 18 said, until to-morrow.
Rivers full above ; no up-country post carts in view.

The General's Aide-de-camp.

. Uaptain Molyneux, aide-de-camp to the General, arrived in the Manora this morning from England.

ard Battalion 60th Rifle Corps.

The 60th Rifles leave town this (Saturday) morning for Saccharine, on their way to the Lower Tugela, At 6.40 this morning, 200 men and a quantity of baggage left by special train, and 300 went away at a quarter past nine, The remaining 200 will leave at half-past twelve. Yesterday the band joined the ranks, and 100 men who had been left on board the Dublin Castle came ashore.

Golonel Wood's Column.
PARTICULARS ABOUT OHAM.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Kambulu Camp, March 12, 1879.

Our sixth day of rain closed on Monday ; morning the camp was in such a state of mud that a move became necessary, so it was moved yesterday to the upper side of the fort, where a separate laager was formed for the oxen under the guns of the camp. Obam, with about 150 followers had arrived in camp the night previous, with an escort of 30 of the F. L. Horse, accompanied by the General's interpreter and guide, and this morning 179 more of Oham's people arrived in camp, all armed with guns, assegias, and rifles; some of the latter belong to the 24th, 80th and volunteers, who served with the ill-fated No. 3 column. Calverley, is also in camp. He came on to announce Oham's near approach; seldom stirs far from the tent where he sleeps, and it is generally remarked that he has a scared and hang-doggish look about him. It is announced that Umsoet, another of Cetywayo's brothers, wishes to surrender to Col. Wood, on what condition is not known. Oham has conditionally surrendered himself and placed his people under the command of Colonel Wood. In explanation of his conduct for not coming in direct, he says that on the first day appointed he was en route, but was interrupted by Umnyama's people, and that it would have been very difficult and risky to attempt to force his way here with the families and cattle of his tribe, as they would have had the force that the Zlobane to have encountered ; That 2000 of his men are still near their homes, concealed in the caves and forests, therefore he stole out by crossing the Pongolo, below the Zlobanne, and on reaching the Swazi border sent a message to Captain McLeod, requesting assistance and advice, which Captain McLeod referred to Colonel Wood, who sent instructions back to Captain McLeod to meet Oham and receive his surrender. Pending the interim, some of the Assegai Boers seized a portion of the cattle belonging to Oham's kraals north of the Pongolo. Captain McLeod, with two white men, went to meet Oham and bring him to Luneberg, where he was met by the escort and colonel's travelling cart. Oham says that he only sent a few men to join Cetywayo's army, and seven were killed at Tsundhlwanz, and that the survivors brought back seven guns and three horses as their share of the plunder, which he wishes to restore, and that the Zulu army lost 4040 men. There was still another battalion who has not given in an account of their losses. He does not know what plans Cetywayo has formed since he (Oham) left the King's kraal, further than that Cetywayo is endeavouring to re-organise another strong army, but that he has great difficulty in collecting men enough. It is Colonel Wood's belief that the defection of Oham has influenced Cetywayo in trying to make terms with the General. Colonel Wood's operations have also greatly embarrassed Cetywayo. Oham's warriors will assist in the attack on the Zlobane, and when this obstruction is removed, the rest of their tribe will come on and join this column, The cold wet rains did not prevent our volunteers and Boers from sending out patrols to scour the country. x

Major Tucker is shortly expected here with the 80th regiment. The Kaffrarian Rifles are mounted, this, together with the drafts or recruits to Buller's Horse will materially increase the efficiency of this column.

(March 24)

More Misrepresentations.

A telegram from Capetown was received in Durbar on Saturday, to the effect that the special correspondent of the Cape Argus in Natal had telegraphed to his paper the astounding piece of fiction that it was the common opinion of the colonists of Natal that the disaster at Intombe was an act of retributive justice upon the authorities for having rejected Cerywayo's overtures of peace! So strong is the feeling in Capetown with regard to these wilful and wanton misrepresentations of colonial sentiment that a public meeting was to be held to-day in Capetown to repudiate and protest against them. It is very evident that a strong effort is being made on the part of a very small faction in South Africa, and especially in Natal, to overthrow the High Commissioner's policy by lending its aid, regardless of all scruple, to the party purposes of the Opposition at home. The position taken up by this faction cannot be better set forth than it is in the concluding paragraph of the last letter written by Bishop Corenso to the High Commissioner, in the correspondence printed in a pamphlet for private circulation here, but published in full in the columns of the Cape Argus. It is to be noted that the Brsmor makes no reference to the ruthless butchery of our own forces, although his letter is dated Bishopstowe, Feb. 1, 1879, six days after the news of Isandhlwana had reached Maritzburg.

22. I should not have thought it right in the first instance to have addressed your Excellency at all on these matters, if you had not invited me to say what I thought about them; and then, I most sincerely desired to lend what little support I could by my voice to the measures you had announced, and in respect of which you had incurred such grave responsibility; and I did so, without waiting to see what the result would be, whether of success or of failure. But I am bound, as an honest man, to say that while, of course, I approve of the main objects aimed at, and consider that they are such as a powerful Christian nation like ours has a right and a duty to enforce, if need be, upon our Zulu neighbours, yet I cannot see how to justify the manner in which our demands have been made, or the steps by which it has been sought to enforce them, with the killing of many hundred Zulus, and the plundering of thousands of their cattle, and, it must be feared, with still greater miseries to come both for them and for us and all for the safety and the welfare of the Zulu people, to which the Queen's Government wishes well. It seems to me that, if we cannot enforce the changes we desire in a better way than this, we have no right to try to enforce them at all. But, above all, I mourn the loss of our character among the native tribes of South Africa, as an honourable nation, a just and truth-loving people, upon whose plighted word the Zulu King and people have been for so many years implicitly relying.

Colonel Wood's Operations.

No further intelligence had reached us up to a late hour last night of the results of the patrol movement sent out to release Ohama's men, early on the morning of the 14th. The reports that had reached Ladysmith, of heavy firing in that direction having been heard on the 14th and 15th, would seem to indicate that there had been engagements with the enemy.

Colonel Wood's Report from Kambula Hill.

The following was kindly forwarded to us by Colonel Bellairs yesterday :â\200\224

Colonel Wood, C.B., V.C., reports from Kambula Hill on the 16th instant, that Oham having requested him to endeavour to get in his wives and family, he (Colonel Wood) sent off 20 of Oham's men on the 12th to collect them. Leaving the camp at 5 a.m., on the 14th, he accompanied a patrol, consisting of 360 rifles, under Lieut.-Colonel Buller, C.B., 30 burghers, under Piet Uys, and 200 of Oham's men, under the direction of Mr. Lloyd, and reached the caves near the Inhlanguwine mountains, 12 miles east of the source of the Umkoosi, about 45 miles from the camp, at 9.30 p.m. The last seven miles, across a very difficult hill, occupied three hours. They shot a few Zulus, and took some head of cattle that had formerly belonged to Oham. James Rorke, and Calverly, who accompanied the party, having reported that all the women and people had been collected out of the caves, they started back at 9 the following morning, reaching the Zinguin range the same evening, and Kambula camp at 1 p.m. the 16th. A few shots were fired at long range at the party from the

129

Inhlanguwine, a strong position, where there appeared to be from 800 to 1000 men.

W. Berrairs, D.A.G.
Durban, 22nd March, 1879.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Kambula Camp, 14th March, 1879.

On the evening of the 12th, a kafir came in with a report that a company of the 80th regiment have been surprised and destroyed by an impi of Umbeline's Zulus, and the wagons captured (15) that they were convoying.

The news was doubtful and hopes were expressed that it would not be confirmed, but unfortunately it was so to some extent, by a letter received at 3 a.m., this morning from Major Tucker, the officer in command, but further, I could not learn. Colonel Wood was out with the patrol to Oham's on the Umkukuse, and the Staff Officer did not seem inclined to give the details of the affair, therefore we have to fall back on doubtful information of hearsay relators.

At 5 a.m., a patrol under the command of Colonel Buller, consisting of 300 horsemen, detachments of F. I. Horse, Weatherley's, Raaffs's, Uys, and Schermbrucker's volunteers, left camp for Oham's district, There are also 300 of Oham's Zulus. The object of the expedition is to release Oham's tribe, who are hemmed in by Cetewayo's army at the Zlobane and Mnyamane's on the Taka Mountains. Colonel Wood, Captain Woodgate, Lieut. Lyson and the Assistant agent Lloyd accompany the patrol. Some fighting is expected. The men carry a

blanket and three days's rations each; this move, if

successful, will it is expected determine the Zulus, who are wavering in their allegiance in our favour, and thus draw the talons of the savage Zulu King. The next move will be the clearing out of Umbelineâ\200\231s stronghold on the Zlobane, by a combined attack of artillery, infantry, volunteers, and Zulus. Poor Hitchcockâ\200\231s horse ig at Derby, having been brought there by F. Rourke, when he accompanied Oham. Nunn is appointed commandant to Ohamâ\200\231s Zulus, Rourke is appointed conductor; Calverly is in expectation of getting something lucrative. After the capture of Zlobane, and scattering of Umbelineâ\200\231s butchers, or the capture of the monster himself, it is very probable that our course will be seaward. The mounted infantry under Major Russell are in sight of camp.

Kambula Camp, 15th March, 1879.

I am under the necessity of rectifying my report of the surprise and butchery of a company of the 80th regiment of the misstatements it contains, I am blameless; it is attributable to the absence of Colonel Wood, who has always kindly and cautiously afforded me any information that I applied for that it was prudent to publish, and the scanty information that I received from Captain Campbell of the staff. I now send you the account of the affair, corrected. A convoy of 50 wagons was escorted from Derby to Luneberg by 30 men of the 80th regiment, and four officers, On the arrival of the convoy at the Intombe the river was rising, and by the time that the advance guard of 30 men had crossed, it was impossible for the remainder to do so with the wagons, which were laagered in the shape of a triangle, with one in a line with the river, whose depth had increased to nine feet. On the following day the depth did not decrease, consequently, No move could be made. No enemy appeared or supposed to be near, but every precaution was taken against surprise by posting outlying sentries, and at about 2 a.m., on the 12th, a shot was heard in the distance and the camp turned out and stood under arms for half-an-hour, but not hearing any further cause of alarm returned to their tents. This shot, alas! was not a false alarm, for the brave soldier who fired, together with the other sentries, were stabbed to death by cunning savages who had crept up silently and unseen in the long grass. The Zulus waited cunningly until all was still in camp, and then noiselessly approached it, and were first seen by the party across the river, as they were in the act of climbing over and creeping under the wagons, and the alarm was given, but too late; the few who tried to escape through the river were closely followed by the Zulus, and the troops (the 40) on this side had to retreat, firing on the Zulus, who were advancing on them in dense masses, and when further attempts to resist became useless, every one ran for dear life to the Luneberg Fort. When the news reached the laager, Major Tucker sallied out with 150 men, and the Zulus retreated in haste. Some of the survivors estimate the number of Zulus at 9000. Major Tucker says that what he saw was at the least 5000, the action of that officer rescued the wagons from plunder. 144 bodies of his comrades were secured, including Captz. Moriarty, who was much respected in Utrecht when quartered there, and his unfortunate fate will be much regretted. It is supposed that the Zulu army that surprised the camp is one that has been so long at the Zlobane, and that it had remained at the Intombe for the purpose of intercepting Oham before he arrived in camp, but the celerity with which the escort travelled

od was too fast for them, and in revenge they planned the surprise of the camp of the convoy. The mounted infantry, 150, under command of Colonel Russel, and 75 of the mounted Basutos attached to the mounted infantry, were played into camp by the band of the 1-13th regiment. A patrol of 100 men went out with Colonel Russell this morning towards the Zlobane to support the patrol under Colonel Buller, if necessary. : . y :

The camp is infected with flies which are too tormenting to enable any one to write without difficulty.

Arrival of No. 2 Hired Transport *â\200\230 Manora.â\200\235

THE FIRST BATTERY OF ARTILLERY
FOR NATAL.

The hired transport No. 2 (the Manora) arrived soon after ten oâ\200\231clock on Saturday morning, having on board six companies, 8 officers, 168 non-commissioned officers and men, and 90 troop horses, forming M battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery, who brought their guns and full equipment with them. The Manora made the passage to Simonâ\200\231s Bay in 19 days 23 hours, and was under seven days reaching St. Vincent, to which place she made an extraordinary run, the quickest on record. She has beaten the City of Paris, having started from London Docks whilst the other sailed from Southampton. Some of the horses and men were landed in the course of the afternoon; the remainder were brought ashore yesterday. The Manora is a handsome boat, belonging to Messrs. McNeil-Denny, and is of 3242 tons. She is in appearance exactly like the Pretoria, and was built in the same dock, and on the same model. She goes to Bombay, we believe, after leaving here, and has to be there to take her turn within a month, so that her stay at this port will not be a long one.

Landing of the the Royal Artillery.
THE RUN OF THE â\200\230 MANORA.â\200\235

Never before was such a show of horse-flesh seen in Natal as that which was witnessed at the Point on Saturday afternoon, when some of the artillery who had arrived by the Manora were landed with their horses. It was thought that the first lot would come ashore about 12 oâ\200\231clock, and large numbers of persons proceeded to the Point to witness the landing. The â\200\231buses and trains were crowded, and large numbers reached the Point on horseback. The troops which arrived by the Manora formed M Battery 6th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery. The officers who landed were Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Major Sandham (commanding M Battery), Captain and Adjutant Alleyne, Captain Legard, Lieutenants Shiffner, Jarvis, and Thompson, and Oaptain Vibert, N Battery oth Brigade, who comes out to join his battery, which has already been in service), Âaptain Spinks (Army Service Corps), and Captain Molyneux, 24th Regt. (the Generalâ\200\231s A.D.C.). There were altogether 165 non-commissioned officers and men, and 92 horses of the Royal Horse Artillery. The first lot of horses arrived at the wharf in the Congune, which has been specially fitted up for the occasion. The boat had been out from an early hour in the morning, and the sling-ing of the horses at the outer anchorage had, in consequence of the heavy roll, occupied a great deal of time. They had, however, been trans-

shipped without accident, and the slinging, both outside and at the wharf, was most successfully carried out. The first horse slung on to the wharf was a fine bay, in excellent condition, and he attracted a great deal of attention, his landing being followed by cheers. The others were soon got on the wharf and led quietly off, each man receiving his own horse, and at once walking it away. The remainder of the horses were landed yesterday and taken to a spot near the Field Street crossing, where they were quartered in the open. At night the animals will be covered with horse-cloths, and to prevent their inhaling any injurious malaria, will wear their nose bags. It appears that only two horses died on the road, but they were replaced at Simon's Bay. The Artillery have with them six seven-groupders, several of the new tip-carts and Kaf-

arian carriages. They also brought four Gatling guns for the Commissary of Ordnance, and a supply of camp equipment for the same department. They will draw rocket equipment from the Commissary here. The men carry Martini-Henry carbines, and the drivers will be armed with swords. The whole battery was fully equipped before leaving England. It is expected that

the battery will leave Durban to join the column for the relief of Etshowe on Wednesday next. The officers and men are occupying the tents vacated by the 60th Rifles. The horses are very powerful animals, and the men are a smart lot of fellows, most of them having seen service in India.

Besides the artillery, there arrived by the Manora, 32 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Service

Corps, under Captain Spinks. They landed yesterday afternoon,

We learn from the officers that the Manora left the Victoria Docks on the 22nd February at 1.30 p.m. She arrived at St. Vincent about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st March, having made the run there in less than seven days, a very smart passage. She coaled at St. Vincent, and arrived at Simon's Bay on the morning of the 17th instant about 7 o'clock. She sighted Natal about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, but in consequence of the misty weather put out to sea, and came to the anchorage at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. Her average speed was 13.5 per hour from Start Point, but through having had to call at St. Vincent she went 312 miles out of the usual course. Notwithstanding this she made the run to Simon's Bay in 19 days 23 hours.

(March 25)

Matters remain much as they were. Active preparations are being made for the dispatch of the relief column to Etshowe, and owing to the insufficiency of offers on the part of wagon-owners to accept the terms offered by the Commissariat authorities, the broad arrow is, we understand, being placed upon suitable vehicles. This is an arbitrary measure; but it is a necessary incident of a state of war, where voluntary action proves inadequate to the need of the moment, and where the law justifies

fies it. Upon this last point we say nothing just now, except this: that a martial law is not proclaimed here.

The advance column will probably consist of certain companies of the 3rd Buffs, and 99th, now on the Tugela; the 57th, 91st, and 60th regiments; a naval brigade; a force of artillery; a compact body of cavalry; and a native contingent. The wire rope required for the working of the punt is now well advanced on its way to the Lower Tugela, and the supply of stores there for the column and Etshowe will not be wanting. Commissary-General STRICKLAND is ubiquitous and energetic as ever, and is doing his utmost to carry out efficiently the work of his department.

There is no reason to distrust the belief which exists in official quarters, that the advance of the column will be strenuously opposed, and we must again repeat our conviction that the safety of the force, and the protection of our order, are considerations which should command supreme attention. Nor should the defensive resources of the chief centres of the colony be in any way neglected. The resumption of active operations will mean the putting-forth of all the strength, strategy, and resources, and we can only hope that our military leaders will prove equal to the occasion. Neither the Empire, Natal, nor South Africa can afford to sustain another disaster. There is a manifest falling-off of enthusiasm on the part of our own natives, and upon the issue of the forthcoming movement the fate of the war may depend.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kambulu Camp, March 16, 1879.

It is incorrect that our communications with Utrecht, Luneberg, or Wakkerstroom, are interrupted, for no later than yesterday two traders' wagons arrived in camp from Wakkerstroom, and one from Buffalo Bush, without escort.

The patrol has succeeded in liberating the women and children of Oham's tribe without firing a shot. It has also captured some 200 head of cattle from the enemy. The Boers residing on the Assegais, and at Derby, who took the cattle of the fugitive Zulus in Swaziland, and put their brands on them, are ordered by Colonel Wood to

give them up. They did not join any of the corps in the

field, because their little game of picking up the cattle that the column had fought for paid better with less risk.

Yesterday the spies of a large force of the enemy passed between this column and the Zinguin neck. The night previous our scouts were dogged by them in the direction of the Pongolo. It is rumoured that the Zlobane will be stormed this morning by the volunteers and Zulus

1131;

belonging to Ohamâ\200\231s tribeâ\200\224decked in Oolonel Woodâ\200\231s
colours, & red or yellowband round the head. The colours
of the native contingent are blue and white for Utrecht,
and red and white for Wakkerstroom. Oham is looking
more cheerful and seems consoled with his lot. I donâ\200\231t
think it probable that the mountain will be attacked,
unless with the operation of all arms of the service, who
want to get a chance of distinguishing themselves, for it
is a difficult position to storm without artillery.

Ohamâ\200\231s female belongings arrived in camp in mule
wagons, which had been sent to hasten their arrival,
some 300 in all, including Mrs. Rourke and family. The
liberation of these people was dashingly performed. The

patrol arrived on top of the Ityenteka range that divides

the Inkor and Mkuzi River, making a feint of camping
there for the night to deceive the Zulu scouts who had
followed, and watched the patrol all day; and in about an
hour after dark the order to saddle was issued, and the
whole force silently arrived at Ohamâ\200\231s principal kraals
before daylight, where they were joined by all the hetero-
geneous beleaguered portion of Ohamâ\200\231s tribe. With the
exception of distant shots fired by the enemy, little ob-
struction was made. Four Zulus were shot, and about
150 head of cattle and the same number of goats were
captured from the enemy.

P.S.â\200\224It is intended to hold an enquiry at Luneberg
into the cause of the surprise of the escort of the 80th
regiment at the Intombe, by Colonel Buller, Major Mo-
riarty, C.E, and Captain Hamilton, 90th regiment.

OUR SICK SOLDIERS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Durban, 24th March, 1879.

Sir,â\200\224In the barracks here, which, for the time being,
have been converted into a central military hospital, there
are, just now, 140 patients. The weary and monotonous
hours of many of these poor fellows, as well as of those
in the hospital near Stanger, would be rendered more
bearable by a few books or newspapers. Many of your
readers would, I am sure, be glad to contribute for this
purpose such literature as â\200\230â\200\230Illustrated News,â\200\235 & The
Graphic,â\200\235 *â\200\230 Punch,â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\234 Chamberâ\200\231s Journal,â
\200\235 or any other
serial, and the local newspapers, after they have done
with them ; and I shall be equally glad to take charge
and distribute any sent to my care. Will you kindly
allow me to appeal to them, therefore, through your
journal for their sympathy and help? Thanking you

in anticipation, I am, &c.,
R. JAMESON.

(March 26)

Major Barrowâ\200\231s Mounted Horse.

The mounted natives forming part of Major Barrowâ\200\231s
cavalry squadron at Lower Tugela, number about two
hundred. They are well mounted, and armed with the
Martini-Henry rifle. Captain Maclean, an officer of
experience, commands them. Captain Maclean was for

some years a resident in Natal, and held an appointment in the magisterial branch of the Civil Service here. He is well acquainted with both the language and customs of the Natal natives, and is certainly well qualified for his position Captain Maclean, it may be mentioned, has seen a good deal of kafir warfare in the Old Colony. He and two of his brothers commanded Fingo levies doing good work in the bush fights.

The men at present under Captain Maclean, were most of them on service during the Langalibalele rebellion. They have been recruited from the upper districts. Hemu-hemu and Jantje are their chiefs. Jantje himself heads his own men. He wears a sword, and conducts himself like a brave captain of old. His men are well drilled and disciplined, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves in the forthcoming operations. Major Barrow cannot fail to find the mounted natives of immense service in all reconnoitring and scouting duties. They will be able to move over the country at a rapid pace, and at the same time they will if not too strictly officered render valuable service in following the traces and discovering the whereabouts of the enemy. These men are mostly good shots, and their horses are at present by far the most serviceable in the field. Their uniform consists of an ordinary tan cord suit, blucher boots, leggings, and felt, hat with turkey red badge. Horseflesh and saddlery they provide themselves. Whether the authorities compensate for loss of horses or not, we do not know. Both men and horses, however, will stand a great deal of wear and tear. Properly handled, this branch of the forces moving with the Etshowe relief column, cannot fail to be well worthy of their hire.

The Run of the Manora.

The Manora, Transport No. 2, left the Victoria Docks, London, at 1 p.m., on Saturday 22nd February, 1879, Tpe Start bore north at mnoon on the 23rd; discharged pilot; and proceeded, making the following runs:

24th February, at noon, 333 miles.

25th " EE] 338

26th ,,) 3518

27th Â» Â» 321

28th o e 326 55

1st March 329

) Â» Â»

noon this day St. Vincent 288 miles distant; arrived at that port at 8.30 a.m. on March 2nd, took in 600 tons coal, and departed at 7,30 p.m., leaving S.S. City of Paris, No. 11, in port coaling. The runs are as follow:

4th March, at noon, 215 miles.

5 LTI Â» S1

6th Â»Â» 3 316 5

win o o 312 Â»

8th 5 0 813

9th o 56 308 Â»Â»

10th Â» o5 300 Â»Â»
11th o0 55 309 â\200\235Â»
12th ,, S S OSE
13th 3 > 293 Â»
14th o0) 285 "
15th i â\200\235 318 â\200\235Â»
16th 312

At noon the Cape 149 miles distant, abreast Capetown at 10 p.m., slowed the engines, and anchored at Simonâ\200\231s Bay at 7 a.m., on the 17th March, Coaled and departed from Simonâ\200\231s Bay at 11 p.m., March 18th, the Oape of Good Hope lighthouse abeam at midnight, and arrived at Natal at 8 a.m. March 22nd, 1879.

(Signed) WirLiax CosENs,
Commander.

Reading for the Sick and Wounded.

With reference to Mr. Jamesonâ\200\231s letter on the matter we may state that Deputy Commissary J. S. Young, of the Commissariat and Transport Department, and commissioner to the British National Society for aid to sick and wounded in war, is making arrangements for the supply of reading for the different hospitals, and any contributions will be gratefully received by him and forwarded to the several military hospitals in the country.

Pondoland.
(From the Times of Natal.)
March 7, 1879.

The feast of first fruits, which event is always a season of great interest and excitement with the Pondos, was celebrated last week, and passed off in the usual way. When events of this kind take place at the Kingâ\200\231skraal, under present circumstances, people are apt to come to the conclusion that the army is being doctored, or prepared for active service. Hence the many reports afloat to that effect, for which after all there is no foundation.

The natives are anxiously awaiting the result of the next aggressive move of our troops in the Zulu country. Evidently their confidence in the power of our arms is not yet shaken, and late events, now that the real truth dawns upon them, seem rather to confirm that confidence.

Thunderstorms have of late been frequent and heavy. During one last week, three kraals of the Mancieâ\200\231s were struck, killing a native man and his wife, also three head of cattle.

At St. Johnâ\200\231s all is quietâ\200\224in fact rather too much so for the traders, who just now would prefer a little bustle in the landing of goods that are much needed. The Buffalo and Somtsew have been looked for for some time. The additional number of police at the fort has created a little surprise and suspicion.

The Attack at the Talaka Mountain.

The following account of the above event is sent to us by a correspondent, who states that it is compiled from information furnished to him from four of those who

were actually present on the occasion, and is also confirmed in other directions:â\200\224

â\200\234â\200\234 Derby, March 6th, 1879.

Â¢ Sir,â\200\224Seeing in your issue of the 24th February, an account of the attack on the Zulus at the Talaka Mountain, Pongolo, which, though ifi gives a military report of facts, does not give a full statement; and as we were parties in the affair from first to last, we venture to give your readers the whole matâ\200\231=~, and credit to whom oredit

is due. On the 12th February, Mr., Jacobus Potgieter, with five other Boers, were at his farm near Talaka, when his kaffirs came and reported the Zulus were there in great numbers; they, therefore, early the next morning, made a patrol, but it being very misty they could not see far. When it cleared up they found themselves surrounded by Zulus, who immediately opened fire, which was returned by the Boers, resulting in 23 Zulus falling, and also three of Potgieter's kaffirs, after which the Zulus decamped to their mountain fastnesses. The following day Mr. Potgieter and his comrades brought in the report to Colonel Rowlands at Derby, when the Colonel, Captain Harvey, C. A. Potter as guide and interpreter, Jacobus Potgieter, and eight other men, Raaf's Horse, and Fairlie's and Vos's kaffirs, started away to the scene, and the same night arrived at Mr. Potgieter's house about ten miles from Talaka. The following day they remained to prepare and arrange, and on the morning of the 14th they proceeded to the top of the mountain, where they found the Zulus guarding their cattle in its declivities and kloofs, which are full of bush, immediately below the krantz were two clumps of bush, divided by a rough stony ridge, in which the cattle were partially concealed, when it was determined that Field-cornet Labuschagne's kaffirs, together with Potgieter's, who had joined the party, should attack the left kloof, and Raaf's people the other, C. A. Potter volunteering to lead the left attack, which was done in a spirited and daring manner, the kaffirs fighting well; during which time the Colonel, Captain Harvey and the Boers were on the precipice overlooking the scene of conflict. Raaf's people were away to the right and Fairlie and his kaffirs to the left, seeking for another place of attack, but not finding game returned to the colonel's stand place. For some time after Mr. Potter and the kaffirs were in the bush, we could not see what was going on, but heard heavy firing, after which we saw them near the cattle kraals, on a low lying terrace which is covered with bush, still keeping up apparently a desperate struggle. One large powerful Zulu named Mozalane, an induna, only from Cetywayo the day before, made a desperate attack upon Mr. Potter with his assegai, but received in return a bullet through his head, which seemed to check the savage brutes. At this juncture Mr. Potter sprang on to a large stone, waving his hat for help, when Colonel Rowlands immediately ordered Fairlie's kaffirs to enter the ravine or pass, which they did under Captain Newman and his Lieutenant's guidance, doing good service; but the heat of the battle was over, the kraal having been gained and the cattle captured and driven up the rugged pass. At the foot of the pass to the right, which Raaf's people were to enter, we could see a much larger troop of cattle, when Mr. Potgieter and Mr. Potter called for volunteers to attack the place, but Colonel Rowlands thought it dangerous, and best to defer the matter until the following day, when he would bring up the canon to play on the rascals, the proposal was not very acceptable to the victorious party, as the feat could have been easily accomplished, and thrice the booty obtained, thus giving a thorough check to the Talaka kaffirs; but instead of an attack at mid-day, we marched back to Labuschagne's farm, and the next day on to Luneberg, since which nothing has been done in that direction. Colonel Rowlands highly complimented the attacking party for their daring courage; and had the success been followed up, this nest of thieves and murderers would have been cleared out; instead of which

the road from Derby to Teneberg has been, and continues to be impassable. without a strong military convoy, and on several occasions both convoy and others have been fired at from the mountains, and the Zulus are daily increasing. A few days subsequently Colonel Rowlands, Commandant Schurmbrucker, Captain Harvey, and other officers, with Weatherly's Horse and Fairlie's Swazies (an imposing sight) left Teneberg for Manyonyoba's stronghold, to finish Colonel Buller's work, but they only went, they looked and returned without even a sheep's tail, leaving one dead Swazie on the field. At the Talaka we got about 200 head of cattle and a flock of sheep and goats. Casualties ten Zulus killed, two by Mr. Potter, two by his kafir Fuku, and one by his kafir Patos, one by Mr. Labuschagne, and the rest not known by whom, and numbers wounded ; on our side three wounded, now all well. The Talaka is the southern point of the Bongane range running north and south about ten miles, abounding in caves and rugged fastnesses, where thousands of Zulus

can lie concealed, with abundance of wood, grass and water,

(March 27)

There is no definite news to report this morning, although vague rumours were floating about yesterday in regard to some further reverse that had been experienced.

We were quite unable to trace them to any trustworthy source, or to discover any explicit statement of what was said to have occurred. The authorities expressed entire ignorance of any such tidings, and we must await further intelligence before we are in a position to say whether there is or is not any foundation for these reports.

â\200\224

Arrival of the â\200\234 Umvotiâ\200\235 from Mauritius.
THE COLONISTS AND THE ZULU WAR.

IMMEDIATE DESPATCH OF TROOPS,

AN AMBULANCE TO BE SENT TO NATAL,

The Umvoti arrived here yesterday morning, bringing with her 103 men of the 88th Foot, and 60 men of the Royal Artillery, the latter having three T-pounder guns with them. The infantry were under the command of Captain Bowen, and the officers with him were Lieuts. Moore and Webb, Captain Maclean was in command of the Artillery, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Evans. There were also several other passengers on board, whose names will be found in our shipping column, The Umvoti is well known at our

port as an old and reliable trader, and she was quite expected here, but few thought she would have brought us an addition to Her Majesty's troops now in the colony. The Mauritius papers to hand (for a file of which we have to thank Captain Reeves of the [7movot:) are full of sympathetic expressions with regard to the disaster at Isandhlwana. As in England and elsewhere the news caused the greatest consternation, and at once a public meeting was held at Port Louis in aid of a war relief fund, Lady Barker in her well-known benevolent spirit, at once came forward, and made a proposal to go to Natal with several other ladies and a staff of medical gentlemen, cooks, &c., in order to take care of sick and wounded, It is probable that two or three doctors, and a liberal sum of money will come with the party. We have before us a published letter from the Hon, Napier Broome, and a memorandum of Lady Barker's appealing for aid, and hope to publish them in our next issue. There were several private passengers by the [7mvotz, including Mr, Phil, Robinson, the special correspondent of the Daly Telegraph, to whom reference is made elsewhere. The troops from the Umuvot; were landed yesterday. The Mercantile Record refers to their departure from the island thus: "We cannot allow the officers and men forming part of the reinforcements for Natal, and who are to embark on board the Umvots to-day, to leave our shores without a word of God speed on our part. As regards the Artillery, they have been so long amongst us, that we have come to look upon them as old friends and acquaintances, Captain Maclean is not only connected by marriage with one of the most respected of Mauritian families, but he is likewise well known as excelling in athletic sports. As regards Lieutevant Evans, we hardly know how the Bohemian Dramatic Club will get over their disappointment at his departure, But duty's summons must be obeyed, and never was this more cheerfully and promptly exemplified than in the case of Lieutenant Evans, in whom the colony loses one of the most genial and popular of officers who have ever formed part of its garrison. To the gallant 88th regiment we would only say, to both officers and men, that we trust, they, as well as their comrades of the Artillery, will soon return to Mauritius laden with honours, and covered with glory."

A correspondent from Mauritius writes us that M. Carmichael, one of the editors of the English newspapers there, had, on learning of the disaster which occurred on the 22nd January, immediately organised a volunteer corps of sixty men, mostly Europeans, whom he placed at the disposal of the Mauritius Government for service in Natal, at 48 hours' notice. General Murray, commanding the troops in Mauritius, declined this offer, to the great disappointment of all concerned. We quite sympathise with Mr. Carmichael, who especially feels it, we know,

Port Louis, Mauritius,
Town Hall, 12th March, 1879,

Dear Mr. Mayor, The melancholy intelligence brought by the troopship Zamar of the disaster which befell our brave goldiers in the Zulu territory, has been received by the municipality of Port Louis and my fellow-townsmen with feelings of the deepest sorrow.

I beg of you to accept for yourself and your fellow-burgesses the expression of our sincere sympathy with your present anxiety and distress, the more so indeed because the blow also strikes us home, forming part, as we do, of the same great empire. It is the earnest hope of the municipi-

pality of Port Louis, nay, I can safely add, of the population
of M%uritius at large, that your present ordeal may have Â»
speedy and satisfactory termination, and will only tend fo
add a new and undying lustre to the glory of the British
soldiers, securing at the same time the permanent tranq uillity
and welfare of our sister colony.â\200\224Yours, &c.,

A. EMILE BAZIRE,
Mayor of Port Louis,
To His Worship
the Mayor of Durban, Natal,

The Troops from Mauritius.

The half-battery of artillery, and the detachment of the 88th regiment, which arrived from Mauritius yesterday, landed during the morning, and at once proceeded to the encampment in town. The Artillery are under orders to proceed to the front, as soon as they have got their guns ashore. The same good luck attends the Connaught Rangers, who as soon as they can be got ready will leave for Zululand.

Stabling for the Cavalry.

The erection of the stables for the cavalry horses is being rapidly proceeded with. They are situated on the flat close to Currie's Mountain,

Native Contingent.

From Alexandra we hear that the natives are still being ordered out in that county, and are all drawn from the sugar estates there. Many of them declare that they will not fight the Zulus, not from any disloyalty, but the late massacre have given them the idea that Cetshwayo is invincible, and that he will drive the people all out of Natal.

The Special Correspondent of the Natal Daily Telegraph.

We were favoured yesterday with a call by Mr. Phil. Robinsor, the special correspondent of the Natal Telegraph. He arrived by the Umwoti, and came from Afghanistan, where he has in the discharge of his professional duties been connected with each of the three columns.

Mr. Robinson received his instructions to proceed to Natal when he was at Candahar, where he had for some time been staying with Mr. Archibald Forbes of the Daily News. Mr. Forbes had gone to Burmah, and when the telegram arrived at Candahar from home, containing instructions to him to proceed to Natal, he could not be found. He will, no doubt, come on by the first opportunity, and may be expected by the U.R.M.S. African, on her next down trip from Zanzibar. Mr. Robinson left Mr. Boyle, one of the special correspondents of the Standard, whose name is well known as a special at Candahar, he being convinced that it was the intention of the Government to occupy Cabul. At Bombay, Mr. Robinson says feelings of deep sympathy were entertained by the residents in reference to the Isandhlwana disaster. Mr. Robinson left Bombay in one of the P. & O. Company's boats, and missed the Zanzibar boat by eight hours. A steamer happened to be leaving for Mauritius, and taking advantage of the opportunity, he proceeded to Port Louis, where after a stay of two and a half days he was fortunate enough to catch the Umwoti, which ship brought him safely to Natal within six days of the arrival of the regular coasting steamer from Zanzibar.

The Special Wrepondents.

Most of the special correspondents have now left Durban for the Lower Tugela. Mr. Francis, of The Times, started on Tuesday morning, and was followed in the afternoon by Mr. Stanley, of the Standard, who went up in Commissary-General Strickland's mule wagon. Both of these specials were capitally equipped, their pack

horses being heavily weighted with necessaries for a lengthened absence. Mr, W. Peace, who has been acting as correspondent for the Daily Telegraph for some time, started yesterday morning for the Lower Tugela, and will be relieved. in a day or two, by Mr. Phil. Robinson, tho â\200\230â\200\234special â\200\235 who arrived in the Umawoti yesterday. Mr. Fripp, of the Graphic, started for the TLower Tugela on Monday, leaving Mr. Molton Prior down here busily engaged in completing and despatching by the last mail sketches of our outer anchorage, the bay, the bluff, the wharves, and other places of interest. Mr. Phil Robinson gave us a call immediately after landing, and, after making a few arrangements in town left by the 12.20 train for Maritzburg. He returns to-night, and will proceed to the Tower Tugela without delay. Captain Norris Newman, one of the three Standurd correspondents, left yesterday for the Lower Tugela. Mr. Dormer, of the (ape Argus, also took his departure for the sama place yesterday. N -. Melton Prior left yesterday for Oolonel Woodâ\200\231s column.

Morosi.

By advices from Basutoland, we learn that Mr. Austen having deserted his place, Morosi looted it, and then fled with his people in the direction of the Double Mountains. Mr. Griffith, with a large body of Molappo and Letseaâ\200\231s people, was following hir up, and, numbering about 10 to 1 of the rebels, it is hoped will, ere this, have brought shem to bay.

(Mareh 28)

Volunteer Nurses for the Wounded from
Mauritius.

_The following correspondence appears in the Mauri-
tius Commercial Gazette :â\200\224

Reduit, 6th March, 1879.
My dear Mr. Mayor, Arh s 30

I am convinced that the anxiety which we all feel at the melancholy intelligence from Natal iscoupled with an earnest desive that Mauritius should do whatever may be in her power to aid the sister colony, and that this desire is shared not only by the Government and the Council of Government, but by everyone who has read the sad telegrams published on Tuesday.

No one can doubt but that the military effects of the disaster which has occurred, will soon be Tepeired by the valour of our troops, whose nuribÃ@rs are now being largely reinterced from England. Such military aid as this colony can safely give from its small garrison would be willingly spared ; but I believe there is another assistance Mauritius may yield, which would be especially useful at the present time, apd which it is likely to be even more needed, and more difficult of supply, than the want of additional troops.

I would suggest that it be considered whether Mauritius cannot send at once to Natal a small but efficient organisation for tending and nursing the sick and wounded. The presence of a few competent and devoted women, of one or two medical men, to be despatched, well furnished with all ithe mnecessary supplies, and to be supported by voluntary contributions from the wealth of this island, would, I feel sure, be most valuable in Natal at this crisis, and for some time to come.

I enclose you a memorandum by Lady Barker on the subject. She offers her services in this good cause. I myself will do all I can to promote it ; and should your Worship agree with what is suggested, I would propose to call a public meeting to consider what should be done.- -I am, &c.,

(Signed) [, NAPIER BROOKE.
MEMORANDUM OF LADY BARKER.

There are some opportunities when women can do as good service to their country as men, and I feel sure this is one of them.

I am equally sure that it only needs to be understood by the ladies of Mauritius that they can be useful in sending aid to wounded and suffering men close by, for them to respond, as ardently as their husbands and brothers, to such an appeal.

My own experience of Natal teaches me that its comparatively scanty and scattered population is likely to be deficient at this moment of great emergency in the needful supply of women competent to nurse in field and fixed hospitals, and to prepare proper food for sick and wounded men.

We in Mauritius, alas! have an ever present necessity for this knowledge, and are well-versed in all belonging to the tending of the sick. The domestic arrangements, especially those of the kitchen, are also very much better with us, than any which can be commanded in Natal.

Our fertile little island, too, holds wealthier inhabitants, whose generosity has passed into a proverb, than the wide and uncultivated borders of Natal. :

I am sure that Natal will do all she can, will strain her resources to the utmost, but I am certain she would be most grateful if Mauritians should come to help her at this, the moment of her sorest need: A

England will pour in soldiers as fast as ships can bring them, and in time there will doubtless be an efficient and proper hospital organisation. But my feeling is that a certain number of the ladies of Mauritius should throw themselves into the gap which we may be (quite sure exists at this moment, and that at once, without the delay of a single hour, we should associate ourselves into a small band of nurses and should proceed immediately to Natal, placing ourselves into a small band of nurses and should proceed immediately to Natal, placing ourselves at the disposal of Sir Bartle Frere, ready to do all we can to alleviate the horrors of war by our personal attendance upon the sick and wounded.

I would propose to place the expedition under the superintendence and guidance of a medical man, also belonging to this island, and to take with us a staff of cooks and large supplies of hospital comforts and necessaries. For my own part, I am ready to place all my experience, both of nursing and the preparation of food for the sick, and my previous knowledge of the needs of Natal, at the disposal of such an association, to be ready to start at an hour's notice ; and I shall be glad to make in aid of the considerable sum of money which would be required to render our ministrations effectual, a donation of £50 (fifty pounds).

(Signed) M. A. BARKER,

ANSWER OF THE MAYOR.

Municipality, Port Louis,
6th March, 1879.

Honourable and dear Sir,

Your Honour's courteous and touching letter respecting the
melancholy intelligence received fromr Natal has reached me
just-how, and [hasten tobreorhe yÃ©ac that the suggestions

contained therein meet my entire approval. I shall be very glad, on my own part, to do all I possibly can towards the realisation of any plan that will have for its object the alleviation of the sufferings of the much tried community of Natal.

I will, therefore, at once convoke a special meeting of the Municipal Council, and communicate thereto your letter; and I feel assured that the councillors will consider it the duty of the Corporation to do all they possibly can towards the

-promotion of the success of the benevolent measure so opportunely suggested and so strongly supported by Lady Barker.

I am, honourable and dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A, EMILE BAZIRE.

The Zulu Sifuation.

ACT L

SCENEâ\200\224OHAMâ\200\231S NGODHLO (MAZE.)

Present :â\200\224The Chief Mnyaman, Ham, and Sigodhlo.

Enter Ukabanina.

They address him thus :â\200\224

Son of Mbobo, born of rich-hued blood,
Keen-handed, firm of purpose, bold !
We would entrust thee with a seeret deed.

Madness has seized our King,
For he no longer minds his countryâ\200\231s weal,
But wildly would us all in ruin plunge.
Go, slay him!
Then, come claim thy payâ\200\224
Three hundred rolling beeves thou shalt select
From our fine herds ;
Five damsels choice from those we have in right,
No after King to avenge his blood upon theeâ\200\224
Say, dost thou consent ?

UxABANINAâ\200\224T do. Tgo. (Departs.)

ACT IL

SCENEâ\200\224THE KINGâ\200\231S KRAAL.

(The i-\201:lards lolling about at a distance in listless indolence.
e King sits with a few of his courtiers. Ukabanina enters without causing any suspicion, his fatherâ\200\231s position as induna being a sufficient passport.)
The KING (thinking he brings tidings) enquiresâ\200\224
ence come you, Ukabanina ?
URABANINAâ\200\224King, Iâ\200\231m sent to stab you, but I feel I dare not raise my hand against such royal blood.
KINGâ\200\224Oh, ho! And who are these conspirators whoâ\200\231d have me dead ?
UKABANINAâ\200\224Mnyaman, Ham, and Seketwayo, King.
KiNeâ\200\224My brother Ham, I know, has always counselled peace ; but then these others, they with many more, my counsellors
Told me the white manâ\200\231s troops were few,
â\200\230â\200\234 A few short rows.â\200\235
Fed my ambition,
Told me of my might,
Of Zulu prowess,
And of tribes on tribes

Ready to join me in the one idea,*
Of killing all the white men in the land ;
And showed how I might conquer all these tribes,
Till Iâ\200\231d no more be hailed as Zulu King,
But by the glorious title of SOUTH AFRICA\200\231S KING.
(Referring to the cattle kept for show, and for the laudations
of his people, and never allowed to die any other than a
natural death),

The KING proceeds :â\200\224
Where are my royal herds,
(â\200\231ainst whose sleek sides
No dog of Zulu
Dared to raise his glittering blade ?
When I with these the white man would appease,
And would have added more, and more, and yet still
ever: more,
Till even he, though hungry as the wolf
Would have been satiate,
And would have given me peaceâ\200\224
Eâ\200\231en though *twere peace upon someZsea-girt isle,
They bade me slay them f
To propitiate the spirits,
Ang spoke of countless herds my hosts would bring
From off the white menâ\200\231s farms.
And now (turning to his courtiers)
Ye turn against me,
And plot for my destruction.
I hate you! I mistrust you!
The KiNG (to Ukabanina)â\200\224
Go. I'll forgive thee the bold thought,
Since thou repentest of the bolder deed.
Go home. I will not harm thee.

(The King leaves the nobles and sits alone at a distant part of
the royal kraal, whilst Ukabanina departs), soliloquising thus
This, then, is my reward,
Eâ\200\231en â\200\234 to escape him with whole skin.â\200\235
â\200\230Well that is something in these perilous times.
But then, i}ie other picture, ah ! how fair it seemed.
How rich a guerdon for a wanting man !
Five damse's choice from out the royal sigodhlo,
Three hund red rolling kine by me select ;
No dread ot the avenger of Royal blood.
A home of :omfort in a new born land.
The deed i: ->lf was easyâ\200\224
One stab- 16 boundâ\200\224
And whil: â\200\230 e astonished guards came guiucring round

Traitors all !

134

I would have sped my way :

Nor left a trace for them to track me by.

But no, â\200\231tis certain it was not to be

A craven fear came creeping oâ\200\231er my limbs

And I, who twenty times 51e Kingâ\200\231s behests had well
fulfilled,

Who knew no danger, who felt no remorse
Nor heeded wail of infant, maid, or mother,
But gloried in the slaying of them all

I now turned coward! ! !
Bah ! how my flesh creeps at the very thought
My marrow freezes, age is upon me
I must hie me on
Or else, a warrior's grave will not be mine.

: ACT III

(The King, devoured by solitude, returns)
And sits him down amongst the common herd
And talks to those to whom for years
He has not spoken a word.
The izinduna proud
And men of noble mien
Still sit unmoved
With arms upon their knees
Each one with chin deep buried in his arms
With look of injured pride
Whilst dark scowls speak the anger pent up there.

ACT IV.

(The King on reviewing his troops at Iitshwile hill, after their
various engagements with the respective columns)
This is Iitshwile, our old trysting place,
Which year by year is blackened by my hosts,
And now, not half the hill contains them all.
Where are they? Ah! The brave are dead !
The rest have fled, deserted me,
As have my caitiff minions, their masters.

(To the Troops) :

Hark ye, my men ?

Bring round me all your children, wives, and cattle,

(Aside) :

Perhaps for these if not for me they may give battle.
No more invasion of the white man's land,
No more vain struggles 'gainst his rocky forts ;
But mass your forces closely round me here
Here we the invader's power will overthrow.
I've spoken ; 'tis enough: Depart !

Helpmakaar.

Books for the Sick and Wounded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Durban, March 27th, 1879.

Sir, Would you kindly, through your columns, let it
known that gifts of books for the sick and wounded
soldiers will, through the kindness of Mr. Brickhill,
manager of the Natal Bank, be received at the bank
offices in Durban, and I will see to them being distributed
among the military hospitals. Yours, &c.,
; J. 8. YOUNG.

Troops for Natal.

In our yesterday's issue we gave the names of the staff
at the head of the coming troops. We now append the
particulars of the latest arrangements made at home for
the despatch of the remainder of the troops.

1st DRAGOON GUARDS. (Headquarters) 15 officers,
311 men and 285 horses per Egypt, leaving Southampton
28th February. Fifteen officers, 311 men and 286 horses
per Spain, leaving Southampton 26th February.

17th LANCERS. (Headquarters) 18 officers, 311 men
and 285 horses per England, leaving Southampton 25th
February. Twelve officers, 311 men and 288 horses per
France, leaving Victoria Docks, London, 24th February.

58TH FOOT. - Thirty officers, 906 men and 6 horses per Russia, leaving Portsmouth 26th February.

2ND BATTALION 60TH RIFLES. 200\224 Nine officers, 206 men, per Russia.

94TH REGIMENT. 200\224 Twenty-four officers, 906 men and 4 horses per China, to leave Southampton 26th Feb.

N BATTERY 6TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY. 200\224 Six officers, 168 men, 130 troop horses, 16 officers 200\231 horses, 6 9-pounder guns per Olympus, leaving Southampton 24th February.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. 200\224 (30th Company) 5 officers, 196 men, 46 company horses, 6 officers 200\235 horses per Palmyra, leaving Portsmouth 27th February.

DRAFT 8. 200\224 (57th Foot) 8 officers, 150 men per China, leaving Southampton 26th February. (24th Foot, 1st battalion) about 500 men per Clyde, to leave River Thames (H battalion 7th Brigade R.A.) 2 officers, 20 men per Olympus, leaving Southampton 24th February.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS. 200\224 One officer, 56 men per Palmyra, leaving Portsmouth 27th Feb. One officer, 20 men per Florence, leaving West India Docks 20th Feb.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 200\224 Thirty-one officers for distribution amongst the vessels.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. 200\224 Eight officers for distribution amongst the vessels.

The Transports.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. â\200\234FORESTERâ\200\235
SIMONS BAY.

We are indebted to Mr. Carlisle for the following :-â\200\224

Tamar left Simonâ\200\231s Bay on the 26th, and the Olympus
on the morning of the 27th.

The China would probably leave last evening (27th).

H.M.8. Forester arrived in Simonâ\200\231s Bay on the after-
noon of the 27th.

The Russia and Palmyra arrived in Simonâ\200\231s Bay, 27th.

The Hired Transport â\200\230â\200\234 Olympus.â\200\235

The Surgeon-Major, who arrived in the Olympus, is
ashore at Simonstown suffering from illness. The
Olympus brings with the troops a nine-pounder battery
complete, 888 rounds of ammunition, 111 boxes of nine-
pounder shell, 50 cases rockets, a number of tents, and
a quantity of other ammunition.

NIL

(March 29)

The long-expected re-opening of the campaign has at
last taken place. According to our yesterdayâ\200\231s tele-
grams from the Lower Tugela, the remaining portion
of the relief column was to advance yesterday as far as
8t. Andrewâ\200\231s Mission Station, four miles beyond Fort
Tenedos, and it was believed that the whole column
would move on to-day towards its destination.
For obvious reasons the military authorities are
very reticent as to prospective or imminent move-
ments, and it may turn out that the final advance
will not take place until Monday. As the Zulus
are said to be in force between Ktshowe and the
Tugela, it is self-evident that the precise movements
of our own troops will naturally be kept as quiet as
possible. Strategy has, we suppose, to be met by
strategy ; but it is to be hoped that the advancing
column will, both in point of numbers and manage-
ment, be equal to the disposal of any force that may
be sent against it. Now that the time for forward
operations has arrived, it would probably be best that
a decided, and straightforward but cautious and
vigilant advance was made from both the Lower
Tugela and Kambule. Coupled with such a move-
ment should be the adoption of every possible pre-
caution for the protection of the border. The river
fortunately is high, and may remain so for some
little time, but were it otherwise the probability of
raids into the colony is far too imminent to be disre-
garded. We say again that the occurrence of such
inroads is the most serious risk to be guarded against,
and all who are in authority will incur a most grave
responsibility, if any practicable prsventive measure
be not taken. On this account we are glad to hear

that only a few mounted volunteers are attached to the relief column. The work to be done upon the besder may be tedious and uninteresting, but it might very suddenly become an undertaking far more momentous in its consequences than any service that may be possible in Zululand.

We shall probably have important news from Colonel Woon's column before many days are over. A movement against UMBELINE was to be made about the 26th inst.

Arrival of the "Palmyra" and the "Russia" at the Cape.

Mercury Office, Friday Morning.
The following telegram came to hand this morning: "24

Capetown, Friday Morning.
Palmyra arrived at 8 a.m. on Thursday, 27th inst., with Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Harrison, Lieut.-Col. Stewart, 7 officers, 195 non-com. officers and men; 1 officer, 50 non-com. officers and men. Stores: 12 cases gun-cotton, cases detonators supply of materials, tools, and instruments; 2 bales horse-blankets, 24 tents, 20 bundles tarpaulins for Army Hospital Corps, 2 bales blankets, case of leather buckets, case of water-proof sheets, 5

Simonstown, Friday Morning.
Russia arrived at 7 a.m. Thursday 27th, with Colonel Reilly, C.B., one officer and two men, R.A.; Col, Whitehead, 28 officers, 900 non-commissioned officers and men 58th regiment; two surgeons, one chaplain, four officers 21st regiment; one officer, five non-commissioned officers

and men A.H.C. 58th have 70 rounds per man. Cargo : Large horse boat and gear, 6 horse boats, 10 horse hammocks, 197 boxes S. A. ammunition, 3 boxes for Adam's revolvers, 1 box for Martini carbines, 13 bundles tarpaulins.

South Africa and Sir Bartle Frere.
MORE DEMONSTRATIONS.
GRAHAMSTOWN & GRAAFF-REINET SPEAK OUT.

(Journal to Mercury.)
Grahamstown, March 28, 1879.

A public meeting was held last night, and was well and influentially attended.

Resolutions were passed approving of the policy of the High Commissioner in his demands on the Zulus, and hoping that hostilities will not be concluded without solid guarantees of their submission; also thankfully recognising prompt Imperial aid. Great enthusiasm.

MEETING AT GRAAFF-REINET.

(A dvertiser to Mercury.)

Graaff-Reinet, March 28, 1879.

A large public meeting was held here yesterday evening to express confidence in the Govemor, and sympsthy with him in the difficult position in which his and the countryâ\200\231s enemies would place him. Resolutions to that effect were carried unanimously, with enthusiasm.

Landing of the Army Service Corps and their Horses and Mules.

As stated in our yesterdayâ\200\231s issue, the Queen Margaret arrived during Thursday night, having on board 223 men of the Army Service Corps, and 236 horses and mules. Soon after the Queen Margaret had anchored the Congune and the Sea Gull were alongside, and about forty horses were speedily transhipped to the former. The horses were somewhat restive, but not more so than might have been expected. The slinging was again most successfully carried out by Messrs. Crowder, who have already shown that their arrangements for landing the cavalry horses which ars to come on to Natal are quite equal to the work required to be done. The horses were all draught animals, and there were sixty mules, the latter being undoubtedly the finest ever landed on the shores of South Africa. One of them brought in by the Harah, which by the way is exceedingly well adapted for the task he will have to perform, measured in height no less than 173 hands, and was known to the men by the name of â\200\230â\200\230Tichborne.â\200\235 He was landed without any difficulty, and as Â¢ Tichborne â\200\235 was led off the wharf he attracted as much attention as the claimant himself would have done. The whole of the horses and mules were landed before night, the last lot reaching town to join the others at the foot of the Berea about nine oâ\200\231clock. The following were the officers who arrived by the Queen Margaretâ\200\224Commissary-General Long, Assistant-Commissary-General Smith, Sub-Asst. Commissary De Lisle, Sub-Assistant-Commissary Nicols ; Conductors Field and Riley; Veterinary Surgeon Morgan, R.A. Six of the horses died before reaching Simonâ\200\231s Bay, were twelve more were purchased, so that the troops land here with more animals than they started from England with. The Queen Margaretis a very handsome ship, and the arrangements for the horses on board were most excellent, the whole of them having been landed in first-class condition.

The steamer left .ondon on the 25th February, touched at St. Vincent on the 7th March, and arrived at Capetown on the 24th. She brings 223 troops and 236 horses. One man died from inflammation of the lungs vr the way out. Capt. Butler, of the Queen Margaret canie ashore yesterday.

Detailed account of the Intombe River Massacre.

From the Transvaal Argus.

It is with the deepest sorrow I write to convey the sad, sad news of the disaster that occurred this Wednesday morning, the 12th of March, 1879, between the hours of four and

five oâ\200\231clock, at the Intombe River, about four and a-half or
five miles from Luneburg, which resulted in great loss of
life : 1 eaptain, 1 civil surgeon, and 40 von-commissioned

Officers and men being found assegai'd and butchered on the scene of the action, 20 being still unaccounted for, only 48 turning up at Luueburg out of 105. The circumstances in detail, as far as can be accurately known, are as follow : On Saturday, 1st March, letter D Company, 80th regiment, in command of Captain Anderson, accompanied by Lieutenant Daubeney, was sent out from Luneburg to act as convoy to wagons from Lydenburg and Middleburg via Derby, laden with ammunition, stores and provisions. They met the wagons some distance on the other side of the Intombe River, and took them in charge. On Wednesday, the 5th, Captain Anderson and his company were recalled, abandoning the wagons which were in their charge, to care for themselves. On Friday, the 7th March, Captain Moriarty, accompanied by Lieutenants Johnson and Lindop, with Dr. Cobin, civil surgeon, went out with 103 non-commissioned officers and men, to complete the escort duty the first company sent out were detailed for, Capt. Moriarty, on arrival at the Intowbe River, halted and pitched his camp on the Luneburg side of the river, as owing to its being very much swollen through the incessant rain, it was found impossible to get across. [Eventually a raft was constructed, and the men passed over in groups, Capt. Moriarty and Lieut. Johnson accompanying them, leaving about 35 men behind under command of Lieut. Lindop as a working party to cut down the drift, and to prepare and forward supplies to those who had crossed. Lieut. Johnson with a party of men went on at once to meet the wagons, Captain Moriarty with another party following, leaving a sergeant and a few men on the Derby side of the river to pitch the tents. The wagons were first reached by a few mounted men, when it was found they had been tampered with by the kafirs, in the absence of one company being recalled, and the other coming out. All the wagons were eventually got to the bank of the river by two o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th, the escort returning with them, I omitted to mention that it was stated 46 oxen were taken in addition to the stores being interfered with from the wagons, It was raining very heavily at this time, but ceased about four in the afternoon. Captain Moriarty caused the wagons to be laagered in the shape of a triangle, the river being the base, the wagons on the sides resting within twelve or fifteen yards of the river; inside the laager the men, about seventy-nine, were stationed, also the oxen, Everything seemed perfectly safe and secure, every precaution being taken. It was impossible to get the wagons across on the Luneburg side, as the river was swelling more and more, and the current running six or seven knots an hour. About 4.15 a.m., the never-to-be-forgotten 12th March, a shot was heard, and reported by the sentry to Lieut. Harwood (who had been sent out to relieve Lieutenants Johnson and Lindop, the former acting commissariat officer, the latter acting ordnance officer, the evening before the 12th). Lieut. Harwood sent over at once to the other side of the river to report the circumstance to Captain Moriarty. The men at once stood to their arms. At this time there was a very heavy mist and fog. No sooner had the rain ceased, and the fog partly cleared away, so that those in the laager could distinguish fifty yards in front, than a volley was poured into the laager by an impi of Zulus, who had crept up to within about 100 yards of the laager. They then threw down their guns, and charged assegai in hand on the laager, which was most heroically and bravely defended till overwhelmed by over 4000 Zulus. Then the butchery began, the gallant fellows being assegai'd in all directions. Seeing their laager taken, the few who were left took to the river, and endeavoured to reach the little party on the Luneburg side. They were followed into the river by the Zulus, and assegai'd, not

more than twelve or fifteen escaping from the laager. The party on the Luneburg side of the river, in command of Sergeant Booth, was all this time keeping up a heavy fire on the Zulus on the opposite bank, and protecting their comrades who were attempting to escape through the river. This sergeant and little party fought most bravely till, at last, outflanked by hundreds of Zulus, who had crossed the river on both sides of them with intent to cut them off, they retired, disputing the ground into Luneberg, and being followed for over two miles by hundreds of Zulus, A great many of those saved owed their lives to Sergeant Booth and lance Corporal Burgess, who collected the few straggling men, and kept pouring volley after volley upon the advancing Zulus, as they retreated into Luneburg Lieut, Harwood, who was on the Luneburg side of the river, rode in with all speed to convey the news of the attack to Major Tucker., It was about six when Lieut. Harwood arrived with the sad news. Major Tucker immediately mounted every one for whom a horse could be found, and, accompanied by Lieutenants Harwood and Johnson, and a little body of horse, rode with all speed to the scene, followed by two companies, C. in command of Lieut, Chamberlain, and H. in command of Lieut, Potts, accompanied by Lieut. Lindop ; Letter D. company in command of Capt. Anderson, being left to guard the fort at Luneberg. As the mounted party neared the scene of the attack, they could plainly see the Zulus moving over the hills like so many ants, the number being estimated between four and five thousand. On arrival at the laager a most ghastly and horrid sight presented itself, There lay our poor fellows fellows, butchered and assaiged, and otherwise disgracefully illused, amongst whom were Captain Moriarty and Civil Surgeon Cobbin and 35 men, whose names are as below. Major Tucker caused the whole of the bodies to be collected, a Target square grave dug on the bank of the river, and all, with the

exception of Capt. Moriarty and Doctor Cobbin, who were brought to Luneburg, buried, The funeral service was read and the honours of war fired over them., Capt. Moriarty and Dr. Cobbin were buried with military honours in the little graveyard of Luneburg, as also four other poor fellows who were found on the way to Luneburg. Evidently they were previously wounded and were trying to effect their escape, but being overtaken were killed and disembowelled. Almost all the poor fellows were disembowelled that were assaiged. Too much could not be said for the exertions and labour of Lieut. Chamberlain, who caused the bodies, which were in many cases dreadfully disfigured, to be carefully identified, and an inventory taken of anything that might have been found on them. Almost in every case the bodies were stripped of their clothing, On a careful inspection of the camp being made it was found that the whole of the ammunition had been carried away, also blankets, rifles, &c. What was left was taken from off the wagons, and was strewn all over the place; biscuit, tins of preserved meat, and mealies, lay scattered in all directions, The rockets and rocket apparatus were taken out of the boxes but received no serious damage. All the oxen were carried off. and thirty Zulus were found killed, numbers being carried off. [From the traces of blood all over the place numbers of Zulus must have been wounded., Two Zulus were found alive badly wounded. It was ascertained from the wounded Zulus that Umbeline himself was with the impi, and their strength was about 9000. When asked why they fled so quick, they said they dreaded the other red-coats coming down on them. They also contemplated attacking the fort at Luneburg three days before this. Now that this sacrifice of life has occurred, perhaps steps will be taken in future to avoid sending a handful of men as a convoy to wagons,

and in the eyes of justice we trust a thorough investigation will be made, as this demands it, more especially as it was well known to the military authorities at Luneburg for some days previous that Umbeline with an impi of Zulus was hovering about close by. All sorts of precautions are taken in the fort (Fort Cleary), a company being told off nightly as an outlying picket, the officers and men being exposed to the weather and being frequently saturated through. This is necessary, but there is a deal of bombastic nonsense that could be avoided, which tends to harass and annoy men. Why were the whole of the mounted men removed from Luneberg to Colonel Wood's column; surely 50 of Raaff's or Weatherley's Horse could have been left. It's a well-acknowledged fact, infantry soldiers are unsuited for the performance of escort duties. Then why not have kept the mounted men here; a far different tale would have been told had there been 100 or 150 mounted men close at hand when the sad news arrived.

When Captain Moriarty was shot through the breast he cried out, "Fire away, boys, death or glory, I am done," and was then surrounded and assailed.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Kambulu Camp, March 20, 1879,

This morning Oham, his 32 wives, and about 400 women and children belonging to the tribe, together with the chief's counsellors, servants, and old men, left for Bulder Spruit to be forwarded to Utrecht, from where they will be sent to some place under the Drakensberg, until the war is over. The able-bodied men will remain to fight on our side during the War.

All who accompany the chief are disarmed, the bundles of the women were searched, and several guns and ammunition turned out. Oham says that at the next encounter with the Zulu army, his people will take the first advantage of surrendering their arms to Colonel Wood. He has paid a visit to Mr. Piet Uys in his tent. He said it was a hard case for him to suffer for Cetewayo's faults, and that he had always advised the King to live on friendly terms with the white man, and that he to-day was sitting at ease in his kraal, while he, Oham, had had to leave his home and wander away for safety.

Colonel Wood has placed his share of the prize money (£51) in the hands of the paymaster for the benefit of any who may suffer through the war, combatant or non-combatant. The first shares of prize money amount to £2 5s each, nearly 3000 shares, white and black sharing alike.

The disaster at the Intombe proved greater than was anticipated, 1 officer, and 60 men were massacred and horribly mutilated. Only 26 kafir bodies were found, for the Zulus have begun to bury their dead, but in such a slovenly manner that many of the heads are exposed above ground.

One of Raaff's volunteers died in hospital of dysentery, from which he suffered previous to his arrival here. He was buried with military honours, the band of the 90th playing the funeral dirge. A company of each of the volunteer mounted corps attended the services,

Commandant = *Lhrucker, and his corps of Kaffrarian Rifles, marched *., morning for Doorn Kop, where they will be stationed. This post is a most important one, as it

will complete a chain of posts nearly equi-distant from Dundee and Bulder Spruit, and check the Zulus from raiding into Natal and Transvaal, on the Blood River border, and keep open the communication with Helpmakaar and this column. The Utrecht laagers from the front got another scare last

week, which almost drove them into fits of * funk,â\200\235 through some of Baker's Horse discharging their rifles near the camp. No one sympathises with them, because they have not shown a spark of patriotic spirit since the war commenced. In the Cape Colony and Natal, there was no lack of public feeling in favour of the volunteers, who went out to fight for the country. Merchants, who could not give bodily assistance, supplied pecuniary assistance in the shape of contributions of little luxuries or creature comforts; but our Utrecht merchants refuse to give credit for necessities to their town folks or customers who are at the front ; but donâ\200\231t forget to remind them that they have no right to risk their lives while they owe an account. Both Utrecht and Wakkerstroom make a very miserable display in the ranks of our burgher volunteers.

We regret to hear that typhoid fever is prevalent amongst the troops at Utrecht, but it has almost entirely disappeared at Newcastle.

Public Meeting Capetown.

ENTHUSIASTIC VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN SIR
BARTLE FRERE.

APPRECIATION OF THE RESPONSE OF THE
HOME GOVERNMENT.

The following reached us by telegraph last night :â\200\224
Capetown, March 24.

Large and enthusiastic meeting held in the Commercial Exchange this morning.

Mr. Alfred Ebdon in the chair.

Mr. James Ansdell moved, and Mr. Wm. Fleming seconded, â\200\230â\200\230 That this meeting desires to express its perfect confidence in His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and to tender him its hearty sympathy and support and at the same time to record its high appreciation of the prompt and noble response made by the Home Government to the necessities of our fellow colonists in Natal.â\200\235

Mr. Rutherford proposed, and Mr. Beard seconded, the following amendment :â\200\224Â¢ This meeting, without being in a position to express any opinion as to the policy which led to the present war in Natal, desires to record its conviction that the war should be prosecuted with vigour to a successful close ; and is prepared to give its loyal and hearty support to His Excellency to this end, and further desires to express its appreciation and thanks to the Imperial Government for the prompt and ready manner in which they have dispatched reinforcements.â\200\235 The mover and seconder, and Messrs. Ross, Foot, Fairbridge, and Solomon, who supported the amendment, had great difficulty in obtaining a hearing.

The latter, who was greeted with a storm of hisses, thought the statement of the Argusâ\200\231 special Correspondent, that all classes in Natal viewed the Intombe affair as an act of retributive justice, was a very foolish one.

It was a telegram from Natalâ\200\224and the meeting thought it a very wicked and untrue statement. In an audience computed at over 1000, only ten hands were held up for the amendment.

(March 31)

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

Departure of the Relief Column.
FULL PARTICULARS.
LORD CHELMSFORD IN COMMAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.)
Meroury Office, March 29, 1879.

The relief column started this morning at 6 oâ\200\231clock.

The advanced division consists of Col. Law, commanding the Naval Brigades from the Skak and the Zenedos, two 7-pounders and Gatling ; two companies Buffs ; five companies 99th ; the whole of the 91st, with Barrowâ\200\231s Mounted Infantry and mounted natives. 100 wagons follow, flanked on each side by battalion of native foot, Nettletonâ\200\231s and Basutos.

Then came the rear division, Colonel Pemberton commanding, consisting of the 57th, the 60th, Naval Brigade of the Boadicea, with Gatling, and mounted natives,

Lord Chelmsford and staff, also the Commodore, proceed with us.

No tents taken.
night.

We bivouac and entrench each

The Zulus are said to have formed a cordon from the Tugela along the Indulindi ridge, through the Matikulu bush, to the sea. Their signal fires are seen at night from this side.

Military Telegrams.

CROSSING OF TEE GENERAL.

Uolonel Bellairs on Saturday received the following

from Major Hopeton, who is at present at Fort Tenedos :Â«â\200\224
Fort Tenedos, Saturday Morning.

The whole column and convoy are now out of sight.
Hope to make Inyoni River this evening, about 11 miles.
91st are leading ; wagons in centre, 57th and Rifles in rear.

(General and Staff crossed.

Lieut. Davison, 99th, died on the 27th, at Etshowe.

Troopsâ\200\235bivouacked last night; awfully wet.

The Specials.

Mr. Capel H. Miers has gone to the front as special correspondent for the Daily Telegraph, with the column that is relieving Colonel Pearson. Mr. Miers is, we see, a first-class of Cambridge and J.P. for his county, so that the Daily Telegraph may fairly be congratulated on this the latest addition to its special staff. Mr. Peace returned with despatches for the same paper from the front on Saturday. Mr. Phil. Robinson proceeds in & day or two to Colonel Wood's column, where, meanwhile, the interests of the Telegraph are being looked after by very competent writers.

Arrival of the City of Venice.

220 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN
AND 154 HORSES.

The hired transport S.S. City of Venice, arrived on Saturday afternoon. She was sighted at half-past four o'clock, and soon afterwards anchored. It was too late to attempt landing the troops, and it was decided not to send anything out until the following morning. The City of Venice brought four officers of the commissariat and transport departments ; two officers, four conductors, 13 staff-sergeants, 189 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1564 horses Army Service Corps, five non-commissioned officers Army Hospital Corps, the men of the 2-3rd regiment, and one civil surgeon. The Sea Gull and the Congue both went alongside yesterday morning, and 54 horses were successfully landed, although the bar broke heavily during the whole of the morning. The landing had to be stopped at midday in consequence of the state of the bar.

The Latest from Fort Tenedos.
THE MOVEMENTS OF THE COLUMN.

The following telegrams have been posted at the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General :

(From Hopton, Fort Tenedos, to D, A, General, Durban,)

12.15 p.m.

All well with column ; quiet night. Now en route to Amatikulu, where they laager to-night.

(From Hopton, Fort Tenedos, to D.A. General, 'Durban.')

4 p.m.

Pearson, just signalled that he has seen head of column, They have now laagered on the Amatikulu River. The road yesterday was very heavy, many cattle died ; more went out from here last night. Believe the Captain of the 57th, reported missing, was found in long grass, having fainted, but have heard nothing official about him,

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.
The Army Service Corps.

Large crowds of persons, on Sunday, visited the encampment of the men and horses near the new stables on the vleis. The horses and mules attracted much attention, and the large mule Tichborne, standing 17}

hands high, received a fair share of admiration.

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

With the Native Contingent.

Writing from Kambula on the 17th instant, a correspondent says :â\200\2241I think we shall have work to do up here. We were stationed at Balte Spruit, about twenty miles back, when we got our orders to push on here, and the same night moved some few miles further to cover Qolonel Wood in case he should have to retire. We met him about four p.m., bringing in about 700 of Ohamâ\200\231s people. They had no fighting. When we were passing the Zlobane mountain a body of Zulus opened fire on us from a distance, I should say, of three miles. We took no notice of them, so they ventured a little closer, and were putting their bullets all about us, when I told my men, if they liked, ten of them might go and have a few shots, at which they were mightily pleased, and shot a couple of them. A frontier man wounded another. One canâ\200\231t help laughing at the fellows. I really think they are firmly impressed with the belief that if they only fire off their guns, at any range, they will kill, or get back to this camp next day all right. I do not seem to fancy we shall have much fighting here, for the Zulus seem broken up. Oham is here with about 1000 men, women and children. I do not know what they are going to do with him, but I expect that he will be sent into Natal, meanwhile. People here think that the Zulus will fight, but my own idea is that they will break up into small ega.rties and only fight for their cattle. A large impi passed here whilst we were out bringing in Ohamâ\200\231s people. They did not do much damage. The camp knew nothing of their having passed until the day after, and then only saw the tracks. I hear they have sent spies to see where they are off to. Last night we had an alarm here.

Ohamâ\200\231s people fired off their guns as it was raining .hard, as they thought the wet would get to their powder. They are about a mile from the camp. We turned out of the laager with all our horses, the rain

ouring down on us, and there was not a dry man in camp.

0-day we have all been naked or nearly so, wringing out and drying our clothes. I hope the idiots will not repeat the operation (Ohamâ\200\231s people, I meanj. There is not much to write about. The band playing every afternoon affords us a great treat. Colonel Wood, ll'y1511i111{, has frightened all the Zulus away from this part of the country. We have asked to go with Colonel Wood to take the Zlobane Mountain, where they say there are some 6000 Zulus. The latter have built barricades and protected the place as well as practicable. They have a Iot of cattle on the hill. Ohamâ\200\231s people say the Zulus lost a fearful lot of people at Isandhlwana, but that the cannon did no damage. Most of their men were killed by rifle shots. The Zulus do not look upon that action as a victory to themselves, they say that at one time ther were very nearly retreatingâ\200\224in fact some actually did retreat.

ARRIVAL OF HM.S. â\200\234TAMAR.â\200\235
THE 28D BAT. 21st REGIMENT.

This steamer arrived this morning at half-past four having on board the 2nd battalion 21st regiment. It will be recollected that the 21st regiment left England in the City of Poris which struck on the Boman rock whilst entering Simonâ\200\231s Bay, and she is now at Simonstown uedergoing repairs. The Koodoe went out to the Tamar

and returned with a small Cape mail of two bags. The 3roops have not yet been landed.

(April 1)

ArL interest is now concentrated upon the movements of the Relief Column. TUp to a late hour last night no unfavourable tidings had reached us regarding its progress. It passed Saturday night at the Inyoni River, and Sunday night at the Matikulu, and it was, we believe, to move on at a very early hour towards Etshowe. As it is following the lower, or coast road, the distance to be traversed will be a few miles longer than the route followed by Colonel Pearson, but a dangerous tract of bush will be avoided. It is said that the Zulus were seen hovering around, apparently in considerable force, but no attempt at interruption had yet been made. Many persons believe that the column will not be molested unless some quite inconceivable negligence exposes any portion of it to the chance of a favourable attack. As yesterday was a fine day there seems a reasonable probability that the column might reach Etshowe before nightfall; but the road is evidently in a wretched state, and it would probably get worse as it advanced. We presume that the Inyezsne (where an entrenched

138

camp is to be established) would be crossed at a point much lower than the battle-field, and if the Zulus have attempted any obstruction of the road, their designs may have been evaded by the change of route. Mr. Dunxx accompanies the column. The march has evidently been a fatiguing one, and the heavy weather of Saturday night, to men without tents, would be more than disagreeable; but a few daysâ\200\231 rest at Etshowe will soon, we may hope, dispel any evil effects arising from rapid marching and exposure. The relief of the Camp will be in itself an achievement sufficiently distinguished and important to compensate for much incidental and inseparable hardship.

From Colonel Woodâ\200\231s camp we learn that the expedition against Umbeline and Manyonyobe had at last started. =~ The Kuropeans engaged seem to be all mounted men, and the operation was intended to be a sudden and rapid one. The Colonel was in command himself. The Zulus in that neighbourhood appear to have had enough of close combat with British forces, and the fear now is that they will not come within reach of our troops.

The Relief Column.
CROSSING THE AMATIKULA.

ALL GOING ON WELL.

The following telegram was received last night b
the Deputy-Adjutant General : â\200\224

(From Hopton, Fort Tenedos, to D. A. General,
Durban.)

Eight oâ\200\231clock Monday morning, column crossing Amatikulu ; could not do so last night, river too high ; all going on well; 10 enemy seen beyond small scouting party four wiles away.

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

With Colonel Wood's Column.
AN ADVANCE AGAINST UMBELINE,

(From our own Correspondent.)
March 23rd, 1879.

Our patrols who have reconnoitred the Zlobane are of opinion that there are only a few Zulus and cattle on the mountain. It is impossible to keep many cattle, as the grass is all eaten off bare. The number of mounted men here admits of sending patrols out daily, scouting the country in different directions. Yesterday our convoy from Utrecht arrived in ca. m̃\201, without any attempt of the Zulus to molest it. One hundred and five of Baker's Horse came in with the wagons. They are certainly a set of fine hardy-looking fellows. i

Mr. Potter's former store on the Pufan, was visited by four of the enemy on horseback and one on foot, and they set the stables and dwelling-house fire, and then retreated in the direction of the Zlobane.

This morning, at six o'clock, a strong patrol of mounted men (400) left camp for the Entombe, to hunt up Manyonyoba and Umbeline the latter is supposed to have returned to his old haunts. The patrol is to be assisted by about 150 of Ohambwa's tribe, and the Utrecht and Wakkerstroom contingents of Wood's Irregulars. The fighting qualities and dispositions of Ohambwa's Zulus are to be tested if a chance occurs. Colonel Wood is in command of the expedition, and Colonel Buller in command of the mounted force. P. L. Uys Burgher Force also accompanies the expedition. There will be altogether a force of 800 men. It is to be hoped that they will be successful in dislodging both Manyonyoba and Umbeline from their caves and fastnesses on the Entombe and Bilozane Mountains. The country from the Entombe to the Ishlanguvula is very rough, mountainous, and bushy, and contains several large caves. The patrol carry three days' provisions.

Weatherley's Horse went out also to escort the empty wagons to Blood River, where they will meet the escort from Bulder Spruit (misnamed Baltee Spruit). Schermbrucker, with his mounted rifles, will occupy the summit of Doorn Kop, midway between Dundee, in Natal, and Bulder Spruit, thus forming a cordon of outposts from the Buffalo to here, Doorn Kop is about a rifle shot from the Blood River, and a commanding position, overlooking a large extent of Zululand and the Transvaal, also Natal to Biggarsberg ; and with rockets we could signalise with Bulder Spruit or Dundee. It will check the Zulus from raiding on that border. It is a post of extreme danger, unless well fortified, which no doubt it soon will be.

The Recent Arrival of Troops.

During the past few days there has been one continuous busy scene at the Point, and the work of landing horses and soldiers has been carried on with great dispatch, and in a systematic and thoroughly business-like manner. The Queen Margaret has discharged all her troops; but since that was accomplished the City of Venice, H.M.S. Tamar and the transport Olympus have arrived. These all bring troops and horses; and in the course of a day or two we shall have the cavalry here. Fortunately the bar has been smooth, and this, of course, has greatly favoured the landing. Captain Twiss, R.N., and Deputy Commissary Young, the latter having an efficient staff under him, are constantly at the Point attending to the landing from the different ships, and seeing to goods being moved off at once.

THE CITY OF VENICE,

which arrived on Saturday, brought the 3rd and 4th companies of the Army Service Corps, mustering about 200 men, and they had with them 150 horses. They were all apparently draught horses, and most of them were landed by midday yesterday. The following were the officers who arrived by the City of Venice: Deputy Commissary-General Long in command, Deputy Commissary Noake, Assistant Commissaries Armstrong, Phillips, Joyce, Surgeon-Major Elgie, Veterinary Surgeon Killick, Paymaster Hains. The whole are encamped on the flat, near the new stables. The City of Venice is a fine-looking steamer, owned by Messrs. Smith & Sons. She is of 3207 tons, and looks a monster as she lies at the outer anchorage.

THE LANDING OF THE 2-21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS FROM H.M.S. TAMAR,

H.M.S. Tamar, who is by no means a stranger at our port, arrived during Sunday night. She brought on the 2nd battalion 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who had been trans-shipped from the hired transport City of Paris at Simon's Bay. The City of Paris, it will be recollected, touched the Roman Rock as she was entering the bay, and it was not deemed safe to allow her to proceed with the troops, and she was detained in order that a thorough examination might be made as to the injuries she had received. We learn from Colonel Collingwood, of the Fusiliers, that the damage done was not at all serious. She struck forward, and the Captain at once gave orders to go astern at full speed, and she was immediately in deep water again. Some of her plates were slightly damaged but there were no other injuries. A court of enquiry into the matter had been opened, but had not been concluded when the Tamar left. The Tamar started from Simon's Bay on the evening of the 26th March, at half-past seven, and as she got here on Sunday night, she certainly made a smart trip up.

The following are the officers: Colonel W. P. Collingwood, Major A. G. Hazelrigg, Major R. W. C. Winsloe, Brevet-Major E. T. Bainbridge, Captains W. Thawburn, O. B. Robinson, E. C. Browne, R. F. Willoughby, J. M. Gordon, D. Auchinleck and A. L. Falls, Lieutenants A. C. Dunn, R. N. Lanbert, A. S. Justice, W. M. Duckett, H. R. Alexander, J. H. Scott Douglas, J. F. Chichester, P. W. Browne, W. A. Young, the Hon.

A. 8. Hardinge, Adjutant J. H. Spurgin, Paymaster J. N. Pow, and Quartermaster J. Clifford. The following officers of the Army Medical Department had also been transferred :â\200\224Deputy Surgeon-General J. L. Holloway, Surgeon-Major H. Lamb, Surgeon-Major D. A. Leslie. Surgeons: E. Townsend and H. Jagoe. Lieuts. : J. D. Marshall, A.H.C., making a total of 30 officers. The troops numbered altogether 897, making a grand total of 927, and nine horses. The Zamar has still on board three naval gu:iners, six military do., 64 invalids, and two army surgeons, all on their way to England. The 21st is a Scotch regiment, but the men are not kilted. The motto of the regiment is the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew Nemo me impune lacessit, the Kingâ\200\231s cypher and the crown. Honours: â\200\230Â¢ Bladensburg,â\200\235 â\200\230â\200\234Alma,â\200\235 Â¢ Inkerman,â\200\235 and Â¢ Sebastopol.â\200\235

Colonel Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonels W. P. Collingwood and A. Templeman. Majors E. Napoleon Iâ\200\231'Estrange, G. F. Gilder, A. G. Hazlerigg, R. %V C. Winsloe, and R. C. Cook. Colonel Collingwood was ensign in March, 1847, lieutenant in November, 1850, captain in July, 1854, brevet-major in December, 1856, major in April, 1867, brevet lieut.-colonel in April, 1868, lieut.-colonel in May, 1874, colonel in October, 1877.

Colonel Collingwood served with the 37th regiment in the rebsllion of 1848 in Ceylon. Served with the 21st Fusiliers in the Crimea from 11th July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; also the expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp, and Turnish medal); from November 1855 to November 1856 he commanded a bat-

talion of the land transport corps. Commanded the troops on board the Spartan steamer, when wrecked on the Dog Rocks, Coast of Africa, on the 5th July, 1856, on returning from the Crimea, and for his services throughout this trying occasion he received the brevet rank of Majorâ\200\224Lard Panmure, the War Minister, expressing his approbation, as did also H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, of the conduct of the officers and men, as being highly honourable to them ; and Colonel Mâ\200\231Murdo, director general of the land transport corps, in a general order, â\200\230â\200\230 desired to express to Captair Collingwood and those he commanded the pride he felt in transmitting for the information of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. the proofs of the courage and discipline which animated all ranks on that fearful night, and which were rewarded by the safe rescue of all from their perilous position.â\200\235

Major Hazlerigg served with the 21st Fusiliers during the latter part of 1855, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal).

Major Winsloe served with the 21st Kusiliers in the Crimea from the 6th August, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal).

Captain Auchinleck served in the Ashanti war, in 1874, in the transport service (medal with clasp).

Quarter-Master Browne served with the 21st Fusiliers in the Crimea from November 1854, iuncluding the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and expedition to Kinbourn (medal) with clasp, and Turkish medal). He has also the-

medal for long services. j

Very few people assembled at the Point to witness the landing of the troops there, and as no band came ashore with the first two parties, those who were at the Point came to the conclusion that there would be no music, but they had concluded wrongly, and those who left missed a great treat. The first lot landed between ten and eleven o'clock, and at twelve o'clock left the Point for town. The second lot marched up, and the head quarters, which included the band and pipers were brought ashore in the S. tug Union, about one o'clock. As the little steamer turned the corner after leaving the Bluff Channel the sound of the bagpipes was heard, and the music had a very pretty effect upon the water. The crowd of persons who had been watching the landing of the horses rushed down to the wharf where it was arranged the 21st should be put ashore, and greatly to their delight the pipers continued playing until the Union had been made secure alongside. The men, who are a fine lot of soldiers remained in the shed for a short time, and the pipers, of whom there were eight under Pipe-Major Simon McGruer, continued playing in front of the Port Office. A start was soon made for town, and the detachment headed by the splendid brass band of the regiment, played some pretty marching music. Everybody living at the East end turned out, and most of them followed to Messrs. Parker Wood & Co.'s corner, where they turned to proceed to the infantry encampment. The pipers, who wore their Kilts, attracted much attention, a body of nine of them never having been seen before in our streets. The 21st will leave here for the Lower Tugela in a day or two, and in the meantime they will be comfortably encamped. We cordially welcome such a fine body of officers and men to the colony.

THE HIRED TRANSPORT OLYMPUS.

Just as we were going to press yesterday morning, the hired transport Olympus made the anchorage. She had on board 11 officers, 189 non-commissioned officers and men, and 140 horses, of the Royal Artillery. The following are the officers' names : Major F. Le Grice, Capt. H. H. Crookenden, H. R. Z. Arowne, Lieutenants W. L. Davidson, J. H. Woodhouse, E. H. Elliott, F. J. A. French, W. J. R. Blake, C. J. T. Munro, Surgeon J. M. Jones, Veterinary Surgeon W. Hagger. The men are landed, but a number of the horses are still on board ; they will be brought ashore to-day.

(March 2)

Colonel Wood's resumption of offensive movements has not been attended with the success that had been hoped for and anticipated. Our correspondent, with his column, in our issue of yesterday gave the particulars of an expedition that had just started, under the personal lead of the Commander, to attack the mountainous stronghold occupied by Umbeline and Manyonyoba, and believed to be held by 6000 Zulus. There seems to be some confusion of localities in the accounts that have been received. According to the official sketch sent down after the Intombe affair, Umbeline's mountain was identical with that known and shown

88 Eloya or Makkatee's Kop, and the Zlobane was another range, lying more to the south-east. The telegrams, however, state that the Zlobane was attacked on the 28th, two days after the patrol started; that the mountain was taken and the cattle upon it seized, but that a force of 20,000 Zulus suddenly surrounded the mountain, recaptured the cattle, and forced our troops to retire, with considerable loss. It is also stated that on the 29th the Zulus attacked Colonel Wood's camp, but that after five hours' fighting, they were driven off and pursued, with a loss on our side of seventy men and seven officers, including some notable names and amongst them the redoubtable and patriotic veteran, Piet Uys.

As the news stands, therefore, in its meagreness of detail, both sides have experienced a reverse. Our little force of 400 mounted Europeans, and 400 native irregulars, were allowed to take the stronghold, but the Zulus pursued their traditional strategy. Calculating no doubt on the sense of confidence inspired in our men by their apparent success, they came down upon them with a force of altogether unexpected numbers. Six thousand had been the estimated strength of the enemy in the Zlobane, and the attacking force was, no doubt, arranged accordingly. But an army equal to that of Isandhlwana was really in reserve, and it was quite impossible that 400 Europeans all that could be relied upon for storming purposes could cope with such overwhelming numbers. The Zlobane is, we understand, a natural fortress of the most formidable character, and if vigorously defended, the advantage of numbers should undoubtedly be on the side of the attacking force.

Counting on our whole force, the proportion was us 25 to 1; counting on whites only, it was 50 to 1. There does not moreover, appear to have been any artillery with the expedition, and in such a service field guns alone could prove the equivalent of sufficient rifle-shooters.

Altogether, although there has been a lamentable loss of life but that, alas, is a necessary concomitant of war with a warlike foe we cannot regard this affair at present as at all justifying the designation of a disaster. On the contrary, a garrison attacked by overwhelming numbers has, after four or five hours of hard fighting, driven off the enemy and pursued him. We can scarcely believe that the camp attacked was Kambula; it was probably another, and a much less well entrenched position. It may, indeed, prove to have been only a camp on the march, in which case the success of our forces would be the more signal. Nothing is said as to the Zulu losses, but they must have been severe.

We deeply deplore the death of the three officers whose names above are given. Mr. Lroy, the eldest son of our fellow-colonist General Lruoy, M.L.C., and Mr. Prer Uys, the brave old Boer leader and veteran, more especially, are sad additions to the record of our local losses. Better or braver soldiers, or men doing more faithfully patriotic duty, will never figure in the military annals of South Africa.

From the Relief Column we continue to receive favourable tidings. It had reached on Monday evening a mile and a half on the other side of the Amatikulu

River, which being in flood was only crossed with difficulty, and was expected to reach the Inyezane yesterday afternoon. A halt would take place there to form a fort, where a garrison would be left, and the column would then advance, and arrive at Etshowe not later than the 4th. The troops were in good health and spirits, and no large force of the enemy had been seen. Has the bulk of the Zulu army again gone westward, against Colonel Woop ?

Thringâ\200\231s Post.
THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The mounted volunteer corps stationed at Thringâ\200\231s Post are under orders for an immediate move. The Durban Mounted Rifles, Natal Hussars, and the Alexandra Mounted Rifles march to Potspruit, where they will be stationed. Captain W. E. Shepatone, Durban Mounted

140

Rifles, as the senior volunteer officer, takes command of the station. He will place himself in communication with the senior military officer at Greytown. The Isipingo mounted Rifles, now encamped at Stanger, also join the force at Potspruit. At Thringâ\200\231s Post the Victoria Mounted Rifles will remain, while the Stanger will still occupy their pleasant camp at Macdonaldâ\200\231s Farm. This corps will continue to communicate with the officer in command at Fort Pearson.

The Isipingo and Stanger Corps are, of course, minus those officers and men who have joined the Etshowe relief column. Captains Addison and Stainbank are among them. The latter acting as first lieutenant, while Lieutenant Kirkman, of the Alexandra corps, goes as second. The corps moving to Potspruit will probably make an advance on Thursday next, or thereaboutsâ\200\224as soon as transport can be procured, in fact.

At Thringâ\200\231s Post matters are extremely quiet. A strong native guard, in charge of Lieut. D. F. Buchanan, armed with rifles and bayonets fixed, left for the drift on Saturday morning. A small garrison remains at Fort Simpsonia, under Captain Woolley.

The health of both horses and men in the volunteer camps is good. The prospective march does not seem to be favourably regarded. Potspruit is not held in high estimation by the mounted corps. The weather, however, will be different to what it was in December last, and mist and rain may not possibly continue from day to day.

â\200\230We understand that a majority of the Durban Mounted Rifles offered their services as a part of the Etshowe relief column. Owing, however, to some peculiar hitch, Capt. Shepstoneâ\200\231s intimation to Major Barrow of the readiness of himself and men to recross the border, was too late to be taken advantage of. Â¢

Horse-Sickness at the Tugela.

There has been a good deal of horse-sickness at the Tugela lately, and carcasses of dead animals are lying about unburied near the camp. We are informed that the danger of infection to the horses was one of the reasons that the General did not wait for the Artillery to reinforce the relief column. At any rate there has been no small amount of dissatisfaction shown at the Artillery not being taken with the column.â\200\224 Colonist.

Fighting with Colonel Woodâ\200\231s Column.
ATTACK ON HIS CAMP BY /ULUS,

SEVENTY KILLED AND WOUNDED ON OURSIDE.

Mercury Office, Tuesday, 2 p.m.
The following telegram has just reached us from our Maritzburg correspondent. Reference was made to the same matter in this morningâ\200\231s issue ; but then no official information had been received upon the subject.

News received from Colonel Woodâ\200\231s column that the Zlobane mountain was attacked on the 28th, and taken, but 20,000 Zulus surrounded it and recaptured the cattle, after great loss on our side.

Zulus attacked Woodâ\200\231s camp on the 29th, and fought four hours, when they were driven off. The loss on our side was seventy men and seven officers. Among the killed were Captains Campbell, Llewellyn Lloyd, and Piet Uys.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.
The following is the official report : â\200\224
February 25.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph from Pietermaritzburg, that on the 26th, Inhlobane Mountain was captured, with many cattle ; but 20,000 Zulus surrounded the force upon it, our troops effecting their retreat, with loss of cattle. The Frontier Light Horse suffered.

On the 29th, the Zulus attacked the camp of Col. Woodâ\200\231s column, but after five hoursâ\200\231 engagement, were repulsed and pursued. Our loss is 7 officers and 70 men killed and wounded. Captain the Hon. R. Campbell, Coldstream Guards, staff officer, and Mr. Piet Uys, killed.

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G,

The Defence of Rorke's Drift
JANUARY 22xp, 1879.

[BY AN EYE-WITNESS.]

Descending the steep and circuitous road from Helpmakaar, the valley of the Buffalo River, at and above its junction with the Blood River, is comparatively open; whilst below, on the right, just at Rorke's Drift, a spur of the Biggarsberg shuts it in completely. Upon an elevated terrace of rock (which forms a sort of pedestal for the terminating hill of the range) stood a neat homestead, about three-quarters of a mile from the drift.

The buildings were erected by a former border agent named Rorke, and together with the farm, were recently purchased by the Rev. Otto Witte, on behalf of the Swedish Church, for the purpose of establishing a Zulu Mission ; and the fine hill at the back was named Oscarsberg, in honour of the King of Sweden.

The house stood within a few feet of the edge of the rocky terrace, overlooking a well-enclosed garden of two or three acres in extent, planted with standard grape vines, and many fine orange, apricot, apple, peach, quince, fig, pomegranate, and other fruit trees. There was a road running parallel with the front of the house, between the garden and the terrace, with a strong stone wall along the terrace side; whilst the sloping ground, between the walk and the summit of the terrace, was occupied by a grove of fine Cape poplars, some large gum trees, and a luxuriant growth of bushes and shrubs of various kinds.

The dwelling-house standing as above described, was over 80 feet in length, the side wall on the left running back nearly 60 feet.

Forty paces to the left, but with its frontage line of 80 feet running parallel with the extreme back wall of the dwelling-house, was another block of buildings, consisting of large store-rooms, wagon-house, stable, &c. These buildings extended back 52 feet. Almost parallel with the extreme left wall of this block of buildings, with only a space of ten or twelve feet intervening, a stone wall extended to the edge of the ledge of rocks, forming the right wall of a kraal some 50 feet square, which was divided in half by another similar and parallel wall.

Passing out of the semi-enclosure to the left, between the store-house and the kraal, one saw the neat double-row of teuts occupied by B Company, 2-24th Regt., under the command of Lieut. Bromhead ; whilst all along at the back, and running parallel with the buildings, juts out another and very precipitous rocky ledge, some 30 or 40 feet high, full of caves, thoroughly overlooking, and within 850 yards of the premises.

The dwelling-house had been fitted up by the medical authorities as a base hospital for the column, and nearly all the rooms, as well as the large verandah in front, which had been carefully screened with blankets, were occupied by patientsâ\200\22436 in number, including some who had been wounded at the taking of Sirayoâ\200\231s kraals, on January 12th.

' The llarge store house was occupied by the Commis-sariat department, and was full of provisions of all kinds.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 22nd, after the slarghter at the camp at Tsandhlwana, three companies (or regiments) of Zulus were formed upon the neck of land above the late camp, and marched towards Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift; each company appeared to be from 1000 to 1500 strong. No. 1 company (we will call it) marched on in advance in open order, and â\200\230â\200\230droveâ\200\235 every meulie garden, firing heavily all the while, killing many EuropeÃ©ns ::ind natives who were trying to escape from Isandhlwana. 'I'hey crossed the Buffalo River about four miles below Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, just below where tho river makes a bend, almost at right angles Letween precipitous rocky sides, firing repeatedly into every cave, bush, and crevice that might have afforded shelter for refugees. Being satisfied with the result, so far, they came on to a small green hill, sat down, andâ\200\224took snuff all round.

Companies 2 and 3 then followed the example of

No. 1, keeping some distance apart. They also advanced in open orderâ\200\224after going through various exercises, dividing off (apparently) into hundreds, then into tens, wheeling and quickly reforming; they crossed the river just above the bend, repeatedly firing amongst the bushes and rocks on both sides. They remained a long time in the river, forming a line across it, either for bathing or to assist one another in fording the stream.

By the time they had gained the rising ground upen this side, and had sat down to take snuff, up started 10 men of No. 1, and ran on in advance up the valley, which lies between the high land at Helpmakaar and the hills at the back of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.

In the meantime another party of Zulus, who must have crossed the river some miles lower down, had set an European house and a kafir kraal on fire, about four or five miles away at the back of Rorkeâ\200\231s Driff.

No. 1 Company followed their advanced gnard at an easy pace. No. 2 Company started off, bearing away to their left, apparently to join and support No. 1.

No. 8 Company started off two men straight for Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, who ran as hard as they could, followed by ten others who took it more easily, and then came on the rest, headed and led by two very corpulent Chiefs on horseback.

Whilst these Zulu warriors, reeking with British blood are pressing on â\200\230like a s'eady rain,â\200\235 to plunder the Government stores, and (incidentally of course) â\200\230â\200\234 wipe outâ\200\231â\200\231 the handful of men that may attempt to defend them ; let us see what preparations for defence have been made by the little tand, it only they have

been warned in time.

About three p.m., or shortly after, several mounted men arrived from the camp at Isandhlwana, and reported the terrible disaster which had occurred:

Lieut. Bromhead, commanding the company (B) of 2-24th Regt., at once struck his camp, sent down for Lieut. Chard, R.I. (who was engaged with some half-a-dozen men at the pontoon on the river), to come up and direct the preparations for defence, as in the absence of Major Spalding, the command of the post devolved upon him.

The windows and doors of the hospital were blocked up with mattresses, &c., loop-holes made through the walls, both of the hospital and store-house. A wall of mealie and other grain bags was made, enclosing the front of the hospital, and running along the edge of the rocky terrace to the stone wall of the kraal, which has been described as coming from the far end of the store-house at right angles to the front of that building, down to the edge of these rocks.

And other mounted men arrived from the late camp, told of the horrors they had escaped, and the dangers that were about to overwhelm us. Doubtless the poor fellows had seen terrors enough for one day, and were possessed by an earnest desire to warn the people at Helpmakaar in time, and so, like many before, and several after, on they galloped to carry out their laudable intention.

A praiseworthy effort was made to remove the worst cases in hospital to a place of safety; two wagons were brought up, after some delay, and the patients were being brought out, when it was found: that the Zulus were so close upon us that any attempt to take them away in ox wagons would only result in their falling into the enemies' hands. So the two wagons were at once utilised and made to form part of the defensive wall connecting the right hand front corner of the store-house with the left hand back corner of the hospital about 40 paces long; sacks of mealies forming the remainder, and being also used as barricades underneath and upon the wagons, A barricade, filling up the small space between the left front corner of the store-house and the stone wall of the kraal before referred to, and the blocking up of the gates of the kraal itself, made the outer defensive work complete. The men worked with a will, and were much encouraged by the unremitting exertions of both the military officers, the medical officer, and Assistant Commissary Dalton, all of whom not merely directed but engaged most energetically in the construction of the barricades.

The water cart in the meantime had been hastily filled and brought within the enclosure. :

The pontman Daniells and Sergt. Milne, 3rd Buffs,

offered to moor the ponts in the middle of the stream and defend them from their decks with a few men. But our defensive force was too small for any to be spared, and these men subsequently did good service within the fort.

About 100 men of Durnford's Horse, who came in from the camp, had been drawn up for an hour or so, upon some rising ground, half a mile off. As soon as firing was heard, they rode off in a body to Helpmakaar, and then a noble body of some 350 loyal natives, who had been left specially to protect this post, and had consumed one or two oxen daily, at the expense of a paternal Government, and had got fat in the process, were seen hurrying away like a flock of sheep to the summit of a distant hill.

The anxiety which had been displayed for the safety of Helpmakaar, Fort Pine, Dundee, and other distant places, had considerably lessened the number of those whose help had naturally been calculated upon for the defence of the place. Seeing this, Lieut. Chard had a retrenchment of a double row of biscuit boxes placed from the right hand front corner of the store-house, straight down, and at right angles to the barricade, running along the ledge of rocks in front, thus dividing our whole enclosure (roughly speaking) in half.

Between this retrenchment and the kraal wall on the left, were two large pyramids of sacks of mealies and oats standing side by side.

About 4.30 p.m., the Zulus came in sight, coming round the right hand end of the large hill in our rear ; only about 20 at first appeared, advancing in open order. Their numbers were speedily augmented and their line extended quite across the neck of land from hill to hill. A great number of *Â dongas*, on their line of approach, a stream with steep banks, the garden with all its trees and surroundings, gave them great facilities for getting near us unseen. The garden must have soon been occupied, for one unfortunate Contingent corporal, whose heart must have failed him when he saw the enemy and heard the firing, got over the parapet and tried to make his escape on foot, but a bullet from the garden struck him, and he fell dead within 150 yards of our front wall. An officer of the same corps who had charge of the 350 natives before referred to, was more fortunate, for being mounted, he made good his escape, and *Â lives to fight another day.*

But the enemy are upon us now, and are pouring over the right shoulder of the hill in a dense mass, and on they come, making straight for the connecting wall between the store-house and the hospital ; but when they get within fifty yards, the firing is altogether too hot for them. Some half of them swerve round to their left, past the back and right end of the hospital, and then make a desperate attempt to scale the barricade in front of that building; but here too, they are repulsed, and they disperse, and find cover amongst the bushes and behind the stone wall below the terrace. The others have found shelter amongst numerous banks, ditches, and bushes, and behind a square kafir-house and large brick ovens, all at the rear of our enclosure. One of the mounted Chiefs was shot by Private Dunbar, 2-24th, who also killed eight of the

enemy, in as many consecutive shots, as they came round & ledge of the hill; and as fresh bodies of Zulus arrive they take possession of the elevated ledge of rocks overlooking our buildings and barricades at the back, and all the caves and crevices are quickly filled, and from these the enemy pour down a continuous fire upon us.

A whisper passes round amongst the men—poor old King Cole is killed. He was at the front wall, a bullet passed through his head, and then struck the next man upon the bridge of the nose, but the latter was not seriously hurt. Mr. Dalton, who is a tall man, was continually going along the barricades, fearlessly exposing himself, and cheering the men, and using his own rifle most effectively. A Zulu ran up near the barricade; Mr. Dalton called out "pot that fellow," and himself aimed over the parapet at another, when his rifle dropped, he turned round quite pale, and said that he had been shot. The doctor was by his side at once, and found that a bullet had passed quite through, above the right shoulder. Unable any longer to use his rifle (although he did not cease to direct the fire of the men

who were near him), he handed it to Mr. Byrne, who used it well.

Presently, Corporal C. Scammell, N.N.C., who was near Mr. Byrne, was shot through the shoulder and back; he crawled a short distance and handed the remainder of his cartridges to Lieut. Chard, and then expressed his desire for a drink of water; Byrne at once fetched it for him, and whilst giving it him to drink, poor Byrne was shot through the head, and fell dead instantly.

The garden and the road having the stone wall and thick belt of bush as a screen from the fire of our front defences were now occupied by a large force of the enemy; they rushed up to the front barricade and soon occupied one side whilst we held the other; they seized hold of the bayonets of our men, and in two instances succeeded in wresting them off the rifles, but the bold perpetrators were instantly shot. One fellow fired at Corporal Scheiss of the N.N.C. (a Swiss by birth, who was a hospital patient), the charge blowing his hat off; he instantly jumped upon the parapet and bayoneted the man, regained his place and shot another, and then repeating his former exploit, climbed up the sacks and bayoneted a third; a bullet struck him in the instep early in the fight, but he would not allow that his wound was a sufficient reason for leaving his post, yet he has suffered most acutely from it since. Our men at the front wall had the enemy hand to hand, and besides, were being fired upon very heavily from the rocks and caves above us in our rear. Five of our men were here shot dead in a very short space of time; so by six p.m., the order was given for them to retire to our retrenchment of biscuit boxes, from which such a heavy fire was sent along the front of the hospital, that although scores of Zulus jumped over the mealie bag to get into the building, nearly every man perished in that fatal leap; but they rushed to their death like demons, yelling out their war-cry of "Usutu." Shortly after, they succeeded in setting the roof of the hospital on fire, at its further end. As long as we held the front wall, the Zulus failed in their repeated attempts to get into the far end room of the hospital; Lieut. Bromhead, several times, having

driven them back with a bayonet charge. When we had retired to the retrenchment, and the hospital had been set on fire, a terrible struggle awaited the brave fellows who were defending it from within. Private Joseph Williams fired from a small window at the far end of the hospital. Next morning fourteen warriors were found dead beneath it, besides others along his line of fire. When their ammunition was expended, he and his companions kept the door with their bayonets, but an entrance was subsequently forced, and he, poor fellow, was seized by the hands, dragged out, and killed before their eyes. His surviving companions were Private John Williams, No. 1.95, and two patients. Whilst the Zulus were dragging their late brave comrade, they succeeded in making a hole in the partition with an axe, and got into another room where they were joined by Private Henry Hook, and he and Williams, turn about, one keeping off the enemy, the other working, succeeded in cutting holes into the next adjoining rooms. One poor fellow, Jenkins, venturing through one of these, was also seized and dragged away, the others escaped through the window, looking into the enclosure towards the store-house, and running the gauntlet of the enemy's fire, most of them got safely within the retrenchment. Trooper Hunter of N.M.P., a very tall young man, who was a patient in the hospital, was not so fortunate, but fell before he could reach the goal. In another ward Privates 593, Wm. Jones, and 716 Robt. Jones, defended their post, until six out of the seven patients in it had been safely removed. The seventh was Sergt. Maxfield, who was ill with fever, and delirious. Private R. Jones went back to try and carry him out, but the room was full of Zulus, and the poor fellow was dead. The native, of Umkundu's tribe who had been shot through the thigh at Sirayo's kraal, was lying unable to move; he said that he was not afraid of the Zulus, but wanted a gun. When the end room in which he lay was forced, Private Hook heard the Zulus talking with him; next day his charred remains were found amongst the ruins.

Corporal Mayer, N.N.C., who had been wounded under the knee with an assegai, at Sirayoâ\200\231s kraal, Bombadier Lewis, R.A., whose leg and thigh were much swollen from a wagon accident, and Trooper R. S. Green, N.M.P., also a patient, all got out of the little end window within the enclosure. The window being high up, and the Zulus already within the room behind them, each man had a fall in escaping, and had then to crawl (for none of them could walk) through the enemies fire, inside the retrenchment. Whilst doing this, Green was struck in the thigh with a spent bullet. Some few escaped from the front of the hospital, and ran round to the right to the retrenchment, but two or three were assegaid as they attempted it.

Gunner Howard, R.A., ran out of the hospital, and managed to hide himself in the long grass, on the upper side of the stone wall, below our front parapet. He covered himself as well as he could with twigs and grass, and there, in company with a dead pig, and four of our horses (which had been shot where they were tied up), he lay unobserved all night, and came in, unharmed, at daylight. Another, Private Waters, 1-24th, secreted himself in a cupboard in the hospital, and killed many Zulus who entered the room, he himself getting wounded in the arm. At last he put over him a black cloak, and ran out of the burning building amongst the bushes, in one of which he lay concealed

and unharmed until morning, with hundreds of Zulus moving about during the night upon all sides of him.

Whilst the hospital was being thus gallantly defended, Lieutenant Chard and Assistant-Commissary Dunne, with two or three men, succeeded in converting the two large pyramids of sacks of mealies into an oblong and lofty redoubt, and, under heavy fire, blocking up the intervening space between the two with sacks from the top of each, leaving a hollow in the centre for the security of the wounded, and giving another admirable and elevated line of fire all round. About this time the men were obliged to fall back from the outer to the middle, and then to the inner wall of the kraal, forming our left defence.

The Zulus do not appear to have thrown their assegais at all, using them solely for stabbing purposes.

Corporal Allen and Private Hitch both behaved splendidly. They were badly wounded early in the evening, and, incapacitated from firing themselves, never ceased going round and serving out ammunition from the reserve to the fighting men.

The light from the burning hospital was of the greatest service to our men, lighting up the scene for hundreds of yards around ; but before ten p.m. it had burned itself out. The rushes and heavy firing of the enemy did not slacken until past midnight, and from that time until daylight, a desultory fire was kept up by them, from the caves above us in our rear, and from the bush and garden in front.

At last daylight dawned, and the enemy retired round the shoulder of the hill, by which they had approached. Whilst some remained at their posts, others of our men were sent out to patrol, and returned

with about 100 rifles and guns, and some 400 assegais, left by the enemy upon the field ; and round our walls, and especially in front of the hospital, the dead Zulus lay piled up in heaps. About 850 were subsequently buried by us. They must have carried off nearly all their wounded with them.

Our loss was 15 killed, two mortally wounded, and 10 others less seriously wounded ; but we were not to be left alone, for between 7 .m. and 8 a.m. the enemy re-appeared in great force, in the same direction as before, when, fortunately, the General, with the remainder of the column, was seen coming in the opposite direction, and, crossing the Buffalo, came straight to our relief, and the Zulus made off as they approached.

Whilst all behaved so gallantly, it was hardly possible to notice other exceptional instances, although all their comrades bore testimony to such in the conduct of Colour-Sergeant Bourne, 2-24th, Sergeant

Williams, 2-24th (wounded dangerously since dead), Sergeant Windridge, 2-24th, and Privates McMahon, A.H.C., and Roy, 1-24th.

It was certainly of the utmost strategical importance that this place should not be taken. Perhaps the

143

safety of the remainder of the column, and of this part of the colony, depended on it.

The determined and successful resistance which by God's help the brave fellows were able to make, seems to have surprised the enemy, who have not shown themselves near the place since.

Whatever signs of approval may be conferred upon the defenders of Rorke's Drift from high quarters, they will never cease to remember the kind and heartfelt expressions of gratitude which have fallen both from the columns of the colonial press and from so many of the Natal colonists themselves.

Roll of Officers, Non.-Com. Officers and Men present at the Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22nd, 1879.

1. Sergeant, Maybin, General's Staff,

2. Bomb, Cantwell, R.A.,

3. Bomb, Lewis, R.A.

4. Gunner Evans, R.A.,

5. Gunner Howard, R.A.

6. Lieut. J, R, M, Chard, R.E. (in command)

7. Private Robson, R.E.,

8. Sergeant Milne, 3rd Buffs,

9. 56 Sergeant Edward Wilson, 1-24th Regt,

10. 625 Private Edward Nicholls, . (killed)

11, --1083 Private Jenkins, i ;

12, 1861 Private W. Horrigan » (killed)

13, 568 Private Desmond o

14,â\200\224 372 Private Paton .
15.â\200\224 104 Private Turner 5
16,â\200\224 449 Private Waters - (wounded)
17.â\200\224 841 Private Jenkins 5 (killed)
18,â\200\224 129 Private R, Bekett . (wounded)

since died

19,â\200\2241542 Private R. Roy o
20.â\200\224Lieut, Bromhead, Commanding B Company 2-24th Regt
21,â\200\2242459 Colour-Sergt. Frank Bourne 5 4
22,â\200\224 81 Sergeant Hy. Gallagher s
23,â\200\2241387 Sergeant George Smith Â£, -
24.â\200\224 735 Joseph Windridge oy Â¥
25,1828 Lance-Sergt. Thomas Williams ,,
(wounded), died Jan. 25th
26.â\200\2241240 Corporal William Allen %
(wounded)
27.â\200\224 582 Corporal John French 5
28,â\200\2241112 Corporal John Lyons "
29,â\200\224 849 Corporal Alfred Saxty
30,â\200\2242067 Drummer Patrick Hayes X o
31,â\200\2242381 Drummer James Keefe %
32,â\200\224 913 Private James Ashton
33.â\200\224 918 Private William Bennett "
34.â\200\2241287 Lance-Corporal Wm. Bessall .
35.â\200\224 981 Private Chas. Bromwich - s
36.â\200\2241524 Private Joseph Bromwich .
37.â\200\2241184 Private Thomas Buckley .
38,â\200\2242350 Private James Bush .
89,â\200\2241181 Private Wm. Camp 0
40,â\200\2241241 Private Thos. Chester
41,â\200\224 755 Private Thos, Clayton
42,â\200\224 801 Private Thos, Cole
(killed)
43.â\200\2241396 Private Thos, Collins % o
44,â\200\2241323 Private Timothy Connors -
45.â\200\2242310 Private Anthony Connors 5 .
46,â\200\2241467 Private George Deacon
47,â\200\2241357 Private Michael Deane 5 o
48.â\200\2241634 Private Wm, Dicks 5 0
49,â\200\224 971 Private Thos. Driscoll s 5
50,â\200\2241421 Private James Dunbar
51.â\200\224 922 Private George Edwards Â» "
52,â\200\224 969 Private John Fagan 5 >
(killed)
53,â\200\2242429 Private Edward Gee -
54.â\200\224 798 Private Jas, Hagan

55.â\200\2241282 Lance-Cocporal W, Halley - 5

56,â\200\2241062 Private John Harris Â» o

57.â\200\2241362 Private Fredk, Hitch e .
(wounded)

58.â\200\2241373 Private Henry Hooke o -
59.â\200\2241061 Private John Jobbins 5 o
60.â\200\224 593 Private Wm. Jones 5 2
61,â\200\224 716 Private Robt. Jones % B

(wounded)
62,â\200\224 970 Private John Jones H -
63.â\200\2241179 Private John Jones ,, "
64,â\200\2241428 Private Evan Jordes o o
65,â\200\2242437 Private Peter Judge 4 "

66.â\200\224 972 Private Patrick Kears - o

67.â\200\2241386 Private Michael Riley

68.â\200\2241528 Private Hy, Lines

89.â\200\2241176 Private Thos. Lockhart

70.â\200\2241409 Private David Lloyd

71.â\200\2241804 Private Joshua Lodge

72.â\200\224 964 Private Jas. Marshall

78,â\200\224 756 Private Hy, Martin 4

i4.--1284 Private Chas. Mason, B Company 2-Ztth Regt,
 75.â\200\2241527 Private Michael Michan = o
 76.â\200\224 968 Private Thos. Moffatt
 77.â\200\224 525 Private Fredrick Morris
 78.â\200\2241342 Private Augustus Morris
 79.â\200\2241371 Private Thos. Morrison
 80.â\200\224 662 Private James Murphy
 81,â\200\2241279 Private William Neville
 82,â\200\2241480 Private William Osborne
 83.â\200\2241186 Private Samuel Pitt
 84.â\200\2241286 Private Thos. Robinson
 85.â\200\2241185 Private E. Savage
 86,â\200\2241618 Private Geo. Sherman
 87.â\200\224 777 Private Thos. Stephens
 88,â\200\2241812 Private William Fasker
 (wounded)
 89.â\200\224 889 Private Thos. Taylor
 90.â\200\224 973 Private Fredrick Taylor
 91..â\200\2241280 Private John Thomas
 92, â\200\2241294 Private John Thowmpson
 93.â\200\224 641 Private Patrick Tobin
 94,â\200\2241281 Private Wm. J. Todd
 95.â\200\2241315 Private Robert Tongue
 96.â\200\2241497 Private John Wall .
 97.â\200\224 977 Private Alfred Whetton o
 98.â\200\2241395 Private John Williams e
 99.â\200\2241398 Private Joseph Williams -
 (killed)
 100.â\200\2241187 Private William Wilcox
 101.â\200\2241316 Private Caleb Woods = D
 102.â\200\224Drumuwer Patrick Mecham, A Company, 2-24th Regt.
 103.â\200\2241441 Private John Lyons
 104.â\200\2242404 Private Arthur Pears
 105.â\200\2241781 Private John Manley
 106.â\200\224Private Scanlan (killed)
 107.â\200\224Drummer Patrick Galgey
 108,â\200\224Private Chick (killed)
 109, â\200\224Private Adams (killed)
 110.â\200\224Private Hayden (killed)
 111.â\200\224 82 Lance-Sergt. J. Taylor,
 112.â\200\224 934 Private Williams
 113,-â\200\2242453 Private Wm. Cooper,
 114,â\200\224Private Cole i 5
 115.â\200\224623 Sergeant Robert Maxfield, G Company 2-24th
 Regt. (killed)
 116.â\200\224106 Private Connolly,
 117,â\200\224Private Partridge 2
 118.â\200\224Private Evans, H Company 2-24th Regt.
 119.â\200\224Corporal Graham, 90th Light Infantry.
 120,â\200\224Assistant-Commissary Dunne,
 121,â\200\224Acting Commissary Dalton (wounded)
 122.â\200\224Assistant-Commissary Byrne (killed)
 123.â\200\224Lance-Corporal ' Attwood, Army Service Corpe
 124.â\200\224-Dr. Reynolds, A.M.D.
 125.-â\200\224Pearse (Doctorâ\200\231's servant)
 126.â\200\224Corporal Miller, Army Hospital Corps
 127.â\200\224Private McMahon, Army Hospital Corps
 128.â\200\224Private Luddington, Army Hospital Corps
 129.â\200\224Rzv. Geo. Smith, Chaplain, Vicar of Estcourt
 130.-â\200\224Troopet R. S. Green, Natal Mounted Police
 131.â\200\224Trooper Ilunter, Natal Mounted Police (killed)
 132,â\200\224Trooper Lugg, Natal Mounted Police
 133.â\200\224Lieutenant Adendorff, Natal Native Contingent
 134,â\200\224Corporal W. Doughty
 135.â\200\224Corporal J. H. Mayer
 186.â\200\224Corporal C. Scammell

D Com;;;\\11y, 2-24th Regt.

I Company, 2-24th Regt.

I Company, 2-24th Regt.

G Company 2-24th Regt.

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â\200\235 Â»

% 1, (wounded)

137.â\200\224Corporal W. Anderson , o (killed)

138.â\200\224Corporal F. Scheiss B o (wounded)

139,â\200\224Corporal J. Wilson

140.â\200\224Danielg, ferryman

141,â\200\224Private (native Umkungaâ\200\231s tribe) Natal Native Con-
tingent (killed). Â\$

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Appended is the Official Report of the defence of
Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, together with a list of all officers, non-
commissioned officers and men, who took part in the
defence : â\200\224

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in
South Africa has much satisfaction in publishing for
general information the official report of the gallant defence
of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift post, on the 22nd and 23rd January.

The Lieutenant-General feels sure that the gallant conduct
of the garrison will receive most ample recognition. He
trusts that the example set by those few brave men, and the
success which attended their noble efforts, will be taken to
beart by all under his command.

The odds against them were nearly thirty to one; but by
taking advantage of the materials which lay to their hand,
and by hastily constructing with them such cover as was
posgible, the gallant little garrison were enabled to repulse,
for twelve hours, the determined attack made upon their
position ; and intlicted a loss upon the enemy, in killed alone,
of more than three times their own number.

Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, 25th Jan., 1879,
Sir,â\200\224I have the honour to repoit that on the 22ud inst., I
was left in command at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift by Major Spalding,
who went to Helpmakaar to hurry on the company of the
24th regiment ordered to protect the ponts.
About 3.15 p.m, on that day I was at the ponte, when two
men came riding {rom Zululand at a gallop, and shouted to

144

be taken across the river. I was informed by one of them,
Lieut. Adendorft, of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s regiment (who remained to
agсист in the defence), of the disaster at Isandhlwana camp,
and that the Zulus were advancing at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, The
other carbineer rode off to take the news to Helpmakaar.

Almost immediately I received a message from Lieutenant
Bromhead, commanding the company of 24th regiment at
the camp near the Commissariat stores, asking me to come
up at once.

I gave the order to inspan, strike tents, put all stores, &c., into the wagon, and at once rode up to the Commissariat store, and found that a note had been received from the third column to state that the enemy were advancing in force against our post, which we were to strengthen and hold at all cost,

Lier tenant Bromhead was most actively engzaged in loop-holin' and barricading the store, building, and- hespital, and conn cting the defence of the two buildings by walls of mea i6-bags and two wagons that were on the ground.

I held a hurried consultation with him and with Mr, Dalton, of the commissariat, who was actively superintending the work of defence (and whom I cannot sufficientl y thank for his most valuable services), entirely approving of the arrangements made, I went round the position, and then rode down to the pont and brought up the guard of one sergeant and six men, wagon, &c.

I desire here to mention the offer of the pont man, Daniells, and Bergeant Milne, 3rd Buffs, to moor the ponts iz the middle of the stream, and defend them, from their decks, with a few .uen. We arrived at the post at 3.30 p.m. Shortly after an officer of Durnfordâ\200\231s Horse arrived and asked for orders ; I requested him to send a detachment to observe the drifts and ponts, to throw out outposts in the direction of the enemy, and check his advance as much as possible, falling back upon the post when forced to retire, and assisting in its defence.

I requested Lieutenant Bromhead to post his men, and having seen his and every man at his post, the work once more went on,

About 4.20 the sound of firing was heard behind the hill to our south. The officer of Durnfordâ\200\231s returned, reporting the enemy close upon us, and that his men would not obey his orders, but were going off to Helpmakaar, and I saw them. apparently about 100 in nnmber, going off, in that direction.

About the same time Captain Stephensonâ\200\231s detachment of Natal Native Contingent left us, as did that officer himself.

I saw that our line of defence was too extended for the small number of men now left us, and at once commenced a - retrenchment of biscuit boxes.

We had not completed a wall two boxes high, when, about 4.30 p.m., five or six hundred of the enemy came in sight. around the hill to our south, and advanced at a run against our south wall. They were met with a well sustained fire, but, notwithstanding their heavy loss, continued the advance to within fifty yards of the wall, when they met with such a heavy fite from the wall, and cross fire from the store, that they were checked, but taking advantage of the cover afforded by the cookhouse, ovens, &c., kept up a heavy fire. The greater number, however, without stopping, moved to the left, around the hospital, and made a rush at our north-west wall of mealie-bags, but after a short but desperate struggle were driven back, with heavy loss, into the bush around the work.

The main body of the enemy were close behind, and had lined the ledge of rock, and caves, overlooking us about 400 yards to our south, from where they kept up a constant fire, and advancing somewhat more to their left than the first attack, occupied the garden, hollow road and bush, in great force.

Taking advantage of the bush which we had not cut down, the enemy were able to advance under cover close to our wall, and in this part soon held one side of the wall while we held the other. A series of desperate assaults were made, extending from the hospital along the wall as far as the bush reached, but each was most splendidly met and repulsed by our men with the bayonet, Corporal & 3ss, N.N.C., greatly distinguishing himself by his conduct, & our gallantry.

The fire from the rocks behind us, though badly directed, took us completely in reverse, and was so heavy that we suffered very severely, and about six p.m, were forced to retire behind the entrenchment of biscuit boxes.

All this time the enemy had been attempting to force the hospital, and shortly after set fire to its roof.

The garrison of the hospital defended it room by room, bringing out all the sick that could be moved before they retired, Privates Williams, Hook, R. Jones, and W. Jones, 24th regiment, being the last men to leave, holding the doorway with the bayonet, their own ammunition being expended.

From the want of interior communication and the burning of the house, it was impossible to save all, With most heartfelt sorrow, I regret we could not save these poor fellows from their terrible fate. .

Seeing the hospital burning and the desperate attempts of the enemy to fire the roof of the stores, we converted two mealie-bag heaps into a sort of redoubt, which gave a second line of fire all round, Assistant-Commissary Dunne working hard at this, though much exposed, and rendering valuable assistance. As darkness came on we were completely surrounded, and after several attempts had been gallantly repulsed were eventually forced to retire to the middle, and then the inner wall of the kraal was on our east. The posi-

tion we then had we retained throughout, A desultory fire was kept up all night, and several assaults were attempted and repulsed ; the vigour of the attack continuing until after midnight ; our men firing with the greatest coolness, did not waste a single shot, the light afforded by the burning hospital being of great help to us. :

About 4 a.m. on the 23rd, the firing ceased, and at day-break the enemy were out of sight over the hill to the south west. We patrolled the grounds, collecting the arms of the dead Zulus, and strengthened our defences as much as possible. We were removing the thatch from the roof of the stores, when about seven a.m. a large body of the enemy appeared on the hills to the south-west.

I sent a friendly kafir who had come in shortly before, with a note to the officer commanding at Helpmakaar, asking for help. About 8 a.m., the third column appeared in sight, the enemy, who had been gradually advancing, falling back as they approached. I consider the enemy who attacked us to have numbered about 3000. We killed about 350.

Of the steadiness and gallant behaviour of the whole garrison I cannot speak too highly, I wish especially to bring to your notice the conduct of Lieut. Bromhead, 2-24th regiment and the splendid behaviour of his company B; Surgeon HReynolds A.M.D., in his constant attention to the wounded under fire, where they fell ; acting Commissariat Officer Dalton, to whose energy much of our defences were due, and who was severely wounded while gallantly assisting in the defence ; Assistant Commissary Dunne, acting Storekeeper Byrne (killed), Colour-Sergeant Bourne 2-24th, Sergeant Williams, 2-24th (wounded dangerously), Sergt. Windridge, 2-24th, Corporal Schiess, 2-3rd N.N.C. (wounded) ; Privates Williams and Jones 2-24th, McMahon, A.H.C., R. Jones 2-24th, H. Hook, Roy, 1,24th,

The following return shows the number present at Rorke's Drift, 22nd Jan, 1879.

Twelve wounded (list already forwarded by medical officer) of whom two have since died, viz., Sergeant Williams, 2-24th regiment. and Private Beckett, 1-24th regiment, making a total killed of 17.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JNo. R. M, CHARD, Lieut, R.E.
To Col. Gryx-N, C.B., Com. 3rd Col.
Forwarded, J. R, GLYNN,
Col, Com. 3rd Column.
Rorke's Drift, 3rd Feb., 1879.

RORKE'S DRIFT, JANUARY 22-23, 1879.
(Truth, February 20).

Just as the light was failing,
And the day was lost in night,

A little band of heroes
Comes hastening from the fight.

*To the Ford ! has been the password
That has nerved them as they fought ;

And to hold the Ford against fire and sword
Is now their only thought!

And scarcely have they gathered,
A hundred men in all,

Within the shade of the frail stockade,
Than the foemen on them fall.

And they find themselves beleaguer'd ;
For behind them rolls the flood,

And before them surge the Zulus,
Drunk with their comrades' blood.

Already are they weary,
For long has been the fray ;
And they are sick at heart with
The horrors of the day ;
But not a heart that rallies,
As Bromhead's voice is heard
Above the savage war-cries
No pulse but then is stirred.

Now, Twenty-fourth ! remember.
What 'tis on us depends!

And comes to him an answer
A cheer the air that rends.

And then, in bitter earnest,
Each man stands to his post;

As in the dark, like devils stark,
Rush on the Zulu host.

And who shall tell the struggle
That wages through the night,

As wave on wave of warriors
Pour onward to the fight ?

Or who esteem the courage
With which, till break of day,

That band of British soldiers
Still kept the foe at bay

For in that little fortress
Five score at most held out,

While twice two thousand Zulus
Raised high their battle shout.

'Twas but a hundred heroes
Leonidas had three

Yet have they made of that stockade
A new Thermopyls !

145

And even through the sorrow
That hangs upon the land,
For those who, fighting, bravely.
Fell 'neath the Zulu's hand,
A cheering glint of sunshine
Comes smiling into view

The dark clouds lift about Rorke's Drift,
And we can see the blue.

And even in homes of mourning,
Where Death has stricken hard,
They talk of Gonville Bromhead,
And Adendorff, and Chard ;
They tell how, with a hundred
Saved from the spear and sword,
Like demigods, against crushing odds,
Till morn they held the Ford.

For well they knew that lacking
This one way of retreat,

There must come to their General
A terrible defeat ;

So, feeling it was their duty,
Not one for life would forsake

But set himself to hold it
To hold it, or to die.

And in our history's pages
Shall the same tale be told,
And on the country's roll-call
The names shall be enrolled
Of that brave band of heroes
Who in her darkest hour,
And when her need was sorest,
Upheld Old England's power.

[This is an impression in England that the little band of
heroes who held Rorke's Drift, took part in the battle of
Isandhlwana. This is, of course, an error. But the bravery
displayed in holding the position is worthy of being im-
mortalised in verse and in history, ED. Cape Times.]

(April 3)

Yesterday was a period of intense and continuous
excitement in Durban. At an early hour in the morn-
ing the skeleton facts declared in Colonel Bellair's
second official report were posted, and soon after pub-
lished, and it came to be seen that the "disaster" which
had been announced by a local newspaper on the
day preceding had been wiped out by a repulse of
the most brilliant and successful character that
will reflect historical renown upon the reputation of
the British army. We need not recapitulate the par-
ticulars which are given in copious detail in Colonel
Wood's official report. They describe deeds of heroism
which must kindle anew the pride we felt on reading
of the defence of Rorke's Drift. The repulse from
Kambule is indeed a repetition on a larger scale of the
repulse from Rorke's Drift. It reveals on the part of
the Zulus the exhibition of qualities which thoroughly
entitle them to the reputation they have acquired as a
race of warriors, and that cannot fail to add to the
lustre of any laurels that may be won in the campaign.

Not the least satisfactory feature in this brilliant
episode is the proof which it has afforded of the
thorough bonafides of Oham and his people. It was
through the information so ingeniously gained by one
of his men, that Colonel Wood was prepared for the

contemplated attack, and was able to give his assailants so hot and so effective a reception.

It is evident that in this attack the Zulus spared neither strategy nor strength. It was intended to be the second great effort to drive our forces out of the country. The Prime Minister was in command, though not within range, and some of the most warlike and formidable regiments were engaged. The Zulus seem to have fought with the utmost pertinacity, and to have done their best to outflank and surprise the garrison; but the good generalship of Colonel Wood, and the dauntless bravery of our officers and men, were too much for the dense masses of the enemy, who appear to have precipitately retired, in an exhausted condition, after four hours' hard fighting. When Colonel Wood wrote on Sunday, the losses of the enemy were not fully known. Five hundred bodies lay close to the camp, but as the attack was made in broad daylight, and the approach of the enemy was clearly seen, large numbers must have been slain and wounded at a considerable distance.. The numbers set down in Mr. Walton's telegram is probably not far from the mark. The exact list of our losses is not yet to hand, but the statement of seven officers and seventy

men killed and wounded, given in the first telegram, is no doubt correct. It will be seen that the rifles captured at Isandhlwana have been made effective use of. Of individual deeds of valour we shall not speak until the disclosure of fuller details enables us to do due justice to the heroic valour that was so abundantly displayed.

The official report makes no reference to the attack, by our forces on the Zlobane, and we remain therefore painfully in the dark as to the actual losses sustained there. We may, however, infer that the prospect of a great seizure of cattle had tempted our horsemen into a position of undue peril. They are reported indeed to have occupied the mountain, and captured the cattle. The mountain is only accessible at one or two points, and when our forces were retiring they found it surrounded by an enormous force of Zulus. We must await further information, however, before exactly understanding the true state of the case.

The chief cause of excitement yesterday, however, was the news that became known shortly after mid-day, that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of the General's column, from six o'clock in the morning. The telegram received by the Admiralty authorities early in the day stated that all was well, and that the column was to start forward at 7.30 a.m. Nothing more was heard from the Lower Tugela, publicly, throughout the afternoon, and anxiety and expectation throughout the town were wrought up to a high pitch. As the evening advanced, and no news came, people began to find explanations for the intelligence that had come from the Tugela. A bush had been shelled, or distant thunder had been heard, and as far away storms were moving round the horizon this was quite an intelligible theory. The very important news received from Colonel Wood's column, however, quickened the appetite for more definite tidings from the Relief Force, and it was not until ten o'clock in the evening that all doubts and apprehensions were set at rest by the brief but altogether cheering news that the general had defeated the enemy. When we write, this is all we know, and the incidents of the engagement and the losses on either side, remain to be disclosed. It is said in a private telegram that Etshowe is to be immediately evacuated; but we presume this means that the invalided garrison there is to be brought back at once, before the Zulus have had time to recover from the demoralising effects of their defeat. It is not conceivable that Lord Chelmsford would commit the mistake of abandoning a position that has been held so nobly and well by Colonel Pearson's column. The news which has, no doubt, been flashed ere this of the brilliant repulse at Kam-bule, will probably have a material effect in guiding Lord Chelmsford's movements.

There can be no doubt that the force sent against Colonel Wood represented the best fighting portion of the Zulu army. The regiments named are those that comprise the unmarried men of mature years. The commander was Cetywayo's prime minister, and Tyan-gwayo is, perhaps, the biggest induna, or head-man, of the King's staff. There can be little doubt that they meant and expected to annihilate Colonel

â\200\230Woodâ\200\231s force, and the lesson they have learnt will probably have a very lasting effect upon Zulu politics.

Opening of the Telegraph to Ladysmith.
THE LATEST

FROM WOODâ\200\231S COLUMN.

A TRIUMPHANT REPULSE.

We are enabled, through Mr. Jamesonâ\200\231s courtesy, to give the first telegram received in Durban from Ladysmith this afternoon :â\200\224

â\200\230We are unable to say whether the number of slain Zulus it states has been officially authenticated.

(Walton, Ladysmith, to R. Jameson, Durban.)
Congratulate * * %, % * %
Wood had big fight on 29th. Twenty-five hundred

Zulus buried oft Sunday; many still tunburied:
Enemy got into camp and were bayoneted there.
Piet Uys, Colonel Weatharley, Captain Campbell, L,
Lloyd reported killed. Buller safe.

THE ATTACK ON KAMBULA.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Full Details of the Engagement.

The following report, transmitted by telegraph from Ladysmith, has been made by Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., to the D.A. General, and is dated Kambula Hill, 30th March, 1879 :â\200\224

I have the honour to report that this camp was vigorously attacked yesterday, 29th, by Zulu regiments, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. The chief command was exercised by Unyamana, who did not come under fire, and Tyangwayo. The army left Ulundi on the 24th instant, with orders to repeat the attack of the 22nd January, near Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, on the 24th. Four regiments were left near Etshowe, and four at Ulundi. Early in the forenoon, Captain Raaff, who was out reconnoitring, sent in one of Ohamâ\200\231s men. He told me that, being behind with the captured cattle, he put his head badge into his pocket, and being recognised by friends, who were ignorant of his having joined us, he marched with the Zulu army to the Umvolosi. At daylight he went out watching, and persuading his companions that they were recalled, he ran away to Raaffâ\200\231s men, and tuld us exactly how the attack would be made. At dinner-time, about 11 a.m., we saw dense masses approaching in columns to the Zinguin Range, and the Umvolosi. Two companies which were out wood-cutting, were recalled, the cattle brought in and laagered, with the exception of about two hundred, which had strayed away,

owing to the desertion of the natives the former evening, whose duty it was to tend them.

At 1.80 p.m., the action commenced; the mounted riflemen under Colonels Buller and Russell, engaged an enormous crowd of men on the north side of our camp ; being unable to check them, our men retired inside the laager, and were followed by the Zulus until they came to within two hundred yards, when their advance was checked by the accurate fire of the 90th Light Infantry, and the Zulus spread out to the front and rear of our camp. The attack on our left had slackened, when at 2.15 p-m. heavy masses attacked our right front and right rear. The enemy, well supplied with Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition, occupied a hill not seen from the laager, and opened so accurate an enfilade, though at long range, that it was necessary to withdraw a company of the 13th, posted at the right rear. The part of the cattle laager was stoutly held by a company of the 13th; they could not, however, see the right rear, and the Zulus coming on boldly, I ordered Major Hackett, 90th L.L., with two companies to advance to the slope; the companies moved down to the rear of the cattle laager, guided by Captain Woodgate, and well led by Major Hackett who, with Captain Woodgate, standing erect in the open under a heavy fire, showed a fine example to the men ; as did Lieutenant Strong, who, sword in hand, ran on well in front of his company. The Zulus retired from their immediate front; but the company being heavily flanked, I ordered them back. When bringing them in, Major Hackett was dangerously, and as I fear, mortally wounded ; in any case I doubt his being able to serve again, and he will be a heavy loss to the regiment. The two mule guns were admirably worked by Lieut. Nicholson, R.A., in the redoubt, until he was mortally wounded, since when Major Vaughan, R.A.. Director of Transport, replaced him, and did good service; the horses of the other four guns, under Lieutenants Bigge and 224, were sent inside the laager, when the Zulus were within two yards of them, but these officers with their men, and Major

Tremlett, R.A., to all of whom great credit is due remained in the open the whole of the engagement. In Major Hackett's counter attack, Lieutenant Bright, 90th L.I., an accomplished draughtsman and a most promising officer, was wounded, and he died during the fight, at 5.80 p.m. Seeing that the attack slackened, I ordered out a company of the 1-13th regiment to the right rear of the cattle laager to attack some Zulus who had crept into the laager, but who had been unable to remove the cattle. I took Captain Laye's company, of the 90th Tigt Infantry forward to the edge of the krantz, on the right front of the cattle laager, where they did great execution amongst a mass of retiring Zulus. Commandant Raaff, at the same time, ran forward with some of his men at the right rear of the camp, and did similar execution. I ordered out the mounted men, under Colonel Buller, who pursued for seven miles the flying Zulus, retiring on our left front, chiefly companies of the Makulosini kafirs under Unmiza, killed great numbers, the enemy being too exhausted (to act ?) in their own defence. From prisoners we have taken, it appears the column which attacked our left, and then, being repulsed, moved round to our front rear and right rear, was composed of the Nokeke, the Umbonambe, and Ukundune regiments. The Makulosine, under Umfongu, attacked the front, the Undi the right front, and the Ekoramba-bon the right. I append a list (not enclosed) of our casualties. and we are still burying Zulus, of whom there are 500 lying close into camp, and I cannot yet estimate their entire loss, which is, however, very heavy, 300 fire-arms have already been picked up close to camp, several Martini-Henry rifles being amongst them. I received every assistance from the officers commanding TLieut.-Colonel Gilbert, Lieut.-Colonel Buller, Major Tremlett, and Major Rogers, V.C., and from the following officers of my staff: Capt. Woodgate, who evinced the same courage for which I in vain recommended him for promotion after the Ashantee expedition ; Captain Maude, who, while replacing temporarily the late Captain the Hon. R. Campbell, rendered me very great assistance ; Lieuts. Smith and Lysons, orderly officers, who, with Captain Woodgate, carried in a wounded goldier of the 13th regt., who was lying under fire. In doing so Lieutenant Smith was himself wounded. The wounded were cared for most promptly by Surgeons O'Reilly, Brown, and staff generally, under fire.

'W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

Durban, 2nd April, 1879.

The Relieving Column.
LORD CHELMSFORD VICTORIOUS.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED NEAR ETSHOWE.

The following telegram reached us late last night from Stanger :—

General defeated enemy near Etshowe this morning.

No particulars known. River very full.

We learn privately that the General has telegraphed that there has been a great battle, and that we are victorious.

THE Â€ DAILY TELEGRAPHÂ€\200\235 TELEGRAM.

Â€\200\230We have to thank Mr. Phil. Robinson for the following telegram, which he also received last night:Â€\200\224 April 2nd, 1879.

Gteneral was engaged with enemy this morning, and defeated them. Particulars not yet known. We saw the fight.

General has given orders we are to evacuate Etshowe immediately.

[This telegram was flashed from Etshowe, and the last statement probably refers merely to the garrison already stationed there, and which it was understood would be relieved by the 60th rifles.]

THE RELIEF COLUMN.:
REPORTED HEAVY FIRING.

Natal Mercury Office,
Wednesday, 3 p.m.

It is reported from Fort Pearson that heavy firing had been heard since six oâ€\200\231clock this morning. No particulars yet.

Official Telegram.

The following is a copy of the first official telegram from Lower-Tugela, posted at the Deputy Adjutant-Generalâ€\200\231s office yesterday, April 2: :

Column only made advance of two miles yesterday. The Amatikula River took eight and a-half hours in crossing. We leave at 7.30 to-day, and go on as far as possible towards Inyezane. Cannot reach Etshowe till 3rd, if unopposed. Body of enemy believed to have been seen yesterday. All well. Weather fine.
*Â¥ % % TKraal burnt by Barrow yesterday; he is one of the Kingâ€\200\231s brothers.

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

Durban, 2nd April, 1879.

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Arrival of the Hired Transport Â€\200\234China.Â€\200\235

LANDING OF THE 94th REGIMENT AND TWO COMPANIES OF THE 57th REGIMENT.

The landing of troops at our port is now an every-day occurrence, and it is no novelty to see a regiment of soldiers, headed by their band, marching up the Point Road. The fact, however, that the 94th regiment and two companies of the 57th regiment were to be landed yesterday from the hired transport China was sufficient to attract a very large number of persons to the Point yesterday. It was reported in town that the steamer FEngland had arrived with the 17th Lancers, and as everyone has been talking about that gallant regiment for some time past it was no doubt the Lancers whom the crowd went to the Point to see. None of those present, however, seemed disappointed on learning that the 94th regiment and a detachment of the 57th were the troops landed, for they saw as fine a body of men as ever stepped on our shores. The China, which is a magnificent ship of 2638 tons, of the Cunard line, arrived just as we were going to press. In this ship the troops had had a most comfortable trip, and so highly did the officers appreciate the kind attentions of Captain Talbot, who has command of her, that shortly before their arrival at their destination they presented him with a suitable testimonial. The China anchored at half-past eight yesterday morning, and would have been here earlier but for the fact of having encountered a gale on the previous night, which necessitated going some distance out of her course. The troops were landed and marched to town in detachments, the last lot not reaching here until the evening. They were encamped at the usual place near the railway station. The 94th regiment is linked to the 89th. The motto of the regiment is the elephant. Honours: Seringapatam, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivells, QOrthes, Toulouse, and *Peninsula. The following are the officers who arrived by the China: Lieut.-Colonel Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Major Anstruther, Captain Browne, Captain Montagne, Captain Campbell, Captain Bowlby, Captain Troom, Uapt. Elliott, Capt. Nairn, Capt. Brook, Capt. Poe, Adl. Brooke, Lieuts. Spooner, Campion, McSwiney, Harrison, Grady, Gordon, Carrell, Harding, Macleane, Couper, Campbell, Massey, Hume-Nicol and Quartermaster Lacy. The total rank and file was 906. The officers of the 57th detachment were Major Tredennick, Captain Phillips, Captain Hughes Hallett, Captain Lord Gifford, V.O. (Sir Garnet Wolseley A.D.C.), Lieuts. Sutton-Jones and Litton. The facings are red and the uniform is exceedingly neat. We have already published the war services of the 57th regiment who have gone to the front, and the following are those of the officers who arrived by the China. Major Tredennick served with the 57th regiment in the New Zealand war in 1865-66, and was present at the affair of Kakarames, storm and capture of the fortified places of Otapawa and Kotemeri, and various minor affairs (medal).

Tord Gifford accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September 1873 on official service. Trained the Winnebago Company of Russell's regiment, and com-

manded it during the repulse of the Ashanti army at Abrakrampa on the 5th and 6th November 1873. Did the duties of adjutant of Russell's regiment from Attoh-Insu to the Prah. Commanded the scouting party from the Prah to Oomassie. Led the attack on Adubiassie and at the battle of Amoafu; carried with his scouts the enemy's advanced post at Egginassio by a rush; led the attack on Becquah (slightly wounded); took part in the advance guard skirmishes and ambuscade affairs between Adwabin and the river Ordah, battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie. Served as aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley from the capture of Coomassie to the end of the campaign (was several times mentioned in despatches, promoted to an unattached company, awarded the Victoria Cross, medal with clasp),

In addition to these officers there were also on board Captain Chater, of the 91st regiment, aide-de-camp to the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Surgeon-Major Wallis and Surgeon-Major Smith.

The troops will move from here in a day or two.

We regret to hear that Captain Lindsay met with an accident just as he was preparing to come ashore, having fallen down the hold. The injuries he received were not, we are glad to say, of a serious nature.

The Commodore's Telegrams.

We are indebted to Mr. Carlisle for the following naval telegram, received last night from the Lower Tugela :
 The relieving column has had an engagement, and successfully repulsed the enemy with heavy loss near Etshowe.
 (April 4)

We have nothing to add to the telegrams already received and published from the relief column and Kambula. No further particulars have reached us in regard to the attack upon and retirement from the Zlobane Mountain, on the 28th, the day before the triumphant repulse from Colonel Wood's camp, and we have yet to learn the exact details of the losses suffered there.

A telegram was received in town last evening from Fort Pearson, reporting that in consequence of cloudy weather there had been no flash-signals from Etshowe, but that the church had been seen to be in flames there. It is believed that this was an indication that the General had arrived there, and that the whole camp was being destroyed, so as to render it valueless to the enemy. Tord Chelmsford's choice of Ginginhlovu as a permanent encampment has, no doubt, been governed by a due regard to strategical and sanitary reasons. Ginginhlovu it must be remembered is the King's old kraal, and its occupation as a fortified camp will have more political significance in the eyes of the Zulus than the retention of Etshowe; which is much more difficult of access.

We await with much anxiety the reports as to the health of Colonel Pearson's garisson.

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â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

Lord Chelmsford's Victory.
BRILLIANT REPUTSE,
PULL PARTICULARS.
FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

AN TSR OAWAE BT ORS) VAS VS
SLIGHT LOSS ON OUR SIDR.

HEAVY ZULU LOSSES.
LIST OF REGIMENTS.
11,000 ZULUS ENGAGED.

â\200\234Mercury â\200\235 Office, Thursday, 10 a.m.
â\200\230We are indebted to the courtesy of Major Gossett for the following fuller particulars of the important victory of Wednesday, which we issued as an extra yesterday morning :â\200\224

The relieving column, under Lord Chelmsford, laagered near Gtinginhlovo, on the afternoon of the 1st April. Very heavy rain throughout the evening and night. 2

The Zulus were moving about during the evening. At 6 a.m. on the 2nd the Zulus attacked the laager each side in succession.

Two distinct forces were engaged.

The enemy advanced in a most courageous manner, but never got within twenty yards of shelter trench.

At 7.30 a.m., the attack was repulsed. The enemy retired precipitately, followed for some miles by the mounted infantry, volunteers, and natives, under Barrow ; Barton's, and Nettleton's regiment of the Natal Native Contingent.

The sabres of the Mounted Infantry did great execution.

The fight was witnessed from Etshowe, and Colonel Pearson flashed signal congratulating the General on success,

Casualties :â\200\224Lieutenant Johnson, Privates J. Smith and Lawrence, 99th regiment; Private R. Marshall, 91st; Private J. Pratt, 60th.

Colonel Northey, 60th rifles, and Dr. Longfield, H.M.S. Zenedos, dangerously wounded. Major Barrow, 19th Hussars, and Captain Hinxman, 57th, slightly wounded. Twenty-nine soldiers and sailors wounded. One native killed, and ten wounded.

Four hundred and seventy one bodies of Zulus lie

within a thousand yards of the laager. The long grass and bushes helped their approach, and assisted their retreat ; total loss must have been double.

Portions of eleven regiments are known to have

taken part in the attack, viz., Umcityn, Unambomamba Tulwana, Nokenke, Nodwengo, and others.

Prisoners state that 195 companies were engaged, which at 60 men each would give 11,000.

Dabulamanzi (mounted) led the final attack. mapo was in chief command.

Lord Chelmsford means to abandon Etshowe, both roads being so difficult of approach ; and he will establish a permanent post on the coast road.

Ginginhlovu laager will be reduced, being held by a garrison.

No-

to permit it -

The General goes to Etshowe to-morrow, with three regiments and carts.

Prisoners state that messenger arrived yesterday with news of Wood's victory of 29th.

[From OUR SPECIAL ENT.]

The Battle of Ginginhlovu,

The following telegraphic despatch reached us early yesterday afternoon :â\200\224

The relieving column was attacked one mile and a half from the Inyezane, at six this morning by Zulns, estimated at 11,000, and after a severe engagement we repulsed the attack by half-past seven.

The Zulus fought most daringly, and got within twenty yards of the entrenchment. The issue was never doubtful.

Our casualties are 32 white troops wounded, and 10 natives wounded; one officer and four privates killed. The Zulu loss in killed within 1500 yards of the laager is at least 700, in all not less than 1000 men.

They were pursued for at least three miles by the Native Contingent volunteers, mounted infantry.

The column will advance in light order to-morrow to Etshowe, communication with which is kept up by

signal.

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The Battle of the 29th March.

We have seen a number of communications written by those who witnessed the fight of the 29th, and in each the Zulus are described as having made a most courageous

attack.

(April 8)

YesrrrrpaY's telegrams continued from first to last to be of a satisfactory nature, but wild rumours were very rife during the carlier houn of the day. Disasters were said to have been suffered by this regiment

. and that regiment, but as authentic intelligence arrived it was found that the Â¢ lying jadeâ\200\235 had been in a more than usually mendacious mood.

To the glad surprise of all, Colonel Pearson and his garrison reached the Tugela yesterday at noon. The ~uck were at once to be brought over to this side. The absence of a heavy baggage train no doubt enabled the column to travel with unusual celerity, as it was only two days on the road., Right cordially do we welcome back to Natal the gallant Commander of the first column and his brave menâ\200\224the only force that has gone through the whole of the campaign, so far, without having had to score a reverse.

We are glad to hear that Lord CmerLvrsorp has left the bulk of his column at Ginginhlovo, with which post we may presume communication will now be constantly kept up. To have retired altogether from the neighbourhood 'of Etshowe, would have been a retrograde movement likely to mislead and encourage the Zulus. There will probably be not far short of 3000 regular troops at the new camp, so that the continuity of supplies is a matter of considerable importance. The new Army Service wagons and horses, however, will soou bein a position to advance to the front. Judging by their performances in town, they are likely to do well, especially now that the rains are passing over and the roads are getting again into good order.

The ahsence of any attempt to interfere with Colonel Pearson or Lord CmELMsForD on their way back confirms the belief that the -Zulus have again been demoralised by their losses. It is said that Dasura-mMANzI watched our troops from a distance at the head of about a thousand men, but how many more might be in the backgx ound it would be difficult to say. A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect â\200\231rhat Cerywavo had retired behind the Black Umrvolosi. Even if true, this circumstance would not be especially significant. His chief residence is situated in the hasin between the bifurcation of the White and the Black Umvolosis, and the has, probably, kraals on the other side of the latter and further branch. The country beyond that stream is fairly level, much

sprinkled with bush, but not difficult of access It s however unhealthy, Â« fact of which the Zulus are fully aware. A further

proof that the Zulus are still in some force near our camps is afforded us by our last advices from Kambula, which tell us that parties of Zulus, estimated at ahont 2000 in all, were still on Zlobane Mountain.

The full and very complete and vivid accounts we received last night from our own correspondent at Kambula, while they confirm previous statcments as to the thoroughness of the enemyâ\200\231s defeat, reduce somewhat the losses inflicted upon them. Our own corre-

spondent with this column places the total at about 3000 killed. We had a good many natives killed at Zlobane.

It is reported in Maritzburgh that Tyangwayo, one of the Zulu commanders at the attack on Kambula, and one of Cetywayo's leading indunas, has since the defeat declared against his King. It is quite possible, but possibilities in Zulu polity must not be relied upon.

Killed at Zlobane Mountain.

FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE: 3 OFFICERS AND 26 MEN.

BURGHER FORCE: 1 OFFICER.
TRANSVAAL RANGERS 1 OFFICER AND 6 MEN.

BORDER HORSE: 5 OFFICERS, 40 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

BAKER'S HORSE: 8 TROOPERS.

The following return of casualties at the Tnhlobane.

149

on the 28th ultimo has been made by Colonel Wood, V.C., CB. :

FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE.

Capt Barton, Coldstream Guards, (Sheffield), Corpl Geo Dodwell, (Bedfordshire), Troopers Alfred James Burton, (London), K Dobson (England), W Gordon (Port Elizabeth), 'T Hasseldine (Cheshire), J Ki:wien (late of Port Elizabeth), W D Rogan (mvel poul), G Seymour (England), J May (London), P W Caffin (England\ Archibald L. Stewart (Australia) ; Lieuts. Von Shetencron (Austrian), Williams (), Corpl H Piant (Grahamstown), Lance-Corporal H Runchman Kingwilliamstown), Troopers T Halliday (England), G- Horn (German), Henry Hillwig (German), James Grills (Port Elizabeth), Lindsay bhearer (b Julius Gebser (German), William Tirrill (Ladysmith), A Shermer (Kingwilliamstown), J Livingstone (London) D A Robson (Herefordshire), Charles Lynden (Natal), M Pendergast (England), E Higgins (Grahamstown) total, 3 officers and 26 men.

BULGHER FORCE.

My. Piet Uys.

TRANSVAAL RANGERS.

T. R. Hamilton (England), Thos. Brophy (Cape colony), J. F. Cummings (Cape colony), T. Berley

(England), W. H. Martin (England), Chas. Stanley
(England), J. Beukee (Cape colony)â\200\224total 1 officer
and 6 men.

BORDER HORSE.

Colonel Weatherley (England), Adjutant Lys (England), Licut. Poole (England), Sub-Lieutenant Weatherley (England), Sub-Lieut. Parminter (Statgarelt), R(,"llll(,utll Sergeant-Major Brown (England), Sergt.-Major Fisher (England)], Quartermaster-Sergeant Russell (England), Orderly-Sergt. Brissenden (England), Scrgent Stewart (Scotland), Corporal Porter (England), Corporal Fe ' (Englandj, Corporal Blackmore (England), Corporal Coetzee (Cape colony), Paymaster-Sergeant Johnson (England), Farrier-Major Friere (Ireland), Troopers Wynan (Holland), Shepherd (England), Maun (England), Trumpet-Major Meredith (England), Troopers Underwood (England), Reed (England), Evans (Ireland), Craig (Ireland), Jefferys (Cape colony), Brooks (Cape colony), Bart (Germany), Bourdoin (France), Mulot (France), Jacob Muller (Germany), Milma (France), Muller ((rmany), F. G. Westhuisen (Cape colony), Hartman (Cape colony), Cameron (Scotland), Grandeur (Francej, B.J. Crany (Cape colony), Martin (Scotland), Thompson (KEngland), King (England), Darcy (Scotland), KFarquarson (Scotland), Lance-Corporal Burnhard (Germany), Trumpeter Riley (Irelandj, Trooper Wilhams (Cape colony)â\200\224total, 5 officers and 40 men.

BAKERâ\200\231S HORSE.

Troopers W. Walters (Port Elizabeth), Ward (Port Elizabeth), W. Dunbar (late of Fort Klizabeth), J. Campbell (Port Elizabeth), J. Robinson (late of Port Klizabeth), J. Davwin (Sheffield), M. Christian (Noxway), R. Davis (Plymouth)â\200\224total 8 men.

Porrrrcar, Acexr: Mr. Lloyd.

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

Durban 5th April, 187Y.

The Arrival of Lord Chelmsford and Staff
at the Lower Tugela.

THE ETSHOWE GARRISON.,

THE FALSE ALARM.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL, NORTHEY,

(From our Special Correspondent)

| KY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. |

Lower Tugela, Monday Evening.

Lord Chelmsford and his staff and Commodore
Richards arrived here at noon to-day, en route for
Durban.

Colonel Pearson also arrived here at noon with the Etshowe garrison having accomplished the march in three days. He will remain to refit his brigade, which will be made up of the 88th regiment. The relieving column will move from Ginginhlovo on account of the tainted atmosphere of the battle field, and a fresh position in the neighbourhood will be taken.

On the morning of the 6th a most unfortunate accident occurred. An alarm was given at 3.30 a.m. by a sentry firing at some object he thought was a body of Zulus. This caused a picket of the 60th Rifles to fall back, followed by Mr. Dunn's scouts, who were outlying beyond them ; unfortunately the 60th Rifles occupying the trenches, seeing men running towards them after the

alarm had been given, opened fire on them, and killed two of Mr. Dunn's scouts, wounding eight more, as well as five men of the picket. As it afterwards appeared that the picket fell back contrary to orders, the sergeant with it was tried by a general courtmartial, which sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks and undergo five years' penal servitude.

Yesterday, Colonel Northey of the 3-60th Rifles, died of his wounds. The other wounded are doing well, but there is a good deal of fever and dysentery in the camp. !

Over 200 guns and many assegais have been picked up miles from the laager, thrown away by the Zulus in their flight.

Return of Wounded in the

Regiment, in the Action at Ginginhlove.

e

NOMINAL RETURN of the WOUNDED, APRIL, 1879,

of the Wounded. ;

Regiment Rank and Name, T1 | Nature of Wound, & by what Inflicted,
Dangerously. | Severely. / Slightly.

Staff Col. Crealock IRV aF 1 | Graze of upper-third right arm gunshot
 3-60th Rifler | Col. Northey Yes ! 1 Penetrating wound right shoulder
 19th Hussars | Capt, Barrow | Yes 1 » right thigh
 57th Capt. Hinxman | Yes 1 i right leg b
 99th Regt. » 231 Lieut. Johnson Yes ! 1 | Left side of chest (since dead) 4
 Royal Navy | S.-Surgeon Longfield Yes i 1 | Penetrating wound right shoulder
 2-3rd Regt. Pvt. Flannery Yes i 1 2 of head i
 57th Regt. Pvt, T. Perkins Yes ! 1 | Wound of back i
 » Pvt. Deacon Yes 1 | Graze of nose st
 s Pvt, Harris Yes 1 | Scalp wound o
 38-80th Rifles | Col.-Sgt. E. Dallard Yes 1 | Wound of head i
 S Prt. F. Aylett Yes 1 | Wound of left arm 5
 » 235 » Pvt. W. Poplett Yes 1 | Penetrating wound left thigh ke
 » Pvt. E. France Yes 1 | Wound of neck 5
 » 235 Pvt. M. Xahiff Yes 1 | Wound of elbow =
 91st Regt. Pvt, H. Richards Yes 1 | Penetrating wound of leg W
 » Pvt, Standge Yes 1 | Flesh wound of thigh 2
 » Pvt, Bryan Yes - 1 | Wound of head #
 » Pvt. Malley Yes 1 3 » 235
 » Pvt. Hanlon Yes 1 | Wound of abdomen 2
 s Sergt. McIntyre Yes 1 | Wound of left eye &
 » Pvt, Sutton W IR 1 | Wound of left arm i
 » 235 Pvt. Gillespie fe8 I | Wound of right ear e
 99th Regt, Pvt. J. Blackwall Yes 1 | Wound of left shoulder .
 5 Pvt. J. Drew Yes 1 | Compound fracture right shoulder ,,
 5, Pvt. P, Armstrong Yes 1 | Wound right ankle & Buttocks i
 0 Pvt. G. Baker Yes 1 | Wound of Neck 5
 M.L 90th Regt | Pvt. A. Hartley Yes 1 | Graze wound right side i
 M.I. 88th Regt | Pvt. P. Bryan Yes 1 | Wound right shoulder and back -
 » 234 Shah » 235 R.N, | J. Bird, A.B. Yes 1 | Wound right arm &
 o J. Bulger, A.B. Yes 1 5 »
 » 234 Boadicea » 235 R.N; J. Hinchley (boy) Yes 1 | Penetrating wound of thigh 5
 z P. Condy, Cptn » 231 s. mte Yes 1 | Wound of right leg %
 » R.M.A. Actg. Bom. Parfit Yes 1 | Penetrating wound right shoulder
 Nettles toag » 231 C. | Natives (2) Yes (8) Yes 10 | Two since dead
 » 234 Tenedos » 235 R.N | Petty Officer Porteous Yes 1 | Wound left shoulder
 |

34 white wounded, 1 since dead ; 10 black wounded.

KrrLep: » 224 Lieutenant Johnson ; Privates J. Smith
 Private Pratt, 60th Rifles ; One native killed.

and Lawrence, 99th regt. ; Private Marshall, 91st regt.;
 THOMAS FARRANT, Surgeon-Major, S.M.O.

Arrival of the Hired Transport » England. » 235

F THE 17th LANCERS AND
 THEIR HORSES

The National Steamship England, as stated in our
 yesterday » 231 s issue, arrived on Sunday, She is a fine
 steamer of 4897 tons, and had on board 23 officers. 320
 men and 240 horses of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge » 231 s
 Own) Lancers, a regiment which has distinguished itself
 at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, His

. Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is the colonel-
 in-chief, and the regiment comes out under the command
 of Colonel Drury-Lowe; the following being the other
 officers : Major Boulderston, Lieutenant and Adjutant
 Frith, Captains Clark, Duke, Cooke, Wyatt-Kd Gill,

Belford, Alexander, Lieutenants Kevill-Davies, Russell, Neeld. W3, Jenkins, Purvis, Fortescue, Steele, Herbert, iivu. L. H. D./Fortescue, James, Hon. J. Jervis, (11th Hussars) attached to 17th Lancers; Second Lieuts, Anstruther, Butler ; Paymaster, Oaptain John Brown ; Quartermaster Berryman, V. O.; Veterinary Surgeon Lambert; & zeon-MajorRobinson, and Surgeon-Major Willis,

LANDING O

The following are the war services of the officers:â\200\224
Lieut.-Colonel Gonne served with the 17th Lancers in India in 1857-59; was appointed acting interpreter to the 17th Lancers and staff officer to the 2o0d Cavalry Column Malwa division (mentioned in despatches), medal.

Major Boulderson served during the Indian mutiny, with the Artillery at Peshawur in 1857, and in 1858-59 with Lindâ\200\231s Mooltaree Horse; this regiment was part of the forc "+ Brigadier-General Troup which advanced into Oudo i:cua Shahjehanpore.

Tieut. Brown served with the 17th Lancers throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganak and McKenzies farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava (severely wounded and horse killed), and Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal). Served in the campaign in Central India in 1858-59, and was present at the action of Burode (medal). :

Riding-master Boyle served with the Eastern campai, of 1854-55 in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and was present in the battles of Balaklava, Inkermann and Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal).

Quarter-master Berryman served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-56, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's farm (captured three of the enemy), night attack on the Russian outposts on 19th February, 1855, battles of Alma, Balaklava (horse shot), Inkerman and Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Victoria Cross, and Turkish medal). Served in the Central India campaign of 1858-59.

The insignia of the regiment is the death's head, with the motto "Or Glory." The regiment returned from India in May 1865, and has remained in England until now. The notice received for embarkation was a very short one, but they were soon in readiness, and received sixty-five men as volunteers from the 16th Lancers, and an equal number from the 5th Lancers, who made up the full strength. Colonel Gonne who was to have had command of the regiment met with a serious accident just before the orders were received to proceed to Natal, and his place was taken, at very short notice, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe. He is spoken of as a highly popular

" officer. The "Death or Glory Boys," as the 17th Lancers who wear the grim skull and crossed-bones on their sleeve are called, have their whole heart in this expedition. This regiment contributed most numerous to the Light Brigade, whose charge at Balaklava lives for ever in the poetry of war. From the formation of the regiment in 1795, no authentic records of its doings exist; for when these troops were coming home from America in the last named year, the ship conveying them was wrecked, and all books and documents relating to their history in the previous thirty-six years were left. Their subsequent chronicles are best remembered

within the past quarter of a century. Among their officers at the present time are to be found only two who rode in the famous Crimean charge; and these survivors, who were both sergeants when they galloped twice through the Valley of Death, are Captain and Paymaster John Brown and Quartermaster Berryman, V.C., who distinguished himself at the time by bringing a

wounded officer out of the charge in a very ant manner. From the Crimea the 17th Lancers returned to Ireland; whence in August,

1857, they left for India, and assisted in quelling the mutiny. It was by them that Tantia Topea was made prisoner; and they captured so much spoil that they were the envy of other regiments. All their trophies they gave, however, to be sold, for the purpose of founding a home in India for the children of British soldiers. Since May, 1865, when they returned to England, they have been on home service; and in 1876 His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who had commanded the regiment from 1842 to 1852, was appointed its colonel in chief. The total strength of the regiment is 650 non-commissioned officers and privates, with 480 horses, exclusive of those belonging to officers. Colonel Evelyn Wood, whom, among other African Commanders, the 17th Lancers came out to help, was a mere boy in this very regiment, when, though wounded, he refused to be taken to the rear; and when again, twenty years ago, wearing the blue and white uniform, he won the Victoria Cross at Sindwaho and Sindhora.

A larger crowd than that which assembled at the Point during the morning, we never before saw there, and the

horses as they arrived in the boat to which they had been transhipped from the FEngland were greatly admired. None of them appeared to have been injured during the voyage, and all of them left the England perfectly sound. The scene on board the England when the first boat went alongside, was exceedingly interesting. The horses had been stabled on the upper and main decks, where, housed in with little pent roofs, were horse boxes each filled with a charger. The ship seemed very comfortably arranged throughout, and both officers and men spoke of having had an exceedingly pleasant voyage. We have not space for a full description of the ship, but, suffice it to say that she is perhaps the largest passenger steamer we have ever had here. Outside, the unloading was very successfully carried on, and the horses were landed at the railway wharf with equal smartness. The soldiers are men of fine appearance, and in their blue uniforms with white facings, as they led their horses away from the wharves, they looked the very picture of what cavalymen should be. They are young, lithe, tall, well set, and of excellent physique. Numbers remained at the Point witnessing the landing until night, and the moonlight being taken advantage of the work was continued until a late hour.

The landing was resumed yesterday, and the last lot of horses came ashore in the afternoon. The remainder of the regiment is on board the France, and the portion brought by the England includes the head-quarters.

The men are encamped at the foot of the Berea. Three horses died on the way out..

The accident which occurred to Lisut.-Col. Gonne was

151

a very serious one. It appears that whilst at Hounslow a revolver which was in the hands of one of the officers accidentally went off, and the bullet entered the fleshy

part of the Colonel's leg, just above the knee. Only a

flesh wound was inflicted, but it is doubtful whether the unfortunate gentleman will be fit for service for some time. He had expressed a great desire to come out with his regiment, and was sorely disappointed.

The bandsmen of the Lancers, forty in number, have joined the ranks, and the instruments are on board the England which leaves for Port Elizabeth to-day (Tuesday).

As already stated, Major-General Marshall who takes command of the cavalry, and Major-General Clifford, who will be at the head of the base of operations, were passengers by the ZEngland, and landed on Sunday. There were also on board Captain Lord Downe, A.D.C., Captain Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Brigade Major; and Captain Heneage of the Royal Engineers.

The 17th bring their lances with them.

(April 9)

There is not much that is new to say regarding the progress of operations. Lord Chelmsford, and Brigadier-General Pearson are both back at the Tugela, the latter with the whole of his force, the former with a certain portion of his relieving column.

It is said that he has brought back the whole of his men except five hundred of the 60th Rifles, left at the new camp, which is now established about half-a-mile from Ginginhlovo, and a few miles east of Etshowe. We believe, however, that the garrison left there is much stronger than those reports make out; that the naval brigades with the relief column are left there, and that as many men garrison the camp as can be conveniently provided for by existing commissariat arrangements.

Lord Chelmsford probably intends to reorganise a new advance column on a large scale—one that shall be strong enough to hold its own against any force that can possibly attempt to resist it. We trust, however, that the importance of vigorous progressive movements will not be lost sight of. The Zulus, after either success or defeat, invariably fall back homeward, to be doctored and to parade before the King. Thereafter they form again and are ready for further operations. Without venturing to lay claim to specific military knowledge or experience, we cannot nevertheless perceive that long, and to our natives, incomprehensible pauses after victory, must have a prejudicial effect as regards both the designs of the enemy and the morale of our own loyal natives. Could Lord Chelmsford and Brigadier-General Wood have followed up their successes on the 28th and 2nd sharply and energetically, the Zulu power might by this time have been broken up. But a month hence, that great natural bulwark, the Tugela, will be easily passable; the Zulus will again be in a reorganised and fighting condition, and unless our border is better guarded than it has ever been yet, raids into the colony will be possible. No time should be lost therefore in turning to practical and permanent account the present demoralised condition of the Zulus. All depends upon generalship, and it remains to be seen whether the stern lessons of the past have had their due effect upon the immediate fortunes of the campaign. It will be most lamentable should we lose or compromise the advantages won for us by the recent victories at Kambula at Ginginhlovo; or should we so act that in the eyes of our natives the consequences of success seem to resemble the results of failure.

With Colonel Woods's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Kambula Camp, April 1st, 1879.

ZLOBANE AND KAMBULA.

Last week has been eventful to this column—with varied fortune, pregnant with sorrow and joy; sorrow for the brave men that we have lost, and joy over the great and important victory won by our gallant troops against an overwhelming superiority of numbers of the savage foe, who had been dispatched by their ruler—

~on an errand of extermination of the white race.

Their orders were to wipe everything white off the.

face of the earth before they returned back to him again.

I have been an actor in these great events, and as actors in a fight are generally bad narrators, I shall only give what came under my personal observation. Other correspondents will, no doubt, supply the public with what I am deficient in, regarding occurrences at other points of the Zlobane mountain.

On the 27th, a force consisting of detachments of the Frontier Light Horse, Raaff's Corps, Weatherley's Rangers, Bakcr's Horse, and the Burgher Force, under their respective Commandants, started from the camp. This force consisted of about 400 horsemen, and the Native Contingent, under Major Leet, 1-13th regt., and Lieut. Williams, 58th regiment. We left camp at 8 a.m., another column consisting of mounted infantry, Kaffrarian Mounted Rifles, under Comdt. Schermbrucker, Wood's mounted irregulars; Colonel Wood and his staff, were to leave later ; the whole to attack the west point of the mountain, so as to create a diversion.

Colonel Buller's column halted at 12 noon, near the old camp on the 23rd February, on the south side of the Zinguin Neck. Colonel Weatherley, with his corps, arrived half an hour later. At 3 p.m. saddled up, leaving the Rangers as we supposed, also saddling up to follow. As the column passed the south side of the Zlobane two shots were fired with an elephant gun from the mountain, and three fires were lit on a shelf of rock near the summit. We passed on out of range of fire, diverging towards the Kukuze valley to mislead the enemy, and halted six miles distant just at sun down, lit fires and cooked coffee and green mealies ; but just as the moon set we saddled up and rode in a north-easterly direction. This march was performed in silence, a precaution necessary, as several spies had been seen near our camp before dark. Commandant Uys acted as guide. At about 10 p.m. we halted in a valley, tying the horses together with their riems in a line, each man lying down in front of his horse, which stood saddled and bridled.

At 1 am, a heavy thunderstorm came on, raining very heavily for four hours. At 4 am. we silently saddled up and rode on towards the east side of the mountain, which we reached at daybreak. I forgot to include Major Tremlett and the artillery men with rocket tube in the force of the column. As we approached the pass, Commandant Uys, Colonel Buller, Majors Leet and Tremlett taking the lead, the Zulus did not open fire, but allowed us to approach within 500 yards of the top before they did so, then they commenced with volleys from some hundreds of guns. It was a cross fire, but it only killed Lieut. Williams and one horse. Several horses were severely wounded, and a few men slightly, and the mountain was gained ; but some severe fighting continued for about another hour, -the brunt of it falling on the Light Horse, killing two officers and two troopers. After silencing the fire of the Zulus, who had done this damage, Colonel Buller and Commandant Raaff rode to the westward end of the mountain, where the track divides it. The Zulus had fortified the pass with stone walls, from which they were

annoying our rear, where Commandant Uys, with the Burgher Force, had attacked. In the meantime parties of Raft's, Baker's Horse, and the Burgher Force kept up a hot fire on the Zulus under the krantzes on the north-west side of the mountain, where the Zulu troops had built huts for encampment. These operations occupied us four or five hours; and as Colonel Buller, Commandant Raaff and Commandant Uys returned from silencing the force at the pass, where the enemy only fired occasional shots, a body of Zulus made their appearance on the northern extremity of the mountain, and Colonel Buller rode off to attack them; but before he could get half way he perceived that strong hordes of Zulus were climbing every available baboon path, with the intention of cutting us off from the only two passes by which it was possible to descend. At the same time two large columns were seen approaching along the top of the mountain to the eastward, and another dense black mass of men, the main Zulu army were observed coming on from the southward. Colonel Buller passed us

at a gallop, ordering us to ride hard for the pass over the krantz at the neck, the only road open. This pass may well be termed the Infernal, or Devil's Pass. The descent is at an angle of 90 degrees, full of huge boulders. How a single horse got down alive is a perfect miracle, more especially when crowded within such a narrow space; but hundreds of men did tumble or roll down without knowing how they got there. Many did not attempt to try to get their horses, but abandoned everything on the top, and were saved in the scrappers of these who luckily saved their horses; but the greatest disaster of the day was the loss of Mr. P. L. Uys, who was stabbed by the Zulus while returning up the hill to save one of his sons who was in danger of falling into their hands. Although Colonel Buller, Commandant Raaff, Majors Leet and Tremlett did all that they could to rally sufficient of the fugitives to cover the retreat of those descending, the loss here was seven men.

The other column suffered serious loss of valuable lives, amongst them being Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, Lieut. Lloyd, Mr. Chas. Potter, and Mr. Duncombe; Calverley was also killed. In justice to the latter, who will be called to account in another world, it is right to say that no proof has been adduced of his actual presence at the attack on the General's camp at Isandhlwana. Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Lloyd were buried in a grave dug on the spot, under fire, by the Colonel's mounted escort. Colonel Wood's horse was shot under him, and he had a couple of narrow escapes. Besides, Colonel Weatherly's Rangers missed their road by not up-saddling when the rest of the column did, and the last that was seen of him was when surrounded by the Zulus; he was then seen slashing at his foes with his sword; and of his troop of 52 men, only one officer and seven men escaped destruction. The brave Captain Barton, of the Frontier Light Horse, who had been delegated to perform some duty on the left, is supposed to have fallen into an ambush and was cut off. The last time that he was seen, he was trying to escape, carrying young Weatherley on the crupper of his horse, and it is feared that he, in his humane endeavour to save a fellow-creature, exhausted the strength of his horse. The loss on the day has been estimated at over one hundred and twenty belonging to the various

corps, and the escape of so many is a miracle. The Zulus came on like hell-hounds, killing all that came in the way, white and black, and were on the Zinguin Neck before the first of the fugitives was in camp. A number of Ohama's men and a large number of women and children, who were on their way here, were killed.

THE ATTACK ON KAMBULA.

On the following morning one of our natives, who had hid himself in a hole, around which the Zulu army encamped, heard the conversation of the Zulus and their intended plan of attack on our camp. He learnt that the Zulu chiefs were opposed to the attack, but were overruled by the young soldiers, who said it was the King's orders to wipe off and destroy everything white before they returned back. At 12 a.m., immense black masses of Zulus were visible from the camp. When they arrived at the Jagt Path, they divided, one column of two miles in length, which diverged to the right, and another to the left, while the main body marched on in the centre. The right division were first engaged with our horse under Colonel Buller and Commandant Raaff.

I am in advance with my story, so I must go back. The alarm sounded at 1.6 p.m. All the tents were struck and the contents removed inside, and all necessary preparations made to receive the shock of the Zulu force when it attacked. Everything that could be done was done in the coolest and most systematic manner possible, Colonel Wood and staff superintending. Boxes of cartridges were placed at short distances, unscrewed, ready for use, and buckets of water placed under every wagon for drinking. At 1.26 p.m. the first shot was fired (but the Zulus kept up a fusillade as they marched down the road from 3000 to 4000 yards away) by the Horse, which made the Zulus halt and extend into a rushing order when the

"Artillery opened on them from the mountain guns at the fort and the four field pieces at the laager, throwing shell at 2500 yards with admirable precision. Our horsemen drew them on, but kept up a retreating fire until the Zulus were within rifle range of the fort and laager. The first shell was fired at 1.45 p.m., and notwithstanding the heavy loss of the enemy they pressed forward to surround the laager and take up positions under cover, a dodge they have learnt to perfection. While the right wing were keeping us employed on the north-east side of the laager, the left wing were hastening to attack the west and south-west side, and when these had commenced, the two wings were reinforced by the main body, who also advanced to attack the fort and the cattle kraals, and before 2 p.m. we were surrounded on all sides. The most desperate attack was made on the cattle kraal; the troops defending it had to retire, and the Zulus took possession of several wagons, from which they opened fire on the laager at short range, and made an attempt to advance on the wagons; but two companies of the 90th regiment made a

sortie to drive the Zulus back, and charged them with

the bayonet. Here they were exposed to a heavy cross-fire, suffering severely, losing Major Hacket, and Lieut. Bright wounded (the latter since dead), while a sergeant and ten men were killed and wounded. The Zulus made a similar attempt on the south-west corner of the laager, and were driven back at the point of the bayonet by a company of 1-13th. Both these sorties were most gallant affairs, and many acts of heroism were performed by several of the officers and men, which no doubt will be mentioned in the despatches. Many of our troops were shot in the back by the enemy in the rear while they were firing at the foe in front, for the bullets whizzed across the camp like a perfect hailstorm, killing and swounding several horses near the picket lines. An officer of Raaff's Contingent was killed in the laager, and several of the troops killed and wounded in the fort and laager.

The Zulus would not face the bayonet, and soon, after some charges from the troops, and a few whole-some discharges of canister shot from the cannon, at fifty yards range, the Zulus began to run, and the horsemen and artillery, with one gun, and our Native Contingent started off in chase, playing fearful havoc amongst them, from 4.45 p.m. until nightfall, when the exhausted state of the horses compelled them to retire. The Zulus were also completely done up ; and had

. there been two hours more light, and fresh horses, few would have been left to tell the tale of their disaster. The last shot was fired at a quarter past five, but after that great numbers were killed with assegais, the men economising their ammunition.

Prisoners captured say that nine regiments were sent to attack this column. They were 23,000 when they left Ondine, and several others joined on the road, and the lowest estimate would be 25,000 in all. They also say that on the day the King sent them away, he sent five regiments to reinforce his army on the coast, and attack Colonel Pearson's column. The loss the army sustained that attacked this camp on the 29th

instant cannot be estimated at less than 8000 killed ;
1500 lay about the vicinity of the camp, and great
numbers have been seen in ditches and rivers at a dis-
tance. Over 600 stand of arms have been brought in,
and a great number have been kept as trophies by
those who fought on the eventful and glorious day
â\200\224a day of redemption for South Africa.

On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, fatigue parties
with wagons have been fully employed collecting and
burying the slain.

On Monday four bodics of the enemy were seen at
the Zlobane, estimated at from 200 to 500 each, as
near as could be estimated from the distance of four
miles. Umpepe, Tyangwayo, Mnyamane, and one of
Masipulaâ\200\231s sons were the commanders. One of the
wounded in hospital here told me that Ohan's people
are at the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, Ondine, with the Dabahombe
regiment.

Our Losses at Kambula.
The following additional list of killed and wounded on
our side, during the attack on the camp, has reached

\ who was attached to the Native Contingent.

us, together with some further names of men lost at
Zlobane :â\200\224

FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE.

Sergeant Tibbett, killed, Kambula Camp
Trooper Stopford, wounded in shoulder, and jaw fractured,
severe, ditto.

TRANSVAAL RANGERS.

Lieutenant H White, wounded, dangerously,
Trooper G Tonkins, wounded, ditto
Trooper Salmonsing, wounded, ditto.

13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain Cox, wounded, slightly in the leg, Kambula Camp
Captain Persse, wounded, slightly in the side, ditto
Private Cullin, killed, ditto

Â»Â» Redpath, killed, ditto

Â»Â» Grovenor, killed, ditto

Â» S Montgomery, killed, ditto

Â» Duncan, killed, ditto

Â»Â» Arthur, killed, ditto

;Â» Hayes, killed, ditto.

NATIVE CONTINGENT.

Captain Williams, 58th regiment, attached to Native Con-
tingent, killed, Zlobane

- Calverly, Native Contingent, killed, ditto

â\200\224 Potter, Native Contingent, killed, ditto.

Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, Coldstream Guards and staff officer to Colonel Wood, killed, Zlobane
Mzr. L. Lloyd, Political Agent, killed, ditto.

Kambula Camp

Zlobane and Kambula.

We take the following from the private letter of a member of Buller's Horse: "We had two hard days of it, and have lost some fine fellows. The storming of the Zlobane was a sad affair. We took the hill all right, only losing poor Williams of our regiment ; he fell as we went up. It was warm work, and the kafirs gave it to us from two sides. As soon as we got to the top we took up our different positions along the ridge of the mountain. The kafirs were down below us in holes and behind rocks, &c. They had splendid cover, and made the most of it, by keeping us continually under a very heavy fire. We lost another officer on this ridge, poor Von Stietencron : He was shot dead through the head. We also had about five men wounded there; but all would have gone well had the Zlobane kafirs not been reinforced by a very large impi, which we saw coming down from the opposite range. The order was then given to stand to our horses, and we had to ride about a mile along the top of the mountain before we reached the path which went down, When we got there we got all jammed up, and the confusion was something awful. Horses tumbled down and rolled over their riders. Hundreds of kafirs bore on to us in no time, and, I am sorry to say, most of our poor fellows were assailed. It was an awful sight, and one I never wish to see again. Weatherley's men were killed by the impi; they went down another path. Poor Barton was with them, also Williams, 58th regiment, Calverly and Potter were killed there also. The following day the impi, about 20,000 strong, attacked our camp., The fight lasted about four hours, and we gave it to them properly. When they retired Colonel Buller led his mounted men out, and away we went after Cetywayo's army, shooting a tremendous lot. I do not know what the Colonel estimates the enemy's loss at but, it was very heavy. Our loss was 19 killed and 55 wounded. Lieut, Nicholson, of the artillery, was also killed. He is not in returns, so I mention it here. The kafirs on the Zlobane alone were about 3000 strong. The Zulus simply fought splendidly, and tried once or twice to rush us, but the fire was too heavy. No men could have fought more bravely. The artillery did great service."

{April 10}
The Battle of Ginginhlovo.

we are enabled, through the courtesy of eye-witnesses, to place before our readers this morning many interesting details of the battle of the 2nd, and of subsequent occurrences. These statements generally bear out the skeleton facts already made public, but they also shed light upon matters that seemed obscure.

The approach of the enemy on the morning of the 2nd was first seen by Captain Buller, one of Lord Chelmsford's aides-de-camp. About half-past 4 in the morning, just at daybreak, a long coffin-shaped

mass of the enemy was seen to come over the hill beyond the Inyezane, on this side of which our column was in laager. The camp was a small and compact one, the wagons being in the centre, the 57th, the 60th, and the 91st regiments being on three sides, the

detachments of the 88th and the Buffs on the other side ; a Gatling at each of two corners, and a nine-pounder at the other two corners. The camp was entrenched. Orders were at once issued, and the troops were silently drawn into line. On crossing the river the Zulus threw out in admirable order, two flanking bodies, which swiftly encompassed the camp, while a large and solid mass remained in the front and centre of the attack. When the enemy was about 700 yards distant, our men and the Gatlings opened fire at 6.4 am. The Zulus continued at first to advance, and found good cover in small clumps of thick bush, but were checked by the reception they met, and firing ceased in front at 6.30. The shining of bayonets in the rear appear to have led them to believe that the Native Contingent was there, and that the weakest point of the camp would probably be found in that direction, and a most determined attack was accordingly made there on the 91st Highlanders. This attack lasted about twenty minutes, when they wavered and then fled. Meanwhile at half-past six when the enemy retired from the front, the order was given for Barrow's mounted men to pursue, when they at once rode out and kept up a running fight with the retreating Zulus, who often turned and fought boldly with their pursuers. The retreat however so far from being as sullen*—was we are assured, a most precipitate flight. At 6.45, the Native Contingent was poured out upon the flying foe, and it did much execution. At 7.10, firing ceased, and twenty minutes later, all was over, barring the continued pursuit by Barrow's men. The battle had been short but sharp, and the defeat was a crushing and complete one. The little river across which the enemy retired, was choked with guns, not less than 400, filling at least a wagon and a half, being recovered. They were mostly old weapons, only 40 or 50 being Martini-Henry's.

The Gatling is said to have behaved well; no hitch interfering with its successful handling. Our informant did not at any time consider that the firing was very heavy when compared with other wars. The youthfulness of our soldiers, and their consequent lack of training and steadiness had its effect in one or two instances; but the general bearing of the troops was excellent. High praise is accorded to the 57th, who, we are informed by Captain Stanley, did splendid service ; discipline and morale being alike most efficient. Our losses were two officers and five men killed ; two officers and 28 men wounded. The native losses, which were not large, have yet to be made known. Colonel Northey's death is immensely lamented by all. He was a most zealous and gallant officer of about 48 years of age, and he owed his death to the impulse which led him, while he was lying wounded under a wagon, to jump up and cheer on his men an effort which brought on a violent hemorrhage. The average shots fired per regular was 6:2. The average for the whole force

was 10. Much execution was done by the rockets. Fourteen Zulus were killed by one charge alone. The Naval Brigade behaved admirably, and

were as steady as possible. Commodore Richards was, of course, in chief command of this branch; but Captain Brackenbury, of the Shah, led the attack. Lieutenant Carr, of the Boadicea, had charge of the

Gatling. We are told that all possible credit is due to Major Barrow, whose mounted men were handled in a masterly manner, and whose ceaseless efforts in scouting and patrolling, from first to last, were of the utmost value. Those of our volunteers who were present were conspicuous for their coolness and steadiness, and the behaviour of the Native Contingent is spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

HOW ETSHOWE WAS RELIEVED.

It was not before Thursday that Lord Chelmsford started with his column of three regiments for the final relief of Etshowe. The force turned from the lower road to the right, and crossed the old battle ground of Inyezane, about four miles from Ginginhlovo. The country is bushy in places, but not densely wooded, and none of the enemy was seen. The old road traversed by Colonel Pearson, and already described in these columns, was followed ; but the order

of march up the Etshowe ridge was necessarily very straggling, and all the evils inseparable from a long and fragmentary wagon train were again manifest. The sun was setting as Etshowe was nearved. It was an exciting moment for all who had the privilege of being present. There, a mile or two ahead, was the camp that had borne so long the penalties of isolation. All round was Zululand, still in the possession of a fierce and skilful, though defeated and demoralised foe, Three British regiments—one of which had come from Ceylon, while the other two had come from England—all three having only set foot on African land a few weeks before approached the spot where two other regiments and a naval brigade had been so long shuf up. The advance column, consisting of the 60th Rifles, led by Colonel Pemberton, pushed on, with the General ahead of them. All at once Lord Chelmsford called out, "Here is Pearson," as that gallant officer on a grey horse, and looking very jolly, as well he might, dashed round the corner of a hill four and a half miles from camp, and hastened up to the General. "How are you?" said His Lordship, as he grasped the hand of the Colonel, and hurried on with him to the scene of his long imprisonment.

Lord Chelmsford reached Etshowe at 5.30, but the 60th Rifles did not arrive until one hour later, while it was midnight before the rear guard came in. This in itself indicates how the nature of the ground necessitated a loose and straggling order of advance. There is a tendency at such points on the part of the fore part of the column to race on at a speed which leaves the rear far behind. We need not describe the shouts, cheers, and congratulations that filled the air, as the relieving forces reached the camp. It was indeed a time of rejoicing and relief to the men who had been pent up in that houseless camp for ten long weeks. We are glad to learn, however, that the condition of the camp was not so bad as had been expected. The stock of provisions was by no means exhausted. Many supped that night off fresh steak and wheaten bread, thanks to the careful husbandry of the commissariat authorities, there was enough left to send three days additional supplies back to Ginginhlovo, while there appears at no time to have been any lack of fresh meat. The garrison has, we gladly hear, suffered less from sickness than from ennui, despondency, and want of active occupation.

Had it not been for the few mounted men who were able to make reconnaissances and forays, the depression pervading the camp would no doubt have been greater. than it was. These little expeditions, few and unimportant though they might be, served to enliven the dullness, and cheer the spirits of the beleaguered men.

The evacuation of Etshowe took place on Saturday, at 1 p.m. A very short march of 5 miles was only made that day, however. The camp is said to have been pitched that night in a very ill-chosen locality, a low-lying spot, commanded on all sides by hills. The fact was fully perceived by the soldiers, and, no doubt, led indirectly to the unfortunate accident which caused so many of our people to be wounded by their own comrades. At 3.30 p.m. a picket of the 91st saw some figures moving about, as they thought, in the bush, and fired. John Dunn's scouts, taking this to be a signal, rushed back at the double, and the men in the trenches fired upon them, wounding five of our men and ten of Dunn's scouts, two of whom have since died, while another case is hopeless. We should state here that Colonel Pearson and his column came back by the road they went, and met with no interruption, nor saw any of the enemy. The relieving column returned by Dunn's lower road to Ginginhlovo, near which a new camp has been established. It is situated 3 miles south-west of Inyezane, on a healthier site than the first encampment, where, moreover, the effluvia of the battle field makes residence impossible. At the new camp, the 57th, 60th, and 91st regiments remain, together with a portion of the Naval Brigade the only troops brought back being the remaining companies of the 3rd Buffs, the 99th, and some marines. Colonel Clark, of the 57th, with the local rank of brigadier general, will command this garrison until the new column is organised. This force is to consist we hear, of several battalions of infantry and about

700 ocavalry, who will occupy fortified positions on the Matikulu and Inyezane, and operate locally from those points, while Colonsl Woodâ\200\231s column advances on the Kingâ\200\231s kraal. These camps will be within convenient covering distance from each other, so as to command the favourite grazing ground of the Zulus in that part of the country. Only half the Native Contingent will remain at Ginginhlovo, the other half will be otherwise dispced of. This body fought uncommonly svell, and high praise is accorded to Com-mandants Barton and Nettleton. The new column will, it is expected, be re-organised and ready to start and take up its ground in a week or two. General Crealock will command the whole force, but Celonel Pearson will command oue of the camps. About 250 of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse, and 200 mounted Basutos will join it.

â\200\230 Eleven hundred and eighty Zulu bodies are said to have been buried at Ginginhlovo, and the enemyâ\200\231s loss is roundly set down as at least 1200. The attacking force was certainly not less than 11,000, and is said by some to have numbered 15,000. The enemyâ\200\231s cattle, women, and children are in the Umhlatuse and Engoa bushes.

Before leaving Etshowe the General made a raid upon Dabulamanziâ\200\231s kraal and burnt it. That Chief was recognised, looking at the destruction of his place from a neighbouring hill. He and John Dunn are reported to have exchanged rifle shots with each other, at 1500 yards range. Much credit is given to the latter and to his men for the good service rendered to the expedition. Mr. Dunnâ\200\231s people are to take up their abode near the Umhlali.

Lord Chelmsford left Ginginhlovo with an escort of thirty mounted men, at 7.10, on Monday morning, and reached Fort Tenedos at 10.30.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for most of these particulars, and who has seen warfare in other countries, is of opinion that action now should be short and sharp ; that ox-wagons should be dispensed with ; and that laagers should be established at short distances to support and cover each other, where supplies could be kept in store. He strongly deprecates any despising of the enemy, and has heard that the King has already threatened to burn the grass all over his country, as roon as it will ignite.

The principal advance upon the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, is likely to be made from Colonel Woodâ\200\231s side. The column there will probably be divided into two brigades, with the Colonel and General Newdigate, iu distinct commands. Lord Chelmsford will, it is said accompany this column, and it may be presumed thaf; the regular cavalry will also form part of the force.

Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s victory on the 2nd, is said to have greatly demoralised and dissipated the enemy. We have good grounds for believing that our special correspondent was entirely misinformed in stating that Dabulamanzi was watching our troops after t e battle with 1000 men. Not more than forty Zulus at the outside were seen even with the aid of powerful telescopes.

With Colonel Wood's 231st Column.

(From our own Correspondent)
PIET UYS'S DEATH.

DEEDS 'OF PERSONAL BRAVERY,

ZULU MOVEMENTS.

April 6th, 1878.

The only excitement in camp since the glorious 2jth

of March has been the burial of our brave heroes who fell on that day, and collecting the bodies of our savage foes and stowing them into trenches dug for the purpose. This disagreeable business occupied three days. Over 900 were disposed of, but large numbers still remain in the distance all over the country. The prisoners taken are few, and the accounts given by each are corroborating. Oham says that there were full 30,000 Zulus in the army that attacked this column, and he founds his calculations on the information from some of his people that were there, and his knowledge of the strength of each regiment that was present. Those of his warriors who ran away from here when the laager

was being beleaguered, he strongly reprimanded, and sent back again. On Monday the burgher scouts saw four bodies of Zulus encamped on the western point of the Zlobane, estimated at 500 each body. They were evidently cooking, and, probably, waiting to collect stragglers.

On Wednesday all the members of the late P. Uys's 231st corps returned to duty. Some other Boers also returned, and one or two recruits joined. A meeting was held to choose a commandant. All the members of the corps wished their late Commandant's son, Mr. Piet Uys, accept the appointment; but he, doubting his competency, refused, offering to serve as a trooper, and recommended Mr. Adrian Rudolph, who was chosen unanimously; and the election was approved by Colonel Wood, who expressed his satisfaction at the burgher's intention of continuing their services.

At a general parade for the occasion Colonel Wood read out a despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, thanking the troops and volunteers in Her Majesty the Queen's name for their gallant conduct in repulsing enemies ten times their number. The gallant colonel also read out a correspondence between himself and the High Commissioner regarding compensation to Commandant Uys's family, in the event of his death in the field. His Excellency replied that the welfare of Mr. Uys's family would be the special care of the Government. As this was read out, there was a general murmur of approval throughout the ranks. When it was first known in camp that Commandant Uys was killed, there were expressions of regret on every face of officers as well as soldiers; all said that it was the greatest loss of the day, for his services were invaluable to the column, and his zeal for the service, and his bravery in action were exalted in the highest degree. He served the British Government without pay or emolument, for the benefit of his country, solely to restore peace and prosperity to the land. As he rode by his side on the morning of that fatal day,

which was then breaking as we neared the pass, he glanced over the long line of horsemen in our rear, and said it was a fine body of brave men, but he was afraid that many of them would not be alive to see the sun set that day, as there would be hard fighting before the mountain was taken. Poor man! he little thought then that his observation would apply to himself.

The country round for thirty miles has been reported clear of the enemy, and strong escorts have been sent to carry in supplies from Blood River. Two traders' wagons arrived from Wakkerstroom, two hours' from camp. They were searched, and told that they would be allowed to sell legitimate goods, on submitting to a fixed tariff of prices. This was necessary in consequence of the extortionate prices which had been charged by previous traders.

This morning a report came in that the Zulus, numbering 800 or 1000 of Manyoba's tribe, were seen at Magide-las Mountain, and a party of Burgher scouts were sent out with a patrol of horse, consisting of detachments of F.L.H., M.I., Raaffs and Baker's corps, to ascertain the truth of the report, and if true, to watch proceedings. Major Tucker with four companies of the 80th is supposed to be on the road to join from Luneberg. During the attack of the Zulus on this column on the 29th ult., I had the opportunity of observing all that passed in the camp, and admired the cool and systematic manner in which all the orders were carried out by officers and men, and the short time it took to establish a thorough preparedness for fighting; and after every one was at his station, their countenances showed a stern determined purpose of meeting the foe with British pluck and courage; and the volleys that they delivered was something terrible, especially on the side where the 1-13th were stationed, that being the centre and main attack of the Zulu army. Colonel Wood and his Staff Officers were conspicuous for their bravery, in directing the defence of first the fort, then the laager; under a very heavy cross fire from the enemy; Captain Woodgate, especially exposing himself to the enemy's fire, and directing the two companies of the 90th at the sortie where to go, marching as leisurely and unconcerned as if he was pacing a piece of ground for cricket wickets. Major Hackett received a dangerous wound, the ball passing through the head whilst gallantly leading on two companies 90th L.I.; he is in a most precarious state. Lieut. Smith 90th L.I., assistant director of transport, was wounded, ball through left arm, while gallantly carrying a stretcher to carry a wounded man, under a heavy fire. Colour-Sergeant McAllen was wounded in the arm. and after the wound was dressed ran out to his company, performing his duty till shot dead. Acting Sergeant Quigley, R.A., exhibited great energy and zeal in working his gun in the fort, and did excellent service after his officer had been mortally wounded. Sergeant Brown, 50th regiment, attached to Roys

Artillery, exhibited similar energy and zeal in working the other gun in the fort, being severely wounded in doing his duty. Private Grosvenor, 1-13th, when his company had to retire from the caftle laager, remained behind to assist Sergeant Fisher, who was wounded, losing his own life by his bravery. Captain Vaughan, R.A., after Lieut. Nicholson received his death wound, was indefatigable in working the gun personally, under a heavy cross fire. Major Tremlett, Lieuts. Bigge and Slade. showed great coolness and courage while commanding the field guns, which received the special attention of the enemy, who poured in a heavy fire on the guns, wounding two of the gunners, and damaging several portions of the wheels. Captain Leetheridge, a patient in hospital, left his bed, and sitting in a chair, cheered on his men with encouraging words, and exposed himself to the fire of the enemy. Kvery-man did what England expected he would ; even the three little buglers, among whom Tommy Finn was conspicuous again, did their duty like men, carrying buckets of ammunition out to the companies of the 90th engaged with the Zulus ; one of the buckets was shot through with a Zulu bullet.

A rumour is afloat that the fugitive Zulu army have rallied, with the intention of attacking Luneberg, which is a small but exceedingly strong laager, in fact impregnable to any Zulu force.

Official Returns.

â\200\230We have to thank Colonel Bellairs, D.A.G., for the following :â\200\224

(From Officer Commanding, Greytown,
Adjutant-General, Duarban.)
April 5, 1879.

A force of Zulus reported to be watching Middle Drift. River high.

Commandant Montgomery reports from Middle Drift on the 5th instant that, on the 4th, he sent across the river a guard of Europeans and a fatigue party of 150 natives to make a slight defensive work on the Zulu gide of the ferry to cover any necessary retreat.

Lieutenant Morant and a party of volunteers proceeded about two miles, and burnt the only other kraal likely to prove an annoyance to this position by harbouring the enemyâ\200\231s scouts.

A few natives at a long distance fired shots at the party, which were returned. s

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., in command of Frontier Light Horse, reports that-troopers B. J. Craney and Cramazon Bomdini of the Border Horse, reported as killed on the 28th March, have returned to Camp Kambula. : i

Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., reports having buried over 700 Zulus who had fallen near Kambula Camp on the 29th ult. Waishlahla, a wounded prisoner brought in on the 2nd, pointed out the bodies of Mubalawa and Malietjesa, sons of Mnyamane, killed on the 29th. â\200\230He states he knows also that the undermentioned men were killed on that day :â\200\224Mabuna, son of Umbangasita;

Makweli, son of Umlandela; Ummensododa, son of Umfoonza; Tyangwayo, son of Umfoonza. g

Colonel Wood saw Tyangwayo, who commanded in chief. He rode up to within 700 yards of our position about 2.30 p.m., and remained under cover of a brow till his troops retreated.

Three hundred and twenty-six fire arms have been picked up. Among them one Snider carbine belonging to the Royal Artillery, and 16 Martini-Henry rifles, belonging to the 1st and 2nd battalion 24th regiment, and the 80th Foot.

to Deputy

Return of wounded of No. 4 column in the action of 27th March, 1879, at Kambula Hill, Zululand :
Lieut, T. Nicolson, R.A., dangerously, back and spine, gunshot, (since dead). # : a
Gunner T. McCann, R.A., dangerously wounded, penetrating wound of thorax, gunshot.
Sergeant T. Brown, attached 8)th head, gunshot. :
Captain W. Cox, 1-13th L.I, severely wounded. calf of leg, unshot,
(Ji-202ptai D. Persee, 1-13th [I.. slightly wounded, wall of " thrax, gunshot. i
Sergeant: A. Fricker, 1-13th L.L. seriously wounded, head, gunshot. :
Sergeant J. Woods, 1-13th L.L, severely wounded, thigh and finger, gunshot. ?
Bugler J, Clery, 1-18th L.I., slightly wounded, scalp, gunshot.
Private P. Murray, 1-13th T.I.. severely wounded, thigh, gunshot.

Foot, severely wounded,

Private D, Fisher, 1-18th L.L., dangerously wounded, fracture of skull, gunshot.

Private C. Blackman, 1-18th L.I, dangerously wounded, wound of thorax, gunshot,

Private W. Kearney, 1-13th L.I., severely wounded, shoulder and scapula, gunshot,

Private A. Hyball, 1-13th L.I., dangerously wounded, foot, gunshot.

Private E. Davis, 1-13th L.L, severely wounded, shoulder, gunshot,

Private W. Todd, 1-13th L.II, severely wounded, patetta, gunshot.

Private E. Midham, 1-13th L.L, severely wounded, thigh, gunshot,

Private E. Unte, 1-13th L.II., severely wounded, fracture of thigh, gunshot,

Private W. McMulty, 1-13th L.I., dangerously wounded, knee joint (amputated).

Private J. I;ur.sons, 1-13th L.I., severely wounded, ghoulder, gunshot.

Private J. Harkness, 1-13th L.L., slightly wounded, face, gunshot,

Privats W. Bellamy, 1-13th L.I., slightly wounded, abdomen, gunshot,

Private W. Grosvenor, 1-13th L.L, dangerously wounnded, thorax, gunshot (since dead).

Private T. Redpath, 1-13th L.1., dangerously wounded, thorax gunshot (since dead).

Private H. Roberts, 1-13th L.L., slightly wounded, contusion left buttock, gunshot (since dead).

PrivatelR. Stevens, 1-13th L.I., slightly wounded, scalp, gunshot.,

Major R. H. Hackett, 90th Foot, dangerously wounded, head, gunshot.

Lieut. F. Smith, 90th Foot, severely wounded, forearm, gunshot, =

Sub.-Lieut. A. T. Bright, dangerously wounded, both thighs, gunshof, (since dead).

Sergeant W. Allen, 90th Foot, severely wounded, thigh, gunshot.

Capt. C. Delaney, 90th L.L, severely wounded, thigh, gunshot,

Captain R. L. Gray, 90th L.I.,, slightly wounded, contusion in heel, gunshot,

Private J. Daly, 90th L.I., dangerously wounded, compound fracture, gunshot,

Private G. Peacock, 90th L.I, dangerously wounded, thigh and left leg (amputated), gunshot,

Private H. Ferguson, 90th L.I., severely wounded, back, gunshot.

Private J. Chapman, 90th L.I., dangerously wounded, abdomen, gunshot.

Private J. Butler, 90th L.I., severely wounded, fracture lower jaw, compound, gunshot.

Private M. Mullins, 90th L.I., severely wounded, wall of thorax, gunshot,

Private W. Jones, 90th L.I., severely wounded, back, gunsho.

Private W. Reason, 90th L.I., dangerously wounded, compound fracture, of humeru, gunshot.

Private J. Cormas, 90th L.T., dangerously wounded, shoulder and scapula, gunshot.

Private l. Mealey, 90th ;L.I., severely wounded. forearns, gunshot.

Private C. Shears, 90th L.I.,, slightly wounded, hand, gunshot

Private J. Miller, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, scalp, gunshot

Private J. Branch, 90th L.I., severely wounded, hand, gunshot

Private J. Forbes, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, thigh, gunshot

Private C. Morris, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, arm, gunshot.

Private J. Meade, 90th L.I., severely wounded, hand, gunshot

Private G. Smith, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, arm, gunshot

Private P. Respire, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, leg, gunshot

Private D. Morgan, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, fingers, gnsht.

Private I. Steare, 90th L.I., slightly wounded, scrotum, gnsht.

Private J. Bryan, 90th L.I., dangerously wounded, penetrating wound in thorax, gunshot (since dead).

Private H. Gilbert, 90th L.I., dangerously wounded, penetrating wound in thorax, gunshot (since dead).

Private P. Ryan, 90th L.I., dangerously wounded, penetrating wound in thorax (since dead), gunshot.

Private R. Beswick, 2-4th M.I., severely wounded, forearm, assegai.

Private J. Anderson, 2-4th M.I., slightly wounded, wrist, gunshot,

Corporal J. Thompson, 2-4th M., severely wounded, fracture of finger, gunshot.

Trooper T. N. Peterson, F.L. Horse, dangerously wounded, compound fracture of leg, gunshot. :

Trooper T. A. Stopford, F.L.H., severely wounded, face, gunshot,

Trooper H. S. Sulmerts, T.R., severely wounded, buttock, %&\200\230mhom

Lieut. White, T.R., dangerously wounded, nudo, gunshot.

Trooper R. Crichton, B.H., slightly wounded, scalp, gunshot.

Trooper C. Hansen, dangerously wounded, compound fracture of lower jaw, gunshot.

Trooper 8. Commering, B.H., severely wounded, thigh, gunshot.

Captain Alan Gardner, severely wounded. thigh, gunshot.

Captain Seeke, M.B., severely wounded, hip, assegai.

3 Mule drivers, 1 dangerously and 2 seriously wounded (one since dead).

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G,
Durban, April 9, 1879,

List of killed of No. 4*Column in the action of 28th March, 1879, at Xambula Hill :â\200\224Â\$;

Private C. Moore, 2-3 Mounted Infantry.
5 J. Danncan, 1-13 Foot.

Â» J. Hayes, Â»
5% J. Collins, >
o S. Montgomery ,,
& H, Arthur Â»

Col.-Sergt, T. McAllen, 90th Â¥oot."
Private J. Fairclough, 90th Foot.

n W. Peace, Â»
A W. Spence, 5
Â» R, Murphy, Â»

B J. Richardson, ,,
s J. McLean, 5
Sergeant J, Tibbets, Frontier Light Horse,
Trooper C. Merk, frontier Light Horse.
Mr, Ferreira, contractorâ\200\231s agent,
W. BELLAIRS, D,A.G.
Durban, April 9, 1879,

Supplementary return of wounded in the action of
28th March, 1879, at Zlobane Hill, Zululand :â\200\224

Private H. Weller, 2-8rd M.I.,, severely wounded, [upper arm,
gunshot.

Captain W. Brueseau, F.L.H.,, severely wounded, in hand,
gunshot.

Trooper A. Rosser, I'L.1., slightly wounded, back, assegai.

Trooper A. Tourkien, T.R., severely wounded, arm, assegai.

Trooper G. Vegenieff, T.R., severely wounded, upper arm,
gunshot,

Trooper W. Hutchins, B.H., severely wounded, groin, gun-
shot.

Trooper H. Hammond, W.H.,, severely wounded, calf of leg,
guushot,
W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.
Durban, April 9, 1879,

Arrival of the National Steamers Spainâ\200\235
and â\200\234 Egypt.â\200\235

LANDING OF THE LEFT WING 1sr DRAGOON
GUARDS.

Two of the finest vessels that have ever floated in the
waters of the Indian ocean, have anchored in our road-
stead, bringing with them one of the most distinguished
regiments of Her Majestyâ\200\231s army. As stated in our
yesterdayâ\200\231s issue, both the Spain and the Egypt (hired
transports) of the National line, were seen at the anchor-
age yesterday morning, and the fact of having the
1st Dragoon Guards and their horses on board was

sufficient to attract a large number of persons to the Point. Soon after daylight the steam tug Forerunner, on board which was the Port Captain, went out and returned soon afterwards with General Sir John J. Bissett and several other officers. The General, who has been absent from the colony eleven years, and who, as acting lieutenant-governor, was exceedingly popular here, was soon recognised by many of those who had seen him during his residence in Natal, and he met with a very warm reception. In the afternoon he was driven to town by M. Saunders, M.L.C. He had arrived in the Spain, and it was decided to land the troops and horses from her at once, and discharge the Zulu to-day (Thursday). The Spain left Southampton on the 27th February; touched at St. Vincent on the 16th March; arrived at Capetown on the 5th April. She had on board 312 troops and 286 horses. There has been no sickness at all on board during the voyage, and all the horses, both officers' chargers and troopers, were reported to be in first-class condition. The Spain is commanded by Captain Robert Wilkinson Grace, who is known as the commodore of the National Line. She is a fine vessel, built for the National Steamship Company of Liverpool, in 1871, by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead. She is propelled by two compound vertical engines of 600 horse power each, and is 425ft. 4in. in length and 43ft. 2in. beam. Her gross register tonnage is 4612, and net ditto, 2876. Soon after daylight Messrs. Crowder & Co., the contractors for the landing of the troops, sent the Congee, the Harah, and other boats alongside, and the work of transshipping the horses was at once proceeded with. The horses were slung with the same ease and facility as was done with previous cavalry shipments during the past few days. They had been stalled on board the Spain on the steerage deck, whilst the troops had been provided for on the orlop deck, the main saloon and berths having been appropriated to the use of the officers. Both officers and men looked well, and none of them appeared to be suffering from illness. It may be interesting to know that on board all the troopships there is a uniform scale of ration per man, as follows:—Sunday and Wednesday, 12oz salt beef, 6oz flour, 10oz suet, 20oz raisins, 12oz biscuit, 12oz reserved potatoes (uncooked), and 4oz sugar; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 12oz preserved meat, 1lb fresh bread, and 4oz sugar; Wednesday and Friday, 12oz salt pork, compressed vegetables and peas for making soup, and 1lb bread and 20oz sugar; every day a pint of beer and 4oz of tea per man, and a weekly allowance of 4oz of rice, 6oz of pickles, 20oz of salt, and small quantities of vinegar, mustard and pepper. When it is impossible to provide fresh bread, biscuit may be substituted. Water is to be issued on the most liberal scale possible, but the minimum allowance daily (distilled or filtered) is to be for each man 6 pints when out of the tropics, and one gallon when within the tropics, which quantities are to suffice them for all purposes. The first boat that came in was the Congee, towed by the Somfseu, and the remainder were brought in by the Union and other boats under charter to Messrs. Crowder. The whole of them were ashore by half-past five, and they were taken to the encampment of the 17th Lancers at the foot of the Berea. The uniform of the Dragoons is very handsome. The tunic is scarlet, and the facings blue, the trousers bearing yellow stripes. The following is a complete list of the officers of the 1st Dragoons:—

Colonel H. A. Hankey, Lieut.-Colonel H. Alexander, Major R. J. C. Master. Captains :â\200\224Charles Morley Balders, John Matthew Benthall, Arthur Gibbings, William Henry Thompson, William Vesey Brownlow, Charles Adrian Gough Becher, Robert Grosso Godson, Walter Chrystie Underwood. Lieutenants :â\200\224Harry James Watson, at Staff College, Nicholas Sadlier, Peter Marrow, Robert Abraham Brewster French-Brewster, John Alexander, Ferdinand Seymour Leslie, Richmond G. Nicholas, adjutant 14th February, 1874, riding master 13th April 1872, John Hurst Plunkett. Sub-Lieutenants :â\200\224William Henry Harkness, Christopher Hope Henderson. Second-Lieutenants :â\200\224James Cumming Dewar, Robert Thomas Greaves Lowry, William Richard Goold-Adams. Paymaster :â\200\224Charles Allix Griffith. Riding Master : Philip Kelly. Quartermaster :â\200\224Henry Murphy. Veterinary Surgeon:â\200\224 Moore,

Henry Aitcheson Hankey,â\200\224Ensign in' June, 1873, lieutenant-March, 1825 ; captain, August, 1826 ; major, September, 1833 ; lieut-colonel, March, 1839; colonel, November, 1851 ; major-general, July, 1857 ; lieut-general, April, 1864 ; general, December, 1871 ; colonel 1st Dragoon Guards, Januady, 1872, Henry Alexander,â\200\224Cornet, September, 1847 ; lieutenant, December, 1850 ; captain, February, 1856; major, June, 1863, bt-lieut-colonel, September, 1873; lieut-colonel, December, 1876 ; colonel, September, 1878. Richard James Combe Marter. â\200\224Cornet, January, 1851; lieutenant, April, 1853; captain, December, 1862 ; major, March, 1877.

In addition to the Dragoons, the following were on board the Spain:â\200\22491st regiment: Second-Lieutenants Dixon and Lane Fox; Lieutenant Wyllie. 21st regiment : Second-Lieutenant Fienais. Army Medical Department: Surgeon-Majors de Hodgson, and C. H. Giraud. Civil Service : Mr. Dogherty, interpreter.

Colonel Alexander is in command of the Dragoons. Capt. Willow comes out in the place of Capt. Underwood, an exchange having been effected some time prior to the regiment having been ordered to Natal. Lieut. Leslie, whose name appears in the list of officers, remains at the depôt. The whole of the officers named are here.

The Zgypt's tonnage is slightly less than the Spain, but there is no noticeable difference. She brings 20 officers, 300 troops, and 300 horses, and is commanded by Capt. L. Grogan, a gentleman who has long been connected with the National line. The arrangements on board his ship were precisely similar to those of the Spain. The Egypt is anoter handsome ship, and everything on board was in excellent order. We believe that we are correct in stating that Captain Grogan commanded the Queen of the National line when Sir Robert Napier proceeded in her to Abyssinia. The troops from the Egypt are being landed as we go to press. Some further notes with regard to the Egypt are crowded out of this merningâ\200\231s issue. The horses are in fine condition and most handsome animals.

(April 11)
Notes with the Relief Column.

â\200\224

THE ENGAGEMENT AT GINGINHLOVO.
SUCCESSFUL RETURN OF COLONEL PEARSON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It will be remembered that last Saturday wees a large force of nearly 6000 troops of all arms started from Fort Tenedos, with the avowed purpose of relieving Etshows, under all cirecumstances and &b all risks. This force the General commanded himself, and every arrangement was made which care, forethought and experience might sug-gost. The force was represented Ly nearly every branch of the service, and consisted of the 57th, 60th, 91st and part of the 99th regiments, whose head- quarters were -at Etshowe. There were also two companies of the Buffs, whose head-quarters were also at Etshowe. Major Bar-rowâ\200\231s mounted infantry, the naval brigades of the Shah, Boadicea, and T'enedos with two guns, two Gatlings, 84

rocket tubes, the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Natal Native Contingent, and several mounted irregular troops of natives and colonial horse, made up the whole complement of 6000. The wagon convoy numbered about 120, and was well arranged as to oxen and mules.

A start was made early on Saturday morning at daylight, and the column laagered for the night on the Inyoni River. I must not forget to mention that John Dunn with over a hundred of his best men, accompanied us throughout, and rendered the greatest service. On Sunday we moved on to the Amatikulu, and on Monday to a spot about three miles further on, the passing of the river having taken a long time and detained us, so that a longer trek was impracticable. Another move was made on Tuesday, when we arrived at some hills which border the Inyezane Valley on the south; on one of these, not half a mile from a large military kraal of the enemy which had been burnt, a site was selected for our fourth entrenched laager. Up to this time no bodies of the enemy had been seen, but on this day both the mounted patrols and scouts saw a few here and there. News had been received the evening previous that a large force of the enemy was marching down along the border towards us, and an attack might be made at any time. Every arrangement was therefore made, and precautions were doubled, to be prepared at any time, during either the night or the day.

Our now famous camp in the Ginginghlovo was constructed with some care, and was 130 yards square. This calculation had been made by the staff as giving plenty of room for 2000 cattle, &c., and two men to each square yard, the natives being placed in position behind them, and between the wagons and the trenches. We had a false alarm at about eight o'clock in the evening, when the men all stood to their arms for some time. After this subsided nothing of interest occurred until daylight, when our mounted natives and scouts went out to begin their usual day's work of scouring the country round about. A little before six, shots were heard down the valley towards the river, and it was seen that a lot of our men were falling back, firing steadily while so doing, and immediately after two large columns of the enemy were seen coming down the Inyezane hills, while one came round the left by the Amatikula bush, and another smaller one from the direction of the old military kraal. In ten minutes' time our laager was completely surrounded, and the attack began. The enemy came up with a rush to within three or four hundred yards of our position, being favoured in many places by the nature of the ground. They then scattered more, and advanced skirmishing, under a hot fire, to about one hundred yards of the laager, all round. Unfortunately there was plenty of long grass and bushes to shelter them, and as they lay down immediately after firing, our men were not able to dislodge them. The engagement now became general, and a heavy fusillade from both sides was kept up for an hour and a half, with slight losses on our side, and doubtful ones on the other.

The Gatlings, both 9-pounder guns and rocket tube, were all in action, and added to the men in the trenches some good work was done by men, non-combatants who had rifles and took up positions on the wagons, picking off kafirs whenever they showed themselves. The General and staff throughout the whole action were

constantly round and round the trenches encouraging the men and telling them to fire steadily and low. Lord Chelmsford was not mounted, but his staff were. Colonel Crealock was slightly wounded in the arm, and lost a horse, and Capt. Molyneux had two horses shot under him. Lieut. Milner had a bullet through his clothes. At about half-past seven the mounted men and those of the Native Contingent were got ready to charge and drive the enemy from their positions in the grass, and upon a cheer being given, out they went driving the Zulus before them. In a few cases the enemy when retiring fired upon their pursuers, but as a general rule they fled as fast as they could in all directions, and after being chased four miles, large and disjointed masses of them were seen in the distance, going over the surrounding hills, to our front, left, and right. A good many assembled together on some of the hills, and quietly waited to see what followed, but after receiving a few shells amongst them, they cleared out for good. Then commenced the work of scouring the surrounding ground for dead bodies, wounded men, and firearms. Until we had been at this for some time we had no idea what number we had killed; but 28 473 were found in heaps within four hundred yards of the laager, we were in hopes that their losses had been pretty severe. This idea was confirmed when three hundred more bodies were also found within a centre of 1000 yards. Preparations were then made during the rest of the day for an early start next morning, with a flying column, which was intended to go through to

BEtshowe in ong day, and return the next. The laager was altered to suit the reduced garrison, and the ovening passed through quietly. Early next morning the flying column started, and consisted of the 57th, 60th, and 91st regiments, with about 100 of the naval brigade, John Dunnâ\200\231s scouts, and some mounted men. We reached the Inyezane at about 11, and as the sun was setting, came in view of the large hill behind which lay Etshowe. Colonel Pearson, who had been communicated with regularly by the heliograph, came on to meet the General by the new road with 500 of his men, and then turned round and went back again with the General. The head of our column got to Etshowe about seven, and came in in straggling order until about midnight. The temporary camp of our relieving column was placed over the little stream beyond the fort, but within 250 yards of it. The garrison had got everything ready to depart in the morning, and moved off after noon. The General with the mounted meu went out a few miles and burnt a large kraal belongin; to Dabulamanzi, who was present on the hill above an witnessed his menâ\200\231s destruction. Col. Pearsonâ\200\231s force laagered that evening about five miles from Etshowe, the next on the Amatikulu, Sunday at the Myoni where a convoy of goods wagons met him, and early on Monday morning they all reached Fort Tenedos without the loss of a single man. The General bivouacked on Friday evening near Htshowe Fort, and left early next day passing Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s column on the road, but Just after turning off to the left, so as to reach our laager at Ginginhlovo by a short cut over the Myanzane, lower down. His column was not able to reach the laager the same day, and had again to bivouac out, this time in a very bad place. At about 3.30 on Sunday morning, a picket of the 60th Rifles thought they saw some figures moving about in the dim light, and fired at them. Some of Dunnâ\200\231s scouts who were in front rushed back immediately, and unfortunately the men of the 60th

behind the trenches, thinking that their picket was attacked by the enemy, fired into the midst of them, killing one man and wounding five of their own men ; also two of Dunn's scouts and six others were wounded. This affair cast a gloom over all, which was not dispelled when the colour-sergeant who had charge of the party was court-martialled, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. After this unfortunate contretemps, the General moved his force back to a new position nearer the Amatikulu than our old laager, which was by this time becoming unfit to live in or near. The stench arising from the numerous surrounding dead bodies, several hundred more of which had been found since the General's departure, added to the foulness of the water from the same causes, made it imperative that our quarters should be changed. The new position is being strengthened, and will be held permanently by the 57th, 60th, and 91st regiments, with the Naval Brigade and one Natal Native Contingent battalion. The rest of the column returns to Tugela, and awaits the reconstruction of this part of our forces. I shall have more to say in my next letter about the present position of affairs, and also as to the proposed arrangements for a second advance into Zululand with three columns.

The Mounted Volunteers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Durban Mounted Rifles, Alexandra Mounted Rifles, Natal Hussars, and Isipingo Mounted Rifles, left Thring's Post on Saturday morning at about 11.30. They reached the Mapumulu Mission Station easily in the afternoon, where, owing to the proverbial wagon-breakdown, they were compelled to remain until Sunday afternoon. The wagons which came to grief, it need hardly be mentioned, were those of the Durban corps, and they bivouacked in consequence. Although almost all were minus their blankets, the night was beautifully fine and none were any the worse. Rations for men and horses were obtained from other corps.

The volunteers named above will probably, weather and casualties permitting, reach their destination on Tuesday or Wednesday morning, at the latest. Captains Shepstone and Norton have proceeded to Greytown, with a view to obtaining a better situation for stationing the corps than that previously occupied at Potspruit. If possible, arrangements will be made for the camp to be pitched at either Burrup's farm or at Hermansberg, where there is at least a permanent supply of good water - a luxury not obtainable within some miles of the locality where the corps were in January last.

The communicated article on the present situation of the Natal mounted volunteers, published in the Mercury of the 4th, seems to meet with the approval of a large majority of the coast corps now on service.

(April 12)

No news of any importance arrived yesterday. Military movements absorb all current interest. The 5th Dragoon Guards have occupied the camp of the 17th Lancers, who are now encamped near Rooi Kopjes, and who made a most imposing appearance when they marched out to their new quarters on Thursday morning. We trust that it will be found possible to have a midday parade of the cavalry through Durban before the two regiments leave for up-country. There are gathered in Durban natives from all parts of South Africa, Pondos, Basutos, Griquas, Zulus, and Fingoes, and the description of so brilliant a military demonstration would spread far and wide.

Several officers and members of the garrison at Etshowe are now in Durban, and they have been heartily welcomed. We are glad to notice that most of them are none the worse for their long confinement. The Zamar, for the third time, has proved a friend in need. She brought us the first full regiment (the 57th); she then came up from Simon's Bay with the 21st, from the City of Paris; and now she has brought the drafts for the ever memorable and ever honourable 24th wrecked near Dyer's Island, in the Clyde. Captain Liddell may well be congratulated upon the important post his fine ship has played in connexion with the Zulu war.

The France has arrived with the remainder of the cavalry reinforcements, and the 4th is the only transport that has now to arrive, of these that were so promptly despatched after the news of Isandhlwana reached England. :

Major-General Newdigate has left Durban for Maritzburg and Kambula. Major-General Crealock will very shortly proceed to the Lowe. Tugela, where he will assume command of the forces in that part of Zululand; Brigadier-General Pearson retaining command of a brigade. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford will return to the border before he re-establishes headquarters at Maritzburg.

The Zlobane Affair.
COLONEL WOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official despatch issued in a Gazette Extraordinary on Thursday :â\200\224

High Commissioner's Office,
Newcastle, Natal, March, 31, 1879.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has great pleasure in forwarding to His Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal for general information, the enclosed extracts from despatches received from Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B.. reporting the result of an attack on his camp at Kambula by a force of Zulus, estimated at 20,000 men, comprising regiments which were the élite of the Zulu army.

The entire defeat of the determined attack made by this large force, after an action of five hours' duration, and pursuit of the routed Zulus for several miles, cannot

fail to have a great effect on the whole Zulu force, and on the future progress of the war.

His Excellency the High Commissioner in congratulating Lieutenant-General Tord Chelmsford on this decisive victory gained by the forces under his command, begs that His Excellency will convey to Colonel Wood and the officers and men specially named by him, the High Commissioner's thanks, to which, he feels he may add by anticipation, the cordial acknowledgment of the governments and people of all Her Majesty's South African Colonies, for the effectual services thus rendered by the 4th column of Lord Chelmsford's army.

In deploring the loss of the many brave men and officers who have fallen, the High Commissioner would add his entire sympathy with Colonel Wood in his expression of grief for the loss of Mr. Piet Uys, who, to the valour and capacity of an accomplished soldier, added the virtues and self-denial of a high-minded and disinterested patriot.

By his distinguished services in life, not less than by his death on the field of battle, Mr. Piet Uys offered a noble example, which his Excellency feels assured will not be lost on his countrymen, and will never be forgotten by Her Majesty's Government.

By command,
W:4. LITTLETON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the
High Commissioner.
His Excellency Col. Lanyon, C.B., C.M.G.,
Administrator of the Transvaal.

Kambula Camp, Zululand,
March 29, 1879..
Memorandum to be read, copied, and passed,
immediately by
Officer commanding, Paltee Spruit ;
Landdrost, Utrecht ;
Officer commanding, Newcastle ;
Landdrost, Wakkerstroom ;
Magistrate, Newcastle ;
Lord Chelmsford, via Maritzburg.

We assaulted the Zlobane successfully yesterday, and took some thousands of cattle, but while on the top about 20,000 Zulus, coming from Unlundi, attacked us, and we suffered considerable losses, the enemy re-taking the captured cattle. Nearly all our natives deserted us last evening.

The Landdrosts are begged to send them back.

Our camp was attacked to-day, from 1.30 till 5.30 p.m. in a most courageous manner by about 20,000 Zulus.

We have lost about 7 officers and 70 men killed and wounded, but entirely defeated the enemy, who were pursued for a considerable distance.

(Signed) Everyy Woon, Colonel.

The enemy has retired to the eastward, having suffered severely.

(A true copy.

(Signed) D. R. MmopLETON, Capt., 4th regt.

(A true copy)

Signed T. 8. Hurnisow, Landdrost.

From Colonel Evelyn Wood, commanding No. 4 column,
to the Deputy Adjutant General.
Kambnla Camp, Zululand,
March 30, 1879.

Sir, I have the honour to report that the Zlobane Mountain was successfully assaulted, and its summit cleared at daylight on the 28th by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., with the mounted riflemen and the 2nd battalion Wood's Irregulars, under the command of 2nd Commandant Roberts, who worked under the general direction of Major Tiet, commanding the corps. I joined Colonel Russell's column at dusk on the 27th instant, at his bivouac, about five miles west of the Zlobane Mountain. I went with me, the Hon. R. Campbell, district staff officer of No. 4 column, Mr. T. Lloyd, my political assistant, Lieutenant Lyons, 90th L.I., orderly officer, and my mounted personal escort, consisting of 8 men, 9th Infantry, and 6 natives under Um-tonga, one of Panda's sons. Soon after 3 a.m. I rode eastward with these details, and at daylight got on Col. Buller's track, which we followed. Colonel Weatherley met me coming westward, having lost his way the previous night, and I directed him to move on towards the sound of the firing, which was now audible on the north-east face of the mountain, where we could see the rear of Colonel Buller's column near the summit. I followed Colonel Weatherley and commenced the ascent of the mountain immediately behind the Border Horse, leading our horses. It is impossible to describe in adequate terms the difficulty of the ascent which Colonel Buller and his men had successfully made, not without loss, however; for horses killed and wounded helped to keep us on his track, where the rocks afforded no evidence of his advance. We soon came under fire from an unseen enemy. Ascending more rapidly than most of the Border Horse, who had got off the track, with my staff and escort I passed to the front, and, with half-a-dozen of the Border Horse, when within a hundred feet of the summit, came under a well-directed fire from our front and both flanks poured in from behind huge boulders of rocks. Mr. Lloyd fell mortally wounded at my side, and as Captain Campbell and one of the escort were carrying him on to a ledge rather lower, my horse was killed, falling on me. I directed Colonel Weatherley to dislodge or two Zulus who were causing us most of the loss; but as his men did not advance rapidly, Capt. Campbell, Lieutenant Lyons, and three men of the 90th, jumping over a low wall, ran forward and charged into a cave, where Captain Campbell, leading in the most gallant and determined manner, was shot dead. Lieut. Lyons and Private Fowler followed closely on his footsteps, and one of them, for each shot fired, killed one Zulu, and dislodged another, who crawled away by a subterranean passage, reappearing higher up the mountain. At this time we were assisted by the fire of some of Col. Buller's men on the summit. Col. Weatherley asked for permission to move down the hill to regain Col. Buller's track, which he had lost, and by which he later gained the summit without further casualties. At this time he had lost three dead and about six or seven

wounded. Mr, Lloyd was now dead, and we brought
his body and that of Captatn Campbell about half-way

down the hill, where we buried them, still being under fire, which, however, did us no damage. I then moved slowly round under the Zlobane Mountain, to the westward to see how Colonel Russell's force had progressed, bringing with the escort a wounded man of the Border Horse, and a herd of sheep and goats driven by four of Umtonga's men. We stopped occasionally to give the wounded men stimulants, unconscious of the fact that a very large Zulu force was moving on our left across our front. 'We were about half way under the centre of the mountain when Umtonga saw and explained to me by signs that a large Zulu army was close to us. From an adjacent hill I had a good view of the force. It was marching in five columns with â\200\230â\200\234 hornsâ\200\235â\200\231 and dense â\200\230â\200\230chest,â\200\235 the Zulu normal attack formation. The Ulundi army being, as I believe, exhausted by its rapid march, did not close on Colonel Buller, who descended after Ohama's people the western point of the mountain, and thus he was enabled by great personal exertions and his heroic conduct to bring away not only all his men who had lost their horses, but also all his wounded, who could make an effort to sit on their horses. Seeing from the Zinguin Neck, where I had gone with an escort and some of Ohama's men, that although the Ulundi army did not come into action yet, some two or three hundred Zulus were pursuing our natives who still maintained possession of some hundreds of cattle, I sent an order to Colonel Russell who was then ascending the western end of the range, to move eastward and cover the movement of our natives to the camp. This he did, but before he could arrive some of the natives were killed.

â\200\230We reached camp at 7 p.m., and 'Colonel Buller' : , hearing that some of Captain Barton's party were on foot about ten miles distant, at once started in heavy rain with led horses, and brought in seven men, as we believe, the sole survivors of the Border Horse and Captain Barton's party, who, being cut off when on my track, retreated over the north end of the Itvntecha range.

â\200\230While deploring the loss we have sustained, it is my duty to bring to your notice the conduct of the living and the dead. In Mr. Lloyd, political assistant, I lose an officer whom I cannot replace, In writing to Sir Buller Frere, on the 12th inst., explaining that the success thus far hitherto obtained was in a great measure owing to my subordinates, I penned the following lines: â\200\234I need not trouble you with the names of my military staff, but I am anxious to bring under your notice the name of Mr. Lloyd, who has been of the greatest assistance to me. To personal courage and energy, he adds a knowledge of the Zulus, their language and character, and every attribute of a humane English gentleman.,â\200\235 Yesterday he showed great â\200\234courage and devotion. His Excellency knew Captain the Honourable R. Campbell, He was an excellent staff officer, both in the field and as regards office work, and having shown the most brilliant courage, lost his life in performing a most gallant feat. Though he fell, success was gained by the courageous conduct of Lieut. Lysons and Private Fowler, 90th Light Infantry.

Captain Barton, commanding Frontier Light Horse, was always most forward in every fight, and was as humane as he was brave. On the 20th January, one of â\200\230Umsaba'sâ\200\231 men, whom Captain Barton wished to take prisoner instead of killing him, fired at Captain Barton

within two yards, the powder marking his face. When last seen on the 28th inst. he was carrying on his horse a wounded man. Lieutenant Williams, 58th regiment, came out for transport duties. I nominated him as staff officer to Wood's Irregulars, and he evinced on this as on previous occasions marked courage.

Mr. Piet Uys gave on the 28th a fine example to his men, as he always did, and remaining behind to see them safe down the mountain, was surrounded and assegaied. On the eve of the engagement I undertook, in the name of the Imperial Government, that if Mr. Uys fell, I would watch over the interests of his children. I trust that His Excellency the Lieutenant-General and Resident in Zululand, will thoroughly support my promise. ~ Colonel Buller naturally says nothing about his own conduct, but I hear from the men that it was by his grand courage and cool head that nearly all the dismounted men were saved. His services to this column are invaluable. I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the names of those officers Colonel Buller mentions.

I append a list of the killed and wounded as far as I have been able to obtain the particulars, and I will forward a correct list latter.

I have, &c.,
Ever Lyny Woobn, Colonel.

I accidentally omitted the name of Major Leet, 1-13th Light Infantry, who showed the most distinguished courage in helping a dismounted officer at the immi-

nent risk of his own life. I should mention that Major Lee sprained his knee six weeks ago, and can walk only with great difficulty.

Correct copy, but not verified.

. W.
R. A. Knox, Esq.

(Colon-st.)

With C 1. Wood's Column,
Ca. ap Kambula, Zululand,
31st March, 1879,

About 9 a.m. on the 29th March, we discerned from the distance of ten miles, the horns of the impi which had nearly succeeded in encircling Col. Wood's mounted party at the Zlobane mountain on the day previous, extending for miles around the country adjacent to Kambula Hill, with the intention of surrounding us. They were for upwards of four hours executing their manœuvre, marching at a very slow pace, I suppose so as they would be fresh when once in position to charge up the hill and engage us. We noticed the left horn of the enemy were seen marching towards the direction of Bulter Spruit for over three hours before their right horn made their appearance, and we all came to the conclusion they were marching to attack that place; but about 1 p.m. we observed the left horn making a rapid advance to the right of the Kambula Hill, facing Blood River. Orders were then given out immediately to eat our dinners with all the haste we could. the left horn of the enemy being then at a distance of five miles. Against the time we finished dinner, this horn was drawing pretty nigh, everything being ready to give them a warm reception. The alarm sounded ; every tent without the

laager was lowered in the twinkling of an eye; we then charged for the wagons, took up our positions on top, and some underneath the wagons: boxes of ammunition were opened, and a plentiful supply was got ready to greet them on their disastrous adventure.

We then perceived the right horn advancing in great haste, over a gently rising hill, the left horn halting at a distance of three miles of the laager, occupied by the 1-13th Light Infantry, allowing the right horn to engage the left of the laager, occupied by the 90th regiment, L. I

The right horn having advanced to a distance of two miles to the left of the laager and fort, a mounted party went out to meet them with a few shots, amidst the hearty cheers of the Imperial troops. Having exchanged some shots with one another, the enemy became too numerous, causing the auxiliary forces to retreat inside the laager. The right horn thereupon commenced their attack in earnest, at a distance of 700 yards, but a tremendous fire was kept up by the 90th L.I., and the Artillery pouring shell into their midst; the companies in the fort, consisting of two companies 1-13th L.I., and one company 90th L.I., with two field-pieces, also keeping up a destructive fire all around, and retarded their progress.

To the rear of the laager, a body of the enemy gained the top of the hill, about 300 yards off, and kept up a tremendous fire on a portion of the 13th L.I. defending that part of the laager, the 13th returning the compliment with such an effective fire as made many of them bite the dust, and caused them to beat a hasty retreat. At the same time, the guns under Mr. Slade, R.A. (a very brave officer, and one who made a tremendous havoc among the Zulus), were in play on the enemy, also two guns under the command of Major Tremlett (another brave officer), the four guns under the cover of the 13th L.I., keeping up so destructive a fire of shot and shell of all sorts, as paralysed the movements of the Zulus, and caused a panic throughout their army. It is estimated that their strength was between 25,000 to 30,000 men, which, at the first onset, caused no little alarm among our troops, considering our small force of 2000 white men to oppose such vast legions. All the Native Contingent scampered off to the neighbouring hills, and I can assure you we were glad to get rid of such rubbish, for they would only have been in the way. The Basutos (who acted bravely, indeed), together with a small party of Fingoes, were the only lot who stood true to our side; the latter body did not play any prominent part in this action. The Zulus thought they had nothing to do but throw out their horns, and it is the opinion of all that the reason they kept back their left horn to the distance they did, was this, they probably thought our whole force would come and attack the right horn on the gently sloping hill descending from the left side of the laager. Their intention apparently was, if the right horn could have managed it, to draw us out, and the left horn should then advance up the ravine, and gaining the summit of the hill, charge and take possession of the wagons, thereby hemming us in in the open field, which would have ended in the wholesale butchering of our troops. But Colonel Wood was not to be caught in a trap this time. If the Zulus thought they had nothing else to do

but hem us in in the same way as they did the unfortunate men at Isandhlwana and on Zlobane Mountain, they were never so much taken in before, and they found to their cost that the attack they made on the 1st light division was a most disastrous one. Isandhlwana was avenged with a determined and terrible massacre of the Zulus from all quarters, some thousands having fallen from the most destructive fire imaginable from our more than brave little force; they could not stand it any longer, but

took to flight in all directions, our troops giving lusty cheers, while G and F companies 1-13th charged them down the ravine at the point of the bayonet, hurling them headlong into holes, crevices, nooks, and corners of every description. At the same time the field-pieces were throwing case-shot, shrapnell, &c., into the midst of the retreating bodies of Zulus, causing great destruction of life. b

On the following morning three or four bodies only were found on their side, while on the side the 13th Light Infantry defended the ground was strewn with bodies, most of the bullets taking effect on their heads and blowing their brains out. After the battle terminated I took a walk for the distance of a mile to the old camping ground near the hill, and the trenches were full of killed from the shells bursting. Â¥

was the most ghastly sight ever seen ; some bodies the entrails were torn out of by the shells. Several were shot in the act of throwing their assegais and firing their rifles, and retained the game positions when shot. The frightful appearances of those killed would make the most hard-hearted man's blood creep. Words cannot convey to those who are miles away, and never saw such a sight the awful spectacle presented to the eyes of the observer. One thing, we have avenged the blood of those brave comrades spilt by them, Many a man that took part in the massacre has been blown to pieces without mercy. Several hundred rifles and well sharpened assegais have been captured; also belts, pouches and ammunition taken from the poor 24th regiment have fallen into our hands. o have not seen at present any of the Martini-Henry rifles captured. It is supposed those that got shot others took their rifles from and threw their own old firelocks away. It is certain that the most shots fired were Martini-Henry bullets ; they kept up a tremendous fire during the engagement. I wonder a great number on our side were not killed, as thousands of bullets were continually flying over our heads, but they generally fired high. I must say with truth that the Zulus are as brave and determined a race of people as any British army need wish to be opposed to. I never thought such bravery and defiance existed in any savage army ; they are really worthy of praise and admiration for such undaunted courage. As morning approached a shot was fired by one of the outposts at a Zulu who stole in to carry away a comrade of his that was killed. The alarm was sounded, everyone was in position in a moment and expecting an attack. We held this position until dawn of day, and seeing no sight of the enemy the Â¿ disperse Â¿\200\235 sounded and all hands returned to their tents as soon as the cause of the firing was ascertained. The sentry succeeded in killing the kafir. "We expect an attack every night, as information has been received in camp that the same army are gathering together again on the opposite mountain with that intention. We are all on the alert for their approach.

All of Cetuywayo's crack regiments were at this attack, they are fine young men and unmarried, there were very few married men among the slain. I think they have received a lesson they will not forget for some time. The wagon drivers had no faith whatever in the English when they saw the impi advancing, they thought everyone would be massacred ; but when the impi were in full retreat, they all commenced dancing and exclaiming "English mushla" and are beginning to put more trust in us now, after defeating the enemy. They got behind the wagons and gave no assistance, while the contingent scampered over the hills, which movement seemed to please the troops highly as they consider them in their way a nuisance.

Colonellg Gilbert deserves great credit for the manner in which he had the wagons defended, in Colonel Wood's absence on the previous day, in case of an attack. He was also very calm when under fire and giving orders. I must say that both he and Colonel Wood showed excellent judgment in making an impregnable defence against the attacking army.

Several spies were brought into the camp on the 30th inst. They were marched around the dead bodies of the enemy, to see if they could identify any chiefs who might have fallen, but they did not seem to recognise any of their men. We expect to be reinforced by five companies of the 80th, from Utrecht, in a few days.

I'am informed that the number of killed or missing in the two days' engagements are 104 killed and fifty wounded. Major Hackett is lying dangerously wounded, and not expected

to live long.

Yesterday I received intelligence to the effect that on the sides of the Zlobane Mountain, the ground was black with the dead bodies of those wounded at the battle of Kambula, who had managed to reach the above mentioned place and that in what remained of the Zulu force that attacked us, great disorder prevailed amongst them, terminating in separation from one another.

It is stated that they broke up in several small bodies and moved off in different directions, some taking route to the Diamond and Gold Fields. If this account be true, I think it will have a speedy effect on the whole Zulu nation in terminating this war.

This news was brought in by one of Col. Weatherley's men, who managed to escape from the Zlobane Mountain, after being hid in a cave for two days, by gaining this camp the day after the attack on Kambula.

Another of Weatherley's men escaped into camp after being hid in the same place. He arrived late last night, and the authorities here tried to gain some information, but without effect. The poor fellow could not speak a word, he was nearly at death's door, the haggard worn face told tales of hard privation. As soon as he comes round a bit, I dare say they will gain some information from him.

I don't believe that the impi which attacked us can have dispersed to their several homes as stated by that man of Colonel

Weatherley's corps, as we are making immediate preparations on an extensive scale to oppose another attack ; it is my opinion they are going to muster a stronger force to attack us.

It is rumoured in camp that all our ammunition is running short, which causes the greatest anxiety imaginable ; it is said there are only enough rounds to withstand a two-days' siege ; if it is true, I must say we stand a very poor chance of success in case we don't shortly get a plentiful supply up.

There have been so many funerals since the day of the engagement, that it has cast a gloom over every one in camp. They have nearly succeeded in burying them in the vicinity of the camp, but I hear there are so many bodies of the fallen Zulus lying about the veldt at the distance of two-and-a-half miles from camp that it will take a long time to bury all of them. Now and then we get a sniff of the stench wafted towards the camp whenever the breeze blows from that direction. We had a heavy shower of rain yesterday, which was very acceptable, as it washed the brains and pools of blood that were saturating the ground down the hill and ravine, making the air smell a little sweeter,

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161

Greytown.,

Two companies of 4th regiment (King's Own) stationed at Greytown, are, we understand, to be relieved by the 94th, and the 4th will proceed to the front immediately. Major Twentymen is in command.

Capt. de Bug, of the Natal Native Contingent, arrived in Greytown on the 9th, with a troop of horses from the

Transvaal. Capt. de Burg, we understand, has command of the contingent non-commissioned officers mounted corps. He has himself selected and purchased these horses for his men.

Krantzkop.

The native contingent stationed at the drift were fired upon by the enemy across the river on Tuesday night, the Sth inst., and were compelled to fall back under cover of the earthworks erected on the banks of the river. The Zulu fire was, however, ineffectual, doing no damage to the contingent.

There is we fear & good deal of sickness at the river.

(April 15)
Latest from General Wood.

(From Br.-General Wood, V.C.C.B., to D.4.G.)

Seven hundred and eighty-five bodies of Zulus, killed in the action on the 29th, have been buried in the immediate vicinity of the camp. I estimate the Zulu loss in killed as being over 1200.

The Zulus had many kinds of breech-loaders. Martini, Snider, and Mitford's patterns being all represented. One Zulu had fired 30 rounds. Except when under a hot fire a comrade generally left a smooth bore and carried off the breech-loader of the Zulu left on the ground.

(From COol, Glynn, Helpmakaar to D.A.G., Durban.)
Helpmakaar, via Ladysmith, April 4.

Made a raid yesterday into Bashee Valley, and towards Isandhlwana. Three kraals of Usirayo burnt, and nine others. Destroyed some crops ; met with no opposition.

(From Officer Com. at Krantskop to D.A.G., Durban.)

All quiet here ; river falling, but impassable.

Military Movements in Durban.

THE CAMPS NEAR DURBAN.

We are indebted to Captain Aylmer Somerset, of the Staff, for the following acceptable and useful information. The camps around Durban have now been regularly constituted and named, and are as follow :

1. No. 1 Standing Camp, occupied at present by Col. Davis and drafts of the 24th regiment,

2. General Depot Camp, occupied by individual soldiers awaiting passage to their regiments; also by officers passing through and residing, on duty, at Durban. Commanding officer, Captain Saunders, 58th regt.; adjutant, Lieutenant Power.

3. Casual Camp, now empty, but occupied lately by the 57th, 94th, and 21st regiments in succession.

4. Irregular Cavalry Camp, now occupied by recruits,

Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horge, under command of Captain Duncombe.

5. Indian Corps Camp, under command of Captain Mzckintosh.

6. No. 2 Standing Camp, now occupied by Army Service Corps, the 30th company of Royal Engineers and some Royal Artillery.

7. The Berea Cavalry Camp, occupied by Kingâ\200\231s Dragoon Guards and the Lancers.

Â\$. Cato Manor Camp, occupied by the Lancers, Dragoons, Artillery, and Army Service Corps.

THE TROOPS AT CATO MANOR.

One of the liveliest scenes ever witnessed in this neighbourhood is that which is at present to be obtained at Cato Manor. Although situated within easy walking distance of the town, there are many residents who are not aware of the picturesque grounds of the Manor. It is here that the military authorities have formed a large encampment, composed of Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the 17th Lancers. During the past few days the encampment has been visited by some hundreds of people, but those who happened to be there on Saturday morning when the General (Lord Chelmsford) and Staff arrived on the ground for the purpose of an inspection by the former of the whole of

the troops encamped, must have witnessed a most interesting sight. The entrance to the Manor is some distance beyond the foot of the hill on the other side of the Berea, close to the brickfield. The estate is of 5000 acres, and the land is some of the richest to be found in the colony. The spot selected for the encampment is a most suitable one, and is exceedingly healthy. In the valley a spruit runs, which affords an ample supply of wholesome water for both horses and men, and there are troops on either side. On entering the Manor on the left hand side of the spruit, are to be seen the Royal Artillery, with their six pounders, the Gatling 'gun being stationed a little further on. The horses are stabled in a large square, On the opposite side of the stream, at the foot of the hill are the Army Service Corps, with their handsome horses and mules. The 11st Dragoon Guards are encamped some little distance up the hill, and further on overlooking the Maritzburg Road and close to Rooi Kopjes are the 17th Lancers, all appearing as comfortable as soldiers under present circumstances could expect to be. The horses are taken to the spruit in troops to drink, and throughout the day there is considerable bustle in the camp.

The General arrived on the ground about seven o'clock on Saturday morning. He was accompanied by Major General Clifford, and Colonel Orealock. A number of private carriages, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback, many of whom resided on the Berea and in the neighbourhood, were present, and watched the proceedings throughout with the deepest interest. The troops were thrown out in line, and then marched past in single file, their appearance being most imposing. Other movements were gone through and the General before leaving the ground addressed the officers, expressing himself highly pleased with the appearance of the different troops, and especially with the condition of the horses. Both the Dragoons and Lancers will, we understand, leave on Thursday en route to Helpmakaar,

THE MAROCH THROUGH THE TOWN.,

All Durban turned out this morning to witness the march through the town of the 1st Dragoon (the King's) Guards, and the 17th (the Duke of Cambridge's own) Lancers. Both regiments were in full dress, in light marching order, and the scene as they passed through the streets was one which will never be forgotten. Such a sight had never before been witnessed in any town in South Africa, and the public are deeply indebted to Major-General Marshall for having ordered the parade. It had been announced that the start would be made from Cato Manor at seven o'clock, and that they would come in town at half-past seven; but, soon after six, people were astir, and commenced congregating at different spots along the line of route, which it was known would be down West Street, across Aliwal Street, up Smith Street, passing the Royal Hotel and Clubs, and via Field Street into West Street again, returning to the manor. Punctually at seven o'clock the troops left the encampment, and at the toll gate, and various places along the Berea Road, knots of people had assembled. The approach of the troops was observed as they came down the Berea, a large cloud of dust having been seen rising over the road soon after seven o'clock. The top of West Street was reached at half-past seven, and at the shops and the windows on either side there

were ladies who appeared highly delighted at the scene. The largest crowds were those at the corners

of TField, Gardiner, and Aliwal streets, and it was expected that at each of these points there would be some cheering; but such was not the case. The General, who was accompanied by Major-General Marshall, Major-General Clifford, and a number of military officers, was conspicuous amongst the crowd at the corner of Gardiner Street, and the usual courtesies were exchanged as the officers in command passed. Outside the Town Gardens there were a number of private carriages, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and inside where an excellent view of the procession could be obtained, the path running parallel with the main road was crowded with people. An idea of the cavalcade may be formed when it is stated that it extended along the West Street, Aliwal Street, and Smith Street sides of the gardens, the leading men of the Dragoons seeing the last of the Tancers whilst passing Gardiner Street. Here the General had a long conversation with the officer commanding the Lancers; and it was stated that both regiments would leave en route to Helpmakaar, on Friday or Saturday. A halt of two days will be made at Pinetown, where ground will be cleared and made ready for the encampment of any troops that are to follow.

The whole of the horses, with the exception of ten, which were sick at the camp, were in the procession; but these the Colonel said he could have turned out if he had liked, as they were not seriously ill. The men all looked jubilant to the last degree and the superb regiments were never more admired by a public than they were this morning by the colonists and others who assembled in our streets. A better and more serviceable looking lot of men could not be wished, and they would indeed stand favourable comparison with any rivals on the European continent. The horses appear strong, good weight carriers, and well broken. The Dragoons all carried the Martini-Henri carbine, in addition to their swords, and in the opinion of experienced soldiers, no better weapon than the carbine exists. The Tancers carried their lances, Martini-Henri, and sword, but the horses did not appear to be perfectly comfortable under the new saddles which were issued out to the regiment just before they left home.

Kambula.

The following extracts from Witness correspondence give further particulars :

The first shot was fired at 1.25 p.m., and the last at 5.25, The artillery expenditure was 362 shells, and 86 charges of canister.)

There were many acts of individual bravery and heroism performed that day and the day previous. I will later make that the subject of a separate letter. At present I shall only mention Captain Woodgate, whose bravery and coolness in the execution of his duty was the admiration of the whole camp, He was constantly exposed to the fire of the Zulus whilst carrying orders between the fort and camp, and he risked his life to

save one of our sable allies who was wounded. The troops speak of him as the man with a charmed life, as of "Colofiel Buller, to whose courage and coolness we are for the most part indebted for our lives at the Devil's Pass on the Zlobine. 'Bhi! officer risked his life to save the lives of six men by successfully returning six times to carry out of reach of danger men who, being unhorsed, must have fallen into the hands of a savage and remorseless foe.

Lieutenant Nicholson was shot in the fort, also Sergeant Brown, who was in charge of one of the guns. Great praise is due to Sergeant Quigley, 11-7 brigade Royal Artillery, for the gallant way in which he took charge of the guns when the officer was shot, and keeping up a well-directed fire on the enemy, and doing great damage to their plans.

I forgot to mention that the mounted Basutos showed great gallantry, when all the cavalry retired except the Basutos, who would not come into laager, but fought outside the whole time. The part of the army that the cavalry went and met was one of the horns.

Out charged the Cavalry and all the natives we had left, but they went with their assegais, and the guns of the Royal Artillery charged out after them. The whole of the night was about 7 p.m., with the two guns. When they caught the Zulus up they laid down and cried for mercy; and said they were Oham's people. The attack on the camp listed from

12.30 p.m. until about 5.30 p.m. 4
Sunday, 30th March, 1879.

The alarm sounded at about 3 a.m. this morning. The tents were all struck, and we stood under arms until daybreak, some firing was heard in the rear of the camp, but it turned out to be only a few stragglers. It was raining: when the alarm sounded, and it rained nearly the whole time we were out there. After breakfast the task came of identifying and burying the dead.

The dead buried to-day were Lieut. Nicholson, R.A., Lieut. Bright, 90th L.I., seven privates 1-13th L.I., ten privates 90th L.I., and one colour-sergeant, two Frontier Light Horse, and one Baker's Horse. Mr. Ferreira, acting contractor, was the last one shot. He ran out of the laager up by the guns just as the Zulus were retiring. He only had time to say, Oh; good (today, I'm hit, when he fell down dead. "T

The infantry have been out burying the dead Zulus all day. Several have died since they were wounded in the attack on the camp. Three wounded Zulus were brought in prisoners. They were taken to the hospital, and had their wounds dressed. They said that Cetewayo sent all the men he could except two regiments, and told them to take our camp and bring Colonel Wood, Colonel Buller, and Oham to his kraal, and bring him some provisions, as he was running short. They said they had had nothing to eat since they left the King's kraal. I believe they lost about 7000 men. X

Middle Drift.
(Witness.)

A correspondent writes as follows on the 7th instant:—
Although we have been some three months in the neighbourhood of Krantz-kop, our valuable services appear to be completely ignored by the newspaper world, and save for a few short paragraphs, we have seen nothing to indicate the existence of such a gallant force as the 1st and 3rd Natal Native Contingent. "

For the last threc weeks we have,been down by the dritt, hub
have not seen much of the Zulus, beyond their fires, which by:
the-bye have been answered â\200\230by some one near Fort Bucking
ham, thereby ca.usin% many, severe things to be said about the
Christian (?) kafirs of the Bishop, who until very lately has been
in communication with the Zulus by kafirs who have passed to
and fro in the most unreserved manner, and has even venture!
across himself to visit the induna. Most fortunately for us,
this has been pnt a stop to. ; S

Last Tuesday some officers and non.-coms., with natives,
made a raid, and burnt the kraal of Umahedhla, a son o
Mangande, and another, and would have proceeded further

. but our coloured brothers did not seem to see it.

On Wednesday, Lieut. Morant and fifteen troopers pro:
ceeded alone, and succeeded in burning a kraal at a consider:

able distance from the ferry; the Zulus were in considerable force, and opened fire, which was returned. The plucky little force came back laden with spoil in the shape of fowls, &c. On Thursday, volunteers were called for, to capture some cattle seen on the hills. No difficulty was experienced in getting white volunteers, but on the kafirs being asked, they refused to cross the river, as they said there was an impi behind the hills; moreover they had been promised the support of soldiers, which had not been fulfilled, and they had gone. It was optional whether they crossed the river or not, so under the circumstances they would prefer to remain where they were. They are not to be relied on, and if an impi appeared, they would softly and silently vanish away, and we should be left to do as best we could.

Pot Spruit.

(From our own Correspondent),

The volunteers at Pot Spruit proceed to the drift at Krantzkop on Sunday, the 13th, and will form part of a raiding party which will cross into the Zulu country on Monday. This service will be voluntary, and the invading force will return the same day. Captain W. E. Shepstone will be in command of the volunteers, and the whole force will act under the orders of Captain Cherry.

The Battle of Ginginhlovo.

We take the following passage from the Witness's letter: "Feeling the fire so heavy, and the work of the Gatling gun, which was brought to bear on them, so effective. they had to retire; but some old Zulu chief haranguing them as to what the Zulu maidens would say when they heard the Zulus had fled before British dogs, the force came on again, and was literally mown down. Their superiority of numbers was of no avail the fire from our line was too effective, the big guns doing their work well, till the ranks of the large force dwindled down, and they became disorganised. panic seized them, and they fled, throwing down their ammunition and rifles. Just then the mounted party was let loose on them, and committed the greatest havoc, slashing them with their swords, as they fled. Particular mention must be made of Sergeant Anderson, 6th Carbineers, whose conduct on the occasion reflects the greatest credit on him. The havoc he committed was tremendous, and his heroism not alone redounds to his own honour, but also to the corps to which he belongs. I understand his conduct, coming, as it did, under the General's eye, elicited his warmest praise, and good things in store are spoken of as likely to be the lot, at no distant day, of the brave young fellow. Aware of the presence in the bush of a large force which were acting as a reserve, the place was well held until the enemy fled in dismay. I must mention that among the number of the dead men were found several Zulus, clothed in the accoutrements of the 24th regiment, belts and pouches being pretty plentiful, while one gentleman went

so far as to embellish his person with an officer's sword.

The Hired Transport of Andean.

The steamship Andean, which is one of the East India and Pacific Company's vessel, has brought the reserve ammunition column, which an augmented battery of artillery has been detailed to man, and which will consist of six small-arm ammunition carts, six ammunition and store wagons, and a limber forge wagon. All the vehicles will be mounted on the special Kaffrarian plan, they will each be provided with the Cape brake, and they are all constructed for bullock draught over rough roads or tracks. There were on board altogether 300 men who had been quartered on the main decks fore and aft. The main object of this artillery column is to keep the army supplied with ammunition, it is supplied with a good store, and two magazines have been brought out by the Andean with an aggregate capacity of 200 tons.

. (April 16)

We have nothing that is either positive or definite to say concerning operations or events at the front. No up-country mail reached town last night, and as our latest date from General Wood's column is the 6th April, we are anxious for news from that quarter. of rumour was afloat in town yesterday that another convoy either going to or coming from Luneberg had met with a disaster, but up to a late hour last night we had no tidings of any sort on the subject. Our own correspondent at Kambula, refers to various convoy movements in that direction, which suggests a ground of possibility for such a rumour; more especially his statement that Major Tucker with four companies of the 80th from Luneberg, was on his way to join General Wood. He also refers to a rumour that the Zulus intended to attack Luneberg.

Lord Chelmsford leaves Durban on Thursday, it is said for the extreme front at Doornberg, in Utrecht district. 'We shall be glad to learn, however, that His Excellency intends to remain at head-quarters in Maritzburg, leaving the chief command of the western

column in General Wood's hands. That officer's long experience and proved capacity point to the wisdom of continuing to him such individual responsibility. In saying this, we express the general feeling of the community.

We have good authority for stating that Lord Chelmsford has emphatically contradicted the accuracy of the Reuter's telegram which states that he has asked to be recalled. It is unaccountable how so usually correct an authority as Reuter should have so misrepresented the fact.

We understand that the whole of the regular cavalry will proceed to the north western frontier. We cannot too seriously express our hope that the needs of the lower border and the lower column, in the matter of mounted men, will be adequately provided for. Competent judges are of opinion that as the cold season advances the disposition of the

Zulus will be to fight in the warmer districts near the coast; and we cannot but hope that the mistake committed by Lord Chelmsford at the outset of the campaign, in making light of the defence needs of the lower border line, will not be repeated. It is clear that there are near General Woodâ\200\224probably under Umbeline and Manyonyobaâ\200\224a compact and determined body of the enemy, trusting to the strong natural advantages of their boulder-stream, cave-abounding, and precipitous mountains, to resist successfully any attack from our forces. It is questionable, however, whether regular cavalry are as well adapted for the storming of such places as local irregular forces. We must not forget the experience of the Berea in Basutoland. Now that the Tugelais falling, the effective defence of our own border should be, in accordance with the injunctions of the Home Authorities, the first consideration.

Mr. John Dunn, it will be seen, has been placed at the head of the intelligence department of No. 1 column. No man knows so much of that part of Zululand than Mr. Dunn, and his success in discharging the important functions he has assumed will be a matter of deep interest to his fellow-countrymen in Natal. In Zulu warfare, ample and, accurate intelligence concerning the enemy is everything.

The Kambula Camp.

The following is a young Natalianâ\200\231s plain, unvarnished
â\200\230tale, written without any idea of its publication :â\200\224

You will see I am still in the land of the living, and that our camp still exists, We have had some very hard fighting the last three days. I think I told you in my last that we were going out to attack the Zhlobane mountain, We all started on Thursday morning, and on Friday (March 28) attacked the hill. 'We had very little fighting at first, and had only lost six or eight menâ\200\224had taken all their cattle, and everything seemed to be passing off too well, when, just about 9 oâ\200\231clock, a large army was seen advancing on our camp. We were ordered to retire from the hill on to the camp., Our party, consisting of about 200 men (whites and blacks), got down all right, but the Light Horse, Raaffâ\200\231s Corps, and Weatherleyâ\200\231s were attacked and about 120 killed, and about 400 of our foot kafirs. Colonel Weatherley and Captain Barton, of the Light Horse, and several other officers were also killed.

This affair quite put us in low spirits. Our lot covered the retreat, but we had very little fighting, after getting down the hill. I had commenced a very long and doleful letter to you, telling you about this, and what a sad feeling there was in camp, but when the Zulus were seen advancing ou our camp I tore it up, waiting till after the affair to write, and am thankful I am alive to do so. I forgot to say that Colonel Wood, with a small escort, was attacked the same day, and the Hon. Capt. Campbell and L. Lloyd were killed, and some more of his escort. You will see the list of killed in the Zhlobane affair. Charley Potter was killed there, and most of the officers of the native footmen.

Yesterday (March29), about 10 oâ\200\231clock, we saw the Zulus advancing over the plainsin two bodies to attack us. They

were attempting to surround the camp. - We were ordered to saddle-up, and the footmen fell into their places in the laager. When the right wing of the Zulus had come within three miles of the camp all the cavalry were ordered out to the attack. I think this was done to draw the enemy on to attack the laager early, as they did not care to leave the Zulus to take their own time, and wait for night. We attacked and retired into the laager, the

Zulus chasing us., I think we only lost one man. The Piulus then attacked the laager, and we had hard fighting for over four hours, when, finding they could not take the place, they commenced retreating ; the cavalry were then ordered out, and we chased the enemy for seven miles, till it was too dark to see. Wae killed a fearful lot in the retreat, shooting them down at ten and fifteen yards, and having a good many hand-to-hand struggles. The Zulus were quite knocked up and some laid down and got into holes and hiding places. I should not care to count how many I killed, and every man did the same. The Zulus numbered, we think, from 20,000 to 25,000 a tremendous mass ; and thank goodness we cut them up and defeated them. There is no doubt the Zulns fight splendidly. They rush up straight, and donâ\200\231t seem to fear death at all. The cannon worked first-rate; so differently to the firing at Isandhlwana. We lost at the camp thirty killed and forty wounded, nearly all mortally. â\200\230We lost only one of our lot (Natal N. Horse) yet they were in the thick of the fight. They behaved splendidly. We could not get them to retire for some time. There is no question as to their bravery; everyone in camp praises them, so there will be no nasty insinuations cast at them this time. The mounted infantry think no end of them. We got back into camp between seven and eight oâ\200\231clock. The infantry behaved well, and drove the Zulus out of the cattle laager splendidly.

The following is a soldierâ\200\231s account of the attack on the Kambula camp :â\200\224

On the 29th March we had a severe engagement with the enemy that attacked our camp, in round numbers 20,000. They were sighted about 10 a.m., coming towards our camp in the shape of horns, and about 1 p.m. the alarm sounded, and every man was at his post fully resolved to avenge our comradesâ\200\231 lives that had been lost on the 22nd January; only too well known throughout the wide world. When the enemy was within a mile from our camp, the cavalry was sent out to break the right horn, and succeeded in felling a good few of them., Notwithstanding, they still came on, but our six guns, 7-pounders, fired shell and case shot into their midst, which scattered them like chaff before the wind. I never saw the like; nothing frightened them, as when any of their numbers were shot down others took their places, and this lasted to nearly 6 p.m., when they fled in confusion, the infantry firing, and artillery throwing rockets and shells. The cavalry also followed them up for about eight miles, killing every one they could lay hands upon. It was a most awful sight. For miles round our camp the dead lay very thick ; it took us three days to bury them. Close upon 700 were buried, but there is a good number that have been wounded and died on the road. Our loss was but small ; we had 30 killed and 50 wounded. There have been a few deaths every day since, men dying of their wounds ; God knows when this war will be over for us. We have fearful bad weather and have to be very watchful ; the whole column is under arms one hour before daylight, ready for any attack that may take place. The Zulus are very cunning. We found rifles and belts on the kafirs belonging to the 24th regiment. This is what they shouted when they were near our camp: â\200\230â\200\230 We are the Boys from Isandhlwana â\200\231â\200\224so the Dutchmen told us, as they understand them ; but their mission was fruitless. We have our wagons laagered, our tents are outside, and if the alarm sounds day or night, we drop tents and retire to the wagons. We sleep in our clothes, and have so done since January last, with our ammunition belts and

rifles alongside. - No drink of any description has crossed our lips, only one glass since the 1st January. I think the Colonial Government should grant one glass to a soldier daily, it would be very acceptable I can tell you.

(April 17)

The Transvaal Argus of April 9 contains letters from correspondents with General Wood, which are as much in conflict as are others that have appeared in Natal journals, with the official statement of Zulu losses in the attack of that camp. - Taking the figures given by several of its correspondents, the Argus sets the total loss in killed and wounded, at from 8000 to 10,000. General Wood's last report only mentions 1200, and it is but right to assume that he is nearer the mark. It appears that 138,000 rounds of Martini-Henry cartridges were fired as it remembered, for the most part, from behind entrenchments, or in pursuit. the following was also the requisition for artillery munitions: Twelve oz. cartridges, 389 ; 4 oz. cartridges, 1; fuzes, 5 seconds, 198; tuzes, 9 seconds, 66 ; percussiou fuze, 167 ; percussion sensitives, 1; common shell, 148 sharpuel shell, 222 ; section tubes copper, 657; rockets, 30 ; case shot, 19; double shell, 1.

164

The drgus correspondence, however, puitakes of an evidently sensational character, as the following extract indicates :â\200\224

Cetywayo himself sat on the top of the Zlobane to see the great victory of his men, The Zulu advance was made in two dense bodies. The right wing was the smartest, and must have been led on by an able general. The rush was so impetuous that the foremost went over the wagon fortification, but most of them were received upon the points of the bayonets. Those who got in the camp did mischief, however, When the fight was at its height, the commanding chief was shot, for a great many Zulus threw down their arms and carried him out, Who that chief is, no one knows as yet, but he must be a great man, for from that moment the spirit of the fight was gone out of them, and at 5.15 p,m, they beat a retreat,

It appears that Cetywayo had sent to get witch doctors from divers points, who made medicine for his troops, and assured him that after eating the same, the English guns could not harm them, Cetywayo then in person took command of 20,000 men of his best regiments, and counted on an easy victory, with the plan, after destroying Colonel Wood's column, to make a swoop through here and cut Oham's retreat off at Utrecht, and so not only devastate Wakkerstroom and Utrecht, but catch Oham, whom he fears the English will make King, It appears now that Cetywayo ordered the attack (as he anticipated an easy victory) to be made at noon, but Colonel Wood had been warned beforehand byftwo of Oham's men, and taken every possible means of defence.

â\200\230We have received no confirmation of the rumours as to a reverse experienced by a convoy near Luneberg. Alarms were frequent at Kambula, Balter Spruit, and â\200\230Wakkerstrom, but they all appear to have been groundless. There can be little doubt that Umbeline isinforce, more or less, in the neighbourhood of General Wood, or Usirayo probably is in the direction of Rorke's Drift. These two are the most troublesome and hostile

of all the chiefs owning Cetywayo's supremacy, and will have to be thoroughly routed out before the war is brought to a conclusion. :

From the coast column at Ginginhlovo we have no news of consequence. The Zulus have never met with anything but reverses in that direction, and govern themselves accordingly.

The reinforcements are rapidly leaving their camps at and near Durban for positions nearer the front. There seems a disposition to concentrate a large force at Doornberg, where General Newdigate will probably take command.

The Massacre at Isandhlwana.

The following resolutions proposed at and adopted by a public meeting held at Cronstad, Orange Free State, on the 24th March, 1879, are published in Tuesday's Gazette :

Proposed by Rev. J. Parsonson, seconded by Mr, Jas, Pulleyn: That this meeting deeply laments the disastrous massacre of British and colonial troops at Isandhlwana, and desires to put on record its heartfelt admiration for those who so nobly fell in the defence of inteliasts which affect all the South African States and Colonies.

Proposed by Rev. G. W. B. van der Lingen, seconded by J. Mr, P. Blignaut: That this meeting, desirous of expressing its warmest sympathy for the relatives of those who have fallen in Zululand, resolves that subscription lists in aid of the fund for their widows and orphans be at once opened, and also that a committee be appointed who shall canvass the town and districts for such subscriptions.

Proposed by Mr, P, A. Border,, seconded by Mr. J. W. Smith, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal,

A Graceful and Grateful Tribute.

One of our wounded, says the Witness correspondent with Colonel Wood, begs of you to insert for publicity a letter of thanks to Colonel Russell for saving his life at great risk to himself. .

The letter referred to is as follows :

COLONEL RUSSELL, Dear Sir, Allow me to express my humble fulness of heartfelt gratitude, for your noble and gallant conduct in the preservation of my life at the sad risk of your own noble self, from the hands of black savages and unmerciful foes. Dear Sir, I only wish I had it in my power to show you the feelings of my grateful heart, all that I can offer you, noble sir, is my prayer. May God protect you and shield you in all the dangers of war, and may He watch over you and prosper you in all your undertakings, may God in His gracious power prosper you in health and wealth in this world, and at last take you to a heaven of everlasting rest, where there are no troubles of war or sorrow, is the prayer of your humble and grateful servant.

c J.W. P,

(April 18)
A SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

NARROW ESCAPE OF UMBELINE.

(Official Report.)

Captain Prior, 80th Foot, on 5th, proceeded with a mounted patrol consisting of Licutenant Ussher and four of his regiment, and Mr. Freter, junior, from Luneberg, in the direction of the Upper Pongola Drift. Having come up with 20 friendly natives, and obtaining information that Zulus were sweeping horses and cattle from the valley, he went in pursuit, and came within 800 yards of a few mounted men, who were hurrying on horses and cattle, which they abandoned, and fled. After capturing the horses (18), and leaving them in charge of Lieut. Ussher, Mr. Freter, and two men, he went on with Private Bowen, their horses being freshest, following two Zulus who had taken the direction of Dombie. They came eventually within 400 yards, and exchanged shots with them. One of the Zulus was wounded by a bullet, and on the friendly natives coming up was assegaied. He was recognised as a younger son o Usirajo, the other, who got away, being ascertained to have been Umbeline.

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.
Durban, April 17, 1879.

Movements of Military Officers.
DEPARTURE OF THE GENERAL.

At a quarter past nine yesterday, His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford, left for Maritzburg. He was accompanied by Colonel Grealock, Major Gossett, Captain Molyneaux, A.D.C., Lieutenant Milne, and the Prince Imperial of France gztachÃ©), the whoło forming the Generalâ\200\231s staff. Major-General Clifford, inspector-general of the lines of communication, also proceeded to Maritzburg by the same train, to meet His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, and will return to town on Monday, taking up his official quarters at the premises vacated by Colonel Bellairs; Major Butler, C.B., senior staff officer, acts during the Major-Generalâ\200\231s absence. Major-General Orealock, C.B., 1s at present at the Lower Tugela. Major-General Newdigate has, we hear, arrived at Ladysmith. Colonel Bellairs, with his superintendent clerk (Mr. Newman) left yesterday for Maritzburg, en route fer Dundee.

From the North-west.

(Âfrom our own Correspondent.)
Utrecht, 13th April, 1879.

Yesterday 30 men under Macdonald arrived here; they are a fine body of men, and will be a serviceable addition

to the Frontier Light Horse, and make up for the Zlobane loss.

The first cannon seen in Utrecht were the two 7-pounder Armstrongs, which were replaced by the two mountain guns, manned by men from the 80th. These Armstrongs were sent from here to Pretoria, and have returned with the 80th, manned by a detachment of that regiment. We have now four pieces of artillery, whose gunners belong to the 80th.

[It is reported that the Wakkerstroom Iree Lances are picking up lots of loot about the Assegal River, which pays better than legitimate engagements under Colonel Wood, with the irregulars.

All the Native Contingent that did not desert on the 29th ultimo will receive a bonus of 20s., instead of 100s. ; so far so good, but all that bolted at the sight of the Zulus ought also to be paid in another coin, for the discouragement of others.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
CETYWAYOâ\200\231S BROTHER.

(From Lower Tugela.)
Natal Mercury Office, Friday, 9 a.m.

Cetywayoâ\200\231s brother, Mgeoaqudoo, wishes to surrender, and asks to be received with his women and cattle. '

A messenger was sent to him from Bartonâ\200\231s natives. He has been under suspicion for some time, and it is not considered very important.

165

Brave Piet Uys.

~ We are indebted to the Humansdorp Echo for the following account of the brave leader of one of the corps under Col. Wood at the Zlobane Mountain engagement :â\200\224Piet Uys came from a family whose names are celebrated in connection with the earliest kafir wars. He was born at Brakfontein, near the mouth of the Kromme River. The family left this neighbourhood for Natal in 1837, and in 1838 Piet Uysâ\200\231s father and brother were killed whilst fighting against Dingaanâ\200\224not Chaka, as has been erroneously stated. From letters received by his relatives here, we learn that Piet Uys was determined to avenge the death of his father and brother, and so was the first to come forward and offer his services against his and our enemies. His very last letter is full of the reasons by which he was actuated. He says:â\200\224â\200\230â\200\234I fight in a good faith, and a righteous cause. I must avenge the death of my father and brother, although in doing so I am almost sure to lose my life; yet I cannot restrain myself when I remember how they were slain.â\200\235 Brave, noble Piet Uys! Your last letter had no need to be answered. As the recipient of that letter was standing outside the post

office here the news of his tragic death arrived, and the answer, ready to be posted, was never sent. There were few men in the field against the Zulus whose death will be more deeply deplored than that of the gallant Dutch leader, Piet Uys.

POTSPRUIT.

THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

(F'rom our own Correspondent.)

April 15, 1879.

The proposed iraid at Middledrift which was to have taken place on Monday the 14th inst, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the fulness of the river, and the volunteering volunteers for temporary trans-Tugela service, mostly of the Durban corps, remain still inactive in camp. They are, however, ready for service when called upon by Japt. Cherry.

Major Twentyman, 4th King's Own, visited the volunteer camp on Friday, on his way to Fort Cherry. He interviewed the Commanding Officer Capt. Shepstone.

Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the 1st and 8rd regiments, N.N.C., stationed at Fort Cherry and Krantzkop, are now mounted and commanded by Capt. De Bnrg, who brought a troop of horses from the Transvaal. This body will act with the volunteers in the event of any raid being made.

There is a bare rumour in camp of the corps stationed at Pottspruit being moved to Helpmakaar. The possible move is not exactly contemplated with pleasure; more particularly now Pottspruit is found to be such a pleasant situation. There is little or nothing to be said of the mounted volunteers. They are all in capital health, and have had the monotony of camp life relieved by mounted parade of an unusually brisk character, and target practice. The weather here is everything that can be desired. :

From a magistrate's station on the border, we learn that on Saturday and Sunday last, 12th and 13th, sounds of heavy firing could be distinctly heard in the direction of the Umzinyati (Buffalo) River's direction, in fact.

This afternoon the Hon. Mr. Drummond (staff), accompanied by the special correspondent of the London Standard, called here on his way to Fort Cherry. They were entertained by the officers of the Durban Mounted Rifles. Captain Stanley's horse having broken down, he was courteously supplied with a temporary remount by Quartermaster Adams, D.M.R. These gentlemen will return here to-morrow, on their way to Greytown.

The heavy firing heard at Mr. Wheelwright's station proceeded in all probabilities from Umsinga, where we hear a raid has been made, but with what result we know not. Raids seem in prospect all along the border. Captain Lucas, it is said, will make one shortly from his station near Macdonald's farm ; probably the Stanger and Victoria Mounted Rifles will assist.

Spies have been caught at Mr. Wheelwright's station, and at the Middle Drift. They cross under, pretence of

making arrangements to bring others as refugees, and also to ascertain what chances there are of peace being concluded. ;

We have cordially to thank the Mercury for the leading article on the situation of the volunteers, which appeared on Saturday, the 12th instant.

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Experiences at Etshowe.

We take the following extracts from the interesting

letters of the Witnessâ\200\231 correspondent with General Woodâ\200\231s
column : â\200\224
March 16th.

As I mentioned in a previous dispatch of mine, we were for
some days past engaged in repairing the road, or rather the
broken up pathway known to old colonists as * Dunnâ\200\231s road,â\200\235
which skirts round the deep bush at Inizaine, an operation
upon our part which was watched with the liveliest interest by
the Zulus, but on our departure each evening for the fort, the
enemy usually came out of the bush where they had hidden
during the day, and pulledl up any marks left by us.
A trap was eventually set for them, and at the end of one of
the poles a tor}}; }edo was placed, it being so arranged that the
pulling up of the pole would set it off. All turned out as ex-
pected, the Zulus with their usual coolness, when the working
Fnrty had retired, went and pulled the pole up, and with it a
ew of them disappeared skyward. Since then the foe will not
attempt to touch a stick or stone left behind by any working
rty, or put up to mark distances around the fort. Their
fingers were hurt, and they now give a wide berth to all opera-
tions where the red coats have been employed.

Etshowe, March 17th.

Another mounted man, a volunteer of the 99th regiment,
named Kent, has, I deeply regret to say, fallen a victim
to Zulu cunning and Zulu brutality. The unfortunate
man was on outpost duty when a gang of Zulus rushed on
him from ambush, shot the horse, and in a most horrid
and barbarous manner, worthy of this savage nation, mu-
tilated the poor fellow, with their assegais before assistance
could reach him. On news reaching the fort, a com any of
the 99th Rezgiment was at once doubled out, and gave chase to
a body of Zulus, about a mile from camp, and recoveredt he
body of the vidette with over 18 assegai wounds in it. O
course life was extinet. He was buried in the evening with
three other men who had died during the day in hospital. A
sad funeral cortÃ@ge indeed.

(April 19)

There is a manifest diminution of the military forces
in and about Durban; and indeed all the reinforce-
ments will soon be on their way to the points they arc
to take up. The whole of the regular cavalry will,
we believe, march towards the north-western position ;
an arrangement which is regretted by well-informed
authorities on Zulu tactics, who believe that the next
great attack will be upon the coast column. Several
circumstances favour this view, not the least being the
speedy advent of the cold season, with its keen nights
up-country, and its milder nights coastwise.

We believe that a raid of mounted men, including a
large contingent of Durbanites, is to be made into
Zululand from Krantz kop this morning. The force
will cross the river at a very early hour, and return the
same day, after having, it is expected, burnt some
kraals and taken some cattle. The judiciousness of
these raids has, we presume, been fully considered by
the military authorities, who have no doubt duly esti-
mated the possibility and probability of reprisals, now
that the river is becoming fordable. Rumour points
to an intention on the Kingâ\200\231s part to enter Natal, if
he be allowed to do so; and for this reason we trust that
the lower border, across which the greatest amount of
damage might most speedily be done, will be pro-

tected by a powerful body of horsemen operating along the other side. It is said that the infantry portion of the coast advance column will consist of six full regiments, but such a force stationed at or near Ginginhlovo will be wholly unavailing to prevent raids into the colony from the drittts above Fort Tenedos. We are not aware whether it is intended to establish a camp of mounted men on the other side, somewhere opposite to Thringâ\200\231s Post, with other posts leaning upon it towards Krantzkop and Fort Tenedos ; but the exigencies of border defence, now that nature is about to withdraw her barrier, point to the expediency, and indeed the necessity, of some such arrangement,

The doings of the shattered Zulu army after the repulse from Kambula, bear out the belief that raiding operations are likely to be attempted by the enemy. In their retreat the Zulus appear to have done a good deal of mischief in the way of seizing cattle and destroying both homesteads and kraals. The good work done by mere haundfuls of mounted men on our side, shows what can be done in that way in an open country, It is much to be lamented that Umbeline effected his escape, if it be correct that he was one of the two fugitives chased by Captain Prior, of the 80th regt.

The irregular eavalry corps are fast being got into marching order. Ceptain Marshallâ\200\231s new troop for Bullerâ\200\231s, or the Frontier Light Horse, already numbcrs nearly 80 men, and will leave for General Woodâ\200\231s

column early next week. Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse bids fair to be a most effective force, is ably officered, and will, we are glad to hear, be associated with No. I, or General Crealockâ\200\231s (coast) column. In the case of all these corps many of the recruits have already had nllilitary experience, and are men of a very superior class.

The wish expressed by another of Cetywayoâ\200\231s brothersâ\200\224Makwendeâ\200\224-to surrender; is a sign in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that in dealing with these proposals, the opinions and experience of persons well acquainted with Zulu character, conditions, and history, will be consulted. Every mran won from the side of Cetywayo, is so much substracted from the strength of his opposing forces, but, on the other hand, too much care cannot be taken to make sure that the act of submission is genuine, and the guarantees exacted for the good conduct of the surrendering party, are substantial and complete.

The Garrison at Etshowe.

The frequent conversations which now take place with those who formed the imprisoned garrison at Etshowe, tend to greatly increase the interest which had been throughout taken with regard to the beleaguered troops. ~We have received several accounts from those who were in the garrison; but as they contained facts to which full publicity had already been given, we did not make use of them. An officer who was in the garrison during the whole of the time has kindly handed us a number of notes; but we can

only find space for the extracts appended. After describing the position of Etshowe, he goes on to give the following interesting particulars :â\200\224Â¢ The trench around Etshowe was seven feet deep, and 12 feet wide, with spikes all round, except where the horses were quartered. The entrance to the fort was perhaps about eight feet wide, and this was simply a cutting through earthworks. The troops inside consisted of three companies of the 99th regiment, five companies of the 2-3rd Buffs, one company Royal Engineers, one company of the Pioneers, the Naval Brigade a body of Artillery, and 19 of the Native Contingent, amongst them being several non-commissioned officers, whom we found exceedingly useful, two of them being at once selected as butchers, whilst two others were â\200\230â\200\230promotedâ\200\235 to the rank of â\200\234bakers to the troops.â\200\235 Others attended to the sanitary arrangements of the garrison, and altogether they were found to be also exceedingly useful. As a portion of the â\200\230column the company of Pioneers under the command of Capt. Beddoes, did a great deal of very important work. This company was composed of 98 natives, one captain, and three lieutenants, and their proceedings in connection with the making of the new road were watched with much interest. They worked with the Naval brigade, about three companies of soldiers and several men of the Royal Artillery. This road was found useless, as your readers will already have learnt, in consequence of the numerous swampy places at the foot of each of the numerous hills which occurred along the route. Very thick bush had to be cut through, and at first but slow progress was made. The road, as is generally known, took a direction towards the Inyezanne. Whilst out on one occasion, the road party saw the torpedo explosion, to which reference has been made in correspondentâ\200\231s letters. The explosion took place about three miles from where the party was working. It had been accidentally fired by kafirs, who were unaware of the dangers connected with the implement, and it is believed that several of them were killed. The road was altogether a bad one. The relief column: used it on their way up, but only the pioneers and the mounted men went by that route on the way back. In fact, it would have been useless to have attempted to use it for the passage of wagons. Whenever the road party went out they were fired on by kafirs, but of course shots were returned, and many a Zulu warrior was knocked over whilst the work was being proceeded with. Everything in camp was conducted in a most orderly manner. We were roused at half-past five, sharp, and at eight oâ\200\231clock, sharp, lights were out. For one month we existed very comfortably

on full rations, but at the end of that time we were put on short rations, made up as follow :â\200\224One and a quarter lbs. trek oxen beef, 6 0zs. meal, 1} ozs. sugar, third of an ounce of coffee, one-sixth of an ounce of tea, one-ninth of an ounce of pepper, and a quarter of an ounce of salt. Life of course was very monotonous. The bands of the two regiments played on alternate afternoons and every morning they were to be heard practising outside the entrenchment. The most pleasant part of the day was just after six oâ\200\231clock, when we used to be enlivened in the cool of the evening by the fife and drum band, playing the retreat. The water with which we were supplied was indeed excellent, and the bathing places, I need not say, was very extensively patronised. The grazing was not nearly sufficient for the cattle, and from the first they must have suffered very much from want of nourishment. You will have heard of the fate of the 1100 head of oxen and the span of donkeys which we sent away from the camp in expectation of their reaching the Lower Tugela. They left us in charge of 19 kafirs ; but at the Inyezane they were attacked by a large body of kafirs. The natives in charge of the cattle decamped and reached the fort in safety, and the enemy got possession of the whole of the cattle, which they drove off. The donkeys were all killed, with the exception of one, and this sagacious animal surprised everybody in camp by returning soon after the kafirs -had come back. We passed the skeletons of the other donkeys on our way back, after having been relieved. The sickness in the fort was indeed very distressing. On one occasion, on visiting the hospital, I saw no less than 19 out of the 300 men of the 99th on their backs there. Nearly all these were young men, fresh from England, unaccustomed to a hot climate, and whose â\200\230experience in matters of warefare had not extended beyond the autumn manœuvres in their own country. The hospital on this occasion was filled with invalids, and to provide the necessary accommodation several tents had been pitched outside. ' 'hesc wcrc also filled. One young man named Lewis, of the 99th regiment, was brought up whilst I was standing there, and it was found that every possible place was occupied. Room was speedily made for him, but the poor fellow soon died from dygentery and fever. We buried altogether 28 men at Ktshowe, and one could not help being struck with the simplicity of the graves. The good comrades of the deceased soldiers had done their best to give the last resting places of the poor fellows as becoming an appearance as possible. Small wooden boards took the place of tombstones, and they bore appropriate and carefully cut epitaphs. [should say there was one tombstone, which was erected to the memory of that much beloved and courageous officer Lieutenant Coker, of the Naval Brigade, full particulars with regard to whose death will have reached you. The cemetery was situated about two hundred yards from the fort on the left-hand side of the front entrance. The first two or three funerals were conducted in accordance with military custom; but sad to say they came so often that it was decided by the Colonel to stop the volley firing, and to carry out only the obsequies which are observed in connection with the funerals of civilians. Large quantities of water accumulated in many of the graves long before the bodies, wrapped in flannel, were lowered. The body of one poor

fellow, named Lewis, was observed to float before the earth was thrown down. One case of suicide occurred, a private of the 99th regiment having drowned himself. He had been an inmate of the hospital for some time, and after much suffering, became insane. He escaped from the hospital one night, and managed to pass all the sentries. On being asked the usual question, "Who comes there?" he replied "friend," and so evaded the whole of them. The next morning he was found drowned at the bathing place. The same day that his remains were interred, two other soldiers were buried beside him. The two officers who died in camp were buried in boxes, which took the place of wooden coffins. Three men belonging to the garrison died on the way down, three expired at the Tugela, including Capt. Wynne, and six died after leaving the Tugela. A few words of thanks are

due to the ministers in camp. Of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Protestant minister, I could not say too much. He was most attentive and affectionate in the performance of his duties. "Hold the Fort," was once of the favourite hymns sung, and when he knew that the soldiers innocently made various parodies upon it, he was not at all angry. Father Welch of the Roman Catholic Church, was a good man too. He used to cheer us very much, and was always in the same temper. Without these two good Christians we should indeed have been unhappy. Colonel Pearson we all held in the deepest estimation. A strict yet amiable soldier, he was respected by all. During the time we were beleaguered one of the Natal Mounted Hussars and one of the mounted infantry, whose names I will not mention, were tried by court martial for cowardice. The following are the facts of the case as near as I have been able to glean them : The two prisoners and Private Kent, of the 99th regiment, were sent out on vidette duty in a certain direction. Five armed kafirs suddenly rushed out of the bush and attacked Kent. The two prisoners witnessed the attack, but instead of going to their comrades assistance they hurried back to the fort to report the occurrence. They were told that they should have stood by him, and both were made prisoners. A company of the 99th regiment was immediately sent out after Kent, who was found lying dead with seventeen assegai wounds on his body. Kent had volunteered for vidette duty, and he had evidently fought stoutly against the five Zulus. The trial of the two prisoners has been completed, but the sentences not having yet been confirmed they have not been promulgated. The Hussar was always regarded as a man of much courage, and I believe that in his defence he said the mounted infantry man ran away first, and he felt justified in following him. Unfortunately for the Hussar he reached the fort first, and the conclusion generally arrived at was that he was the first to run away. We left both prisoners at Fort Tenedos. Carsons, one of the 99th regiment who volunteered into the mounted infantry, had a narrow escape one day. He was out on vidette duty, and when by himself fifteen kafirs rushed out of the bush and tried to catch hold of the bridle of the horse he was riding. He had the presence of mind to put spurs to his horse and galloped off. As he rode away the kafirs fired on him, and he received five shots, one in the muscle of his arm, two in his thigh, and one in his shoulder blade. Fortunately he had his rifle slung across his shoulder,

and the manner in which the weapon was marked by bullets showed that it had been the means of saving his life. He galloped into fort as coolly as possible, and until he explained what had happened, no person judging from his appearance would have thought that he had been wounded. A few words with regard to Dabulamanzi's kraal. A force consisting of two companies of the Buffs, a half company of the 99th regiment, the Naval Brigade, the whole of the Engineers, the whole company of the Pioneers, and the Artillery with one seven-pounder, started at a quarter past two one morning. I forget the date with orders to burn Dabulamanzi's kraal. The kraal was understood to be situated about seven miles from the fort. As soon as we got within a mile of the Insquagane, where there were a number of kraals, a kafir rushed out of his hut and spread the alarm that the soldiers were coming. . . the time we got down to the stream, all the katirs had disappeared. The mounted men were sent down to burn the kraals, and they were very soon reduced to ashes. As soon as this had been done, a company of the Engineers, and the gun boys of the Pioneers were sent on to burn Dabulamanzi's kraal, which was situated about a mile ahead. Immense numbers of kafirs were seen on the hills. Colonel Pearson, who was in command, ordered the retreat. Dabulamanzi was distinguished plainly, riding on horseback, and as soon as he saw us advancing, he had ridden over towards the top of a very high hill. As we retreated, the kafirs followed us in bodies. On the way back we burnt three more kraals, and this was done whilst we were being fired upon, but none of the shots hurt us. There was no doubt but

that the kraals at Insquaeame had just been vacated, as the blankets left behind by the kafirs in their flight were quite warm when we picked them up. We found here five mealie pits well stocked with mealies, and calabashes filled with fat, which our kafirs speedily took possession of. The holes of the mealie pits were covered with large stones, and were just sufficient to admit a man's body. They were about four feet deep and three feet wide. These pits were in the centre of the cattle kraals. The Insquagane is a place noted for the manufacture of kafir sticks, kafir pillows, meat plates, &c., and we took possession of a very large number of each, all ready for the market. Lieutenant Southall and Lieutenant Peel, of the Pioneers, were left in charge here, whilst Captain Beddoes and Lieutenant Parrington went on with the party to attack Dabulamanzi. The morning's work was finished by ten o'clock, and at that hour we were in the fort, and dismissed to our quarters.

The conduct of the men in the fort during the whole time we were there was exceedingly creditable. Not a single case of drunkenness occurred during the whole of the time we were there, a circumstance which may to a great extent be attributed to the fact that no liquor was to be obtained there. It was in every respect a temperance camp, and we were no doubt none the worse off on that account. The offence of the most frequent occurrence was that of soldiers being found asleep whilst on duty; but the Colonel usually let them off as lightly as he possibly could.

(April 21)

The telegrams which we publish from Ginginhlovo supply the only further news of any importance that we have to publish to-day. We comment upon them elsewhere.

Punch of March 22 has a capital full page cartoon, commemorative of the Defence of Rorke's Drift. It represents Field Marshal Pynce standing upon a heap of mealie sacks, taking off his hat to, and saluting the heroes of that grand affair in these words: "A Vore op THANKS. Lieutenant CEARD and BroMEEAD, in the name of your country, I thank you and all the defenders of Rorke's Drift. You have saved not only our colony, but the credit of Old England." Some excellent verses, entitled "England's Thanks," are appended. We shall give them to-morrow. Punch is himself again in this instance.

Colonel Pearson's Column.

A telegram from Ginginhlovo, under date April 18, says that:

The position of the column remains unaltered.

Entrenchments strengthened.

Several reconnaissances made of Amatikulu bush as far as direct road between Tugela and Etshowe, and

reported clear of the enemy.

Numerous but chiefly slight cases of dysentery among the troops.

Tieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, commanding 60th Rifles, slowly recovering. Tieutenant-Colonel Clarke, 57th regt., in command of troops.

Reports that Dabulamanzi wishes to come in not confirmed.

The Zulu army which attacked on the 2nd instan is reported to be completely demoralised, and has not returned to the King's kraal.

Communications between that place and the Tugela is interrupted.

Departure of the Artillery.

M Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, left Cato Manor on Saturday at daybreak, for the Lower Tugela. The battery formed a very imposing cavalcade, and was under command of Major Sandham. The troops marched only a short distance, and yesterday they were at the Umgeni.

Departure of the 1st King's Own Dragoons.

One half of the 1st Dragoons left Cato Manor on Saturday for Dundee, at daybreak. Several people were present to witness their departure. We understand that six horses at the encampment are suffering from sickness.

Total Military Items.

The Rev. J. Bellord, Roman Catholic chaplain has proceeded to Dundee, and the Rev. J. Kirkwood, Presbyterian chaplain has joined head-quarters. The Rev. G.. Ritchie has been ordered to proceed from Maritzburg to Durban for duty until further orders. The Rev. C. J, Coar, principal chaplain, has been attached to head-quarters for general disposal, proceeding in the first instance to Maritzburg. The troops here have all been provided with water-proof sheeting.

- Lieut. Elliott, Natal Native Contingent, having been invalided, has been struck off the strength of his battalion.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted, on medical certificate, to Lieut. Ayliff, Natal Native Contingent, . :

Major Butler,

Major W. F Butler, C.B., has assumed the duties of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the base of operations.

How a Pretorian Escaped from the Intombe River Disaster.

(Transvaal Argus.)

Mr. Josiah Sussens, who went down to the Zulu border in charge of some Government wagons, managed very providentially to escape the fate of the poor fellows who were slain at the recent massacre at Intombe River. We give his story just as he told it:â\200\224â\200\234I was in the wagon, sleeping, and early in the morning I got up to see if it was daylight, and the kafirs swarming around within twenty yards of me. The alarm was given, and Captain Moriarty called out * Guards out.â\200\235 I ran back to my wagon to get my rifle (which belonged to No. | company Transvaal Rifle Volunteers, of which corps I am a member), but in the confusion of the bullets flying about me, I could not get it out. I now found it so dangerous that I determined to try to bolt, if I could, without remaining to take out my clothes. As I emerged from the wagon for the last time, I heard Captain Moriarty cry out, â\200\234 Fire away, men, I am done.â\200\235 I then went to the adjoining wagon to call Whittington (also a Pretoria man), and I told him the niggers were around. He immediately came out and jumped down, but was caught almost as soon as he got to the ground, and assegaid on every side. The poor fellow shrieked out, but without avail, as no assistance was at hand. Seeing that I was powerless to do anything, having no arms of any kind, I ran down between the oxen, and made for the river, which was about 60 yards off. I found the Zulus shooting and stabbing the people in all directions. The sight was a most horrifying one, and one never to be forgotten. I had to dodge about to save myself, and am now surprised to find that I managed to get through at all. As soon as I got to the river, I jumped in and made a dive, as swimming was too dangerous, the Zulus standing on the banks, and at the edge of the river, as thick as thieves, throwing assegais and aiming their guns wherever they saw a head. I came up about the middle of the river, but the moment my head was out, I saw several Zulus pointing their

uns, and ready to fire. I therefore dived again, and came out on the other side. The river was very full at the time, and a strong current running. In crossing I had torn off my shirt, the only garment I possessed, and therefore when I landed I was entirely in a state of nudity. I now found that fighting was still going on on all sides of me, and that it was almost impossible I could get any further, and in my desperation I contemplated throwing myself in the water, to be drowned peaceably, rather than suffer the death by torture of many of those I saw around me. I, however, got into a courageous spirit again, and dashed off, keeping as much out of the way of the enemy as I could. Several shots were fired at me, and assegais were flying in all directions, but somehow I happened to be fortunate and got clear of the encampment. I made for Meyerâ\200\231s station as fast as I could, and overtook one soldier on the road, who was shot dead just as I got up to him. I overtook two others shortly after, who were also shot. Getting further on, I fell in with Sergeant Booth and about a dozen men, who were keeping up & retreating fire, and fighting very pluckily. I rested for a few minutes with them. during which time I espied the Zulus coming round the hill to intercept us. I informed Sergeant Booth of this, and he kept up a steady fire upon them, and made the enemy retire back into the hills. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Sergeant Booth on this occasion ; he fought most pluckily, and lost four of his small band here. It was entirely owing to their doing so well that any of us managed to get through at all. The Zulus would have entirely surrounded us, and not a soul could have escaped. Seventeen leaders and drivers were killed altogether, amongst them being Whittington, Campbell, and Go-s. As I got in camp,

met Major Tucker going out with his men to the relief,

Eight of us managed to get into Luneberg, and perhaps it would not be out of place if I were to state how I was received. Arriving in a state of nudity, with the exception of a soldier's overcoat, got from a native on the road, I applied to the authorities for blankets to sleep under, but was re-

fused. They said they had none. Eight of us only had two blankets between the lot. To add to our annoyance two wounded Zulvs were brought in {one was on my own cartel) and were put into a nice tent and covered with blankets, whilst we had to take our chance as best we could underneath the wagons. Only a very few of us survivors had any clothes on when we arrived, and we managed to get along as best we couldâ\200\224-a shirt from one soldier, trousers from a second, boots from a third, and so on. A sale of clothing, &c., took place afterwards, when we were allowed to buy a few things. And so we got on.â\200\235

A Brush with the Zulus.

â\200\230Wakkerstroom, April 7, 1879,

â\200\230We had another scare down here on Saturday afternoon. It was reported that a large Zulu impi was at the Pongola, and I went down with a strong horse patrol of 13 men. We found that there were two Zulu commandos out and we off-saddled on a kopje between them, but had hardly done so when a hard fight commenced, not with us, but with two bodies of Hendersonâ\200\231s Native Contingent, under Juli, Bonkerâ\200\231s old man. It being just across a ravine, we could not get through with the horses to help. I can tell you it was magnificent to see the firing at night. The battle commenced about 12 oâ\200\231clock and continued till day-break, when our fellows had the best of it, and the Zulus were driven over towards Luneberg, Twenty-three horses, with the broad arrow on them, 61 head of cattle and 103 sheep were raptured from the Zulus. We came back yesterday afternoon (Sunday), tired enough you may fancy. The horses have been identified as belonging to the Frontier Tigh Horse who fell at Zlobane.

The De Witt Slander.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Sir,â\200\224I beg to record my protest, as a minister of religion of some 20 yearsâ\200\231 standing in this colony, against the libellous statement, as I consider it, of the Rev. Otto Witt,â\200\235 who is reported to have made the following false charge against our fellow-countrymen :â\200\224â\200\230 The Colonists treat the Kafirs like dogs.â\200\235â\200\235 I can honestly

declare that I do not know of a dozen cases in which .

kafirs have ever been ill-treated in Natal. The magistrates always favour them, I think, in cases of litigation, and the colonists too well know the value of the kafirsâ\200\231 services to act thus against, their own interests, by ill-treatment of them, in which case they would get no servants to work, as they report every bad master to one another, and always avoid engaging with such,â\200\224

Yours, &c.,
JHO. REYNOLDS.

Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s Plans.

MEMORANDUM,

Head-quarter Camp, Zululand, near Rorke's Drift,
January 16, 1879,

The reports which I receive from officers commanding the several columns now operating against Cetuywayo show clearly that at this season of the year a rapid advance into the heart of Zululand is absolutely impossible.

The present state of the roads in Natal will be sufficient to bring home to the mind of every one what difficulties must stand in the way of those who are endeavouring to move forward into the enemy's country, over tracts which have never been traversed, except by a very few traders' wagons,

No. 3 column at Rorke's Drift cannot possibly move forward even eight miles, until two swamps, into which our wagons sank up to the body, have been made passable.

This work will occupy us for at least four days, and we shall find similar obstacles in front of us, in every march we are anxious to make.

Accepting the situation, therefore, it remains for me to determine what modification of the plan of campaign at first laid down will be necessary.

I consider that my original idea of driving, as far as possible, all the Zulung forward towards the north-east part of their country, is still thoroughly sound.

Without, therefore, attempting to push forward faster than our means will allow - I propose with Nos. 1, 2, and 3 columns to thoroughly clear or subjugate the country between the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers and the Umhlatoosi River, by means of expeditions made by those columns from certain fixed positions.

No. 1 column will, as already instructed, occupy Etshowe.

Instead, however, of crossing the Umhlatoosi River to Mr. Samuelson's mission station (St. Paul's), it will move a portion of its force to Entumeni, and occupy that position as well as Etshowe.

Having established itself firmly in those two positions, the main object of this column will be to clear the Inkandhla bush and forest, or to induce the chiefs and headmen of

169

the tribes residing or specially stationed in that part of the country to tender their submission.

No. 3 column will first advance to a position near the Inkandhla hill, and from there, assisted by a portion of No. 2 column, will clear the Fiquideni forest, or induce the chiefs, &c. to submit.

This work completed, the portion of No. 2 column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, will move towards the mission station near the Empandleni hill, whilst No. 3 column advances to a fresh position near the Isipezi hill, detaching, if necessary, part of its force to support No. 2 column.

These combined moves will, I hope, have the effect of removing any dangerously large body from the Natal border.

Colonel Wood, commanding No. 4 column, has been informed of these intended movements, and has been in-

structed to act together independently about the head waters of the White Umvoloosi River.

When Seketwayo has either surrendered or been defeated, which can only take a few days more to decide, Colonel Wood will take up a position covering Utrecht and the adjacent Transvaal border, wherever he considers his force can be most usefully employed. He will not attempt to advance towards the Inhlazatze mountain until an advance by the other three columns across the Umhlatoosi river has become possible,

By these movements I hope to be able to clear that portion of Zululand which is situated south of the Umhlatoosi River, and behind a straight line drawn from the head waters of that river to the head waters of the white Umvoloosi river,

Should the Swazies come down to the Pongolo River, that part of Zululand which is behind a straight line drawn from the head waters of the Umvoloosi River to the junction of the Bevan and Pongola Rivers, will also no doubt be abandoned, and possibly as far as the Lebombo mountains,

I trust that this plan of campaign will meet with the approval of the High Commissioner,

From a military point of view, I am convinced that it is the only practicable one at this time of year, and if successfully carried out, is capable of producing very satisfactory results.

Tam equally confident that, politically, it will also have good results,

We shall occupy a large extent of Zululand, and shall threaten the portion which remains to the King. We shall completely cover the Natal border, and shall to a considerable extent do the same for the Transvaal. We shall oblige Cetewayo to keep his army mobilised, and it certain that his troops will have difficulty in finding sufficient food.

If kept inactive, they will become dangerous to himself ; if ordered to attack us, they will be playing our game.

In every way, therefore, so far as my judgment guides me, the modifications of my original plan will be advantageous to us, and disadvantageous to our enemy.

(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General,
Governor Sir Bartle Frere, &C.B., G.C.S.I., &c.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Utrecht, 11th April, 1879.

Our old friends the 80th arrived here to-day, looking physically nothing the worse for wear, after eight months' field duty and heavy marching, their habiliments and accoutrements only look the worse for wear. They have been relieved at Lieneburg by a detachment of two companies of the 4th King's Own from Utrecht, who were threatened with an attack near Aleock's store, by a Zulu force 2000 in number, but seeing the troops laagered and prepared to defend themselves. they prudently retired without firing a shot. The defeat that they suffered at

Kawmbula has taught them a lesson not to be disregarded in future.

On the 5th inst. Captain Prior, of the 80th regt., and six mounted privates, met a portion of the Zulu army on its return, by way of Intombe, and recaptured 20 horses, killing several of the enemy, amongst whom is a son of Usirajoâ\200\231s, and nearly captured Umbeline. One of the horses captured belonged to a private of the 80th regt., attached to Colonel Russellâ\200\231s mounted infantry, and lost at Zlobane.

Colonel Wood had received intelligence of the movements of remnants of the grand Zulu army of the north, and sent out patrols of mounted volunteers and burghers. under Colonel Buller, who followed the spoor and ascertained the safety of the troops en route to Luneberg.

" This Zulu =vmy went mup *ha Pongolo Valley in two

columns, one taking the ton of the Elandâ\200\231s Berg, the other the valley at its base, lifting all cattle belonging to friendly kafirs, killing and burni:gz all before them, with the exception of Boer houses. That there is some treasonable understanding between the Zulus and these people is beyond doubt, for the only house set on fire is that of Mr, F. M. Rathbone, and the only Boar stock lifted is from Mr. P, Uysâ\200\231 family; and when tha Jate P. Uysâ\200\231 sons asked the assistance of their neighbours, it was refused, on the plea that it would bring

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on them the vengeance of the disloyal Boers and the Zulus, also thereby showing their complicity with the Zulus.

The Uys family have had to remove into Utrecht for safety. 1100 sheep were taken by the Zulu army; had their neighbours given any assistance, the sheep and horses might have been recaptured, for when two of the young Uys, Karl and Dirk, the oldest 17 years of age, went out and fired into the Zulus they retired, without taking any cattle.

The Zulus then made their way round the sources of the Pongolo, molesting only kafirs and looting their stock. They returned on the north side of the Pongolo with their plunder, but not without being attacked by Capt. Prior on one side, and F. Henderson and a few Wakkerstroom burghers on the other, who recaptured some stock and inflicted some loss on the raiders. The Wakkerstroom party believe that the Zulus fired blank only, as no bullets were seen or heard. If this is the case, it will signify a scarcity of ammunition.

Information has been received by our Landdrost, that a Mr. Hennis Pretorius has gone to Cetywayo on a mission from the Boer malcontents. The question will be naturally asked by the civilised world—are men who ally themselves with barbarous savages to make war on Christians, fit to be entrusted with civil privileges and rights, or independence of self-action? It is rumoured that Cetywayo offers to surrender unconditionally; in fact is agreeable to accept any terms tendered. This is only a rumour, perhaps originating in the fact that our Landdrost has been requested by Colonel Wood to go to the camp, and he left at 8 a.m. It is probable also that the chiefs Seketwayo and Mnyamane, who have been so long playing fast and loose, finding that the game they have been playing is irretrievably lost, will sue for terms, hoping to save their cattle, which they can no longer defend.

Here in Utrecht the inhabitants are getting more reassured from danger. The laager is filled with streets of nondescript huts, tents, and queer-looking dormitories, and is a sight worthy the attention of a photographer. The outworks of the laager have been considerably strengthened by the military skill of Colonels Bray and Cherry. Some of the wounded sent in here from Kam-bula have since died.

Major Hackett is slowly improving, but is still occasionally delirious, and fancying himself in action on the battle field; and will murmur, "Steady, men, be cool and fire low," showing that his heart and soul was in his profession. He had the tact of making himself loved and esteemed by all those whom he commanded. There is not a man but sorrows over the loss of him to the regiment. Lieutenant Smith is able to walk about town, though wounded in the arm while in the act of assisting a wounded man.

P. S.—It is gratifying to mention that the patients in hospital here with typhoid fever are progressing favourably. No new cases showing.

A correspondent of De Volksstem writes: "Great differences of opinion exist as to the approximate loss of the enemy, the statements varying from 1500 to 6000. It is certain, however, that about 1200 fell around the camp, and the reports of the people who have been riding round

the country affirm that there are at least 2000 more dead, some of them lying at a distance of six miles from the camp. Most of the bodies within 800 yards of the laager were perfectly riddled with bullets, and nearly every man had a rifle—numbers of Martini-Henry—and any amount of ammunition was found on them, and of course added to our stock, which is fortunately large, in spite of the fact that nearly 60,000 rounds were fired on Saturday.

Another trooper of Weatherley's Horse has arrived in camp from the Zlobani mountain. He escaped the massacre by hiding himself for 24 hours in a water-slit, and was only just able, from cold and hunger, to reach the camp. From what he reports it would be useless to hope that any more escaped, and there is now no doubt that Captain Barton and Lieutenant Poole suffered before they could get beyond range of the enemy.

We have received the English papers containing an account of the result of the Isandhlwana affair, and a statement of the troops now on their way out. There are very few in this camp who do not think that this immense importation is unnecessary, and that if Colonel Wood had authority, with the large body of cavalry now with his column, he could walk through Zululand from North to South. The Zulus have already shown their fear of mounted men, and the indunas of Oham have stated that we could take all Zululand easily. It seems a pity that we cannot try instead of leading this comparatively idle life; but we suppose the powers that be know best, so we must wait until the great order arrives,

170

The Umsinga Border.

We are glad to hear that a well organised and powerful force of natives, both mounted and foot men, has been placed here under Major Dartnell's command. They will patrol constantly between Rorke's Drift and Umsinga, and being well led may be trusted to do good service. Only a small garrison remains at Rorke's Drift now.

WITT AGAIN.

I am a noble missionary,
Who Zululand did fly,

On that day when, a thousand men,
Stood still to fight and die.

I heard the battle ten miles off—
And then I came away ;

For he who lives to tell a tale
Might fight another day.

My shanties at Rorke's Drift I left,
My interesting school ;
—No thought of honour, duty,— I—
I wasn't such a fool.
I saw my chance—my mission—
In London, in the Strand ;
—I was in the Hall of Exeter,
There would I take my stand.

[posted hard to Durban town,

And booked by Currie line ;
So eagerly I longed to reach
The sphere in which I'd shine.
And ere the shores of Albion I trod,
Soft Albion I trod,
I found myself a hero,
A mendacious demigod.

Reporters wrote my chatter down,
And my ingenuous tale ;
(Ingenuous I've heard it called
By cynics but that I shan't stale.â\200\235)
I spouted and romanced to them
In office, church, and hall ;
And even a State minister
I favoured with a call.

I told them how Sir Bartle Frere
(It wasn't true I know)

Had waged a vile and wicked war
Upon poor Cetywayo.

A good and pious monarch,

who shewed no double face,

Whose attitude towards Natal,

Was no long drawn menace.

What care I for nobility,
I shan't get rich, I ween,
By praising men who try to serve
Their country and their Queen.
So I went down with brave Sir Bartle Frere **
My battle cry, I guess,
I want fat compensation and
Praise from the A.P.S.

I said the Zulu nation,
Of noble warriors dark

Kept up their dangerous army,
Just simply for a lark.

And as they oft have threatened
To drive us from the land

We should have waited till they did,
Before we made a stand.

That Cetywayo was a despot,
I quite forgot to say,

Who gloried but in blood and crime,
That terror marked his sway ;

That the discord and the ferment
Which South Africa has known

So many years, have all been caused
By seeds which he has sown.

I said the English in Natal
Their natives treat like dogs,â\200\235

The B. P. even swallowed that
In the old land of fogs.

I did not add by *â\200\234dogsâ\200\235 I meant
A ladyâ\200\231s favourite pug,

Which nestles in her lap all day,
Or on her carriage rug.

I said these â\200\234 dogs â\200\235 desired to drive
The English to the sea,

All except, of course, the Bishop,
The ministers, and me.

I told them all the funny things
Those people like to hear,

And as they list to nothing else
The truth I need not fear.

So thanks to Providence, the day
The 24th were slain

Was blessed exceedingly to me,
And proved great source of gain.

Now I trust the next disaster
I may make another Â¢ hit,â\200\235

A{}â\200\230d again mali%n the colony
o air my little wit.

April 22

We are very sorry to hear that sickness is seriously prevalent at Ginginhlovo, where dysentery has been unfortunately common. The camp is situated on the lower land towards the sea, and we fear that the only available water may have been polluted higher up the stream. We are glad to hear that the situation is being changed to a more healthy locality. The 60th Rifles are said to have suffered most. Being mostly young, unseasoned men, they will be the most liable to the effects produced by change of climate and surroundings.

From Krantz kop we learn that the projected raid into Zululand was put off indefinitely, because the Zulus on the other side of the Tugela had expressed a desire to come in as refugees, with their cattle. If there be no treachery in this proposal it is a good sign, although it is probably the result of tidings communicated to the people of the projected inroad. The more Zulus we alienate from Cetywayo the better for ourselves ; but, as we said before, the task of dealing with these overtures is one which involves political rather than military considerations, and the experience of men intimately acquainted with Zulu character and history should be consulted in the determination of arrangements.

Lord Chelmsford, it is said, leaves Maritzburg to-day for Dundee, and we hope that the plan of concentrating the bulk of our forces at distant extremities will be materially modified.

Much unnecessary concern was created in town yesterday by the Capetown telegram reporting the movements of the Zulus in the district of Utrecht. It is a simple fact that those movements were fully described by our Utrecht correspondent in our issues of Friday and Saturday last. They amount simply to this, that Umbeline and his people, after returning from Kambula, and, subsequently, Zlobane, did as much damage as they could to the farmsteads they passed on the way. This was inevitable, and it does not necessarily give ground for supposing that there is any radical change of tactics on Cetywayo's part. A very small amount of resistance on the part of mounted men would suffice to prevent any material extension of raiding movements on the part of these people, who are not part of the true Zulu army. Captain Prior's dispersion of them shows how little they are worth in open combat.

Arrival of the Hired Transport at Loanda.

This hired transport, which belongs to the British and African Steamship Company, arrived yesterday, and is at present at the outer anchorage. She brings to this port a quantity of military stores, and a field telegraph.

April 23

On Monday morning a convoy of 104 wagons, escorted by five companies of the 99th and two

of the Buffs, left Fort Tenedos for Ginginhlovo. They would be met at the Umsundusi or Matikulu by a strong detachment from the garrison, and may be expected to reach their destination to-day. General Crealock accompanied the convoy for some distance, returning to the Tugela in the evening of the same

ay.

%Ve learn it is intended to leave two companies of each regiment that has lately arrived in the colony, including the cavalry, for defensive purposes. We have not heard yet, however, whether the plan of concentrating forces at extremities has been modified or abandoned. Lord Chelmsford has been adequately warned upon the subject, so the responsibility will rest upon himself. A general impression prevails that the Zulus will attempt raids whenever the river goes downâ\200\224and it is now lowâ\200\224should the border not be so guarded as to make such ventures too hazardous. We abide by an opinion that petty raids on our part across the river, are not calculated to effect permanent good, unless vigorously followed up by a decisive movement to clear the country immediately on the other side, or to secure the submission of the inhabitants.

We much regret to hear of the extent to which sickness prevails at Ginginhlovo. Close upon 200 men are said fo be ill there. This cannot altogether be

wondered at. Until the present convoy arrives the men have had no tents, and as many of them are very young and fresh from a severe English winter, the sudden change of life and climate cannot fail to prove injurious to health. The 60th Rifles are said to be the worst sufferers. The supplies which will reach them to-day will, no doubt, do much to mend matters, while the more bracing conditcns of the temperature and weather cannot fail to have a favourable effect upon the sanatory conditions of the camp.

No further direct news has reached us from General Woodâ\200\231s column. This is somewhat strange, as the weather seemingly has been fine up-country, and it is difficult to account for the non-arrival of the Utrecht mails. Letters received from Newcastle on Monday night make no reference to any important intelligence, and it is evident that the Capetown telegram was, as we announced it to be, grossly â\200\230â\200\234 Dormerised.â\200\235

General Newdigate will, we hear, take command of No. 38 column, and Lord Chelmsford will probably accompany it. What point it will enter Zululand from we cannot precisely say. It is to be hoped that it will take a better and more open route than that adopted at the opening of the campaign, and as one such exists and can easily be pointed out, we presume that it will be followed.

The Boers in the Transvaal appear to have been perturbed by the news of Umbe'ineâ\200\231s marauding exploits when retiring from Kambula, and are said to have left their camp in order to look after their belongings. We suspect that much as they hate the English Government they fear the Zulus more.

Local Military Items.

The 10th battery 7th brigade Royal Artillery, under command of Major Owen, R.A., will move on Thursday morning, instead of on Wednesday, proceeding to Pine-town en route to Ladysmith.

Leave of absence, â\200\230â\200\230 in extension,â\200\235â\200\235 has been granted to Lieutenant Ryder, 3-60 Rifles, to 7th May.

Surgeon-Major Ward has been appointed to take charge of, 10th battery 7th qrigade Royal Artillery proceeding to Maritzburg on the 24th instant.

Trooper May, of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse, has been dismissed from his corps for insubordination. and general misconduct.

A court martial will sit this morning in the orderly room tent, 20th company Royal Engsneers.

Lord Beaumont, of the home yeomany corps has been attached for duty to the 17th Lancers.

Lieut. Harper, 6th Royal Lancashire Milita, has been attached to the 2-24th Regiment.

The strength of the left wing 17th Lancers, which left for Maritzburg on Monday, was as follows: 14 officers, 285 non-commissioned officers and men, and 259 horses. They have occordingly been struck off the strength of the district.

One sergeant and two privates 1st Dragoon Guards leave to-day by train for Bothaâ\200\231s Hill.

Civil Surgeon Oreen proceeds te Fort Pearson on duty.

The 30 company Royal Engineers will march at day-break on Thursday to Smerdonâ\200\231s Flat en route to the Lower Tugela. g

Departure of Artillery.

O battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery left yesterday for Maritzburg., They form part of the ammunition train, and took with them a quantity of cartridges and war material. They were under command of Major Duncan, and there were 106 mules with the train. Major Duncan was in the Ashantee war, and rendered valuable service there.

Departure of the General for Dundes.

His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford and staff left Maritzburg yesterday, for Dundee. Coromissary Strickland left Durban yesterday for Maritzburg, and will proceed on to Dundee after a stay in the city of a few days. :

The Caval_ryr_liegiments.

Excellent accounts reach the military authorities in Durban as to the cavalry regiments on the line of march. The Lancers and Dragoons are murching in four wings, and both men and horses are in good healh. They go to

oin Colonel Woodâ\200\231s flying column at Dundee.

April 24

Terze is a general lack of news from all the columns ; but preparations for speedy action are being made in connexion with each of them. Three separate camps have been formed at Ginginhlovo. The original â\200\230Â¢ laagerâ\200\231â\200\231 where the battle took place, not being deemed sufficiently healthy, another has been formed in a much more commanding point of the Ginginhlovo hills, to the westward. The Native Countingent has a separate camp towards the Ineyzane. The question of water supply does not appear to have been sufficiently considered in the selection of the site of these camps. The river is three miles away on one side, and its water does not appear to be over healthy. No boring apparatus accompanies the columns, or very good water might, probably be obtained from a lower stream. From what we are told, the troops have to depend chiefly upon the water supplied by a vle! or swamp in the neighbourhood, and it is not surprising therefore to hear that sickness is very general. Early last week, 93 severe cases, and over 300 slighter, of illness were reported. Nine officers of the 60th Rifles were suffering. There are no tents at the camp, and the exposure thus suddenly undergone by troops so lately arrived from England, must of necessity prove prejudicial.

â\200\230We are glad to hear that there is some likelihood that while a sufficiently strong garrison may be entrenched on the Ineyzane, another camp may be formed on the south bank of the Amatikulu. Such a position would more effectually cover our northern border, and enable operations to be quickly directed against any body of the enemy that might attempt to cross in that direction. Unless such a covering force be within reach, raids are almost sure to be attempted; but they may effectually be prevented by the presence of adequate troops along or near the line of the Tugela. The patrolling forces of our own natives and men, referred to by the military correspondent of a contemporary, are manifestly unequal to the resistance of any large body of the enemy that might get fairly across; and it would be unwise to depend too confidently upon the reported inability of Cerywavo or his generals to mass large forces together. In dealing with the Zulus nothing should be taken for granted.

Maquenda, Cetywayyâ\200\231s half-brother, is said to have surrendered at Ginginhlovo on the 21st, with about twenty men. He had been afraid of detection by Zulu scouts, and will be kept under careful surveillance at Fort Pearson. Some people still think that Dabulamanzi will positively, and we presume unconditionally, follow his example. Large bodies of Zulus have been seen travelling from Kambula to Tulundi, the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, so that he has still a strong gathering at his call. An interesting incident is reported from Kambula. A trooper of the Border Horse, captured at Zlobane, was taken to Cetywayo, and by him sent back to Umbeline to be killed for â\200\230â\200\234 Umbelineâ\200\231s sake.â\200\235 . He managed to escape, however, and says that he saw 20,000 men return to Ulundi from Kambula. He also saw â\200\234â\200\234 both Harnessâ\200\231s guns spiked.â\200\235â\200\235 We presume this refers to the two guns captured at Isandhlwana,

The first detachment of the Lancers was to arrive

in Maritzburg yesterday, when the second battalion would reach Pinetown. Some of the horses are suffering. General Marshall, it is said, expects to have all the cavalry on the frontier in about a fortnight. Lonsdale's Horse will soon have all left for the frontier, Captain Lumley, of the 14th Prussian Uhlaus, a very able officer, has command of one troop.

Latest from Brigadier-General Wood.
(Times of Natal.)

We have been favoured by the military secretary with the following telegram, received via Ladysmith :

Trooper Grandier, Border Horse, taken to Ulundi after Zlobane action, was being conveyed back to Umbelung's people to be killed for Umbeline's sake, reported dead erroneously (as I believe).

Grandier killed one of his guards and escaped, both Harness's guns spiked.

Cetywayo asked how to repair them. Says he saw 20,000 men going back (tu kiu's kraal) from Kambula, Ticy took all day to pass him,

[He saw

Umsinga.

We hear that there is a well organised native force of about 1200 men in this division, engaged in patrolling and guarding the border. They are mostly, we believe, armed with guns, which weapons many handle for the first time in their lives. The other day when practising some began to fire very wildly after a few shots, It is said that during the raid beyond Rorke's Drift the other day a Zulu impi was passing in the neighbourhood, and being attracted by the smoke of the burning kraals turned aside to see what was going on, but our people had returned before they reached the scene.

Local Military Items.

A court of enquiry will be held this morning at the Commandant's office to enquire into certain deficiencies of camp equipment against the 91st regiment, on their marching from the Durban Camp. Captain Saunders, 58th regiment, will act as president.

Captain Marshall's dismounted troop of the Frontier Light Horse will proceed by the 9.15 a.m. train on Friday to Botha's Hill, thence to march to Maritzburg to await further orders.

Mr. J. K. Martin and Mr. J. Williams, army scripture readers, have arrived from England, and have been attached to the general depot.

Recognition of the Rorke's Drift Action.

A correspondent writes us : I am desirous of getting up a subscription for the men who defended Rorke's

Drift, not to exceed a sovereignâ\200\224less if you like. Of course we cannot give the soldiers money, though I dare say we can, for all that, manage to please them.â\200\235 We quite fall in with our correspondentâ\200\231s view, and would be very glad indeed to bring home to the gallant fellows who so nobly defended their outpost, the thorough appreciation the colonists entertain of their gallant conduct.â\200\230We shall be glad to head a subscription list and receive contributions.

Troops for the Front.

To-day at half-past twelve, 65 men and 1 officer of the Frontier Light Horse, will leave Durban for Bothaâ\200\231s Hill, en route to Maritzburg, there to await orders. At 12.40, 150 men and three officers of the Royal Engineers will leave for Saccharine, on their way to the Lower Tugela,

Zulu Spies.

The Cupe Mercury says:â\200\224Zulu spies are reported to be busy at work among the Pondos, trying to incite them to rebellion.â\200\235 and yet the Zulus are the angels which the Mercury and its party are supporting against the European colonists !

April 25

We received last night advices from General Woodâ\200\231s Âcolumn to April 17. The opinion we expressed at the time as to the exaggerated sensationalism of the Cape-town telegram is entirely borne out by later and fuller information. The damage done to farmsteads in the frontier districts was done by the retreating Zulus owning the chieftainship of Umbeline and Manyonyoba. We have good authority for stating that the escaped trooper from Weatherleyâ\200\231s Border Horse reported that Cetywayo had heard of Umbelineâ\200\231s death, and the report is confirmed from other quarters. If this be the case one of the most important conditions of the Ultimatum has been fulfilled, as our correspondent tells us that the Zlobane mountain has been deserted, so that in effect that great stronghold has been cleared out.

From the lower districts we have no special news, except that the Zulus opposite to Thringâ\200\231s Post exhibit much agitation. Surely it would be possible to direct a vigorous movement Âf mounted men along the north side of the river in this direction, where if raids are likely to take place they will probably be made. Possibly the Zulus there are anxious to come over, and if so wise policy would dictate the necessity of an operation which would either overawe them, or win their submission.

W Tearn from Utrecht that much alarm there had been . created by an idea that Cetywayo meant

to make an attempt to get hold of Omiwn, who is located just outside the town. The idea however, was a groundless one. The 80th Regiment had arrived there, and expected to be sent on to Doornberg.

With Colonel Wood's Column.

Utrecht, April 17th, 1879.

The seizure of all the spirits and fermented liquor in the town by our military authorities has caused a sensation amongst the liquor sellers, and threats of litigation to sue for damages. The more sensible portion of the townspeople say that the cause will justify the measure.

Colonel Buller has made a reconnaissance of Zlobane, which he found abandoned by the enemy. The Zulus, no doubt, have come to the conclusion that their strongholds are not impregnable to assaults of white men. There are rumours that Colonel Wood's luck is to stand good again ; that Cetywayo is very wroth with his generals for failing in the attack on the camp on the 29th ultimo, and forbids them his presence until they can destroy the Kambula camp. No matter at whatever cost * of life, they must try again; and the censured generals

are doing their utmost to increase their strength by conscription. This, they will, no doubt, find to be a difficult affair, for amongst their last levies there were many old men and also lots of juveniles unfit for hard service. If Cetywayo commits such a foolhardy blunder a second time, tant pis for his unfortunate warriors. Our column will be honoured by the preference shown in their favour, and will guarantee them as warm and as cordial a reception as they

at the last time they called on us. A female Zulu re-

gee from the Zlobane reports Umbeline as having died from a bullet wound received on the 28th ult. in the attack on the Zlobane. This accounts for his absence on the 29th when the Maqulizine regiment took part. The Zulus under the command of Manyonyoba and one of Usirajo's sons made the raid last week to the source of the Pongola, sacked the houses in Chorley Valley, destroying all the contents that were valueless to Zulus, even chopping up with axes six old elephant guns whose locks were out of order, breaking all the pit-saws, and burning all the kafir kraals, and the house of Mr. J. M. Rathbone ; lifted some 150 cattle, and a quantity of sheep and goats.

It is reported that Seketwayo and Manyamane have quarrelled and that the latter has taken away all the cattle belonging to the tribe of the former and sent them to the King.

Kambula camp has been shifted for sanitary and strategical reasons higher up the ridge. There seems to be some question about who assisted Captain Gardner to get away from the foot of the Devil's Pass at Zlobane on the 28th ult. I can affirm that honour on that occasion is due to Lieutenant-Adjutant Biecher, of Wood's Irregulars, for I was standing within three yards of the gallant captain, when he implored Biecher to assist him; and I saw him carried on Biecher's crupper across

the Nek, between the Pass and the lower plateau, and through a heavy cross fire from the Zulus. There were other acts of bravery performed by colonials that day, which have not been reported at headquarters, I am sorry to say that the spirit of confraternity amongst Imperial officers is an affliction of narrow-sightedness for everything out of their own order; and if V.C.'s were given to everyone who assisted to save the lives of his comrades that day, and to none other than the really deserving colonials would come in for the greatest share. On that day there were many individual acts of bravery performed by all branches of the service engaged, and there were also some who were panic-stricken, and lost all command of mind, who were not exclusively colonial; but

believe in the French maxim that it is best to wash one's dirty clothes at home.

A monument has been erected over the graves of the brave men who fell at Kambula. It is built of freestone, quarried on the battle-field. The inscription records the

services of each corps engaged on that glorious day. The ladies of Pretoria have acted nobly, and will be gratefully remembered for their kindness in providing the wounded and sick soldiers with pillows, books, tobacco, and other comforts. It is to be hoped that their benevolent example will be followed by other towns in the Transvaal and Natal.

At 3 p.m. a public meeting will be held here to consider the erection of a monument to the memory of the

late Commandant P. L. Uys, and the other brave men.

who fell fighting in defence of the country at Zlobane,

The Escaped Border Horseman.

A private correspondent at Kambulu says: "Yesterday one of Weatherley's men turned up. He states that he was taken prisoner by the Zulus at Zlobane; Umbeline's men took

him. He was sent down to the King's kraal; there he saw the King, who, according to his account, must be a fine looking man. Twice a day he was allowed to go into the mealie field to eat, I believe he also states that there is a Portuguese man mending guns for the Zulus, and that the two guns that were captured at Isandhlwana are at the King's kraal. He was sent back to Umbeline, but succeeded in snatching an assegai out of the hand of one of the men that had charge of him. He killed this man, and the other ran away, so he managed to find his way back to Kambula. He is now in hospital; his feet are sore, and the poor fellow looks as if he had been starved; he is frightfully thin. He is a man. I only wish I could let you know all he has to tell.

With Colonel Wood's Column.
From the Colonist,

Camp, Kambula Hill,

Zululand, 10th April, 1879,

The spy whom they brought in captive has given information to the effect that Umbeline Lad received a wound in the right breast, but he does not say whether it is fatal to him or not, This being the second wound Umbeline has received, the first wound received being at the attack at Kambula Hill, which just grazed his forehead, so that he has had some narrow escapes of it of late, It is to be hoped No. 3 pill, will have due effect, and end his barbarous career.

It is stated by the mounted party which came here on the 8th instant that Umbeline on coming in view of the convoy of the 4th regiment last Sunday, had intended to attack it, but the latter formed a laager on perceiving the intentions of the Zulus, so the Zulus coming up in line with the convoy observing they had a laager formed, immediately sheered off without taking any further notice; so I imagine the kafirs have received too many severe lessons of late to attempt another attack on the laagers again.

It is surmised that the spy who has been brought here prisoner, has been sent off to some chief, who probably wants to come to some conciliatory terms with Col. Wood. The spy was sent away yesterday with a note placed in cleft made on the top of his stick bearing contents to this effect : This man is not to be molested by any English troops, but to be let proceed on his journey.

Whatever the importance of the message may be, is as yet to be learned, I expect we shall not be kept long in suspense ; a few more days and I dare say we shall know all particulars concerning it.

Our convoy arrived here safely last night, L company 1-13th L.I.L, having marched up with the convoy, has joined this column, also reinforcements of mounted volunteers, numbering from 150 to 200 strong, have joined this column, they also came up with the convoy.

We have got a plentiful supply of ammunition, provisions, &c., up now. Another convoy left again this morning, for Bulder Sgruit, 80 I think we shall soon have the commencement of hostilities in earnest, especially when we get the reinforcements so long and anxiously awaited here,

All men seriously wounded in the late engagement have been sent down to Utrecht by the first convoy. which went on the 3rd instant,

One very brave old soldier, by the name of P. Mooney, 1-13th, died from the effects of his wounds on the journey down, He was greatly esteemed by all in the regiment, and he was in possession of three war medals, for as many cam-

aigns, in which he had proved himself a brave soldier. He was the last of the veterans of the regiment wearing those decorations on his breast as a private soldier.

The Royal Engineers are executing a very handsome monument in commemoration of those brave men who fell in the performance of their duty on the 29th March. As soon as it is finished, it will be embedded on the ground of their last resting place. ;

A few hundred of Oham's kafirs have returned to camp these few days past. It seems the day the impi attacked us, Col. Wood sent them all away into Utrecht with all our slaughter oxen. They are all back again now, and brought

the slaughter oxen with them ; so Colonel Wood turned them to some good account after all, They seemed to act loyally to the English, in a very high spirit, more than one would give them credit for.

All the bodies of the Zulus killed in battle here have been buried, with the exception of an odd one found here and - there at times.

I think the number killed around the vicinity could not have exceeded much more than 800 or 900, but by an account given by a volunteer, who happened to be concealed in the Zlobane mountain, he says when the impi were trekking past him he could see that nearly every two men bore either a dead or wounded man in their arms, and by several similar reports manifested, I think there must have been a few thousand killed, and a great many wounded,

The band of the 80th regiment have been served out with arms and accoutrements and seventy rounds of ammunition, per man ; the old magazine has been loop-holed all round, and a large amount of ammunition and provisions placed therein. Also, three boxes of ammunition are placed in each barrack-room ; iron cots are also placed against the windows. to prevent any incursion made by the Boers at night time. A large wall and trench has been formed around the camp

racks, and seven guns are already mounted for action, so the few companies and band of that regiment, together with the volunteers of Pretoria, should form a comparatively sufficient force, if properly handled, to cope with the Dutch Boers- .

. .The band of the 13th played a programme this afternoon in camp, but the alarm sounded, consequently depriving the men of their only amusement for the evening. Colonel Wood and staff rode around the camp, and seeing that everything was satisfactory to his wishes, had the *disperseâ\200\235 sounded, and every man thence returned to his tent for the evening.

Local Military Items.

Captain Bennett, of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse, has taken command of the corps in Durban, pending the arrival of Commandant Lonsdale.

The Royal Engineers, who left for Saccharine yesterday, were under the command of Colonel Steward, Lieutenant and Adjutant Watkins was also with the troop.

A number of military invalids arrived yesterday from the Lower Tugela by train from Saccharine.

The 10th Battery 7th Brigade Royal Artillery left yesterday for Ladysmith.

O. Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery leaves on Saturday.

Military Items.

(Times of Natal, April 23.)

General Crealock arrived here yesterday. It is reported that there is a great deal of sickness at the Lower Tugela, that transport animals are much wanted, and that difficulty is again felt from the old evil of inadequate staff. We understand that the matter of the frontier patrols is to be taken under the consideration of the military authorities.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and his staff left yesterday for the new head-quarters at Dundee. The Prince Imperial will follow on Friday, being still too indisposed to commence the journey. Lord Chelmsford will proceed from Dundee to Kambula.

In General Crealockâ\200\231s column, no offensive advance is expected for three weeks.

Lord William Beresford, who arrived here from Cabul has, we learn, been appointed orderly officer to Brigadier-General Wood, and will probably succeed the Hon. Captain Campbell, who lately fell at the Zlobane Mountain.

Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B., will transfer his headquarters to this city, and we understand that Major Butler, C.B., will accompany him.

The Lancers in Maritzburg.

The left wing of the Lancers, about 300, arrived in the city yesterday at noon, and were followed by the N battery of Artillery (seven guns), a number of Army Service Corps, and a large number of wagons with stores and munitions. Great interest was manifested by the public, and the entry of the cavalry was witnessed by a large number of people. From 10.30 a.m, people were congregated at different points in Commercial Road awaiting their arrival, it being known that they had encamped at Thornville the night previous, It is seldom that the horses and men of this famed corps had such ardent admirers as the people of Maritzburg yesterday. The men carried there lances and swords, and a very formidable body of men they looked as they marched in â\200\234 twosâ\200\235 to Fort Napier.â\200\224 Witness.

Victoria Mounted Rifles.

The following is copy of the memorial forwarded from this corps :â\200\224

Thringâ\200\231s Post, April 20th, 1879.
To His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief of the Native Population.
May it please Your Excellency,â\200\224

We, the undersigned members of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, pray that your Excellency will be pleased to grant us permission to return to our homes.

In favour of which, we humbly beg your Excellency will take into considerationâ\200\224

That your petitioners have now been fulfilling their duties as volunteers in Zululand, and on the border, for a period of nearly five months; whereas your petitioners were led to expect, on the opening of the campaign, that it would be â\200\234 ghort, sharp, and decisive.â\200\235 ;

And that, owing to so long continued an absence, your

petitioners have suffered considerable loss by reason of their g:siness and other engagements being deprived of proper _supervision and attention,

Yqur petitioners, therefore, humbly pray Your Excellency to give this petition your favourable consideration ;
And, as in duty bouud, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) Chas. T. Saner, captain; W. E. Robarts, lieutenant ; Cotton Acutt, acting lieutenant and adjutant; J. A. Polkinghorne, sergeant ; John Gove, sergeant-farrier ; John Foss, quartermaster-sergeant; R. C.. Hobday, corporal; A. Knight, corpl.; E. A. Lewis, trumpeter; Troopers F. C. Johnson, L. Coates, E. Coates H. Ludeman, F, Rathbone, Claude Manning, A. H. Mitchell, Thomas Page, J. Ratcliffe, A Mellor, A Blamey, E. Dykes, J. Adams, W. Groom, VÂ¥ H.

James, R. F, Logan, A.S. Manning, J.
Armetrong, Charles Acutt, Charles
Jackson.

Departure of the Royal Engineers.

One hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers left yesterday by train for the Lower Tugela, and will be engaged in some very important work, including the making of entrenchments, &c. They proceeded to Saccharine by train.

Arrival of the C.R.M.S. at Lapland.

Yesterday afternoon the C.R.M.S. Lapland arrived from East London, bringing with her Major G. Hamilton Brown, Captain Develing, and 85 volunteers for duty in Natal. They were landed in the course of the afternoon by the Fox. The Lapland left here a few days since, and has made a smart run down and back. She has on board a quantity of Government stores.

April 26

A letter in yesterday's Times of Natal, supplies some further particulars of the narrative given by the returned prisoner Grandier of the Border Horse, whose remarkable escape from his captors, has been already recorded. He confirms the fact of Umbeline's death, in its way one of the most important events of the war, so far. Cetywayo's action in sending back the poor fellow to Umbeline's tribe, that he might be killed as a sacrifice to the wmanes of that Chief, shows how completely the King has thrown his mantle over the renegade Swazi. The tall talk indulged in by the King must be taken for what it is worth, and the despatch of the prisoner with so small a guard as two men, only one of whom bore a gun, inclines us to suppose that he may have been purposely meant to escape, in order that Cetywayo's threats of vengeance might be made known to, and strike awe in the breasts of his white enemies. The King's questions seem to indicate that he is a good deal in the dark as to the position of affairs, but his killing propensities appear to be in as full activity as ever.

At Utrecht and Kambula the belief prevails that Cetywayo may order another grand and concentrated attack upon General Wood's column. It would be very unwise, however, to build too confidently upon that impression. Private information from the neighbourhood of Thring's Post confirms the belief that much animation prevails amongst Zulus on the other side of the river at that point. For some days past rumours have been rife that a body of Zulus is collecting near the Tugela. Reports from the various drifts or crossing places, of which there are 22 in a distance of 30 miles, state that increasing numbers are seen on the other side daily. A movement of some kind is evidently suspected, and the utmost vigilance is exercised by both the volunteers and native border guard, upon whom devolve the whole responsibility of protecting the frontier at that exposed and most important point. 'We cannot help expressing our surprise that a certain portion of the regular cavalry is not being stationed in this vicinity, which is high and healthful, and as favourable for horses as any

point higher up. The presence of a powerful cavalry force would be the most effective means of preventing any attempt at inroad. It is just possible, of course, that bodies of Zulus who are disaffected towards the King are congregating near the border, in order to offer submission and claim protection ; but we are not aware that there is any evi-

dence that these people are there for friendly and not hostile purposes. Captain Lucis, who commands the Border Guard, will no doubt do all that he can do to hold the frontier. He has a considerable force of natives under him, and they do their work most effectually as regards the interception of spies, and the general defence of the Tugela line, from the crossing over of small bodies of Zulus, for purposes of espionage and pillage. But it may seriously be doubted whether they would offer an effective stand against any large mass of the enemy that might attempt to make an inroad. In the opinion of persons intimately acquainted with the country it is most desirable to maintain strong positions at Etshowe and Entumeni, both which points cover and command the higher localities of the lower border.

We are glad to learn that the free ingress of natives from the mission station at Entumeni has been placed under restraint. That station has been allowed to remain unmolested, on sufferance, by Cetywayo; but it would be strange indeed did he not exact from the Zulus dwelling there some sort of return in the shape of information, for his forbearance. What we want, apparently, in the shape of intelligence, is not so much hearsay statements of what is going on, and what is going to happen, by natives of equivocal veracity, as positive knowledge of actual movements—through sources, or by means that are open to no suspicion.

From the neighbourhood of Krantzkop we have no news whatever.

The Times of Natal speaks of current reports as to an attack upon our forces near the Lower Tugela, presumably at Ginginhlovo, an attack which was repelled, but as we have heard nothing of it in Durban we presume that it is a canard.

There are over 300 patients in the military hospitals now. They are all being most carefully attended to by the medical authorities, but it is doubtless in the power of our townsfolk to do much to alleviate the sufferings of the brave fellows who have been stricken by either wound or disease. Nearly forty wounded men are amongst them, including three of the heroes of Rorke's Drift.

Gossip from Kambula.
THE ESCAPED PRISONER'S REVELATIONS.

DEATH OF UMBELINE.

The "Times of Natal" correspondent, with General Wood's column, gives the following interesting particulars, under date April 16:— was over at Utrecht on Saturday last, and interviewed Ohama, in company with Mr. Nunn, and that fugitive scion of Zulu royalty expressed the opinion that after the repulse here, the Zulus had mostly returned to their kraals, and it would take some time to organise another attack. He was further of opinion that there would not be more than one more big fight; that that would most likely be in the open, when the columns were on the move, and that if the Zulus were then defeated, the war would practically be over. He did not think Cetywayo, however, was likely to surrender; he was too proud for that, and that he would end by becoming a fugitive, unless his own

people solved the difficulty by making an end of him.

Colonel Wood, I am sorry to say, is not well; he has been suffering from that common camp complaint diarrhoea, but I have no doubt the skilful treatment he is receiving will soon set matters to rights. Though he would have been better in bed, he yesterday appeared at a general parade in his great coat, to read to the troops a letter of thanks he had just received from Lord Chelmsford, for the successful repulse of the Zulu attack on the camp. The Lieutenant General commanding expressed his regret that the necessity of attending to certain matters at Durban prevented his offering his congratulations in person, but he desired that Colonel Wood should take the earliest opportunity of informing all under his command how much he appreciated the good work they had been doing. He requested Colonel Wood too, to take steps to show Major-General Newdigate, on his arrival, what he would have to do for the advance of his column; and he said that though the gallant colonel has received a good service reward, that would not be the only recognition of his merit, meaning, I presume, that the Home authorities would take the earliest opportunity of gazetted at least as brigadier, and, I should hope, as major-general;

175

for by a long and brilliant service he has fully earned that rank, giving moreover in his present command striking proofs of the best qualities of a leader of men. Lord Chelmsford further said that he should probably acknowledge in orders what he thought of the affair of the 29th; that Colonel Wood's command would henceforth be known as the flying column, and that a staff officer would be sent to him as soon as possible. Colonel Wood then addressing the force, said he had refrained from thanking them on his own account, on the occasion of receiving a letter of congratulation from Sir Bartle Frere, immediately after the repulse of the Zulus, because in military matters he always waited for the approbation of his military superiors as the highest reward he could receive. He now, however, desired to thank them for what they had done, including Colonel Buller, and all the mounted men, for the operations of the 28th. It was true those operations had not been crowned with success, but that was not owing to any fault of those engaged, unless, it was his fault for not having been able to foresee what could not be foreseen. What he did desire to thank them for was that hearty confidence and co-operation which he had found in all ranks, from colonels down to buglers, and without which it would have been impossible for the column to have effected what it had.

We had quite a sensation here this afternoon by the arrival in camp of Mr. Rudolph, landdrost of Utrecht, who had been out scouting on the Zunguin Nek, with five men, where he encountered a party of forty Zulus, killing four and wounding five, and reported that the spoil of a large impi led towards the King's kraal at Ulundi. He brought in with him a poor fellow named Grandier, a Frenchman, who belonged to Weatherley's Troop of Border Horse, and who was made prisoner by the Zulus when so many of his comrades fell. His story, which was told by him in the first instance, to Colonel Wood and his staff, Captain Maude taking official notes, was as follows:—He was one of the very few who succeeded in charging through the mass of Zulus by whom they were beset in front and rear. He had got on to fairly

good ground, and had set a comrade on his horse, he running by the side, when a kefir caught him by the leg, and he was immediately overpowered by numbers and made prisoner. His captors took him to Umbeline's kraal, on the south side of the Zlobane, about half-way up. He saw that chief, who asked him where Shepstone was, and who was the commander of the commando to which he belonged. He was kept prisoner that night in a kraal, and sent out the next morning to work in the Malie fields. Soon after he was taken by two or three mounted men to the middle of a big commando, all of whom threatened him with death, while the chief Manyane ordered him to be sent prisoner to Cetywayo. He stopped one day after that at the Zlobane, starting the next day for Ulundi in charge of four men riding, while he was made to walk and carry their provisions. He was quite naked, all his clothes having been taken from him. They took 4 days to make the journey, arriving in the evening, when a messenger was sent forward to announce their coming to the King. He remained all that night and next day tied in a field. On the following day at noon he was taken to Cetywayo, where a half-caste Dutchman, with long hair, translated. Cetywayo asked what the English wanted coming in that way to his country. He asked after Oham, where he was stopping, and said he would kill him and Shepstone and everyone else, as he had plenty of men to do the work. He was very particular to learn the name of the commander of the Kambula column. After replying to these questions Grandier was removed in custody to a kraal where he was threatened and beaten with very little respite, and for four days had nothing but mealies to eat. Some messengers then came and reported to Cetywayo that Umbeline and his brother had been killed in the attack on Colonel Wood's camp. On this Cetywayo ordered Grandier to be sent back to Umbeline's kafirs that they might get him to the manes of their deceased chief. He was sent back next day with a guard of two Zulus, only one of whom had a gun, though plentifully supplied with assegais. On the, 13th about noon, they were resting, after a long tramp, and the Zulus being sleepy Grandier watched his opportunity, snatched an assegai and pinned one man to the earth, the other woke up in a fright and ran for his life. Grandier then made off in the direction of the camp, walking all night and steering a course by the stars, when this morning he was seen by Mr. Rudolph's party and brought in, so crippled in the feet that he is at present in hospital. He says at Ulundi a Portuguese, who makes guns for Cetywayo, and on the morning of the 14th so large a force of kafirs, driving cattle, passed him that he was obliged to remain hid all the morning to let them pass. This confirms Mr. Rudolph's report and those of our own cavalry, who say that the Zlobane is nearly deserted, It would

seem from this that the Zulus are concentrating at Ulundi. Grandier reports the Zulus as saying they are only afraid of Wood's column. They have a good number of Martini's, but he did not see any ammunition, and the two guns captured at Isandhlwana were at the King's kraal, but both were spiked.

Morosi's Revolt.

(Friend of the Free State.)

Aliwal North, April 15th,

Oapt. Surmon joined the forces near Morosi's mountain on Friday.

Oapt. Surmon is progressing favourably.

The artilleryman who was wounded in the attack, is in a precarious state.

The body of the C.M.R. who was killed and could not be recovered, has since been seized and placed upon a pole upright at top of mountain, exposed to the view of the whole of our forces, the enemy continually jeering our men, and calling upon them to come and take the body down.

No further news to hand. The names of the wounded men have not been received.

MOROSI'S REBELLION,

(From our Oum Correspondent),

Kokstad, April 21, 1879,

For the last few days we have experienced very wintry weather, and snow is daily expected. Great commiseration is felt for the sufferings of our forces on the Drakensberg, who must experience considerable discomfort from exposure to such bitter cold,

Morosi's mountain is still closely besieged. The two 7-pounders appear to be too small to do much execution ; but I believe larger ones have been applied for. Morosi obstinately refuses to allow the exodus of his women and children, and it is feared that many may be killed by the shells. The cattle and horses beleagnered with them are feeling the effects of starvation, and daily deaths are discerned. Arrangements for guarding the mountain are being very efficiently carried out. and good health and an excellent morale prevail amongst the besieging forces. At the late attempt to carry by storm, Lieut. Read, Cape Yeomanry, and two troopers of the Cape Mounted Rifles were killed ; Captain Surmon, 11 troopers of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and six yeomanry, wounded.

Capt. O'Connor and his men having been to Matatiela, to renew their field outfits, are probably by this time fairly on their way to join Griffith, I am told their horses, from the harassing nature of patrol work, and the rough ground they have had to go over, are much reduced in condition, and many are footsore. Such being the case, it will be hard work for them to cross the

mountains. The yeomanry horses are in much the same condition. However, as the country has been pretty well cleared on this side of the Orange River, the system of incessant patrolling may perhaps be partially relaxed.

The Ohief Magistrate returned on Saturday last from the camp. Mr. Strachan is expected back to-morrow.

On the 26th inst. a sale of captured stock is to be held in Kokstad.

The cold winds are rapidly changing the colour of the landscape, and we shall soon have to bid adieu to the bright green plains of nummer.

Kokstad.

Mr. Edwin Barker forwards us cheque for £9 19s., collections made in the Griqua Church at Kokstad, by English residents, on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who fell at Isandhlwana, on the 22nd January, which we have duly handed over to the Mayor.

The Zulu Solomon.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in Colonel Wood's column : McLeod and Farlie came in here the day before yesterday, and told us the following story, which they heard from some of Oham's men. They said that the two crack regiments, the Ingoba and the 'Mchechu (P) were quarrelling amongst themselves as to which of them had fought best at Isandhlwana, and that at last Cetywayo said to them : 'What's the use of arguing about it? Go and attack Wood's camp, and I'll send another regiment to assist you, and act as umpire.'

The Reckless Ranger. of the South Seas.

According to General Wood's column writes : 'What a poor fellow, poor fellow, was killed on the very top of

Zlobane. He happened to be right behind every body else, and one of the Frontier Light Horse rode up to him: he said 'for God's sake Dobson come on, the Zulus are almost on top of you.' He, looking behind, and in the coolest way possible, said 'that's nothing, you go on, and I will take care of myself.' He had a splendid horse, but never attempted to hurry it on. Dobson was a plucky fellow, and a most willing workman ; he always did his work most willingly. He turned out to be one of the best men in his corps, and shook down to his work wonderfully, He was very much liked in the regiment,

Kroonstad.

We have to thank Mr. John W. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the Kroonstad Committee of the War Relief Fund for minutes of the public meeting held in that town on the 24th ult., for the purpose of assisting the Natal Fund. They have already had a place in our columns. £138 has been forwarded to the Maritzburg Committee.

(April 28)

RE MR. WITT. -THE ZULU WAR. â\200\224 NATAL
KAFIRS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE
COLONISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.
Sydenham, April 18, 1879,

Sir,â\200\224In your issue of the 15th instant, your readers
must have read, with burning indignation, the shameful
libel uttered against the inhabitants of this colony by
the now notorious missionary Witt at the interview with
the Secretary of State, when he stated that the Â¢ colonists
treated the kafirs very badlyâ\200\224just as dogs.â\200\235

Then, again, at the Oity Temple, he is reported to have
said that â\200\234â\200\234in his opinion the Zulu King did not at all
intend to invade Natal.â\200\235)

Having but recently come from the neighbourhood of
Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, where I have resided almost constantly for
thelast four years; have watched eventsin Zululand whilst
there; had constant intercourse with the inhabitants
living on the border, and knowing well, as I did, the
opinions and views upon the Zulu question of the late
border agent, Mr. Jas. Rorke, deceased, and the present
border agent, Mr. J. Robson, as well as other authorities
in the Transvaalâ\200\224field-cornets and justices; and having
also had frequent opportunities of conversing with
Zulu refugees upon Zulu politics, and the inten-
tions of their King, and other petty chiefs of the
natives, I think I can say, without presumption, that
Mr. Wittâ\200\231s opinion with reference to an invasion of Natal
by the Zulus, is entirely wrong and worthless. I say so,
because it is a patent fact, known to all the border resi-
dents, both in Natal and the Transvaal, that the Zulus
haye, to their certain knowledge, been preparing for war
for the past three years, if not longer. I say so, because
it is also a fact, that at the coronation of this barbarian,
the Zulus insulted British officers and British authority.
I say so, because it is a fact, that the Zulus intended to
make the boundary question a casus belli, by the prepos-
terous claims they set up ; because at the interview with
the Administrator at Blood River, he, the representative
of Her Majesty, was again openly insulted and nearly
shot (of course said to be an accident); because the en-
voys on a message to the Zulu King, were forced to
witness a review of the Zulu army, and at that review
were insulted by the officersof that army and challenged ;
because at the sitting of the Commission at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift,
British officers and British authority were again insulted,
and defiance hurled at them, not once, but again and
again ; because petty raids had been made into this colony
by the Zulus, which were followed by the regu-
larly organised military raids mentioned in the High
Oommissionerâ\200\231s ultimatum; because the Zulus were
determined to be revenged upon Natal for sheltering
refugeesâ\200\224both men, women, and children ; because,
when the missionaries and traders were forced to leave
Zululand towards the end of last year, they knew the
Zulu nation was ready for war, and that Natal was in
danger of an invasion as great as the Transvaal; and
lastly, because the Government officers and inhabitants
living on the border, who have constant intercourse with
the Zulus, and traders who frequently visited Zululand,
knew that war was inevitable, and that Natal would be
attacked at some points as well as the Transvaal. British
territory, it was determined by the Zulus, should be

invaded in common with the Transvaal, because Sir T. Shepstone was supposed to have deceived them by taking their part on the Boundary question. before the Transvaal was annexed, and then taking the part of the Transvaal Boers when he became administrator of that territory ; because some of the Boers owning land in the disputed territory were living on the borders in Natal, and:the relatives of others, occupying land in the disputed terri-

tory, are also living on the borders in Natal ; and Natal was doomed to become a victim because, as I said before, we afforded shelter to refugees from Zululand. In the face of such a mass of evidence, is it not ignorance, or willful blindness to facts, that can induce any one to say: the Zulu King did not at all intend to invade Natal ? If it was the positive conviction of Mr. Witt that the Zulu King never intended to invade Natal, where was Mr. Witt's wife and family on the night of the 10th Jan. last? They were certainly not at Rorke's Drift. On that night I was invited by a friend of Mr. Witt to go and sleep at his house. When I declined, for the reason that I did not wish to be any trouble to or incommode the family there, I was that his wife and family had been removed to a place of safety some days before, and he, the missionary, was alone there with a few of his acquaintances. I did not refuse the hospitality, preferring to sleep with my friends at the camp. In the months of December and January last Mr. Witt's fears of an invasion of Natal by the Zulus were as great and strong as those of other (German fugitive missionaries, among whom I may mention one known as Bishop Sehroeder. On his arrival in the Biggarsberg this gentleman assured me that it was folly to hope the Zulu question would be settled peaceably. The nation had determined to fight, and nothing could restrain them. Dr. Dalzell, also, another missionary residing on the border, had his fears, and expressed them in common with other border residents, that a Zulu invasion was contemplated. I might multiply names and authorities who all shared the same conviction; and, Sir, if it had not been for the gallant defence at Rorke's Drift on the night of the 22nd of January, the whole of Biggarsberg would have been devastated ; most of us would have been murdered with our families; homesteads would have been fired and destroyed, and the thousands of cattle which were on the Biggarsberg that night, would have been clean swept away into Zululand. Mr. Witt had taken care of himself before that eventful night, and it is quite true Mr. Witt's house but not Mr. Witt will ever be associated with the gallant defence at Rorke's Drift.

I now come to his statement made to the Secretary of State, and can most confidently challenge Mr. Witt to name the colonists who do treat their kafirs badly just as dogs. I have travelled through the length and breadth of Natal, not once but often, excepting the coast lands, I have seen our kafirs in every condition in which they are employed, as farm labourers, herds, wagon-drivers, and domestic servants, and I fearlessly assert that they are better treated, wealthier, happier, and work shorter hours than similar classes in England, Ireland, India, or America. If at any time an exceptional case of harsh treatment occurs, the kafirs are not slow to make their complaint to a magistrate, who, very

properly, grants them immediate protection and redress. When working on a farm, the kafir has land given him to erect his huts and kraals upon. He has land given him to cultivate, to feed his wives and children. He has land given him to depasture his flocks and herds, all gratuitously; and when they turn out to work on the farm, they are paid for their labour. Kafirs employed as wagon-drivers are better paid and better fed than the same class of our fellow-countrymen in England. Is it not a fact that the kafirs of Natal are wealthy and whom have they got their wealth through

Through the protection and employment offered them by the colonists. For this truly, if we ask the bread of thanks, some missionaries and people in England offer us a stone. If we ask but a fish to repay us for what we have done for our natives, we are offered 8 nt. We have long borne it, and must still bear with patience the Christian yoke, and when our fellow-countrymen in England revile us, revile not again; bless them who curse us; and as we have done for our natives for the past quarter of a century, so still continue to Â¢â\200\234 do good to them that hate us.â\200\235â\200\224I am, &c.,

YOUR BIGGARSBERG CORRESPONDENT OF 1878,

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MR. WITT UNVEILED.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

8Sir,â\200\224The accounâ\200\230 y~1 o2va in your paper in the issues of the 14th and 15th instant, of Mr. Wittâ\200\231s appearance in England as a political agitator, or perhaps only the willing tool of such, has very much grieved, but, knowing his character well, not at all astonished me. I, as at present the only representative in Natal of the same mission of which g&x â\200\230Witt is, hasten to come forward to 4Â¢ repudiate indignantly all participation or concurrenceâ\200\235 in any of Mr. V&i:l:tâ\200\231s sayings or actions. . Perhaps even the party here and in England who are .glad to have got Mr. Witt for a willing tool into their hands, despise him in their hearts, that he can so far for-

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gt his sacred calling and allow himself to be led away rather and further from the path of truth. For that Mr. Witt, who knows better, could speak such an untruth as that Â¢ the colonists generally treat the kafirs veryâ\200\231 badly, Just as dogs,â\200\235 shows that he has altogether deafened his conscience, so as to serve his ends. There may be instances, but very rare ones, of single colonists being guilty of treating the natives so. Mr. Witt himself is one of them, as the Resident Magistrate of the Umsinga dlyls}on best knows, who found Mr. Witt guilty in a criminal case which his kafirs brought against him last year.

The Rev. F. Fristedt, who is the only other missionary of the Swedish Mission in South Africa, is at present absent from Natal, being on a missson tour to the interior; but I know that he holds the same opinions as myself concerning this matter. We both had ample opportunities in our intercourse with Mr. Witt to get a knowledge of his character, and found ourselves obliged, during the last ten months, to protest to the Board of our Mission at home against the way in which he managed the affairs of our mission entrusted to him as treasurer.

Tam not astonished a â\200\234London correspondentâ\200\235 calls him â\200\230â\200\234a modest and pleasant little man,â\200\235 &c. Mr. Witt always pleases upon first acquaintance. I, too, thought him at first to be a very modest and humble man; but found that behind this appearance he hides a good deal of ambition, together with a high opinion of his own worth. He wanted, from the beginning, to rule on our mission field here, although we are all three of us co-ordinate. Mr. Fristedt and myself would not at all have opposed him, but willingly submitted, if we had found

him sound in Christian principle and practice, and conscientious and practical in handling the outward affairs of our mission ; but finding to our grief that he widely differs from us in some of the chief points of faith, and seeing his very wrong principles in handling the natives, and bad management of the money affairs of our mission, we could not but protest against all this.

How is it possible that Mr. Witt could state such & great untruth as that our mission has been an exceedingly poor one, and that sometimes himself and wife were in danger of being starved to death! Indeed I found them once when paying them a visit almost starving, that is true, but not because of poverty there were abundant provisions in garden and orchard, and a courtyard alive with fowls; but Mr. Witt answered, upon my astonishment how they could hunger in the midst of plenty, How can I catch the fowls, they run away when we want to kill them? This was not a proof of how practical & man he is, and yet you are right in supposing him (but in mind) a man of energy in action, as well as of fertility of resources, using his mouth and pen with great genius in furthering his plans and ends. As to our mission being an exceedingly poor one, let the question be put to him, how many thousands of pounds sterling have passed through his hands these three years, of which indeed a very small, and really not sufficient part has been allotted to us two other missionaries, as he

himself had too many wants and uses for the money, and yet he refused to give us an account, that we were entitled to ask for, of how the money was expended.

Mr. Witt told his audience in the City Temple, That from a child he had always & great desire to go out among the heathen. May be, but he first tried the ministry, acting as his father's vicar, at Helsingborg in Sweden, but I understood, from what he told me himself, that he estranged his congregation from him, and was very much vexed because his church was emptied by the able preaching of a faithful lay preacher of the same town who preached Christ the crucified and Him only, and had a larger audience than he, Mr. Witt. Then he chose the mission field, where he also had unpleasant experiences; but it seems that he succeeded at last, in London, to get his worth recognised, besides also earning a golden harvest.

Everyone who prays God Save the Queen, should add this prayer, God save our Government from false Apostles.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

O. L. FLYGARE,
Missionary of the Church of Sweden.

The Cavalry in Maritzburg.
(" Witness.)

The left wing of the Lancers, the N Battery of Artillery and a number of the Army Service Corps, which arrived on Wednesday, left for Doornberg early yesterday morning. While here, the Lancers were encamped a little beyond the fort, and an interesting sight was to be obtained by a visit to the site. It is unnecessary to again repeat that the horses are splendid. What strikes a

stranger as much as anything is how quiet and tractable they appear in camp.

There was a large concourse of spectators to witness the entry yesterday of the right wing of the 1st Dragoons. They arrived about one o'clock, having come from Camperdown. Horses and men alike looked magnificent, and were the admiration of everyone. The troopers are armed with the Martini-Henri carbine, and have in addition swords and revolvers. They are at present at the camp, but will leave very shortly for Doornberg.

The Blue Jackets.

The Mayor has received the following :

Boadicea, off Natal, 24th April, 1879.
R. VAUSE, Esq., &c., &c., Mayor.

Sir, I beg you will accept yourself, and convey to Mr. J. Robinson, the members of the Corporation, and the Committee of the Public Library, my thanks for their so generously offering to place rooms at the disposal of the seamen and marines of the squadron, as notified to my predecessor, Admiral Sullivan.

I have referred this kind offer to the commanding officers of the ships present, and they report that the majority of the seamen and the marines being absent at the front, the number of men going on leave is now so limited that due advantage would not be taken of the recreation rooms if so appropriated, and that, therefore, it would not be right to accept an offer entailing both inconvenience and expense, under present circumstances,

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
FRED. W. RICHARDS,
Commodore.

The late Captain the Hon. Hugh R. Gough,
late of the Coldstream Guards.

Among the obituary notices into to-day's Mercury appears that of Captain Gough, of the 1st Horse. He had only just reached the convalescent stage, after a severe illness in Durban, and was to have removed to Pinetown, for a few weeks to recruit his health; as urgently pressed to do by his commanding officer. Hearing, however, that his troop was at last really advancing, he imprudently rode right through from Durban, joining his troop at Inyoni. He took part in the action on the 2nd inst., and then collapsed. Utter prostration ensued, and dysentery in an aggravated form supervened, eventually carrying him off. His comrades feel his loss deeply. He was an excellent officer, a most pleasant companion, and a thorough gentleman; in fine the officer most popular in his regiment. Captain Gough was a grandson of the old Field Marshal and son of the present Lord Gough.

The Intombe Affair.

Writing after the event, a correspondent has the following remarks : One would think that a rough pont might have been made in a few hours to get the men and wagons across with, The river is but small, nor is the stream rapid, and in the neighbourhood there is abundance of timber, and planks might be bought from the German settlers close by. When shall we learn wisdom ? Some of the natives have asked me if our soldiers and their officers have made that they move about as they do without taking necessary precautions. Others say we must think the Zulus far more stupid than they are, if we fancy they will not see when they have a good chance of injuring us and will not embrace the opportunity. This disaster has resulted from taking the troops away from this part without first clearing all Zulus from north side of the Pongolo; with the exception of the few men left to guard the Luneburg laager, there is no force between this and Colonel Wood's camp on the White Umvolosi, consequently the Zulus can cross and get into the caves and strongholds of the Umtalaka, Enecaka, Emhlangamvula and other hills on the Transvaal side of the Pongolo in thousands, without any resistance whatever. Colonel Rowland's column had been left in this part to clear all Zulus from the Pongolo district and then taken the Swazies along with it into Zululand, and there joined Colonel Wood, the Boers in this part would have gone along with it, and the two columns thus united, with the Swazies on their left flank, would have formed such a force as could have swept all the Zulus before it. Oham, also would have helped them, and soon after Umnyamane would have joined them, and in a very short time the Zulu war would have terminated.

Swaziland.

The same correspondent writes: The induna of the regiments sent to oppose Colonel Pearson, has gone with

his people and cattle into Swaziland, and says it is no use trying to hold out against the English ; they fought their best at Inyezane and stood no chance whatever, and may look upon themselves as quite beaten.

Local Military Items.

Captain Morris, 3-60th Rifles, has been attached to 0 battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery, and will proceed with that corps to the Lower Tugela to join his own regiment.

A district court-martial for the trial of Private B. Bibby, Army Hospital Corps, will be held to-day.

Lieutenant Rowden, 99th regiment, with seven men and thirty horses second squadron Mounted Infantry, will march at 2 p.m. to-day to the Lower Tugela.

With the Alexandra Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Potspuit, April, 1879.

It is just a fortnight since we arrived on this bleak and barren spot, and though not encamped on our old camping ground, we are very near to it. :

Potspuit was, on our former visit, wet and disagreeable ;

now, it is just as 'bad, being cold and miserableâ\200\224in fact, for the last day or so, the weather has been so cold, and the wind so keen and piercing, that we have to be constantly on the move, otherwise we should fall to pieces, as our bones rattle against each other, and our teeth nearly fall out of our jaws, â\200\234through excessive fits of shivering.

We have all come to the conclusion that our kind and fatherly government has evidently not the slightest care or value for the volunteers, or it would not treat us \s it has done. During times of peace and quietness, the volunteers were patted on the back, and encommed by all kinds of toasts and nice speeches, being told that their giving up of ten days in the year for drill, and learning something of camp life, would fit them better for active service, and would render them of more value to the government and country\201 in time of war and trouble, than those who persistently ln.ugĩ\202 ed at the movement, and who never offered one %rĩ\201ny towards shooting prizes, or gave up one day for drill. at is it in reality now? Simply that the voluntÃers are bound hand and foot; they see that any man except a volunteer has the chance of receiving from 15s. to 30s. per day in any of the various border guards, or by being interpreter, insbes,g of 6s. per day with the Government ration of two ounces of sugar, and one-third of an ounce of coffee, &c. Any one, not a volunteer, has the opportunity of leaving his business or estate properly cared for during his absence; whereas a volunteer called out at twelve hoursâ\200\231 notice, has no such chance; nor on 6s. a day has he a chance of saving anything as a stop-gap in the constant expenditure going on while he is away ; but from 15s. to 30s. is, in most cases, some compensation for what he has lost by leaving his business or plantation, &c

Volunteers owning farms or estates are not only bound to accept their 6s a day and no more, but have had their kafir labourers, who were left behind to do the best they could in the absence of their masters, deliberately taken from them, not once only but twice, by Government agents, in the guise of kafir chiefs, to fill up the ranks of deserters in the so-called Border Guard. Again, all volunteers were obliged to leave behind them, at Etshowe, all their kits, and have since had to buy others. The Government, in the meanwhile, has not had the consideration (we will call it) to send any intimation on information as to whether they will compensate them for their loss in any manner. We have heard that our kits, or the remnants of them, came back in the wagons with the relieving column, and reached the Tugela drift, but that â\200\230the ns were not allowed to cross into Natal. Surely the authorities might have sent word to the officer commanding corps, and let them know how and when they could receive k in the kits, or what remained of them ; but they have not done so. The volunteers have heard also that their stores and goods at Etshowe were sold at exceedingly high prices for the benefit of the troops there ; but they have not heard whether that money will be refunded to them, or whether they are to bear that loss along with other severe losses they have to bear. We think you will allow that this neglect and disregard of our interests will not encourage others to jĩ\201in. but that it will cause every present man in the corps of Natal to bitterly rue the day when he became a volunteer.

A little news of interest reached us yesterday, and will be found in our telegraphic intelligence. To the Forester has fallen the distinction of having the first shot from seaward at the enemy. Point Durnford, on the north side of which the gunboat was lying, is almost exactly in a line with Etshowe, on the other side of the Inyezane, and close to the mouth of the succeeding river, the Umlalazi. The incident shews that the Zulus are present in some force within a few miles of our most northerly encampment. They probably judged, from the size of the Forester, that she was not a man-of-war, and were no doubt surprised to discover their mistake. The fact that so many cattle were destroyed by what cannot have been a very heavy fire, indicates the presence of large herds in the neighbourhood. These beasts were probably some of the cattle driven back from the country between Etshowe and Tugela. Major Barrow will no doubt give his attention to this

district, now that the mounted forces beyond the border are fast being increased by frequent arrivals.

Maquende, like Oham, seems anxious to exhibit the force of fraternal feeling amongst the Zulu dynasty by taking an active rather than a passive part against his brother the King. We cannot have a better illustration of the true character of Cetywayo's rule than is afforded by the voluntary *Â* coming over²³⁵ of two of his brothers, and their avowed desire to assist in crushing his power. It is also said that Dabulamanzi²²⁴ a greater warrior in the way of personal performance than Cetywayo²²⁴ is surrounded or hemmed in by Zulus²²⁴ whether to protect him, or to prevent his escape, we cannot say.

The rumours current in Maritzburg regarding an attack on Ginginhlovo were altogether groundless. Nothing of the kind has occurred. On the contrary the change of camp from the original position to a new one, a little more to the northward on the Inyezane, was satisfactorily carried out. Another camp has been formed on the south bank of the Matikulu, further south, and this with a final entrenchment at Mr. Durn's²³¹ house, seven miles from the Tugela, will complete a series of fortified posts from the border inward which can be held without difficulty, and between which communication can be uninterruptedly maintained. The only apparent drawback to this plan is that it does not sufficiently cover the border westward. A post in Zululand more in the direction of Thring's²³¹ Post would have an important effect in preventing any approach of Zulus from Entumeni, and in overawing and dispersing the large numbers of the enemy who are seen to be congregated immediately over the river. It would obviously be well if the exact relations of these people were quickly defined. They must wish to be either friends or foes. If the former, it would be desirable to shelter them; if the latter, they would be best forced away. A strong force of mounted men, posted in an entrenched camp somewhere opposite Thring's²³¹ Post, could not fail to be a most effective check upon any incursive attempt from that part of the border.

We are glad to hear that two companies out of each of the lately arrived regiments are to be detached for defensive purposes. The 58th regiment would leave Ladismith for Dundee on the 25th inst. Lord Chelmsford and his staff left that township for Dundee on Sunday morning, the 27th.

We had advices last night from General Wood's²³¹ column at Kambula to the 20th of April. A private correspondent tells us that there was no important news to communicate at that time. The Zulu army was not in the neighbourhood, but spies said that the Zulus intended to attack the column again. The writer adds: I hope so; let them come three times²³⁰ a week, if they like; the oftener the better.²³⁵ It is quite on the cards, however, that the next movement of the Zulus, if there be one, will be in quite a different direction.

We hear, through private channels, considerable discredit cast upon the statements reported to have been

made by Grandier, the escaped border horseman. That there were discrepancies and inaccuracies in his narrative was self-apparent, but there was also much that bore out the authenticity of his tale, as a whole.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

The Lower Border.
MAQUENDEâ\200\231S DESIRE.
THE NEW FORTS.

GENERAL CREALOCKâ\200\231S MOVEMENTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Tugela, April 29, 4,30 p.m.
Maquende is now located in a kraal near Mr. Fyn
nqyâ\200\231s, the border agent. He is most desirous to march
with the column, as he states he wishes to assist to
crush Cetshwayo. This wish will probably be gratified.

The move from Ginginhlovo to the fortified position
at Fort Chelmsfordâ\200\224the name of the new fort on the
Inyezaneâ\200\224has been completed satisfactorily, only a
few Zulus being seen and they were speedily
driven off. The permanent fortifications on either
side of the Amatakulu are to be named Forts
Crealock and Walker. These, together with the laager
at Mr. John Dunnâ\200\231s residence, situated about seven miles
from here, will constitute a series of entrenched posi-
tions of considerable strength, and available for con-
voys en route to the north, as well as for any other
emergency.

General Crealock is hastening up supplies of all
sorts from Durban, as well as to the front, and active
operations are being made for the march into Zululand.

There has been great improvement in the cleanliness
of the camp since General Crealockâ\200\231s arrival.

Potsspruit.
THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.
(From our own Correspondent)
April 24, 1879.

There is positively no news here. We still remain in
expectation of a move sooner or later, but in what direc-
tion it is impossible to predict. There is a talk of form-
ing an entrenchment at the camp in case of a possible
need arising for something to fall back upon suddenly.
Probably the native pioneers, a corps of which have
been engaged in similar duty at the various drifts in this
locality, may be employed for the purpose. Our ammu-
nition has been placed in natural magazines, in case of
emergency. Occasional drill and target practice alone
relieve the monotony. The men have nothing to com-
plain of beyond what appears to be needless detention
and inactivity. Provisions obtained here are first class
in every respect. The health of the camp is very good.
There was a brief return of our intimate friends the mist
and rain, followed by cold and biting wind ; but taking
it all in all the weather has been delightful.

We noticed with not a little surprise the Colonial

Secretary's reply to Mr. Wm. Palmer's question. Are we to conclude that, as His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor (and our nominal Commander-in-Chief) is in such a happy state of ignorance as to our whereabouts, he is equally indifferent to our proceedings? And yet when our officers have anything particular to shake over our heads, they invariably refer to Sir Henry Bulwer; to whom, indeed, an appeal has been made in the case of a sentence of punishment. Perhaps, if Lord Chelmsford had had the unqualified disposal of the mounted volunteers, as the Colonial Secretary's letter would imply, our present position would be more satisfactory than it is.

By-the-bye, we have heard from volunteers who were at Ginginhlovo that the execution done by Major Barrow (our popular commanding officer), Lieutenant Courtenay, and Sergeant Anderson (6th D. G. Carbineers), mounted infantry, was a sight never to be forgotten by one who had never witnessed active performances with the sword. These officers seemed to rush their horses into the middle of the enemy's ranks, utterly regardless of danger, handling their weapons in such a cool and scientific manner as to baffle description and astound an onlooker. Our informant says so astonished was he that he stood watching for several minutes, completely entranced as it were. On more than one occasion these officers came to the rescue of their men (mounted infantry, recently supplied with, and*totally unaccustomed to, swords). Some of the men had their weapon wrested from them by the enemy, who were promptly disposed of by the three officers I have named.

There is no news from Fort Cherry or Krantzkop. De Burg's Horse proceeded to the Lower Tugela on Tuesday last, 22nd inst. Native infantry, with a few white officers alone garrison the fort.

ThÃ© Return of H.M.S. * Forester â from the
- Zulu Coast.
ENGAGEMENT WITH THE ENEMY.

SHELLING THE BUSH.
36 OUT OF 40 HEAD OF CATTLE KILLED.

H.M.S. Forester, as stated in yesterday morning's issue returned from the Zulu coast on Sunday, and we learnt from officers who have come ashore from her, that she

had a slight engagement with the enemy, whilst she was lying off Point Durnford. The Forester left here on a second visit to the coast on the 21st inst., the arrangement being that she should take soundings in the neighbourhood of the Tugela mouth and Point Durnford, situated some twenty or thirty miles apart, with the view of landing men there. The Tugela mouth was reached the morning after the Forester left here, and the work of taking soundings was immediately commenced, slow progress being made towards Point Durnford. No Zulus in large numbers were seen until the morning of the 24th., The Forester on that day lay off Point Durnford, and two boats manned with sounding parties were sent close in and proceeded with their work for some time without any signs of interference. All being apparently quiet and safe at dinner time, the boats being then close in, the anchors were dropped, and the men commenced to partake of their meal. Suddenly a volley of musketry was heard, and at the same time shots came close up to the boats. A large body of Zulus was then observed on the beach, and a second volley was fired. The fire was returned by the men in the boats, and the lifting of the anchors was the work of a minute only. The boats made towards the Forester, continuing their fire as they got into deep water. None of the shots had touched the boats, but they had had a very narrow shave. The Zulus were seen retreating to the bush, which was at once shelled by the Forester, and no doubt a number of the enemy were killed. Of course there was no means of ascertaining the extent of the Zulu losses. They had forty head of cattle with them when they first fired, and of this number thirty-six were seen lying dead after they had retreated.

The Forester kept a sharp look out for Zulus on the coast up to the time of her departure on Saturday. She leaves again to-day for the same neighbourhood.

Captain Bradshaw of H.M.S. Skak and Mr. G. C. Cato

0 with the Forester this trip. Mr. Cato will, no doubt, be able to render some valuable assistance in connection with sounding operations.

It will be recollected that it was not far from Point Durnford that H.M.S. Active and H.M.S. Tenedos, touched whilst engaged in taking soundings, and although the work is attended with considerable risk, and the danger of being fired upon by concealed natives from the shore, the authorities are determined to carry out a plan for landing not only troops but stores there. The distance from Ginginhlovo to Point Durnford is about sixteen or seventeen miles, and it will be at once seen that the saving in transport to the Lower Tugela would be very considerable. The authorities feel that there are heavy difficulties to encounter, but will persevere, and before long we shall probably see landing arrangements of the most suitable description being carried out. We have not yet received copies of the official report with regard to the engagement, but await with interest the result of the Forester's pending visit to Point Durnford.

With Brigadier-General Wood's Flying Column.

(From Transvaal Argus Correspondent.)
Camp, Baltee Laager, April 2.

In connection with the Zlobane affair, I am informed that one of the volunteers who escaped, I believe belonging to the Weatherley Horse, escaped by stripping himself naked and throwing himself into a morass; on the slightest noise he carefully concealed himself, and in this miserable plight remained for three or four days without food, but eventually made the camp in an exhausted condition. Mr., Ferreira, I may mention, was killed at the: action of Zlobane; he had been an agent for Mr. White, and was assisting the forces in the Zlobane affair. Surgeon Garland, civil ;practitioner, has arrived here in medical charge. Private Kearney died from the effects of a wound received in the action at Kambula, the bullet passing through his lungs. He was interred with military honours, Major Leet, 13th L.I., commanding all troops at this station within the little fort. All within were working like slaves to chastise the kafirs. All praise is given to Sergeant Quigley, R.A., and t}etachment of 80th regiment, who manned the mountain battery, for his and their coolness during the action. Sergt. Brown, of the 80th regiment, was shot whilst sighting- his gun, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Major Tremlettâ\200\231s battery, R.A., were all over the camp where they could get a cluster of the enemy together, and rendered a good account of their Zulu friends. I erroneously stated gunner McCann as killed in this action. I should have put him down as severely wounded. Commandant Raaff, with two of his corps arrived from column; I have

heard they proceed to Transvaal to purchase remounts. Five men of Raaffâ\200\231s Rangers wers killed in the action of Zlqba.ne, and one at Kambula. The affair at the camp is declared by old colonists to be one of the greatest victories that ever occurred in South Africa. A company of the 80th left Utrecht for the advanced depot, with ammunition to replace that expended at the last two actions, arriving at 11 p.m., off-loaded even at that hour seven wagon loads. This escort was under command of Lieutenants Potts and Lindop, of the 80th regiment, second Lieutenant Snow accompanied them, the latter joining the 13th L.I., on appointment.

April 3.â\200\224Again I am sorry to gave to report the death of two more atthe column. Captain Sandham, of the 90th L.I.. who succumbed to an attack of fever. The other was private McNulty, of the 1-13 L.I., who died from the effects of a wound received in action. On the 29th his leg was amputated, but little hopes were entertained that he would get over the operation, his thigh bone being smashed. Both were interred with the usual military honours. Two more good soldiers gone from our midst in the servyce of their country.

April 4,â\200\224Another terrible stormy night. Are we never again going to have fine weather? Day after day it comes down with a vengeance, saturating every one and everything. Camp is one mass of mire. Empty wagons and escort left Kambula, 60 in number, and a great many wounded men, but I am afraid they will not be able to get in to-night ; the river is swollen to an awful extent. Later, %)r. Garland left for the river, taking the ambulances. Some of the wounded are to be conveyed in â\200\230â\200\234 Ashantee cots,â\200\235 or Â¢ dhooleys,â\200\235 I would term them.

Departure of an Ammunition Train.

The first mule battery despatched to the .front left town yesterday for the Lower Tugela. It was formed of

the first division O battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, and was under the command of Major Duncan. There were altogether twelve wagons, each drawn by a team of eight Oape mules, recently landed. There were also eight mules carrying pack saddles. The wagons werse heavily laden, and those who had been engaged in training the mules to the work were agreeably surprised to find that they started off without giving the slightest trouble. The route taken was along the Umgeni Road, and last evening they reached the Avoca, and were to start this morning for Verulam. This ammuuition train is intended to supply Brigadier-General Pearson's column.

Rorke's Drift.

(Times of Natal.)
April 23, 1879.

Having just returned from a short visit to the celebrated but out-of-the-way corner of the world, Rorke's Drift, I venture to think a letter from me may interest some of your numerous readers. I found the 2nd bat. 24th regt. thoroughly at home there, after their sojourn of thirteen weeks. The officers and men look fit and ready for any amount of hard work, and as they turn out for fatigues in their red nightcaps and blue jumpers they give a busy and picturesque look to the laager and its surroundings. They are daily waiting for and expecting an order to move to Dundee, to join General Newdigate's column. Should they be kept at Rorke's Drift they tell me their hearts would break, and certainly most will agree with me that there is no regiment in the country more deserving of being sent to the front. In fact, after all they have done for the General Commanding, I don't see how he can keep them back. For many weeks past, assisted by the men of Major Bengough's Native Contingent, they have been engaged on the new fort, at Melville, so called after the late lieutenant and adjutant of the 1-24th regiment. It is now completed, and is an oblong fort, flanked with towers, a broad ditch surrounding the walls, built partly of masonry and partly of dry wall. An obstacle of six rows of aloes round and outside the ditch completes a position which, manned by 300 Europeans, could not be taken by thousands of Zulus.

Lieut. Porter, R.E., a most affable young officer, has had the entire responsibility of construction, and a more difficult ground to work could not have been chosen. It is composed of huge boulders, heaped together in wild confusion, evidently the result of ice action in the glacial age, reminding one forcibly of the morraines to be found at the foot of modern glaciers, upon which the hardest steel instruments fail to have any effect. The fort commands the ponds and drift, and in the distance, eight miles away, the Isandhlwana height shows in bold relief, a constant reminder of the late heart-sickening

â\200\230mounted men.

181

Amongst my ramblee I climbed to the top of the Ascarberg; 680 feet, above Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and had an opportunity of examining the country over which the Zulus passed from Isandhlwana to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. The wagons are still scattered about the former place as they were left on the 22nd January last. I took with me the description given by that first class impostor and romancer Mr. de Witt to the home papers. He states that the distance between the two places is three miles, that he could geo the place where the camp was pitched, and that he saw the battle and heard the firing from the rifles. The facts are that from the highest point of Ascarberg to Isandhlwana is in a bee line not less than seven miles, that no part of the camping ground is visible, and that he could not have seen the firing, all for the reason that the hill and rid%e hide the camp and battle field. As for his having hear! musketry fire at that distance; well, all I can say s, it speaks well for the length of his ears. Verb. sap. I fancy he will get a very hearty reception should he ever return to the colony.

Another place that I visited and found of great interest, was the cemetery. It is situated at the back of the old lasger, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch. The graves, 25 in number, are neatly and regularly laid out gide by side, and rose trees and blue gums just planted will, in due time, bloom over and shade the resting-place of these heroes. In the centre is an obelisk, ten feet high, of white granite, standing on & square pedestal, and the names of the men of the 24th regiment who are there buried and the regimental badge are engraved on the sides.

At night everyone sleeps inside the fort, and you may be sure that I felt very secure, as no less than 28 sentries watch from the walls, and besides these, four non-commissioned officers and one officer keep watch throughout the night, being relieved every two hours. The officer in command also, COolonel Degacher, C.B., is ever nervously anxious for the safety of his little garrison, and frequently goes the rounds during the night.

T noticed that all the soldiers of the 24th regiment had pieces of bullock hide neatly fastened round the barrels of their rifles to prevent their hands being burnt by rapid firing. It is laced roud the wood-work, and has a hole cut out for the back-sight. I give this as a useful hint for their confrÃ©res. It is not unsightly, and does not interfere with the firerâ\200\231s aim.

@randierâ\200\231s Marvellous Escape.

[We take over the following narrative from the Colonist â\200\224which inserts it with a reservationâ\200\224but there are some obvious mis-statements in it.]

This afternoon two of the mouanted men who started for the Blood River this morning returned to camp, bringing with them a Frenchman, one of Colonel â\200\230Weatherley's Corps, whom they espied on the top of a hilla short distance on the right of the road they were travelling. At the first offset the mounted men thought it was a Zulu spy, but on nearing the object they discovered it to be a white man, making great efforts to reach the

As soon as he came within a short distance of them and perceived they were not Zulus, in his delight he threw up his arms in the air and fell to the ground, unable to proceed any further, so overcome was he at so unexpected a deliverance from falling into the hands of the enemy. Being unacquainted with the part of the country he was in, he was making for the direction of Teneburg to the best of his ability until he fell in with the mounted party.

When brought into camp he was questioned by Col. Wood. Capt. Stanley, correspondent to the Daily Telegraph, took note of all the proceedings which were discussed between them. After this discussion terminated, a great many individuals questioned him concerning the interview with Col. Wood, but could not get the full

particulars as the poor fellow was completely fatigued ;

however, we managed to gain a little information concerning his perilous adventures since the attack on the Zlobane Mountain, on the 28th of June month. It was to this effect : after all our mounted men had been put to rout on the said day, Col. Weatherley's men were completely hemmed in, and fought with undaunted bravery to the last man. The Zulus buried Captain Campbell and Mr. Lloyd, the interpreter [this is a manifest error], preconcerted an attack on Kambula next day, and shortly after the burial of those bodies they (the Zulus) espied this Frenchman trying to escape, and he being the only individual alive of those hemmed in, the Zulus would not kill him, but made him a prisoner, to be brought before Cetewayo to be dealt with by him, He was kept prisoner on this mountain until the impi returned back to it again after attacking Kambula Hill. When the impi got back they formed a ring, placing

the Frenchman in the centre made him be an eye-witness to the brutal proceeding of digging up the bodies of the above-named gentlemen and disrobing them of their clothes and jewellery, &c. When this business was finished they then commenced cutting the bodies up in small pieces, at the same time gesticulating to the Frenchman that that would be his doom.

The day after the battle of Kambula a Zulu escort proceeded to the King's kraal, a few days in advance of the impi, and took the prisoner with them.

When he (the Frenchman) was brought before Cetewayo the latter questioned him seriously concerning this column. He was asked by the King if we had got enough of it, Cetewayo thinking at this time that the impi sent to attack this column had completely annihilated us, but never was he more chagrined than when while in the act of questioning the Frenchman, the tidings of the grand defeat of his best warriors were related to him. The Frenchman says Cetewayo nearly cried on hearing such unexpected news, and he got greatly enraged on hearing that Umbeline was killed.

The King further questioned him as to the actual strength of our column, to which the Frenchman replied that we were near 3000 strong, and could defy the whole Zulu army. Cetewayo gave him to understand that he knew all about the reinforcements coming out by showing him a lot of papers, the Natal Witness being the

apers shown him; the King also told him that the Dutch and Zulus were going to combine, and after killing all the English he would turn round and kill all the Dutch and have the country to himself. This poor Frenchman says that a good many Zulus at the King's kraal can read and speak better English than he could, and that accounts for their information with regard to the reinforcements coming here, but it is a very strange thing how Cetywayo can get possession of those papers; I think some underhand work must be going on somewhere. It would be a good job if the party were found out and made an example of.

Cetywayo kept this prisoner for eight or ten days, and every night he was stripped naked, and both his hands and feet were bound together. In the mornings all the women and a few men would come and give him some severe blows to make him rise up, after being out in the cold all night, and quite numbed from its effects. The women used to pull small portions of hair at a time out of his head and whiskers, causing him great pain the men pointing their assegais, and going through the form of how they should kill him.

At length the time arrived for Cetywayo to decide what he should do with him, and, forming a ring, brought the prisoner in the centre and told him that he should be sent under an escort of two men to Umbeline's party, with full instructions how they should kill him, and avenge the death of Umbeline, at the same time showing him (the prisoner) how they would commence killing him by cutting small pieces off his legs, and arms, and thence continue till his whole body was sacrificed in the same manner.

The escort from there proceeded with their prisoner for Umbeline's party, and when they got a good many miles on their journey, the Frenchmen feigned being tired and wanting to sleep, and the escort complied with his wishes. One of the escort having fallen asleep by his side, and the other having walked a short distance away, the prisoner availed himself of an assegai belonging to the Zulu sleeping alongside of him, and driving the assegai through him, staked him to the ground. The other Zulu perceiving his companion laid low, suddenly took to his heels and ran for his life, for fear the same fate should befall him.

He says that when he freed himself from this escort he did not know what place he was in, or what direction to follow, except by the rising of the moon and sun, and going by those two guides, he made for the direction of the Zlobane Mountain, to the best of his ideas, with the intention of perhaps getting to some sort of covering for his body which might have been there after the fight, and thence make the best of his way to Luneberg. But the poor fellow lost his way after leaving the Zlobane Mountain, until picked up in a miserable condition by our mounted men.

He was all over bruises, and could not stand when he reached camp. Col. Wood ordered him some brandy, &c., but the poor man could eat nothing, he was so overjoyed at being rescued from the jaws of death.

He had nothing given him to eat except a mealie, served out each day, when at the King's kraal. He also stated that the two guns, taken at Isandhlwana were at the kraal, and the Zulus were trying hard to get the

spikes out of them, but found it impossible. He informed us that Cetywayo had only 240 men left to guard his kraal, after sending the whole of his army to attack this column and Pearson's, and there were thousands of

women there, and also thousands of ocattle--the finest herds one would wish to seeâ\200\224all of them being very fat; and Oetywayo does not allow any of them ever to be killed, so that will be a good haul for the attacking party, whichever column has the good fortune to be present at it. This account leads me to the conclusion that the King cannot have more than about 81,000 fighting men at present, as Cetywayo told the prisoner that he sent 25,000 to attack Kambula, and 11,000 to attack Peargon ; 80, by the account of the Frenchman, 20,000 out of 25,000 only managed to march back to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, I am sure that before long you will know the full particularsâ\200\231s of this manâ\200\231s statement, made to Colonel Wood, as the discussion between them was of long duration; and Capt. Stanley took a note of everything that was said, so I suppose the whole proceedings will shortly be publicly made known.

GOSSIP FROM UTRECHT.

(Witness.)

Utrecht, April 17, 1879,

Oham wants to know if Cetywayo can breed thousands of warriors in ten days, and says that the losses of Cetywayo in the recent fights will incapacitate the Zulus from assembling another large force for many years to come.

Colonel Buller and Commandant Schermbrucker in town; the latter says there are no Zulus to be seen near the frontâ\200\224even the Zlobane is abandoned. Rumour says that Oetywayo has ordered his defeated troops to make another attack on General Woodâ\200\231s ~olumn before they attempt to show their faces again i wis kraal, i

Oham is a white elephant to our authorities, costing £450 a month in mealies only for himself and belongings; and while he is kept here he is a source of uneasiness to the inhabitants, and they would like to see the whole tribe removed to Maritzburg, Pretoria, or the North Pole. There is no doubt that the Zulu losses on the 28th and 20th ultimo have been considerably under-estimated, for our patrols report finding for miles the country strewn with Zulu corpses, and the stench frightful.

Our volunteers who were cut off at Zlobane fought desperately with their savage foes beiure submitting to their fate, Poor Duncombe was heard to say, I see the impossibility of escape, but will make the Zulus pay as dearly as I can for my life,â\200\235 and was seen to shoot three before he fell under the assegais,

(April 30)

Our intelligence from the front is comparatively meagre, and will be gathered sufficiently from our telegrams. Another convoy has left the Tugela for the several forts. but we hope that the operations of mounted men will soon render such large escorts unnecessary. The Commissariat authorities are right, however, in laying in large supplies to as great a distance in Zululand as possible. Should it be found possible to establish a landing-place at Point Durnford, the difficulties of winter carriage will be greatly lessened. ;

Lord Chelmsford is now at Dundee, and we believe that a forward movement may be expected at an early date in May; but transport difficulties may impede action. Time is going on, and the season when traffic is usually suspended here will, in a few weeks, be at hand. Ulundi, however, is not more than a hard day's ride from either Fort Kambula or Fort Chelmsford, and even in the depth of winter that is in the heart of the dry season would be accessible.

We hear that the mounted volunteers have received an unfavourable, and yet at the same time a complimentary, reply to their request to be released. It is a pity that their memorials took the form they did. No one wants the volunteers to retire altogether from the honourable part they have played as defenders of the British frontier. All that is necessary is that our Government should exercise a judicious discretion in allowing members, in case of special urgency, to provide substitutes for themselves. :

The probably groundless rumours of Zulus crossing at Krantzkop, referred to in the Witness last night, emphasize our belief that some of the regular cavalry should be located in that quarter.

Departure of H.M.8. « Forester.

This man-of-war left again for the Zulu coast yesterday afternoon. Captain Bradshaw and Mr. G. C. Cato were on board.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
Latest from the Lower Tugela.
ANOTHER CONVOY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
April 29, 1879.

A convoy of 4 wagons, containing commissariat and ordnance supplies, left at 2 p.m. to-day, under an escort of about 1200 men from the 88th, 3rd Buffs, and 99th. They will not proceed further this evening than John Dunn's laager; and will be met at the Amatikulu by the empty wagons under convoy from Fort Chelmsford, belonging to the last convoy which proceeded from here last week. An exchange will then take place, the troops from this place returning with the empties. Advantage will probably be taken to strengthen Forts Crealock and Walker. I hear that upwards of seventy sick from Fort Chelmsford will leave with convoy.

General Wood, V.C., C.B.,

We do not remember so full a description of the gallant General's antecedents, as the following furnishes: General Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., O.B., of the 90th regiment, and commanding the column at Kambula, entered the Royal Navy in 1852, and served in the Naval Brigade as A.D.C. to Captain Peel, of the Shannon, from 1st October, 1854, to 18th January, 1855, when he was

severely wounded carrying up scaling ladders to the Redan. He was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatches (medal with clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). He next served in the Indian campaign of 1858 in the 17th Lancers, and as brigade-major in Somerset's Brigade, and was present at Rajghur, Sindwaho (mentioned in General Michel's despatches), Kharie and Barode, mentioned in despatches (medal). In 1859-60 he was employed, while commanding 1st regiment Beatson's Horse, in hunting down rebels in the Seronge Jungles; thanked by the Indian Government for his services, and received the Victoria Cross. He raised the 2nd regiment Central India Horse. Accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, on special service, and served throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-4. Organised the natives forming the Wood's Regiment. Commanded the attacking force at the action of Hssaman (received the expression of Her Majesty's approbation). Commanded the troops at the head of the road, following the enemy from Mansu to the river Piah, prior to the arrival of the European troops, including the reconnaissance, in force, of the 27th November. Commanded the right column at the battle of Amoafu (slightly wounded), and commanded the headquarters of his regiment at the battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie (several times mentioned in despatches, brevet of colonel, C.B., medal with clasps). His Victoria Cross was gained for having, on the 19th of October, 1858, during action at Sandwaho, when in command of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed. Also, for having, subsequently, near Sindwaho, gallantly advanced, with a Duffadar and Sowar of Beatson's Horse, and rescued from a band of robbers a Pottail, Chemmum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the jungles, where they intended to hang him.

In Memoriam.

Slain, on the 29th April, at the attack by No. 4 column on the Zlobane Mountain, Charles, only son of Mr. Potter, Noodsberg, Umvoti county, Commandant of a Native Contingent.

Brave, generous, and truthful, has passed away another of Natal's most promising sons. He had, for years, given valuable and accurate information on the Zulu question to the Transvaal Government (to which the Landdrost of Utrecht can testify), and leaves behind him an unblemished name.

His sorrowing parents and sisters have the deepest sympathy of all who knew him,

HMS. Foresight and the Zulus.

The Colondst, in its account of the engagement of H.M.S. Forester with the Zulus, says: The Forester at once prepared for action, and threw some 64-pounder shells in the direction of the Zulus' smoke, and we believe killed some Zulus, but whether this is 80 or not has

not been definitely ascertained. One shell was sent over the heads of the Zulus nearly three miles into the

interior, to produce what it no doubt did a panic. Prior to their interruption, those in the boats had discovered that at the point of the reef on which the Zenedos struck there are only six feet of water, and this a mile-and-a-half from shore. Further in-shore were found depths of 6, 8, and 10 fathoms. It is, therefore, surprising that no serious shipping casualty has occurred at this point before. The range of the Forester's guns while firing was over 2000 yards.

The Specials.

Yesterday Mr. Francis of The Times, who arrived in Durban from Maritzburg on the previous day, left again for the city. Captain Stanley, of the Daily Telegraph, also left for Maritzburg yesterday. We are glad also to welcome Mr. Walter Ingram, B.A., younger son of the late Mr. Ingram, the popular proprietor of the Illustrated London News, who arrived by the Asiatic, and will, we believe, represent that journal with Major-General Crelock's column.

Local Naval and Military Items.

No. 10 battery 7th brigade Royal Artillery, having left Durban, has been struck off the strength of the garrison.

Commander Romilly, R.N., and Surgeon Voysey, R.N., left yesterday for the Lower Tugela.

The details of the Army Service corps that disembarked from the U.R.M.S. Asiatic have been taken on the strength of the garrison.

Captain N. Roberts, Cork Artillery Militia, has been added to the general depot force, and joins the 2nd battalion Native Contingent.

Surgeon Wilson, A.M.D., returns to the Lower Tugela, without delay.

Forty-six non-commissioned officers and men, sick and wounded, arrived in Durban on Monday, and have been taken on the strength of the garrison.

H.M.S. Forester left for the Zulu coast yesterday.

Zlobane and Kambula,

(Eastern Star.)

We are permitted by Major D'Arcy to publish the following letter from his son Capt. D'Arcy, of the Light Horse :

I sent a telegram to you on the 30th of last month, telling

you I had pulled through two hard fights, in which the Frontier Light Horse suffered severely. Poor Barton, the Baron, and another officer called Williams were killed, whom you didn't know.

Now to give you a short account of the two events. 330 of the mounted men had to take a very strong position, a hill

called the Zlobane. We got up there, driving the natives back at every point, although they fought very well. Williams was killed as we charged up the hill, the Baron on the top when he was in command of his troop, a Zulu spotted him from a hole, right through his head. Barton was sent down a hill with some of C troop, and just as we got down we saw about twenty thousand Zulus below us, trying to get between us and the camp ; we at once crossed the hill to come down a most fearfully steep place; the Dutchmen got to the place, rushed down and bolted as hard as they could go. My troop was leading, and Blaine, myself, and Hutton got them to go quietly down the hill, which was really a fearful place. I had of course to stop on the top of the hill, as we were retreating ; the Zulus all this time were giving us awful pepper from their rifles. I saw, I thought, all our men down, and then considered I had to think of myself. I got half way down when a stone about the size of a small

iano came bounding down ; I heard a shout above, "look out below," and down the beastly thing came right on my horse's leg; cutting it right off. I at the same time got knocked down the hill by another horse, and was nearly squeezed to death. I had taken the bridle off, and was about to take the saddle (I mean I was going up the hill to take it off my horse) when I heard a scream ; I looked up, and saw the Zulus right in among the white men stabbing horses and men. I made a jump for it and got down somehow or other, and ran as hard as I could with 70 rounds of ball cartridge, a carbine, revolver, field-glass, and heavy boots. I went some 300 yards when a fellow called Francis got a horse for me, but no saddle or bridle, a riem did for both, when one of the Frontier Light Horse got wounded through the leg, and I had to jump off, put him on my horse, and run again. Colonel Buller saved my life by taking me up behind him on his horse, then Blaine, who had been keeping

the natives off in the rear, saw me (as after I got my breath I got off the Colonel's horse) and he nearly cried when he met me, all the fellows thinking I had been killed on the top of the

hill. He behaved as he always does, and stuck to me, and

pulled me through the second time. The third time a major in the Artillery, Tremlett by name, took me up behind. Our men and officers all behaved well, but the other volunteers were what Major Robinson would call a big rabble. We lost 93 white men and a number of natives. The Frontier Light Horse lost 3 officers and 24 non-commissioned officers and men, and 66 horses. Each of our men arrived in camp with a killed man behind him.

The next day our coloured brothers came on and attacked -

the camp in numbers from 20,000 to 23,000, and after six hours

our positions all along,

183

hard fighting they bolted. We killed a little over 2300, and when once they retired all the horsemen in camp followed them for eight miles, butchering the brutes all over the place. I told the men "no quarter boys and remember yesterday," and they did knock them about, killing them all over the place, On the Yine where I followed them there were 157 dead bodies counted next day. We have buried 800 of them that were killed close to the camp, but there are hundreds and hundreds of men some miles off, that are being eaten by dogs and vultures. We got about twenty or thirty of the 24th rifles, some

carbines belonging to the men we lost the day before, and a number of little things taken from the General's camp, besides

odd rifles of various descriptions. Poor old Sweep was shot through his leg, but is doing well, and Bob, who went through the Zulus like a buck, has lost one eye, otherwise the horses are fit. Our loss was 24 killed and 66 wounded. Lieutenant Nicholson, R.A., and Lieutenant Brizht, 90th are killed, Major Hackett severely wounded, Captains Persse and Cox, 13th, and Lieutenant Smith, 90th, latterly wounded. The Frontier Light Horse had two men killed and two wounded, and about six horses killed and wounded.

We are all in high feather at having had such a good fight with the Zulus. I never saw such a lot of blacks together in my life, as came on the day of attack. They fought well and kept rushing in the most plucky way, but I knew what the result must be. All the men were killed and wounded with two exceptions from Martini rifles ; their fire was very hot but badly aimed (much too high). I am afraid we gave them such a dressing that they won't attack an encampment again. We went out and attacked them, then we bolted so as to bring them on, and you ought to have heard them yell, thinking they had the camp like the General's, but they found out their mistake.

I am sure you will be sorry to hear my Dutch friend Piet Uys, commandant of the Dutch, was one of the killed at the Elhwa where Inearly came to grief ; his two sons pulled through.

He was as plucky as possible.

Another Account of Zlobane.
(E. P. Herald.)

The following communication from Lieut. Alfred Blaine, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was engaged in the recent fight at Zlobane and Kambula, to his cousin, Mr. C. F. Blaine, of Port Elizabeth, will be read with much interest :

Kambula Camp, March 31, 1879,

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of our fights, On the morning of the 27th we started with Col. Buller for the Zlobane ; our strength was about 500 mounted men and 200 natives. The first night we slept about four miles from the mountain ; our horses stood ringed and saddled-up the whole night. In the morning, before daylight, we started for the mountain, which we reached just as the day began to break. As soon as we got to the foot of the mountain one shot was fired by the enemy. We then got the order to go up in skirmishing order as fast as we could, which we did to the best of our ability. The Zulus poured bullets into us from two sides as we went up, and we did the same to them. We got up, losing one of our officers poor Williams and two or three horses. As soon as we got up, we mounted our horses and rode along the top for a little way, then dismounted and took up the ridge of the mountain. There we fought for two or three hours ; the kafirs kept up a tremendous fire the whole time, which we of course returned. They were below us in holes and behind enormous rocks. We lost another officer there poor Von Sticzenstron two or three men, and about five wounded, At last an order came for us to retire to the other side of the mountain, which we did, and immediately we moved off the kafirs came out in hundreds and let us have it. We had not gone very far, when another order came to tell us to go back to our positions. as the first order was a mistake, and only one corps was intended to retire, so we rode back as

hard as we could, and found the positions we had just left occupied by the kafirs, We succeeded in taking our place, and we fought with the kafirs for about half-an-hour, when to our horror we saw an enormous kafir impi coming down from the opposite range to reinforce the Zlobane Zulus. We saw at once that it would be all up with us if we did not clear quickly, so the order was given to stand to our horses and retire, which we did in good order, until we got to a steep, stony krantz, which we had to go down. It was only possible for men to go down with horses in single file ; but the kafirs were behind us in hundreds, and every one was so anxious to get down that we got all jammed up. Then most awful confusion took placeâ\200\224horses fell on top of the men, broke their necks and legsâ\200\224you saw horses on top of men.: i was under my horse for about two or three minutes, and thought it was all up with me, but succeeded in getting out. We shouted to the men not to hurry, but to take it coolly. The kafirs got in amongst us, and assegaied our fellows as we went down. We could not hit them even with our carbines, for we were too jammed up. The officers could not even use their swords. A lot of us got down, and then we rallied our men and made a stand for a time, shooting the kafirs down as well as we could. We retired fighting the whole way, the kafirs following us for about ten miles. Dâ\200\231Arcy and myself were with Colonel Buller, the whole time behind. We picked up carbines from our men that had fallen, and shot at the Zulus from our horses. As we retired, the Zulus were the whole time within a hundred yards behind us, sometimes even closer. They did not fire much, but were evidently trying to catch us to assega. We lost no end of horses, and men jumped up behind others. Both Buller and myself were riding double for some time. Dâ\200\231Arcyâ\200\231s horse fell down the krantz and broke his lei-\201, so0 he was dismounted, but we soon put him up behind us. 'The Zlobane retreat was a most awful affair. Never do I wish to see another day like it. . We retired well, but I shall never forget the kafirs getting in amongst us, and assegaigg

our fellows. Some of their cries for mercy from the brutes brought tears into our eyes. We lost over a hundred officers and men. Weatherley's corps suffered most ; they lost about forty-six. We lost thirty killed and five wounded. Our fellows behaved really splendidly, and stuck to their officers. We brought in our wounded. No men ever fought more pluckily than the Zulus they are brave men indeed. On the following morning we sent out small patrols all over the country, to see if we could find any men who had escaped. Commandant Raaff's corps went out to the south-east with about twenty of his men, our Sergt.-Major went out to the north-east with ten of our men, and I went out to the south with ten men. When I had got about eight miles out, I met Raaff riding towards me. He shouted out, 'For God's sake, Blaine, ride back as hard as you can ; you are right on to the Zulu army.' I looked, and saw thousands of kafirs coming over the hill in front of us running. I put the men about and rode into the camp with Raaff, the kafirs following, but we soon left them behind. We warned the camp, and succeeded in getting all our cattle and horses into laager. We saw some mounted men riding for camp as hard as they could. They crossed about a thousand yards in front of the right wing of the Zulu army, which was about 6000 strong, the Zulus firing at them as they rode past. The mounted men turn out to be our Sergt.-Major and his patrol. They got in safely. As soon as the right wing had got about two thousand yards from the camp, Colonel Buller led all the cavalry out to go and meet them. We had a grand skirmish, and then retired back to camp, the Zulus following. Men lost their horses, and the horses ran back to camp, but we succeeded in putting the men up behind us. Those in camp said this skirmish was a very pretty sight. We lost one man killed and two wounded out there. The Zulus then drew in their horns, and the main body came on with a rush. A heavy fight lasted for about four or five hours. The Zulus tried once or twice to rush us, but were repulsed; the fire was too heavy. soon as the kafirs retreated we cheered tremendously. Buller led us out to shoot them down as they retreated. The soldiers cheered us as we went out, and we all declared that now we would pay them out for the day before. Remember yesterday, we all shouted out, and I can assure

ou we did, and had our revenge. We shot two or three

undred. The guns did great service. The loss in camp was about twenty-two killed and sixty-four wounded. The enemy's about two thousand killed, and about five thousand must have been wounded. We all admire the pluck of the Zulus. I wish you could have seen it. Under tremendous fire they never wavered, but came straight at us. They got into the cattle kraal, which was only twenty yards outside the laager. A company of soldiers had to retire from there. The army is still near us, but I do not think they will attack the camp again. At Zlobane, Darcy and myself lost our pack horses and all our things, which we hope Government will compensate us for. ' Buller's told us to make a claim. The correspondent to the London Standard has just arrived. As we are so far off, I suppose we shall be the last to be reinforced. I must tell you that when the Zulu army came at the camp nearly all the wagon drivers and natives bolted away, and sat on the hill behind the camp, but most of them came back as soon as the Zulus retreated, and joined in the chase after the kafirs, using their assegais properly. I have written this letter in a great hurry, but I thought you would like to hear something about our defeat at Zlobane and victory at Kambula.

The Battle of Ginginhlovo.
(Watchman.)

The following extract from a letter of an officer of the Natal Native Contingent, dated from the Camp Ginginhlovo, 5th Aprml, 1879, will be found interesting : â\200\224

Â«T expect ere this reaches you, you â\200\230will have heard of our battle on the 2nd instant. I will give you a true account of the whole thing. On the evening of the 1st, I was out on outlying picket with fifty natives and a company of the 60th Rifles. It rained nearly all night, and next morning, at about daylight, one of my boys came to me and asked if I saw Zulus down in the valley. I saw nothing, But a few minutes afterwards, I saw swarms of them all rushing for the laager about half a mile off. I at once fell my men in and ran for the camp. I heard the Gatling gun go, and then firing began all round the camp from the trenches, and the natives were all round it in swarms, shooting as fast as they could. Fancy, they were some of them twenty yards from the trench. Talk about pluck! the Zulu has all that. They were shot down one after the other, and they still came on in hundreds. The fight lasted for about an hour and a half, and then the Native Contingent jumped over the trench and chased them all off, The soldiers buried 473, and the marines 127. That was within a radius of 1000 yards. There are any amount of dead Zulus: lying further away that were wounded and died on the hill. ~The whole country stinks most fearfully. I can only swear to one man that I shot. He was creeping in the long grass about one hundred yards from me. I took a good, steady aim, and I saw him jump in the air, and when the fight was over, I went and looked at him. I hit him, just where I aimed, in the ribs. The ball passed right through him, so I have done some good for Natal in ridding it of one Zulu. I might have shot more, only I canâ\200\231t tell, so many firing at once.

Now for something more cheerful. Before we left Stanger I managed to get up a concert. I enclose you the programme. It went o splendidly. The proceeds, Â£71, went %o the widows and orphansâ\200\231 fund of the killed in the hattle of Isandhlwana. .

It is rather a nuisance at present having no tent, and no pots to covk in, We were only allowed 10 lbs luggage, 80

could not bring any cooking utensils, and it-rains nearly every day here, rains properly too, coming down with a vengeance.

All the troops have left Etshowe (those that were left there with Pearson) and are on their way to the Tugela. I do not know what our movements are at present. I hope they send us back to the Tugela ; alao I do not half like being up here with so small a forceâ\200\224the Zulus are not like the kafirs, I notice they do not require much persuasion to make them fight. Fancy their coming 25 fmrds from the trench right straight up. We had nearly all the Isandhlwana warriors pere, and one wounded man told me that they intended taking all the wagons and killing us, and going straight to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal ; but I think they made a slight mistake. This trip has been the worst of all. We have no tents, get half rations, get no sugar, no coffee, no vegetables, no lime juice, only meat and mouldy biscuits, and the 16th of an ounce of tea per man.

Tuesday, 8th April.â\200\224We shifted camp yesterday morning, and have made trenches here again, about a mile and a half

from our old laager. Up to now, no Zulus have made their
appearance, at least I have seen none, but this morning Capt.

aclean reported that the Zulus were making their way
through the Inyezane river. He was out on vidette duty.
So we fell in under arms at once and prepared for the enemy
but none made their appearance. But I expect they will be
on us to-night or to-morrow morning early.

Great dissatisfaction is caused amongst us at present, and
to all appearances we shall not be able to go home when our
six months have expired. I think * * * * * &
is trying to come the old game over us again that he did at
* % % * and get us right into the heart of the country
when our time is up, so that it will be impossible for us to
leave. We have all told him that we do not intend to remain
a day longer than the 27th May ; besides, he is such a per-
fect old woman, and does not care a straw for us. We have
to shift for ourselves in nearly every case.

(May 1)

We have not much to add to the intelligence com-
municated by telegraph and letter by our correspondents.
The news from the lower column is generally satisfac-
tory, especially as regards Dabulamanzi, whose defec-
tion cannot fail to be a grievous blow to the King's
influence. Maquende's astonishment at the prepara-
tions and armaments seen by him at the Tugela, con-
firms our belief that Cetywayo has been wholly misled
as to the magnitude of the resources that are being
brought against him.

Our correspondent with Wood's column, writing on
April 23rd, confirms in substance the already pub-
lished versions of Grandier's narrative. He adds, how-
ever, one significant circumstance that the escaped
prisoner saw a Natal kafir, who could read English,
and in whose hut were a pile of newspapers. Who is
this same kafir? Whence does he come? How does
he get his papers? Whose agent on this side is he ?
These are questions well worth enquiry and inves-
tigation.

Though it does not touch the Zulu war - s may take
leave to correct a not unnatural mistake into which
some of our contemporaries have been betrayed, re-
garding the telegraphic intelligence of events on the
northern border. These have nothing to do with
Morosi or the Basutos, and have occurred hundreds of
miles from both. The news refers to a movement
made by Cape colonial troops against some hostile
natives on the Orange River, a long way to the west-
ward, towards Namaqualand.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS.
The Lower Tugela.
LATEST ABOUT DABULAMANZI.

MAQUENDE'S ASTONISHMENT.

TRANSPORT NEEDS. BRIDGE OVER THE
TUGELA.

[By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Lower Tugela,

Wednesday Afternoon, April, 30.

Rest assured that Dabulamanzî's absence from
Natal is enforced by the vigilance of Cetywayo, who
has sent two regiments to watch his movements.

Under these circumstances his submission is merely a matter of time, and I have good reason to believe that he will seize the earliest opportunity to escape. He has doubtless grown wiser, as Maquende who on seeing our preparations at the Lower Tugela, in horses, men, and guns, exclaimed, "I have grown old in a day," meaning that had he been better informed he would never have had the audacity to take up arms against the British.

"The importance of establishing a landing at Point Durnford cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. The transport question, as far as this column is concerned, will then be solved.

General Crealock has already directed grass to be burnt in various localities in Zululand, so as to get an early crop.

The 30th company Royal Engineers have arrived, and the construction of a bridge across the Tugela will be proceeded with at once. This is becoming more necessary daily, as the punt frequently gets aground, and delay occurs.

A number of Mr. Dunn's people have gone into Zululand to look after their crops. From this it does not appear as if there were many Zulus in the vicinity.

With General Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
April 23, 1879.

Our new appellation gives promise of renewed activity and plenty of hard work, to which no one has the slightest objection, as long as it proves progressive and satisfactory towards bringing the war to a termination. General Newdigate and Major Robinson arrived here yesterday, in company with General Wood, and he inspected the camp and laager, and the battle-field of the 29th ult. After their return, an alarm was sounded, that the General might see the positions taken up by the troops when defending the laager. This morning, Generals Newdigate and Wood, with their staff, and a mounted escort under Col. Buller, are inspecting the route to be taken by this brigade when the move is made, I have not yet heard, if any or what reinforcements this brigade will get, with the exception of the four companies of the 80th regiment, in command of Major Tucker. It is intended to erect a line of forts at ten miles distance, as the troops proceed. This will secure the communication for the commissariat supplies, and a telegraphic communication will be established between the two brigades.

Our scouting mounted patrols have not seen any large bodies of Zulus, excepting the raiders up the Pongolo valley two weeks since.

The correspondent of the Transvaal Argus has as usual been luxuriating in the sensational beyond the limits of veracity. The losses of the parties represented as ruined have been comparatively little, as they prudently removed all their stock at the beginning of the war; the only

house burnt was Mr. J. M. Rathbone's, and the stock captured belonged principally to British kafirs ; the exception was some 40 horses from the farm Tiverton, and 1100 sheep from Mr. P. L. Uys, Jun.

Last week two wounded Zulus were picked up by the patrols and brought into hospital, both received their wounds on the 29th ult. They state that the Zulu troops disobeyed the King's orders by attacking this camp before they lessened its number by drawing off the principal part in pursuit of raiders, whom they were to attack in different directions.

We see by the latest English news, that the noted kafir war-breeding institution, mis-named Society for Protection of Aborigines, are using their mischievous influence in England to have the Zulu country reserved as a preserve for breeding savagery and heathendom, under their special control and supervision; for they know, with Zululand annexed, and progressive civilisation, Othello's occupation would be gone, as far as their society was concerned.

Yesterday a small body of Zulus was seen making for the spurs of the Langalibalele Berg, between Bolder Spruit and Kambula, and a patrol of the Burgher Force volunteers went out to watch their proceedings, and if possible, drive them back.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Standard's special correspondent, Mr. McKenzie, for the perusal of the statement of Ernest Grandier, a native of Bordeaux, of his capture and miraculous escape. On the 28th of March, at the Zlobane, he was escaping from the Zulus, who had surrounded the corps that he belonged to (Weatherley's Horse) and was making his way

towards the Inkeke range, when he gave his horse to 4 wounded countrymen, trying to escape on foot, but becoming exhausted, was seized by his pursuers, and made prisoner, and taken to Umbeline's caves, where he was tied to a tree and stripped naked, with the exception of a handkerchief which he tied around his loins; this was afterwards taken from him. The following morning he was released from his bonds, and escorted to the main Zulu army, to be killed by Umbeline ; but the Commander-in-chief, Mnyamane, ordered that he should be sent to the King, and he had to march four days in this nude state, being tied up at nights in the open air. At the King's kraal he remained 10 days, Cetewayo offering him great privileges if he would make powder and lead for the Zulus, or unspike the cannon, which he found lying on the ground. At night he was guarded by old women whose great pleasure was taunting him, to prevent him sleeping, by pulling out his beard and whiskers, pinching, &c. Grandier saw only some 150 warriors at the King's kraal, apparently a body guard, he saw also a black man with long hair who spoke Dutch, and a dark Portuguese who spoke English; there was also a Natal kafir who could read and write English, and he saw this individual reading the newspaper when he first arrived, and this man's tent was full of papers. There was no white man seen at the kraal. At length the news of Umbeline's death arrived, and there was great weeping and wailing, and Cetewayo ordered his prisoner to be taken back to Umbeline's kraal to be tortured to death by Umbeline's tribe, and that day he was sent

back, escorted by one Zulu with a gun, and another with assegais only. His guards sat down, the one snuffed and the other dozed, when he snatched an assegai from a slumberer, pinned him to the ground, and snatched up his gun. The other ran away. Grandier hid in holes during the day, travelling at night only. When found by the patrol he was foot-sore, and very weak from exhaustion and hunger ; he is still a patient in the hospital at Utrecht. This statement and the statement Grandier gave to General Wood do not differ in any material point, and his description of the King, the kraal, and of the party living there is such as could only be given by one who had been there.

From the Lower Border.

(From a Correspondent.)

Lower Tugela, April 21st, 1879.

The Tugela Station has presented a very busy and lively appearance during the last ten days, in preparing and getting ready the convoys for the advanced brigade at Ginginhlovo. Very large working parties, from the several corps stationed on the left bank of the river, have been daily employed in loading and unloading the river punt, which has been in constant work, without a hitch, under the steady management of the blue-jackets, from six in the morning until seven in the evening. The Commissariat Department have indeed got their work cut out for them in looking after the provisioning, &c, of the first division of the South African field force, and a reinforcement of this very useful and hard-working branch should certainly be forthcoming to assist them in their arduous labours.

The Transport Department, too, has decidedly more work than they can conveniently get through, with the small amount of working staff, and so it can hardly be wondered at why each several applicant for these services can be accommodated at one and the same time. If Government would bestir themselves still more and place fresh relays of wagons and spans of oxen to the transport department, which is decidedly the main-spring to the working of the campaign thoroughly and successfully, much better arrangement, and despatch, could be made by the department.

On Sunday last, for the first time since the military station at the Tugela has been formed, the troops of the station attended en masse for divine service, the newly-appointed chaplains officiating. The Church of England soldiers formed in front of a spacious area in front of the Brigade Office; the Wesleyans being formed at the front of Fort Tenedos. The Roman Catholics are, however, as yet without an appointed chaplain, arrangements, as far as practicable, having to be made for their spiritual welfare by the officers in command. It was, indeed, a very interesting sight to witness the corps marching from their several camps to attend God's own made cathedral, the 3rd Buffs and the 99th in particular, as they were headed by their military bands, playing the most stirring marches. It is a praiseworthy idea of keeping together the regimental bands, which considerably tends to drive ennui from the dull life and circumstances of the troops. The officiating chaplains, who are all energetic and zealous ministers, held divine service on the right bank, near Fort Pearson, at five o'clock in the evening.

Major-General Crealock, C.B., and his staff have arrived at the Tugela, and assumed the command of the 1st division. His established quarters and department office tents are on the right bank, near Euphorbia Hill,

A very large convoy of 150 wagons, with ten days's provisions, escorted by all available men of the 3rd Buffs, the 88th, and 99th regiments, and a detachment of the 57th regiment, left here to-day at half-past eleven en route for the brigade at Ginhlovo. The General and his aides-de-camp, and the A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G., and other departmental officers, worked

very hard in seeing the convoy apart well directed and complete. The convoy goes in easy stages, and most if not all the troops will return in four days' time.

According to present arrangements a permanent entrenched camp will be established not many miles from here, and also one on the Inyezane River, where the Ginginhlovo brigade will remove to for the present. These arrangements will greatly help the despatch of provisions, &c., and open a better communication with this station, as no offensive operations by the 1st division are to be taken in hand, for at least three weeks yet. Of course, those who plan the operations must know how to act for the best, but delay certainly seems dangerous, for not only does it give the enemy more time to get together and make all tight for future observations on their side ; but such dilatory work in making advances is fast wearing out the stamina and staying powers of our gallant British soldiers, who have now been undergoing,

rivations and hardships of some weeks' duration, and if much longer prolonged this will undoubtedly show its evil effects.

The troops at the Lower Tugela have been fairly healthy, although it is saddening to see the many sections of poor fellows of the 3rd Buffs and 99th regt., &c., who are compelled to seek medical relief, and are thus unfit for duty through the trying ordeal they went through in holding the fort at Etshowe.

There is without doubt a great scarcity of medical officers

to this division, and the sooner this unfortunate state of things is altered the better for the welfare of this little fighting army. When such a large body of troops has only the partial necessary means of properly looking after their health, there decidedly exists an element of danger to the health and life of those individuals, and one so potent in its nature as to render it worthy of the deepest consideration to the authorities concerned. Again, the great helpmate to the doctors already rendering their utmost good services, is a constant and ample supply of medicines, &c., together with a plentiful supply of medical comforts, &c., for the suffering and sick. Not all the battles that our brave troops will hereafter be engaged in with the remorseless Zulus and suppose that numbers become hors de combat will equal the sum of mortality and sickness that must overcome our soldiers in this war with the Zulus. The newspapers, it is well known, never fill their columns with the details regarding the havoc of mortality - and sickness among our soldiers as of the slaughter of the cannon and the sword ; therefore, in the interests of those who are fighting valiantly for their country's honour and interests, should they fall a prey to sickness and suffering, the first and greatest consideration on the part of Government should be to amply supply every need for the well-being and comfort of the stricken and emaciated frames of its brave and intrepid soldiers.

As no sick men have been sent down from Ginginhlovo during the last two weeks, let us hope that the camp is enjoying good health, as amidst other privations they are exposed to all kinds of weather, and are without tents for shelter.

A very considerate thing on the part of the authorities here was sending up a good supply of flour to Ginginhlovo, where a small bakehouse will be established, and the troops will thus be enabled to enjoy the luxury of fresh bread for certainly it must be anything but agreeable to the masticatory organs to be living on dry and hard biscuit for twenty-one consecutive days.

Colonel C. N. Clarke, the able commanding officer of the 57th regiment, is in immediate command of the 2nd brigade 1st division at Ginginhlovo, through the illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton; the command of the 57th regiment devolving upon Major Trendenwick.

No. 5 company of the Royal Engineers, after a stay here of about three months, proceeded at six o'clock this morning en route for Durban via Stanger. This company is to be attached to the 30th company, who are expected shortly to proceed to Luneberg, to be placed on the staff of Colonel Wood's flying column.

Mr. Midgley has established a large store and canteen, with bakehouse, &c., adjoining, just outside Fort Tenedos, and business is certainly anything but dull. His prices of European im-

ports and refreshments are, however, quite exorbitant ; and if

he would only try the old adage of "small profits and quick returns," he would be doing bare justice to his constituents, the rank and file, whom, be it remembered, are far from being walking mints. I can never believe that carriage hire from Durban to the Lower Tugela will debar our good sutler from acting on this advice.

We are experiencing bitter cold nights, showery weather, but warm days, which is anything but a comfort to camp life.

Military Notes.
(From the Twines of Natal.)

General Marshall with his aide-de-camp, Lord Downe, A.D.C., Major Stuart, brigade major, and the Hon. Guy Dawney, leave town to-day for Dundee, whither the right wing of the Lancers and the Army Service Corps will follow.

Commissary-General Strickland and staff have arrived in Maritzburg, and will remain here for a few days previous to their departure northwards.

Captain Sutherland, 2-24th (King's Own) regiment, having just obtained his company in the other battalion, has been appointed district adjutant at Fort Napier.

Assistant-Commissary Dalton, whose gallant behaviour at the defence at Rorke's Drift, will be remembered by all, is at present staying in this city during his convalescence. It is to be hoped that his exertions on that memorable occasion will not be forgotten when he is able to resume his duties.

Lieutenant Milne, R.N., A.D.C. to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, having recovered

from his illness, leaves town by post cart on Friday to rejoin head-quarters.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, special correspondent of the Daily News, having made the necessary arrangements at the base of operations, leaves for the front to-morrow, and will accompany General Newdegate's 2nd Division South African Field Force. 3

Mr. Francis, Times special correspondent, left town yesterday for Dundee, and will be followed by Messrs. Phil. Robinson, Daily Telegraph, Fripp, Graphic, P. De

LÃ©arge, Paris Figaro, and Captain Norris Newman, of the Standard, and Times of Natal to-morrow for the same destination.

Colonel Russell.

We are glad to find the following in a letter from Kambula:â\200\224The censure of Colonel Russell, in command of the Mounted Infantry, for not covering the retreat of the unfortunate volunteers from the Zlobane mountain, does not seem to be well founded. It was his duty to clear â\200\234he lower plateau, and this he did, He then became aware of the Zulu enemy in the valley below, and then it was his duty to secure the safe retreat of the Mounted Infantry and the force entrusted to him â\200\224s0 he proceeded to descend as soon as possible. He got them safely down, and did not even hear the firing on the upper plateau; and, so far from considering it possible that Bullerâ\200\231s force would descend from the krantz, he had sent a few men with a message to that officer in the early morning, and they had found it very difficult to get up on foot, and reported it altogether impracticable for horsemen.â\200\235

The Prince Imperial.

The Prince Imperial was too unwell to leave Maritzburg when Lord Chelmsford started. He goes on to join the staff on Friday.

Baron Von Steitencron.

This gallant officer, killed at the Zlobane Mountain on March 28th, is the same so often and honourably mentioned in connection with the first Sekukuni war. He had formerly been a lieutenant in the Austrian cavalry, and arrived in Africa early in 1876. Joined Aylwardâ\200\231s company, Von Schlickmanâ\200\231s L.V.C., 3rd September, 1876. Was present at the fatal affair of the 18th Nov. at Maheras Kloof, and served with the company till its disbandment, June, 1877. In November of the same year he took service in the Cape Colony, and was honourably mentioned for two engagements. By the fall of Otto Von Steitencron, South Africa has lost a brave and experienced man.â\200\224Independent.

Lady Nurses.

Acting upon the authority of Lord Chelmsford, Dr. Woolfryes, the Surgeon-General of the forces, has applied to the Bishop of Bloemfontein for two sisters of St. Michaelâ\200\231s Community, to assist in nursing the sick and wounded at Ladysmith. It appears that the Dutch Church in that town has been converted into a military hospital for the time being., The unusual prevalence of fever at the Diamond Fields has caused a heavy strain upon the energies of the nursing staff of the community, and has rendered it difficult for its members to respond with full vigour to the present appeal, and at the same time to carry on the work to which they are already pledged. Ready, however, to tax their strength to the utmost, it has been decided that the Mother Superior, accompanied by a sister and a lady helper, shall start at once for Ladysmith, and place their services at the disposal of the medical staff.â\200\224Express.

Local Military Items.

Captain Hinxman, 57th regiment, having arrived at Durban wounded, has been taken on the strength of the garrison. We are glad to hear that he is doing well.

No. 2 ammunition column, under Captain Alexander, will march on Friday for Pinetown, en route to Liadismith.

Captain Moffatt, 1-24th regiment, having been granted leave of absence on medical certificate, will embark on board the S.S. Natal, for Simonstown, on Friday.

Matters remain as they were, except in so far as the various bodies of troops are advancing towards their destined positions. We have advices again from Kambula to the 26th april, when all the couatry near the camp seemed clear of the enemy, although a large uumber of small â\200\234â\200\234 cooking â\200\235 fires in the far distance

indicated the presence of considerable numbers of the enemy in the remoter neighbourhood.

The systematic burning of the grass by the Zulus in the direction of General Wood's camp justifies the surprise we have expressed at the removal of the cavalry to points so far from the centre of operations. It is difficult to understand the reasons which have dictated the despatch of many hundreds of horsemen to a position from which they will certainly have to return before they can reach the King's kraal. Every mile that the cavalry march away from the direct line of advance, adds to the difficulties of the transport question. If the grass be all burnt in front of General Wood, the food needed for the horses will have to be carried; and how? Our correspondent says that the horses at Kambula refuse to eat the imported oats supplied to them, or eat them with reluctance. It is thought that imported horses will be less fastidious? All the food required for the cavalry at Dundee or Doornberg, will have to be conveyed there from the coast in ox wagons, to be taken on from there back, coastward. So, too, with the supplies for the men. Is circle sailing to be regarded as an accepted principle of Zulu campaigning? We regret to hear that many of the imported horses are suffering from galls, caused, we fear, by defective saddlery, as well, no doubt, as by the effect upon the skin of sudden changes of climate. Nevertheless, the appearance of the horses has caused unqualified admiration up-country. The imposing spectacle presented by the Dragoons and Lancers, as they march in twos along the main road, with their accompanying baggage and artillery trains, forming lines, each of which is several miles in length, has produced already a most salutary effect upon the native mind. In this respect the march through the country cannot fail to have an enduring moral influence.

We are glad to learn that the results of the Forester's last trip to Point Durnford has been generally satisfactory. Nothing short of practical demonstration will settle the question of practicability for landing purposes, and a fort, as we surmised, will have to be established there; but the benefit to be secured is so great that these preliminary observations will, no doubt, be followed up by further operations.

Thring's Post.

(From an Occasional Correspondent)

April 29th, 1879.

The Victoria Mounted Rifles were inspected this morning by Lieut.-Colonel Steward, Capt. Hime (colonial engineer), and several other officers. After putting us through various manoeuvres, Colonel Steward pronounced us well drilled, and especially congratulated us on the splendid condition of our horses; we were then dismissed. 4

To-day we hoisted, for the first time, our flagstaff; and the Royal Ensign fluttering in the wind greatly assisted in making the camp look well in the eyes of the military officer.

On the 8th May next there is to be an election of a second lieutenant. There are two candidates at present, and there is every likelihood of a warm contest. All well in camp.

We all agree with the sensible letter of your correspondent
of the Alexander Mounted Rifles in your yesterday's issue.
We have as yet received no answer to our memorial to the
Lieutenant Governor,

[We learn that the answer has since been received by Capt.
Saner. N, M.]

The Wounded.

One of the officers reported to have been wounded at the
battle of Ginginhlovo, was Staff-Surgeon Longfield, of
H.M.S. Tenedos, who entered the Royal Navy as assist-
ant-surgeon, in 1861, and was appointed staff-surgeon
1875. He was commissioned to the Tenedos in 1878.
Captain Hinxman, of the 57th regiment, who was also
wounded, entered the service in 1864, and, when serving
as a subaltern in the 10th regiment, in the Malay Penin-
sula, so distinguished himself by his bravery, that he
was promoted to a company in the 57th. He arrived in
Durban on Wednesday, and is, we are glad to hear,
doing well.

The Intombe Affair.

Among other items talked of in connection with the
Intombe affair, it is said that the day previous to the
disaster there was a Zulu spy in the camp, but Captain

187

Moriarty did not heed the warning. The sentries reported
two signal shots an hour before the attack, and the
soldiers were told to dress, but stop in their tents, which
they did, and fell asleep. When the attack was made by
the Zulus the men were unable to get out, and many
were killed lying down on their blankets, Capt. Moriarty
himself, poor fellow, being one of the first. One hundred
and fifty of the 80th were ordered to their assistance
from Luneberg, but were too late, for by the time they
got within a quarter of a mile of the river the hills were
covered with Zulus running away as fast as they could.
The camp was ruined, the bodies of the soldiers lying
here and there, and much mutilated. Several must have
gone down the river, which was high and running swiftly.
The Zulus buried some of their dead, of whom 14 were
seen in one hole. The enemy took to flight as soon as
they saw reinforcements coming. One wounded they
were carrying off was dropped. He was shot through
the leg, and died two days afterwards. The troops buried
all their own dead they could in the course of three days,
and it is thought only ten are missing, possibly gone
down the river.

The Swazie Contingent.

On the 8th April, an officer, sergeant and five men of
80th regiment, all mounted, escorted Captains MoLeod
and Fairlie through the Intombe Pass to the Derby road,
a proper case of running the gauntlet. When the ser-
geant and one man in advance crossed the river the
enemy commenced shouting from one hill to the other,
and as they neared the pass the Zulus opened a heavy
fire ; but without effect, although some of the shots fell
very close. The little band got through all right, and
left the two officers safely on the road. As the escort of
six were returning the Zulus were waiting for them, and

when the former were about half way down the hill fire was opened on them, but they happily got to the bottom all right. Starting off at a gallop one of them had a spill, on which the Zulus shouted, thinking they had hit him, and were astonished at seeing him remount. The plucky escort got back to Luneberg without a scratch.

The Visit of H.M.S. "Forester" to the Zulu Coast.

SATISFACTORY SOUNDING EXPERIMENTS.

AN ACCOUNT BY LLOYD'S AGENT.

H.M.8. Forester returned from her visit to the Zulu Coast yesterday at half-past six, and we are enabled this morning to publish some interesting information, gathered from official sources, with reference to what has taken place in connection with her second sounding trip. The Forester, under the command of Capt. Smith (who was accompanied by Capt. Bradshaw, of H.M.S. Shah), left here on the morning of the 29th ultimo at noon, to examine the reported landing place at Point Durnford, situated at the mouth of the Umlalaas. Mr. G. C. Cato (Lloyd's agent); Mr. S. Crowder (of the firm of Crowder & Co., landing agents), and Captain Le Clerq, were also on board by invitation. The vessel's progress was somewhat retarded by the wind and the state of the sea, and she did not reach the Lower Tugela until ten o'clock at night. At daylight the following morning she proceeded along the coast steering close inshore, and a sharp look-out was kept for the Zulus, but neither cattle nor kafirs were to be seen. The wind continued fresh from the eastward, and at 10 a.m. the Forester passed a dangerous reef of rocks over which the sea broke heavily. She was then standing about two miles off the beach, and at noon she anchored about a mile off the shore at the entrance to the river Umlalaas. Two boats were lowered, in charge of two sub-lieutenants, and were sent away to sound. The water shoaled in gradually to three-and-a-half fathoms, within eighty yards of the shore at the river entrance. Here the parties were enabled to place four lines of soundings on the admiralty chart. The Umlalaas is at present a blind river, and the water percolates through the sand into the sea. The boats went E. by N., and N. to W.N.W., and it was considered that landing might be easily effected by the use of properly constructed boats. Of course various precautions will have to be taken, but those engaged in the operations have no doubt that stores may be successfully landed there, thus saving considerable transport work. It will be necessary to have steamers to take the stores up to the neighbourhood of the river, so that in case of bad weather they may be able to get away to sea. As soon as there were any signs of a south-easterly wind approaching everything will have to move away, so exposed

is the coast in that direction. The landing boats, even, would have to be towed out: to sea. In order to carry out the proposed landing it will be necessary to procure surf boats, and whale boats, and men who have been accustomed to work them will have to be engaged for that purpose, Time would not allow of more than a sketch survey of the port being made, but some very valuable information was obtained. Port Durnford is situated about 35 miles from the Lower Tugela, and about ten miles this side of Point Durnford.

Mr. G. C. Cato, Lloyd's agent, furnishes us with the following interesting notes of the trip: By the kind permission of Captain Bradshaw and Captain Smith I got a cruise with them in the gun boat ZForester, up the Zulu coast, and returned this (Thursday) morning, after adding much to the information I possessed before, and this I now place at your service for the benefit of whom it may concern.

To make things understandable I must state that on my hunting trip into the Zulu country in July, 1852, I saw from my camp, about three miles from the mouth of the Umlalaas River, the sea break along a continued reef about two miles off shore, commencing at what I took for Point Durnford, then running out like the sea from our Natal Bluff, and continuing parallel with the shore for three to four miles, with apparently good anchorage inshore of the reef, and sandy beach to land on. My late brother Joe had also seen it at another time. I continued reporting this reef to the authorities, and in 1859 the Admiralty sent up a man-of-war with the Admiralty surveyor, Captain Skead, to go and see about it. I gave him all the information I could from a land point of view, on which he went in search of the reef, but could not find it; but that did not convince me that my eyes had deceived me, hence I continued to press a coast survey on all who had the power to get it done; and when H.M.S. Active came here, and I heard that she was going up the coast, I warned the Admiral (then Commodore Sullivan) of the shoal. He thanked me for the information; but on his return he appeared inclined to smile at me, as he said he did not find a shoal, although he had stood in to the coast to four fathoms; but afterwards both the Active and Tenedos went up the coast, and the following appeared in the newspapers :

The Active and Zenedos left this port at the beginning of last week to visit the Zulu coast at the time of the troops crossing the Tugela. It was, we believe, the intention of the Commodore to make a further survey of a reported harbour between that river (Tugela) and Point Durnford ; also, to cruise along the coast northward. Both ships anchored outside the supposed harbour last Thursday, and boats were sent to take soundings. The conclusion arrived at was, that landing was dangerous, even in fine weather. Next morning, both ships (soon after getting away from their anchorage) suddenly took the ground on an unknown shoal. They laid down their position in lat. $28^{\circ} 59' 8''$ and long. $31^{\circ} 53' 5''$ B., with the remarks that this reef extended, apparently, three miles from shore to the westward of Durnford Point; steep too; lies W. 2 S. 6 miles from the Point ; least water, 12 feet ; and as there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position may be fixed, and as it does not show, except in heavy weather by breakers,

" vessels should not approach the coast in the vicinity

nearer than four miles.â\200\235

The distance by wagon road from the Tugela to Mata-kulu is 15 miles, from this river to the Umlalaasi is 18 miles, hence we have only 83 to 40 miles of coast to examineâ\200\224and â\200\230â\200\230no marks on the adjacent shore â\200\235 to guide the surveyor, consequently Point Durnford has been placed by the different persons who have had anything to do with it, at a different point. I believe Captain Skead places this point ten miles latitude different from the two war ships that grounded there, and I place it different from both. However, on â\200\230the return of the Active and Tenedos 1 called on the Admiral and asked him in a very humble way if â\200\230â\200\234 he had found the shoal â\200\235â\200\235 He said with a deep sigh, yesâ\200\224and nearly to their cost. Out of all this, several questions have arisen. First, to fix Point Durnford : second to find Point Durnford as laid down in the Blue Book, from information got by Sir Theophilus Shepstone from Mr. Rathbone; third can a landing place be made on the Zulu coast ? I think these three questions have been fully and perfectly decided by the indefatigable exertions, skill and competency of Captains Bradshaw and Smith, and those with them, including the Tinker-General.

Allow me to state here, that the S.8. Zulu struck on the 19th August, 1875, as then reported, on this shoal, in lat. 28 51 S., long. 30 3 E.

I give all these positions to prevent learned readers from jumping to conclusions that the statement now made does not accord with others; but if the positions

He called here, and I -

188

are well kept in mind, no discrepancies will be found to exist.

We started, big with fate, on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1879, at noon in H.M.S. noble ship the Forester I am not going to trouble you with the number of guns she carries ; but this I can tell you, if you will go on board that ship yourself, I will guarantee you will find the captain and officers as fine a set of fellows as ever trod a shipâ\200\231s deck. Well, we proceeded on our voyage with a strong head wind and the tail end of a southern sea rolling in to the coast, and at 10 oâ\200\231clock at night anchored off the mouth of the Tugela. Next morning, the 30th April, we were under weigh at daybreak, with less wind and sea, steaming along the coast with all our eyes open, with the lead going all the time. At 12 oâ\200\231clock we had run up the line of coast we had to examine, and stood out to sea to get observations to fix the latitude, which was done, and finally fixed that wandering place, Point Durnford. We then stood in shore, and to my surprise the water from the shore to the ship was very muddy like our outside bay when the Umgeni is in flood; and further, to my surprise, we had over 10 fathoms water ten miles off shore, and carried sounding, gradually decreasing into 6 fathoms, where a ship can lie as safely as in the same depth of water in Port Elizabeth; and there is no doubt in my mind a good landing place is on that coast. I need not trouble you with the way to do it, but I could do it, and the plan could be tested at once; at any rate I consider that question was decided, namely that a landing place can be made on the coast. Then as to Port Durnford, I take it on myself to assert that no

such place exists on the sea coast we examined, but there may be one such port up in Transvaal, where the chart was made.

Therefore, I say, we went away Â¢ Big with fate,â\200\235â\200\235 and it is for the gun runners to thank us for what we have brought forth, as they can land their guns and ammunition there free of duty; and I think this will settle the question with the Home Government about annexing the Zulu country, or at least as far as the Umhlatuse mouth. When the landing place is fixed, I hope my brother Natalians will name it Bradshaw Bay or Cove, inside Tenedos Reef.

You will please note, that yesterday the boats could not, work at Natal; some of the vessels parted or dragged, in consequence of the bad weather, while at the same time the Forester was at anchor in 63 fathms of water on this large sand flat, and the boats away sounding. Another question now arises in my mind, does this immense sand shoal, ten miles at least broad and long, affect our bar. I have brought a bottle of the discoloured water down to test it, and see if it is river water or the shoal that discolours it.

The Pursuit at Kambula.

A description of the repulse of the Zulus from Kambula camp has been written by Commandant Schermbrucker, and his is what he says of the pursuit :â\200\224 As soon as we saw them turning their backs, I got all my Kaffrarians rapidly to mount the horses already saddled, and shortly afterwards all the mounted forces in camp were ready, and we raced helter-skelter after the flying Zulus. I took the extreme right, Colonel Buller led the centre, and Colonel Russell, with mounted infantry, took the left. For fully seven miles I chased two columns of the enemy, who tried to escape over the Umvolozi, but I came beforehand and pushed them off the road. They fairly ran like bucks; but I was after them like the whirlwind, and shooting incessantly into the thick column, which could not have been less than 5000 strong. They became exhausted, and shooting them down would have taken too much time; so we took the assegais from the dead men, and rushed among the living ones, stabbing them right and left, with fearful revenge for the misfortunes of the 28th inst. No quarter was given.â\200\235 This reads rather sanguinary ; but it must be remembered that Captain Schermbrucker has got a rather energetic way of expressing himself generally.â\200\224E.P. Herald.

Baker's Horse.

A communication, says the E. P. Telegraph, received by the African yesterday, from Colonel Woodâ\200\231s camp, Kambula Hill, under date 10th April, states that Captain Whalley, with his detachment of Bakerâ\200\231s Horse, consisting of 48 men, arrived there on the previous day. They formed part of an escort accompanying 65 wagons from Baltee Spruit. A Board of Inquiryâ\200\224composed of two captains of the '13th regiment and one of the 90thâ\200\224had been sitting with regard to the losses of horses and equipments at Zlobane, and arrived at the conclusion that no blame attaches either to the officer in command or the men of Bakerâ\200\231s Horse. The men who were wounded in the late engagements have been sent to the hospital at Utrecht, and are all doing well,

May 6.

ArreoveE doubt has been expressed as to the correctness of the telegram we published yesterday yegardiHg a brush on the other side of the Tugela, between our native border guard and the Zulus, we have no reason to mistrust its accuracy.

We learn that only the furthestmost encampment in Zululand, Fort Chelmsford, immediately on the Inyezane, is permanently garrisoned. The other entrenched positions at Ginginhlovo and Matikulu are only occupied by convoys as they pass up and down. Another large train of wagons left yesterday, under powerful escort for Fort Chelmsford, where it will arrive to-day. The Commissariat Department is evidently pursuing its customary and provident system of concentrating large supplies at advance posts, while circumstances enable it to do so. This policy is one of obvious wisdom, just now, when every day brings us nearer the season of burnt pasturage and impracticable wagon carriage. General Pearsonâ\200\231s experience at Etshowe fully bears out the desirability of such a measure.

It is said that a portion of the 88th regiment is to return to Durban for garrison purposes.

The exact movements of the Zulus on the other side of the border remain enveloped in an atmosphere of doubt. That large numbers occupy the country at no great distance from the Tugela and our camps, cannot be doubted ; but it remains to be seen whether they are actually hostile in their intentions or desirous to come under our authority.

LATEST FROM LOWER TUGELA.

DEPARTURE OF A CONVOY.

Lower Tugela, Monday,
May 5, 4.30 p.m.

The largest convoy which has yet left the Lower Tugela, consisting of one hundred and twenty-four wagons, started this morning at 9.30 for Fort, Chelmsford, under escort of five companies from each regiment stationed here, viz., the Buffs, 88th and 99th. It will as usual remain at John Dunnâ\200\231s laager to-night, and reach the Amatikulu to-morrow, when it will be met by the

" empty wagons from Fort Chelmsford, the convoy will

then change hands, and the troops return to their respective encampments.

The landing at Point Durnford is eagerly looked forward to as solving the transport question of supplying this division. I believe that should it be found practicable, a station will be at once formed, of the advantage of which you may rely that General Crealock will lose no time in availing himself.

A complete field hospital has been sent with convoy to Fort Chelmsford.

Return of H.M.8. â\200\234â\200\234Tenedosâ\200\231 â\200\235 Naval Brigade.

Yesterday sixty men forming the Naval Brigade belonging to H.M.S. Tenedos, which has done such good service in connection with Colonel Pearson's column, arrived in town by the 3.30 train from Saccharine. These fine fellows were landed on the 1st January, and went under the command of Lieutenant Kingscote. with whom was Sub-Lieut. Starton. It will be recollected that they rendered valuable assistance in connection with the construction of the pontoon bridge across the Tugela, and to Lieut. Kingscote the public were indebted for daily telegrams, announcing any items of importance from the neighbourhood in which he was stationed. The men have been ordered to join their ship at Simon's Bay, prior to her proceeding home, and as soon as they learnt that such was to be the case, they expressed their deep regret that they would not be permitted to remain in Zululand until the war was over. They were stationed at Fort Ohelmsford, and have done the march down in eight days, having accomplished the last fifty miles in three days. The men have been wonderfully free from sickness, and only one died since they left Durban. They look as fresh and as healthy now as they did the day they came ashore, but their uniform and their complexion show the sort of toil they have undergone. The men did some excellent shooting in the different engagements in which they took part, and Lieut. Kingscote has every reason to be proud of his little band. On the way down they convoyed no less than 20 wagons, containing 86

sick and wounded men ; and the officers report that there was much sickness at the different forts, principally dysentery. They were treated most kindly on the road down, and will not soon forget the hospitality of those living at some of the roadside houses, who presented them with delicacies which they little expected. The two guns which they took up with them have been handed over to the Shah's Naval Brigade. The Zenedos's men will leave for Simon's Bay by the first opportunity.

Thring's Post.

(From our own Correspondent.)
DEATH OF HARRY TYAKA OGLE.

t May 3, 1879.

Last night at 11 o'clock p.m. expired the well-known Harry Tyaka Ogle, of typhoid fever; he was buried this morning. Portions of the English burial service were read at the grave by Captain Woolley, the officers and non-commissioned officers standing bare-headed in ranks of four deep at the foot of the grave, and at the termination of the service three volleys were fired. In consequence of the heat of the day the body could not be kept above ground long enough to permit of the arrival of his tribe, and only one induna was present. As soon as the grave was closed another arrived, who cried bitterly at finding his chief buried and he not allowed to see him.

Bettington's Horse.

(From the Times of Natal.)
Landtman's Drift, April 26, 1879,

On Monday last Bettington's Horse marched from

Dundee to this place, for the purpose of being in advance of the column. Landtman's Drift is on the Buffalo, south of the Doornberg, and about 13 miles in a direct line from the Blood River.

On Tuesday, Captain Bettington and about eighty men crossed the Buffalo, and patrolled to Baltee's Spruit; then down past John Uys's house, on Conference Hill, down the Blood River; after bivouacking there for the night, they crossed the Blood River at Bemba's Kop, and patrolled up to the range of hills to the east; they there saw a few natives and started in pursuit, but they got away, leaving their kraals, however, unprotected. The patrol burned these, and then moved off eastward to another range, and bivouacked there for the night; in the morning, after a long ride, recrossed the Blood River, west of Bemba's Kop, and they there met General Newdigate, and escorted him to Baltee Spruit, and the next day returned to Landtman's Drift. All the country between Landtman's Drift and Bemba's Kop is open, and good for transport; and again for about eighteen miles further in the direction the column is likely to go. Capt. Bettington intends crossing the Blood River in a different direction in a few days, for the purpose of checking any marauding parties.

Maquende.

This chief, whose surrender, with some of his people, we have already reported, had kraals at the Umvolose and at another place beyond Etshowe. We learn from a reliable kafir source that since Maquende's surrender glelty;vayo sont and had every soul left at both kraals killed.

The Despatches.

Another bluebook, containing a large number of recent dispatches relating to the affairs of South Africa, has been presented to Parliament. The Standard selects for prominent notice, from the interesting contents of this volume, the following letter addressed by Lord Chelmsford himself to the Secretary for War on February 9th, and received by the latter on March 17th, and ventures to say that no such appeal for dismissal from a position to which he felt himself unequal was ever before addressed by a General in the field commanding Her Majesty's troops to the authorities at home :â\200\224

â\200\234 Durban, Natal, Feb. 9th, 1879

â\200\234I consider it my duty to lay before you my opinion that it is very desirable, in view of future contingencies, that an officer of the rank of Major-General should be sent out to South Africa without delay.

â\200\234In June last I mentioned privately to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the strain of prolonged anxiety and exertion, physical and mental, was even then telling on me. What I feel then I feel still more

owW.

â\200\234His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere concurs in this representation, and pointed out to me that the officer selected should be fitted to succeed him in the position of High Commig-

sioner,

â\200\234 In making this representation I need not assure you that

it will be my earnest desire to carry on my duties for Her Majesty's service up to the fullest extent of my powers. I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHELMSFORD, Lieut.-General.

CENSURE ON SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The following are the latest despatches from the Secretary for the Colonies to Sir Bartle Frere. The first indicates the views which Her Majesty's Government have formed after very careful consideration of all the circumstances as detailed in his despatches, and expressing the views of the Colonial Secretary upon some of the leading subjects connected with the Zulu affairs:

Downing Street, March 19, 1879,

Sir, I have refrained from any further discussion of the important points referred to in my despatch of January 23 until I could feel reasonably certain that I was in possession of all the principal facts and arguments which you would desire to place before Her Majesty's Government with regard to your policy towards the Zulus. Your despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin have since been received; and I will now proceed to indicate to you the views which Her Majesty's Government have formed, after very careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, as detailed at length in your despatches and in your correspondence with Sir Henry Bulwer, and with the other able and experienced persons to whose information and opinions you have had recourse.

In my despatch of January 23 I observed that the terms which on December 11 you had dictated to Cetewayo, however necessary to relieve the colony of Natal in future from an impending and increasing danger, were evidently such as he might not improbably refuse, even at the risk of war,

The result which has been anticipated occurred; and, on the failure of the Zulu King to comply with your demands within the time named, you placed their further prosecution in the hands of the Lieutenant-General Commanding in Chief and the forces under his command invaded the Zulu country.

There can be no question as to the danger to which such communities as Natal and the Transvaal are exposed, especially in the present restless and excited condition of the native mind, from the proximity of a barbarous nation like the Zulus, organised for war under a complete system of military despotism, and regarded by other tribes as the paramount native power in South Africa. Nor do Her Majesty's Government underrate the risk of difficulties in the Transvaal and of native outbreaks elsewhere which might have been incurred, either by the publication of your boundary award, apart from the demands which you deemed it necessary to make for a change in the whole system on which Cetewayo's power was based, or by the postponement of the settlement of the several questions at issue with the Zulus. But, though desiring to give full weight to these considerations, they cannot but think that the forces at your disposal were adequate to protect Natal from any serious Zulu inroad, and to provide for any other emergency that could have arisen, during the interval necessary for consulting Her Majesty's Government upon the terms that Cetewayo should be called upon to accept; and they have been unable to find in the documents you have placed before them that evidence of

urgent necessity for immediate action which alone could justify you in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war, which, 88 T had previously impressed upon you, every effort should have been used to avoid.

â\200\234The communications which had passed between us as to the objects for which the reinforcements were requested and gent. and ag to the nature of the questions in dispute with the Zulu King, were such as to render it especially needful that Her Majestyâ\200\231s Government should understand and ap-

rove any important step, not already suggested to them,

efore you were committed to it; and if that step was likely to increase the probability of war, an opportunity should certainly have been afforded to them of considering as well the time as the manner of coming to issueâ\200\224should it be necessary to come to issueâ\200\224with the Zulu King. And though the further correspondence necessary for this purpose might have involved the loss of a favourable season for the operations of the British troops, and might have afforded to Cetywayo the means of further arming and provisioning his forces, the circumstances rendered it imperative that, even at the risk of this disadvantage, full explanations should be exchanged. g # i

â\200\234 Her Majestyâ\200\231s Government do not fail to bear in mind the unusual powers reposed in you, and the corresponding responsibility which attaches to your office, as Her Majestyâ\200\231s High Commissioner in' South Africa; and they gladly record their high appreciation of the great experience, ability, and energy which you have brought to bear on the important and difficult task which you have undertaken. It is with great regret that they feel constrained to adopt the view which I have expressed of your omission to follow a course which appears to them, for the reasons I have stated, to have been peculiarly incumbent upon you in this instance. They cannot, however, doubt that your future action will be such as to prevent a recurrence of any cause for complaint on this score; and they have no desire to withdraw, in the present crisis of affairs, the â\200\230con_i-\202dence hitherto reposed in you, the continuance of which is now more than ever needed to conduct our difficulties in South Africa to a successful termination.â\200\224I have, &c.,

= (Signed) â\200\234M, E. HICKS-BEACH,
â\200\234 Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.â\200\235

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE,

P Â¢ â\200\234Downing Street, March 20,

Â¢ Sir,â\200\224I have carefully considered your dispatch of the 13th, enclosing copies of two despatches: the one from Sir Henry Bulwer to the Zulu envoys, in which your award in the matter of the disputed boundary was conveyed to the King, and certain further conditions with which he was compelled to comply within 30 days were laid down. In my previous despatch I have intimated to you my general approval of the principles on which the boundary award was made, so far as I was at the time acquainted with them. I do not now propose to discuss it in detail, but will merely observe that I am disposed to think that the recognition of the private rights of European settlers in the district declared to be Zulu territory, which you had decided to require from Cetywayo, should have been restricted as far as possible to those cases in which bona fide purchasers had improved the farms by building, planting, or otherwise: and

that the rights of such persons might have been numerically secured by placing them under the protection of the British Resident, subject probably to the payment of a quit rent acknowledged of the territorial sovereignty of the Zulu King, I do not wish, however, to express a final opinion on this point in the absence of that information respecting it which could only be obtained by such a careful local investigation as you had very properly intended to institute, And I will now proceed to notice such of the other subjects dealt with in your messages to Cetewayo, as it appears necessary to refer to in the present state of affairs,

¶ When it becomes possible to decide upon the conditions on which peace can be made, the terms dictated to Cetewayo in De la Rive's last will naturally come under consideration, affording a greater or less degree a basis for a settlement. But you will understand that the views which I am about to express are necessarily subject to modification by future events; and you will of course submit all demands and stipulations for the approval of Her Majesty's Government before peace is concluded.

¶ In your dispatch of December 14 you expressed the opinion, which I noted with satisfaction, that it is a seriously erroneous supposition to suppose that it is impossible to improve our relations with the Zulus by any process short of annexation, and in the concluding paragraph you added that you fully believe it to be possible so to rule the Zulus through their own chiefs that they shall be useful and peaceful neighbours. ¶ Her Majesty's Government, though desirous by every legitimate means in their power to promote the civilisation of the Zulus, are not prepared to sanction any further interference with the internal government of the country than may be necessary for securing the peace and safety of the adjacent colonies; and I will explain to you how far I think the conditions proposed in your messages may become applicable to such a policy.

¶ The appointment of duly authorised agents of the Government to reside in the Zulu country would seem desirable in order to protect the rights and interests of British subjects. to keep the High Commissioner informed of any movement on the part of the natives of a disorderly or warlike character, and to secure the maintenance of good understanding between the colonists and the inhabitants of Zululand,

¶ It will be essential to insist upon the discontinuance of the present military system, and care should be taken to lay down and provide for the observance of such regulations on this subject as, while leaving to the Zulus the power of protecting themselves against neighbouring native tribes not under our control, will secure the future peace and safety of our borders,

* ¶ In addition to the demands which I have already noticed, Cetewayo was required in your message to permit the missionaries who, till last year, lived in the Zulu country to return thither and teach without molestation. In a dispatch which I addressed to Sir Henry Bulwer on May 4, 1878. I desired him to cause certain of the missionaries to be informed that. While Her Majesty's Government were at all times desirous to befriend the missionary bodies. they could not undertake the obligation of protecting them in Zululand. ¶

¶ I refer you to this statement as indicating the doubts which I continue to entertain as to the extent to which it may prove justifiable or advisable for Her Majesty's Government to concern themselves actively in the development of

missionary enterprise. I do not, however, now desire to pre-judge the question, which is one that cannot advantageously be dealt with until the conclusion of the war.,

I trust that this expression of my views on some of the leading questions which may before very long present themselves for consideration may be serviceable for your guidance ; but they are questions as to which I should desire to have your further opinion when the time for action has arrived : and it is my wish that, as far as possible, you should avoid taking any decided step, or committing yourself to any positive conclusion respecting any of them, until you have received instructions from Her Majesty's Government,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.
Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.

Colonel Wood's Column.

The following is the present field state of Colonel Wood's troops at Kambula Hill :
Foot 1386 effective,

33 sick ; Mounted : 112 effective, 7 sick. Colonial troops : Mounted, 477 effective, 34 sick ; Native levies under 23. Europeans 362 effective, 503 non-effectiveâ\200\224grand total, 2937.

May 7.

Up to a late "hour last night our regular telegrams from the Lower Tugela, always handed in with regularity at Fort Pearson, had not reached us, so we are unable to comment upon any news from that quarter.

We are eLy sorry to hear that the lest surveying trip of the .ester to the mouth of the Umlalasi has only resulted in proving that there is no anchorage inside the reef, a"d that the approach from all directions is of a mu.8t dangerous character, so that landing there is impracticable. It is possible that further up the coast a better result would be obtained. Point Dwrnford, we are told, lies some miles to the northward of the position usually assigned to it on the maps, and covers the Umhlatuse Riverâ\200\224a much larger stream than the smaller ones on this sideâ\200\224to the south. Should, however, landing arrangements be out of the question beyond the Tugela, there is time yet for large supplies of stores to be massed at Fort Chelmsford oy the Inyezane, before ox-wagon transport ceases to be feasible. The Forester, it will be seen, again gave the Zulus a taste

.of heavy marine artillery. ;

On April 30th Lord Chelmsford inspected the troops -4t Dundee, including the Natal Mounted Police, and -expressed himself much pleased with the general and soldier-like appearance of that force, who have not been allowed to play as useful a part as they might, and would but too gladly have played. The General was accompanied by the Prince Imperial. It was understood at the camp that they were only waiting for the arrival of the regular cavalry to resume active operations.

The Forces in the Field.

The Witness of yesterday gives a series of statistics regarding the forces in the field. The lists are rather confused, and manifestly inaccurate, but the general result is thus summed up :â\200\224 ;

1st Division (General Crealockâ\200\231s). , TE0N21'5
2nd ,, (General Newdigateâ\200\231s 103238
General Woodâ\200\231s Flying Column . . S, 092

Effective and non-effective . . . 22,545

We do not republish the detailed lists of forces with the several columns, as they can only mislead, and the records of â\200\230â\200\230sick â\200\235 at the several camps are equally unreliable. The whole of the cavalry are represented as being en route to Doornberg, whereas we believe that a considerable detachment is to be sent to Greytown and the middle border. The nominal strength of each column can by no means be estimated according to .the figures set down. The second column, for instance

(General Newdigate's), is made to embody troops, -some of whom are stationed at points so far apart as Durban, Maritzburg, Greytown, and Transvaal. =Lonsdale's Horse, moreover, is set down at 84, instead - of 400, which is a nearer figure. _ 6158 of the grand total are natives. The general disposition of the forces, however, agree with information we have from time to time furnished to our readers.

Return of H.M.S. "Forster" from the Zulu Coast.
ARMED ' ZULUS FIRED UPON.

H.M.S. Forester came back unexpectedly yesterday morning. She was not looked for by the naval authorities until this (Wednesday) evening; but Lieut. Smith who was in command of her, has discharged the duties which he left here to carry out with much smartness. The following official information, with regard to the trip, will be found interesting: The forester left Natal on the 3rd instant, and arrived at the mouth of the Umlalazi on the evening of the same day. The next morning she weighed anchor and stood in within a mile of the mouth of the river, where she anchored. Two boats were despatched for the purpose of sounding inside the Tenedos Reef, to ascertain the depth of water between the reef and the shore. The result of the survey showed that there was no anchorage inside the reef,

191

and that the approach from all directions was of a most - dangerous nature, the greatest depth of water obtained being 42 fathoms, with a foul anchorage. Latitude and longitude was obtained by meridian altitude and chronometer, as follows: Latitude, 28 deg. 58 min. 30 sec. southward ; longitude, 31 deg. 51 min. 52 secs. eastward, thus placing Point Durnford further east than it is on the present chart. On the morning of the 5th the Forester weighed anchor and proceeded up the coast, the two boats taking soundings between the ship and the shore. Afterwards the Forester stood in to the mouth of a large river situated to the southward of the Tenedos Reef. supposed to be the Inyezane, Whilst approaching the river, Captain Smith noticed a long reef breaking heavily southward, about seven miles from the western part of the Tenedos shoal, and about four miles from the mouth of the Inyezane. Boats were at once sent away to sound inshore. The approach to this reef is most dangerous, with heavy breakers. It runs out fully a mile and a quarter from the beach. The configuration of the land between Point Durnford and the Tugela, was found to differ somewhat from the present charts.

Numerous large fires were seen extending from the Tugela to Point Durnford, and some armed Zulus were seen to the northward of the Umlalazi, who were dispersed by a shell or two from the Forester. This was on Sunday, and a number of Zulus must have been killed.

The Forester will leave again for the Zulu coast in a few days.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Lower Tugela, May 5th, 1879.

The convoys have been exchanged, and the escort from here yesterday has returned with the empty wagons from Fort Chelmsford, and 95 sick. The latter have just marched to the hospital. A number of cases are very alight, but it is considered desirable to send them here, as there are more means of attending to them. Two doses of quinine weekly have been recommended by the senior medical officer for each man, and the Major-General has ordered the immediate provision of the same by the medical department.

Thring's Post.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Saturday, May 3.

On May 2, a small raid was made at the Mazemba Drift by Lieut. Rapson of the Border Defence, commanded by Captain Lucas, No. 6 division; nine head of cattle were captured,

Captain Arbuthnot of the A.M.R., and Quartermaster Adams, D.M.R., arrived in camp to-night.

There seems to be plenty of Zulus the other side of the river, as numerous fires are seen every night,

May 8.

To a late hour last night we were without any news of consequence concerning military operations. Five weeks have now elapsed since the battle of Ginginhlovo when the last set engagement with the enemy took place, and we remain still in the dark as to the probable movements of Cetewayo's forces. It may be expected that the gathering-in of the corn crops would be a reason to the Zulus why they should delay any operations which might expedite a general advance into their country. There can be little doubt that should the advance take place very shortly, the country will be found to be well stored with corn.

It seems certain that the Umhlatusi Valley, immediately beyond the Inyezane, is thickly occupied by Zulus and cattle, and the desirability of a swift movement of mounted men in that direction, for the purpose of clearing away cattle, and forcing the enemy backward will, no doubt, commend itself to the military authorities when they are in a position to effect it. During the Cape war such movements were carried out with much success by the colonial forces, but the far superior resources and strategy of the Zulus necessitate the adoption of more complete measures and precautions. General Wood's experience at Zlobane shows that dash need not be tempered by discretion

where intelligence of the enemy's movements is necessarily, perhaps, defective; but the Zulus are, no doubt, puzzled at times to understand why we do not follow up, more vigorously, our successes.

We are very glad to hear it stated, or rather ru-

moured, that a considerable portion of the regular cavalry is to proceed in the direction of the middle drift. From all we hear the transport arrangements connected with the headquarters column at Dundee, are strained to the last degree, and, as we pointed out some time ago, every mile taken to the westward represents two miles of what may prove to be unnecessary carriage.

. Some doubt exists as to whether the mouth of the Umlalasi offers, after all, the most favourable prospects for a landing place on the Zulu coast. It is quite possible that the northern side of Point Durnford, and of the Umhlatusi River, would afford better shelter and anchorage.

Potspruit.

WITH THE DURBAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

We have been favoured with the following from a private letter :—

*— Yesterday we rode over with all the other volunteers to Fort Cherry, where we were inspected by Colonel Stuart, R.E. He did not express his opinion to us, at all events. To-day he, in company with another Engineer officer, passed through here; they stayed for a while at the officers' tents. I hear we are shortly to be moved to some commanding point much nearer the river. It is said the pioneers will construct some sort of earthworks for us to fall back upon in case of need, at the site of our new camp. There are rumours here of a Zulu raid being made sooner or later. I am afraid if a large army was to cross the volunteers or native contingent would not be of much use in repelling them.

—T have been told that Major Mitchell and Sir Henry Bulwer are very much annoyed at what has been said in the papers regarding the volunteers, and Captain Shepstone has — pitched into — your own here properly, in consequence, and has forbidden him to write any more, under penalty of being sent in holus-bolus to the Commandant, under arrest ! [Let him.]

— To-day I see a very sharp letter from one of the Alexandra men on the same subject. I wonder what his Captain will say to him now ?

—The return football match that was to have been played to-day with the officers at Fort Cherry, has been postponed. There is nothing on here. All the absent men are gradually turning up; Povall, from Etshowe, came back the other day, and Kahts arrived just now.

— Our Quartermaster has gone to the Lower Tugela to look after the remainder of our kits.—

Local Military Items.

Surgeon-Major Kelsoy, A.M.D., having been detailed for duty at Herwin hospital, Stanger, will proceed there without delay.

The troops in garrison paraded yesterday morning to witness the infliction of a sentence of corporal punishment on a private.

Two officers and sixty men forming the the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. Tenedos have been taken on the strength of the garrison.

Fifty-two invalids, under charge of Surgeon Harding and Civil Surgeon Gilles, arrived in Durban on Tuesday from the front, and have been taken on the strength of the garrison. Surgeon Harding returns at once to Herwen Hospital. Civil Surgeon Gilles remains at the base of operations,

In future officers commanding corps and departments will put on the weekly statement rendered a return showing the distribution of the officers serving under them, and whether effective or non-effective.

Eight non-commissioned officers and men Army Hospital Corps leave to-day for Fort Pearson.

Departure of Troops for Ladysmith.

Yesterday the 2nd company Royal Engineers and the following details, left Durban for Ladysmith, and were counted as follows: 3 officers and 63 non-commissioned officers and men 2nd Royal Engineers, 4 non-commissioned officer. and men 1st Dragoon Guards, 9 ditto 17th Lancer. 8 ditto 2-21st regt., 7 ditto 1-24th regt., 1 ditto 80th regt., 1 ditto 90th regt., 17 ditto 94th regt., making a total of 8 officers and 109 men. A number of men leave to-day for Stanger.

Estcourt.
(From the Times of Natal.)

Estcourt, May 6.
Arrived here yesterday with left wing of 17th Lancers.

We leave again to-morrow, arriving in Ladysmith on Friday.

The 1st King's Dragoon Guards left here yesterday morning, and are to go on at once to Utrecht; afterwards, probably, to the Transvaal, owing to the difficulty of providing forage for the whole brigade. The right wing 18 at Ladysmith, and goes on to Dundee, where we join them. Horses all keep well, although nights are frosty. A detachment, under Lieut. Jopp, 58th, with ammunition, and Captain Vibart, with two guns, R.A., passed through here yesterday.

The Sick and Wounded in Durban.

We are glad to learn that many ladies in Durban are acting in a most kind manner towards the sick and wounded in the hospitals. We have before us a long list of fruits and delicacies of every description sent in by various ladies and gentlemen, and trust that they will continue their benevolent and very acceptable work.

Isandhlwana.

Maquende, Oetywayo's brother, who was at Isandhlwana, says the Zulus were defeated by the British soldiers, and about to fly when the ammunition failed. The Zulus then plucked courage for a rush. The 24th then stood in double line back to back, and fought with bayonets until killed by the weight of the enemy's force. The Zulu army numbered 25,000, of whom 14,000 attacked

the camp, and 11,000 were reserves. Their intention was to enter Natal and lay waste the colony. The reserve made the attack on Rorke's Drift, and their repulse there saved the colony.

The Native Contingent.

A return of the casualties sustained by natives on active service since the commencement of the war has just been officially published. The Newcastle division lost 4 men at Isandhlwana ; the Umsinga division, 12 men at Isandhlwana, and 6 in Natal; the Klip River division, 17 men killed, and 3 wounded, at Isandhlwana ; Weenen County, 322 men killed at Isandhlwana ; the Upper Tugela division, 107 killed and 18 wounded at Isandhlwana; the Umgeni division, 2 at Isandhlwana; the Richmond division, 5 at Isandhlwana, and 1 at Helpmakaar from dysentery; the Ixopo division, 1 at Isandhlwana; the Inanda division, 1 at Isandhlwana ; the Lower Tugela division, 4 killed and 4 wounded at Inyezane or a total of 482 in killed and deceased, and 20 in wounded. The most severe loss fell upon the Amacunu, who had 240 killed, whilst the Amangwane tribe, under Usikali, had 103 killed and 13 wounded. The Edendale Mounted Horse lost 2, whilst those killed and wounded at Inyezane were Musi's people. Umgawe, who, with his men, was at Inyezane, suffered no loss either in killed or wounded. The Amacunu are Pakade's people.

May 9.

According to our last night's telegraphic despatch from the Lower Tugela, up to 6.30 p.m., the only news in that quarter was of a routine character. It is satisfactory to know that the border river has been bridged, so that the tedious process of pont-working will in future be dispensed with.

Native statements indicate an intention on the part of the Zulus, to contest the passage of the bushy Umhlatusi Valley. We hear nothing further of Dabulamanzi's intentions or movements. A well-informed correspondent near the border writes to us as follows: "I wish the authorities had got that crafty chief Dabulamanzi in safe keeping. I am afraid he is trying to get them into a trap. I believe that he wishes to repeat what he did at Isandhlwana, namely, to divide the column by asking for soldiers to assist him in his escape. I think if he has 7000 followers it would be an easy matter for him to get away from Entumeni to Krantzkop if he was really in earnest. He could do it in a few hours. Natives say that he has a large impi hid away, and that there is another impi not far from Ginginhlovo ; but no dependence can be placed upon native reports. We give the extract for what it is worth; but there can be little, any, doubt, that armed Zulus are present in large numbers, in the Umhlatusi Valley. A vigorous reconnaissance by a large mounted patrol would no doubt disclose much valuable information. A captive balloon, elevated overnight, if well out of range, might also be equally effective."

Our correspondence from Woodâ\200\231s column to May 2. received last night, gives some interesting particulars, Several reports as to the presence of large bodies of the enemy in the neighborhood of Kambula had been proved to be unfounded. Colonel Buller, with the Frontier Light Horse, and the burgheis, had reconnoitred the Zlobane and other mountains, but found no evidence of large bodies of men having been lately there. Very many dead bodies of Zulus were seen lying along the line of their retreat on the 29th. Good supplies of coal were being obtained from the abundant seams in the locality. A new entrenched camp to be garrisoned by detachments of the 90th, 4th, and the Kaffarian Riflemen, was to be established in advance of Kambula. The time for which the last named corps enrolled having expired they had been dismissed by their able leader, Commandant Schermbrucker, who addressed them in most laudatory terms, but many had re-engaged to serve under him, as he intends to follow the fortunes of the campaign. This force has done excellent work., It is said that Hendersonâ\200\231s Free Lancers were besieging Manyonyobaâ\200\231s caves near the Intombe, and that since Umbelineâ\200\231s death, the bulk of his people have left for other positions. It was expected that a move forward by the â\200\234Flying Columnâ\200\235 would be made on Bunday last, May 4.

Many more invalids are arriving at the base hospitals here from the Lower Tugela. We much regret to hear that General Creslock is unwell, and that Capt. Ebdon of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse is invalided.

â\200\224_â\200\224

Woodâ\200\231s Column.

General Chelmsford reached Kambula at 1 p-m. on May 3rd, so quietly that but few knew of it until some time after. The camp was to move on May 5th. The road is safe enough until within 15 miles of Kambula, where it runs along the middle of a large flat; but if you keep your eyes open there is not much to fear, writes an officer of the Native Horse who lately rode there alone from Helpmakaar. The weather is described as pleasant and bracing.

On the 30th April, a report reached camp that 1000 Zulus had been seen close to, when about 100 of the Light Horse and 28 Natal Native Cavalry started off at 4,30 am. But few Zulus were however seen, and those took to the hills, firing a few shots whilst the troops were burning down huts. When our letter left, 20 of the Mounted Infantry, and 30 Natal Native Cavalry had gone in pursuit of 100 Zulus, said to have been seen about 12 miles off

Lower Tugela.
May 6th, 1879,

At the Tugela stationâ\200\224the headquarters of the 2nd division, or General Crealockâ\200\231s field forceâ\200\224every body is busily en-

gaged in their several departments and corps in making complete arrangements for the final move of all available troops here, to be accompanied by General Crealock and staff, on or about the 10th of the present month, when we may shortly afterwards hear of the long contemplated offensive operations commencing on the lower border. If the present struggle in Zululand is to end by the British gaining another complete victory over our wary foe, the sooner this decisive blow is struck the better; but as it happens there appears to be many opinions on this question, and a very general one is that the Zulu war will not show the drop-scene this side of 1879. Be that as it may, when Cetuywayo's indunas, and hundreds of his men have surrendered to the British, if the King will not give in, there will still remain thousands at his beck and call; and how then is the work of disarming these warriors to be proceeded with, unless they are followed through the whole breadth and length of the country, and made to submit, This will certainly be an arduous task, and also one which will occupy many months to become un Sait accomply.

An entire change of locality for the different camps here has taken place since the arrival of the Royal Engineers, M battery Royal Artillery, and 5th company Army Service Corps. The latter useful branch of the service has proved a real acquisition in transacting the hard work of the camp on both sides of the Tugela, From *early morn to dewy eve \200\235 the strong and well made wagons, drawn by their noble teams of four and six horses, are to be seen drawing all kinds of freight over the steeps to the different camps, and thus relieving the hard-worked oxen of much of their burden.

The horses sent out from England for this campaign, are without doubt a good strong and healthy lot, and appear fit for anything; but I think a few months's life in Zululand, will very much alter their condition, and render them unfit for their work. Several have already died,

General Crealock issued a very timely order in stopping

the riders of all horses, whether public or private; galloping up and down hills as fast as possible, when there was no direct cause for it, and it certainly over-ried the mettle of the animals. The Royal Engineers are now busily engaged in making a pontoon bridge over the Tugela, and it will soon be finished. Five of the pontoons are set in position, and on the arrival of four more it will in a few days be suitable for traffic,

A new punt is also in course of erection, to replace the old one, which is thought to be worn out, With these facilities, and the river fordable, transporting supplies for the army will be greatly facilitated.

A few days ago a private in the 88th regiment was drowned in the river just below the drift. It appears that the man could not swim, and getting out of his depth the strong current carried him down the stream. His body has not been yet found, and it is thought probable he may have fallen a prey to alligators, as they lie in holes on the banks of the river. Two natives have also lost their lives during the week, and shared the same fate. No less than four British soldiers have been drowned in the Lower Tugela River since the opening of the campaign.

About seventy head of cattle were brought in the other day, a distance of five miles, by some scouts of the Natal Horse, and it was supposed they belonged to the Zulus, On arrival at Fort Tenedos, persons came forward to claim

many of them as their property, If cattle owners allow their cattle to stray into the enemy's country, and give the mounted irregulars so much trouble in bringing them into camp as prize cattle, they should put up with the consequences by losing them. Good proof should be forthcoming to establish the claim, as in this case, for instance, all is not fair in love and war.,

A very strong convoy of 124 wagons left the Tugela at ten o'clock yesterday morning for Fort Crealock on the Amatikula, and Fort Chelmsford, on the Inyezane. It was accompanied by the 3rd Buffs, five companies 88th regiment, and two companies of the 9th regiment, with detachments from Durban of the 57th regiment, the 60th rifles and 91st regiment. On arrival at the Amatikula the convoy will be met by an escort of the 2nd brigade consisting of the 57th regiment and 91st, when the escort of the 1st brigade will return to the Tugela.

Maquende, the King's surrendered brother, is still at Fort Pearson, and a good eye-opener he has had by the opportunity presented to him of witnessing the wonderful and powerful paraphernalia of war that Britain has been forced to bring to subdue his relative despot. No doubt his good offers to fight for the British have been thankfully declined.

A fresh batch of sick men came in from the front not long since, and will shortly be removed to Stanger. No doubt the newly situated forts will prove much more healthy than Ginginhlovo was found to be, The War Office authorities did a wise thing on their part by ordering the *old Die Hards from the Island of Ceylon to South Africa, as it has proved that the men of the 57th regiment who all, excepting a draft of one hundred and sixty men from England, have served at the least two years in a tropical climate are acclimatised, and seem very much more fit to withstand such a climate as Zululand than the regiments ordered out fresh from home. The medical lists show this to be the case; and so long as the 57th remain in their good state of health, the climate of Ceylon, during their stay of five years, will be found rather to their benefit than the reverse.

A depot for sickly men and men unfit for active service, has been formed at Stanger for the 1st division, where all such will in future be removed to.

The health of the troops is satisfactory, and under the Commandant of the Tugela (Colonel Hopton) and his orderly officer (Captain Phillips, A.P.D., 57th regt.), the several camps are well looked after in sanitary points and good order.

Cold nights and hot days, tempered, however, occasionally by cool winds, are still the order of the day.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
LATEST FROM LOWER TUGELA.
COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TROOPER.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lower Tugela,
6.30 p.m., May 8, 1879.

To the great relief of the transport, the General and heads of departments, the trestle bridge over the Tugela is at length completed, and will be opened for traffic to-morrow (Friday) morning. The delays at the pont, to which we have now almost become accus-

tomed, will thus be avoided.

I regret to state that a trooper of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse was shot accidentally yesterday morning by one of his comrades. ~ Your correspondent has personally experienced the result of such an arm as that which did the mischief being in the hands of persons who do not take proper precaution ; and the wonder is that so

few accidents have taken place, considering the great number of officers and men who are armed with these weapons, which are self-cocking.

Some excellent practice was made this afternoon from two seven-pounders of Major Sandham's battery. Two rounds were fired from each gun at ranges of 600, 1000, and 1200 yards. Common shrapnel and double shell were used, one of the latter being fired at 600 yards and the other at 1200 yards. The number of projectiles through the target, as well as the perforations from the shrapnel shell were sufficient to prove the destructive effect that would have been produced on a body of Zulus.

I am sorry to say that General Crealock is not well.

Arrival of the Hired Transport "Olympus."

17 OFFICERS, 262 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

This hired transport, which left Capetown on the 3rd instant, was sighted yesterday at 11.45 a.m., and soon afterwards anchored. The 8.S. Scout went alongside immediately, and returned with the Cape mails and some of the passengers. There were on board 17 officers and 262 non-commissioned officers and men. Amongst the officers were Colonel R. L. T. Lonsdale and Captain M. M. E. Brunner (Lonsdale's Horse), Naval Surgeon J. H. Martin, Lieutenant W. L. P. Power (58th regiment), Lieutenants D. Robertson, W. Webster, R. W. Myburgh, . L. J. Bouchier, J. K. Gardner, Vet. Surgeon J. Cammock, all belonging to Lonsdale's Horse. The Olympus has 500 tons of cargo on board, and a number of horses and mules for Lonsdale's Horse, of which there were two companies on board.

(May 10)

Yesterday was more fruitful in news and telegrams than its predecessor, though neither were of startling importance. We have received full intelligence of the movements of our troops in the upper districts, the latest particulars of which will be found in our telegraphic intelligence from Ladismith up to yesterday afternoon. It seems certain that General Wood will move forward to-morrow or Monday. Lord Chelmsford and his staff were at Kambula on May 4, but we presume they would return to General Newdigate's column, prior to its advance. It had moved forward from Dundee to Landtmann's Drift, which crosses the Buffalo some miles above the junction of Blood River, and, of course, at a greater distance inland from Rorke's Drift. It seems as though this column was to move into Zululand in the rear of General Wood's flying column, and to act as a support and reserve, while clearing the bushy, broken and difficult country on the eastern side of the Buffalo, and the northern side of the Tugela, near

Umsinga, The Natal Mounted Police and Native Contingent at Umsinga have also been moved to Landtmannâ\200\231s Driftâ\200\224a measure which can only be explained by the supposition that an attack was expected at that point. The military arrangements for the defence of the border remain as inscrutable as ever. The whele of the regular cavalry apparently have gone, after all, to Ladismith and Doornberg, instead of being distributed between Newcastle Division and Umvoti County, in accordance with the crude ideas of non-professional observers. It is possible, however, that the military authorities have private knowledge of intended Zulu movements, which justifies such a concentration of forces at an extreme point of the border.

A rumour which was afloat as to â\200\230Â¢ Dundee bring surrounded, â\200\235 was traced to the letter of a private soldierâ\200\235at that place, but his comradesâ\200\231 letters of the same date, and written at the same locality, made no reference to any such report. Our yesterdayâ\200\231s telegram from Ladismithâ\200\224which is only a few hours from Dundeeâ\200\224conclusively shows that there was no foundation for the heedless statements contained in a letter written three days ago. We are not certain, however, that some active movement may not have taken place in the neighbourhood of Landtmannâ\200\231s, or Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, though we are wholly without any reliable information on the subject. Private letters from Umsinga, up to May 7th, make no allusion to anything of the kind.

From the Lower Tugela our special correspondent

telegraphed to us yesterday evening a native report that Cetywayo has retired with his wives, cattle and army to Northern Zululand, after burning his kraal. â\200\230We very much mistrust this story, as no action yet taken by our forces would justify such a measure. We are only â\200\234 sitting stillâ\200\235 as yet, and the haughty Zulu King is not likely to take so decisive a step before he has had a more convincing experience of the superiority of British arms; or we should rather say of British strategy. Such rumours as these are very likely to be propagated just now by Zulu agents, with a view to lulling suspicion and abating precautions on our side. There is no doubt that Zulus swarm close up to our lower border, and our military authorities cannot too fully recognise the possibilities that are signified by the fact.

_ From all that we can learn, the evidence as to the impracticability of a landing place somewhere near the Umlalasi or the Umbhlatusi, is by no means conclusive, and further examination is necessary to set the question, one way or the other, at rest.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS,
LATEST FROM THE LOWER TUGELA.
ANOTHER CONVOY.

INTERESTING RECONNAISSANCE.
CETYWAYOâ\200\231S MOVEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ZULUS:

Saturday, May 10th, 5 p.m.

A convoy of 75 wagons left this morning at seven oâ\200\231clock for the Amatikulu. It will march there direct, merely halting for meals, Two seven-pounder guns

accompany it, with the usual escort. The former will probably remain at Fort Crealock for a day or two, to get there with some of Lonsdale's Horse.

I have received no negative evidence as to the burning of his kraal, by Cetywayo, and reports rather confirm his having done so. We shall probably know in a day or two, whether it is a canard or not.

A very useful reconnaissance has been made by Colonel Clarke (57th), at present commanding the second brigade at Fort Chelmsford. He reports the existence of three drifts at the Umlalaas, which might readily be used for crossing that river, the upper being about six and a half miles from Fort Chelmsford. He also reports that good clear water can be procured. He considers that there is no impi of Zulus in the vicinity, although about 150 men were seen on the hills in the neighbourhood. This was also confirmed by two Zulu women, who were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released. The Zulus having fired on our men, shots were exchanged at about 900 yards, and one of their number was supposed to have been killed. The Zulus seen we believe were residents in the district. '

All this tends to confirm the reports as to their disorganisation, and unwillingness to meet our troops again.

A very successful photograph of Maquende and a few chiefs was taken at Fort Pearson to-day by Mr. Mee, of Durban. One of the chief's retainers supposed the process was preparatory to being killed, and was in great trepidation.

AN

Tugela, 11th April.

No news to-day except that Nettleton's battalion of the Native Contingent is about to leave Fort Chelmsford for the Lower Tugela.

I hear that clothing has been provided for the native troops during the cold weather.

The Zulus and the Border.

76 THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Tugela, May 7, 1879,

Sir, In your issue of the 29th ultimo, an account is given of the trip of the Forester to the mouth of the Um-lalazi River; and in another column of the same paper

you suggest that, for the better protection of the Natal colony, the military authorities should plant & post higher up the Tugela, and in the Zulu country, & more in the direction of Thring's Post.

On each of these points I have, with your permission, a few remarks to make, which I commend to your military readers and the public generally.

1. I am surprised to hear that there is now a sand bank across the mouth of the Umlalazi, and that the water of the river filters through it. Towards the end of 1859 & twenty years ago I visited the mouth of the Umlalazi in company with an engineer of some celebrity (I forget what firm he belonged to) a Mr. Robinson. At the date of which I write, there was not a vestige of sand at the mouth of the Umlalazi. Mr. Robinson and myself spent a very happy hour on a little hillock at the very mouth and on the right bank. It is with pleasure that I recall it. The day was beautifully fine, and the tide was flowing in at the mouth of the river. On the sea there was hardly a ripple, with the exception of one point a considerable way out to sea, where a wave occasionally broke. Mr. R. and I spoke of glory to come both in this world and the next. With regard to the former, I being an amateur, exclaimed, "What a beautiful harbour." To me say here by way of parenthesis, that there is a lagoon at the mouth of the river. I remember the answer well, it was: "No, there is no depth of water, as you may see by the eye, the sand being visible in the water; and those waves breaking out yonder indicate danger."

Having read, however, the accounts of the visit of the Forester, several questions suggest themselves to my mind: & 1. Is it possible to remove the sandbank by cutting a trench through it at low water, and letting the accumulated water wash it out. 2. In that case I believe that it would be possible in calm weather to bring boats of light draught into the lagoon. 3. My impression is that in 1859 the Umlalazi was a tidal river several miles from its mouth. On this point no doubt some trader or missionary will be able to say whether I am right or wrong.

It is certainly a great point gained, not only for the relief of the present transport service, which is attained to the uttermost, but for the benefit of the future & the new Zululand. :

9. With regard to your suggestion regarding the better protecting of the Tugela border, that I entirely endorse. It is my deliberate opinion that were the Zulus to cross

the Tugela in force anywhere between Toohey's Drift and Fort Buckingham they might avoid the military and make a raid into Natal easily. The General commanding has done all in his power to protect the border, by placing native guards, under white men, all along it; but their only use will be to give the alarm in case that the Zulus attack. I have seen many of them, and I have asked them what they will do if the Zulus make an attack. "Run," of course, & was the reply; and I have heard that they have said If our officers order us to cross the Tugela unsupported by white troops, we shall tell them to kill us

in Natal and save themselves the trouble of taking us to Zululand to be killed.â\200\235 I therefore look upon the border

ard as utterly worthless as a means of defence, and two at least of the volunteers at Thringâ\200\231sPostâ\200\224intelligent men they areâ\200\224entirely agree with me.

What may be the sfate of affairs at Cetywayoâ\200\231s kraal I know not ; but this I do know, namely, that all along the Tugela border the Zulus have returned to and occupied their kraals, and that they sometimes shout de-Bance and exchange shots with the border guards. It is well known that the invasion of Natal was long ago, and again quite recently, a subject seriously enfertained by Cetywayo. It was a subject of common ,conversation among the Zulus, and I am in possession of facts which I may not make public at present which lead me to the above conclusion.

There are potent reasons why it would be unwise for the Zulus to attack Natal at present; but in time of war it is wrong, nay, criminal, to leave anything to chance which human foresight can obviate; and, without troubling you with the reasons above referred to, I beg to point outâ\200\224in short, you, Sir, have pointed outâ\200\224how the chances of an invasion may be very considerably Jessened. That, I believe, may be accomplished by a small force of regulars, cavalry, and natives strongly fortified somewhere on the Indulindi range, or ridge. Tt is the ridge that separates the waters which flow into the Tugela from those which flow into the Umsundusi and the Matikulu. There is a practical road for wagons to the top of it; it joins the Etshowe (Ekowe) and Entumeni ridge at or near Entumeni; and I have been told that with very little labour a road may be made from the Lower Tugsla to Eutumeni along that ridge, without crossing & single stream. Were that ridge occupied as I

have suggested, it would probably have the effect of

195;

oaising all Zulus who .=re at present occupying the kraals along the Tugela border as .far as Krantz Kop to retire, ' and considerably lessen the risk of a raid being made into Natal.

I hear that killing one another is goime on as briskly as ever among the Zulus. Many an old quu.rel between Zulu and Zulu has been settled in the recent bacÂtles with the English by Zulu bullets and assegais. They lw also taking advantage of the present commotion to kill thmir enemies, under the pretence that they intend to go over to the English. On this point I am told that the King has expressed his gratitude to the Euglish for watching 80 closely the line of the Tugela, as it saves him an immense deal of trouble, and leaves his warriors free for other work than intercepting fugutives. The same infor-mant tells me that since Makwenda gave himself up, the approaches to Ginginhlovo have been very closely watched to prevent others following his example.

Most of the above particulars I have learned from wounded prisoners taken at Ginginhlovo. The end of a reign of terror is approaching, and the sconer the better, says your old friend.

A. B

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
Latest from the North-western Border.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAVALRY.

LORD CHELMSFORD AND THE GENERALS.
RUMOTURS.
(Captain Norris Newman to Mercury).
Ladysmith, 3 p.m., May 9.

The Kingâ\200\231s Dragoon Guards left this morning for Dundee, the order to go to Transvaal being counter-manded.

The left wing of the Lancers has just arrived.

General Marshall and staff proceed to Dundee to-morrow.

Lord Chelmsford is at Kambula.

General Newdigate is near Landtmanâ\200\231s Drift,
General (?) is at Dundee.

Colonel Bellairs is at Utrecht.

Several rumours have come in here to-day and yesterday fighting was reported on the border, but there was no official confirmation.

Latest from Lower Tugela.
| FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Lower Tugela, 5.30 p.m., May 9.

There is a report brought in by natives, for the authenticity of which I cannot of course vouch, but which nevertheless I have always anticipated, that Cetuyayo finding our resources so great, has burnt his kraal and retired to the northwest of Zululand, with his wives, cattle, and a large army. If this proves to be true, the dissensions amongst the Zulus, which I have clearly reported, may prove to be correct.

By the next convoy a large number of tents are going forward to Fort Chelmsford, as the General has determined, on medical recommendation, to place all the troops under canvas.

A general service wagon, belonging to the Army Service Corps, which had just been loaded up with case shot for the front, was capsized this afternoon whilst descending the hill at Fort Pearson. Happily there was little damage.

About three more convoys will, I think, complete the necessary supplies at Fort Chelmsford before the division moves.

Major-General Crealock is better.

With Genseral Wood.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Kambula Camp, 2nd May, 1878.
On Monday evening a report came in from Balter Spruit, that an army of Zulus had been seen about the Inkanda Mountain, and Bembas Kop, and a strong patrol of Frontier Light Horse, and volunteer Burghers, under

command of Colonel Buller, was sent to reconnoitre. They left camp at 3 p.m.. returning at 7 p.m., and saw only about thirty Zulus on the top of the mountain, who fired on the patrol. at 2000 yards range, but no track was to be seen of any large body of men moving about. Another patrol of volunteer Burghers, scouted in the direction of the Zlobane, and only saw two Zulus in the distance, evidently foraging for mealies in the gardens.

Mr. Craig reports that a great many dead bodies are lying about in holes and sluice along the route of the Zulu retreat, by the north neck of the Zinguin range. On passing the site where the Zulu commander-in-chief with his staff took up their position, there were evident signs of the haste with which they had decamped when their troops were seen to be defeated, for they left mats, blankets, knobkerries, water-bottles, &c., behind them.

No cattle, or smoke of fires was to be seen in the vicinity of the Zlobane or the Kukuse Valley. In early morn, smoke is seen coming from the caves on the mountains near the Dombini and along the Bevan River, which are supposed to proceed from small parties harvesting their crop, and stowing their corn in the caves.

We are momentarily expecting a visit from General Lord Chelmsford.

Yesterday wagons were employed carrying coal from this to our next camping ground in advance. We expect to move forward on Sunday next.

The detachment of the 90th that were left at the Bevan coal fields to build a fort, to be garrisoned by a detachment of the 4th King's Own and Kaffrarian Riflemen. who have re-engaged for a further term of service, have reached their destination.

The everlasting grumble about postal irregularities is as strong as ever in camp, and surmises are afloat about what will be done with the money that the Post Office will realise by the sale of non-forwarded newspapers at the end of the year; and as it ought to amount to a considerable sum, it is suggested that it should be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

Last week a letter was received here with four English papers annexed (written on the envelope). They said the papers did not reach here annexed to the letter ; they have been annexed to some of the post office lumber rooms, no doubt. If, by chance, we get a late letter by one post the following post will bring the back paper fifteen days older in date. In the tent adjoining there was a Mercury dated the 25th April, while the latest Mercury received in our tent by the same post was dated the 22nd.

Kambula Camp, May 29, 1879.

Stephanus Combrink, of the Burgher Force, who was shot through the thigh on the 29th, at the attack on this camp, died on the 26th instant, from hemorrhage of the femoral artery. The coal wagons returned laden last night. but the troops remain to build a fortified military fort, which will be occupied by fifty men of the King's Own, and twenty-five

Mounted Kaffrarian Rangers, under Commandant Schermbrucker. The 90th detachmen will return on Thursday.,

Coal of excellent quality has been discovered within two miles of the camp, and information of a five-feet seam, about four miles south of the camp, between the corner of the White Tmvolose, cropping out of the side of a hill, has been given, where the wagons can load up by the side of the seam, The Zulu army that was seen last Thursday between the Zlobane and the Inyenteka Range has disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as it appeared. There was a scare for about an hour last Thursday, at the coal mines on the Bevan, but it turned out to be only a small party of ten Zulus of Manyonyoha's tribe, who since the death of Umbele have abandoned the haunts of the Intombe, and established themselves between the Dombini and the Zlobane, and had made a raid to steal girls from some kafir kraals on Eland's Borg, capturing three, whom they took with them. General Wood has selected new camping ground, near Undwaba's kraals, about midway between this and Tinta's, where we camped, on the 27th January, on our return from the battle of Zlohane. At Wakkerstroom it is said that James Henderson's Free Lances are besieging Manyonyoba's caves, at the Intombe, where only a few Zulus remain with some cattle. It is reported that the booty captured by these redoubtable marauders was taken from our friendly kafirs who had pursued the Zulu raiders, and recovered their own cattle, and were still pursuing the Zulus to the watershed of the rivers Pongolo and Assegais, when they were intercepted by seven whites and a large body of kafirs belonging to Wakkerstroom district, and all that they had taken from them.

The German Walters is not dead; he was stabbed twice before he could get a revolver out of his bedroom, when he shot four of his gailants, and the rest took to their heels, burning down Rabe's houses. Walters thinking that the Zulus were friendly towards him, and would not hurt him, refused to go into laager. He is recovering from his wounds.

It is reported that General Lord Chelmsford is expected here every day, on a tour of inspection.

Several of our wagons have been drawn out of laager,

making breaches in our barricade, and the vacancies so made have been filled up with earthworks. At four in the afternoon an alarm was sounded for practice, to see if the men took up their proper stations without confusion, so that, in the event of a real night alarm, everyone would know what wagons to man below and aloft, a very proper precaution. In two minutes from the sound of the first note of the alarm, a double tier of rifle muzzles is seen projecting, and ready to open fire on the enemy, should he dare attack, Such a sight inspires confidence in every heart in camp. April 30,

In consequence of a report that the General received, late last night, the order to patrol in the direction of the Dombini was countermanded, and a strong patrol of Frontier Light Horse, 2 rocket tube, and the Burghers were sent to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Bemba Kop, a large body of the enemy having been reported as seen in that direction, :

Kaffrarian Riflemen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY,

Sir, I request you to have the goodness to give publicity to the last order of the day, issued by our Commandant on the 30th April, and wherein the above corps received their honourable discharge from active field service. It will not be without interest for the colony of Natal, and certainly very interesting to the people of the Old Colony, to learn how the colonial volunteers acquitted themselves in the Zulu war.

The official accounts of the battles of Zlobane and Kambula, which I have seen in the newspapers, are most unaccountably silent as regards even the presence of the Kaffrarian Riflemen; and yet it was freely and generously acknowledged by General Wood and by all the officers who witnessed our doings on those days, that we were second to none in the discharge of our duties; and I may safely add that about one-tenth part of the number of the enemy slain during the attack upon our camp, and certainly one-half of the number killed in pursuit in the evening, fell to the rifles and under the assegais of the Kaffrarian Riflemen. Of course one knows that it is impossible in an official report to mention every individual combatant who has taken part in an engagement, and one can further well understand that the regular troops should be uppermost in the minds of a British Commander especially if the commander be the Colonel of one of the regiments engaged; but when it does so happen that the official reports mention by name all the commanding officers and corps except one, then the distinction becomes remarkable, and if the corps so omitted did really behave, to say the least, as brave as the bravest of all engaged, then the omission is irritating. I confess I was much annoyed; but as a soldier accustomed to silent obedience, I kept my irritation to myself. I am now free to make comments, and I do so in a spirit of perfect friendliness. There is no military officer whom I would respect more highly than I do General Wood, and I do not think I can serve him better than by drawing his attention to the fact that amongst his volunteer forces he possesses those who feel keenly in matters of honour. A little tact, and impartial justice in the reports of the events of war may bind the men still stronger to him, whereas cold indifference and almost studied forgetfulness are calculated to alienate the best and stoutest hearts.

I hear that Commandant Schermbrucker has been

Commandant Schermbrucker's Parting

address.

Utrecht, April 30, 1879,
Captain Muller, Lieutenants Schwarzkopf and Pogge,
Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Kaffrarian Riflemen.

Your term of service has expired, and you are now about to return to the Old Colony, in order to attend again to the agricultural pursuits which you relinquished on the first call of the Government for active service against the Zulus. I cannot disapprove of your anxiety, especially in the present unsettled state of the colonial frontier, to look now once more after your own affairs, however much I may regret that you should be absent from this army when it will enter triumphantly

upon Cetywayo's great kraal. , :

In dismissing you now from active field service, I should fail in my obligations to you did I not acknowledge the exemplary conduct which you have always shown during the period of your military engagement.

Six months ago His Excellency Lord Chelmsford was pleased to tell you, on public parade at Pietermaritzburg, that he had selected for you a *post of danger, because he had confidence in the Kaffrarians, who had fought under his eyes during the Gaika rebellion.

I am proud to say this day that His Excellency's confidence has not been misplaced. For nearly three months you held the important and dangerous position at Luneberg; surrounded by legions of the enemy you never wavered in your duty and vigilance. Although only a handful of white men, you kept the foe in check, inflicting many injuries upon them, and killing numbers of the enemy; taking away his cattle; affording substantial protection to the inhabitants of Luneberg, and ensuring the safe communication from Luneberg, via Intombe, to Derby.

In acknowledgment of your services, His Excellency the Lieutenant-General was pleased to equip you as a troop of mounted men, and we had the extreme good luck of being attached to that glorious column (No. 4) commanded by Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, V.C., O.B., whose name is now a terror to the Zulus, as it was to the Gaikas, in the Perie Forest, during the late Old Oolony war. Forming part of the mounted forces under Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., you were engaged in the rescue of Oham's people, in the disastrous storm-

- ing of the Zlobane, and the glorious battle of Kambula on the 10th, 28th, and 29th of March, respectively.

On all three occasions you have fought gallantly, suffered patiently, and triumphed in the end gloriously, over an enemy sometimes twenty-fold, and never less than tenfold exceeding your own numbers.

Your admirable discipline and cheerful obedience, maintained in the face of 20,000 enemies, and under circumstances the difficulties of which are only known to those present on that memorable occasion, preserved you on the 28th, from otherwise almost certain destruction, and your gallant charge upon the enemy on the evening of the 29th, enabled you to take ample revenge for the disaster of the 28th. All these deeds of valour and gallantry you performed under the eyes of the Chief of No. 4 column, who was pleased to express to me his satisfaction with your conduct.

After the glorious day of Kambula, you were told off to the less glorious and more harassing duty of escorting convoys, en route from Baltee Spruit to Kambula, which you performed cheerfully and efficiently until now, when the day of your discharge has come.

Now bid you good-bye. As your commandant, I thank you for the strict and cheerful obedience you have invariably paid to my command; as your friend and countryman, I feel proud of the flattering manner in which superior officers of Her Majesty's regular forces have frequently expressed themselves towards me in your regard; and as a true Kaffrarian fellow-colonist, I rejoice in being able to send you home to Kaffraria, with the testimony that you have done credit to yourselves, and to the division of Kingwilliamstown and East London, to which you belong.

By God's all-merciful Providence, I am able this day to discharge you in numbers equal to the number I led out of Kingwilliamstown, save one man, Theodore Schmidt, whose mortal remains we buried on the banks of the Blood River. Whilst we had 14 horses killed and wounded, during the battles of the 28th and 29th March,

we only had two men wounded. Troopers Hansen and QOasteldan are both now able to proceed. Sergeant Wilson, whose leg was smashed on the line of march from Luneburg to Kambula, is also fairly recovering, and only farrier Richards remains behind in hospital at Utrecht.

T rejoice in your victories, and next to it, I rejoice in the, comparatively speaking, few casualties with which we had to pay for them.

Let me now entreat you to crown your past services by an orderly march home. Released from the restraint of strict military discipline, preserve your good name, as oitizens and colonists, so that the name of the Kaffrarian Riflemen may remain unsullied by excesses, and unknown to the police records, from Utrecht to Kingwilliamstown.

(Signed) F.SCHERMBURCKER, Commandant.

H.M.S. FORESTER'S TRIP TO THE ZULU COAST
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.
Durban, May 8, 1879,

Sir, I see by the Mercury of the 7th that your reporter gives an account of H.M.S. Forester's trip up the Zulu coast, and says "Landing at Point Durnford impracticable." It appears to me that that statement requires tinkering. He says the Forester left Natal and arrived at the mouth of the Um-lalaas the same day. I doubt that, because he says the ship stood in within a mile of the mouth of the river to sound in. side the Tenedos Reef, which said reef he puts down in latitude $28^{\circ} 58' 30''$; and the official statement in the Gazette of the 11th February, No. 64, 1879, puts this reef in latitude $28^{\circ} 59'$. If you will look at the late Baines' map in the Mercury office you will find that Baines made the latitude of the Tugela mouth $28^{\circ} 58' 25''$. Now who is right, and who is wrong? Your reporter goes on to say that on the 5th the ship proceeded up the coast "mind ! up the coast; afterwards stood in to the mouth of a large river situated to the southward of the Tenedos Reef, that means that the mouth of a large river must be between Tenedos Reef and the Tugela mouth, and that this mouth of a large river is the mouth of the Inyezane." Unfortunately for your reporter the Inyezane runs into the Matikula before it reaches the sea.

I only make these remarks to prove the necessity for a perfect survey, and map the positions, otherwise no two reports

will agree. That landing stores can be effected on the Zulu coast is the opinion of your humble servant
TINKEER-GENERAL.
(May 12)

The Naval Brigade.

The Special Commissioner in Natal of the Cape Times refers in these just and genial terms to our gallant naval defenders. But with all reverence for princes and generals, and with deepest admiration for British cavalry, give me the column where Jack is seen in his glory, the boldest fighting man and the stoutest man for work of all who serve Her Gracious Queen. There are no men in the field to compare with the Naval Brigade in physique. I will not say that they are pluckier

than the rest, for pluck is pluck as truly in a boy as in a mature son of Anak; but they sometimes do more with their pluck than others, and they are readier, more active and more elastic, and so it is that, compared with the ordinary British Infantry, Jack may be estimated as three men rolled up in one. Talking of Jack, he is as tender as he is brave. At Etshowe a little plot has been reverently laid out where the poor fellows who were victims to fever and dysentery sleep their last sleep. Their fate was sadder than that of their comrades who fell in battle. For to them death came in the wild excitement of the fight and with a sharp sudden stroke all was over. But the misery of slow wasting amid deprivation and discomfort, the mind feeding its pain with the picture of dear ones far away whose tenderness would solace pain if it could not remove it, and surround even feverish restlessness with happy thoughts! It was a hard time for those poor fellows at Etshowe. There were no medical comforts, no nurses, no food such as a sick man can stomach, and so they died, not because the disease was incurable, but because there was no help to enable them to battle against it. Well in this miserable way the Naval Brigade lost one officer, Mr. Uoker of the Active, whose stalwart form will be familiar to most of you in Capetown. And when poor Osker was laid in that sacred plot of which I have spoken, his men took care that his grave should bear such marks of loving remembrance that if one should visit the spot from England it should be seen as suggestive of hope and faith, and all the thoughts that hallow death, and endear it as if it lay under the shadow of some decent English village church. (By the way the epithet decent, in this connection, is taken from dear old Oliver Goldsmith, and is not simply an Hibernian trick of language). Thus the Active men planted poor Osker's grave with such wild flowers as they could gather, and planted a cross at the head, and laid wreaths on the simple mound. They have a rough rind these English sailors, but they are sound at the core, red-ripe, as I think Browning says, and very mellow with the richness of human nature.

(May 13)

Little though we have had to say for some time past in the way of comment upon important movements, we have less than ever to say this morning. All is still, or appeared to be so last night. Everybody is wondering what is to happen next. Another convoy to Forts Chelmsford and Crealock has been satisfactorily carried through, and there seems little prospect of any attempt to interrupt communication between the Lower Tugela and the advanced positions. Fort Crealock is being effectively garrisoned. The Forester has gone up the coast again upon a surveying expedition, and much confidence is still expressed as to the successful establishment of landing facilities at some point on the Zulu coast.

Lonsdale's Horse, when fairly in the field, promises to be a very serviceable body of mounted men. One hundred and sixty are already at the front with General Crealock, and to-morrow Captain Lumley (of the Prussian Uhlans) expects to leave with his picked troop for the Tugela. Altogether, this force will number 600 effective horsemen, and these, added to Major Barrow's present contingent, will give a very powerful body for operation with the lower division.

Captain Nettleton's Native Contingent is returning to the border, because, we believe, the time for which its officers and non-commissioned officers enlisted six months has expired, It will no doubt be reorganised,

probably with fewer European officers; but, no doubt, under more favourable conditions than existed at the outset, when experience had all to be gained.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.)
Fort Pearson, 4.15, May 12th.

The convoy is now returning with empty wagons and 78 sick, including six officers. Most other cases are very slight, and chiefly confined to recruits, but it is better they should be treated here than at the front.

Fort Crealock on the Amatikulu, is now garrisoned by the 91st Highlanders and a detachment of Artillery, with seven-pounder guns.

250 men of Nettletonâ\200\231s Battalion, have arrived from the front.

A Visit to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.

A private correspondent writes:â\200\224â\200\230â\200\230I was at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift yesterday on duty ; I started early, before daylight, and got there about half-past nine. It is very similar to the picture that appeared in the [llustrated News. The hill at the back is not so large, and the trees are cut down now. A high loopholed wall has been built all round it; the hospital has disappeared, s portion of the walls being built into the fc :t. I spent an hour looking over the place in company with a very intelligent non-commissioned officerâ\200\224one of the defenders. He showed me-the place where he shot the Zulu that was trying to light the thatch with a bundle of burning grass on.the end of an assegai. The walls of the buildiag are about 12ft high, which accounts for the difficulty they bad in satting it on fire The front of the building has a verandah, and it was in front of this where the celebrated barricade of mealie bags was, and the Zulus never got properly over it. It was very interesting walking round and seeing things. There is a neat graveyard, with a monument of cut freestone built on the spot where the men that fell are buried. It all looks very peaceful and quiet now, and it is hard to realise what once took place. A new fort has been built close to the drift. It is a very fine piece of work, and will be a permanency. Melville it is called. It commands a fine view of the Isandhlwana Hill. I felt strongly tempted to ride and see the latter place. It looks about eight miles, but is rough country. By the road it is 12 miles.

General Orders.

â\200\230The following are among the General Orders recently issued :â\200\224â\200\230 His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Com-manding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the Chaplain Greneral ordering the following form of prayer being used at morning and evening servicein the United Kingdom during the continuance of the present war:â\200\224

Â¢ PRAYER.

0, Almighty God, Maker of Mankind, who hearest
the prayers of all them that call upon Thee in Thy Son's
name: Look down, we beseech Thee, with Thy mercy on
the nation to which we belong, and on our soldiers at
this time engaged in war in distant lands.

Save them from sickness and peril; deliver them
from the hands of their enemies, and grant that they
may be restored in safety to us, to bless Thy Holy Name,
and to serve Thee in peace and godliness all their days,
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

(May 14)

The news received yesterday through the channel of
letters and communications that appear elsewhere was
of much interest and importance. It is, we think,
beyond doubt, that several, perhaps many Zulus, have
been put to death on the other side of the Tugela,
-near Thring's Post, by Cetewayo's order. Of 'the
killing of one Chief there seems no room for question,
and it is currently reported and believed that Dabula-
manzi has shared the same fate. As such an incident
is in strict accordance with the news we have lately
had from that quarter, we are fairly justified
in giving much credence to the story. The fact would
be in perfect harmony with Zulu traditions and usages.
Our very trustworthy correspondent A.B. expresses
himself forcibly in regard to Cetewayo's character and
proceedings, and he has good ground for doing so
in the statements made to him by Zulu prisoners.
We have before alluded to the circumstance that
the King emulates his great predecessor in all, save

Fort

198

one thing : he has not so far led 'his armies in person
to the field. Even the implicit obedience of the
younger generation of Zulus must give way in time to
the paralysing effect of a Napoleonic system, in which
the Napoleon of the place and period takes no, personal
part. Had Napoleon the Great remained at Paris in-
stead of leading his forces, as he did, into the field,
the 'grand army' would soon have ceased to be a
terror to Europe. Had Chaka not shown himself by
personal prowess and personal generalship to be a great
commander a worthy 'ader of men his conquests
would soon have stopped short. He who would rule
by arms must be: a warrior. himself. So. far, in this
his first real war, Cetewayo has stayed at home. Pos-
sibly he is physically incapable of the exertion: neges-
sitated by active warfare ; but 'if so he should :elect to
play the part of his fat but peacefully minded: father,
rather than that of his lithe and warlike tricle,

aka.

It is suggested to us that a tramway might be faid
over the Lower Tugela bridge and its sandy approaches,
with great advantage. It might easily be dome, and
save much waste of ox power.

Nothing reached us from the north last night. The
Witness, as usual, proposes that terms should be made
with Cetewayo, and talks about 'black extermination,

as though any true colonist had so much as Hintedat such an eventuality. 'We venture to say that no'one whose interests are thoroughly colonial and South African wishes that any terms should be made with Cetywayo, short of his personal deposition or that any fate should be meted out to the Zulus, other than their inclusion within the sheltering and : wholesome influences of British rule.

Dabulamanzi.

(From the Times Spacial Agent).

Lower Tugela, May:183,

Reported that fighting has taken place between two bodies of Zulus. It appears Dabulamanzi and .party

attempted escape across Tugela, but were overtaken by Cetywayo's party. Dabulamanzi reported killed.

Affairs in Zululand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Tugela, May 12, 1879.

Sir, I give you the following items of 'news' what they are worth. They are rumours, nothing more, or at any rate little more.

On the 9th instant two bodies of Zulus were seen from this (the Natal) side of the Tugela approaching the kraal of a chief named Umatunjana. During the ensuing night a great cry was heard by the Tugela guards in the kraal of Umatunjana, and now rumours reach me from all directions that the King has killed Dabulamanzi and Umatunjana, together with a number unknown of the people belonging to them.

The reasons given for this butchery are two: (1) That Dabulamanzi and Umatunjana had exceeded their orders at Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift; and (2) that they had deceived the King as to the strength of the English forces, s.e., they had under-estimated them. I wonder what would have happened had they over-estimated, or truly estimated them. No doubt the King would have said that they were afraid, and that they were discomfiting his army. That would have been certain death to them.

But, supposing this rumour is true, which has yet to be seen, what does it mean? Why! this. Cetywayo, like a coward, which he is at bottom, despite all his brag, is going to cave in, and he is going to crave mercy for himself by laying all the blame on his officers. The Zulu philistines will not like to hear their darling the 'righteous, 'merely iful' King judging the causes of his people, called a coward. -1 cannot help it. I am only using an epithet very freely applied to him by his wounded soldiers at the Lower Tugela. When he last sent them out (they say) against Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Wood, he told them that he would accompany them; but when the time for starting came he found ample reasons why he should stay with his wives.

Another rumour I have heard is that m{wh

finding it exceedingly difficult to get another army together. After the battles of Kambula and Ginginhlovo most, of the warriors dispersed to their homes, where they now are; and I am told that he is sending out messengers everywhere calling them together, saying that, if they confess themselves beaten, they have only to tell him, when he will put an end to his existence with an assegai. I am also told that in order to get them together, he has tried what effect killing a few of them will have in hastening their movements. In

particular, he has, I am told, more than once sent an impi to Western Enkandhla for that purpose ; but the people there (the Amacube) took to the bush, and set him at defiance.

Perhaps, Sir, you will say that the contents of this letter being mere rumours I might have saved myself the trouble of writing it. True, they are little more; than rumours ; but wherever there is smoke there is fire, and from many years' experience among these natives I have usually found that whenever there is a rumour general among them, there is almost always some good foundation for it. It will be interesting to observe if the above prove true, I am, &c.

A. B.

[We know our esteemed correspondent is in a far better position than ourselves to weigh Zulu evidence, but may, not all such rumours be a ruse, to divert attention from the preparations for the one final grand stand-up, fight that is to precede the end ? En.]

Thring's Pest. Camp.
(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

About four o'clock on Friday morning, news reached this camp from Lumapunga's Drift that a body of kafirs had been seen the evening before descending towards the river, and that reinforcements were asked for, Mr, Buchanan was at once despatched with 260 natives, and made a rapid march to the threatened drift. He found that no crossing had been attempted. The officers in charge reported that during the night a great noise had been heard on the other side, as if a number of people were being killed: When daylight appeared all was quiet, and nothing was to be seen. The natives have since reported that the row was occasioned by a small impi of about 500 men sent by Cetywayo to intercept a chief called Matunjan, which had succeeded in its object, and killed that small chief and his followers.

At Umhado's Drift a raid was made by some natives of the Border Guard, who succeeded in capturing a herd of cattle. The Zulus came to the rescue, and the Border Guard only succeeded in getting 18 across the river, the remainder being driven into the bush by the Zulus. The retreat was covered by the guns of the guard on this side. There were no casualties on our side, although it was reported that one or two Zulus were killed.

The horses of the Victoria Mounted Rifles at this post

are in splendid condition, and fit for any amount of work, The men are eager for something to do. Life has become very monotonous. At the weekly mounted parade, the dressing and steadiness of the men reminds us of some of our best cavalry regiments.

Thringâ\200\231s Post.

(From & Correspondent.)

May 12, 1879.

On Friday last a small raid was made by the Border Guard of No. 6 division. Twenty-one head of cattle were captured, The Zulus opened fire on our men; but the retreat being well covered by Lieutenant Boast and his men at White Rock Drift, the spoil was safely brought over. A few Zulus were shot ; no casualties on our side. The cattle are now at the reserve camp. Yesterday (Sunday) divine service was read, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Robertson (the Zulu missionary). The Benedicite was chanted, and went very well. â\200\234All well in camp.

Colonel Weatherley.

A correspondent pays the following just tribute to the memory of this gallant officer :â\200\224â\200\230 We have just received the deplorable news of the irreparable loss of the gallant and brave founder of our corps, and his son Rupert. The

news has cast quite a gloom over us all here; the flags are flying half-mast high, and we have all gone into mourning for all our comrades who gallantly met their fate with their brave leaderâ\200\224as good a soldier and kind-hearted a Christian as ever faced an enemy. In one of the accounts of the action it is related how the Zulus mastered the horsemen by springing on to the horses and assailing the riders. Had those riders been furnished with a brace of revolvers, ordinary light pattern, that could never have happened.

â\200\224â\200\224

(May 15)

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Lower Tugela, May 14, 1879.

The Major-General has ordered all revolvers in camp to be kept unloaded. This is in consequence of the recent accidents, and is a necessary precaution.

A. convoy of 88 wagons left this morning for Fort Chelmsford. It includes 15 wagons with ammunition, seven of which will be left at Fort Crealock, for the use of the garrison now stationed there. I am glad to say that General Crealock is sufficiently well to ride to the Amatikulu to-day, and he accompanies the convoy from here, which will be met near the Inyoni by the escort from Fort Chelmsford.

There are reports flying about with reference to Dabulamanzi coming in, but they vary so much that I will not give any until confirmation reaches me.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER TUGELA.
(From our own Correspondent.)

Lower Tugela, Wednesday Night.

As the pontoon bridge across the Tugela will be required when the troops leave here, the General has directed the erection of a permanent trestle bridge, which is fast approaching completion.

General Pearson, although slightly better, is still very ill. He proceeds to Stanger to-morrow, en route to Durban.

Baltee Spruit.
(From our own Correspondent),

6th May, 1879.

Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Colonel Crealock, left to-day for Utrecht, having returned yesterday from Brigadier-Gen. Wood's camp. Lord Chelmsford was accompanied to Utrecht by Brigadier-Gen. Wood. '

Colozel Bellairs and Headquarters staff arrived from Dundee, and proceed to-morrow to Utrecht, which I hear is temporarily to be headquarters.

General Wood's camp is to-day being shifted from, Kambula to Tinta's.

94th regiment at Conference Hill. Three companies 80th regiment at Doornberg; these are to be recalled, and will proceed with two companies now here at an early date, to join No. 4 column,

(From our Ladismith Agent.)
Ladismith, May 14.

Yesterday a report came in that a large force of Zulus was crossing Sandspruit. On arrival of the four Gatling guns yesterday afternoon, orders were given to have them all mounted in laager before twelve o'clock. Soldiers worked nearly all night. All quiet this morning. Captain Somerset and a small patrol have gone on for Helpmakaar. The guns are to remain here for the present.

Potspruit.

WITH THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

We have some news from this locality. On Sunday, - some of the natives belonging to the Border Guard, stationed at Fort Cherry, were bathing at the hot springs on the island in the middle of the river, opposite the drift, when they were fired upon by a small

party of Zulus, who had concealed themselves on the bank. One of the contingent was shot dead, but the

others escaped unhurt. The result was, of course, an alarm at FortCherry, where preparations wereimmediately made for returning into the fort and receiving the enemy. The matter, however, ended where it began.

Early the following morning (Monday, 10th), there was an alarm in the volunteer camp, caused by the Native Contingent, under Mr. Wheelwright, being moved from Umsinga to Balcombâ\200\231s. By five oâ\200\231clock in the morning the volunteers were all under arms and their horses saddled. The Durban corps patrolled the neighbouring hills for about half an hour, found out the origin of the unusual noise, and returned to camp just before daylight. Fortunately the moon was shining brightly, so the outing was rather pleasant than otherwise. The Natal Hussars and Alexandra Mounted Rifles remained to protect the camp. We hope to give more particulars in our next.

For the present the Potspruit camp will not be changed. Sports, including horse races, are on the tapis.

The return foot ball match took place on Saturday, the 10th, at Fort Cherry. No goals were obtained on either side, but the game was in favour of the Potspruit camp by two touch-downs. The teams engaged in the game were the same as those who played in the original match, with one or two exceptions. The game was a good one, and thoroughly well contested. There is no news from this locality. From what we can gather the release question with the volunteers has become perfectly nauseous. According to the latest news from headquarters, there is not the ghost of a chance of the matter coming to any definite issue.

Our Volunteers.

The following document has been forwarded to us for publication. It explains itself, and deserves serious consideration :â\200\224

To Major J, G. Dartuall,

Commandant of Volunteers, Dundee,

The humble memorial of the undersigned members of the Buffalo Border Guard, and Newcastle Mounted Rifles. respectfully sheweth :â\200\224

1st. That your memorialists being a part of the volunteer force under your command, have taken an active part in the present Zulu war, and that five months have nearly elapsed since your memorialists took the field, leaving their homes and different occupations.

2nd. That your memorialists principally consist of young men who have lately commenced business on their own account, consequently an absence of five months from their businesses is a great loss, and in some cases absolute ruin,

3rd. That your memorialists have learnt with unfeigned

pleasure of the arrival of large reinforcements from England; bearing this in mind, they trust their services will not be further required, unless in a case of urgency.

4th, That your memorialists have no wish or inclination to

be disbanded, or in any way to shirk duty, but considering the time they have already been in the field, at great loss to their pecuniary circumstances, beg you to place this, their memorial, in the hands of His Excellency Lieut.-General

Lord Chelmsford who they hear is to be at Dundee in the course of a few days. And they further beg of you to explain to His Excellency how they are circumstanced, and endeavour to obtain their release.

bth, That there are certain members of both corps, who having no pressing business at home, are willing to recross the border.

6th. In concluding, we promise should His Excellency Lord Chelmsford consider our case favourably, we will hold ourselves in readiness for active service whenever His Excellency may think fit to call us out. Trusting that this our prayer will meet His Excellency's most favourable consideration, we, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Fort Pine, 23rd April, 1879,

(May 16)

That which we have so often of late predicted is now taking place. Wherever the border is least effectively protected, the alarms are becoming more frequent. As those positions happen to points where Zulu raids might be most mischievous, the effect of these alarms is proportionately increased. Lord Chelmsford is said to have established his headquarters at Utrecht, in the Transvaal, about as far from the most exposed portions of the frontier as he could well place himself. The cavalry are all up in the same direction, and it is said that a grand movement of mounted forces is to be made towards Ulundi some time this month. We hold by our opinion that such a movement could best have been made in smaller columns, advancing from and effectively covering lower portions of the border. Our military authorities seem to ignore the fact so often urged in these columns that the effect of even a small, but determined raid, into the more thickly populated districts of Natal, would be incomparably more disastrous and demoralis-

ing than a similar raid across the Transvaal border, where the native population is far less in number; where the farmsteads now mostly deserted are more scattered, and of small value; and where the influence produced upon the minds of loyal natives quite a supreme consideration would be relatively insignificant. We have said our say upon this question so often, that we should be tired of reverting to it, were the issues not fraught with such vital consequence to the success of the campaign, and the triumphant retrieval of the fortunes of the war. A yet more vital consideration to us is the effect that is being produced upon the minds of our own natives by the persistent adoption of tactics which seem to lose sight of the most essential conditions of self-defence. The native border guard is excellently effective as a guard, but

but as an opposing force, those who are most intimately associated with the natives, and who are best qualified to speak upon the question, concur in the opinion that it would be folly to expect that a serious stand would be made by them were they to be called upon to resist, unsupported by a proper European force, a vigorous attack by a large Zulu impi. If a detachment of the cavalry be stationed in the neighbourhood of the middle drift, it is highly improbable that any attempt at crossing will be made.

There is one explanation which suggests itself in connexion with present military arrangements, and it is this: that Lord Chelmsford looks forward to the demoralising effect likely to be produced by the advance of his forces in the rear of any raiding army. This, on paper, no doubt, is a comprehensible plan of operation, but its success depends upon considerations which it is impossible to foresee. The character of the country in the rear; the denseness of its bush, the abundance of the shelter it would afford to a Zulu army in retreat, the absence of pasturage as food for the horses of our cavalry, would all be governing conditions in the determination of the result.

Our correspondent at the Lower Tugela telegraphed to us last evening further intelligence of much importance regarding Dabulamanzi. It appears certain that he was trying to escape ; it is equally certain that he failed in doing so. He is said to have been killed by Cetywayo's impi, along with his head man, but the circumstance is not yet reported as an indisputable fact. It is evident, however, that disaffection exists amongst the Zulus, and that the King is determined to put it down with unflinching vigour. There is no indication of peaceful intentions in these acts of Cetywayo. The adoption of such measures by him makes it more than probable that large numbers of refugees will seek to escape from his tyranny, and reported crossings may turn out to be attempts on the part of fugitives to find shelter on our side. A vigorous advance movement on the other side, or the occupation of more country further inland than the lines of the new garrisons, would enable and encourage well affected Zulus to come under our protection,

The reported crossing at Landspruit is contradicted on the authority of General Clifford, who says that authorities are aware that there is no foundation for the report.

Lord Chelmsford is at Utrecht with the whole of his staff. He has exchanged calls with Oham, who expresses the opinion that as our forces advance other chiefs will join us.

(May 17)

Another surprise has come upon us. Yesterday afternoon we received a telegram from our correspondent at Fort Pearson briefly stating that Cetywayo had sent in asking for terms of submission, and that John Dunn had gone to meet him. Our source of information is thoroughly trustworthy, and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence. At a later hour we received a further and fuller telegram, corroborating and detailing the intelligence. We were

scarcely prepared, it is true, for so sudden an admission of defeat upon the Zulu King's part; but the evidences of dissension amongst his people that have lately been disclosed afford a sufficient clue to this change of front—supposing that it is genuine. Mr, Dunn does not seem to mistrust the King's intentions

if it be true that he intends, or has gone to see him on the subject. He is too shrewd and wary a man to rush into the lion's den, unless he felt sure that the monarch's mood was a peaceful and submissive one. Should the facts be officially authenticated, as we fully believe they will be, they will conclusively show (1) that Cetewayo has at last been convinced that he must be over-mastered by our resources, and (2) that he cannot, by command, threat, or persuasion, gather together a sufficient number of his people for either defensive or offensive purposes.

There is, of course, a possibility that the message may be a ruse got up in the hope that we may be led into a trap, and lulled into inaction. Time, just now, is very precious to Cetewayo. His people are getting in their crops, and want to store them for the winter. He knows that every day increases and intensifies the difficulties of movement to his enemies. He has, no doubt, been told by his friends and agents on this side of the border that home influences are working in his favour; that favourable terms of peace may now be made, and that any proposals he has to make must first be submitted to the Home Government for consideration.

What the upshot will be we cannot pretend to say. We can only express a hope that nothing short of deposition, or of virtual dethronement will be insisted upon. The war from the first has been against Cetewayo rather than the Zulus, and no terms ought to be assented to which do not effectively destroy the military system created by him, and the prestige which he has acquired amongst the native races. A patched-up peace just now would assuredly leave all the work to be done over again at no distant time. England's interest, no less than her honour, is involved in the permanent settlement of our relations with the Zulus,

We have very often of late referred in no equivocal terms to the policy adopted in sending the cavalry up to the far north. It gives us much satisfaction to learn that this plan is the result of distinct instructions telegraphed from home, and that Lord Chelmsford cannot be held responsible for it. We hear, indeed, that it is opposed to his own views and wishes, which are in favour of the line advocated by ourselves and the large majority of other observers. If the war, as well as the policy, is to be conducted by telegram from London we may indeed look for a strange outcome.

Cetewayo, it will be seen, repeats his former protestations as to wishing to be at peace with the white man, and is astute enough to refer to his coronation by a British envoy as a reason for asking why he should now be killed. Dabulamanzi is said to have been summoned to the King's kraal; but this is only a report. From the upper border, at Umsinga, we hear that a large Zulu impi was known to be on the other side of the river, and hence the frequent alarms all of which had so far proved groundless.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.

â224

LATEST FROM LOWER TUGELA,

We are indebted to Mr. Ingram, correspondent of the Illustrated London News for the following telegram :â\200\224

Fort Pearson, Friday, 2 p.m.

Cetywayo has asked for terms of submission. John Dunn has gone to see him.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER TUGELA.
CETYWAYOâ\200\231S NEW OVERTURES.
THE OLD PROTESTATIONS AGAIN.

DOUBT AS TO DABULAMANZI.,
GENERAL CREALBEK IS NOT NAPPING.

Fort Pearson, 4 p.m., May 16.
We are at last favoured with some sensational news. Cetywayo has humbly asked for peace, and sent one of his officers, named Nundwana to represent his plea. His emissary was accompanied by two others.â\200\231

From all accounts, Cetywayo expresses surprise at our wishing to fight him, and considers that nothing could be more contradictory than our making him King in the morning and wishing to kill him in the afternoon. He even ventures to call himself the white manâ\200\231s son, and concludes by reiterating his unwillingness to fight, and his desire for peace. He requests that a white or black man be sent to treat with him, and I understand that Mr. Dunn is entrusted with the preliminary arrangements. :

Dabulamanzi has also been summoned to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, but it does not appear for what purpose. If this be correct, the news of his death which I sent you yesterday must be untrue.

No doubt Cetywayo sees the fruitlessness of further opposition ; but it is quite probable that this may savour of as much sincerity as his former overtures ; and the Major-General in command has, I believe, placed as little reliance upon them as was shown before, by ordering the utmost vigilance to be observed ; and in the meantime the Zulu envoys are under proper care.

Local Military Items.

Surgeon Anderson left for Maritzburg yesterday.

Dr. Beviss, civil medical practitioner, has been appointed medical attendant in charge of the sanitarium at

mbilo Bridge. :

The following details Royal Engineers, under command of Lieutenant Hare, R.E., left this morning at daybreak for Port Tenedos, viz.: 22435 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 horses, 16 mules, 4 mule drivers and 2 wagons.

The following details also of the Royal Engineers left this morning for Dundee, viz. : One officer, 26 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 horses, 16 mules, 4 mule-drivers and 2 wagons.

A funeral party paraded this morning at half-past eight at the base hospital for the burial of Civil Surgeon Duncan. The deceased gentleman suffered from dysentery, and died at noon yesterday. He had been at the front for some time, and was struck off the strength of the garrison on the 10th instant.

Civil Surgeons Linden and Lindley leave to-day for Maritzburg.

Reinforcement to the Border,

On Monday last a body of 400 natives (20 mounted), under a European officer, arrived at Balcomb's store, 18 miles up the river from Thring's Post. A further force of 500 natives has been also placed this week between Balcomb's and Krantzkop. These, we presume, are under Captain Cherry, Krantzkop. Communication has hitherto been kept up between Krantzkop and Lower Tugela daily by the following corps : 224 Natives, from Krantzkop to Balcomb's, a distance of 16 miles ; from Balcomb's to Thring's Post, 20 miles, by mounted patrols of the Victoria Mounted Rifles ; from Thring's Post to Macdonald's farm, 18 miles, by mounted patrols of the Victoria Mounted Rifles; from Macdonald's to Fort Pearsou, 6 miles, by mounted patrols of the Stanger Mounted Rifles. These patrols pass up and down the border daily. Balcomb's was a most exposed position, and stood sadly in need of a protecting force. ~ At Thring's Post, Captain Woolley has a force of 600 men at the really well built fort, and 1000 men on the river as drift guards and patrols. Between Thring's Post and Lower Tugela there is Mr, Hornby's patrol camp, six miles distant; Captain Liucag's headquarters, 9 miles; Stanger Mounted Rifles' camp, 18 miles from Thring's and six from Fort Pearson ; Lamp Patrol Camp, between Captain Lucas's headquarters and Stanger Mounted Rifles camp. In addition to these forces, the river is patrolled by natives under European leaders, and each drift guarded by the same force, the whole under Captain Liucas's command.

The Visit of H.M.S. 234 Forester to the Zulu Coast.
MORE ZULUS FIRED ON.

H.M.8. Forester arrived yesterday morning from the Zulu Coast. She left this port on Saturday last, and has remained away longer than on any former occasion. The Forester has been continuing her sounding experiments, but had rather unfavourable weather in the early part of the week. She went some distance beyond Fort Dunford, and again saw bodies of Zulus on the shore, upon whom she opened fire. Captain Smith we regret to hear is laid up with fever, and Lieut. Wray came ashore

with the despatches yesterday. The Government intend proceeding at once with arrangements for carrying out the landing at Port Durnford, and a large quantity of the necessary material has arrived in the U.R.M.S. Natal.

A correspondent with Wood's column writes as following under date of May 10, on the subject of landing at Port Durnford :--

Per favour of the patrol authorities we occasionally get a few local newspapers, and, although they often contain rather stale news, the smallest donations are thankfully received. Yesterday, your issue of the 2nd reached here, and I was not surprised to hear that the Forester, with the assistance of Lloyd's Agent, had discovered the landing place at the mouth of the Umlalaas River: but I was certainly very much surprised at Lloyd's Agent claiming the credit of the discovery from 1852. The only proofs that can be produced to rebut this claim are old titles of the Natal Mercury (the then only newspaper in Durban), because when the Zulu army plundered all the trader's wagons at the Tugela, on the 8th December, 1856, my two wagons were amongst them, and my diaries and notes on Zulu affairs were all lost; but by reference to your Mercury file of 1852 and 1853 it will be seen that I sent for publication a description of a good landing place in the Zulu country at the Umlalaas mouth. This was early in 1852, and, shortly after, there was published by Mr. G. C. Cato an account of his and his brother Joseph's expedition to discover the place, and his opinion that no such landing place as that published by me existed between the Tugela and the Umvolose River. Later still, I published another account describing what I had further discovered by personal observation from examining the shore between the Inyezane and Umlalaas Rivers. It is also well-known to you that I have often alluded to the advantage that it would be to the Government, in the event of a Zulu war, to survey and open up this port; and last year when there appeared a probability of a Zulu war, I brought the subject to the notice of the Administrator, Sir T. Shepstone, and at his request made a report and a sketch chart, showing the landing beach, mouth of Umlalaas, reef, sand bank, main wagon road, drift, and the site of the Ginginlovo military kraal in 1859; and in my report I admitted that I had to refer back to my memory for twenty-seven years, which would allow for any trivial inaccuracies that might occur. These documents, it appears, are printed in the Bluebook. The publication of mine and Mr. Cato's correspondence, will plainly show to the public and whomsoever else it may concern, that the landing place I found, and that which Lloyd's agent could not find in 1852 (vide Mercury), and the one found by the Forester in 1879, are one and the same place. Lloyd's agent is now old enough as a sailor to know that truth is not to be hulled or dismasted by such hollow shot as sneers and sarcasms. Capt. Owen, of the surveying ship Barracouta, if alive, would not feel flattered at any Lloyd's agent shifting Point Durnford from where he placed it in 1823. If Lloyd's agent were to ask me to send him a rough sketch from the Transvaal, or any port that I had visited 50 years ago, and not since, I could oblige him. Had I not been here at the front, I would have sent you a copy of the report that brought up the Act, by order of the High Commissioner; and had I been on board I could have shown the landmarks by which she would have

avoided the shoal and found Porf Durnford.

P.S. Lloyd's agent is not, perhaps, aware that I am his senior in South African coasting, and that I rate from the days of the old Conch and Legineer (2); but he is old enough coaster and pilot to know the whereabouts of the Morley Bank, that it is- yearly shoaling, and that thirty years ago, the old coasting skippers in the Natal trade used during southern gales to run in between the land and the coast, where they got into a smoother sea. I merely mention this to show that I have sufficient nautical knowledge to know whether a beach is practicable or not; and have had rough experience in Algoa Bay and Cape Coast Castle of surf work.

Brigadier General Wood's Light Brigade.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

- Segminyamana, Zululand, May 7, 1879,

I have been disabled from writing for a few days through loss of spectacles, which was an imprudence on my part in not supplying myself with duplicates; this may be a hint to those of the correspondents in the field to whom glasses seem to be indispensable. Now to fetch up my leeway. On the 2nd, Volunteer Burgher Piet Uys, jun., had a parley with one of the enemy, whom he saw peeping out of a cave in the mountain. When the Zulu was asked why he did not come into camp and surrender, he said he did not require our protection, When told that he would be killed if he continued fighting, he asked in return, if he (Mr. Uys) did not run the

same risk ? When the Zulu was asked when the army was

coming to attack the camp again he replied, Not so long as you remain in your earthworks, but as soon as you come out we will come and fight you; at the Zlobane we killed Tots of you, and two of your great men, and we can do it again. When asked who the great men were that were killed, at Zlobane, he named, Moolman and F. Combrink. Some of the patrol fired a shot in the distance, and the parlay ended.

On the 3rd, a patrol of the mounted infantry and six burgher volunteers, accompanied by the correspondent of the Standard (London), made a reconnaissance to Makatee's kop, where the enemy was reported to be in force ; the patrol only saw at first a few scattered parties of the enemy, who were evidently harvesting their crops, and on seeing our force united, forming a formidable force, and followed the patrol, exchanging shots at long distances with the retiring patrol ; no casualties known on either side.

At 3 p.m., General Lord Chelmsford, with his staff, and the Prince Imperial of France arrived, the latter was indisposed and retired to his tent, under medical care,

On the 4th, Lord Chelmsford and Brigadier General Wood, with staff, and a small escort, of Frontier Light Horse, with Colonel Buller, made a reconnaissance to the top of the Zinguin Mountain, where a good view of the Zlobane was obtainable, General Wood and Colonel Buller pointed out to Lord Chelmsford the different operations and positions of the Zulu army.

On the 28th ultimo, as a party was returning, some 15 Zulus who evidently had hidden in the rocks, came out and fired

at the generals and their escort, but did not attempt to come within the range of our Martiniâ\200\231s rifles. The Prince Imperial who had got over his indisposition, rode out with â\202captain Maude to meet the two generals and ataff, and rode with them over the battle field of the 29th, collecting information on the points of attack and defence. On the return of the party to camp the alarm sounded, the tents were struck, and every one was at hig allotted station in three minutes, atida minute inspection of the camp, with its two tier rifle muzzles, was made by the generals and their staff(in England, the reporters would say brilliant staff), in South Africa the appropriate term would be roughly-attired, talented sts Lord Chelmsford was pleased at the regular and ordefly way into which everyone fell into his place. After this the PÃinds Imperial held a long conversation with the officers of the Artillery, who pointed out to His Imperial Highness the different positions of the Artillery on the 29th, the positions of the enemy, and the ranges that the shell was thrown, Lord Chelmsford sent for the Volunteer Burghers, and asked them to undertake the protection of the border between Baltes Spruit and Luneberg. He did not wish to lose their servics with the column, but thought that their knowledge of the country and language of the Zulus adapted them better for the protection of their frontier than cavalry, who would be strangers, General Wood said that he would not order thÃm to remain, and that the burghers had come forward of their own good will, and he had never ordered them to doanything, and that they had rendered him very valuable service. The burghers volunteered to follow the wish of General Wood, who courteously thanked them, shaking hands with each as they took leave.

Commandant J. A. Rudolph, with the exception of five retained by the General, under Commandant Rudolph, went to Burgher Laager on the Bevan, whence they will patrol between Baltee Spruit and Luneberg,

5th, Shifted laager from Kambula to the South of Lafneâ\200\231s kop, about 13 miles by road, but about 7 in a straight line. The name of the camp has one of the most unpronounceable of Zulu names Segminyamana; it is about a mile distant from the White Umvolosi, where it washes the base of the Zinguin Range. Troops are busy laagering the wagons and building sod walls. General Wood has gone to Utrecht to stir up the transport arrangements, Convoy of wagons gone to Baltes Spruit,

7th. A funkey scare at Baltee Spruit.

8th, General Wood returned from Utrechi, where he parted from the Commander of the forces.

9th. Colonel Buller, with 40 Frontier Light Horse, 30 Mounted Infantry, and 20 Basutos, went out on patrol to the westward.

(May 19) .

â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235

A NEWSP. " & CORRESPONDENT FIRED AT

BY ZULUS.

MAJOR SMITHâ\200\231S BODY FOUND.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH VIA LADYSMITH.]

Ladysmith, Saturday.

Mzr. Phil. Robinson, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing from Rorke's Drift, says :—
I have just returned from the battle field of Isandhlwana. We returned by the fugitives' drift, and were fired at by Zulus at several points on the way. No impi in sight.

Colonel Black found Major Smith's body.

â\200\230Lower Tugela Telegrams.
MR. JOHN DUNN AND CETYWAYOâ\200\231S ENVOYS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
Lower Tugela, Sunday 4. 5 p.m.

â\200\234Mr. Dunn has returned from Fort Chelmsford, having seen Cetywayoâ\200\231s envoys, but he naturally is unable to' give â\200\230any information until we receive permission from â\200\234General Crealock, and this I suppose will pot -take : place until Lord Chelmsford has been communicated - with. I fancy that the terms We "lay down will at first be strongly objected to by Cetywayo, but on consideration he will doubtless perceive the futility of further resistance. I have no further news, except that the newspapers and letters which arrived ty the last mail, the first portion of which 'was delivered on ' Sunday last, seven days past, â\200\230are still coming in, but perhaps you will say this is no news, and blame me for chronicling facts of â\200\234which â\200\230we â\200\230are all more or less unfortunately cogisant.

Latest from Lower Tugela.
FURTHER S8TATETENTS as To DABULAMANZIL.
HIS REPORTED DEATH.

"RETURN OF THE CONVOY.
HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

(From Mercury Correspondent, Lower Tugela.)
7.5 p.m., May 15.

The report concerning Dabulamanzi, which T hinted at last night, has resolved itself into a more definite form. It appears that he, with Mavumangwana, his right hand â\200\230man, and 400 men, had effected their escape from the regiments which were watching thÃ©m, and were in the act of coming over the border - to surrender themselves, On their flight being discovered they were pursued by an impi of 1200 men, who overtook them in time to prevent their intentions bÃ©itig' carried out. A fight ensued, which ended in Mavaumangwnaâ\200\231s death, and also Dabulamanziâ\200\231s; so it is reported. Of the former fact you may be certain.

~It -would thus appear that Cetywayo is determined to prevent disaffection amongst his followers.

â\200\234Yesterdayâ\200\231s convoy returned â\200\230this evening, having met that from Fort Chelmsford only two miles beyond Dunnâ\200\231s laager. Forty-three sick were brought in.

â\200\234A considerable improvement is already apparent in â\200\230the hÃ©rlth of the troops. Â\$
â\200\234Fort Crealock is being made a position of great

strength.

Fort Tenedos.

One of our correspondents writes :

Not much news here. Brigadier General Pearson doing well ; but I should not think he could possibly advance with the column, if it starts on the 21st, as 13 the report. here. ;

Another large batch of sick coming from the front, and no wonder; men are not made of cast brass, although generals et hoc. genus omne seem to think so. Sun all day -and -dew all night are not conducive to robust health. ,

In your notice of the arrival of the staff brigade of H.M.8. Tenedos at Durban, and of their departure for Simon's Bay, you have not noted that one poor member of the band - remains behind, a prisoner in the enemy's country, and wounded, He, however, hopes as soon as he is considered fit to bear the journey to be able to call on 'you and thank you for the Mercury that, thanks to you, he is enabled to take once a day regularly, with much benefit.

Your kindly remarks about the Tenedos men were well merited, as no men could have behaved better than they did from first to last -no drunkenness or crime of any sort, Things are changed here now, any amount of stealing and drunkenness going on. They should have flogged every case of drunk from the very beginning. It would have prevented much of the disgraceful work going on here lately. :

May 11, 1879,

Potsl

WITH THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

If the alarm in the volunteer camp early on Monday morning, the 12th inst, may be taken as a criterion, it shows that in spite of their protracted inaction, the volunteers will not be one whit the less fit for active duty. Not more than fifteen minutes from the time the sentries reported natives shouting and yelling in the distance, the whole camp was under arms, and the Durban Mounted and Isipingo were in the saddle, and marching off in the direction where the enemy was supposed to be. The Hussars and Alexandra posted videttes all round the camp, and everything was in readiness. Whether the alarm was false, or real it clearly proves that the colonial volunteers have not been in the field for the last five months for nothing, and perhaps it may also show good reason why they should continue to perform the important duty of defending the border.

A correspondent who is qualified to give an opinion says: "The turn out this morning was most creditable. I have never seen a body of cavalry fall in upon an alarm with less noise, bustle and delay. " Although no one was in the least prepared, every man seemed to be in his place immediately. First came the order to turn out, given quietly by the orderly officer, from tent to tent, and then saddle up and fall in. The moon was, of course, a great advantage, nevertheless the celerity

of all in camp, from the officers downwards, was most remarkable, while all flurry and confusion was conspicuous by its absence. After riding for about two miles in the direction of the Tugela, the advance guard and flanks of the patrolling squadron came upon a body of natives, who, on being interrogated proved to be a detachment of the border guard who were making an extremely noisy move from Mr. Wheelwright's division to Balcomb's. Just at dawn the patrol returned to camp and off saddled, and the videttes were called in.

KRANTZKOP.

The native of the Border Guard shot by a Zulu while bathing in the Tugela last springs, was a son of one of the chief indunas of the battalion Faku. He was shot dead.

The Zulus often interrogate our natives as to the strength of the border forces, and enquire if there are many white troops stationed in the district.

No particular news from HKort Cherry, Everything quiet. Natives engaged in constructing earthworks on the banks of the river below Kranskop.

The term of service of the N.N.C. officers, expires on the 28th, and there is very little chance of any number of them re-engaging. Commissioned officers only are now there, the non-commissioned having joined De Burg's Horse.

The Border Guard natives are well disciplined and drill admirably.

An athletic sports programme has been arranged for the 24th May, and on the 13th some preliminary contents were gone through for the sake of the practice. We do not publish the programme and result of Tuesday's sports, as they will be repeated on the 24th, when horse races will also be included. ;

Sunday's River Camp.

(From Times War Correspondent)
Ladysmith, Monday, May 12, 1879.

Arrived here to-day all well, others in front. Messenger just arrived with news that owing to the difficulty of transport, no infantry can advance into Zululand beyond Landman's Drift, but that the two cavalry regiments with six guns of Royal Artillery and mounted natives, are to make a forced march, with ten days' provisions, and try and reach Ulundi. General Marshall left by post cart for Utrecht to meet Lord Chelmsford, attended by Lord Downe. The rest of his staff have passed through our camp en route for Landsman's Drift, where General Newdigate has a large camp. No rain and the grass is drying, so unless something is soon done the season will be over, and the Commissariat will not be able to supply all the cavalry with forage.

Lieut. T. G. Fraser, R.N.

A Mauritius paper referring to this distinguish'd young officer says: We observe in the Natal papers that Lieut. T. G. Fraser, R.N., has again distinguish'd himself by his skill and bravery at the battle of Inyezane. He had a very narrow escape of his life, for after -

the engagement a bullet was found in one of the furrows
of his coat. Liout. Fraser who is described in the paper
before us as * this popular officer of H.M.S. Active, Naval
Brigade, is the son of Mr. James Fraser, of the firm of
Ireland, Fraser & Co., the nephew of the Hon. John
Fraser, and we are glad once more to record a
"Meditation" :

HMS. â\200\234Forester.â\200\235

This man-of-war, which as stated in our Saturdayâ\200\231s issue arrived on Friday, reports nothing of interest as to her third visit to the Zulu coast. She went as far as St. Lucia Bay, and took some very important soundings. The officers only saw two kafirs on the coast, which was carefully watched the whole time. Commander Baith, who has been suffering from fever, is we are glad to say getting better.

The Telegraph to Pretoria.

Mr. Sivewright, director general of telegraphs, arrived on Saturday, by the hired transport Venice. He returns after a short absence to superintend the completion of the line of telegraph to Pretoria, also to attend to matters

of importance regarding the Natal telegraphic establishments.

Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s Relief,

On Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain
Entrenched, a gallant hand,
Surrounded by ten thousand foes,
Has made defiant stand; -
And though all hopes of aid seem lost,
They vow they will not leave their post,
But at their Chiefâ\200\231s command.

From Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain
Brave Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s eyes
Sweep far oâ\200\231er hilly Zululand,
And search the distant skies.
His face is clouded, dark his brow,
For fever is a bitter foe
From whom the bravest flies.

On Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain,
In Colonel Pearsonâ\200\231s tent,
Assembled are the officers
â\200\230Who lead the noble band.
In whispers grave they pass the word ;
â\200\230The regimentâ\200\231s supplies run shortâ\200\224
God only knows the end ! â\200\235
Hear Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain
Resound the answering cry :
â\200\234 We have not feared the Zulu host,
Shall we from fever fly ?
Let sickness, hunger rage around
They will not make us leave this groundâ\200\224
Here will we stand and die ! â\200\235
On Etshoweâ\200\231s distant mountain
Our anxious eyes we throwâ\200\224
The only force in Zululand
Between us and the foe.
And every woman-nightly prayed :
â\200\234â\200\234Lord ! guard the Colonelâ\200\231s brave brigade,
O God, Thy mercy show ! â\200\235
To Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain
The Generalâ\200\231s force draws near ;
To be too late to bring relief
Is now their only fear.
To aid their comrades hard beset,
They march, and meet each hardship glad
With English pluck and cheer.

From Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain
 They watch the swaying fight,
 And pray that those who l=bring relief
 May put the foe to flight ;
 Till British courage wins the day,
 And fierce Cetywayoâ\200\231s stern array
 Has vanished from the sight.
 On Etshoweâ\200\231s verdant mountain
 The dauntless comrades meet-â\200\224
 The heroes stern who saved Natal
 Their brave relievers greet.
 Yes, Etshowe ! Thou hast viewed the sight
 Of cour&e great in direst plight,
 And help in highest need !

C. J,

Fund for the Sick and Wounded,

At the time the invalids were expected from the front
 an effort was made by Mrs. Stainbank to obtain mone-
 tary aid from the War Relief Fund, with a view to pro-
 viding little luxuries, so desirable in cases of sickness,
 beyond the mere medical comforts ordinarily furnished.
 Maritzburg and Durban committees, with every desire
 to comply, felt that, as custodians of the fund, they
 were scarcely warranted in' diverting the subscriptions
 from the original object for which they were ostensibly
 given. We are glad, however, to observe by the accom-
 panying correspondence that, yielding to the joint repre-
 sentations of Mrs. Stainbank and the Mayor of Durban,
 the boon has been conceded, and that, now, the sick and
 wounded benefit accordingly. A better appropriation of
 some portion of the funds, we feel sure, could not possibly
 hsve been made, and we have, therefore, much pleasure
 in publishing the following letter : â\200\224

Maritzburg, May 14, 1879,
 The Mayor of Durban,
 Dear Sir,â\200\224I am desired by the Committee to advise you of

204
 â\200\224. teps we have taken for therelief of the sick and wounded.

On May 7, we passed a resolution, that special contributions
 be invited for a special fund, for the relief of the sick and
 wounded, to be administered by this Committee. Also, that
 the principal medical officer be communicated with, and in-
 formed that a fund is being raised, &c., and that the Commit-
 tee is anxious to admiuister the fund, as regards patients in
 military hospitals, in deference to the wishes of the army
 medical department; and with this end in view, the Committee
 would be greatly obliged if the P.M.O. would inform it how
 it can best co-operate, &c.

To-day, we had before us the reply of the P.M.O., Dr,

Woolfyers, from which we learn that * It would be a great boon
 for the sick if eggs and milk could be obtained in greater

quantities, and the method suggestd by Mrs. Stainbank in her
 letter appears to be a good one. As regards medical comforts
 these are supplied without stint by Government, but such de-
 licacies as jellies, blancmange, &c., would be acceptable.

Consequently, we (the War Relief Fund) have lent Â£100 to
 the fund for sick and wounded to start it ; and the Committee
 for the sick and wounded have granted Â£50 to a committee, of

which Mr. Churchill shall be one, and one or two more associated with Mrs. Stainbank, and named by herself.

Further, we are inviting the Benevolent Society here to undertake the provision of jellies, blancmanges, &c., subject to the control of the medical department ; and we are asking for contributions in money and kind.

I am not familiar with the Durban papers. The Times of Natal publishes all our notices and subscription lists. It should be glad if any Durban papers would kindly copy.

I must add Dr. Woolfyer states that nurses are not required,

I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
T. E. USHERWOOD, Archdeacon,
Hon. secretary and treasurer War Relief Fund, and Fund for Sick and Wounded.

The following is the notice referred to above, taken from the Maritzburg papers: Contributions to the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded are invited by the committee of the War Relief Fund. Persons who are willing to give gifts in kind, as eggs, milk, jellies, blancmange, &c., are requested to communicate with the Secretary. T. E. USHERWOOD, Archdeacon, hon. secretary and treasurer, War Relief Fund.

The Coast and the Zulus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.
Durban, 19th May, 1879,

Sir, I see by your Saturday's issue that a correspondent gives you some valuable information about the landing at Fort Durnford. Please bear in mind it is Port Durnford, not Point Durnford, that is under review and about which, your correspondent gives a very interesting and instructive account ; it however, requires a little tinkering to make it correct. Your correspondent takes his starting point from 1802; but the Catos and Joe Kirkman, saw the reef off the Zulu coast ten years before that date, and in 1852 they again examined the coast to utilise it. and goods were obtained from England to land there, but the St. John's trade required them ; and I have no doubt that the report made at the time, as your correspondent states the Catos then made, was what they saw.

The most interesting part of your correspondent's communication is in his P.S.. wherein he says he rates from the days of the old Conch, and another vessel. I have no doubt he is correct but Lloyd's agent informs me that he was years in Natal, before the old Conch ever saw it, the other vessel, he says he doesn't recollect. Then your correspondent goes on to say, that 30 years ago, the old coasting skippers in the Natal trade used during southern gales to run in between the land and the coast, where they got into a smoother sea. I merely mention this to show that I have sufficient nautical knowledge, &c. I desire to thank your correspondent, for if he had not told us all that is in the quotation, I for one should not have known it but the whole of his statement is beside the question, If your correspondent has sufficient nautical knowledge to sail a ship between the land and the coast, then he will experience no difficulty in sailing down the Umvolozzi River, and pointing out Port Durnford. If your correspondent will do that, and show a port like the sketch map in the Blue Book, I will direct the commissary of my department to present him with the sum of £500 sterling, with the thanks of the

TINKER GENERAL,

P.S. It would be advisable to give us the English! for the several Zulu names that appear in your paper at times, for instance, what is Umginginlovu ? I believe it is goble the elephant; then Maizekanye the new kraal of the Zulu King means Let it (the army) come at once, that the quarrel may be settled quick. This kraal has other names, one being Usindanlovu the Elephant (king) is weighty. When the Zulus returned from the attack on the General's column, they reported to the King, that they had driven the English completely out of Etshowe, down to Ententeleni, and left them shut up inside their laager or camp, and the sickness that he (the King) had used to be poured down on the troops had had its effects while in camp. The other fight, they reported that they beat and drove the English from the Zlobane mountain, into the laager or camp, at Kambula, where they fought them and left them shut up within the laager. If these statements are true, then don't believe in any peace overtures ; it was Dingaan's old dodge to keep sending peace messengers down here, merely to observe,

ey (May 20)

Those who ought to be best able to form an opinion on the subject regard Cetywayo's overtures of peace with the greatest suspicion. They construe the message in the light shed by preceding approaches of the same kind, every one of which was attended by a vigorous gathering together of his forces, and was shown to have preceded a determined offensive movement against our own troops. We received news yesterday from Delagoa Bay to the effect that Cetywayo has made repeated though unavailing efforts to get supplies of powder and guns from his old sources of supply at Lourenco Marques, and that his messengers say that they cannot understand a 'friendship' which closes to them these familiar channels. We also hear that he has vainly sought to enlist the aid of the present Tonga chief against the English, and that it is currently stated that he intends, in the event of defeat, to retire to the country at the back of Inhambane. These facts do not betoken much reality of peaceful purpose on the Zulu King's part. Perhaps there never was a time when it behoved our military authorities to be more vigilant and alert than the present moment. Mr. Duxx has returned from Fort Chelmsford (Imyezane), where he had a parley with the messengers. It is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to come any nearer within our lines. We would direct attention to the postscript of the letter in to-day's issue, from our well-known correspondent, 'Tinker General,' who, as the oldest living resident of Durban, has a right to be heard with authority upon these questions. His sources of information are as special and exclusive as his experience is supreme. The chances are quite in favour of an early and important move on Cetywayo's part, in one direction or another.

From General Wood's column we had last night advices to the 13th instant. His forces were, as usual, busily engaged in active patrol movements into Zululand. For the moment the country in that neighbourhood seems deserted. It will be matter for speculation where, as the dry season advances, the large herds of Zululand will find pasturage. They must be concentrated somewhere, and their hiding places cannot be very far out of the reach of our own forces.

It will have been seen that Colonel Black has again distinguished himself by a successful visit to the battle-field of Isandhlwana. His name will undoubtedly stand out in the history of the campaign as that of an active and fearless officer. On this last occasion he succeeded in discovering and identifying the body of Major Stuart Smith, of the Royal Artillery, whose fame has been commemorated in excellent verse, by Sir Francis Doyle, as 'the man who spiked the gun.'

Lord Chelmsford's reported intention to allow volunteers, whose private affairs may be of urgent necessity, to get leave on condition of finding approved substitutes, will be fully appreciated. It is all that we have contended for.

With regard to Mr. Dunn's movements it is to be noticed that so far from being sent to Cetywayo, he merely went to Fort Chelmsford when the Zulu

envoys arrived, and where, very properly, they have been detained. We still regret that no steps have been taken to establish a military fort at Entumenie a position which effectively covers the lower border, A small extended camp there, supported by an adequate mounted force, would have been a most effectual counter-check to any offensive intentions on Cetywayo's part.

Transport difficulties seem to check operations everywhere.

234MERCURY 235 TELEGRAM.

FIRE AT GREYTOWN.

(From Times of Natal to Mercury).

Maritzburg, 19th May, 1879.

The commissariat store at Greytown was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was burning at 12.30 p.m, on Saturday when messenger departed. All stores and building lost. Cause of fire unknown,

Court of enquiry to investigate the matter. Fresh

stores to be sent off at once.
Latest Lower Tugela Telegrams.

THE DIVISION TO BE MOVED TO FORT
CHELMSFORD.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
Fort Pearson, Monday, 6.30 p.m.

Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the interview between John Dunn and Cetywayo's envoys. We shall, in all probability, find that whether there be peace or no peace this division will move to Fort Chelmsford so soon as all the arrangements are perfected. If a depot be successfully established at Port Durnford our move in that direction will be accelerated; and should the terms of peace imposed be found too hard for Cetywayo's compliance, there is little doubt but that our position so far north will go far to bring him to reason. I do not myself anticipate any more fighting, although there may be desultory firing from dispersed impi, who are unaware of the change in the course of affairs ; in fact I believe that Major Barrow, when making a reconnaissance two days ago, was fired upon, and that they told the King's messengers this. His name is Umdwandwe, not as printed in your last issue. On being told of the fact, he ascribed it to native ignorance.

A convoy of 128 wagons left this morning at half-past six. It was escorted by about 1000 men, two 7-pounders, and two Gatlings. It returns to-morrow.

Arrival of Brigadier-General Pearson.

This distinguished General arrived in town by train from Saccharine yesterday morning. A special ambulance carriage had been sent out for him, he having been reported to be dangerously ill. The General, who was

at once recognised by the majority of those on the platform, looked exceedingly ill. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pearson, and will remain for the present in Durban.

Major Chard, R.E.

The Colonist on Saturday, stated it was sorry to hear, on good authority, that Major Chard, one of the heroes of Rorke's Drift, was dead. The report, we are glad to say, was quite unfounded, and was brought to us on Friday. We found however, on enquiry at the proper quarters, that there was no foundation for it. Major Chard is in hospital, and is, we are glad to hear, recovering from the attack of fever, from which he has recently been suffering.

Departure of Lonsdale's Horse.

Yesterday the headquarters and two troops of Lonsdale's horse left by train for Saccharine, where they will be encamped. They left their camp at half-past eight, headed by the band of the corps, and marched to the station, where a special train was to be in waiting for them, but the engine which should have been used had, by special orders, been sent on to Saccharine with a saloon carriage to bring down Brigadier-General Pearson, who is invalided. They consequently had to wait for some time, during which the band played several tunes on the platform. It was not generally understood that the corps boasted of a band, but those who have happened to pass the Royal Hotel whilst the officers of Lonsdale's horse were at mess there will have heard it playing in good style. The members of the band are not, perhaps, accomplished musicians, but their playing is highly appreciated by the members of the corps. One troop remains in Durban.

False Rumours as to John Dunn.

On Sunday morning some very unpleasant rumours were afloat as to John Dunn. It was stated that whilst on his way to hold an interview with Cetywayo, he had been seized and literally cut into pieces. This report spread rapidly, and got as far as Verulam; it also reached the ears of the officers of the men-of-war, lying at the outer anchorage. Late in the afternoon we received a telegram from our special correspondent at Lower Tugela, to the effect that Mr. Dunn had returned to Fort Tenedos from Fort Chelmsford, and we took immediate steps to contradict the rumours which had been so wantonly put into circulation.

Departure of the Hired Transport à\200\230Olympus.

This hired transport left yesterday for Capetown, with the following invalids :à\200\224One private 2-3rd battalion 0th Rifles, 1 private 91st regt., 1 sergeant and 2 privates 9th regt., 1 corporal, 1 sergeant and 2 sappers Royal Engineers, 2 privates 2-3rd regt., 3 privates 2-4th regt., private 2-21st regt., 7 privates 1-24th regt, 8 privates 2-24th regt., and 2 privates 88th regt. At Capetown they will be transferred to the hired transport Andean, which will proceed at once to England with them, and they will be placed in the hospital at Netley., Civil Surgeon Thrupp left in charge of the invalids. The Olympus returns to Natal with horses and mules.

Landmanâ\200\231s Drift.

We take over the following from yesterdayâ\200\231s Z'Wmes of Natal. Landmanâ\200\231s Drift is the new post beyond Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, from which General Newdigateâ\200\231s column is to operate :â\200\224

May 17,

Present position of affairs unchanged. All waiting for further supplies. No general advance will be made for three weeks. Convoys are being sent through daily. Also scouting parties, who report no large bodies of Zulus anywhere near, but the grass is already being burnt in large patches from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift upwards, and enemy then said to be retiring, Bach cavalry regiment is now formed into a brigade, and will work in single rank, This is a great improvement, and I witnessed the first field day of the new formation this morning. p

Troops are at present as follow: 1-24th (two companies) 2-24th (left wing), Lancers, and Dragoon Guards, at Dundee ; 58th regiment, half 21st, two batteries artillery, Bengoughâ\200\231s native battalion, and Natal Carbineers, at camp, Landmanâ\200\231s Drift, with General Newdigate; half of the 21st and half of the 80th at Doornberg, wood-cutting, and at Conference Hill 18 miles from the drift, Colonel Davies in command of the post, and has with him the 94th, Bettingtonâ\200\231s Natal Horse, detachment R.E., and mucnted Basutos; while Brigadier-General Wood is only nine miles off, near Sand Spruit, with the 13th, 90th, part of the 80th, Tremlettâ\200\231s battery Royal Artillery, mounted infantry, mounted volunteers, and native battalions, all of whom are ready to move when we are. A convoy of wounded in empty wagons came down and wagons return with sfores to-morrow. Nothing definite is yet settled about the cavalry raid. Colonel Buller left for a two daysâ\200\231 raid on Wednesday and returns to-morrow. A party of thirty also reached Isandhlwana from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift on Wednesday, but had to return at once, being fired on. We had one scare the other night, but otherwise everything goes on well. Days are hot, nights cold, and mornings dewy, but the health of the troops and horses keeps well.

The 24th Regiment.

Lieutenant Francis Tollemache Halliday to be captain, vice G. Paton, seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieutenant Frederic Philip Smyly, from the 66th Foot, to be lieutenant, wice W. Sugden, promoted; Second

Lieutenant James Henry Connolly, from the 30th Foot, to 'be lieutenant, vice . Bromhead, promoted; Second Lieutenant George Kenrick Moore, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G-. S. Banister, promoted.

The Hired Transport Â Loanda.â\200\235

~ This steamer left yesterday for Port Elizabeth, from which place she will bring a number of mules and some surf boats, the latter for use at Point Durnford.

Survey of the Umlalaas River Mouth from the Land.

The Durban correspondent of the Witness writes :â\200\224*â\200\234I have not yet seen in any paper an account of the survey of the Umlalaas river mouth from the land, although such took place only a few days ago. A detachment of mounted volunteers, now generally known as Barrowâ\200\231s Horse, left Inyezane and went down to the mouth of the river, accompanied by two naval officers from the brigade stationed there. Flags were taken with them, and every preparation made to signal the Forester, should it have been found practicable to land there by boat. The impression gained, however, was that such would be a matter of extreme difficulty and danger, since the breakers were very rough and the entrance to the river shallow and sandy, similar to all others along the coast. The mounted infantry and volunteers remained in close proximity while the officers made an examination of the place, and videttes were posted around the bush to give an alarm in case the enemy was seen. The officers decided upon having a dip before going back, and while putting on their under garments, were startled by two shots being fired at them from the bush. My informant states that a bullet struck about two yards from them, and hastened a very incomplete toilet. . The force returned without any further molestation, although the videttes saw the enemy gathering in the distance. The result of the survey of that portion of the coast does not, I understand, favour the possibility of Landing being successfully carried out.â\200\235 We believe Trooper " Boyce, of Glendale, was the first to fire back upon the two Zulus,

The Induna * Umavumangwane.â\200\235

A well informed correspondent furnishes us with the following, in connection with the above induna and Dabulamanzi :â\200\224

Umavumangwane is well known to me, as I have visited his kraals several times., He is not the â\200\234right hand manâ\200\235 of Dabulamanzi, as reported, but for many years these two Zulu magnates have been neighbours, and their tribes have been adjacent to each other, therefore, they may now have been together. Umavumangwane is the son and heir of the great Zulu minister Undhlela, a man well known in Zulu history as the adviser of the King Dingaan, The tribe of Umavumangwane inhabits a district called â\200\234 Impapala,â\200\235 between Entumeni and Tugela. Umavumangwane was one of the leading men of the peace party in Zululand, Formerly he was the supreme officer of the Tulwane regiment, but the King did not appear to have much confidence in him in later years. As far as I know him he was one of the most humane Zulus, and he did not murder many of his people.

His father was one of the last men killed by order of the Zulu King Dingaan, because he had always advised the King not to murder Umpande.

If the King's brother Dabulamanzi has been slain, he has only got what he deserved. This man I think has been even a worse tyrant than the King himself, I know Dabulamanzi too. Once, for instance, he put a firebrand into the body of a girl, burning her terribly, and used her in such a detestable way that I feel ashamed to write about it. Such are these innocent men, defended by the philanthropists! O tempora!

mores !

(May 21)

Meagre though intelligence from the front is the little we glean confirms the suspicions we have expressed as to the sincerity of Cetewayo's overtures, and it is to be hoped that at no point will any precaution be abated, or vigilance relaxed. A letter from Umsinga, dated May 16th, states that two Zulu women who had been brought in, had said that a general inroad along the whole border line might be expected in a few days. This may go for what it is worth ; but, whether true or false, the story, which reaches us from a perfectly truthful source, justifies distrust as to the bona fides of the recent message from the King. It is intimated by a correspondent of the Witness that Cetewayo has been told that nothing short of an unconditional surrender will be listened to, and such a reply will meet with universal approval throughout the colony; but we may be permitted to doubt whether he would honestly comply with such a demand. It would be quite against the traditions of his race and dynasty were he to do so. We must not forget that this is the harvesting season, and that the storage of the year's corn crop is in itself a sufficient reason why Cetewayo should seek to delay offensive operations by any plea or pretext. This much is certain that however profuse may be the King's offer of submission, the war cannot be considered over until the possibility of hostile movements on his part has been completely and permanently prevented.

We learn with much satisfaction that the arrangements for establishing a landing place at the point discovered and inspected by Capt. Baynton, when he visited the Zulu coast last year, on the invitation of the naval authorities, are at once to be carried on to a practical issue. When this is done a portion of the regular cavalry will probably be brought down within reach of the regular supplies that will then be obtainable all through the winter. How otherwise they [are] to be fed in the upper districts during the next few months remains at present an insoluble problem, unless the authorities possess some miraculous means of conveying forage through a pastureless country.

As a commentary upon peace overtures, we heard that when Major Barrow made a recent reconnaissance north of the Inyenzane, towards the proposed landing place, his party were fired upon by a body of several hundred Zulus, and retired.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
GENERAL NEWDIGATEâ\200\231S CATTLE.

THE SICK AT FORT CHELMSFORD.

(From our Special Correspondent)

Lower Tugela, May 20, 1879.

There is a report current, which I should wish \$e

check, to the effect that all General Newdigate's cattle had been taken by the Zulus during a dense fog, I have good authority for saying that about 80 only, which had strayed, were cut off.

About 50 kafirs, provided by Mr. Fynney, came to the hospital to-day, for the purpose of erecting the kraals for the sick, which I intimated to you about a month ago that General Crealock had ordered.

The number of sick from Fort Chelmsford did not exceed 25 to-day.

The change in the situation is already apparent.

Port Elizabeth Sympathy.

In reply to a letter written by Mr. Wood to a relative in Port Elizabeth, he has received the following telegram :

(From Pearson, Port Elizabeth, to B. Horace Wood, Durban.)

Got Committee to authorise Standard Bank to pay to your Mayor £100 for invalids. Let Mayor or Committee write full particulars of what is required.

Brigadier-General Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Near Tintus Drift, 13th May, 1879,

Last Friday, a patrol of mounted horse in command of Colonel Butler made a two days' reconnaissance in the direction of the Bubaango, the mountain west of the Umvolosi River, in the direction of the route taken by the Boer commando, after the defeat of Dingaan. The patrol returned on Saturday, at 7 p.m. After penetrating 25 miles into Zululand, they only saw one small lot of kafirs, about 20 in number, who fled into the mountains at the sight of the patrol. Their crops are still standing, and the kraals appear to be inhabited at night and abandoned in the day.

On Sunday, Captain Maude, of the 90th, Lieut. Biggs, Royal Artillery, accompanied by C. Dupre, as guide, and a small party of mounted natives went to examine the road to Inh{ }uzutcha. They went down 30 miles, until they made out the position of the Ishilulo Mountain, near which the road passes on the right hand side. On the road down no

- Zulus were seen, but on the return 11 were sighted, who ran into the stony hills. Evidently, this part of the country is nearly abandoned. Lieut. Raw, of the mounted Basutos, reports that his patrol to the Zinguin was fired at by the Zulus at long distance. He estimates the number at 40 or 50. Fires are daily seen in the rear of us on the tops of the mountain - no doubt signal fires to give notice of our advance. The distance from Conference Hill, Bulder Spruit, and Utrecht of our column, has not been increased by our advance forward, in the direction of his sable majesty's capital,

Orders have been issued to reduce officers' luggage to the regulation weight, and all surplus baggage will be returned into store, Forty wagons under escort of a company of the

1-13th, left at 2 a.m., for Dundee, to assist General Newdigate's brigade, who it appears is deficient in the means of transport. The advance of this column is being delayed by the tardiness of getting up supplies for General Newdigate's 10,000 men.

General Wood left here yesterday to assist in hurrying on supplies and stores for the advance. .

Last evening, the officer commanding, Colonel Buller, sounded the alarm, and in three minutes every man was at his station, and after having ridden round and inspected the laager, the disperse was sounded, and the men hastened to

* their tents, but before they had time to lash their rifles to the tent poles, the alarm was repeated, and the troops with their usual alacrity, flew to their stations; and when the disperse was repeated, went back laughing at the whole thing as a good lark.,

There are some grounds for the report, that the Zulus were led by Dutch Boers at the Rambula, The report no doubt arose from information of Zulu prisoners, who stated that a Boer, accompanied by Zulu chiefs, passed in the rear of the Zlobane on the day that the mountain was taken and the firing was heard by them. The Boer was from the Transvaal en route to Cetshwayo's kraal on a mission from the Boer malcontenta.

We have received a reinforcement of 20 men for the Royal Artillery ; this merely makes up the loss the battery had sustained from casualties. This battery subscribed £40 15 towards the war relief fund. The detachments of the 90th at Bulder Spruit and Utrecht have contributed £20 odd, also. What the 1-13th contributed, I have never been able to ascertain, although I made frequent inquiries. I don't know if the 1-13th correspondent ever mentioned it,

The Lower Border.

A Witness correspondent, writing on May 18, says : Cetshwayo has summoned all his chiefs together in order that he may have the benefit of their counsel. His surrender must be an unconditional one, and that promptly, or so he has been told the Zulu nation will cease to exist. I hear he has disbanded his army and sent all his

soldiers to their kraals, and while I am writing this they are engaged in gathering in their unstored corn. Belief is gaining ground that his intentions are perfectly honourable, and that he desires peace, even more than the English. There is nothing fresh to record relative to Dabulamanza ; it is believed that he met his death as reported.

Keyter's Farm, Zulu Border.
WITH THE DURBAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

As will be seen by the above heading the mounted volunteers stationed at Pot Spruit have made a move, on the 15th, some four miles nearer the border, within full view of the Zulu country. The new situation, we are told, as far as appearances go, is a decided improvement upon the old; but, unfortunately, neither water nor grass is half so plentiful. The encampment is now on

the uplands, and commands some very picturesque scenery. The locality is pre-eminently healthy for man and beast ; but as the winter draws on the scarcity of food will begin to tell upon the latterâ\200\224unless of course there is an extra allowance of forage made.

It is probable that the mounted volunteers will patrol the border districts up and down the river. Mooi River is spoken of as one limit and Balcombâ\200\231s the other.

There is a rumour current to the effect that the corps at Keyterâ\200\231s are to be armed with assegais, in addition to the carbine, revolver and bowie knife they already ecarry,

Fresh ammunition has been servedâ\200\224thirty rounds per man.

The volunteers are well provisionedâ\200\224fresh meat, bread and vegetables beingfobtained daily, The health of the amp is perfect.

Local Military Items.

The remainder of C troop Royal Engineers marched this morning in sections as follow : For Dundee, 2 officers, 61 non-commissioned officers and men, 32 horses, and 4 wagons. For Fort Tenedos, 2 officers, 42 non-commis-sioned officers and men, 29 horses, and 4 wagons. Several horses which had been suffering from sickness, but had recovered proceeded with them.

Mr. Whitehead, scripture reader, proceeds from Durban to Stanger.

Yesterday the following officers left Durban for Maritzburg en route to join their respective battalions: Lieuts. Birch 1-24th, Worlledge 2-24th, Williams 1-24th, Godfrey 1-24th. The following officers leave for Maritzburg to-day : Lieuts. Armytage 2-24th, Hare 2-24th, Yors-town 1-24th, Scott Kerr 2-24th, Dâ\200\231Aquilar 2-24th, Campbell 1-24th.

To-day, one sergeant and 20 men of the Natal Horse will leave Durban for the Liower Tugela.

Captain Collins, 57th regiment, and Lieut. B. Smyth, 58th regiment, together with 49 non-commissioned officers and men embarked ontboard the 8.8. Olympus, inyalided home.

Lieut. Ryder, 60th Rifles, hayving been reported medically fit, proceeds to the Lower Tugela to join his regiment.

A firing party will be told off, consisting of one sergeant 18 rank and file, for the interment of Private Strathdee, 57th regt.

Veterinary Surgeon Walters, R.E., will take charge of the Remount Dep6t at Durban as a temporary arrangement.

Isandhlwana _Revisited.

(From the Witness.)

Rorke's Drift, May 15th.

Another party, again headed by Brevet Lieut.-Col, Black, proceeded into Zululand this morning, leaving here at 4 a.m, and returning at 1 p.m. The party numbered over twenty, and was composed chiefly of officers of the 24th and men of the volunteers, Advancing to the camp, without opposition they found things much as they had left them on their former visit. The number of the wagons seemed to have seriously diminished ; but the bodies of the dead lay quiet enough, and presented a ghastly sight. They are rapidly approaching dissolution, being now little more than skeletons. The skin, retaining its position over the face, gives an appearance of greater preservation than is actually possessed. They do not appear to have been interfered with in any manner, whether for mutilation or plunder. In fact the debris even was lying about in as great confusion as it was two months ago. A search for the colours was bootless. The party returned by the path now known as Fugitive's Drift, and stated their wonder how any one, running for bare life, could have managed to get through at all, much less fight their way. The body of Major Smith, R.A., was found about the place where it was reported that he fell. Few Zulus were to be seen, and if an impi was there recently, it is now gone,

Some shots were exchanged, without harm on either side, A native, more daring than the rest, challenged the party to come and burn his kraal. The offer was declined, at least for the present. To say that a reconnaissance such as this is unattended by great danger is simply not to understand it. The formation of the hills would permit any number of men being in the vicinity of the camp unobserved, as was the case on the disastrous 22nd of January, and these could easily be moved so as to intercept the party on its return, whose members, of course, would be futile except for a dash. Being a voluntary undertaking, and not a duty, although of much value, it reflects the greatest credit upon those engaged, who can only be brave men, But he is a better man who, feeling it his duty, a second time enters upon so hazardous a duty,

Umsinga.

(From a Correspondent).

May 14, 1879,

How disheartening this war is becomingâ\200\224thege delays are as bad as a defeat. There must be something wrong in the management somewhereâ\200\224I donâ\200\231t think it would have happened if Sir Garnet had been here. The transport difficulties in Ashantee and Abyssinnia were as great as they are hereâ\200\224were they not? In one of the papers you sent me, was Lieut. Chardâ\200\231s report of the defence of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. It reads very well after seeing the place in all its bearings, Punckâ\200\231s explanation for not having included more of the defenders in the cartoon-is good. There is a little soreness felt, [believe, at all the honours having been heaped upon two men. It is said that Dalton is a fine man, who deserved most praise. A nice civil spoken little non-com. I was with told me all about it. He told me how he himself had shot â\200\234Mr. Johnny Zulu,â\200\235 who was in the act of lighting the thatch,

It is very dull here, nothing is going on. The same constant routine of camp lifeâ\200\224every day alikeâ\200\224it grows very wearisome, Looking back upon the old Langabalele expedition, it looks quite a brilliant and exciting time compared to this. We get false alarms nearly every day of the Zulus crossing. On Sunday we were turned out in the middle of the night by a report from the border, and a council of war was held at 2 a.m., but as usual it turned out a false alarm, A large Zulu impi has been seen hovering about the border, and causes all these scares. If the Zulus did cross over here, they might do much mischief. There are nothing but kafir levies between Greytown and Dundeeâ\200\224a distance of over 90 miles. However, if there were any soldiers, they would be of doubtful use, as on the first appearance of an enemy they all retire into their forts. We heard yesterday, that the troops are to be ordered into their winter quarters very soonâ\200\224it did not surprise me, What would surprise me would be to hear that the General had organised a flying column, and sent it in under General Woodâ\200\224of picked men, picked horses, very little baggage, no wagons--and that they had orders to march rapidly through the country, getting their supplies as they went along; attack the Kingâ\200\231s kraal within a week, and come out again. A dash like that is what is wanted. Building forts all over the country for the sole protection of the military, is an exhibition of weakness and fear, and is bringing great discredit on the military, in the eyes of the kafirs. There is Isandhlwana. too, still unvisited and 900 English skeletons bleaching in the sunâ\200\224not

ten miles from the border. What will be said about that in the future, when the war is over and done with ?

Our Native Servants.

One, De Witt, amused himself on his arrival in Europe by stating, *infer alia*, that the colonists in general treated the kafirs like dogs. Having come across a quaint letter, written by one of three brothers (Zulus), who joined the Native Contingent, to their employers in Durban, we reproduce it, *literatim et verbatim*, together with the replies, as showing what we know to be the feeling generally existing in Natal between the two races.

April 17th, 1879,

Sir, Bobey he like to know you now, you are quiet well in this time my Master, if you are quiet well I am very glad, to hear you are better, I am your servant me, and I say for you, I in the Fort of Kranp Koap, and in this time, Bobey Somveli e Cualee, they said to there Master, we are better Sir, we are very glad to see my Masters note, and know all about him, we are in the hand of Capt. Cherry, he is very good, they say we burnt three kraals of Zulus, one of son of Mangondo, Mabedhla, his name, e of his Induna Hlakanyana, and of another heard-ring.

We are like to know about Mr. him.

we know all too about

We are your obedient servants,
BoBEY son of Nondenisa.
SOoMVELI son of Nondenisa.
CHALLE son of Nondenisa,
About the hand of her brother Nubi Nondenisa.
Kranp Koap near Tugela.

May 16, 1879.

. The letter from Bob, Somvelli and Charlie, written by their brother Mubi, all sons of Nondenisa, dated the 17th day of last month, addressed to Mr. , came safely to hand ; and we, , were all very pleased and glad to. hear from them, and to learn that they were all doing well, and in good health

is very good, and , that they had

208

at Kranzkop, We were also glad to hear that their captain had been successful in battle

; they will prove good boys to Cap-

, and continue to be successful in their attacks on

that

Zulu kraals, and hope

tain
the Zulus.

We are all very well in health, but the .office itself is not kept quite so clean as it used to be ; there is a great deal of dust lying about the counter and desks. We think Umdoda is not Bobâ\200\231s brother.

We shall be very wi¬\201lad to hear again from our old servants, and hope the war will soon be over, so that one of therä may be able to return toâ\200\230his former duties. i

The English People and the Zulu War.

The strongest storm and the most boisterous wind will at some time or the .other reach a period of repose; and it would seem that, ag if by common consent, both factions and the factious had come to an arrangement by which nothing should be said, either controversial or otherwise, uj)on -the Zulu question during Eastertide. It istrue that Sir W. Lgw-son and Mr. Mundella have been talking a lot of nonesense to their constituehts about the unjustness of the Zulu war from the point of view at which itis looked at by Bishop ColÃ©nso; but the general public, without knowing anything of-the soundness of local views on the subjects, or the necessity that existed for curbing Cetywayoâ\200\231s power, feel that the Isandhlwana disaster must be retrieved at any cost. On this point the country is most sensitive, and the news by every mail is looked for with the utmoat anxiety, in the hope that Pearson has been relieved and the Zulu power effectually curbed at one and the same time. Since our last the press has abstained from comment, and the general feeling seems to be one of anxiety as to what is going on in eonpaction with the relief of Ekowe. No.one takes greater interest in this subject than the Queen, and it is reported that. Her Majesty is regularly advised by telegraph of the unews.by each mail at her retreat.in Italy.â\200\224European Mail. Y

THE FIRE AT GREYTOWN.

The Wiiness gives the following account of this oc-currence : â\200\224

I send you an account of a fire which occurred here on the night of March 17, by which the large commissariat stores, which were built on the gite of the late camp of the 24th, were totally destroyed. The fire was first seen about 10 p.m., and was then raf'mg 0 fiercely, that although the dÃ©tachment of the 4th, under Captain Frome, was promptly on the spot, nothing could be done to save any of tlge stores. Fortunately, the Commissariat have for a long time been reducing the quantity of supplies in the building in question, on account of its isolate gosition, so that the loss of public .stores, although considerable, is not so serious as it wqplci have been had it hapgened some tjme ago. Nothing beyond conjectures of the vaguest description have been . given as the cause of the fire; but the probability appears to be that some of the fatigue party, who were working there during the day, have been smoking, and a spark has been left smouldering. It is to be hoped that this accident will not interfere with the regular working of the department here, which has all along been noteworthy for its efflciency, giving. eredit alike to its head in-Pietermaritzburg and here,

The following is the oï¬\201licia,lâ\200\224â\200\230)â\200\230-;i)'ort â\200\224

Commissariat, Greytown,
11.30 a.m. Sunday Morning.

D, C. General, through Officer Commanding Proops, Greytown
District. iy

Sirâ\200\224T beg to report that the lirge stores at this station are,
with their contents,.totally destroyed by fire. The fire appears
to have been first observed by Conductor Keightly (by whom ;
despatch this to Pietermaritzburg) some two hours ago; an
the exertion of the troops, who were at once turned out, praved
unavailing to save anything. The origin of the fire unknown.
I attach a statement of the contents, so far as at this moment
I can ascertain, but will give precise details in a few hours
time. On the arrival here of the detachments, both of the 4th
and 94th regiments, and also at the time that the troops were
removed from the vicinity of these camp stores, I had to agk
for a sentry over them ; but the distance from the place where
the troops were and ace still temporarily encamped from the
stores in question, precluded this being granted, and it was
impossible to put a single sentry at such a distance.

The officer commanding has sent a sergeant and six men:to
take charge of the burning buildings and their remnants.

(Signed) ~ W. WARNEFORD, D.A.C.G.

The rough estimate of the stores lost mentions 450 bags flour,
250 bags mealies, 380 sacks mealie meal, 10 sacks oats, 64ohs
hay, 50 gallons rum, 2 barrels sugar, and other miner items.

Arrival of the 8.8. â\200\234Galatea.â\200\235

This hired transport arrived yesterday with drafts of
regiments and military stores. She anchored soon after
three oâ\200\231clock. ;

Port Durnford.

QZV e understand it has been positively decided to estab-
lith a port at the spot on the Zulu coast, now known as
Port Durnford, and a vessel carrying stores, &e., will
shortly be chartered to proceed there. It is probable
that one of the hired transports. will proceed to the port
named in the course of a few days.

: (May 22)

- The air is full of rumours, and they are particularly rife near the border. Most contradictory reports are afloat there regarding the intentions and movements of the Zulus. The oldest authorities in Zulu affairs believe that Cetywayo's overtures will be found to precede a hostile and aggressive movement; but others are of opinion that they are genuine, and are caused by the dissensions among his people, and by the want of ammunition. The stoppage of supplies at Delagoa Bay make it probable that another Intombe surprise may be attempted, if opportunity offers. Major Barrow's last mounted reconnaissance beyond Fort Chelmsford was so vigorously fired upon by an evidently large body of Zulus in the bush that it is fully believed there are many of the enemy in force there. It is intended, we believe, to establish another fort near the mouth of the Umlalasi, a river which is unfordable at the entrance, where it stretches out into a deep lagoon, evidently the same that our correspondent A, B. described, and that Capt. Baynton visited last November.

We learn that the prevailing inaction is having a depressing and dispiriting effect upon the troops with the lower division, who long to be going somewhere or doing something. Sanitary arrangements at Fort Chelmsford are described as being susceptible of great improvement, but it is almost impossible for large bodies of men to be massed together in a sub-tropical climate without serious injury to health.

The message brought in by Cetywayo's envoys is said to be almost a repetition of that sent in by Bishop Schroeder just before the attacks upon Zlobane and Kambula.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS.
THE MOVEMENTS OF THE DIVISION.

THE PONTOON BRIDGE.

Lower Tugela, Wednesday, May 21.
| FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT |

I understand that this division will now march in a few days, and preparations are being rapidly pushed forward. There is a probability of the telegraph being laid to Fort Chelmsford. The pontoon bridge will, I am afraid, soon be aground or rather several of the boats; will this will stop loaded wagons crossing by it. It is hoped that the trestle bridge will be completed before that takes place. We hear that a raid was made to-day by the mounted volunteers at Krantzkop into Zululand; they will return this evening.

Mr. John Dunn and the Envoys.

One of the envoys sent by Cetywayo with the message which was delivered last week was, we are told, instructed by an important chief named Pelani to expect John Durfn

on the head, and say that they were sorry they had not adopted the advice he gave them.â\200\235 The envoys were Tot chiefs, but ordinary messengers, and it is supposed that Cetywayo was afraid to send men of importance, fearing that they might be killed. Mr. Dunn is at :present at his kraal, near Mr. Fynneyâ\200\231s place.

Local Military Items.

The following details of Tonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse will proceed to-day by the 12.40 p.m. train to Saccharine, viz.: 1 Sergeant and 20 non-commissioned officers and men.

Mr. J. Martin, scripture reader, will leave to-day for Maritzburg, ;

Surgeon-Major Tarrant, A.M.D., having completed his duty of attending to Brigadier-General Pearson, returns to Herwen Hospital.

Major Ogilvie, 60th Rifles, who has been at Herwen suffering from an injury to his leg, will, we believe, come to Durban in a day or two.

Sergeant W. Batchelor has been appointed district orderly clerk vice Coloured-Sergeant Shippam 3-60th.

- (May 23.)

. Although there is very little, indeed nothing, of a â\200\234 stirring character to disclose this morning, what there {8 cannot be deemed satisfactory. There is no definite

intelligence as to a positive advance on the part of our forces. Transport difficulties are described as being worse than ever. Cattle have been overdone by the hard work of the past few months, and they are dying in large numbers along the road. Poor condition and bad pasturage will tell their invariable tale. The gilt will be rubbed off many a seeming good contract ; and so far as many who have put wagons on the road are concerned, we are by no means sure that they will not in the end regret having done so. But we must refer to this subject at greater length to-morrow.

The attempt to establish a landing place at Port Durnford will be made within the next few days. Boats adapted for the work are expected by an early steamer, and every confidence seems to prevail that the effort will be successful. Should it be 80, a large section of the cavalry will probably be compelled to move down in that direction, where a supply of imported forage can be maintained throughout the winter. If this reverse movement could be made through Zululand a very salutary effect would no doubt be produced upon the Zulu mind. Unfortunately Lorp CmEramsrord has moved so far from his apparent base, that such a valuable strategic movement will we fear be impracticable. The first attempt of the British Government to conduct a campaign Â¢ /o Moltke does not bid fair to exalt its faculty of assimilation. It may be easy enough to control and guide a campaign, when you have fifty telegraph lines at your fingerâ\200\231s end ; it is a very different undertaking when 4000 miles of ocean separate

you from even the chance of communicating with your army.

We have reason to believe that a move into Zululand is shortly expected from headquarters. General Wood, on May 17th, was at Utrecht conferring with Lord Chelmsford. Colonel Buller, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, have patrolled the country from Kambula to Rorke's Drift on one side, and the Umvolosi on the other, and found it clear of the enemy. A few stray Zulus were seen in some of Sirajo's deserted kraals, and they fired upon the patrol, but retreated when vigorously approached.

It is certain that the messengers who came in from Cetywayo were only ordinary persons, and not indunas or chiefs. One of them was, we hear, sent back to Cetywayo to tell him that he must send his words to the General in command with an intimation that he must forward any such communication by the mouths of indunas and not common persons. The other messenger was, we understand, detained until the return of his companion. While so detained Major Barrow's mounted patrol, sent to the Umlalasi to look for a drift, was fired upon by about 500 Zulus. When asked why such a proceeding could take place if the King really desired peace, the answer given was that it was not the King's but Umpalane's people who did so as if Umpalane's people were not the King's also ?

The belief of those who know most about the Zulu people is that the recent overtures are nothing more than a repetition of previous advances of the same sort ; that indeed they do not amount to as much. They are lacking, themselves, in the elements of importance and respectability, and we are glad to find that the King has been told that if he has any serious communication to make, he must forward it to the Commander-in-Chief, by the mouths of messengers of weight and acknowledged responsibility.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS.
Queen's Message to the Troops.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.]

Fort Pearson, May 22, 3 p.m.

The Queen's message, conveyed by the Secretary of State for War to Lord Chelmsford, has been received here.

Her Most Gracious Majesty acknowledges the services rendered by the troops, and expresses her regret at the losses which have occurred. It has produced a feeling of great satisfaction through all ranks; and Major-General Crealock, who imparted the intelligence to the sick in hospital, found that Her Majesty's message was much appreciated.

With the Alexandra Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Potspruit, May 17, 1879,

The winter season has now commenced in earnest ; rain has not fallen for some time, and the ground is dry and hard. The difference between wet and dry seasons in camp seems to me most apparant at the horse lines ; that is, on the sides of the picket rope, where the horses are tied up at night, During the wet season, notwithstanding all the cleaning that is done, the horses seem perpetually to be standing in mud, more especially so on wet days or nights, The earth being worked up to the consistency of newly moulded bricks by the horses, in their vain attempts to kick at the troublesome flies, and causing those owners, who generally pride themselves on having clean and dry stables, to deplore that state of affairs, which necessitates horses being treated like homeless dogs, or rather, like a sick ox, that is tied up by itself to some tree to die, or to be shot.

The horses now stand on clean, firm ground, and in most cages, are protected from the inclemency of the weather by blankets or covering of some kind ; and I am glad to say, are looking fat and well. Not long ago, the sentries and horse-guards on duty at night had to clothe themselves as best they could to protect their bodies from the severe cold, some putting on two pairs of trowsers, two pairs of socks, two or three coats, with a Mackintosh outside, and feeling quite grieved that they could not also put on two pairs of boots, Since then the Government has supplied the corps with some really warm cavalry cloaks or coats, thus relieving the men from the necessity of wearing out two or three suits of clothes, at one and the same time. As most people in the colony are aware, the volunteers have had to carry with them 70 rounds of ammunition, which owing to mist, rain and other causes, during a period of five months, cannot, without risk of misfires, be considered safe for men to rely upon, when needed. The authorities having had this represented to them, have allowed the volunteers to expend in target practice the 70 rounds, and have served out fresh ammunition for purposes of warfare. This corps, after a little practice, arranged a shooting match, once with the Durban Mounted Rifles, and since with the Natal Hussars; but on each occasion the AM.R. have been disappointed, as neither of the above named corps has ghot against us; why, has never been clearly understood. -

Our own score is as follows :â\200\224

- Name. Yards 200 300 400 500 TI.

guartermaster Kirkman 43324 23433 02442 44424 61
ergeant F. J. Arbuthnot 23443 33232 34334 32332 59
Trooper Pearce..... 33322 33223 23434 34042 55
SR Eangton 32332 23334 34243 22223 55
s R OBEIS o - o et .. 43333 23333 24344 23242 60
Â St. George Arbuthnot ... 33333 23232 32442 32323 55
% Y E S ke s ve bhna sos ik daaatsnsos 24033 33233 42023 24242 51
s B. C. Shooter 23332 23322 43243 23423 55
N Jas. Pennington . . 43222 23343 20224 33233 52

v 0. P. Reynolds..... 22323 33233 22323 00222 44
547

Deducteeceeeesssonsieens DT o

Total SCOTE sueeeeesnesrossess 546

On our journey down from Potspruit to Lower Tugela last January, the camp was pitched for a few days at Thringâ\200\231s Post, and there, unfortunately for our Sergeant-Major, his horse was accidentally shot by one of the troopers, through his revolver exploding. As is usual on the death of any horse, & board of enquiry, consisting of a President and two members, officers of volunteer corps, was held, which, after due deliberation, valued the horse at £45, and gave as its judgment that the owner was entitled to compensation from Government. To show the respect that the Government has for the judgment of such boards, the sum of £20 was granted, leaving £25 to be made up by the distressed trooper out of his 6s. & day; and on another occasion £30 was granted in compensation for a horse valued at £45, the property of Lieut. Kirkman. Since the arrival of the corps on this side of the border, the shooting of the Sergt.-Majorâ\200\231s horse has been often spoken of amongst the men, being considered purely an accident, which might have happened to any one in the troop. As a proof of the unanimous judgment of the corps (numbering at present 28, all told), that they considered it as an accident, the unfortunate trooper was presented with a cheque for £13 bs a few days ago, towards assisting him in paying the heavy loss of £2b, the amount was raised by subscriptions from the members of the A.M.R. only.

Our new camping ground is situated about three miles nearer to the Tugela than our old camp, and a little higher up the river than Fort Cherry. We are encamped just above the homestead of Mr. Nel, jun., and close at a short distance from us the tall gum trees growing round the house of Mr. Keyter, directly in our front; on our left is the military road, laid out by Sir Garnet Wolseley, it be'ssive, leading down to Middle Drift; and beyond, in the distance, lies the rugged country of Zululand.

Lower Tugela.

ional correspondent writes :="â\200\224

An occasion: P : e T

Supplies of every description are rapidly being sent up to Fort Chelmsford while the facilities of oxen transport last.

Another convoy of seventy wagons left the place early on â\200\230Wednesday morning, being escorted as usual as the Ama. tikulu by troops from the 1st brigade, and then handed over to the men of the 2nd brigade, to accompany it to the Inyezane stronghold. One or two convoys more will transmit sufficient supplies to last the 1st division when advancing for at least two months. In the forward movement is to commence is to all at the Tugela a mystery, but whatever it be, â\200\234â\200\234ready and willmâ\$? is the watchword as far as the Imperial troops are concerned.

Fort Chelmsford, under the careful and able supervision of Captain Hughes-Hallet, "of the 57th regiment (who lately passed out of the Staff College with honours), has now been completed, and will be a most formidable redoubt, should the Zulug think of attacking it, and one well adapted to keep safely from intruders our armyâ\200\231s provisions. It will hereafter

be kept by a force of about 350 men, probably a detachment of the 3rd Buffs, while the fort on the Amatikuluâ\200\224Fort Crealockâ\200\224 will continue to be occupied by a force of the 91st, at present stationed there.

Report says that a flying â\200\230column will be made up from the 1st division, whose duty will be to keep in advance and scour the lower borders, the main body being a reserve, which will pay particular attention to the thick bushes that are met with.

Loads of sick men continue to arrive here from the front with each returning convoy, and are treated at the field hospital at Fort Pearson. The severe cases, which I am glad to say are now fewer in number, are sent to Stanger, and those left behind, when sufficiently fit, are sent again to the Zulu side convalescent. Truly helping hands to those already bestowing such beneficent aid and care to the sick and wounded at the Stanger Hospital would be very much availed of if forthcoming; and in this wise the poor fellows at Fort Pearson should not by any means be forgotten.

We revelled in a â\200\234scare ? the other night on the Zulu side of the Lower Tugela. At about one oâ\200\231clock on the 14th instant, when darkness had set in, and all was quiet, four or five shots were heard in quick succession, again coming from near the camp of the 88th regiment, on a far away hill. On hearing this no questions were asked, but all the troops in the different camps smartly turned out and stood to arms in readiness for attack. The greatest stir was in the 88th camp, who really thought the Zulus were quite in amongst them ; but after anxiously standing in order of â\200\230 battle arrayâ\200\235 for an hour or so a calmer reaction prevailed amongst the men. No Zulus appeared, and the several camps were dismissed on learning that the men on sentry belonging to the outlying picket, on seeing a herd of cattle passing at some distance, mistook them for the swarthy foe, and at once opened fire upon them, but with what result, beyond rousing the four or five thousand sleepers in camp, report sayeth not.

The plateaus of land are gradually being shorn of their lively and rich green appearance as the cold dry season sets in, and in its stead the face of nature presents a dried up and withered aspect.

The trestle bridge to span the Tugela, now in course of erection by the Royal Engineers, is progressing but tardily, and will, at the present rate, occupy fully a month to complete. It is being built several feet higher than the bridge of boats, which answers its purpose admirably ; so that when the river rises a few feet and renders the latter unsafe the trestle bridge will be available for traffic.

(May 24)

We hear nothing more either of the seven daysâ\200\231 reconnaissance of the Dragoons and Lancers vid Robsonâ\200\231s, Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and Isandhlwana, or of the projected raid into Zululand at Krantzkop on the part of 500 mounted volunteers and natives. Possibly before this issue appears some telegrams may have reached us.

Transport is more and more the bugbear. As we point out elsewhere, the simple fact is that the resources of the country are overstrained. Young and untrained cattle are, in many cases, being employed, at a very serious risk of loss. We are glad to learn, indirectly, that the proceedings of the Commission of Enquiry go to show that cost and difficulties of transport are at the bottom of the high charges complained

of, and that the question is really one of supply and demand. The Commissariat are now employing 1800 wagons, and want 200 more very urgently. There is, we believe, much exaggeration in the statements put forth as to the exorbitant charges made upon the Commissariat. However, we await the report of the Commission with much interest.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Phil. Robinson, the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has kindly forwarded us the following telegram from Ladysmith, under date of 23rd May :â\200\224

General Marshall, with Lancers and Dragoons, fgur companies of the 24th regiment, and some native auxiliaries visited Isandhlwana to-day, 21st instant. Colonel Blackâ\200\231s experience was found Yaluable in covering retreat and protecting the flank in the advance. Colonel Durnfordâ\200\231s body was again identified by Capt. Shepstone. Numerous kraals were burnt by the cavalry, who worked splendidly over very rough ground, One

fraal was found full of dead Zulus. The colour-pole of the 24th, with some property found in another kraal. No firing. Forty wagons were removed from the field. . Expedition interesting but inconclusive. Zulus were not seen, thanks to Dartnell's police and Black's careful arrangements for distribution of cavalry and other scouts. Friday's expedition, when twenty volunteers visited Isandhlwana and retired under fire, discounted this parade considerably ; but the General's expression is, at any rate, that a third of the wagons being removed is a great and satisfactory fact. Stones were heaped over a few bodies, but by Lord Chelmsford's orders decent interment of dead was postponed until opportunity offered for complete burial of all. To illustrate the security of the country I may state that I rode alone from Isandhlwana to Rorke's Drift in one hour and a half, seeing only seven Zulus, all harmless, on route. The colour-staff and ornament of the 2-24th were found by the Dragoons.

With General Wood's Column.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Wolf's Hill Camp, 17th May, 1879.

Colonel Buller's patrol returned yesterday at noon. It was successful in its reconnoitring operations. It ascertained that there are no large bodies of Zulus within 20 miles of the Blood River or anywhere between the White Umvolozzi and the Buffalo River.

Colonel Buller's force consisted of 40 F.L. Horse, 70 of Raaffs' Basutos, and 60 of Barker's Horse. Colonel Buller was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, Lord William Beresford, and several distinguished officers from the Blood River Camp. The first night the force bivouacked at Kopje Aleen; on the 15th it scouted south-erly to within a short distance of Rorke's Drift, seeing only a few Zulus, who made a feint of attacking, but bolted when a few of our men went to meet them. This manoeuvre was repeated, and when our men got on the hill the Zulu braves had disappeared in some of Sirayo's kraals. Some huts found full of mealies there were found. The patrol slept near the Nqutu Mountains, and the following morning scouted in a southerly direction, in rear of the Ingwe range to the White Umvolozzi, thus showing that the country is denuded of its population, between the Buffalo River and the White Umvolozzi ; but to the eastward and northward of the latter river there are plenty of kafirs and cattle ; but no large bodies are assembled north of the Isandaka Range. If there is a Zulu army in this direction it will be between the Mhluzutye and Cetywayo's kraals.

The Prince Imperial did not seem to have suffered from his three days' riding and open air bivouacking. He appears to have considerably improved in health since his last visit to this camp.

On the evening of the 15th, the camp was alarmed by the report of two shots, which were ascertained to proceed from one of the tents of the mounted volunteer force. One of the officers had imbibed too freely, and fancied himself a second Chard or Bromhead, and having erected a barricade of boxes, was stoutly defending his position,

calling on the Zulu army to come on if they dared. He was, after a little difficulty, secured and lashed up to one of the cannon wheels to get sober, and in the morning was dismissed, and escorted out of camp.

Colonel Wood is gone again to Utrecht to Liord Chelmsford ; it is supposed to attend a council of war on the situation. When we shall be able to advance with the cumbersome 10,000 of General Newdigate's brigade hanging on our rear, eating up supplies faster than they arrive no one has the slightest idea ; but every one here firmly believes that had this column been reinforced with 2000 men, and discretionary powers given to General Wood and Colonel Buller, the Zulu war would be at an end in less than a month's time. . But as things are now worked a couple of the volunteer burghers and the correspondent of the Standard rode out some ten miles in the direction of the road to the King's, and only saw very few natives. Colonel Buller's patrol last week, where he penetrated nearly to the Babananga showed the same result.

A Well Informed View of Matters.

The following extracts are from the private letter of a correspondent at the Liower Tugela; but they may be depended upon as the views of one who is better acquainted with the Zulus and Zululand than most people :

What is the use of newspapers in a time like this, when they cannot tell you anything of what you are panting to hear? Knowing that the reinforcements have arrived, looking at and counting the forces now in the field, seeing the wagon road

full of starving oxen which will very soon be unable to work, while the grass grows dry and scarce, and no sign is seen of the troops being ready to move, the talk in the papers of months being likely to pass before any operation can begin again, &c., really makes you sad and despairing, and causes you to fear that the whole Zulu war will be a failure. If any of the successes the English troops have had could have been followed up by speedy advances, the war would have been finished long ago; but as it is, it gives the enemy plenty of time to collect and reorganise, thinking that the English, checked by some unknown difficulties, must give it up at last altogether. If the campaign is to be directed from home it will be a failure, without doubt. Had the troops been able to advance a fortnight ago, we might now have seen something of the end of the war. This lingering cannot but have a bad effect upon the enemy, keeping up their hopes of an ultimate success.

From what I see of the last message from the King, which is spoken of as a overture for peace, I do not consider it to be anything of the kind. He sends two men (not chiefs) to ask what harm he has done, why we cannot let him alone ? Perhaps these men are sent only by the chiefs, or if by the King, they may be sent as spies and nothing more. Did he not send similar message to Bishop Schroeder at the same time he sent his impi to Isandhlwana and Inyezane? And in case the King does sue for peace, will any peace made with him be worth the name of peace at all? I feel sure it will not. What a pity, if, after all the trouble and expense and loss of life that have been concurred, the affair should not be settled finally and satisfactorily. You must use your pen, Sir, as

(rlnuch asyou can to advance this purpose, as you always have one.

I suppose we may accept it as true that Dabulamanza, Umavumangwana and Matonjana have been killed. At Fort Chelmsford, however, they have only heard it as a rumour. The messengers from the King seem not to have said anything about that. They were rather reserved I think,

(May 26)

From the Durban Mounted Rifles we hear that on Wednesday afternoon last they returned to Potspruit from a day's scouting in the Zulu country, having gone in by way of Fort Buckingham returning via Fort Cherry. There were 32 D.M.R., with 7 Alexandra M. Rifles and Hussars. Before they had quite got over the river, a few Zulus opened fire on them, the bullets coming in among their horses, but doing no injury. One Zulu believed to have been shot. The volunteers went a few miles in and saw a few Zulus on the hills who fired on them from time to time, but their bullets never came near. Another small party of volunteers crossed a few miles lower down, at the hot springs, but were driven back by the Zulus. They returned on Wednesday evening, bring a missionary and his family into camp from his station, about, eight miles from Potspruit, along Sir Garnet's road. This would go to show that the Zulus were expected to cross there.

On Tuesday night a report reached camp, that the Zulus had crossed the river just below, and were burning all the huts on the Natal side, but it turned out to be untrue. Had it been otherwise, the volunteers were awkwardly situated, being in a hollow.

Captain Walker is said to have captured 150 head of cattle at a drift above Potspruit.

Lower Tugela Telegrams.

THE HERWEN HOSPITAL TO BE GIVEN UP.
THE FIELD TELEGRAPH.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The following telegram handed in at Fort Tenedos by our special correspondent on Saturday evening, reached us yesterday morning :—

The hospital at Herwen is to be given up, and the worst cases sent on to Durban, the remainder coming up to the Tugela. A convalescent depot will be established at Stanger. These are the future arrangements for the sick, which all believe will act far better than those now in force.

In place of lime juice the General has ordered oranges to be issued to the troops.

The field telegraph to Fort Chelmsford will, it is anticipated, be completed next week.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery, at noon to-day, the men cheering vociferously,

This was the only display here, most of the troops being absent on the convoy which left yesterday. I think the day of our departure will now soon be communicated.

Visit to Isandhlwana.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Rorkeâ\200\231s Dritt, May 22nd, 1879,

Wednesday evening.â\200\224Just returned from visiting Isandhlwana. General Marshall took both his cavalry regiments, and accompanied by Major Bengoughâ\200\231s Native Baitalion, four companies of the 2-24th, under Colonel Black, the Natal Mounted Police, under Major Dartnell, and Carbettâ\200\231s Rangers, left here this morning at daybreak, and reached the seene of disaster on the 22nd January, at 9 a.m. We took seventy-five pairsof Army Service Corps led horses and brought back forty wagons, including two water carts, one gun limber, and the rocket battery cart. We also burnt all the surrounding kraals, and scoured the country for miles round, but saw no largÃ© bodies of Zulus. All bodies belonging to Royal Artillery, Natal Mounted Police, and the Carbineers were buried, also that of Colonel Durnford, which was found next to Lieutenant Scott ; all the other Carbineers except London and Bullock, They had evidently made one last gallant stand, and died together on the meck of land close by the road. Several highly interesting relics were found and brought away, including the staff of the Queenâ\200\231s colours of the 2-24th, I donot yet knmow positively vur future movements, but think that the cavalry will return to Dundee. The part of the 2-24th now here have removed into the new fort (Melville) and the old positions have been given up.

With General Woodâ\200\231s Column.

[FROM â\200\234TIMES OF NATALâ\200\235 CORRESPONDENT,

Camp Magwechana, Zululand, May 13th, 1879,

You will see from the heading of this letter that we have shifted our camp again. Our new location, which is to be the first line of for fortified camps with which, like the ancient Romans, we are marking the progress in the conquest of Zululandâ\200\224Magwechanaâ\200\224is not more than two miles in & straight line from our last camping, and not more than twelve from Kambula ; but it so much in the right direction, for where I am writing I can see over a tolerably level fore-round, right in the direction of Cetywayoâ\200\231s kraal (famous andmark), Inhlazatye mountain, showing up its summit grandly over the shoulder of an unnamed ridge, which lies right across our direct path, assuming, as I do, that the Inhlazatye will be the point we shall make for in our march on Ulundi. = 'We are not more than six miles from the camp of the 94th, at Conference Hill; and, riding over there the other day, I found the fine young fellows of the regiment hard at work building a fort and laagered magazine. One begins to despair of a very speedy advance with all this pick and shovel work about orne, and to regret that this column cannot be reinforced with 200 or 300 more cavalry, and another regiment, and let slip for-a coup de mamn at the Zulu monarchâ\200\231s stronghold. I have little doubt that our gallant chief would destroy it, more especially if Crealock advanced part passu, and the two columns joined hands judiciously. How immensely it would shorten the war, for we could then get our supplies by the Durban-Stanger line, or even utilise Port Durnford, which the naval folks seem at last 10 have found out, after a veteran, now in this camp, named Rathbone, having demonstrated its existence nearly thirty years ago. We moved here on Monday, and strong fatigue parties at once set to work to

entrench the laager, which is now complete, and they are now far advanced with a nice little two-company fort, which has been constructed on the most commanding point of the elevation on which the camp is situate. Our principal excitement lately has been the new arrivals. All the correspondents seem to be rapidly gravitating in this direction, the announcement of this being a flying column giving promise to the hopes of something being speedily undertaken, I fear, however, we shall have to wait yet for some time, We had a visit two days since from Colonel Reilly, R.A., who came over here to inspect Major Tremblett's excellent battery of artillery. I am sorry to say, however, that the gallant gentleman was unable to fulfil his duty, for he rode over from Pretoria on an English horse, that not being seasoned to the dangers of veldt travelling, put its foot in an ant heap hole, and threw its rider, who had his arm broken, and received some slighter injuries from the animal's trampling on him as it struggled to its feet, Major Tucker, of the 80th, too, is over here, and we hope before long to see the column reinforced by so many of the companies of his fine regiment as are available, Brevet Major Chard, R.E., the hero of Rorke's Drift, I saw just now inspecting with Major Voysey R.E., the new fort which we are putting up., Mr, Francis, of The Times, and Sir H. Hesketh are in camp with Mr. Forbes, of the Daily News but I don't think that any of them contemplate a long stay, as there is no immediate prospect of active operations, I am glad to say that the transport of the column is in process of considerable improvement, It has lately been taken over by Mr., Deputy-Commissionary Coates, a most energetic and zealous officer who has made the subject his study since he has been in South Africa, and to judge from the style in which our last move was made, I am inclined to augur very favourably of the result of his rule. The time having expired of many of the officers of the Native Contingent we have lost several of them, the urgency of their private affairs making it impossible for them to incur the sacrifice which would be involved in serving to

the end of a war of which the end cannot be predicted with any certainty. Two or three of the Native Contingent (Wood's Irregulars) left last night, and to-day Captain Vause, of the Natal Native Cavalry, leaves a corps in which he has done good service. I am so well assured that everything possible will be done to move at the earliest possible moment that I am less fretful under the heavy burden of our inaction than a good many men in camp. I was glad, however, to see that a couple of reconnaissances were made at the end of last week for the purpose of investigating the topography of the country in the direction of Ulundi, and determining which will be the best road to adopt, It is scarcely necessary to say to the inhabitants of so young a colony as Natal that roads in Zululand in the civilised sense of the term there are none ; but there are a great many more wagon and foot tracks than one would think probable 10 80 savage a country, and those who made them; whether white men or black, exhibited an amount of judgment, in avoiding the many natural obstacles of the territory

which does them great credit. My experience in South Africa is not extensive; but I have already come to the conclusion that when one of the native tracks is circuitous, it winds for a very good reason, and that the traveller will be wise not to attempt any short cuts. Even in cases where there is a wagon track and also a bridal path, saving miles perhaps in distance. I have generally found that the shorter

road takes quite as long to travel, and its roughness takes more out of your horses. The roads which we are now most interested in are, of course, those leading to our objective point at Ulundi. Those who have the advantage of consulting the military map of Zululand recently compiled by the Intelligence Department of the Quarter-Master General's Department have a map which, though far from perfect, is good and reliable as far as it goes. We will see these two roads laid down by which the northern force may move on to Cetuywayo's Kraal. The one starting say from Utrecht goes by Baltee Spruit to Conference Hill, where it turns eastward, and, crossing the Blood River at Laas Drift, runs south of the Khandi and Mukihla hills, through a fairly open country dotted all the way with kraals to the north of the Inhlazatye whence it turns to the S.E., and runs past Woodwengo. The second road starts from Rorke's Drift, running a little south of east, passing just south of Isandhlwana hill and camp, between Ispezi hill on the south of Inhlabaumkosi on the north, running about eight miles south of Ibabananga, another famous landmark crossing the Amlatoosi and its tributaries and then turning to the N.E. it joins the Tugela Ekowe road at the Uoule river, and continuing to the N.E. some eighteen miles further, unites at Woodwengo with the road which runs to the north of the Inhlazatye. General Wood's column could, of course, strike this northern road at Conference Hill, or rather to the west of the Nkundi Hill, which is in full view of the camp, but our straight course is obviously to the north of the Ingwe Mountain and down the valley of the White Umvolosi, to the spurs of the Inhlazatys, and then to the north or south of the mountain, according to which is the best road. Natives and Dutchmen now in camp who have been recently to Ulundi by this route, say that a good road exists, and that wagons trekking only six or seven miles a day could reach the King's kraal in eight or nine days. An impression seems to have prevailed however that a better route would be more to the south-west, skirting Ibabango, and striking Rorke's Drift Road about where it turns off to the north-east. There reconnaissance of this line of country took place first. It consisted of sixty Frontier Light Horse under Captain D'Arcy, thirty Mounted

Infantry, under Captain Brown, and forty Natal Native Im-

fantry, under Captain Woodgate of the staff, who to his

other acquirements adds those of a skilful military surveyor; accompanied the reconnaissance; General Wood and his orderly officer, Lieutenant Lysons, going a stage some fifteen miles ahead, to a point which, had the atmosphere been clear, would have given a good view over most of the territory. It was, however, a warm still day, and the heavy mist, which seems characteristic of winter nights in this region had never cleared off, so that the distant mountain peaks were invisible. We travelled from our camp and passed between Munhla and Nkandi, two high hills just north of the road from Rorke's Drift. There are one or two

deep spruits in the longest valley-between these hills, but by keeping well up on the shoulder of Munhla, these may be

practically avoided and wagons could be easily got along without much difficulty. We off-saddled for breakfast by the

side of the worst of them, which is easily crossed on horseback, and in the neighbourhood of burnt kraals and partly-

destroyed mealie-gardens, showing the handiwork of the

mounted men, who had a slight skirmish here with the natives on the occasion of an alarm some ten days previously of an impi being on the prowl about Balte Spruit, Continuing our journey, we reached the southern termination of the high valley two or three miles further on, where the elevation descends to the more level and open country beyond, by a slope too steep for wagons., General Wood and a few more of us went straight down and had to lead part of the way ; the bulk of the force took the crest of the hill to the west, which gradually sinks into what, by comparison, I may call the plan, offering a route of no difficulty to wagons, and moreover turning a deep donga which lies 'ugbt across & straight course, General Wood, with his orderly officer and a few mounted infantry, here left to return to camp, and we continued our journey in a direction pretty

nearly due south, over a country consisting of a series of rolling elevations not unlike the prairies of North America. The mist on the horizon still continuing, we were unable to see the outlines of the Alarm Hill and Ibanango, which we had specially come to locate, but on our right we had in full view the high ground before the Khandi and Ihcensi Hills, and thence onward to the Inggutu Mountain, on which a signal fire of large size was made by the Zulus as soon as we had fairly shown on the lower ground. I have no doubt whatever that the Zulus possess an effective code of fire signals, for I have seen them at work several times when this column or strong patrols from it have been on the move, and on the present occasion the Inggutu signal, it is very probable, was repeated from the hills which the fog hindered us from seeing, and that intelligence of our raid soon got to Ulundi. With only such incidents as an occasional stalk after a paaw, or a shotâ\200\224not successful-â\200\224at a flying buck, we travelled as far as the banks of the Umyunyebea River, one of the tributaries of the Ityotyoti, which in turn flows eastward into the White Umvolosi. Here we off-saddled and the men cooked dinner and supper in one. Colonel Buller, Captain Woodgate, & kafir trooper who had been recently to Ulundi, and who knew the country well, with a few men as escort, rode across and around to a high crest, some three miles in advance, to reconnoitre. Two or three Zulu scouts were seen on the ridge as we advanced, and as we gained the summit one of them was observed running at express speed across the valley to the next elevation, where a smoke was rising, clearly as a signal to the Tuggutu. The others had disappeared up some rocky ground to the left, pretty well indicating their place of refuge. In fact, one of them was seen and chased to earth by four of the Natal Native Cavalry, but all got safely away. Failing in getting sight of the mountains they wanted, Colonel Buller and Captain Woodgate returned to the river., I stayed behind for a short time with a few others, including the kafir guide, who spoke English fairly. The two officers had barely got out of sight down the slope when the mist of the horizon lifted slightly, and I could see the outline of a high isolated mountain bearing a little to the east and south, which the kafir declared to be Ibanango. Colonel Buller had determined to bivouac close by for the night, and get an observation in the morning, so I did not think it worth while to recall him, mere especially as the mist seemed settling again. So we rode back. We were in the middle of kraals belonging to Malafchiyâ\200\231s people, and there were plenty of mealies and firewood available, so that a comfortable meal was enjoyed. We stayed where we had halted on the bank of the stream, now shrunken to a mere silver thread of water in a deep sand bed, that no doubt during the wet season is often full enough, until dark. Colonel Buller, however, is far too experienced a raider in Zululand to bivouac where he has halted in daylight, or to return by the road he came when he can possibly avoid it.â\200\230When, therefore, it was too dark for the Zulu scouts who were on the watch all round to see our movements, he led his column across the river to a spot where a deep donga protected them on all sides but one against any attempt of the enemy during the night. The Natal Native Cavalry who brought up the rear scattered in the river bed to water their horses, and before their officers could get them in motion the head of the column had disappeared in the gloom. I was riding with their commandant, Capt. Cochrane, who thereupon made for a stony kop which the gallant Colonel had indicated in the afternoon as the spot for the bivouac. His fresh location was an afterthought, so we, of course, did not find him as we expected. It had now settled down into a misty, moonless evening, and it was no use trying to rejoin the gras of the

force, so we posted sentries, started patrols, and, moving far enough off from the kop to prevent surprise, lay down without off-saddling where we were. The night passed peacefully, though once, t:g a sort of electric influence, we all-simul-taneously started to our feetâ\200\224some of us, I can testify, from a sound sleepâ\200\224and began handling carbines and revolvers as if the Zulu were on us. It was a false alarm, however, occasioned by one of the Native sentries, fancying he saw some one a.pproaching through the mist, and calling a comrade to resolve his doubts. We soon lay down again on the wet grass, for the mist was of that scattered type whcih is said to wet an English-man to the skin, and remained undisturbed till half-an-hour before daybreak, when Col. Buller and the rest of the column, judging where we had wandered, suddenly appeared through the fog. Without further reference to a little incident, not without its moral in such a campaign as this, I may say that in the course of the day Col. Buller and Capt. Woodgate got satisfactory observations of the two mountains, and I think came to the conclusion that there would be no difficulty in wagons travelling bĩ-\201 this route on either side of Ibabanagoh, so as to get on to the Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift road to Ulundi. It was found, too, that though the district is not nearly so well watered as the Kambula country, the grass seems better the further one penetrates into Zululand. It was thick, and so green that it would be physically impossible to burn it off for another month at least, so that within a period, say up to the middle of June, oxen would be sure of grazing, After reconnoitring some distance internally, and proving, I think, that no Zulus were in force in the neighbourhood, we returned to camp, which was reached about 7.30 p.m., after a 40 milesâ\200\231 ride. Next day, Captain Maude, of the staff, with one or two other officers, and a Dutchman named Dupre, made a reconnaissance stright from camp between the Intabankulu and Ingwe moun-tains, in the direction of Inhlazatye, following the valley of the White Umvolosi. A good road was found all the way they went, confirming Dupreâ\200\231s report that wagons can trek that way to Ulundi in eight daysâ\200\231 easy travelling. As this is the most direct route, I am inclined to thin it will be the one adopted whenever we attain that consumma-tion so devoutly to be wished, viz., to move in the direction of the enemy. Yesterday another strong patrol, under Colonel Buller left camp for three days to go again over the ground I

have described, but with the intention, I believe, of pushing 4 reconnaissance on to the Nqutu range, where it remem-bered Usirajoâ\200\231s kraal was. = From there they will be able to see Isandhlwana Hill and the camp, and for anything I know may SFSH on if no utroni body of Zulus appears, to the scene of the

isaster iteelf ; but I shall know more of this when they return; and I rather regret that writing this letter and one or two other matters detained me in camp, or I should have made one of the party, these reconnaissances with a chance of a brush with the enemy being a pleasant change from the monotony of camp life, e are this morning enlarging our laager, to make room for the detachment o% Bakerâ\200\231s Igorse, which has been for some time stationed at Balte Spruit, but whose services will be needed, if not before, certainly the moment we advance. An unfortunate incident occurred here last night by which a Eromisin g young officer of the Frontier Light Horse named Smith

asdisgraced himself and thrown unmerited discredit on the fine corps to which he had the honour of belonging. About 10 p.m., the camp was alarmed by a shot, which caused everyone to stand to their arms, though the cry of â\200\234all right Â» at once dissipated all fear of the Zulus. I thought it was one of the many native drivers and leaders, who are armed, though the majority donâ\200\231t know one end of a gun from the other. Shortly after the same thing was repeated, and it turned out

that it was the officer in question who had drunk himself into a condition of frenzy and defied anyone to approach him. I believe he was only secured without doing E&mage by the judicious expedient of extinguishing him with his own tent, and he passed the night â\200\230â\200\230spread-eagled â\200\235 to the wheel of a wagon. He was a repentant and sorrowful man this morning on finding he was dismissed with dis; e and ordered to be escorted over the Blood River to reflect on the consequences of want of self-control. It is no wonder that General Wood is so bitter an opponent of liquor of any kind being brought into camp. He is of the opinion of most of the leading physiologists of the day that men in health are better without any stimulants, and he carries his views to the length of declining the issue of a grog ration under circumstances when if men would not be benefited they would certainly not be injured, and would most agsuredly be immensely grateful for a tot of real Jamaica rum,

(May 27)

TaE full accounts we have now received of the recent affairs at Krantz kop bear out what we have said in deprecation of small irritating raids immediately over our own most exposed border. They can only result, as the forces are at present disposed, in reprisals, which. in their turn, must have a demoralising effect upon our own natives. The valley of the Tugela is occupied in the main on both sides by natives who are bound together by ties of constant intercourse, if not actual relationship, which is the case in many instances. Fifteen or sixteen years ago there were scarcely any Zulus living on the other side of the border, Cetywayoâ\200\231s massacre of his brother Um-bulaziâ\200\231s" people, having led to the denudation of the northern side of the river. It is probable that many of the refugees who then came over settled on this side, and in course of time transplanted many of themselves to the fine garden-grounds, and pasture lands on the other side. There is, therefore, much close intimacy and association between them, and this fact may have had much to do with the absence of any serious attempts to raid until the other day. The Zulus do not appear, on Thursday last, to have inflicted any loss of life upon our own mnatives, and this seems to bear out the view that they are on friendly relations with their neighbours on the south side of the Tugela. The raid on our part was evidently planned without due regard to the extreme difficulties of the country as a place for cavalry to move in. All accounts concur in describing the country as being fearfully broken and precipitous, and wholly unfitted for the operations of mounted men. The horses of our volunteers suffered most seriously; and in no respect that we can see did the results of the movement repay the effort that it cost. Captain Walker, of the Native Contingent, who headed a separate force, is the only ome who appears to have achieved the most substantial success; but we doubt whether the cattle that be captured counterbalanced the immediate consequence of an inroad, although only a petty one, across our own frontier. TUnless such a raid can be vigorously pursued it is better left alone, as it must in effect do more harm than good. Unfortunately the Middle Drift, which is a most important one, has been left out in the cold, as regards consideration at headquarters ; and we are not prepared to blame unduly officers who

are left to act upon their own discretion, by distant
and immediately inaccessible commanders.

Our advices from Gen. Wood's column at Wolf Hill
Camp, received last night, are to May 18, Colonel

Buller had left that morning on a three days' patrol, for an unknown destination. His force took a southerly direction, and something dashing was expected. It consisted of about 400 mounted men belonging to the Frontier Light Horse, Bakes, Macdonolds, and Cockirane's Corps, and the Mounted Infantry. The day before General Wood had ridden to headquarters at Utrecht and back. The men and officers of the column chafe at not being allowed to move forward, feeling convinced that with reasonable reinforcements they could bring the war speedily to an end. This is just what the Chancellor of the Exchequer says Her Majesty's Government desire, but with a campaign directed from the Horse Guards, it is a consummation not easily to be realised.

. There are rumours in the air as to an immediate advance; indeed it is whispered that General Newdigate's column moved on Saturday, but we are not prepared to credit it. Lord Chelmsford, however, according to the very active special correspondent of the Times of Natal, was about to move his headquarters to Tundann's Drift. "We are induced to believe that an advance is more imminent, than formal statements suggest as probable. If it is not made soon, it cannot be made until the winter is over.

.. The particulars given by the Times's correspondent of what he saw of the remains of the slain carbineers at Tsandhlwana, will be read with intense interest by every colonist. They prove that no section of the forces engaged on that disastrous day, behaved with more conspicuous courage than did our colonial sons.

234 MERGURY'S TELEGRAMS.
Last Night's Telegram.

ADVANCE OF COLONEL WOOD'S COLUMN.

THE NORTHERN BORDER UNSAFE.

The following telegram, handed in at Utrecht at 2.45 yesterday, reached us at eight o'clock last evening.

- Heartily reciprocate.
Wood advanced eight miles yesterday.

Northern border considered more unsafe; meeting in Liandro's office to form Burgher force, to patrol neighbourhood of town; no response.

Latest from the Lower Tugela.

THE TELEGRAPH TO FORT CREALOCK.

GENERAL CREALOCK'S REFORMS.

Lower Tugela, May 26, 8.15 p.m.

The telegraph to Fort Crealock will be opened on Wednesday, and much saving of correspondence will

thus be effected. I believe I am correct in stating that this as well as many other recent reforms are entirely due to the energy of General Crealock, who, if we may judge from results since his arrival, has gained general confidence.

The whole of the Natal Contingent are now clothed in British uniforms, and present a very smart appearance, many however, discard their trousers in which they do not appear at home.

Another revolver accident has occurred ; this time in the 88th regt., a bandsman having been unfortunately slightly wounded in the arm, by a non-commissioned officer of the Army Service Corps, who was, I believe, cleaning his revolver.

The Ocean Telegraph Cable

Yesterday morning we announced the arrival at this port of the steamship Kangaroo. She has been engaged by the Telegraph Construction Company, under contract, to lay a line for the Eastern Telegraph Company between England and Natal. The Kangaroo has 350 tons of cable on board, and is prepared to land the shore end at once, and to proceed laying the line towards Delagoa Bay, and

along the east coast, meeting in a short space of time the steam-ship Seine, carrying another supply, of the same

cable. The gentlemen who arrived by the Kangaroo representing the Construction Company, are Mr. Robeit London (engineer in chief), Mr. Laws, and Mr. Lambert. They hope to hear to-day that arrangements for the landing of the cable have been further advanced. The delay has arisen in consequence of the detention of Mr. Forde (whose name is well known in connection with the preliminary steps for the laying of the cable) in Oapetown, owing to the action of the OapeMidistry. The Australian Government, we are told, have acted very liberally in the matter, and it is to be hoped there will be no hitch. The cable which the Kangaroo brings is a part of the duplicate of that made for connecting Gi'ïgapofe, Fiva, and Australia. We shall make further reference to the matter to-morrow.

HM.8. Forester

Nothing of interest occurred in connection with the Forester's last trip to the Zulu coast. She saw no Zulus, and the duties were simply confined to taking soundings. Commander Smith, who we are glad to hear, has almost recovered from his recent attack of fever, rejoined his ship on Saturday after a few days' absence at Pinetown.

The Raid at KI&DtZkOp.
WITH THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS,

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bearing in mind that space is precious, I will confine my account to a simple statement of facts, and leave yourself and your readers to make comments, and draw conclusions. What I have to say will be from personal observation. Well then, on Friday 8th inst., 4th inst. to

our surprise, we Mounted Volunteers "received orders to prepare for a three days' patrol (mark the word) and on Monday morning the 19th inst., marched to Fort Cherry for orders, so we were given to understand. 'To Fort Chetry, however, we did not go, merely waited: our horses at the marsh below, and proceeded on ' the road to Krantzkop. A little beyond Dolman's farm two troopers (120) mounted natives, under Captain Justice, joined our force. Reaching Kranzskop we off-saddled for about an hour, and had dinner; and thence we made our way

in file down into the valley below, dismounted, leading

our horses by a path so precipitous, so stony, and so rough that it is a perfect miracle men and horses reached the bottom without accident. Every step of the track, for it was nothing more, 'was composed of sharp - flinty stones, round loose stones, stones of all shapes, sizes, and positions that are beyond all description ;" lot to mention the turns and twists, that can only be compared to a zigzag

or a corkscrew, suffice it to say that after covering about 4

miles in space and four hours in time, we reached a place of temporary halt at an open flat space 'in the centre of the valley, immediately underneath Krantzkop, where there was a small stream. Here we again off-saddled and had tea. The native contingent from Fort Cherry,

under Capt. Cherry, which had descended by another

track, also joined the party here together, with 100 men of

the native pioneers under Capt. Chase; the whole force

being commanded by Major Twentymen (4th King's Dragoon).

Just at dusk we had orders to proceed. I should mention that before arriving at the stream we came into the wagon road (Sir Garnet Wolseley's) which leads down to the middle drift. Our halt was where this road crosses the stream. The next move was to retrace our steps along the road for about four or five hundred yards, and then turn off suddenly into a kaffir path towards the Tugela. Here again we were compelled to dismount. By this time it was quite dark. The ground was not so rough as that previously traversed, but being stony and through thick scrub composed of aloes, mimosa, thorn, cactus, &c., it was anything but easy work. The horses, too, were most of them so 'lame and' foot-sore, that it was a wonder they managed to get over the ground without coming to grief. After marching for nearly two hours, we came to a comparatively open space, where after tethering our horses, we bivouacked for the rest of the night amid thorns and stones innumerable. - This place was within a mile of the river. By this time the volunteers were fully aware that a raid into the Zulu country and not a patrol was the object of the expedition. Early on Tuesday morning, the 20th, the force was again on the move. Leaving our blankets, &c., behind we marched for about half-an-hour, reaching the drift just at daylight, where the forces drew up under cover of some thick scrub, and large trees. Those of the mounted

'volunteers, under Capt. 'W. E. Shepstone, D.M.R., numbering

87, who were willing and able to cross, then: fled down the bank and formed up in the bed of the river on

the left, while the pioneers were drawn up on the right bank, side by side, covering the party. The volunteers were told off by fours, and headed by Major Twentymen, crossed the open stream of the river on to a dry patch, in the middle of the river's bed. Here they were fired upon by some Zulus posted upon the heights commanding the drift from twelve to fifteen shots. The firing of the enemy had scarcely begun when the pioneers returned it so vigorously that it was immediately silenced. The bullets struck all round about our fellows; some were still crossing the stream, while those in front were halted on the sand. One or two bullets I believe, whizzed past Major Twentymen's head. - The volunteers dismounted as they got into the sand, unslung their carbines, and commenced firing. They had the order to retire, but did not sufficiently comprehend it until it was countermanded by the order to advance. They then crossed the second stream, and drew up under cover of the steep bank of the river. By this time the mounted natives and native contingent were all crossing. A fire was opened upon them. Capt. W. B. Shepstone then re-crossed the river to procure a fresh horse, his own being dead lame. He placed our troop, composed as it was of 30 troopers of the Durban Mounted Rifles, one non-commissioned officer, three troopers of the Natal Hussars, one non-commissioned officer, and two troopers of the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, under charge of Sergeant Duckham, Natal Hussars. Capt. Shepstone, however, was unable to obtain another horse, and after some delay, we got the order to move off under our sergeant. The mounted natives and contingent were by this time up above the bank of the river, climbing the steep hill immediately in front. We soon followed them on foot, leading our horses. On the top we halted while the native infantry skirmished along the hills. No enemy was to be seen. They retired on to the next hill and fired odd shots now and again. Before taking the valley some rocks were fired into the bush, but with no result. The force then descended into a valley. Several shots were fired at us by Zulus in the bush, on the top of another hill still further off. We could only return it by aiming at the smoke of their guns, as they were nowhere to be seen. A rocket was also sent in the same direction, and no more shots emanated from that quarter. In the valley there were two kraals, a large and small one. The native contingent fired them by. Major Twentymen's orders. The kafirs had evidently left only a few hours before. A large quantity of grain mealie and kafir corn was destroyed. It had been freshly gathered and stacked inside the kraals. Two other kraals nearer the river were also fired. There was a great deal of grain burned altogether. The natives pointed out some cattle in an open space underneath a very high hill some distance away. They were very anxious to capture them, but Major Twentymen did not consider it prudent to advance further into the country. After committing such unlimited havoc and devastation as was possible, we retired to the drift, along the bed of the river, a much more practicable way than the one we had advanced. On the top of a distant hill we could see some thirty Zulus or so collected together watching our movements. They fired several shots at the rear portion of our force. We re-crossed the drift at about half past seven in the morning; Major Twentymen remained till the last war was over. Arriving, on the Natal side the whole force returned to the locality, where they bivouacked near the stream where they had halted the previous afternoon. Towards evening

messengers came in to say that a Zulu force was making a raid in retaliation into Natal. It had been decided that the forces were to bivouac here for the night. The first messenger, one of Tanner's border police, reported that the enemy were crossing lower down at the middle drift.

Major Wintqu, Captain Cherry, and staff, proceeded immediately in that direction. At nightfall another policeman came in and reported the Zulus crossing higher up the river; a large impi, so he said. By this time we were in full expectation of an attack upon our situation, if such it could be called, being as it was open space surrounded on all sides by bush-clad heights. We volunteers kept our horses saddled and bridled all night, and slept with our ammunition belts on, and our carbines beside us. Our horses were all fastened to bushes near at hand. A patrol was sent out. Major Twentymen and Captain Cherry returned during the night, and reported the alarm from the middle drift groundless. Very early the following morning the camp was all astir. "At about ten o'clock Capt. Shepstone received orders to return to camp at Keyte's Farm, there being no necessity for the force to remain near the river." The mounted natives and Native Contingent marched at the same time. Part of the volunteers, together with Captain Justice's men, and the Native Contingent made for Fort Cherry by a less precipitous path than that below Krantzkop, while the majority of the volunteers took the main road along the valley of the Tugela. After riding for about twenty miles, this latter

party, under Lieut. Menne, Natal Hussars, arrived at a German missionary's house, where they off-saddled. The natives of the district reported that the Zulus in the vicinity had made a raid into Natal the previous evening, and had burnt several kraals and carried off some cattle. They also reported a large army to be gathering on the hills and above the river. While the volunteers were resting, the kafirs on the surrounding hills commenced shouting that a Zulu army had crossed. The missionary's house is situated in the middle of a valley commanded by high hills on all sides. The officers commanding the volunteers, acting from a discretionary point of view, mounted the missionary's wife on a trooper's horse, while the poor man's four little children were each taken in front of Natal Hussar's saddles. By this time the kafirs could be seen hurrying their cattle along from all the kraals in the vicinity. Meanwhile Lieut. Menne despatched the troopers to warn the camp above. On nearing Keyte's farm, at about 4.30 p.m., Lieut. Menne's party was met by a patrol under Lieut. Bottomley, who proceeded along the road for about eight or ten miles without, however, seeing any sign of the Zulu impi. Lieut. Bottomley returned to camp at 7 p.m. We have heard nothing further of the invasion. All the farmers were trekking round about here last night, driving their cattle and horses towards Greytown.) i

The raid in which we took part was made from three different points, viz., the main force under Major Twentymen's personal command, below Krantzkop; another smaller force under Captain Crabb, at the i, t}dlq, D; ; iit; and a third under Captain Walker, higher up the river. The latter party was most successful, capturing 150 head of cattle. I do not know its strength but there were over 100 mounted natives, besides other levies. The force at the Middle Drift after destroying some kraals, was compelled to retire, and found its retreat cut off; but was fortunately able to recross the river without any casualties. The main force led to act without guides, although Major Twentymen had depended upon

some of Mr. Tanuer's police, who were to have been on the island in the river. These men did not put in an appearance. We volunteers have suffered considerably, and our horses, are, many of them, knocked up. " Their feet were in such a bad state that many of us had to bind their hoofs up with raw hide.

Upon the wisdom and prudence of the whole proceeding I will leave your readers to judge. It is but right to say, that the officer commanding seems to have been grossly misled as to the state of the country on both sides of the river. ' The most extraordinary part of the move appears to have been using cavalry, where cavalry were of no possible use. The mounted men had more walking than riding. What the several results of the raid are, we have not yet been able to ascertain, beyond the bare fact, that the enemy have made a counter raid. The forces stationed on the border are no protection whatever to our own natives who live in the valley of the river. There are many farms too, that it would take quite a day for any force to reach. The Zulus might come and go for at least 100 miles this side of the river before we border forces could put in an appearance. When a raid occupies three days it would not be possible to repel a Zulu raiding party before it had committed plenty of havoc.

D. M. R,

A private letter shown to us says: A Zulu spy was caught this morning somewhere near the Drift. He says that Cetewayo is not going to fight columns : he is going to make large raids into Natal. Our stores now are bad. Sugar not eatable; coarse salt only ; and weavily, mealies (uncrushed) which our horses will not touch, consequently they are all getting very thin. ' No oats, and no grain, Unless a change takes place, I am afraid there will be a famine here.

A Naval Salute.

A prettier sight than was witnessed at the outer anchorage on Saturday noon, when the two noble vessels, H.M.'s ships Boadicea and Shak fired a royal salute in honour of our Gracious Queen, could not be desired. There was little wind, and the sea was like glass. The flagship opened fire first, with two guns, right and left, and then the Shak took up the strain, both firing alternately until the full tale had been completed. - As seen from the Bluff the spectacle had the imposing effect of a naval engagement. The clouds of silvery smoke soon hid both ships from view, the sharp straight flashes alone betokening their presence, except when their mast-heads soared blackly above the vapours. Many years may elapse before such a sight is again seen off our port, P

The Raid near Krantz kop.

We are enabled to give the following accurate particulars from a trustworthy source :

May 23, 1879.

On the 26th a raid was made into Zululand. The forces employed, with supports on this side, consisted of over 2000 natives and Europeans. They entered at three different points, but on account of the rugged nature of the country they only penetrated a few miles. They burnt 19 kraals, and large stores of grain, captured 154 head of cattle, and two goats, shot two Zulus, and had no casualties on our side. On the same evening and following day Zulus crossed and burnt eight kraals close to the Tugela bank, and carried off the cattle belonging to three of them. One Zulu prisoner was taken by our natives; no casualties on either side.

From Zululand reports say that the army is not yet assembled, but shortly will be, for the purpose of raiding the native locations in Natal, and avoiding the open country occupied by Europeans.

The raid was made at and near the spot where the Zulus crossed about ten days ago, and shot one of the Natal natives, when bathing at the hot springs.

Military Funeral.

Another military funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The deceased, whose name was Peel, was a corporal in the Army Hospital Corps. A short time since he was invalided down from the front, suffering from fever, and died in the hospital on Saturday. He was 28 years of age, and was a respected and intelligent soldier. The funeral procession, which was composed of the band playing the Dead March, a firing party, a number of the deceased's comrades, and men belonging to other corps stationed in Durban, left at half-past three, and followed by a large crowd of persons, including many blue jackets, proceeded via West and Field Street to the cemetery, where the interment took place, one of the garrison chaplains officiating. Two officers followed in the procession, and several others were present at the grave.

. (May 28)

Although we are, when we write, wholly without authoritative information on the subject, we shall not be surprised to learn at any time that a final advance into Zululand has been made by the several columns. Obvious reasons dictate the propriety of keeping secret the precise date of any such forward movement, but we shall be disappointed if we find that our present expectations have been unfounded. With a sufficiency of grass in Zululand, and the imported horses in fair workable condition, there seems no apparent reason why a rapid and decisive operation should be further delayed, seeing that every day's further pause just now enhances the difficulty of action a short time hence.

The Loando having brought up the surf-boats and appliances required for the projected landing operations at or near Point Durnford, another trip in that direction will probably be soon made, perhaps by the Forester and the Natal. Active measures seaward,

however, must necessarily be preceded by a landward movement. It is evident that the Zulus are in some force at that point, and the country immediately about the landing place will have to be cleared before effective measures can be taken. As only a few miles of distance intervene between Port Chelmsford and the proposed point of debarkation, it ought not to be a difficult matter to establish another fortified position in that neighbourhood.

The reply made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons was so framed as to cover a large latitude of interpretation. The safety of the colony, at this moment requires very effectual measures in Zululand, and the simultaneous despatch of a thousand more troops by the Orontes affords a clear practical clue to the true intentions of the Ministry. We expect to hear by an early mail that yet larger reinforcements are being sent out we hope, from India.

The remarks made by our own correspondent with the Mounted Volunteers near Krantzkoop are well worthy of attention. We have persistently pointed out the importance of the border line between the junction of the Buffalo and the Tugela, to the posts near and east of Thring's Post, and we are only confirmed by events in our opinion, that the defence of the frontier

216

along that line would best have been secured by an extension of the cordon from Et hove to Eatumeni, The valley of the Tugela proper should on both sides be made clear and open territory.

General Wood, as we learnt by telegram from Utrecht yesterday morning, has advanced his column eight miles into the enemy's country. This may be the beginning of the advance.

With General Wood's Column,

(From our own Correspondent.)

Wolf Hill Camp, May 18, 1879,

Colonel Buller left again this morning for a three days' patrol, destination not known, but the force took a southerly direction. The corps consists of 100 Frontier Light Horse, 130 Bakers, 35 McDonald's, 40 Cochrane's Basutos, and some mounted infantry, the Standard correspondent accompanying them. We should not be surprised to hear that Colonel Buller does some such dash as was performed by the Southern General: Stewart. He is such another plucky dare-devil. There is a great deal of grumbling throughout the column at our delay in advancing into the country at once, and finishing off the war. Every one is confident that we are competent to do the work, provided that General Wood and Colonel Buller, are left in command, with an untrammelled roving commission. Wood's column has had already seven successful skirmishes, and one pitched battle in the open field, besides burning the Maquilizine military kraal, destroying its magazines of grain and ammunition, capturing 9000 head of cattle and their mountain stronghold, the Zlobane, by assault, and repulsing their attack on our camp by 25,000 Zulus. This column was the smallest in number, the worst supplied, and least supported of any in the field; and yet Colonel

Wood attained all these successes, besides protecting the whole of the south-eastern boundary of the Transvaal, from the mouth of the Blood River to Luneberg, and the western line from Blood River to the Drakensberg, at the same time protecting Newcastle in Natal, and garrisoning Utrecht, Balder Spruit, and Luneberg, and yet the home pressfillsupits pages only with Pearson's column. Without detracting from the merits of that column, it would have been justice, pure and simple, to have said more about Wood's fighting Light Brigade, the brave little band of unconquerable â\200\230â\200\230teazers,â\200\235 who have not lost even a wheelbarrow since they crossed the border.

This column had the misfortune not to be represented by the English press, all of whose correspondents when they landed, dodged about on the coast, under the lee of the General's coat tails. Wood's little column of 2000 men were not worthy of any attention. The Prince Imperial when out with Colonel Buller's patrol last week got a couple of shots at some Zulus. He returned to Conference Hill yesterday. If His Highness is anxious to see real active service, and become a working soldier, he should be attached to Colonel Buller's cavalry.

General Wood rode to Utrecht and back yesterday, some 60 miles. A party of miners have been sent with wagons to get coal. The mine is about three miles as the crow flies, to the south of the camp. Strangers go and come almost every day; we see a variety of uniforms of the several regiments and branches of the service out in South Africa.

General Wood has written a very handsome and flattering letter of condolence to Mrs. George Potter and family. He has also cancelled the dismissal from Wood's Irregulars, for overstaying leave of absence, of Mr, Oaractacus R. Rathbone.â\200\224[Extract from District Orders, 3rd May, 1879, No. 5: â\200\230â\200\234 In consequence of the gallantry shown by Lieut. Rathbone, Wood's Irregulars, on the Zlobane Mountain, the latter part of column order No. 5, of 9th of April, is cancelled.â\200\235â\200\224True copyâ\200\224F. P, MacMahon, Lieut.-Adjutant, 1st Battalion.] This was done at the recommendation of Major Leet, staff commandant. Such acts of kindness and consideration by the General to those under his command are gratefully considered by the Afrianders who served with the column,

Notes by the Way.

(By the Times of Natal Special War Correspondent.)
WITH THE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
VISIT TO ISANDHLWANA,

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

~ (Cavalry Camp, Dundee, May 19, 1879.

Just as I had sat down quietly in my tent to commence this, the post arrived and brought us a copy of your paper

of the 14th instant, containing my first letter written from Ladysmith ; and, although more than a week has elapsed since I wrote it, I have kept your readers fully au fait with what has occurred, in this part of the colony at any rate, by telegrams despatched to Ladysmith by special runners whenever I deemed it necessary. So very little out of our usual daily routine has occurred that it becomes a very difficult thing to send you such a letter as will be readable ; therefore if this be not so, you must blame the course of events only, and not their humble chronicler, To commence from Ladysmith, After remaining there three days, during which the Kingâ\200\231s Dragoon Guards left for Dundee, and the left wing of the Lancers and ammunition convoy arrived, @General Marshall and his staff left early on Saturday morning, the 10th instant, with the intention of going on to the cavalry camp at Dundee; but on the Sunday, after sleeping at night at Mr. Mitchell Innegâ\200\231, near Modfjer Spruit, a messenger reached them, which changed their programme, and General Marshall, attended by Captain Lord Downe, A.D.C., roceeded to Newcastle by post cart to meet Lord Chelmsford, The rest of his staff â\200\230went on to Landmanâ\200\231s Drift at once, returning here in time to meet General Marshall, who arrived on Thursday, after having seen Lord Chelmsford, The left wing of Lancers and the ammunition convoy also left Ladysmith early on Saturday, and I followed with Capt,. Beecher's detachment of Dragoons, in the middle of the day, after sending in a telegram with the latest news to you.

â\200\230When we reached Modder;Spruit, about twelve miles from Ladysmith, we found the wing of the Lancers and ammunition convoy already encamped, with a couple of laagers rather roughly constructed at two angles of the encampment, This had been done at the wish of the General, who had passed through the camp, as being good practice both for the men and horses. On that dayâ\200\231s journey we passed Major Spalding, D.A.Q.M.G., proceeding from Utrecht to Pietermaritzburg, and later on a convoy of wounded men from the same place, forwarded on from Colonel Woodâ\200\231s camp at Kambula, I stopped and had a long yarn with some of the non-com.â\200\231s in charge, and obtained many graphic descriptions of the fights at Zlobane and Kambula, One corporal said that Wood exposed himself repeatedly, and when appealed to not to do so answered that the bullet was not made that would shoot him on that occasion, He is also reported to have said that he would have given Â£1000 for one of the cavalry regiments at the latter fight, and I am sure all would join him in such a wish,

On Sunday, the 11th, we left camp at 7.30 arriving at the next camping ground at Sunday's River at 1 p.m. We here heard that the infantry could not advance for want of transport for some time, and that forage was getting scarce along the line. Rumours also reached us through native sources that there had been fighting somewhere at the front, and that at any time we might expect the Zulus to cross the Buffalo.

We of course took all this cum (the accustomed) granum

~much-saltum.

o left camp next morning (Monday) at 7.30, and were detained a long time at the drift; but by putting on extra horses and spans every wagon and cart was got through at last, A few miles on we approached the celebrated Wache bank Valley region at 11 a.m., and after the sterile country we had been passing through for days, this beautiful valley enchanted us.

While passing through it we first became reminded of our proximity to the coal district by seeing several wagons bringing down loads of excellent coal, after having taken up transport for the Government to Dundee. If half the wagon wagons that go up on this service bring back only small loads, coals ought to become plentiful and reasonable in price. It took us half an hour to pass through the valley, cross the river, and reach the site of our camping ground, which was certainly not well chosen for cavalry purposes. We found two temporary commissariat stores erected here, and large stacks of firewood and forage, however, much lessened by the wants of the other wing of the Lancers and the 1st Dra-

gon Guards, who had passed through the previous evening, note was given to the officer commanding from Colonel Alexander, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, saying that owing to rumours of the Zulus having crossed, he had taken the precaution to post videttes and pickets at night, as well as "forming alaager, and recommending us to do the same, which of course, Major Boulderson (commanding the wing of Lancers) did, Just before midnight a shot was heard, and all turned out at once. After a few moments. the alarm was sounded, and seemed to cause great confusion ; but in ten minutes the tents were struck, Lancers in their saddles, oxen cut loose, and active preparations made to arrange and defend the laagers, of which we had two at corresponding angles : one formed by the Army Service Corps Wagons accompanying the wing, and garrisoned by about 100 of their men, under Lieut. Purvis, and the other by the wagons of the ammunition convoy, to which was attached the two guns under Capt. Beecher, who commanded the dismounted men, artillery, and infantry, to the number of 70. Two more shots were afterwards heard, and the Lancer pickets ran in, Capt. Beecher, with his few men galloped down the road across the river, in order to reconnoitre, while the native mounted scouts, under Capt. Evette, worked quietly away in front to see what was up. The moon rose in half an hour, and then word was brought that no Zulus could be seen, and that the two last shots had been fired by accident by two of the Army Service Corps men in the other laager, owing to their having been told to load their rifles, and in

the excitement no doubt having fingered the trigger carelessly. One of those shots went very close to an officer in the Lancers, who was proceeding to the front scouting, and who naturally could not imagine where the enemy had hid, The cavalry were told off into troops and were kept in position close by our laagers; where had there really been an

attack from an enemy, the ground was too rough to work upon, and they must have come in for part of the cross-fire from both our laagers. After being kept on the guie mve for two hours were all dismissed, and returned to our tents again, Reveille was sounded on Tuesday at 4.30, the horses saddled, and men were kept standing by them until the sun roge at 6.45. This being to guard against the favourite attack of the Zulus just before dawn. In the morning the explanation was given by Evetts that the first shot was fired by a kafir who had been left in charge of a deserted farm-house close by, at a native picket whom the kafir thought was going to rob the house, He challenged him, and then without waiting fired immediubely after, The man was at once made prigoner, and it was with great difficulty that the mounted natives were kept from doing him some harm, when they heard he had fired upon one of their men., He was taken on with us to Dun ee, but released with a caution upon our arrival. We left again at half-past seven, and reached the Biggarsberg at 11, from there an hour-and-a-half brought us to the sight of the laager and infantry camp at Dundee, about a mile beyond which, opposite Willson's store, was situated the cavalry camp, already occupied by the King's Dragoon Guards. On the afternoon of our arrival, about 5 o'clock, a mounted man rode into camp with a message from an officer of the King's Dragoon Guards, who was out scouting along the Buffalo with twelve men, to the effect

camp into a ferment for some time, and one troop was at once ordered to be mounted ready for any emergency, After sending over a copy of the message to Colonel Glynn in the laager, we learnt that the supposed enemy was only a battalion of native infantry under Major Bengough, which was on its march from the Umsinga to Landsman's Drift, and had crossed over into Zululand, burning kraals and reconnoitring.

Having had an insight into the working of the Laucers, I wished also to become acquainted with the Doons, and, with the permission of Colonel Alexander, h my tent pitched in his lines, and joined the mess of some of his officers. We had no further alarm that evening, and most of us were busily employed in getting our letters ready to be dispatched by an English mail, to be sent off the next morning early, The same practice of an early reveille and standing to their horses was continued every morning, and during the day three parties, each consisting of an officer and 1 men, were sent off in different directions along the Buffalo, scouting, One of these parties got lost on one occasion, and had to sleep out all night near a Dutch farm house. One horse was also lost, dropping down dead suddenly from some unknown cause. The next day I went over to the laager and infantry camp in Dundee, both of which I took time to examine, The laager is built in a square, with round flanking towers at the two opposite corners, and is constructed of stones and daaga. The wall is about 8 feet high, loop-holed, Inside I found the old commissariat stores, which had served so well at Helpma-kaar, and had been removed when that depot was broken up, No troops sleep in there except those on guard, and the entire place seemed strong enough to resist any attack which the Zulus might make upon it, One very noticeable improvement is the careful manner in which the drainage of the fort during wet weather is arranged. This has never been done properly elsewhere, most of our fortified positions are simply uninhabitable, The 1-24th is under Major Dunbar, and, including the new drafts recently arrived from England, were encamped on one side, and two companies of the 2-24th, with the hospital and ordnance stores on the other. Colonel Glynn, with his

staff officer, Major Dalrymple have their tents some way behind, while in front are the commissariat stores, butchery, and bakery. Assistant Commissary-General Brownrigg is in charge of the district ; and all those who remember the commendable activity shown by him at Helpmakaar and elsewhere, will feel with me that it could not be in better hands., His department is at present very busy forwarding stores to the front, so as to enable us' to make an early combined advance, but they now feel the want terribly of the large stock of mealies, oats, &c., used as temporary fortifications in Rorke's Drift and Helpmakaar, immediately after the 22nd January, and since destroyed and rotted through constant exposure to the weather, Transport is also scarce, and it was only after repeated applications that wagons, which had gone on to the front belonging to the various regiments, and now empty, could be got to be sent back and re-loaded with fresh stores, However, things are now in a better train, and shortly the department expect to have sufficient of everything at the front to enable General Wood, General Newdigate, and the Cavalry Brigade to make an onward move. The scouting parties all returned later on, and reported everything quiet, while their horses seem to stand the work wonderfully well, considering that no forage is at present given them, not being procurable, and they only get oats and mealies mixed with hay, and a little grass during the day, one man holding two or three horses while grazing, & days have all been dreadfully

hot, and the nights equally cold, so that certainly no more trying work can possibly be given to either men or horses than that which they are now having. While on the subject it may interest many to know exactly the losses each cavalry regiment has sustained since its departure from England up to now. The Dragoon Guards have lost 22, out of which two were Natal remount horses, one died from a snake bite, and 16 out of the whole deaths occurred on board through casualties. The Lancers have been more fortunate, losing only 12 on board ship and five since, The Army Service Corps, attached to both regiments, has also lost some three or four horses ; but altogether the death-rate is not in excess of what is usual in England, and amounts to little over 3 per cent. Surely, considering that the horses all left England in mid-winter, after being cooped up in the stables for some weeks, owing to the frost, then suddenly brought through the tropics ; and now experiencing both extremes, the old idea that English horses will not live here with proper care, will become obsolete.

On the next day, Thursday, the 15th, I rode over Landsman's Drift to see what was going on at the front, and a pleasant ride, of eleven miles brought me in sight of the Euilalo, and the numerous tents forming General Newdigate's camp. It is situated about six hundred yards this side of the river on a slight elevation, on the right hand side of the road leading down to the Drift. The round high top of Doornberg looms up apparently quite close in front on the other side of the road, whilst on the right and left other hills rise up one after another until the farthest are lost in the misty horizon, where the hills and sky seem to join. Three earthwork forts have been built end on to each other, in a kind of echelon, with about fifty yards between each, the cavalry and artillery camps being between two of them and the cattle laager, made of wagons, in the other space, thus bringing them well under shelter of the guns and amply protected by flank fire on each side. This position is the headquarters of the second division of the South African field force, commanded by Major-General Newdigate. His staff consists of Captain Lane, rifle brigade, and Sir W Gordon Cumming, A.D.C.'s, Major Robinson, Rifle Brigade, AAG., Major Gossett, 54th regt., A.Q.M.G., and Lieut. Colonel Montgomery, Scots Fusilier Guards, D.A.A.G., and QM.G. There is a large hospital, with Surgeon-Major Semple as P.M.O., and the Rev. Mr. Smith (of Rorke's Drift notoriety), and father Belbord, are respectively the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, Colonel Tatton Browne commands the Royal Artillery, and Captain Anstey the Royal Engineers. The garrison, during my visit, consisted of the following, but is always changing : Right wing of the 17th Lancers, three companies 1-21st regt., six companies 58th, N battery, 5th brigade, R.A., with six 7-pounders, under Colonel Harness, N battery 6th brigade, with six 9-pounders, under Major Le Grice, detachment of the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Army Hospital Corps, Bengough's Native battalion, one company Natal Pioneers, and the Natal Carbineers, under Lieutenant Royston. At Doornberg seven miles away there were three companies of the 1-21st, and three of the 80th regiment, from Wood's brigade, cutting wood. They have also a fort and a laager, and the post is commanded by Major Tucker, 80th regiment. Further on another twelve miles we come to our most advanced post Conference Hill, which is commanded by Colonel Davies, Grenadier Guards, who has with him six companies of the 94th regiment, Bettington's troop of Natal Horse, a detachment Royal Engineers, and Shepstone's mounted Bacutos. For their defence there is another fort and laager ; while

eight miles further on towards the north-east is Brigadier-General Wood's new camp at Magwechana, close to the Sand Spruit, one of the sources of the White Umvolosi. I am indebted for most of the above information to the kindness of Major Robinson, as time did not permit of my going on further than the drift that day. Of course I had a long chat with all the Carbineers, and found them fairly well and comfortable under the circumstances. They are hard worked with scouting and vidette duty, and appear to have given great assistance in these respects. When I returned to the cavalry camp at Dundee that night [found General Marshall had just returned, and everyone expected news of some move or other, and it seemed to me that they did not care when or where, as long as they were allowed to move nearer the enemy. A large convoy of empty wagons and some wounded had arrived during the day from Wood's column, under the escort of one company of the 90th. In the evening one of the officers joined our mess at dinner, and related to me the whole of the details of the fights at Obane and Kambula, much to our delight and appreciation. The new order to work each cavalry regiment in rank entire was issued on this day, and gave great satisfaction to all. It divides each regiment into two, and is well adapted for the kind of warfare we are at present engaged in, where weight is not so much wanted, and rapidity of handling is a sine qua non. We went early to bed on this occasion, as we were to have a field day on the morrow with the new formation. Friday., May 16th, the 1st and 2nd regiments of the King's Dragoon Guards and 2nd of the Lancers paraded at 7 a.m., and were formed into brigade under the new formation. It was a magnificent sight, watching their evolutions, and it takes pride in the fact that it was the first of the *specials* to witness the cavalry working under the new regime. The first regiment King's Dragoon Guards was commanded by Major Marter, second by Captain Benthall, and the 2nd Lancers by Major Boulderson, Colonel Alexander, King's

Dragoon Guards, becoming brigadier for the occasion. The general appearance of both men and horses was, splendid,

and the Cape horses and, remounts managed fairly, considering it was the first time. After two hours in the saddle, the brigade returned to camp for breakfast. During the day, we received news that Colonel Black and about twenty other officers had visited Isandhlwana, and returned by the K. Drift, being fired upon, and later on. that Col. Bullax had gone on a raiding expedition for three days, with, all the, mounted men at his disposal. The scouting parties out on this day reported that grass fires are being burnt extensively, from Rorke's Drift upwards, but that no large herds of Zulus are near; also, that the 80th regiment is to join Brigadier General Wood, and Major Clery, late staff officer to Colonel Glynn, becomes his chief of the staff. A large convoy of wagons started off laden with stores and grain for Conference Hill in the evening, and were followed by another lot drawn by Artillery horses. It is

Saturday, May 17, I sent you a telegram respecting position

of troops and probable movements. We had anticipated it for some days, and went further away over the hills to the left, advancing up the hill, with the Lancers in centre supported by the second regiment K.D.G., the first K.D.G. remaining down in the valley on our left. and protecting the retreat of the 17th Lancers. When all were together again both lancers and sword exercise were gone through, and a new movement originated by the General practised with success. It consists of two squadrons being formed in line, with an interval between them, and another squadron behind the

interval, the men of which dismount, double to the front, lie down, commence firing, and then fall back to their own squadron, while the other two in front close up and charge, being supported by the one behind. This movement is intended, and will no doubt prove very useful in checking the advance of an enemy, and breaking their ranks with infantry fire, before the cavalry charge into them. It worked very well on this occasion, and will, I hope, prove efficacious in actual warfare. General Marshall and his staff witnessed the first part of our manoeuvres, and then left to visit General Newdigate at the drift. The 1-24th regiment marched by our camp at noon en route to Landsman's Drift and we were told that the rest of the 1-21st were to be sent forward, and that the right wing of the Lancers and Natal Carbineers had gone on a raid. In the afternoon the General returned, and informed me that he had arranged with General Newdigate to make a start on Monday early with all the cavalry to Rorke's Drift, and then on to Isandhlwana to visit the camp, bury the dead, and try and bring away some relics and the wagons. It was uncertain whether any infantry would be allowed to go with us or not; but we did not care, and the excitement in camp when the news got about was tremendous. Everybody began to make preparations then and there. Sunday, I am afraid, was hardly respected as such by most of us, as although we had a church parade, everyone's thoughts went forward to the morrow, and the chances of vengeance, if possible. Added to this, we had an English mail in. The camp was to be moved in our absence to another spot close by, and all the sick horses, tents, luggage, &c., and a few dismounted men were left under Captain Watson as a camp guard. I dined with the General in the evening, and there met Arohibald Forbes, the Daily News special, who had been actively working at the front for weeks before. We were the next morning, and after a good though hurried breakfast, we started at 8.30 towards Rorke's Drift. We took one day's provisions with us, and had another day's rations and baggage in the Army Service Corps wagons which accompanied us, otherwise we carried nothing else, and went as light as we could. The wagons were got off first, and were followed by the mounted native scouts. Then came the two regiments of Dragoon Guards, with the Lancers bringing up the rear. We had extensive advance and rear guards, with flankers out a mile or more on either side, and the way in which these flankers worked drew forth the praise of all. We went straight along the road to Helpmakaar, and at 11.15 halted for the purpose of watering the horses at a good mountain stream. The road along here was rather rough in places, and necessitated the men going in sections; otherwise, all along the road they advanced in line, echelon, or column of squadrons. Shortly afterwards we off-saddled on the top of the hills, with Fort Pine away in the distance on our left, and resumed our journey at 12.30. We reached Dill's store, where we were to bivouac for the night, at 9 p.m. It was a capital position, and had an excellent stream close by, into which, unfortunately, one officer went head over heels through his horse getting into a deep hole, and as the night was cold and he had no change, it was rather a blue look-out for him. The General and staff got accommodated in Dill's house, although the owner was away, and the night passed comfortably after all. The men bivouaced in groups of twelve, with their saddles turned inwards and placed in a circle, the inside of which was lined with grass, and the men were thus protected from the wind and cold. This idea was suggested by our clever and hard-working Brigade-Major Stewart, who thinks nothing too small to be beneath his notice. His untiring energy, combined with a good practical knowledge of what is wanting and necessary, is not only fully recognised and

appreciated by the men, but also by the General, who has certainly been fortunate in having around him a staff made of such good materials as that which he now has. Every arrangement was made for our safety during the night, and.

this morning sun rose on us ready to start again. As we had only a short trek to go, it was not thought necessary to start before 10.30. At 11.45 we were on the extreme of the Biggarsberg, looking down on the Buffalo, with Rorke's Drift, the hill behind the house, and the Ignutu and other ranges stretching out before us for many miles. Isandhlwana itself was visible, but only the top, as an intervening range of hills prevented our seeing the neck of land at its base, upon which many of our wagons were known to be. It only took a quarter-of-an hour to get down in the valley. When a halt was called for watering, we proceeded at 2 p.m., and arrived at Rorke's Drift at half-past three. We were joined by Colonel Drury Lowe, with the right wing of the 17th Laneers, two guns under Colonel Leese, Natal Carbineers, and some mounted natives, just before reaching our destination. The Colonel had left Landsman's Drift that morning, and marched straight down the river. Colonel Glynn, Colonel Black, and most of the officers at Rorke's Drift, as also Major Dartnell, who is stationed at Helpmakaar with his Natal Mounted Police, came out and gave us a most enthusiastic welcome. Bengough's native battalion had already arrived and occupied the old buildings, as the 2-24th had moved into the new stone fort (Melville) two or three days previously. The cavalry were encamped on the plain in front, and I accepted the invitation to mess and sleep with some of the officers at Fort Melville. The fort was built by Lieutenant Porter and some Royal Engineers, and is intended to protect the pontoons down below. It is situated just on the edge of the hill overlooking the river, and the lower part is much higher than the top. It is oblong in shape, with two flanking towers at the corners. The lower side is covered in right across its breadth, and being divided into three compartments, gives one room for the officers, to sleep and live in, one larger in the centre for the men, and one at the end for Commissariat Stores. When we arrived there, six companies occupied it, being two in excess of its holding capabilities, those extra having to sleep on the ground between the buildings and the wall. The whole place is frightfully damp, and not at all suitable to keep a standing garrison long. The old fortified position is much better in every respect, and I for one shall be very sorry if it be left deserted. A party is kept up on the hill behind daily to signalise the movements of any of the enemy, but no large force has been seen lately anywhere in the vicinity, although the presence of a small impi of 2000 or 3000 men is reported as being near Matshana's stronghold, a short distance from the river, and the fact that when Colonel Black's party visited Isandhlwana last week they were fired on, made us all hope that we might have a chance of wiping a few of the black varmints out, as one of the men very graphically put it. Dispositions were made during the night, and it was arranged that in order to catch any of the enemy who might be anywhere near Usirajo's Mountain, Colonel Lowe, with one regiment of the Lancers and one of the King's Dragoon Guards, half the Natal Carbineers, and some mounted native scouts, should cross the river an hour before daylight, and after reaching the Bashee Valley continue right up and sweep round the left of Usirajo's kraals, over the Nqutu range, and descend into the Isandhlwana Valley, in front of our late camp. Bengough's Native Battalion was to follow in his steps, and cross over Usirajo's Mountain, connecting with our force in the valley this side of Isandhlwana, while the four companies of the 2-24th, under Colonel Black, which at the last moment were allowed to go with us accompanied by an ambulance, remained on the rising ground after leaving the Bashee Valley, so as to protect our rear, and give notice of any attempt being made to cut us off. All these arrangements were duly carried out,

and on part of the force under the immediate command of General Marshal, and consisting of the 1st regiment of the King's Dragoon Guards, 2nd of the Lancers, Natal Carbineers under Captain Shepstone, part of the Mounted Police. under Major Dartnell, Carbett's Mounted Rangers, Mounted Scouts, and two guns, under Colonel Harness, accompanied by a detachment of the Army Service Corps with seventy-five pairs of led horses, crossed the river at daybreak, and advanced in open order up the hill the other side. Nothing of any interest occurred, and no signs of any enemy were seen until we reached the last valley before reaching Isandhlwana. But immediately upon our descending this, signal fires were seen on our right, and these were quickly followed along the river line to the Inshlasagazi Mountains. On our left we could trace the advance of Colonel Durnford's Brigade, and also that of Major Bengough's Native Battalion, by the smoke arising from the burning kraals, orders having been given to burn every kraal round about. We could also see our own native scouts racing up the hill so as to reach the scene first. We pushed on very steadily and carefully, and at half-past nine our advance guard was on the ridge overlooking the valley beyond Isandhlwana. There it lay, a magnificent stretch of country, with undulating plains for miles, only broken by dongas, and small rises, and bordered by high hills on each side. Who would have thought, looking down on the quiet scene, that it had witnessed one of the most terrific fights and disasters of modern times? The grass had grown up over the whole site of what had once been our camp, and was thickly intermixed with mealie stalks and oathay, green and growing yet. Among these lay the bodies of our poor soldiers scattered about in all postures, and in all stages of decay; while the positions of our tents were indicated by the broken remains of boxes, trunks, tins of preserved meats, remnants of the tents themselves, and masses of disordered papers, books, and letters, &c., &c. The only thing, however, that at once drew the attention of a casual observer was the broken remains of wagons, and the skeletons of horses and oxen. Everything else was hidden at first sight, and required searching for to be noticed. One thing we had observed coming along the road was the fresh spoor of a wagon or two, and we conjectured that it had been recently used in conveying

crops from Sirayo's valley away into the stony holds further inland. The spoor of two mounted kafirs, and one on foot, was also traced by the scouts fresh that morning; one of the horses was shod all round, and these men were evidently of the party left by the enemy to watch the coming of our

or some time after our arrival, and while preparations were being actively carried out to harness the horses to the best wagons, all the men, except those on vidette or other duty, were allowed to wander over the scene of the disaster. The Carbineers, under Captain Shepstone, made immediately for their camp, and tried to find any relics of their dear brethren. Nothing of any consequence was, however, found near their lines; but upon searching over ground where the bodies of some of them had been seen on the night after Isandhlwana, Captain Shepstone came upon the bodies of Colonel Durnford, Lieut. Somers and nearly all the Carbineers, except London and Bullock, those few who were killed along the fugitive path. Poor Durnford was easily recognisable, and he had on his mess waistcoat, from the pocket of which Shepstone took a small pocket-knife with his name on it. Two rings were also taken, and are with the knife to be sent home in memoriam to the Colonel's father. Durrant Scott lay partially hidden under a broken piece of a wagon, and had evidently not been mutilated or touched after his death. He had his patrol jacket on, buttoned across, and although the rest of the body was only a skeleton, yet strange

to say, the face was like in life, all the hair being still on, and the skin stranfely parched and dried up, although perfect. Both these bodies lay right in the midst of the rest of the Â¥y colonists who fell gallantly in defence of their country,om jndging from the position in which they all were, they must

ave made one last gallant stand, and have been killed altoe gether. None of these so found had attempted to run, but had stuck together in life as we found them in death. Knowi all of them well, and how they did their duty; I felt it .alm impossible to examine any, and had to leave the scene _for anther one. I canonlyadd that Durnfcrdâ\200\231s body was Wrap) in canvas and buried in a kind of waterwash, while all -the others were covered over with stones, &c., and their names written in pencil, on wood, or a stone close by them.

The bodies of the Royal Artillery and Natal Mounted Po-lice were also buried, the only ones left untouched being those of the 24th regiment, which was done at the express desire of Colonel: Glynn and: the officers, in theâ\200\230hope-of-th'eir_be_ing able some day to do it themselves. This appeared, however, very strange to us, and many remarks-were made about the seeming dishonour to part. of our brave dead. ,However let us hope that some day, not far distant, we may be able to return to that once blood-red field and bury all the bodies, bones, and relics that may be left. Great numbers of wagons have. un-doubtedly been taken away, as also everything of value in â\200\230the camp, and many bodies have been, through one cause or an-other, either wholly or partially removed or disturbed, so as to effectually prevent recognition. I myself did not move far out of camp, and, therefore, may be a bad judge, but from what I saw there cannot have been more than bodies in camp itself, and out of these not 25 kafirs. Doubtless had:I

one out to where the fighting first commenced, I should have gound many more bodies, but I.am glad for my own sake that I did not do so. Others who had not ?erhaps S0 many bitter feelings, or sorrowful remembrances of those lying round us, went further and saw more, although I cannot hear of anyone hEViII-lIlg recognised any more bodies of officers, execept those of the Hon, S. Vereker, and young Gibson, both licutenants in the Native Contingent. I had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing my own tent, or rather the remains of it, with all my papers, letters, and books lying about torn up, but nothing of value was left, and I only succeeded in bringing away with me a few letters from my wife, a book containin some tales written by me, and a photo that had j reached me two days before the massacre. The skeleton of my servants and horses lay just behind my tent, as I wasin the habit of having them picketed in that place. Many inter-esting relies were found, and brought away by others, and I know of a few cases where letters addressed to relatives at home from those among the killed, were found complete, and will be sent home to be held in loving regard by the living, but will cause many sores scarce healed to be reopened. The General was anxious, for more reasons than one, to get away, and therefore, assoon as the wagons were ready, we.made a start back at 12, and reached Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift at half-past th without any hitch whatever. Immediately on getting back went enquiring about among the different parties who had been over that day, and gleaned some other interesting facts from them. One officer in the Dragoon Guards, while out with. his squadron burning kraals, found in one signs of very recent occupation, and the staff of the Queenâ\200\231s colour of the 1-24th, He also later on came across a kraal full of skeletons of Zulus, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the finding of large gaves on the left of our camp containing bodies of the enemy,

oes far to prove and substantiate my statement madein aformer

etter that the Zulus did move their dead bodies, and as the kraal was some two miles off where skeletons were found, they probably also moved them in our wagons. The 40 ones we brought away included two water carts in good preservation, one gun limber, a rocket battery cart, and three Scotch carts, All that we left behind, in number not more than 20, were in a partially or entirely disabled condition. Counting all there, therefore, there are still sixty or seventy wagons missing, which have been taken away at different times.

On Thursday morning General Marshall left with his staff for Dundee, and the cavalry were to have a day's rest before returning ; while two companies of the 2-24th, under Major Bromhead, left for Dundee to join the two already there, Last week, when Colonel Black and other officers visited Isandhlwana, in coming home by the Fugitives Drift, they came across the body of Major Stuart Smith, who was killed just before reaching the river. They were not able to bury him on that occasion, being fired upon ; but the morning after our visit, & squadron of Lancers, with some Artillery under Col. Harn went down our side of the river, crossed over at the Fugitives Drift, and buried the body, returning in the afternoon. : Beg-

ï¬\201ï¬\201%ï¬\202s battalion has also retutned to Landsman's Drift with

e Oarbineers and the other mounted men, so that Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift is again in its natural quietude. A great deal of dissat-
isfaction is however expressed by the officers of the wir;g left to
garrison the place, that after having been quartered there for
over four months, they are not likely to be allowed to join
either division, upon an advauce into Zululand taking place;and
I must say that ee with them, and that if they are not
allowed to go it will be very hard. Let us hope, however, that
the authorities will change their mind. I do not know, neither
I think do the authorities, what our next move will be, but
will advise you by tele; as soon as I can ascertain, I have
just learnt, however, that the headquarters of Lord Chelms-
fordâ\200\231s staff are to moved to Landsmanâ\200\231s Drift, and this
looks like business.

Yesterdayâ\200\231s Witness has the following telegram from

Newcastle :â\200\224
May 24th, 1879.

Colonel Buller returned yesterday from a three daysâ\200\231
reconnaisance to the Ibabananga. Reported country
olear and road good.

General Wood went to the Zlobane and buried the
remains of Captain Williams and Lieutenant Potter.

The Landing at Port Durnford.

The Loando, which arrived her at twelve oâ\200\231clock on
Monday night, brought up from Algoa Bay two cargo
boats, intended to be used in connection with the landing
at Port Durnford, They were cast off just before the
Loando passed the lighthouse and anchored, being towed
in yesterday by the 8.8. 4donis, government tender. The
Tom Morton, and the Natel, will, we understand go up to
Port Durnford this week, and at once commence landing
meats, biscuits, and other things, which are required
immediately.

(May 29)
â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235

(From our Special Correspondent.)
Tugela, 7.30 p.m., Wednesday.

A convoy of e ghty-eight wagons left this morning
for Fort Chelmsford, accompanied by the usual escort,
it proceeds only to the Inyoni, when an exchange of
wagons will take place with the escort from the frent.
It will return to-morrow. Advantage isusually taken
to employ a large body of men to cut grass, which
is brought back in the empty wagons.

A well-known Chief, Usintwangu is, I believe, at
Fort Chelmsford, with some message from Ce:ywayo,
but I am unable to send particulars this evening.

M Begttery 6th Brigade R.A., has shifted its camp
to the Bir quasi, probably with the view of obtaining
better grass.

A troop of Natal horse has also removed to Fort
â\200\230Williamson, doubtless with the same object.

The Raid at Krantzkop.

(From our own Correspondent with the Mounted Volunteers).

24th May, 1879.

There were seven Zulus killed altogether by the various raiding parties, and a number of the enemy are reported to have been wounded who made their way into the bugh. Our loss in cattle is estimated at between thirty and forty head. The Zulus crossed twice, burning three kraals the first time, and five the second. Two of the enemyâ\200\231s raiding party were captured by the Natal natives. The Zulus seem to be short of lead, if one can judge by the fact that they fired charges of slugs and shot across the river at our men. X :]

There is no large force of the enemy in this locality, a thousand or fifteen hundred is the outside estimate. :

Cetywayo, it is said, intends to send some of his youngest troops down to this part of the border, so they may have some practice at these raiding parties and border guard. by i g

One of the Zulus captured at the raid, reports that one
â\200\224and the only one of Cetywayoâ\200\231s regiments that has not

yet been into action. is the Indabaingombi. This body was anxious to capitulate at the commencement of the war and â\200\230â\200\234pay taxes.â\200\235 ~The King has consequently retained it at the kraal for fear of causing disaffection among the rest of his army, and has avowed his intention

" of putting the regiment to death as soon as he has conquered the English. The number of the enemy who crossed on the 20th is estimated at 500.

" There are between 400 and 500 of Native Contingent, Border Guard, and Border Police stationed right on the river, on the watch night and day. These men are dis-

â\200\234\$ributed between Captain Walkerâ\200\231s station, about seven

220

or eight miles up the border from this camp, and the Middle Drift below Krantzkop. The business of this force is merely to inform the commanding officers of the various stations of the approach of the enemy. From what we can learn the object of the raid was to distract the enemyâ\200\231s attention from the various columns, A demonstration was also to have been made from Fort Chelmsford on the same day.

Would not a few small field-pieces or mountain guns be of some service in this district? Surely if they were placed at commanding points great havoc might be made among the enemy. We mounted volunteers are a simi-

lar force to the Natal Mounted Police, who have been supplied with light artillery. There are several men amongst us who have served in volunteer artillery corps, both at home and in Natal, who would be quite equal to the working of small pieces of ordnance. A shell from the Natal heights, among a Zulu impi on the other side of the river would astonish them, and have, no doubt, a very salutary effect.

The sports which were to have taken place to-day have been postponed till the 2nd proximo (Whit Monday), on account of the condition the horses have been reduced to by the rough work of Monday and Tuesday last.

With the exception of an impromptu "three cheers" and a solitary toast confined to one tent in the square, no demonstration of loyalty whatever took place to-day. I make the statement with all regret and humiliation. It was, I believe, in contemplation to parade the squadrons, but it resulted in nothing. Even the native contingent at Fort Cherry were mustered yesterday ; while we volunteers and colonists who are ever clamorous of our loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen allowed the sun to go down upon the 24th of May without even a shout of long live Queen Victoria !

Owing no doubt, to the fire at Greytown, our commissariat has of late been anything but satisfactory. Our unfortunate horses, after returning from the raid, had to consume whole mealies, which were already consumed by weevils. The grass is so dry that it is only by remaining in sluits that the horses can get any green food at all. Whole mealies, with a sparse supply of succulent food, have not a beneficial effect. Mealie meal has now been substituted. It is not an improvement, for the horses will not eat it all, :

Groceries for ourselves, too, are anything but what they ought to be. The sugar supplied to the men, if such it can be called, is a peculiar composition, having the appearance and taste of the dregs of a treacle tank. The salt is coarse and only fit for curing purposes, while the coffee has evidently at no remote period been subject to water action. It comes to us in sacks, no doubt with a view to its benefiting by a free current of air, while travelling in the wagon. We are charged 6s per diem per man for commissariat. Perhaps if we were to follow the example of Captain Escombe of the Mounted Reserve, and call for "accounts," matters might be placed on a more satisfactory footing. That officer, however, has a name for energetic and prompt action.

The Rorke's Drift Defence.

We have received the following from Mr. Jameson :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Durban, May 27, 1879.

Sir, The little brochure containing the account of the Rorke's Drift defence, the M.S. of which I hold, has been received with so much favour in its former limited private circulation, that I am induced to believe very many people will be glad to purchase copies if procurable. I have, therefore, placed it in the hands of the printer for republication, with the intention of handing the entire proceeds of the sale to our Mayor, towards forming the nucleus of a fund to purchase some colonial testimonial, to be presented to the survivors of the late war of the 22nd ; feeling confident that not

only would it be graceful thiys to recognise their services, but that it is widely felt by col#uists in districts to be a duty we owe to those who â\200\230solgallantly and successfully saved our colony from the horrors of an invasion by a horde of savages, flushed with victory and eager for fresh plunder.

Particulars I send for your advertising columns,â\200\224I am, &ec.

R. JAMESON.

Landing at Port Durnford.

Arrangements for the despatch of the two hired transports Natal and Tom Morton are being rapidly proceeded with. Yesterday the Zom Morion was busily engaged in taking in stores from the hired transport Galatea. It is most probable that H.M S. Forester will accompany them.

TEE PrACE OVERTURES.â\200\224A well informed correepon= dent writes : Â¢ Cetywayo, so far from thinking of has called out 10,000 Tongas, and was calllng o'W young men who have not yet served.â\200\235 [

A Voice from the Dead.

The following very interesting particulars are given by a correspondent of the 77^{mes} of Natal who was with the recent expedition to Isandhlwana. The last line tells its own tale :

The scene that met us was at once magnificent and ghastly. The grand Isandhlwana rock on our left, the wonderful colours and shadows evolving by the King of Light rising fresh from his ocean bath; the rich undulating plain stretching away in front, surrounded by mountains of every varied height and colour; the intense stillness and silence; the ruins of the stricken camp ; the whitening bones of 800 Englishmen all this in a coup d'œil caused us to hold our breath in awe as we sat for a few moments on our panting horses.

Having posted videttes, we swept the surrounding country with our glasses, without seeing a Zulu. Colonel Black gave us twenty minutes to roam about; long enough, as there was nothing of value to be found; and the grass, which in places had grown to a great height, hid the remains of the brave fellows till we almost trod on them. We counted over 100 wagons and vehicles of all sorts still there, and most of them sound. The diary of Lieut. Pope, 2-24th regiment was picked up, and the following extract, written in ink, and most probably in his tent, could scarcely have been dry before the desperate fight began :

22nd January, 1879 a.m., A, C, D, E, F, H, Companies of ours 12-3 N.N.C. mounted troops and four guns off.
i Great Firing.

Relieved by 1-24th.
Alarm.
8 Columns Zulus and mounted men on hill E,
; Turn Out.

7000 (1!!) more E.N.E., 4000 of whom went round Lion's Kop.

Durnford Basutos, arrive and pursue. Rocket battery

Zulus retire everywhere.
Men fall out for dinners.

Local Military Ifems.

Major Balders, paymaster 18^t Dragoon Guards, having completed his duty at this station, left for Maritzburg on Monday.)

For the purpose of guarding the various stores at the Point, a permanent detachment has been placed there under command of Captain Boyle. The detachment is composed of 2 non-commissioned officers and 10 men from the general depot, and 2 non-commissioned officers and 20 men from the Indian corps.

The Rev. Mr. Bawdrey proceeds to Maritzburg at once

for duty with Wood's Flying Column.

On Tuesday a number of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to different regiments arrived in Durban from the convalescent depot at Pinetown, having been reported fit for duty. The same day 52 non-commissioned officers and men having been reported as unfit for service, through ill-health, proceeded to the same establishment.

On Monday morning the troops in garrison paraded at 7 a.m. at the parade ground of the general depot, to witness the carrying out of sentences of corporal punishments awarded by districts Court Martial.

No. 1 section of the mule train left on Monday for Maritzburg en route to Dundee.

Yesterday morning the following details under Captain Knox, R A., left for the Lower Tugela to join their respective battalions: 2242-8rd regiment, 4 privates; 57th regiment, 11 privates; 3-60th Rifles, 1 private; 88th regiment, 1 colour-sergeant, 5 privates; 91st regiment, 3 privates; 99th regiment, 1 corporal, 4 privates; Royal Engineers, 1 corporal, 2 sappers; mounted infantry, 3 privates.

Lieutenant Markham (Leicestershire Militia) and Lieutenant Hamilton, Natal Native Contingent, accompanied the details. Each man carried 70 rounds of ammunition and was supplied with a reserve of 200 rounds.

Captain Mills, 91st regiment and Captain Kennedy, 99th regiment, proceeded to the convalescent camp at Pinetown on Tuesday.

Quatermaster Wood, 57th regiment, with details left for the Lower Tugela yesterday.

A number of invalids left yesterday for the hospital at Pinetown. ; : :

Major Staff Clerk Cooper has arrived at this station for duty.

Yesterday 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 doctor, 18 rank and file of No. 4 company Army Service Corps, arrived in Durban from Maritzburg, and were taken on the strength of the garrison. ;

On Tuesday 3 officers and 21 invalids arrived at the Base Hospital. ;

Surgeon Wallis, A.M.D., proceeds to Maritzburg to-

d. 230-201

(May 80)

As we anticipated, a move forward has been made. On May 26 General Wood advanced his column eight miles, and General Newdigate, with a large portion of the 2nd division, proceeded twelve miles towards the Blood River. Landmann's Drift, from which he started, crosses the Buffalo about fifteen miles above the junction of the Blood River with it. The route taken therefore by the division is towards the north-east, passing immediately east of Doornberg, and making no

doubt for (eneral Woodâ\200\231s line of march, where it will probably operate as a support and reserve. We learnt by telegram yesterday that General Clifford had been informed of the advance of Lord Chelmsford, with his staff, and the rest of the second division, to Kopje Allienâ\200\224the name of a solitary hill that stands to the eastward of Doornberg, at a distance of about eight miles.

It has been confidently stated of late that no continuous advance is possible. Transport difficulties had proved to be insuperable. Winter quarters would have to be taken up. It is now evident that an advance of some sort has been planned and is going on, and we shall soon be in a position to see whether the movement is to be a set one towards Ulundi, or merely the first stage in a tedious operation.

General Woodâ\200\231s information that the border tribes were massing at Babincingo and Inyayene, two points near the Blood River, and that reinforcements from Ulundi had been sent for, indicates the probability of an early collision. We have allowed the Zulus the usual two monthsâ\200\231 spell of rest and security ; the second moon since Kambula and @inginhlove is already large and luminous, the corn crops are gathered in, and the Zulu army, thanks to our own inaction is ripe and ready for offensive operations. 'We need not be surprised to hear of vigorous offensive action at any point of the border, or against a column of our army.

We had letters from General Woodâ\200\231s camp and from Lureberg last night, to the 24th inst. Particulars are given of the Zulu raid upon the late Pieter Uysâ\200\231 farm, from which 30 cattle and 1500 sheep were taken. Four hundred Zulus formed the raiding party, and as many more were in reserve. This raid seems difficult to reconcile with the statement that the whole country for thirty or forty miles round Kambula was clear of the enemy. The raiders returned towards Zlobane. We have a full and interesting account of General Woodâ\200\231s patrol to Zlobane, where he buried the remains of Lieutenant Williams and Mr. Potter. â\200\230Whenever patrols go out the Zulus succeed in hiding themselves most effectually.

â\200\230We learn with satisfaction that there are to be no more petty raids across the border. Experience again teaches what judgment might have before enjoined,

About forty more mounted men reached town yesterday from the Tugela.

Our accounts from the coast column say nothing as to any advance there, or as to any attempt to occupy the banks of the Umlalaasâ\200\224a necessary preliminary to landing arrangements. '

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

LORD CHELMSFORDâ\200\231S ADVANCE.
ASSEMBLING OF BORDER TRIBES.

(From Times to Mercury.)
Maritzburg, 29th May, 1879.

Major-General H. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B., has received the following report of the movements of the

troops :â\200\224

Landmanâ\200\231s Drift, May 28, 1879.

The General leaves this, with head-quarters and:
remainder of the 2nd division, to-morrow for Kopje
Alleen.

General Wood reports that border tribes are said to
be assembling at Babincingo and Inyayene, and regi-
ments have been sent for from Ulundi to act with them.

Yhe Committee of the War Relief Fund report that

the fund has now reached £13077, irrespective of the amount subscribed in Durban.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
Lower Tugela, May 29, 1879.

It is premature to say that Usindwangu has arrived at Fort Chelmsford; he will not be there for a few days; and it is supposed that if he brings properly prepared terms of surrender from Cetywayo, he will be conducted to Lord Chelmsford. I have good authority for saying that a Dutch Boer is now at Ulundi; it is impossible to conceive for what purpose, except on a mission from the Transvaal. The convoy has not returned to-day, but has remained laagered near the Inyoni on account of the rain which has fallen heavily for three days.

With Commandant Schermbrucker.

A DASH AT UMBELINE'S CAVES.

A private letter from which we are permitted to make extracts in connection with general operations in the Luneberg district, says that this energetic officer received the deserved and appreciated compliment of being placed in command of both Imperial and colonial troops in the Peevan Valley, this district extending from Bemba's Kop via Baltee Spruit and Potgieter Farm to Luneberg, the object of his command being to protect the line and to assist in protecting the reaping of the harvests at Luneberg and elsewhere. The troops under his command are Rudolph's Burghers, the Peevan Burghers, his own horsemen, the Mounted Infantry of Baltee Spruit, of Luneberg, and the troops stationed in the Peevan Valley.

A few particulars connected with this gallant officer's movements cannot fail to be of interest. Having assumed command on April 15, he directed his first attention to Luneberg, where he arrived with Colonel Bray, C.B., about the middle of May, when he reconnoitred in preparation for an attack upon Tafelberg (Umbeline's caves), accompanied by Captain Moore, 4th regiment and an orderly. They got too far within the enemy's lines, and with the river and a dangerous donga between them, on the road back to camp found themselves attacked by about 50 Zulus, all armed with Martini-Henri rifles. The Commandant was unarmed, except his British bulldog (a little revolver). His horse was shot under him, Capt.

Moore fell, also shot down dead. The orderly mounted himself. The Commandant was thrown again and again, whilst the Zulus came closer and closer. At last the orderly got somewhat confused and could not be remounted. He went down to the river to find a hole where he would eventually defend himself; Captain Moore then mounted behind the Commandant, and after a fearful ride through the Zulus' bullets, which whistled about them like hailstones, they at last gained the camp. Without a minute's delay he started off with 20 wounded men to the relief of Larsen (the name of the orderly). Alas! the poor fellow had disappeared. All searching was in vain, not the vestige of a spoor could be detected. It is to be feared he fell into the hands of the Zulus, as

there is not--even the sign of a struggle, nor any spent cartridges--anywhere. Still he may yet be alive and may have taken the direction to Peevan. On May 20, the Commandant attacked Tafelberg, with 50 natives from Luneberg, 20 natives from the Pongolo under the leadership of Mr. Peterse, 20 Mounted Infantry of 4th regiment under Lieut. Gawn, and 20 mounted troopers of his own. They found about 100 Zulus in most inaccessible positions, and about 50 head of cattle grazing half-way up the hill. Unfortunately an impassable swamp was between them and the foot of the mountain. The Zulus were armed with Martini-Henri's, their fire was rapid, and not bad. The natives although within 500 yards of the cattle, could not stand the fire of the enemy, and the mounted men could not cross the swamp so rapidly as to get around the hill, where a practicable path might have been found, and they were obliged to give up the capture of the cattle; but finding them within range of his guns, and having called the natives back, the Commandant directed the fire of his best marksmen against the herd of cattle. The fire took most wonderful effect, many beasts were killed, as also four Zulus who tried to turn the cattle; others, who attempted to run down and cut off the Natal natives, were likewise fired upon; some fell, the rest ran back again to seek for shelter in the mountain. Meantime, Lieut. Gawn of the 4th regiment, who was left behind on a height to protect the road back to camp, became

with an equal number of Zulus (about 100), who were evidently about to fall upon the rear. Lieut. Gawn very gallantly charged, and his few mounted men drove

the enemy back into their caves and holes. Lieut. Gawn shot one induna with his own hand, and no doubt, more damage was done by the fire of his men. At all events, the enemy was driven back on all sides, with loss of men and cattle, whilst the other side escaped without any casualty. - a0 ; 15 AL S

A rumour had reached Luneburg that the party had been cut off and was in danger of being annihilated. Major Blake, 4th regiment, had thereon at once despatched 25 foot of the garrison, under Captain Moore, to their assistance.

. Ouar Volunteers. - = ~ ..
 The following has been handed to us for publication.
 Comments reserved :-- ; 5 26
 Result of application by Lieutenant Robarts [Town Surveyor) V.M.R., for leave of absence for remainder of campaign, submitted by Cdpt. Sdiier to Commandant of Volunteers. :
 Colonial Secretary's Office Pietermaritzburg,
 Natal, April 24th, 1870, == > ot
 Sir, In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th of April, 1879, covering an application from Lieut. Robarts; I have to inform you that His Excellency has been in communication with the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, on the subject of the continuous employment of volunteers; and Lord Chelmsford has informed the Lieutenant-Governor that there will be plenty of useful work for the volunteers; of a nature which Lord Chelmsford feels sure will make considerable amends for the pecuniary loss that many are now incur-

mng.

5. His Excellency desires me to assure youâ\200\224and through you â\200\231ghose under your commandâ\200\224that he is most sensible of the public spirit with which they came forward at the commencement of this war, and with-which they have since given their timeâ\200\224in many cases valuable timeâ\200\224in the service of - their Queen andâ\200\231this coloni. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford has also expressed to the Lieutengnt-Goyernor his satisfaction with their services and their efficiencyâ\200\224a testimony which:the Lieu. tenant-Governor feels sure they will not fail to appreciate. .-

3. As regards the question of retiving from active service at the present moment, the views of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor will show youhow very undesirable, 6n every account, such a course would be. "You will be pleasedto communicate the substance of this letter to Lieutenant Robarts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
.. Your obedient servant
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL, -
Colonial Secretary.

The Landing at Port Durnford. |, .

It is not certain that either of the hired transports Zom Morton or Natal will leave for Port Durnford for some days. The delay it should be.explained does not occur here, where both ships hawe ;been sur{plâ\200\230fed with stores with wonderful quickness, and by toâ\200\231-gâ\200\231xpniâ\200\230{sw or the day after they will be ready, to stant.. Ofi~\202caâ\200\230l}gse the road from the Umlalaag mouth will have to be-made safe, and there are many arrangements, which will have Lo be effected on the shore at the port. .. We have not yet heard of any troops having been despatched from either of the forts yet for that purpose. At the Point we observe that Commissary. Young has displayed great energy and tactin connection with the despatch.of the stores to Port Durnford. His previous experience jn conuection with this kind of work has been found exceeds- ingly valuable on this occasion. ,Elar,fs'ipqe<-m, Young has been at:the Point he has discharged his duties in a most successful and courteous manner.

â\200\234Qur Boys.â\200\235

The Greytown corrÃ©spondent of the Times of Natal gives the following which refers to 'the late raid â\200\230at Krantzkop :â\200\224) ek 38 99955 o

The guides which were promised:to Major Twentyttian did not appear, so when he found himself ou the middle of the island ln the river, where he had to cross with'his men, the drift in front of them seemredito be' quiteim- passable, but they plunged in under a dangerous fire; the volunteers, the ''Major -tells me, â\200\230â\200\230be- having = splendidly.â\200\235 The Msajor had & most nar< row escape from a bullet shot. The natives â\200\230did not behave so well; the whole of Mr. Crabbâ\200\231s mniÃ©n deserting him, and he was compelled to make anâ\200\230e ; when he stood the chance of something morethan a poke from the sea-cows, as they are â\200\234cilled, as he swam' â\200\231pâ\200\230ho river, and then made for the nearest hole he could crÃ©ep into.

Sick and Wounded, . .

Tn response to an appeal from this end, the following
handsome response came to hand yesterday :â\200\224

(From Mayor, Grahamstown, to Mayor, Durban.)

May 29, 1879.

Committee here have pleasure in placingone hun-

dred pounds at disposal of your committee, as W;ret_iâ\200\231 to

Standard Bank, Natal,

Military Notes.

(From Times Special War Correspondent.)

Lord Chelmsford was to have removed his headquarters to Landmanâ\200\231s Drift to-day; and Major-General Newdigate has advanced twelve miles to the Blood River with the headquarters 2nd Division 8. A. Field Force.

Great difficulty is-being experienced by the Remount Depot::in providing the necessary quantity of horses for military purposes, the stamp offered for sale being too light and too young. ' No horse is now purchased under 14.2, and five years old. o e

Border raids are in future to be discontinued, as we have so-much more to lose- than the Zulus, and it is a great' pity that any were ever sanctioned.

Arrangements have been made so that after the advance of the troops, forage will be brought down from the Transvaal and Free State at less, expense and more expeditiously than from the coast.

â\200\230While honours are being showered around, it must be pledising to â\200\230many to learn, from a private letter which arrived by the last mail, that it is probable the great and well-recognized exertions of Commissary-General Strickland, C.B., during this campaign -are to be rewarded by a B.O.M.; ad K

(May 31)

We learn from Maritzburg that 26 of the Natal Carbineers have petitioned to-be allowed to go into Zululand, if;is said, to act as Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s body guard. As 21 of this gallant corps were killed at Isandhlwana the petitioners represent nearly the whole remaining strength of the corps. Capt. T. Shepstone has published in 'the Times of Natal a manly letter vindicating his corps from the aspersions cast, upon it in Lieut. Curlingâ\200\231s private letter home.. He had. but to state facts to turn the tables completely upon the traducer â\200\230of â\200\230â\200\234 our volunteers.â\200\235

The extraordinary rains. :that have just fallen, and that are still falling as we write, will, no doubt, prove some immediate embarrassment and inconvenience to the advancing columns, but they will prove of the greatest service to further operations, by freshening-up the fading grass, and putting a stop to any ; immediate . efforts to burn the pasturage in advance of our .troops. Colonel Bullerâ\200\231s dashing reconnaissance on the 18th inst., proceeded to within thirty or forty miles of Ulundi. The apparent depopulation of a well populated: country is a strange proof of the ease with which the Zulus can stow themselves away in the bush and other hiding places. There is a rumour that Cetewayo has declared his intention to fight it out to the last; and this bears out the other report as to a collision, disastrous to himself, between his following and that of his Prime Minister, Mnyamane. . The despotic system which the King has fostered must make him peculiarly impervious to the lessons of reason ; and this will especially be the case with a savage ruler who does not play any active part as a warrior.

We fear that much valuable property in the shape of perishable stores has been destroyed by the recent rains. *â\200\230Had proper shelter been available this waste would not' have occurred; but it is impossible that corn, forage, â\200\230and other destructible commodities can be left exposed with impunity to the action of sudden and violent rains.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

Lower Tugela Telegrams.
THE ARRIVAL OF USINTWANGU.
THE PEACE OVERTURES.

(From four Special Correspondent.)
Friday, May 30, 5 p.m.
Usintwangu is now at Fort Chelmsford, having arrived yesterday ; I believe it is probable that he will be interviewed by Mr. Dunn to-morrow. From all I can gather {Here is little probability of Cetywayoâ\200\231s demands being treated otherwise than with the contempt they deserve, as I believe it is understood that unconditional surrender must be the prelude to the

223

peace overtures ; and this I do not think will take place until pressurc by his own people is brought to bear on him. There is undoubted evidence that a number .of chiefs would be glad to come in, but are restrained: by fear. I shall probably be enabled to'send you â\200\230more particulars in a day or two. - Forty-eight sick are returning from Fort Chelmsford, and the Major-General has given instructions to exchangs the wet blankets of the men who have been bivouacking for dry â\200\230ones.

With the Headquarters.

THE MARCH OF THE DRAGOONS INTO
ZULULAND.

Landmanâ\200\231s Drift, May 26, 1879.

Headquarters shifted from Utrecht to Landmanâ\200\231s Drift on the 24th May. The Dragoons marched away this morning into Zululand. Their: transport consisted of Army Service Corps wagons, and a fine effective force: they looked as they left the camp.

The Lancers are here at present, also the 58th and 1-24th regiments, the headquarters of the 2-21st are at' Doornberg. Matters are very tame, but- it is expected ere long that it will come to a crisis, the forces graduully: shifting continuously into Zululand, and taking ap posi=: tions for an advance. : : & DR

The mounted corps have been pretty fortunate with their horses; the English ones keep' up well:-on -the-change. The weather is quite frosty in the mornings and-evenings, but there is very little-sickness, all the troops

being very healthy. ; g :

With General Wood,
(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Wolfâ\200\231s Hill Camp, May 21st, 1879.

Colonel Bullerâ\200\231s patrol returned yesterday. having made a successful reconnaissance to within three miles:of -the Babanango mountain. They found a good road: for. wagons, with open country and plenty .of grass and water. I see by Johnstonâ\200\231s map that the mountain is.40 miles from our camp.. The patrol only saw three Zulus, poor, decrepit beings, abandoned by their friends;. and when ' questioned they said that the people were all at the Kingâ\200\231s kraals. The crops in most instances were left standing. The inhabitants, no doubt, are.scared at these: sudden appearances of our patrols, who appear 80 unexpectedly in all parts of their country. Only one small herd of cattle was seen at a distance in the Umnvoloji valley. The patrol found the nights severely cold, especially as they have only one blanket each. There is no doubt that the country between the White Umvoloji and the Tugela and Buffalo rivers is abandoned, and all the cattle, women, and children are between the Umvoloji and the Bomba range. : y

Yesterday a patrol of 40 horsemen, consisting of Raaffâ\200\231s Rangers and the mounted Basutos, and 200 of the sable irregulars, Commandant Raaff in command of the horse, and acting Commandant P. Marais in charge of the irregulars, went out. This small force was accompanied by General Wood, Lieut.-Colonel Olerly, Staff-Officer and Lieut.-Colonel Nesdham, with the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, and Mr. Glanville, of the Daily Chronicle. The object of the patrol was to collect the remains of the brave fellows who fell under the Zlobane on the 28th of April. :

The irregulars left camp at 7 a.m., the cavalry with General and staff at 8 a.m. Mr. S. Combrink, of the burgher volunteers, acted as guide. After crossing the â\200\230White Umvoloji, we came on the return tracks of the Zulu army, after their defeat at Kambula, The manner in which these paths of trampled down grass diverge shows that they dispersed, each party taking different roads. It also shows that had we been able to send a few hundreds of horsemen the following morning in pursuit, the Zulu power would have been annihilated. â\200\230When our patrol reached the old camp of the 23rd of January, we off-saddled for about an hour, and then proceeded. As we passed the Zinguin at its base, not a Zulu was to be seen, but there were indications of them being somewhere near at hand, and that they were harvesting their crops, sleeping no doubt in their kraals at night. 0 e -1

We skirted the base of the mountain to its easternmost point, then bore off for the neck connecting the Zinguin and Zlobane, near the spot where we left our camp 'during the battle of Zlobane on the 24th of January, and here we turned off into the valley, going over the ground that the 90th, the Artillery, and Frontier Light Horse marched to for the attack of the Zulu army. At one of the kraals between the cattle kraal and the huts, a part of a skeleton;

Consisting of the backbone and ribs, was seen lying, and as we proceeded we saw a good many scattered bleached bones and portions of bones. The (i\201meral had brought with the irregulars a petty chief of Oham\200\231s, who was with Potter and the other officer who was killed. He brought the General to a spot where the remains of Potter lay. He was recognised by a waistcoat and a cartridge found in the pocket. There were only two guns in camp that suited these cartridges, Mr. Potters and Combrink\200\231s. The search for the remains of Lieutenant Williams of the 54th regiment, was for some time ineffectual, until the General ordered all the troops and irregulars to be extended in line to search, when the boots were discovered, with the name inside, and the skull, which was identified by Dr. Jolly. A collection of the bones was made, and the remains of Lieutenant Williams and Captain Potter were interred in the same grave, the General reading the burial service very impressively, the troops forming round the grave. The General threw in the grst handful of earth, the others following ; then the ave was filled in by the mounted infantry. As we stood y in sadness and sorrow and saw the last of these brave fellow-soldiers, our thoughts wandered back to the difference of this melancholy ceremony and that of four months ago, near the same spot, where, after winning a splendid but unappreciated victory over 5000 of our savage foes, we returned from a four hours\200\231 bloody strife with elated spirits, the band of the 90th playing â\200\230â\200\230 See the Conquering Hero Comes.â\200\235 The battle of the Zlobane was not appreciated as much as it should have been, when we consider that, with the exception of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, it was the most decisive engagement, a~ ' fought against the greatest odds of any battle, Rork: Dri%t excepted, since the war commenced. Five hundr only were opYosed to 5000 Zulus in the open field. T.e results were also the most important, as they enabled Colonel Wood to manœuvre at his will for the protection of the Transvaal and Natal border. The repeated defeats that the Zulus have experienced from this column have oased them to abandon this part of their country ; so that has been the means of saving Natal from the dangers of a Zulu invasion. Woodâ\200\231s column scours the enemyâ\200\231s country thirty and forty miles from its camp, which no other column has had the power to do. These are the results of the battle of Zlobane, which took place on the

24th of January.

Wolfâ\200\231s Hill, 24th May, 1879.

On Monday a body of Zulus, about 400 in number made a raid to the late Piet Uysâ\200\231 farm, and lifted 30 head of cattle and 1500 head of sheep ; there were four of Mr, Uysâ\200\231 sons-in-law only at the farm. They fired on the raiders, but had to retire, and sent intelligence to the Bevan laager; in the meantime Commandant Schermbrucker, who was scouting, accompanied by two of his corps, fell in with the Zulus, and a running fight ensued, and one of the Kaffrarians was wounded, but rescued, by the Qommandant taking him on his own horse.

When a patrol went out from the Bevan laager the Znulus retreated by the way of Kambula, the patrol following as far as Potterâ\200\231s store, when it getting late, they had to return, not before having seen the sheep and cattle driven over the northern neck of the Zinguin, in the direction of the Zlobane. The Zulu raiders had a reserve of about the same number as was seen going off with the

cattle to cover the retreat. Had intelligence been sent: here at the same time it was sent to the Bevan laager, the raiders could have been intercepted in the rear. The distance of the Bevan laager is too far from either Balder Spruit or Luneberg to effectively prevent the Zulus from raiding.

Reports are [rife in camp that Cetywayo has sued for peace, offering to surrender unconditionally). The authority for this report is said to be a Natul Witness of the 17th instant. II) have not been able to get hold of it, as it is passing about camp from hand to hand. It appears to be the only copy that has reached here. By the seizure post there were received one of the 2nd instant, and the one in question. Where this was separated from its mates, or why it was allowed to enjoy a preference, our postal authorities alone can explain. I begin to think my theory of the shovelling-in system is a correct one, and the 2nd of May Times of Natal had just come within the range of the shovel by accident. If peace can be secured with guarantees of permanent security against another Zulu war, it will be accepted as a blessing by all South Africa. But if it is to be a patched up peace-at-any-price there will be the certainty of another Zulu war as soon as the troops are sent away, and the Zulu King has recruited his strength. He may probably wait until he finds England with a European war on its hands.

The sample of one Zulu war ought to be enough for the English public, leaving alone the enormous cost that has been incurred, and the blood that has been spilt by a

savage and merciless foe, who, not content with killing his

enemies gives the bodies to the dogs to feed on. The sight to be seen under the Zlobane is horrible and sickening. Two Zulus were brought in yesterday by the patrols. I have not heard if they are spies or have surrendered. We were to have moved to-day, but the move is postponed to next Monday. Our column is moving out for the Conference Hill Camp. The troops are to have a ration of rum in honour of Her Majesty's birthday; there will be no review or salute, as there are no blank cartridges in camp.

P.8. forgot to mention that the Zulu raiders having crossed the Langalibalele Berg to the edge overlooking the road from Utrecht to Baltee Spruit, fired some shots in bravado from the top of the mountain as a convoy was passing, as much as to say, "here we are, and not afraid to show ourselves."

(June 3)

We are without any further news of special interest. From the Lower Tugela we learn that a belief prevails there that an advance would be made as soon as the supply of cattle for transport purposes was sufficient. The rainfall appears to have been as heavy beyond the river as it was near Durban. We seem to lose cattle by misadventure in this direction the last convoy having to lament the disappearance of a large number of oxen. If the country is as clear of Zulus as it is said to be, we may expect to hear of the recovery of these strayed animals supposing that they did stray, and were not stolen.
= The overtures said to have been brought in by

Usintwangu are evidently of a nature sufficiently equivocal to justify the doubt with which they are regarded. Accounts that come in from other quarters bear out the belief that Cetywayo means to fight it out. Some say that when signally defeated he will retire, but whether to his â\200\230â\200\234mountain stronghold,â\200\235 or to the distant region beyond Delagea Bay, remains an open question. We have excellent authority for stating that Usindwangaâ\200\231s errand is merely to spy out the land, and to sound the authorities at Fort Chelmsford as to the real intentions of the Government. Dabulamanza is, we are given to understand, not dead, but at the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, and may reappear at any moment in command of an attacking impi. It is not likely, however, that an attack will be made until our forces reach the bushy Umhlatuzan Valley, which is full of people and cattle, and offers fine facilities for resistance. An impi is now lying in wait there. Most of the stories that have circulated in regard to the killing of this or that chief have been set in motion as a blind in order to abate vigilance and lull suspicion. Our military authorities cannot be too wary and chary in hearkening to them.

We are glad to see by the home papers that all the leading journals, the Daily News included, regard the military occupation of Zululand as a necessary preliminary to peace.

FORT CHELMSFORD.

We were misinformed in regard to the name of the officer to whom credit is mainly due for the planning and building of the admirable works at Fort Chelmsford. Captain Hart, brigade major (2nd) of the 60th Rifles, an officer of very high attainments and standing, undertook the task and carried it out, without suggestion or assistanceâ\200\224though the personal superintendence of the details was entrusted to Captain Hallet of the 57th, and an officer of the 60th. We are told that the fort is one of the most perfect things in earthwork that can be found in South Africa.

Latest from Lower Tugela.

| FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT. |
Lower Tugela, 7 p.m., Sunday.

Usintwanga has been directed to take his message from Cetywayo to Lord Chelmsford, and I believe that he states an induna of rank will be sent.

Whatever may be the general impression as to Cetywayoâ\200\231s desires for peace, there is little doubt that the majority of chiefs are in favour of it.

Large quantities of stores delayed on the road from Durban through the recent rains. ;

The telegraph to Fort Chelmsford is completed.

'i'he trestle bridge delayed still, waiting for material,
which is on the road.
Fort Pearson, Saturday, 5.50 p.m.

Mr. Dunu left early this morning for Fort Chelms-
ford, to interview Umsintwanga. He returns to-night.

A large number of cattle were lost in the last con-
voy, owing probably to the unprecented heavy rain of
the past four days.

I hear that the erection of the huts for the sick re-
ceived some slight check, by the refusal of a gentle-
man who owns certain property in the vicinity of the
camp to allow the necessary twigs to be cut. They
are no use to the owner, but he has been promised
compensation for any losses, and the work proceeds.

I believe we shall now march immediately our
wants in cattle are supplied.

One of Mr. Dunn's spies has visited the King's
kraal. I will send you particulars in a day or two.

Relief Fund.

Captain Ridge having handed to the Mayor Mr. Donald
Currie's handsome donation of one hundred guineas,
his Worship has divided the amount, giving one moiety
to the War Relief Fund, the other to the Sick and
Wounded. The following is a copy of Mr. Currie's

Letter
No. 314, Fenchurch Street
London, E.C., May 1, 1879.

Sir, The patriotic efforts of our friends, with
their liberality and up to the relief of the relatives
of the killed and of the wounded deserve every help, and I
wish you to subscribe in my name one hundred guineas
to the fund which may have been started for the sake of
the colonists who have suffered or may suffer in the Zulu

war. I take it for granted that it is ; NZ ; & I Fux'd, but will not
if its benefits are extended to the royal troops.
Yours truly,
(Signed)

DONALD CURRIE.
Captain S. S. Ridge, Durban.

Captain Bettington's Patrol.
THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A correspondent of the Times of Natal gives the fol-
lowing account of the reconnaissance in which the Prince
Imperial was under fire, and behaved with the coolness
that might have been expected of him: !

On Sunday the 18th, Colonel Harrison, the Prince Imperial,
Captain Carey, D.A.Q.M.G., and Captain Bettington and
about 26 men, consisting of Bettington's Horse and Basutos,
crossed the Blood River at Bemba's Kop, and proceeded down
the right bank to the south-east spur of the Crossmg
on to the Inqutu Range, they descended into the Ityosyosi
Valley by the Jugt Pad, marked on the map. There they
were to meet Colonel Buller and 300 men. Not finding them,

they proceeded up the valley towards Inhlabamukosi ; the road, however, was bad and impracticable for wagons, being full of sluits and dongas. They bivouacked for the night near the south-east extremity of the Incqutu. The utmost

recaution had to be taken; no fires allowed, as the Zulus

been seen watching their movements. At daybreak on

the 19th, they marched for the Incqutu to pick up the road where they had left it on the 15th. On approaching the ascent leading to a large kraal, about 60 Zulus (about 11 mounted and the rest on foot) lined the top among the rocks on their right and left front, and opened fire on the little party, which was vigorously returned. Captain Bettington edged straight up to them, the P. nnce behaving with the utmost coolness, and evidently relishing the fun. The road was very steep and covered with boulders. ; Captain Bettington succeeded in taking the position, killing two Zulus, wounding one, driving the rest away, and capturing seven of their horses, which they abandoned. Among the spoils of the kraal many curious relics of Isandhlwana were found; a saddle of Colonel Black, 2-24th ; an artillery saddle, empty boxes of Martini-Henri, an artillery forge bellows, &c. After breakfast Colonel Harrison and Captain Bettington went on to the top ridge alone, where Captain Bettington had an exciting little rencontre, They saw three Zulus about 100 yards off, two armed with guns and one with assegais. _ Col. Harrison was unarmed, but Captain Bettington had his revolver, and galloped up to them. They, thinking he was unarmed, let him get within ten yards and came up to him. He called to them and raised his revolver. Unfortunately the first two chambers missed fire, and one Zulu was just aiming at him from behind a tree at about fifteen yards, when fortunately the third chamber proved honest, and he shot him. He fired at the other too, but they escaped down a rocky cliff. When the remainder of the patrol came up they found a splendid road down into the valley from the south spur of the Incqutu, leading straight to Inhlabamakosi, They met two more small parties of Zulus, and succeeded in wounding two of their number. They returned to the top by about 3 p.m., and resting for a couple of hours, returned to the west side of Inlezi, very tired, but well satis-

225

fied with their expedition. A kraal provided wood for sup-

per and warmth, They then descended into the valley, and

bivouacked for a few hours by Tinceni, and then marched on again about 3 a.m. On the 20th, at 5 a.m., another halt for coffee, and camp was reached at 10 a.m. Captain Bettington hopes soon, when his recruits and fresh horses reach him, to push on from an advance post towards Dingaan's kraal, but for a few days both horses and men require rest. He himself will assist Captain Carey, D.A.Q.M.G. with a map of the country,

Zulu Tactics.

The Witness correspondent with General Wood says : "Our kafirs say that there is no doubt that the Zulus, finding that they will be worsted, are preparing to evacuate Zululand and move to the north, and establish a nation there the same as the Umtetwas did in Chaka's time, and Moselikatze, in the time of Dingaan. If Cetshwayo does, the Zulu question would -

find a happy solution for the Government. I, myself, do not think it unlikely. North of Delagoa Bay he would find nothing to obstruct his fighting propensities or his ambition of rule.

The Zulu Army.

The following account of the mode of **The Ordering** of the Zulu People, taken down from the lips of Zulus, appeared in Saturday's Colonist, which says that it will be found not only extremely interesting in itself, but may serve to correct many erroneous notions current in regard to their organisation. The intelligent reader will easily note them for himself. The account, the Colondst says, may be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy :

THE ORDERING OF THE ZULU PEOPLE.

A new regiment is formed as follows : The boys, when they think themselves big enough to enlist, say, from sixteen to eighteen years old, collect at the military kraals, each going to that to which his father belongs, and there they stay milking the cows into their mouths. This is a sign that they wish to be enlisted, and when the Izinuceku (King's officers) of the military kraals see that a good many such boys have collected, one of them reports the fact to the King, who then gives permission for the boys to be brought before him. The permission is not for any one kraal or tribe, but for all boys of about that age throughout Zululand; but there is no penalty for those who do not join, although, of course, they are not much thought of. Those who like may just remain as they are, and there are numbers of men who have come to put on head-rings, and to grow old also, without ever having enlisted. Such men may marry whenever they please, and they put on the head-ring by permission of the headman of their kraal [as is the custom in Natal].

If, however, a man has once enlisted, and at some future time fails to appear when his regiment is called together for any purpose, it will then be enquired what has become of him. And if he cannot give a good reason for his absence, he may

perhaps be killed by his regiment, but not by the King. He is not committed a crime, so why should the King take any trouble about him? A man who has enlisted also may not marry until the King gives leave to his regiment.

Well! The King gives the order to collect the boys to the officer who has reported them, who delivers it to the indunas of the different military kraals—beginning with Mn.; amane, Mavumengwana, Hamo and Zetuka, the indunas of the great kraal of Ulundi. The boys are collected at the different military kraals, and on the appointed day, messengers are sent to the King to say they are now coming. Thereupon the King has his cattle killed for them, so that when they arrive, they find the meat ready. The King then gives them a name, and appoints a head-ring man as induna over them, and either makes them into a separate regiment and orders them to build for themselves a new military kraal, or incorporates them with one of the regiments already formed, when they share the existing kraal. Thus the Indhluyengwe, a body of young unringed men, has been incorporated with the Tulwane, a head-ringed regiment. If, however, when the boys appear the King thinks them too young, he may send them back to their homes to keep the cattle till they grow bigger; as happened to the present set of boys—the Umsizi—who showed themselves

to the King last year in the summer.

The King does not call together the rest of his people to be

resent when he enrolls a new regiment, but of course it is known that the boys are being collected, and many people go to be present of their own accord ~ When the boys have built their military kraal, they disperse again to their homes; for the Zulu soldiers are not kept collected together always; they just live at home with their families.

Each regiment, however, has its own military kraal, presided over by two chief indunas, whose huts are placed opposite to one another in the circle, and who take charge of the whole kraal. They have some few of their wives and servants always with them, but not their whole households. There are of course a number of inferior indunas under them ; and from ten to twenty or more Izinuceku or King's officers are attached to each military kraal. It is the correct thing for the men to spend a certain time each year at their military kraal, thereby paying their respects to the King, This, however, is voluntary; the men go when they like, and stay for as long or as short a time as they like, perhaps two months, perhaps five, There will be usually at one kraal, say from ten to twenty men at one time. This applies to the military kraals generally. At the kraal where the King is living, there are usually from fifty to sixty at a time, belonging to different military kraals. The men are occupied while in residence, in the ordinary affairs of the kraal, e.g., repairing the huts or the cattle kraal, planting amabele , &c. They eat mealies brought from their own homes, and (not regularly, however) beef, the cattle coming from the

King.

. There are no fixed times for calling together of the people besides the Umkosi, or Feast of the First Fruits. But the King calls them if he wants them for anythingâ\200\224perhaps one regiment, perhaps two, as he deems fitâ\200\224either to build a new kraal, or move an old one, or for hunting parties, or to hoe his amabele (kafir corn) crops. This last work comes just before the Umkosi, and there are always plenty of people at that time â\200\231 paying their respectsâ\200\231

The hunting parties go after wild pigs, and different kinds of antelopes. They used to hunt buffalo also; but the King has forbidden that ever since his installation, as there are so few left. He was not quick enough on behalf of the elands, and they are quite finished.

[One of the Zulus who furnished this account, being asked how often he himself had been called up by the King, and thinking that the question meant how often had he been called up personally, answered quite reverentially, â\200\230Twice ! once soon after the installation, and once about the time of Umlsosi, the year before last.â\200\235 Being asked â\200\231 What for?â\200\231 he said, â\200\231 The first time the King asked how was my foot, as he had heard from the Induna that I had hurt it badly some time before. The second time he inquired after my chest, which had been troubling me, as you see it does to this day.â\200\235 Afterwards he said that really he had been at work for the King so often, that he could not count up the times; but he had four times helped in building at the great kraal at Ulundi; he had been at more than three hunting parties, and had hoed at the amabele every year.]

When the time for the Umkosi draws near (about December) the King announces it, and the regiments all collect at their different military kraals for about twenty days before the appointed day, which time they spend in hoeing the Kingâ\200\231s amabele gardens in the morning, and afterwards in preparing their dress, tails, feathers, &c., and in learning new dances and songs for the occasion. People learn to fight in Zululand at home at their fathersâ\200\231s kraals, when they are quite little for when they are out herding cattle two boys will have a quarrel and fight it out, or the boys of one kraal will divide into two parties and fight with sticks, or those of one kraal will fight those of another, and so they learn. They have no idea; of putting one foot forward all together [keep step] like the white soldier ; they just go.

The Umkosi is always held at Nodwengu, Paudaâ\200\231s kraal. The King walks over from Ulundi early in the morning, escorted by the Ingobamakosi regiment, which was about to be enrolled, and had been specially given to Cetwywayo by Panda before his death.

The Umkosi lasts one day only, all the regiments in turn dancing before the King. No weapons are carried at the Umkosi for fear of accidents; the men have a stick only. In the fight the year before last between two regiments, the Ingobamakosi had nothing but sticks, but the fight took place at the Tulwaneâ\200\231s own military kraal, and they ran in and fetched their assegais from the huts. ~ Afterwards they all dis-
erse again, first to their military kraals and then to their homes. Some, indeed, who live near, do not use the military kraal either way, but come straight from their homes and return to them at once. There are present at the Umkosi all the women of the Kingâ\200\231s household, and indeed all, or very

many of the unmarried and unencumbered women of Zululand. Anyone may go who likes, but no one would think of going with young children to such a crush.

The girls in Zululand are also formed into regiments that is to say, they just live at home and work for their fathers only, but all those of about the same age are called by one name, (those now growing up are the Umtiyane Â°ensnarers, and may not marry until the King gives leave. When he does give leave they may marry any they like, except the young men of the regiments which have not yet received permission. Sometimes the King gives permission to a regiment of young men and to a regiment of girls at the same time, but it does not follow that the young men all get wives, as the girls may prefer men of other (previously permitted) regiments, or the young men may not possess any cattle, in which case, of course, no fathers will give them their girls. In Zululand at present a wife is labola with one, two, or three head of cattle. (In Natal the number is limited to ten.)

(June '4)

Much excitement and anxiety prevailed throughout the town yesterday in consequence of the report telegraphed from Maritzburg that the Prince Imperial had been shot, but that his body had not been found. How the manner of the Prince's reported death could be known, if his remains had not been discovered, it is not easy to understand, and for some time we were not disposed to attach credence to the story. Any misfortune happening to the brave young prince who so gallantly cast in his lot with his old comrades in arms, at a critical juncture, would be intensely deplored by every colonist, by every citizen of the empire, and by every admirer of generous and courageous conduct.

We have good authority for believing that the message brought in by Sindwanga to Fort Chelmsford was to the effect that the King wished peace, and would agree to all the points of the ultimatum, but has wished the English forces to go back to Natal, when he would send his chiefs to the amalos, or government, in order that he might learn in what respects he had sinned ! Sindwangu is

so gaid to have asserted most positively that the King was as innocent as a lamb, and that he did not send the impi to fight at Isandhlwana, or Inyezane, or Kambula,

226

or Ginginhlovo. Bishop Corenso may perhaps affect to believe this, but surely no one else will. - It is probable that the ease with which the Bishop swallow such storages has led the King to believe that other Englishmen are similarly credulous or gullible, But we cannot suppose for a moment that any person in responsible authority will be hoodwinked by such palpable attempts to bamboozle. : : P ey

We also hear that Jorxy Dunx has returned from his mission, not, finding that the King is really willing to come to feasible terms. ; s

There is no news whatever of any immediate prospect of an advance from Fort Chelmsford. General Crealock seems determined not to move until he has every one of his preliminary arrangements effectually carried out. General Wood's column, however, 'is understood by those who form part of it to' have actually commenced its advance upon the King's kraal. On May 29, they left Wolf's Hill and proceeded to a

position about six miles on the Zulu side of Bãombe's' Kop_, the coal mines being about two miles distant. During the march the alarm sounded, both infantry and mounted men opened out into skirmishing order, and the wagons were laagered in an incredibly short period of time. We hear that the troops raised by Captain Macdonald and Captain Marshall have been placed under Captain Whalley, formerly of the Frontier Light Horse, a very, efficient officer. Captain Marshall had not yet joined the column. A rumour was in the camp on May 30, that Cetywayo was killed, but no one believed it. The horses were beginning to improve and were ready for any amount of hard work.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. %
" (Zãmes to Mercury.)

Having on receipt of the reported death of the Prince Imperial, wired for information, the following reply, dated Maritzburg, 10.45 a.m., reached us at 4 p.m.:â\200\224

Tuesday, 4 p.m.
It was reported yesterday that the Prince Imperial had been shot while off-saddling in a mealie garden. General Clifford has up to the present received no official information from Lord Chelmsford or from any other source on the subject; but hasâ\200\235 copy of a telegram from the front from the Hon. Bourke, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. Will telegraph further information so soon as it is received from official or other authentic source. From private source we learn that another telegram to the same effect has been

received. g

At a late hour last night we received the following :

Ladysmith, June 3, 10 a.m.

News has just come that the Prince Imperial has been killed by Zulus. He and a few mounted men were out sketching a few miles from the column, when the Zulus fell on them, killing the Prince and two others. ' 3

The Ocean Cable.

The S.8. Kangaroo is still at the outer anchorage, and we learn that arrangements are proceeding for the landing of the shore end here. A point north of the wrecked ships has been selected for fixing the cableâ\200\231s end, on its being brought ashore. et

Arrival of H.M.S. *â\200\230Orontes.â\200\235
53 BAGS MAILS. 1009 TROOPS.

The handsome troop-ship Orontes arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing the mails ex Durban, 28 officers, and

1009 men of different regiments. These were the mails which were to have come on by the S.8. Venice, but advantage was taken of the Orontes. The S.8. Union went out to the Orontes directly she had anchored, and returned with the mails, the Koodvo going out subsequently and bringing back some of the officers. The men are to be landed to-day. The mails were delivered last night.

The Orontes is one of the Indian troopships. She is of 5660 tons, and 2569 horse-power.

â\200\230The Death of the 'Priries Imperial.

The sad news of the death of the Prince Imperial of France cast quite a gloom over the town yesterday. In the absence of official information upon the matter, the report that the illustrious Prince had been killed was not acÃcepted ; but: 'the information proved to be but too true,â\200\230and no doubts are now ehertained as to his death. From telegrams to hand it appears that on the 1st inst., the Prince being anxious for active work applied for, and â\200\230obtainied leavÃ© of absence to 'go on ahead of the division to the ' sitÃ© of & new camp, which was to be forned on the followitig day. An escort of ' Bettingtonâ\200\231s Horse, -with' which was the Prince and Lieut: Carey, D.A.Q:M.G., started: and advanced eight miles ahead of the column. The -party (off-saddled by a 'mealie field, â\200\230near what appeared to be a deserted kraal. - They halted here for an hour, and as they were remounting a volley:was fired %gâ\200\230on them by. the' Ã©nemy. All the party excepning the

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fice 'sudteedÃ©ddin Tidifig away at a gallop, under tRheimptession thaf the whole of thÃ©mâ\200\231 were together, but His Imperial BighnÃ©ss did notâ\200\231 mount in 'time to- make his vescape. * His horse bolted: and â\200\230followed the others back to the camp. - Thenext morniag the body of the Prince was found with 18 assegais stabs on it, butno traces of any bullet wounds were to ba seen.

oW, sy bl Fan B
â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAM.
THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

(From Tim& of Natal to Mercury.)
â\200\230Meroury Office, Wednesday,
June 4th, 4.35 p.m.

The folfowing special order has been issued by
General Clifford : â\200\224

j Wednesday, June 4th.

. The Imspector-General of Lines of Communication and Base has ceceived from His Excellency the Lieut.-General Commanding official confirmation of the calamity which has befallen the forces under his com-mand, by the death, on duty in the field, of the late gallant young soldier the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon, who having in his military training been agsociated with the' British army, came out to this country to take part in the Zulu campaign.

-Ã« The Enspector General feels that he is carrying out the'wishes of His Excellency the Licut.-General com-manding, now in Zululand, by thus recording the feÃ©lings' of deep sorrow and sympathy, experienced by every officer und man whose duty keeps him at his post in the colony, with the loss thus sustained. â\200\231

The bedy of the unifortunate Prince will arrive here probiably on â\200\230Monday'mext, the 9th inst., en route'to

England. Arrangements will be made to receive it with all due respect and expression of sorrow.

Wednesday, June 4, 10 30 a.m.

The news of the death of the Prince Imperial is

officially confirmed. General Clifford has received a telegram, stating that he was killed, with two troops.

The Times this morning says he was out sketching at the time. His body has been recovered, and will be brought to Maritzburg on Monday.

-The Death of the Prince Imperial.

The following telegram with regard to the sad death of the Prince Imperial of France reached us yesterday. It is intended to send the body to England; and it will be seen that the escort in charge, of the remains arrived at Ladysmith yesterday.

- ARRIVAL OF THE BODY AT LADYSMITH.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(From our Special Correspondent)

Ladysmith, Wednesday, 3.15 p.m.

The escort with the remains of the late Prince has just arrived, and is to proceed this evening.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Fort Pearson, June 4, 9.25 p.m.

N6 'A Sooner has Usintwenya received his dismissal

227

to the King, with the only message that could possibly be sent, than two more messengers appear on the scene; these were the two men who were in Etshowe at the time of its relief by Lord Chelmsford. They had entered under a white flag with a message from Dubulamanzi, and after being interviewed by Mr. Dunn, had been released: with Lord Chelmsford's reply. They now returned with a further message, ostensibly from Dabulamanzi, begging Lord Chelmsford to keep the paths open for them to come in. Their mission, however, was a private message from Cetewayo to Mr. Dunn, begging him to use his influence to procure peace. I need hardly say that General Crealock has not allowed himself to be imposed upon, and that Mr. Dunn has simply referred them to the highest authority. There is no truth that the Naval Brigade are to rejoin their ships, but two officers, Lieuts. Drummond and Hopkirk return forthwith, their services being urgently required; both of these officers were at Etshowe. One hundred and fifty mules have arrived from Durban.

Telegraphic communication with Lord Chelmsford is interrupted.

Local Military Items.

The following officers have returned to Durban from the convalescent hospital at Pivetown: Lieut. Barker 3-60th Rifles, Lieutenant Cockburn 99th regiment, and Dr. Mitley. E s

The following officers of the Ordnance Store Department having disembarked here, have been taken on the

strength of the forces in the field, viz: Cuommissary G. C. Angell, Assistant Commissaries A. Sadler, J. Heron, H. Barret, E. Appleby, Sub-Assistant Commissary H. Carlin. 3 3 e 2

On Tuesday 26 non-commissiored officers and. â\200\230men arrived from the front, and have been taken on the strength of the garrison.

The following non-commissioned officers and men (invalids) recommended by the Medical Board to be sent to Eogland, will embark at 2 p.m. to-day for conveyance to H.M.8. Oronfes for England: Capt. Hinxman, 57th regiment, Lieut. Willock, R.E., Tieut. Harward 50th regiment, Surgeon Major Ingham, A.M.D., and 41 non-commissioned officers and men.

Arrival of a Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Those acquainted with the military movements of the past few months must have observed that Colonel Bellairs has been greatly overworked, and â\200\230although he has had an efficient staff, it has beenâ\200\231noticed that the duties of Deputy Adjutant General and â\200\230Deputy Quartermaster General were too much for one â\200\230stficer. Colonel Tast, of the 57th regiment, arrived by H.M.S troopship Orontes to take over the dutiesof Deputy Quartermaster General, and he will at once enter upon the work of the office.. Colonel East has been attached to the Intelligence Department for some time. He served with the 82nd regiment in the Crimea from the 2nd September,. 1855,- and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a cdal with clasp, and the Turkish medal. Tle was also in the Indian campaign in 1857, was severely wounded at Cawnpore on the 20th November, and received another medal for services then rendered. When belonging to the 41st regiment he served as assistant quartermaster-generalâ\200\235 with â\200\230the- Chittagong columr of the Lushal expeditionary force in 1871-72, was mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of the Governor-General in Councilâ\200\224medal with clasp and brevet of major. 'His promotion to'the rauk of -celonel is' of recent date.

The Troops by H.MS. â\200\234Orontes.â\200\235

The whole of the tcoops fiom H.M.S. Orontes were landed yesterday. They: include drafts for every regiment which is engaged in the present â\200\230 camnpaign, and a fine lot of fellows they arec. Their numbers are as follow : â\200\22457th" regiment: 117, 8rd (the Buffs) 80, 60th Rifles 1100, 88th 116, 91st 49, Army -Service Corps 6, Army Hospital Corps 7, 13th 57, 21st 43,

24th 52, 58th 44, 80th 151, 90th 32â\200\224total 851. The
 m2n belonging to the following regiments proceed to
 join the coast column :â\200\2243rd, 57th, 60th, 88th, 91st,
 Army Service Corps, and Army Hospital Corps. The
 men of the following regiments proceed to Maritz-
 burg en route to Dundee and other places :â\200\22413th. 21st,
 24th, 58th, 80th, and 90th. There were with them
 altozether 22 officers. The whole of the troops were
 landed by midday, the Union and Scout having been
 engaged in towing the boats in which they were landed.
 They marched in bodies of about 800 each to the camp,
 where they spent their first night in Natal in an
 exceedingly uncomfortable manner, rain having fallen
 durinz the whole of the afternoon and evening. The
 Orontes brought 70 tons of ammunition. She landed
 some men at St. Helena on the way out.

The Coast Column.

Colonel Rowlands, V.C., arrived in Durban yester-
 day from Pretoria, and proceeds to the Lower Tugela,
 to take the place of Brigadier General Perrson, who
 is invalided. Colonel Walker, of the Scots Guards,
 late staff officer of the first divizion at Etshowe, has
 been appointed commandant at the Lower Tugela.

With Brigadier-General Woodâ\200\231s Column.

(Frows our own Correspondent.)
 Munhlu Mountain, May 26, 1879.

Our present camp is situated on the neck connecting
 the Mkundu and Munhlu Mountains, and our intended
 route is southward, as speedily as possible, after our
 supplies. at present on the road. reach here. We see by
 the local papers that the wily old â\200\231fox (Cetywayo) is
 suing for peace. He is the white manâ\200\231sson. with a large
 amount of blarney, similar to that with which he made
 his peace in 1861, when he was the white manâ\200\231s dog, and
 the Governmentâ\200\231s servant of all work, if required. I
 send vou a specimen of what his professions are worth,
 It is the reportof a despatch from General Wood to the

ommander-in-Chief, ;

. T send K. B. early on the 23rd to M. K., a Zulu hief
 30 wiles distant, and he returned to-night. He saysI
 arrived at M. K.â\200\231s kraal on the 23rd, but there were
 many people and T did not approach until I saw MK
 going to bathe. and T followed, and had along conversation.
 Ha said he still wished to come in, but was_ afraid to let
 his family go unless assisted by troops ; hadid not believe
 in venca, as Oetywavo bad ordered the district Znlus to
 pesembla between the Zlohane and Inyenzane. Sirayo's
 people ara hatween thare, tha Inzana n.n.râ\200\231l the.Bnhu.nanga.
 Mountain. The Inkundu and Inkoheinkosi regiments
 Jeave Tlindi and join the district Znlus fo attark
 Geperal Woodâ\200\231s eolnmon, when on tha march. M. K.
 also eaid, that the Boer who passad through Swaziland
 to Ondine. went to form an alliance with Cetvwayo
 offangive and defensive. K. B. saw =evaralâ\200\2351â\200\230odles of
 Zinlus raseing in the direction of the Zlobane. "

By this it will he seen that while i eking professions
 of peace to the British Government in Natal, he ly
 planning the distruction of our troops in Zululand.

â\200\231(June 6)

â\200\234MERCURY?â\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
General Woodâ\200\231s Column.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRATH.]

REPORTED ENGAGEMENTS:

(From our Special Agent.)
Utrecht, 7 a.m., June 6.
News from Wood. Been engaged since two
yesterday. Hears firing in two directions ; other
columns supposed to be engaged.

(From our Special Agent.)
REMAINS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Ludysmith, June 5, 9 50 a.m.

Â£ 1 Â¢

The funeral procession of the late Prince left a
uvenethis mom}' :ng; and was escorted through town,

228

in a mule wagon, by one company of infantry, Car-
buttâ\200\231s Horse, and the Town Guard, and will pro-
bably reach Pietermaritzburg on Sunday.

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

(Times to Mercury.)

Natal Mercury Office,
Thursday, June 5, 1 p.m.

It is stated that the Prince rode ten miles from :
General Newdigateâ\200\231s camp, with escort of Captain
Carey, six men of Bettingtonâ\200\231s Horse, and one Basuto,
who off-saddled close to a field of maize, and were
suddenly attacked by twenty Zulus. The Princeâ\200\231s
horse being restive he was unable to mount, fell
underneath, was kicked, and then killed, with one
trooper, and "a Basuto. The body was found next
day, with twenty assegais wounds upon it.

Grand parade of troops on the corpse leaving camp.
Funeral service read, and colours lowered. All ranks
deeply moved. Body is embalmed, and enclosed in a
very roughly made wooden coffin, and may be expected
in Maritzburg at noon on Sunday.

Lord Chelmsford knew nothing of the Prince's
absence.

Lord Chelmsford has forwarded, through General
Clifford, an unqualified contradiction of the statement
that orders were sent to him from England regarding
the distribution of the two cavalry regiments.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(Commandant, Ladysmith, to Gen. Clifford, Maritzburg.)

The following official account of the death of the Prince Imperial is just published.

Account of the Prince's death from Itelemis hill this morning. Prince, and Capt. Carey, 80th regiment, were at a kraal twelve miles from Itelemie hill. When mounting to return some Zulus jumped out of the grass and fired, missing the lot. The Prince and two Europeans rode into a donga. The Zulus were hidden there, and assegaid the three. Had they ridden in a different direction they would probably have escaped.

The Late Prince Imperial.

It has been arranged that the body of His Highness the Prince Imperial of France shall be taken down to Simon's Bay in H.M.S. Shksh. Orders were received yesterday for that man-of-war to be got in readiness for the reception of his remains. At Simon's Bay the coffin containing the remains will be transhipped to H.M.S. Orontes, which proceeds home at once. At Simon's Bay a temporary mausoleum will be fitted up on board the Orontes. 5

Obsequies of the Prince Imperial.

We understand that the lamented Prince's remains are expected to reach Durban on Wednesday next. Major Butler, C.B., A.Q.M.G., and the Mayor yesterday arranged preliminarily the ceremonies to be followed on this sad occasion. The joint programme will be before the Town Council this afternoon. As the burgesses would no doubt wish the ceremony to be one befitting Durban, the Mayor will be glad meanwhile to receive communications and suggestions from public and private individuals wishing to co-operate. As at present advised Wednesday will probably be the day.

With the Lancers.

A correspondent with the right wing of the Lancers on the up-country march writes that everything is proceeding most satisfactorily. The officers have been exceedingly popular, and at different times cheerfully shared their rations amongst the men. The latter have behaved remarkably well, and during the false alarms in camp they have always been found at their posts. Shortly after leaving Maritzburg one of the troopers of the right wing received most serious injuries whilst bathing. He dived into some shallow water, and struck his head violently against some stones.

(FROM A TUGELA CORRESPONDENT.)

Our chief here is as silent as the grave an excellent quality in a soldier, no doubt, you will say nevertheless, little scraps of intelligence leak out from time to time again.

o political movements; and if Zulu reports are to be relied on, and in this instance I think they are, the overtures that are being made by the King are simply nonsense, such as one cannot conceive any one other than a fool or a child would make. They merely amount to this :
â\200\230Â¢ Wherein have I sinned, that I should be killed ? the battles of Isandhlwana, Inyezane, Zlobane, Kambula, and Ginginblovo, were all fought against his wishes and without my knowledge! O Clear out of my country, and then let us talk, â\200\235â\200\235 That, I am told, is all. It is all clap-trap, and unworthy of a momentâ\200\231s consideration. In fact, knowing the King to be both an intelligent and shrewd man, I can hardly believe that any of the late messengers reported to have come from him have really done so. If they have, it is nothing more or less than an insult to the General to whom they have been sent.

Speaking of â\200\230â\200\234 our General, â\200\235 he seems to be occupied with something or other on the top of the hill on the Natal side. As yet he has not been five miles into the Zulu country, although he has been here a long time now. It is said in camp that he is â\200\230â\200\234 in labour, â\200\235 and that a birth will be recorded one of these days. It is time; both officers and men are sick and tired of this wearisome delay. It is ruinous both to health and to every other

quality for which a soldier ought to be distinguished.

I say that they would enjoy better health if actively employed, and that â\200\230 it is better to die by a bullet at once than by the slower process of typhoid fever. â\200\235

Volunteers just arrived from Fort Chelmsford tell me that, pending negotiations, they have had orders not to fire on the Zulus, but that the latter lose no opportunity of firing upon them.

These negotiations, depend upon it, will turn out to be nothing but a delusion and a snare. The Zulus, unless I am greatly mistaken, intend to give up nothing. They do not consider themselves beaten; and why should they ? They have gained two complete victories at Isandhlwana and Intombe; at Zlobane they inflicted severe loss upon their enemy ; and the cattle and material that have fallen into their hands, is great beyond all proportion as compared with what has been taken from them. Added to this we have been able to penetrate into their country only a few miles, and seem unable to go further. Also, may they not say that on every occasion they have been the attacking party, and that, with the exception of Inyezane, where Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Pearson gave them a licking, they have never been defeated in fair fight in the open, but from behind entrenchments, where the odds have been manifestly against them. I believe they will not try that again. They are not fools. â\200\230 What their next move will be remains to be seen.

All that the King and his advisers desire now probably, is to get rid of the Imperial troops by craft, and then, having learned his strength, you may expect to see him carry out his threat, namely, of â\200\230â\200\230 drinking his coffee in Durban. â\200\235

Now that the Government has gone to so great an expense in averting what I fully believe to have been a

real and imminent danger, it will be criminal not to get all the good out of it possible, both for the poor Zulus, and for ourselves; and I hope, therefore, that you will continue, as you have done already, to urge upon the powers that be, the need there is to be careful to guard against the treachery of their wily foe. Let not Piet Retief nor Bongozae be forgotten now. .

I see that Sir M. H. Beach, in one of his despatches, says that the Zulus must be left powerful enough to defend themselves against enemies from the north. That only betrays his ignorance. There is no tribe for hundreds of miles north of Zululand, which would ever dream of attacking Zululand under any circumstances, but most certainly not if it were declared to be (I will not say annexed; that will come in time) a protectorate of Great Britain. .

But neither annexation nor protection is the question now. We have yet to conquer the Zulus, and unless that is done now, speedily and completely, I say that evil days are near for South Africa, and a larger expenditure than the very large one which has already taken place, is in store for the English taxpayer. Now that the forces are here in the field, more than are needed indeed for the conquest of Zululand, let that be done thoroughly

and unmistakably.

It were wicked not to urge the step on,
When Providence has sent the weapon.

The Sick and Wounded.

The following are the numbers of the sick and wounded in the different hospitals in this neighbourhood : Camp hospital, 155; Point, 120 ; Pinetown sanitorium, 146 making a total of 421. The medical gentlemen at these establishments are, Surgeon-Major Willes, Surgeons Jennings, Leslie, Giles, Hebb, Gunn, and Civil Surgeon

229

| Lower Tugela. :

The following extract from the Witness is in conflict with the report brought in by General Wood's scout; and points to the probability of treachery on the part of Zulus near the coast column :

(From our own Correspondent.)
Wednesday, June 4th, 1879.

Messengers from Cetshwayo have once more arrived but on this occasion they were sent to John Dunn on a semi-private mission. The King, through his messengers, begged Dunn to use his influence with Lord Chelmsford to prevent him and his people being annihilated by the white impis. Dunn, during a brief interview, on Tuesday, told them to tell the King it was no use to talk, he must do something more than that now. If he had taken his (Dunn's) advice before the outbreak of the war these difficulties would not have arisen. If he wished to sue for peace he must send messengers for that purpose to Lord Chelmsford, and place himself under his direction. The messengers subsequently left. The result of their visit being similar to that of the previous embassies.

These men saw Dabulamanza at the royal kraal at Ulundji, and still desirous to come over, but was prevented by the King, who still suspects him of disloyalty,

I am gorry to say sickness is again increasing ; 500 are in hospital.

Cetywayo's Envoys for Peace.

News reaches us from General Newdigate's column to the effect that the envoys to the General from Cetywayo were sent back to Ulundi, with a message to the Zulu King, stating that he must return the two seven-pounder guns. These the General will require to be sent back, with ambassadors, to show that his desires for peace are genuine. Until these arrive hostilities will not be stopped. General Newdigate's column was to advance on the 7th, and General Wood was expected with a convoy of wagons to bring up fresh supplies.

Military Funerals.

Trooper W. Plowright, of Baker's Horse, died at the Durban civil hospital on Sunday, having been ill about three weeks, and was buried yesterday in the cemetery. Trooper Miller, of Lonsdale's Horse, died at the camp hospital on Sunday evening, and was buried yesterday in the camp hospital, Archdeacon Lloyd officiating.

Model Messengers of Peace.

A correspondent with the Durban Mounted Rifle outpost at Keate's Drift, Mooi River, writes, under date of the 9th instant : Yesterday two Zulus passed through here on their way to Maritzburg. These Messengers they were to all appearances, They bore a white flag on high, and carried also a magisterial document from Mr., Henry Fynn, Umsinga, addressed to the Secretary for Native Affairs. These men, who stated they were merely acting in a preliminary capacity, were neither chiefs nor indunas, They wore regulation blankets, which they said had been given to them by Macanda (Mr. Fannin), Both were old ring kafirs; one of them was an out-and-out villainous-looking little beast, with a head like an ape; while the other, who had apparently been in contact with white people before, was not half such a thorough savage, These men were escorted by three of Fynn's police. They had two youths with them as bearers. According to their own words, their business was to prepare a place for the King's indunas to come and speak in.

Marshall's Troop of the F.L.H.

We are glad to hear good accounts of this force, which as it will be remembered, raised in Durban. They had a very pleasant journey to Ladysmith, and arrived there on May 22nd. One of the wagons capsized on a siding in the Umgeni heights. One of the Lancers and two of the troops were severely injured. and a great many things were lost. On May 26th, the troops left Ladysmith for Dundee, whence they proceeded to join General Wood's column. . It consists of 98 men, who have learnt their drill well, and are likely to give a good account of themselves in the field. Captain Marshall is pronounced to be an excellent officer, and is much liked.

The Late Prince Imperial,
Elitoxials,

The Monthâ\200\231s Chief Incident.

TaE advance of the troops; the heavy rainfall ; and the Prince IMPERIALâ\200\231s death, are the three prominent " events in the present record. As we write, the last incident eclipses all others in tragical interest and grave significance. It is almost too sad to write about. It has spread gloom and distress throughout the country, and has recalled with vivid freshness the shock that fell upon us after Isandhlwana. We can truly say that the calamity is felt as a personal grief by every colonist, and whatever successes may be gained by our arms during the remainder of the campaign they will in no way efface the melancholy impression that has been produced by the direful tidings of the Prince Imperuarâ\200\231s untimely end. It seems such a poor return for â\200\230the frank''and - generous ardour with which the Prince confided himself and his destinies to the hands of the army to which he had belonged. " It is such a pitiful record to send back to his illustrious father, who allowed her only child, the inheritor of her husbandâ\200\231s name; and the possible occupant of his throne, to go forth on a generous impulse to â\200\234 take a soldierâ\200\231s part on the side of England in a distant African campaign. â\200\234The world outside Natal will long ere this can reach the eyes of our readers have heard far more minutely than we know them now 'the full particulars of this shocking occurrence. It is perhaps premature as yet to â\200\230pronounce an opinion upon facts that are only partially disclosed, but it seems beyond doubt that some members of the Princeâ\200\231s escort failed in their duty â\200\234â\200\234towards him. The whole party appears to have been lulled into a sense of complete security, and were, we may presume, all the more startled and demoralised when a sudden volley fired into them from the neighbouring 'mealie garden drove their self possession away. The Prince â\200\230appears to have behaved with

the gallantry expected of him, and no doubt made

the best resistance he could, but he was only feebly armed, and entirely at the mercy of forty or more fierce and well armed Zulus. On the face of it, it seems impossible to acquit from blame the officer in charge of the party, who allowed so perilous a resting place to be chosen as a corn field near an unexamined kraal. The statement that these huts were â\200\230supposed to be deserted â\200\235 tells the whole story, and makes us almost hopeless that the lessons of harsh experience will not again and again be set at naught by heedless officers and inexperienced men. Of the conduct of those who appear to have fled precipitately, leaving their young charge to his fate, it is difficult to speak. If it indeed be true that they acted thus the best that â\200\230 can be said for them is that they were ignorant of the fact that the Princeâ\200\231s horse had bolted, and that he was dismounted. If they fled, knowing thisâ\200\224 which we dare not believeâ\200\224no words will be strong enough to stigmatise their conduct. Europe will be at a loss for epithets to denounce them. We cannot â\200\230but hope, however, that the evidence taken before the Court of Enquiry, which was immediately held, will reveal some mitigating circumstances in a story which, as it stands, has no redeeming element or aspect.

~ When Europe comes to hear of this catastrophe there is another question which will be asked, and asked with reason. Putting aside the question of blameworthiness on the part of the escort and its commander, how came it to pass that a man of the Prince's importance was allowed to proceed on a scouting expedition to a point twelve miles in advance of the camp in the enemy's country, with only an escort of, say, six men? General Crirrn's official notice speaks of the Prince as having died in discharge of

230

active duty. He was therefore taking part in & movement of obvious hazard which must have been planned and approved by some one high in authority. Lord CrrrMsrorp is said to have known nothing of the Prince's absence, and yet the Prince was the most notable member of his staff, the one he was bound by every consideration of natural sentiment, and patriotic duty, to keep a vigilant eye upon. A twelve miles reconnaissance in & country occupied by the notorious Slravo's people, was on the face of it, a risky undertaking, and yet the Prince was allowed to engage in it as one of a force of seven men. We may be told that the Prince himself planned and insisted upon the expedition ; that it was merely a ride sanctioned out of deference to his own anxiety to be doing something, and that it was a ride pursued to a point much further than anything contemplated when it started. In plain language, the responsibility may be placed upon the Prince's own shoulders. But we fear that no such shifting of responsibility will remove onus from the shoulders of those who were responsible for the guidance, if not for the safe-keeping, of the Prince, whatever position they may hold. The Prince we know well would have scorned the idea of his safety being more consulted than that of any member of the army. He gloried in the idea of danger, and was only too eager to face the hazards of actual warfare. This exuberance of martial ardour, in his case, ought however, to have acted as a special reason why particular care should have been taken not to permit any undue attempt at perilous adventure on his part.

We have, with feelings of infinite distress, looked at this event from all sides. It is so certain to figure for ever in the history of the world that we would fain discover some feature which may mitigate to posterity the sense of profound regret which is dominant in the mind of every British colonist. There is only one explanation which can modify the deplorable impression that has so deeply moved us all. It is one which redounds to the reputation for fearlessness and gallantry of the Prince, while it suggests a reason why the officer in charge of the party suffered himself to be betrayed into a position of such especial hazard. The Prince, who scorned any apprehension of danger, and who, indeed, courted the experience of any particular adventure, may have gone on and on, only too anxious to do what he deemed his duty in securing accurate topographical information regarding the country that the army he belonged to was about to enter. Those who knew the Prince best know that he was a soldier in every sense of the term, and that he was only anxious, irrespective of all considerations of personal risk, to play an active and a useful part in the campaign with whose fortunes he had so generously

dentified himself.

â\200\224_â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

The First News.

We profoundly deplore having to admit the truth of the rumour contained in yesterdayâ\200\231s paper, to the effect that the brave and generous young Prince Iu-PERIAL of France had been shot. It appears to be but too true. The Witness says that Â¢ He had come out from Woodâ\200\231s camp with two or three other officers and a few of Bettingtonâ\200\231s Horse on a reconnoitring expedition. The party had off-saddled by a mealie field, and were on the point of remounting, when a volley was fired from among the mealies, and the Prince immediately fell. General Woop and Colonel Buirer, who were riding out from camp, met the party returning. The spot where this took place was on the Ityotyzi River. The Zulus were supposed to belong to Sieavoâ\200\231s people.â\200\235 We learn from other sources that the PRINCEâ\200\231s body was subsequently found, with several assegai wounds in it. It is impossible in this issue to do more than record thus baldly this tragical and most distressing incident ; which is calamity alike to South Africa, to the nation, and to the world at large. It is beyond measure sad that so sudden and unhappy an end should have closed the career of the chivalrous Prince, who so nobly placed his services at the disposal of the country that had given him a home.

Too True.

The death of the Prince IMPERIAL is one of the saddest incidents of a sad campaign. We can scarcely write of it with the composure that befits the contemplation of a great public sorrow. It seems but yesterday that we gazed upon the well-knit and sinewy figure of the Prince as he stood upon the deck of the steamship Union as it neared the wharf. It seems but yesterday when we took note of the modest yet manly grace with which he responded to the ready outburst of hearty cheering that welcomed him to our gulf. The warm greeting that then met him was but the momentary expression of the feelings which influenced all of us when we heard that the direct inheritor of the great name of Napoleon the representative of the two men who, more than any others, had typified to the world during the past century the France of Frenchmen had voluntarily chosen to share the fortunes of our soldiers in asserting the supremacy of the British power throughout South Africa. The act was so generous and so gallant; the avowed motives that led to it were so soldierly and so cordial, that we were glad to give genuine welcome to him who had thus come so chivalrously to our shores. We fondly hoped that the fine spirit he had displayed would be rewarded by a brilliant result. We looked forward to the day when he would leave Natal, in company with his comrades, the sharer with them in the honours of a victorious campaign. We hoped that he would be able to go back to Europe, and to stand forth in the eyes of his countrymen ever susceptible to martial achievement as one who had borne his part on South African ground in the final victory of civilisation over barbarism. It did not need that we should in doing so identify ourselves with the confused politics of the French nation. It was enough that he had elected to cast in his life and lot with the various forces of Great Britain and South Africa, in the supreme conflict of both with the chief stronghold of native barbarism.

And he has gone gone suddenly and unexpectedly ; gone not in the heat and clamour of fierce battle, as he would have wished to do, if so fated, but in silence and inexpectancy the victim of another surprise. We do not know enough exactly of the incidents of this tragical episode to attempt any critical commentary upon it, but what we do know reflects the light of gallantry upon the Prince's end. Wearied by the inaction of our forces, and yet confident in the successes they had achieved, he appears to have left Woomers column upon a reconnoitring expedition. The experiences of previous reconnaissances in which he had taken part had no doubt led to an undue belief on the Prince's part, in the disappearance of the foe. He was every inch a soldier, and had already acquired a grasp of military science and tactics much in excess of his years. We have the authority of personal knowledge for saying that he had most intimately studied before he arrived here the conditions of the campaign, and to those who met him seemed quite as well able to grasp the exigencies of the occasion as one who had been engaged for months or years in South African warfare. Our own impression of the Prince is that he had all the elements of a true soldier in him, and that had he

' lived he would at no very distant date, have been called to the throne of France as a constitutional ruler and an able military commander.

That this event will have a vast influence on the future destinies of Europe cannot be doubted. The Prince Imperial represented the sympathies and aspirations of a very powerful party in France. It does not follow that because his father's system of rule was more or less autocratic, his son's should be necessarily framed upon the same lines. From what we know of the Prince, we infer that he desired nothing better than to be a constitutional ruler according to the British pattern ; and that after all is what France wants, and will sooner or later enjoy. His disappearance from the sphere of European politics, and particularly of French party considerations, will undoubtedly have an effect upon the affairs of the Continent that cannot easily be foreseen-or forecast.

There is in connexion with this most distressing incident one other aspect that has to be considered,

The Prince was the only child of his mother, and she is a widow. Of the grief that these tidings will bring to that noble and unselfish lady we dare not think the pity of it is too sad for words. Amidst all the shocks and mutations of fortune, the Emperor has ever

commanded the respectful sympathy of civilised man-

kind. She has never placed self before France.

Her son was rigidly trained to look upon the interests

of France his father's empire as his supreme consideration, That he did so, we have the testimony of his last words we heard him utter, to corroborate.

His country and his mother, and after them the interests

of the country that had given him a home, were his foremost concerns. To the Emperor it is impossible to

offer any words of consolation. The consideration in-

volved are altogether beyond the range of any ordinary bereavement. But this much we may say and praise

of the lost is the best solace of the living that so far

as Natal is concerned, there is not a person in the

country who came in contact with the Prince, who does not retain kindly and respectful recollections of him, and that there is not a colonist who does not desire to assure that Prince's illustrious mother, that the whole community most deeply mourns the loss of her gallant and fearless son.

Durban's Greeting.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more beautiful, impressive, -or sad than the spectacle which might have been witnessed at the toll-gate, on the ridge of the Berea Hill on Tuesday evening last.

Thither, for an hour past, riders, and footfarers, and carriage folks, had been wending their way to await the advent of an oncomer. The keen atmosphere, freshened by a brisk southerly breeze, reminded one of a spring day at home. In front spread the foam-flecked breadth of the blue Indian sea, disappearing into a sky of similar translucence. In the foreground were the plain and the town, with their white buildings, and rows of tents, and the never-ceasing vegetation of the coast-lands. . There were the ships at anchor; the white-winged boats, the long reach of the Bluff, and the bushy islands that are enbosomed on the bay. Nearer still were the leafy slopes of the Berea, with homely tenements nestling amidst the virgin bush-growth of a vanishing wilderness, and with orchards or gartlens rich in the outgrowth of fruit and flower. A fair, bright scene, homelike although South African, and peaceful although within a day's ride of Zululand. There were many present who had stood on that spot thirty years ago, and seen not a solitary token of man's presence, nor the slightest evidence of man's industry,. There were men in that throng of quiet and saddened colonists who had seen the elephant trampling through the jungle, had heard there the hyena barking in the night-time, and had cast their eyes on a plain undiversified by a building, and a sea unenlivened by a sail. Wherever now those eyes rested they saw abounding pledges of man's presence, of man's labour's convincing proofs of man's intelligence and toil.. Through all the years that had passed since then Englishmen had come in small but steady numbers to take possession of the soil; men of other nationalities, had year by year arrived and added to the sum of the population and to the industry of the country; the natives had spread and multiplied, until their numbers were four times what they were then; peace had reigned without a break, and the colony had gradually though tardily worked on.

No doubt to many of those elder townsfolk waiting there in sombre garments with patient gravity, on that cold winter's afternoon, such retrospections as these were suggested by the associations of the moment and the novelty of their surroundings; for they were not alone. Men wearing many warlike uniforms mixed amongst them, whilst beyond the gate there wretched on either side of the road, as far as the eye

- could reach, on to where a sudden bend disclosed a vista

of the blue hills beyond two lines of English soldiers. There they stood, at ease, with bayonets fixed, and in full order of parade, awaiting something. Their presence at any rate was out of keeping with peaceful

associations, and a stranger might well have asked N&pOlBOD. and Natal.

what it betokened. The answer would soon have come. (June 11, 1879,)

The sun was low and the shadows long when a sudden

order from the remote background caused these two To-pay Durban will witness a spectacle of

lines of young English soldiers to stand erect, and every Â\$ historical interest not" only to South Africa but

eye to direct itself to the end of that living avenue. Â\$to the whole civilised world. The mortal

There was a strained sense of expectancy in every Â\$ remains of a Privce who owned the most conspi-

mind, and the hush that fell bgtrayed the prevalence cuous dyna,stic name in the records of the nine-

of an overpowering emotion. Strains of distant music teenth cent i i

were soon borne along the breeze, and the approach of Sg?lll to Cï~\201lne ug&av;i~\202isjn bgrï~\201lig (')b]f)ls%g;l t?hgyï~\201q:v?ï~\201

men in order of procession was perceptible. Then the . . . ;

solemn notes of Haydnâ\200\231s incomparable march struck Â\$ Loo> to their resting place in Europe. Amidst

upon the ear, and a mournful cortÃ@ge reached the the penlops a.nzgetles of a bloody | RS, waged

boundary of the town. It was well ordered and well ~fÂ\$ UPOD OUT immediate borders, and in the face of

maintained. First came the mounted escort furnished [8r16VOUS .losses already suffered by ourselves,

by our Natal Mounted Police, & corps of which the full significance of the Prince IMPERIALâ\200\231s

Natal may indeed be proud. Then came a company | advent here was not perhaps adequately app re-

of regulars with arms reversed, and walking in double | ciated. We did not sufficiently kee p in mind

line. ~Then came the band, with its crape-clad drum, Â\$the fact that he was not only the l ast inheritor

;nd its 'pathe::;;c music, ~And t};in',t dra;vn b}f ?li}%t of the name, and the possible in heritor of the

orses, came the gun carriage, withlits solemn freight, Â¥ throne, of NaroLEON, but that he was also one

the shell that contained the mortal relics of the fourth Â\$ JÂ¢ 410 pivots around which rev olve the destinies

Narorrn. There, released from all the allurements : 400

of ambition, all the frettings of intrigue, all the of the Huropean continent, and the poli tical

strivings of faction, all the chances and changes of an fortunes of civilised mankind. He c ame here

imperial destiny, rested the body of Â¢the Prince,â\200\235 quietly and unobtrusively ; wit hout show or

who had a better chance of sitting on the throne of prepa.mtlop; a young, gallant and gener ous

France than any Frenchman of the present day. volunteer in the cause of Anglo-Saxon colonis a-

Such a sight as was then presented suggests an in- ftion, and in aid of the Imperial Policy of

finitude of reflection. The mere name of NarorEON con- Great Britain. He bore himsÃ@lf amon gst us

Veys a world of varied meanin 2. It seems to epitomise Wlth sueh gentle gra, (}e of manner.
a,nd_ Sll({}h
the history of a century. It ranks with Casar in the W natural avoidance of ostentation g t
hat the
annals of our race. as the expression of unbounded admiration which his advent exeiâ\200
\231ted had no

ambition and unparalleled achievement. The two men - :

who had worn it had for vears been the acknowledged OGOaSIEI-}D}for dellllzonstratlve G, H.e
haâ\200\230d
arbiters of the destinies of Europe. Theyhad held in s L ST oL O, ROTRD, mz_ml,y and chival
ric
their hands the issnes of peace or war for the world. impulse, to do a loyal soldierâ\200
\231s work. He
They had figured in the eyes of mankind, as no other had come to show hjls gratitude to the
nation
man had done since the times of Cmarrrmmaene, This [that bad fostered him, and to acquire s
ome
young Prince was in the natural course of things the [practical experience of those arts o
f war with

proper inheritor of their name, and though for the pre- which the name he bore was so glori
ously
sent deprived of his inheritance, events might at any associated. Considering all things it
was a
moment have l'eplaced him on the throne of France. most noble and prinoely motive that brou
ght

There was no reason why he should not have filled that him to our shores, and iz the annals
of the

throne worthily and well. Gentle yet manly; brave : - Â¢
yet tender; daring even to rashmess, yet full of fore- ?i~\201);t%li~\201ilgga it}}lla:hÃ@s
tZOu}I)sâ\200\231 â\200\230%I: rpaâ\200\230l:iï~\201la&i]%);
3)

thought and given to contemplation ; dignified in de- c : : : 2
portment yet most attractive and unaâ\200\231ssumingin nature, ldrent.1ï~\201led with t.ll o
hlgest qualities that can
dignify the genuine soldier.

he possessed most of the qualities that serve to constitute

a popular and successful ruler. With such an origin, We do not hesitate to say that when th
e
such & name, such attributes, what goodly promise of Â\$ calm judgment of history shall be p
assed upon
a brilliant destiny awaited Prince Lovis Narormon. f the events of this changeful century,
the death

And now all that remained of him lay hidden under of the fourth Naroreox will find a record
that
that flag, with the empty hat, the idle sword and the Â\$ shall be free from any taint of re
proach or of
violet garlands, resting upon it. : unworthiness. ~ Neither ambition, nor self-

But no ; as we paced down amidst the closing sh adowÂ\$ seeking, hor @msarilike disregard o
aiihem?
of a South African evening, with the measured notes of lives, nor reckless sacrifice of nat
ional interests,

the Death March ringing in our ears, with the silent I e llosie Lo ol el :
: P will becloud his name. He died in doing what
throng of bystanders gazing sorrowfully at that coffin, R e e i ST P e R

there seemed to environ it a glory surpassing in its !) v
way that which gilds the nameg op:siâ\200\231chel; the gï~\201rst or | because he sovgghâ

to win for himself a theatrical
the third Narorzon. The glory of chivalrous service Tenown. He died because he believed that he
owed
spontaneously rendered; of a cruel death bravely it to his race, to his country and to his
name,
faced ; of duty fearlessly discharged; the light shed | that he should comport himself as a
soldier and
by an irreproachable life and a stainless reputation ; a man ; and because in doing what he
did he
the greatness that consists in the patient endurance was discharging a duty which was enjoined
of appointed ills; the uncertainty of acceptance of upon him not only by the traditions of
his
an adverse destiny; the distinction that belongs to family, but by the obligations he felt
to be due

a pure and unselfish patriotism, the lustre that invests the nation that had hospitably
light
A ; X Sille
a valorous soldier's death ; all were there. The fourth it is evident . il

Narorrox may have fallen in the service of a country rather
other than his; but he has fallen also for France, as we say again that we feel
sure the Prince
well as for South Africa and England. For he has been actuated by none but the purest
shown the world a magnificent example of what the noblest motives in coming to Natal.
French generosity can show itself to be; and he has left though full of the kindest sentiments
towards

to his own country the priceless legacy of an unfaded land which was his present home, he
never
blemished name, and the ever memorable lesson of which forgot that France was his country and
that
self-denying life. Napoleon was his name. My country, and

my mother, were amongst the last words
that some of us in Durban heard him utter,
before he left for the field. How eagerly he
passed on to fulfil the ordinary duties of his
position as a soldier of the British army many

amongst us know. The hardships of camp life Arrival of the Remains in Marlitzburg.

were gvelcomed by him as the.pledges. of his (T%mes of Natal, June 9.)

soldierâ\200\231s calling, and the one des.lre of his heart Never has there been a greater sensation in this city was to meet the enemy in fair fight. The than was caused yesterday by the arrival of the funeral accounts that reached him of Zulu valour and cortÃ@ge of the late lamented Prince. People of all classes Zialu strategy only added to the satisfaction he came forward to show their respect, and fl ocked in

5 , large masses to the various places through which the felt in having come out to meet a foe so worthy cortÃ@ge was to pass, while numbers went out to meet it,

of a soldierâ\200\231s respect. â\200\234 What is war,â\200\235 he said | and tojoin in the procession, Many of the citizens had â\200\234 but danger and risk or loss of life.â\200\235 â\200\234You taken steps to indicate that the city was in mourning, â\200\234 cannot have war without sacrifice on one side i-\201â\200\230d M%zsrs'h Faâ\200\231%*: (?'â\200\234dMCOâ\200\231 lesâ\200\234â\200\234 lgâ\200\230lâ\200\231lpliâ\200\230; lmRBmgheâ\200\231% 5 essrs Kershaw & (o, Messrs Pepwor e Royal an â\200\234'Or _the other.â\200\235 These were 'words often on Crown Hotels were draped, while 1513 tri-colonr i-\202gw half-his hps, and the manner of his death &ffOIâ\200\230dS, mast high at the Town Hall and on several of the houses alas, a sad commentary upon the sentiments in Church Street. At 1.15 p.m. a gun was fired from that actuated him. He never thought that the Fort Napier announcing that the body had arrived within

2 ; : two miles of the city, and by two oâ\200\231clock a number which disregard of life which led the Zulus to hurl must have exceeded 3000 had assembled at the place of

themselves against, Iszfn,ndhlwana., Borkeâ\200\231s Dlâ\200\230ift, rendezvous on the Commercial Road. Here the pro-Kambula and Gmglnhlovo, mlght find an cession was formed, the military headed by Major-antithetical expression in the stealthy approach General the Hon. H. H. Clifford, Inspector-General of

. Communications, on the one side; and the civilians, of a covert foe, only too eager to take the lives headed by His Lxcelloney Sir Henry Bulwer, the

of brave men at a disadvantage, and to destroy Lieuteuant-Governor of the Colony, on the other. by sudden and murderous onslaught an unsus- Thousands of people lined the way up to the place pecting handful of dismounted men. where the procession had to fall in; and some time wag

: taken before all were in their places in the order above Few, if any, can doubt, that the Prince fell indicated. Following the civil authorities, came the

& victim to his own danng.and indifference to City Guard, some sixty strong, under Colownel Mitchell ag possible danger. He was in command of the general leader, and J. H. Spence as district leader ; small reconnoitring and sketching party, that and after them came a large number of the Odd was 80 strangely permitted to leave the British Fellows and Foresters inthe funeral lusigni a of

lines, on the day of the disaster. He appears to itgegozx;()leigg-z&after this tho general p
ublic followed, all

have directed the movements of th.&t small band, The arrangements being completed, amid the
solemn
and was no doubt as much surprised as any of | booming of the minute guns, and the tolling
of the
his escort, at the sudden attack made upon them church bells, the gun-carriage bearing the
coffin was

. seen slowly coming down the hill, accompanied by the
by the Steaâ\200\230lthy and dea.(i~\202y foe. We say again, escort of regulars and mounted
police, which had come

and without qualification, t_hat he ought Dever Â\$ with it. As it approached the military
fell into their
to have been allowed to getinto such a position ; places, and thero wasa hush which spoke m
ore eloquently
and we do not envy the feelings of those who tHan any words, the feelings of the vast conco
urse of

gte inany way responsible for what hasoocurred, | Becple as fhobudy of the late Prince. Tt
o
It is, a'md will ever be to every Englishman, a the military presented arms. The coffin was
wrapped in a
most bitter story ; but to the people of France, | large tri-colour,and upon it was a helme
t and sword, to-
it must afford some solace to know that the gether with wreaths of roses and camelias, and
a beauti-

: : Q ful cress of violets; while the grey charger, draped with
Saon of the two Narorroxs died by reason of a black pall, with the letter ** N â\200\235 on
the corners, and
his own forgetfulness of the rules. of personal with tho boots reversed, according to milit
ary custom,
safety in savage warfare. He died a brave followed. The procession then formed in the order
given
manâ\200\231s death, and he has won a brave manâ\200\231s fame. above, Major-General Cliffo
rd and the ILieutenant-

2 2 Governor being immediately in frouit, while behind it
To us in Na.tal, whose soil and homes he were Fathers De Lacy and Baudry, the latter of who
m

came out to â\200\230?efâ\200\230mdâ\200\231 nothing remains but to do had just come down w
ith the body. Wo also observed
honour to his memory. here was but one in the procession many clergy of the Bnglish Church
and
Natal man, and he a Kafir, who fell with him, of other denominations, among them the Right
Reverend
and there were no Natal men amongst those Bishop Colenso, the Right Reverend Bishop Macrori
e,

: : : Dean Green, Archdeacon Usherwood, the Reverend G.
who eseaed from him. This at any rate isa M. St. M. Ritchie, chaplain to the forcÃ@s. &e,
&e. The two

sotirce of satisfaction. It is, we believe useless | yalete of thoe late Prince immediately
followed the Catho-
to recall what has occurred. Rather would we | lic clergy. The pall-bearers were Captain Wi
lloughby,
think of the many excellent qualities,;and of | 21st Scots Fusiliers; Captain Fox. DAAG, Ro
yal

Â¢ _ = - Artillery ; Major Russell, 12th Lancers; Lieutenant-
the valiant en.dâ\200\231 Of the g"reat named P%IBCE Colonel East, DQMG, 57th Foot ; Lieutâ
\200\231enant-Colonel
Whpse body will this morning be taken hence Steward, Royal Engineers; Colonel Reilly, OB, R

oyal
amidst the sorrow of a whole people. The blunt Horse Artillery. The personal staff in attendance
Englishman, and the gruff Dutchman ; the upon Major-General Clifford were Captain Iox, RA, wondering native, and the emotional Hindoo ; DAAG, and Lieutenant Westmacott, 77th Tegi-

. ment, ADC. General Bissol was also present, in full
the sympathetic Creole from Mamâ\230ltlusâ\200\231 and the uuifoâ\200\231rm. Major Spalding, DAAG, acted as adjutant-

many representatives of different races that general, in the absence of Colonel Bellairs. Amongst
have come to our shores, will join all sorrowfully the civil servants we noticed the Attorney-General, Hon.
in the demonstration that takes place to-day. | M. H. Gallwey; the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr.

5 1 : Polkinghorne; the Surveyor-General, Mr. P. C. Suther -
No such spectacle has ever before been seen in i, i-\201Dâ\200\231 the Mayor of Maritzburg; Mr. W. Francis,

South Africa, nor is it likely soon to be seen and the Town Councillors; Mr. W. Akerman, Esq,
again. The circumstances are altogether MLC, and Mr. C. C. Griffin, MLC; and all the heads of
unique. \Na,tal, still mourning for her own departmentg v;ho wl:arp not eithetx' ;bse.n{:(
from Maritzburg
i or prevented from being present by sickness.

Ohildren, P O th? Vestm(e.nts of a greater, â\200\231.{â\200\230)he Maritzburg Riï-\201ei:,,
assembled in full number, under
because a more national grief, as she sends | ycutonant and Adjutant Scoones, and their band
played
back to Europe with meet solemnity all that the Dead March in Saul, adding greatly to the solemnity
is left of the last NarorEON. : of the procession. It marched slowly up Commercial
Road to the corner of Church Street, up which it turned
and then wheeled along Chapel Street into Longmarket
Street, arriving at the Roman Catholic School at about
ten minutes before four. Here the coffin was taken from
the gun-carriage by the pall-bearers, and conveyed into
the Chapel followed by as many of the procession as the
building would hold, the military who were on the

round being formed into two lines outside the building.
iâ\200\230ha Rey. Father Barrett met the procession at the door,

and, together with Father De Tiacy and Father Baudrs officiated, reading a short service over the coffin ; all present appearing deeply affected. The military were then drawn up outside the building, and his Excellency and other distinguished personages passed through the lines, and the doors of the building were then closed upon the mortal remains of the late lamented Prince.

The streets of the City have never before presented such an appearance as they did yesterday. Not only were the footways thronged, but every available window, balcony, and some of the roofs were crowded with spectators, many having even found their way to the belfry of the Scotch Church. The silence and decorum which were observed was marked, and showed that the vast concourse of people had been brought out not by mere curiosity, but by a feeling of heart-felt sympathy. At the windows of the various shops were a large number of ladies all dressed in mourning, and many were seen to be much touched by the impressive ceremony, some indeed being moved to tears.

The singing of the solemn Requiem at the Catholic Chapel was fixed for 8.30 a.m. To this however, admission has of necessity been restricted to a certain number to whom tickets have been sent, on account of the extremely limited size of the building.

Identification of the Remains.

The Witness says that the identification did not take long ; indeed, was a mere formality, a document being signed in triplicate by General Clifford. M. Uhlmann, and Mons. Delage (special correspondent of the Figaro). and countersigned by Colonel Mitchell on behalf of the Natal Government. One copy of this document which was merely a statement in legal terms as to the identity of the remains was soldered up in a tin case and placed in the newly prepared coffin, the two other copies being reserved for the Secretary of State for War and General Clifford. And then it was the turn of the Medical Staff to do their part to take what measures the circumstances allowed, chiefly by the use of carbolic and arsenical preparations, to guard against too quick a decay. Strange as it may seem after so violent a death, the body did not show any great marks of disfigurement. The injury to the eye caused by the throwing, it is said, of an assegai. was not visible, the lid being closed over it, while the wounds on the other parts of the body had been so carefully dealt with by the medical staff at the front that they were hardly visible. The face wore a peaceful expression, and it is satisfactory to know that in no way had the remains been disfigured. Still it was deemed desirable at once to solder up the coffin, and after this had been done, and a few more customary prayers been said, the remains were once more placed on the gun carriage, and conveyed round to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Burger Street.

For the moment the mortuary honours due to the remains of the Prince Imperial absorb the public mind, and we rejoice to know that whatever the military and civil authorities have been able to plan in order to commemorate fitly the death and services of the Prince, have met with the most hearty and spontaneous outburst of popular feeling that has ever been evoked in

the brief history of this British Colony. That feeling may be best summed up in these words :â\200\224grief; admiration ; and profound regret. <

We learn from other sources that the wounds on the Princeâ\200\231s arm showed that he had sought to shield his face from the spears of his assailants, and his death wound was no doubt that which penetrated the eye. It has also been established that he fired three shots from his revolver before the enemy overcame him. Thus gallantly died our latest volunteer.

Goeneral Cliffordâ\200\231s Order.

On receipt of the confirmation of the sad intelligence Major-General Clifford at once issued the following Special Order :â\200\224
: Head-quarters, ietermaritzburg,

Natal, June 4, 1879.

The Inspector-General Lines of Oommunication and Base has received from His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding; official confirmation of the calamity which has befallen the forces under his command, by the death. on duty in the field of the late gallant young soldier the Prince Tmperial Louis Napoleon, who

having in his milâ\200\231tary training been associated with ; ; - with the British Army, lately came out to thi i paâ\200\231rrthin ;he Ziulu campaign. PSR tgltake The Inspector-General feels that he is Â¢ i the wishes of His Excellency the Lieuten:ll;lglGDegn:rlï~\201 commanding now in Zululand, by thus recording the feelgn'gs gi;) deep sorroiï~\201v;lv and sympathy with the loss thus sustained by every officer and man wh : hl?rahatl?i; post in the colony. iy The body of the unfortunate Prince will arri probably on Monday next, the 9th inst., en routl;ntzejÃ@llf;f land. Arrangements will be made to receive it with all due respect and expression of sorrow. By order, H. H. OLIFFORD, Major-General, o LG.L. of O. & B,

Arrival of the Remains in Durban,

THE PROCESSION FROM THE BEREA TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The scene witnessed yesterday afternoon as the cortÃ@ge_ with the remains of the late lamented Prince Imperial of France moved down the Berea to the Roman Catholic Church, was one which will never be forgotten by those who saw it. It was well known that great preparations had been going on at the instance of â\200\230the military and civil authorities to receive the remains with due ceremony, but few expected to see such a spectacle as that which took place. From the time of the arrival of the sad news of the death of the Prince in Durban, flags have been hung at half mast and yesterday afternoon, as soon as it was announce'ti that the remains had arrived at the toll gate, there was scarcely a staff in town, without its flag so hoisted. It was expected that the body would reach the borough boundary near the toll bar, at the latest by mnoon

yesterday, but the Mayor received a telegram from the Colonial Secretary stating that through some

unavoidable delay on the road, it could not reach the toll gate until four o'clock; and an hour previously the whole of the troops in garrison, including every officer and man in each department, sick and on duty excepted marched from the camp for the top of the Berea. These troops consisted principally of drafts of different regiments now stationed in the garrison, and included officers and men of the 24th, 58th, and 80th regiments Army Service Corps, Ordnance Department, and Army Hospital Corps. A very large crowd of persons followed the troops to the Berea, and on arrival at the toll gate they were drawn up in single ranks, the front and rear ranks facing each other. The troops numbered altogether 600, and the whole were under Major Huskisson, the commandant of the garrison. They were at first formed in single rank on either side of the road, below the toll gate but were subsequently moved to the other side, and the two lines reached very nearly to the summit of the hill. At a quarter to four Major Butler, C.B., A.Q.M.G., accompanied by Major Huskisson, Major Graves, Captain Brunner, and Captain Kell arrived, all of course in full uniform. The usual salute was given, and the quick movement of the arms startled Major Graves's horse, a very spirited animal, which threw its rider. The Major fell heavily to the ground, but soon picked himself up, and within a few minutes was mounted again, his horse, which had bolted having been caught just beyond the toll-gate. It was now nearly four o'clock, and a large number of persons went to the other side of the road to see if the cortege was approaching. They had not gone far before they learnt that the mournful party had arrived at the bottom of Cato's Hill, where the horses were being changed. This occupied about a quarter of an hour, and before a fresh start had been made a number of French gentlemen posted themselves along the road and Capt. Baynton, of the Union Steamship Company, whose guest the Prince was during his short stay, drove up, and from his carriage alighted M. Delage, and M. Uhlman, the deceased Prince's trusty attendants, who remained in Durban when his Imperial master went to the front, to await his then probable return. Both appeared deeply affected, especially the latter, who is a very old servant of the Prince's father. In a few minutes an officer who had been despatched to the bottom of Cato's Hill to ascertain when the cortege might be expected, returned with

he information that it was then moving. Just at this

ime an elderly man riding a grey horse, and leading a small bay, came slowly up the road, and the fact of his weeping bitterly caused many to make enquiries as to who he was. It was ascertained that he was an old groom whom the Prince had brought with him from Chiselhurst, and the grey horse he was riding was the one which his master was using on the day he met with his tragic end. The gun carriage with the coffin on it, preceded by an advance guard of the Natal Mounted Police, was next seen ascending the hill, followed by the Government mule wagon, in which was the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (Major Mitchell, C.B.) and other high officials. The coffin was covered with a tri-colour, and the Prince's helmet and sword were placed on top of it. There were also several beautiful wreaths of flowers both on top, and hanging on the side of the coffin. Here Father Baudry, joined Father Sabon, who was walking behind the coffin, and M. Delage, and M. Uhlman took their places in therear. Father Sabon had proceeded to Pinetown early in the morning, and had accompanied the remains therefrom. Before reaching the top of the hill several French gentlemen joined the procession, and it was not long before the two lines of troops were reached. A body guard of one captain, one subaltern and 50 men of the general depot was here drawn up to receive the remains, and escort them to the Rowan Catholic Chapel; and whilst this was being done, Major Butler, Major Huskisson, Major Graves, Captain Bruncker, and Captain Riley (who although suffering from the effects of a recently fractured arm, had marched with the body down from Maritzburg, and will accompany the remains home to England), Commissary-General Strickland, Commodore Richard (H.M.S. Boadicea), Capt. Bradshaw (H.M.S. Skak), Mr. Carlisle (Commodore's secretary), and others took their places in rear of the coffin. At the toll gate the Mayor and Corporation who had been driven to the Berea, and several other gentlemen, were in waiting. Amongst them we noticed the Mayor (Mr. R. Vause), Mr. J. Robinson, M.L.C., Mr. B. W. Greenacre, M.L.C., Mr. J. Millar, M.L.C., Councillors Currie, Edmonds, Steel, Cowey, Millett, Wheeler, and Pickering, Mr. W. Cooley (Town Clerk), Mr. Harry Escombe (Town Solicitor), Mr. Meller (Resident Magistrate for the borough), Mr. Titren (Resident

Magistrate, Umlasi Division), Dr. Struthers (Civil

Service), Captain S. S. Ridge (Donald, Currie Agency), Mr. W. Ridley (Natal Government Railways), Mr. W. Thomas (Standard Bank), Mr. Campbell (Victoria County), Mr. J. P. Hoffmann, Mr. J. B. Aiken, Mr. W. Peace (Belgian consul), Mr. W. H. Adler and others. The band had struck up a slow march, and as the gun carriage was passing the gate, the gentlemen named joined in the procession. Over the gate there was a festoon of black drapery, hanging from which were white crosses, and the scene was very imposing. The procession made its way slowly down the Berea Hill in this order :â\200\224
ADVANCE GUARD.

BAND

GUN-CARRIAGE AND COFFIN.

INFANTRY ESCORT.

MOURNERS.

MAYOR AND CORPORATION.

THOSE IN OFFICE AND OTHERS.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
TROOPS OF THE GARRISON.
GENERAL PUBLIC.
PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

The movements of the troops as they formed into procession were very precise. As soon as the body had passed, the front and rear ranks turned outwards and followed the carriages. Numbers of flags were flying at half mast, and the whole of the stores along the line of route were closed. On either side of the Berea Road there were Indian infantry, who looked remarkably well, and did the duty they were charged with very creditably. The Native police, with their assegais and sticks, also behaved in a most becoming manner. As the procession neared the Musgrave Road, at the entrance of which, as at all the lanes,

285

a large crowd of persons had assembled, the band ceased playing the Dead March in Saul, and the order "quick march" was given. This was kept up until reaching the Durban side of the Vlei, from which spot the procession extended to some little distance up the Berea hill. Slow time was now resumed, and the band struck up a very beautiful march. The firing of the Durban Volunteer Artillery had been heard for some short time previously, and this was continued as the cortege passed the cemetery towards West Street. The little Roman Catholic Church at the top of West Street was soon reached, and the tolling of the bell added much to the solemnity of the occasion. Outside a very large crowd had assembled, and we do not recollect having before seen such a concourse of people at a given point in our streets. There were numerous carriages filled with ladies, many of whom were moved to tears as the mournful party escorting the remains entered the sacred edifice. The church was speedily crowded, and amongst those both outside and inside, there were evident feelings of deep emotion. There was a short service in the Church, prayers being offered up by the Rev. Father Sabon.

The Embarcation of the Remains of the late
Prince Imperial of France.

The mortal remains of the "last inheritor of a mighty name, and of a great military renown," to use Major Butler's words, were conveyed on board H.M.S. Boadicea, on Wednesday last, when every European inhabitant turned out to pay a last token of respect to the universally beloved Prince. The request of the Mayor that business should be suspended, had been gladly complied with by every storekeeper, and nearly the whole of the stores in West Street had been draped for the occasion. The coffin had remained in the Roman Catholic Church during the whole of the night. The sacred edifice had been transformed into a chapel ardente, and two sisters had remained by the corpse the whole of the night praying by the side, whilst two sentries had mounted guard in the church from the time the body arrived until it left. It had been arranged that there should be high mass at half past eight, and a limited number of tickets were issued, but long before that time the building was crowded, and precisely at the half hour the doors were closed.

An immense crowd of persons however remained outside reverentially awaiting the moving of the remains of the deceased Prince to the gun carriage. The scene inside the church was an exceedingly imposing one. Requiem mass was sung by the Rev. Father Sabon, accompanied by a choir, in which some of the best musical talent of Durban was well and efficiently represented. The music was entirely Gregorian. The fine tenor voice of Mr. Smeaton gave every effect to several plaintive and touching parts of the â\200\230â\200\230De Profundis,â\200\235â\200\235 Messrs. Edmonds, Nicoll, Pinchon, Paillotte, Emmerick, and Mesdames Perrins and Paillotte. Several solos were admirably and pathetically given by Mrs. Carr; Mr. Mackay presided at the harmonium. The church was entirely hungâ\200\231 round with black, surmounted by white borders, filled in with emblematic designs and innumerable candles, &c., round the catafalque and high altar. The church decorations had been carried out by the reverend mother of the convent and other sisters and Messrs, Pinchon and Emmerick. The coffin was beautifully and tastefully decorated with violets, camellias, and everlasting, in wreaths and crosses; these were presented by ladies of Durban, belonging to various denominations. g

By nine oâ\200\231clock, an immense crowd of persons had assembled outside the church where the gun-carriage was in waiting, and every arrangement had been made for speedily forming the procession after the ceremony was over. The principal object of interest outside, was the grey horse belonging to the late Prince, which strange to say he had purchased from a Durbanâ\200\231 gentleman (Mr. Bennett, of Messrs. Randles Bro. and Hudsonâ\200\231s establishment), and the groom in charge of it was busily engaged in answering questions put to him with regard to the late Prince. The horse was - saddled, and in just the same condition as it was when it

same back riderless to the camp. One of the wallets which had given way showed that the Prince had made a desperate attempt to mount his horse before being killed. The troops outside waiting to take part in the procession numbered altogether 700, the whole as on the previous day being under the command of Major Huskisson, commandant of the garrison, and they all presented a very smart appearance. Every regiment at present doing service in South Africa, was represented, including even the Dragoons and Lancers. The band of the garrison was waiting outside the Church; and Mr. Kelly of the 91st Highlanders, who deserves much credit for the excellent music, which those under him produced on both Tuesday and Wednesday, had arranged for the playing of some most appropriate tunes, in addition to that of the "Dead March in Saul." With regard to the 91st Highlanders, now that that regiment is engaged here, it might be interesting to know, that it buried the Emperor Napoleon I., at St. Helena, and the whole of the officers who were present at the funeral were presented with a medal. These medals in time got out of the regiment, and only three years ago the Colonel applied for one to be returned as a memento. This he received, and it is now in the officer's mess of the 91st.

At a quarter to ten the doors of the church were thrown open, and it was announced that mass had terminated. The coffin was soon brought to the gun-carriage, the honour of carrying it having been conferred on Captain Haynes (staff paymaster), Captain Granville (Commissariat), Captain Young (Commissariat), Captain Brupker, Commissary Marsh (Ordnance), and Surgeon-Major Leslie. These gentlemen had carried the coffin into the church on the previous evening on its arrival from Maritzburg, and the order given by Major Butler, that the remains should be carried by officers only had been strictly adhered to. As soon as the remains had been placed on the gun-carriage, eight handsome horses (two of which used as wheelers belonged to Captain Baynton), with mourning trappings, &c., were brought up, and were soon harnessed. Major Butler gave orders that no time should be lost, and was exceedingly anxious that the cortege should be at the Point at the time which he had fixed with the naval authorities.

The following was the programme which the Major as the head of the military had issued :

Upon arrival at Durban the remains will be placed in the Roman Catholic Church, where an Officers' Guard will mount during the period the body is in the church.]

Two Sentries will be mounted within the church doors day and night. After Mass on the morning following arrival, the coffin will be carried by officers to the gun carriage, and drawn by eight horses, and will be conducted to the Point, moving in slow time. The bands, under their respective bandmasters, will play the Dead March from the church, until the coffin has been placed on board the steamer at the Point. A minute gun will fire during the same period, the guns being placed at the end of West Street, over the shore. The guns will continue firing until the coffin leaves the shore.

The Gun Carriage will be flanked and followed by all officers of the army now in garrison, who are fit for duty.

The streets will be kept as the Mayor and Corporation may determine, the Indian corps being available for that purpose. 4

All soldiers in garrison off duty will attend.

Upon reaching the Point the bands will move to the left, and form together in front of the Hotel. The wharf will be kept clear by the police, and by the guard at the Point. y â\200\231

The troops will form up on three sides, leaving the space in front of the landing place clear. i
" The coffin will then be lifted from the gun carriage and carried on board the steamer, the soldiers presenting arms, and bands still playing.

The Mayor had issued the following :â\200\224

Those who take part in the procession will meet at the Roman Catholic Church, at 9 a. m., and form in the following order, the military taking the left of the road ; all civilians the right.

It is expected that all civilians joining the cortege will be in mourning. g

It is understood that all the stores along the line of march will be draped in mourning.

The public are urgently requested to assist by every means in their power to keep order, and prevent unseemly crowding. Those not taking part in the procession are requested to keep on the footpaths.

After mass, the coffin will be carried by military officers to the gun carriage, and so conducted to the Point, moving in slow time; the bands, under their respective bandmasters playing the, â\200\234â\200\234Dead March.â\200\235
A minute gun will fire during the march until the coffin leaves the shore.)

The line of street will be kept by the military and thorough constabulary.

No carriages or horses, except on escort duty, will be allowed in the procession.

Upon reaching the Point the bands will move to the left, and form together in front of the wharves, which will be kept clear.

The troops will form up on three sides, leaving the space immediately facing the stage of embarkation clear.

The coffin will then be lifted from the gun carriage and borne on board the steamer, the military presenting arms, and bands still playing.

It had just turned ten when the order was given to proceed, and the procession was formed with wonderful precision, The following was the exact order :â\200\224

THE BAND.

THE BODY.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

GUARD OF HONOUR.
PALL BEARERS.
â\200\230EIVIL TIVd

Â°E000NOH 40 aUVOB

MILITARY.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.
PUBLIC BODIES.
TOWN GUARD.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.
ARCHDEACON AND CLERGY.
MEMBERS EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.
MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE PUBLIC.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS.
â\200\230dIdAT-F00L SNVITIAID

The troops had been drawn up in line in single rank on each side of the road, the front and rear rank facing inwards, the officers being in front. As the body passed the troops presented arms and remained at the present until the body had passed through the line. The ranks then turned outward, and followed in rear of the gun carriage in file, arms reversed. The body guard then headed the procession in file carrying their arms reversed, the band being immediately in rear of the guard. The gun carriage came next, followed by the chief mourners. The troops came on in succession, the officers being in the rear of all, the juniors leading. The men of the Army Service Corps and other mounted corps at present in garrison were employed moving along each side of the roadway parallel with the cortege, for the purpose of keeping back natives or coolies from crowding into the procession. Captain McIntosh, with a party of 40 Indian corps, had preceded to the Point in the morning to have the wharf and gangway to the steamer kept clear. Ethers Sabon and Baudry followed close behind the coffin on which wreaths of freshly-gathered flowers had just been placed. Then came Commodore Richards, Major Butler, CB, AQMG, Colonel Reilly, RM, OB, the Hon the Colonel Secretary (Colonel Mitchell), Commissary-General Sackland, CB, Mr. Veleage (Paris Figaro), Major Huskisson (Commandant), Major Graves, Capt Brunker, Capt, Kell, Mr. Carlisle (Commodore's Secretary), Captain Wudus RN, Deputy Commissary Noakes, Assistant Commissary De Ricci,

and a number of other naval and military officers, all in full dress, M. Uhlman, M. Lamos (attendants of the Prince who were the foremost mourners), ML Jacquelin, M Dâ\200\231Hotman and a number of French gentlemen. Amongst the civilians present we noticed the Venerable Archdeacon Lloyd (Her Majesty's colonial chaplain), Mr. John Robinson, MLC, Mr B W Greenacre (late member for the borough), Mr John Millar), MLC, Mr Van Breda, MLC, Mr Meller (acting resident magistrate for the division of Durban), Mr C J Coakes (postmaster of Durban), Mr E A Titren (acting resident magistrate for the Umlazi division), Mr G Rutherford (collector of customs), Captain Airth (port captain), Dr. R B Struthers (controller of excise), Reverends Z Robinson, H F Whittington, W Wynne, W E Hunter, J Reynolds, W H Mann, Doctors Bonnar and Addison; the Mayor (Mr R Vause, JP), Councillors Currie, Steel, Jameson, Edmonds, Millett, Ballance, and Pickering, Mr W Cooley (town clerk), Mr Harry Escombe (town solicitor), Captain Baynton (Union Steamship Company), Captain A\$ S Ridge (Donald Currie representative), Messrs J B Aiken, H Trubshawe, E J Challinor, G Brunton, B W Wood, F J Churchill, W Ridley (Natal Government Railways), Carr, Cobley, Lamport, P Oâ\200\231Meara, A Dumat, W Peace (Belgian consul), W Arbuckle, Jr, A Bellville, E Thomas (Standard Bank), H Binns, J Sanderson, S Butcher, R Acutt, Courtney Acutt, W Campbell, T W Beningfield, S F Beningfield, R Beningfield, Beviss, R H U Fisher, H W Fisher, J P Waller (clerk of the peace), 8 R Burton, W Hopekirk (Natal Mercury), â\200\224 Pinchon, Emmerick, Swann, Andrews, Price, W Dyer, and T Heys, &c. The following gentlemen belonging to different Masonic lodges were present :â\200\224Brothers J R Harrison, G Russell, S Marriot, W Wood, H Wood, J S Morrison, E J Hopson, W G Downard, Geo Leask, W Burman, H Lello, W Hanson, J W Crawford, J T Jacob, W Cartwright, @ H Serridge, X A Arnaud, J Petersen, E Owens, J Campbell, and G Pullock,

The following were members of the Ancient Order of Foresters present :â\200\224

Brothers C R Will, Rockey, May, Couniham, Middleborough, Denham, Saker, Duberg, Chick, Hill, Dowse, Grandin, Fasson, Turrell, Taylor, Humphry, G Lansdell, J Lansdell, G Lansdell, jun., Stuart, W Johnson, Amy, Lovett, Greig, Goodwin, Granger, J Smith, Rapson, J Bird, Flowers, I Coles, Geilo, Hutchinson, C G Pay, Burns, D Gavin, Dickens, Denill, Dalton, Mayo, F Sanderson, Wade, Hunt, Breeds, W Dickson, G Hillary, Forde, J Brown, J T Anderson, W Anderson, G Pay, secretary.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, were represented as follows : â\200\224Bros H J Hillary, J A Robertson, IG, J Duggan, W Lloyd, W J Maxted, and several others.

The Royal Artillery under Captain McNeil had proceeded to the top of Back Beach hill, from which spot it was arranged they should fire 6 minute gun from the time of the procession starting.

The Royal Durban Rifles under Captain Flack and Lieutenant Nolan, mustered about eighty.

The Durban Town Guard, under Quartermaster Cottam, mustered about 100.

The Catholic School children, about thirty in number followed, after which came thirty boys from the High School, under Mr. McKain, and then about 100 from the Government School, under Mr. J. Crowe, this being the very last of the procession.

The procession altogether was fully three quarters of a mile in length. As it slowly moved away from the church, the number of people in the streets could not have been less than 8000 to 10,000. Immense numbers had come in from long distances purposely to take part in the ceremony, and all the early morning trains

were crowded. The windows of all the stores along the line of route were occupied by ladies; the large building opposite the Catholic Church, belonging to Mr. George Knox, offered excellent accommodation to the fair sex, almost every one of whom appeared in public on this memorable occasion attired in mourning, and many a tear was shed as the coffin passed along. The sight was much more imposing than that of the previous evening, and all regarded the occasion with the deepest solemnity. Immediately upon the order of

present arms at the church, the band played in a most impressive manner Thy will be done. This was continued for a short distance, and when near Messrs. Harvey, Greenacre & Co's establishment, the Dead March in Saul, was played. The whole scene was one of solemn splendour, and none could help thinking of him whose remains lay encased on the gun-carriage. A splendid view of the procession was obtained from the windows, as it proceeded down the slight incline in Central West Street, and here the band played a splendid march from Beethoven, of whose music the French are known to be exceedingly fond. As it passed St. Paul's Church the bell tolled its mournful notes, and this was continued until the procession was out of sight. It should be stated that the Volunteer Artillery had received instructions to fire a minute gun from the time of the procession starting, but they did not sight it until it had reached the Field Street crossing. They kept the firing up until the cortège reached the wharf, and the remains were handed to the naval authorities. All vehicular traffic had been stopped, and considering the immense mass of people moving along, it was somewhat surprising that everything went on as it did without the slightest hitch. Shortly after passing the acting Quartermaster-General's office, the order quick march was given, and most of those who had not joined the procession made a rush to the Point taking short cuts, so as to get a good position to witness the marching of the cortège on to the wharf, which had been kept clear for the occasion. The residents of Addington had not been unmindful of the ceremony which they were going to witness, and many of the houses were draped, and here and there flags flew at half-mast. As the procession passed through the township the bell of the little wooden church tolled, and the minister (the Rev. W. E. Hunter), hastened to join the cortège.

THE SCENE AT THE POINT.

The Point was reached at a quarter past eleven, the

procession having walked to the tune of the Â¢ Dead March,â\200\235 after leaving Addington. In the neighbourhood of the railway crossing every piece of â\200\231vantage ground was occupied, and the new hotel being erected there was crowded with people, numbers appearing on the unfinished balcony and at the windows. Soon after the cortÃ¢ge had arrived at the Point, the ordinary train came from Durbap, heavily laden with people, all of whom at once flocked to the wharves. Vessels in narbour lying abreast the wharf were thickly thronged by mourners, while the rigging and yards of a vessel alongside were alive with onlookers. Here the screw steamer ddonis, at present under Government charter, was in waiting to receive the body for conveyance to H.M.S. Boadicea, which was to take it to Simonâ\200\231s Bay. The regular troops formed into square, and Commodore Richards, Captain Bradshaw and a number of naval officers were present, as the custodian-ship of theremains wasnow to pass from military to naval hands. A very creditable representation of Englandâ\200\231s navy was formed up along the waterside. Amongst them we noticed Commander Smith, HM.S ZForester, Captain Twiss, Captain Ramsay (naval transport department), and Lieutenant Hatch (navigating lieutenant of HMS Boadicea), Lieutenant Rainier, Sub-Lieutenant Patsey, Sub-Lieutenant Martin, Assistant-Paymaster Terry, Sub-Lieutenant Valentine, Sub-Lieutenant Scott, and others. The S8 4donis had been painted a dark greyish colour for the occasion, and every arrangement had been made for safely conveying the coffin to the man-of-war. At all the flagstaffs and at every ship the tri-colour was seen flying at half-mast, and as soon as the gun carriage was drawn on to the wharf the steam yacht Zancashire Witch, belonging to Sir Thomas Hesketh, fired a salute of 21 guns. Shortly afterward a signal â\200\230was given, upon the order of Captain Bradshaw, to HMS Boadicea, and that ship, the Skak and the Forester took up the firing. After the order of Â¢ present armsâ\200\235â\200\231 had been given, the military band again struck up Â¢ Thy will be done,â\200\235 and in a few minutes a body of blue-jackets formed up on the wharf close to the Adonis, to which spot the gun carriage was soon drawn. The band of HMS Boadicea, which had been

strengthened by men from HMS Shah, was on board the Adonis, and commenced playing at 2.30 come all ye Faithful, which had a very impressive effect. Nothing indeed could be more affecting or impressive than the solemn hush which prevailed that vast and bareheaded multitude, while amidst the low and plaintive strains of the naval band, the coffin was reverently lowered into the hold of the vessel. Captain Bradshaw personally superintended the placing of the body on board the Adonis, and at twelve o'clock the steamer left the wharf, both the naval and military bands playing at the same time. This concluded the obsequies as far as the town was concerned, and the different bodies which had formed the procession commenced to disperse. The military and the rifle volunteers marched back to town, and most of the assembly remained at the Point until the coffin had been placed on board the Boadicea.

The stiff westerly breeze and a lumpy Bar notwithstanding a few landmen, including the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Mayor, Father Sabon, with other Roman Catholic clergy; Mr. Peace, Belgian consul; Captain Newman, army correspondent of the Standard; and Mr. J. W. de Waal, were bold enough to brave the terrors of the middle passage, and suffered martyrdom, in a mild form, accordingly. Possibly some other pen may, in a future issue, describe their adventures. Suffice it for the present to say that under the careful practical directions of Captain Bradshaw, R.N., the coffin was slung in a most masterly manner, despite the high sea rolling, from the S.8. Adonis to the deck of H.M.S. Boadicea, whence, after a short religious ceremony, it was transferred to the Commodore's stateroom, and properly secured.

The way in which Captain Robert handled the Adonis, when crossing the bar with a very nasty and heavy sea, both in going out and coming in, entitles him to the credit of being a most skilful navigator. It was 4.30 p.m. before the party returned to the wharf.

We regret to hear that one of H.M.S. Sisk's blue-jackets had two fingers of his left hand cut off by being jammed between the anchor point of the Boadicea and the bulwark rail of the Dorset.

The Commodore's ship was all ready to steam away yesterday, but was signalled to wait until the next morning. Mons. Deleage, war correspondent of the Paris Figaro, with two of Prince Louis Napoleon's attendants and effects, being unable to get off, on account of the rough state of the bar.

The Boadicea left at a quarter past nine yesterday morning, and at Simon's Bay will transfer the remains to HM Troopship Orontes.

THE DECORATIONS.

The mourning display of the storekeepers and others reflected much credit on them. The majority had taken a great deal of pains, and at daylight on Wednesday morning nearly every store was found tastefully draped. The first extensively decorated establishment was that of Messrs. Harvey, Greenacre & Co. The whole length of the verandah was draped in plain black

with festoons fastened with white rosettes. All the verandah pillars were draped in black, as also were two long flag-staffs, from top to bottom, bearing the French tri-colour flags, looped with black bows. One flag-staff extending through the middle top window bore the British ensign, banded with a black bow. The three flags were flying at half-mast. Overhanging the sign-board there was an oval shaped tablet, with black ground and a border of white roses, with the letter N - also worked in white roses in the centre, with a bouquet of lilies of the valley underneath. From each of the six upper windows ran a festoon of black drapery. We understand the tablet was the work of the young ladies of the establishment. Messrs. Holmes and Dunn's drapery establishment was very tastefully draped in black and white, To Messrs: Dickinson and Ficher must be accorded the palm, nothing at any of the other establishments having in taste or completeness approached their decorations. In the centre was the Imperial arms in proper colours on a black cloth banner, the height of which was sixteen feet, the width being seven and a half feet. At the top of the banner were the words QO Merciful God solace and comfort his widowed

mother. Below this was the letter N underneath being Natal Mourns His Loss, On either side were wreaths with the letter N in the centre, The whole thing was most effective, and as the procession passed it attracted a great deal of attention. This decoration was the work of Mr. Pinchon, artist. The Town Office was fully decorated with black drapery, the front of the establishment being completely covered,

The Standard Bank looked exceedingly well, and. evidently great pains had been taken to fix the decorations, which consisted of a large black cross with white rosettes in the centre. The London Restaurant was very peatly decorated with black cloth, as also was Mr. Harry Escombe's office just below, in Field Street, where on a black round over the windows, there appeared the name Napoleon in white letters. Messrs. Evans & Co.'s store was draped with black throughout; whilst the establishment on the other side of the road presented a very neat appearance. Mr. Pickering had taken much trouble in connection with the decoration of his premises. There was a large festoon over the verandah with the words, Natal Mourns, in the centre in white letters. There were also three plumes of black ostrich feathers, one at each end and one in the centre. Mr. Challinor's house was appropriately decorated, as also were the Paris House whose decorations were in excellent style, the London Warehouse, and Messrs. Barnes and McFie's shop. Mr. R. Curtie's shop was decorated with black and white festoons and the Mercury office was suitably draped. Mr. Walter Peace's office was festooned, with the Belgian flag in the centre. Messrs. Randles, Bro. and Hudson had spared no expense, and at their establishment there was an abundant display of fine black cloth and white muslin. The Natal Bank was neatly draped, At the East End Messrs Blackwood and Co. carried

off the palm. We have not space for further reference to the decorations, which throughout were exceedingly appropriate, and with a few prominent and significant exceptions were universal.

LAST SUNDAYâ\200\231S CHURCH SERVICES IN
DURBAN.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On Sunday morning last there was an unusually large attendance at the Catholic Church, it having been expected that some reference would be made to the death of the Prince Imperial. Father Sabon preached a most appropriate sermon, and feelingly alluded to the sad death. He also preached in the evening.

SUNDAY SERVICE AT THE CAMP.

The Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd held divine service at the infantry camp on Sunday morning last, which was attended by between 400 and 500 men belonging to the drafts of different regiments that arrived by H.M.8. Orontes. Captain Morewood of the 57th regiment was in command. The Archdeacon in the course of a short address, remarked upon the death of the Prince Imperial, and said he was sure every British soldier now present sympathised from the bottom of his heart in the great loss that had been sustained. They all as colonists wept for his mother, and trusted that the Almighty in his mercy would support her in her afflicted spirits in such a catastrophe. The Archdeacon, who spoke with much emotion, also read to them some verses which were dedicated to the memory of those who had fallen at Isigondlwana, Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, Invezane, Etshowe, Ginginhlovo, Zlobane, and Kambula.

Oh ! weep not for those noble men
At â\200\234Tisandhlwanaâ\200\235 slain,

They fought like British heroes â\200\230when
The Zulus on them came.

They stood their ground as cool and bold
On that disastrous day,

And fought like warriors, we are told,
â\200\231Till all were cut away.

In memory we shall sacred keep
The men that fell that day,

Thoâ\200\231 far in Zululand they sleep,
Their souls have soared away.

To that cloister of seclusion,
By guardian angels led,

Safe from danger and pollution,
They live, whom we called dead}

They are not dead, though killâ\200\231d â\200\231tis trus,

But gone into that school,
To glorify and lire anew

Where Christ Himself doth rule,

LONGFELLOW.

So dry those tears, no sorrowâ\200\231s there,

For Christ is on His Throne,
â\200\230Where we one day may hope to share

That bright celestial home,

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Rev. W. H, Mann announced that on Sunday
next he should in his sermon allude to the sad death of
the Prince.

8. CYPRIANâ\200\231S CHURCH.

At the evening service on Sunday last, the Rev. H.
F. Whittington, incumbent, made allusion to the un-
happy event, the death of the late Prince Imperial of
France.

The reverend gentleman dwelt in most feeling lan-
guage on the universal sympathy that was felt for the
ex-Empress in the loss of her last and only earthly
hopeâ\200\224a sympathy which all those of his hearers, who
!e,ily put their trust in the God of mourners, had
surely felt most deeply during their prayers for her in
her bereavement. The lessons we ought all to learn
from this terrible eventâ\200\224to curb, each in his or her
own individual self, our national sins of drunkenness,
national pride, and neglect of religious dutiesâ\200\224were
most pointedly drawn. That we, a civilised and most
important nation, should have a large army in the field
apparently held in check by an uncivilised and savage
foe, was sufficient to raise a blush on many a cheek,

The sermon was listened to with marked attention ;
ang the service, which commenced (as the choral ser-
vices in this tastefully decorated church on the higher
festivals always do), with the singing of a joyous hymn
a8 a processional, closed with the mournful notes of the
well-known hymn â\200\2340 God, our help in ages past,â\200\235
after which the grand and beautiful Â¢â\200\234 Dead March in
Sanlâ\200\231â\200\231 was effectively rendered by the organist.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The Rev. W. Wynne preached on Sunday morning
to a very large congregation. The rev. gentleman
selected for his text Amos 4, 12, â\200\234â\200\234 Prepare to meet
Thy God.â\200\235â\200\235 In the course of his remarks he said :â\200\224
Among the solemn events which have transpired in
South Africa during the week jvst closed, there is
one of peculiar sadness, which will create a most pro-
found impression all over the civilised world. Not
many weeks ago, there landed on our shores a young
man, genial and kindly in disposition, unassuming in
manners, and yet withal, one on whom the worldâ\200\231s
eye was fixed with deep and growing interest; mnot
merely because he was the hope of a powerful poli-

tical party in Europe, nor yet on account of the fact that he was the scion of a right royal and noble house, but because he bore the illustrious name, and held close blood relationship to the mightiest ruler, and boldest warrior of modern times. To-day, the last representative of that proud name, Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France, lies numbered with the slain, . It is easy to understand why the death of one so youthful and interesting, under circumstances so exceedingly painful should touch as it has done the heart of this country, and as we think of his remains, at this very hour, in all probability, being borne along our land towards the ocean, to be conveyed on its bosom to their last resting place, and remember that the one thus carried was the only son of his mother, and she a widow, I am sure our prayers and sympathies will go forth for that lonely widowed heart, that He who has permitted the terrible blow will Himself break it gently, aid so support her by His Cross that she can say "Thy will be done." I take it to be the duty of the Christian minister to try and improve every solemn and significant event if he can; and shall we not regard the sad and awfully sudden termination of a young life so hopeful as a voice speaking to us? As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth there is but a step between thee and death. "Wherefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

Dangers stand thick through all the ground
To push us to the tomb,

And fierce diseases wait around
To hurry mortals home, .

Of what supreme import then is the injunction of the text : "Prepare to meet thy God." The meeting here referred to is the meeting of judgment; and is there any coming event more clearly predicted and attested than this future judgment of mankind ? Apart from the teachings of the Bible, does not God's providential government in this world point to such an event ? As Christians, we believe that a strictly just Being sitteth on the throne of the universe ; and yet in all ages of the world there has been a strange disagreement between the conduct and condition of men. The wicked have often flourished exceedingly, and continued to do so to the end of their days; while the good have been oppressed, and overwhelmed. How can we reconcile these facts with the doctrine that we live under the moral government of God ? Only on the assumption of a future judgment.

The rev. gentleman went on at great length to enlarge upon the words of his text and preached a very eloquent sermon, which was most attentively listened to.

THE BODY LYING IN STATE.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the artistic taste and assiduous hands that had been devoted to the funereal decoration of the Catholic Church. Every inch of wall space was covered by black drapery, dotted over with the bee and the lily, in silver. Around the wall-plate was a broad white band, with suitable adornments in black. On either side of the altar, which was of course brilliantly lit up, were py-

ramidal groups of lights, and candles blazed everywhere. The catafalque, clothed in black and silver, stood at the head of the nave, and was compassed by draperies of white and black, corresponding with those upon the walls. A very handsome velvet pall, richly engirdled with bullion fringe and satin bands, covered the coffin, and on the several ledges of the pile a galaxy of lights had been arranged. Urns containing incense stood at corners; but the most charming feature in the decorative arrangements of the church was represented by the wreaths, the floral crosses, and the cut flowers which loving hands had reverently strewn over the remains. Camellias, roses, and violets were the most noticeable of these fragrant treasures. On the walls were to be seen numerous emblems, all appropriate to the occasion. The public who were dressed in mourning were freely admitted to view the memorable scene. They commenced to arrive in crowds about half-past six o'clock; in such large numbers did they press forward that the approaches were filled, the chapel at the same time being quite crowded, so that the sentries posted at the doorways were unable to restrain their entrance. This was the case until the sentries were doubled, and even then the people were almost irrepressible, and the eager and anxious sea of mournful faces was a sight never before seen in

Durban. The order and decorum of those entering and departing from the building was most noticeable. The tear-stained faces of the visitors of

both sexes, who one and all of them paid their silent but heart-felt tribute of respect to the remains of the Prince, told their own tale. The concourse of mourners kept up in continuous streams until after eleven o'clock. They had access by the general doorway, and went round the catafalque, which was in the centre of the chapel; and as they returned on the left side, a book was provided in which to subscribe their names. Large numbers did so; but many were unable to get near enough. By twelve o'clock the sentries and officers in charge were left alone with the bier, to keep silent watch and ward. A tent was pitched outside, the lights showing arms piled, and the gun carriage on which the body was brought into town, and everyone at his post. Two nuns from the neighbouring convent also kept their vigil. Altogether the appearance of the chapel would have done credit to European resources. The small edifice, so soon to be replaced by a statelier structure, was crowded by a throng of sorrowing visitors, anxious to pay some token of respect to the remains of the lamented Prince. We need not say that the choral services, both in the evening and in the morning, were most affecting and admirable; and many an eye was moist while listening to the requiems, so sweetly and mournfully rendered, to the last

Napoleon. To Father Sabon, who enjoys so completely the respect and affection of the community, the occasion must have been one fraught with mixed emotions. Grief at the loss which we have all sustained would mingle with tearful joy at being permitted the privilege of presiding over the local obsequies of so faithful and so illustrious a son of his Church. We were glad to notice the presence of several Protestant ministers at the morning service, which was listened to with rapt attention by those who were fortunate enough to gain admittance.

Addresses of Condolence to Her Majesty
L'Imperatrice Kugenis.

The following address drafted by Mons. Dâ\200\231Hotman, is being universally signed. Sheets lie at all the Durban newspaper offices; Messrs. Adams & Co.; the Court Houses at Verulam and Stanger; the Pavilion, Verulam; and Half way House, Little Umhlanga, and we feel assured that our fellow colonists will one and all be anxious to express in this befitting manner their deep sympathy with the Empress in her hour of deep sorrow and distress : â\200\224

A Ra MajestÃ© Iâ\200\231Fmperatrice EugÃ©nie

Madame,â\200\224Les sous-signÃ©s, habitants de Natal, viennent respectueusement exprimer à votre MajestÃ© ImpÃ©riale leurs sentiments de douloureuse sympathie, & l'occasion de la mort du jeune et vaillant Prince, votre fils, tombÃ© à la fleur de Iâ\200\231dge, victime de ses sentiments de dÃ©vouement & une noble cause.

En prÃ©sence dâ\200\231une telle infortune qui cause tant de regrets et emporte de si brillantes espÃ©rances à votre cosur de mÃ©re, déjà si Ã©prouvÃ©, tous les colons de Natal, sont Ã©mus dâ\200\231un mÃ©me et unique sentiment de profonde affliction, dont cette respectueuse adresse, nâ\200\231est que la faible expression.

Nous prions Dieu, Madame, de vouloir bien rÃ©pandre sur votre MajestÃ© les consolations que Lui seul peut donner. En effet, votre douleur est si grande, quâ\200\231il semble impossible & notre nature dâ\200\231en supporter le poids.

Nous avons lâ\200\231honneur dâ\200\231Ã©tre avec le plus profond respect

de votre MajestÃ© ImpÃ©riale
Les trÃ©s humbles et obÃ©issants serviteurs,

The Princeâ\200\231s Departure for South Africa.

The following, written in Paris on the eve of the departure of the Prince Imperial from Chiselhurst, will be read with interest :â\200\224The sensation caused by the resolution of the Prince Imperial to join the English forces at the Cape, â\200\230â\200\234in a war of civilisation against barbarism,â\200\235 has not been exaggerated. All the Paris papers comment on the event, some in terms of the warmest loyalty and admiration, others with jests and sneers. But, whatever may be said to the contrary, a military nation like this cannot help feeling a certain pride in the courage of a youth who is voluntarily exposing himself to hardships and dangers of no

ordinary kind; and, although the opponents of Imperialism affect to ridicule the spirited conduct of the Prince as a coup de théâtre, it is none the less true that they entertain a secret satisfaction at the pluck displayed by one who is, after all, a Frenchman like themselves. This is not the first time that the Prince Imperial has exhibited a desire to show what stuff he is made of, though he has always been disappointed in his plans. He was anxious, for instance, to take an active part in the Russo-Turkish war, and he subsequently expressed a desire to go to Bosnia with the same object. The scion of a military race, it was very irksome to the Prince to remain idle while others were winning laurels on the battle-field; and at last he has gained his point, and is about to share the toils and perils of his former comrades at Woolwich. Until the letter of M. Rouher was made public there was no suspicion in France of the Prince Imperial's intention. On Friday M. Rouher received a telegram hastily summoning him to Chislehurst, and on his arrival in London he was met by M. Franceschini Pietri, the Prince's secretary, who, however, declined to give any information respecting the cause of the hurried message. The

Empress Eugenie was also silent on the subject, though she betrayed the mostly lively emotion, and it was the Prince himself who broke the news to M. Rouher. Taking the hands of the ex-Minister of the Empire affectionately in his own, he said, "I am about to leave England with the expeditionary force." M. Rouher was amazed and remonstrated in vain with his young chief. He urged that the Prince had only consulted his courage, and had forgotten what he owed to his adherents. But the Prince replied that his absence would only last four short months, and that his friends who had remained faithful to him for upwards of eight years might well preserve their fidelity during so brief a period. The Prince showed M. Rouher the permission that he had received from the authorities to accompany the staff, and declaring that further remonstrance was vain, he bade M. Rouher: adieu, embraced his mother, who could no longer control her emotion, and left the room calm and resolute, his mind fully made up. It appears that several persons of distinction, as soon as the Prince Imperial's resolution was made known, expressed an earnest desire to accompany him. Amongst others, the Baron de Bourgoing wrote to the Prince as follows: Monseigneur, "I have been the humble and faithful companion of Napoleon III. I now entreat the son of my late Sovereign to allow me to be his travelling companion a service which I shall be only too proud to be honoured with." It is even stated that General Fleury left Paris on Monday evening for the purpose: of assuring the Prince Imperial of his good wishes, but was stopped at Calais by an order from the Minister of War, politely requesting his immediate return.

MAJOR BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

"We reprint with much pleasure the admirably expressed 'special order,' issued by the Assistant Adjutant-General. The fine style of the writer is manifest in every line.

10th June, 1879.

The mortal remains of Prince Louis Napoleon will be carried to-morrow, at half-past 9 a.m., from the Roman Catholic Church, in Durban, to the Wharf, at Port Natal, for embarkation in H.M.S. Boadicea to England.

In following the coffin, which holds the body of the late Prince Imperial of France, and paying to his ashes the final tribute of sorrow and of honour, the Troops in garrison will remember:

First: That he was the last inheritor of a mighty name, and of a great military renown.

Second : That he was the son of England's firm ally in dangerous days.

Third : That he was the sole child of a widowed Empress, who is now left throneless and childless, in exile, on English shores.

Deepening the profound sorrow, and the solemn reverence that attaches to these memories, the Troops will also remember that the Prince Imperial of France fell fighting as a British soldier.

W. F. Burler, A.A. General.

Durban, Natal, Base of Operations.

South Africa.

Notes and Reminiscences.

The saddle used by the Prince on his last fatal ride told its own tale. It had attached to it two saddle bags, and two holsters. One of the latter was smooth and uninjured, but the other on the left side, had evidently been clutched and squeezed in the death grip of a man holding on to it for life. The connecting band was torn almost, but not quite, in two. It is evident therefore that when the Prince failed to vault into his saddle, owing to his horse's bolting, he seized hold of the near holster and held on to it, keeping by his horse's side until the leather gave way and he no doubt was thrown back, and left helpless. The witness borne by the saddle which we saw before it was

taken on board scarcely tallies with the statement of Mons. Hellepulle, who said that the saddle turned round the horse. The visible marks on the holster of an ever-tightening grasp were very pathetic in their significance.

Our readers will be glad to hear that before he started upon his last expedition, the Prince wrote a few lines to the Empress, his mother, remarking when doing so that "You never know what may happen." He probably shared the fatalistic belief in "destiny," which possessed both his great uncle and his father. If this were so, it would account for the indifference he displayed to the ordinary risks of savage warfare.

Of the most painful local circumstances connected with the Prince's death was the terrible and overwhelming effect it had upon his faithful attendant or confidential servant and companion Mons. Uhlmann. This devoted attendant had been attached to the person of the Emperor before the Prince's birth, and when the latter was six months old he was placed in oversight of the Heir Apparent. When asked how long he had been with the Prince, he said, mournfully, "for twenty-three years." He was urgent to be allowed to go with his young master to the front, but the latter was very loth to encumber the staff with more personal attendants than he absolutely needed, and believed that his good and faithful custodian would find abundant employment in his behalf as his representative in Durban. We have reason to know that the excellent Uhlmann remained behind in a chronic condition of anxiety and solicitude. He seemed to be oppressed with a presentiment that something might happen to his Imperial charge. When the fatal news reached Durban he could scarcely realise it, and ever afterwards was a crushed and broken-hearted man. He went to Maritzburg by post-cart on Wednesday, the 4th, and put up at the Royal Hotel, where his overpowering grief made him an object of deep sympathy to the other inmates of that establishment. The arrival of the Prince's remains, and especially their inspection by him, intensified, as was natural, his unspeakable distress. It must have been only by a supreme effort of mind and body that he was able to go through the various ceremonies and journeys that attended the progress of the funeral cortege. In the Catholic Church of Durban, during the short service that immediately followed the arrival there of the coffin, he succumbed to the long and intense strain and fainted away; nor did he revive until an hour's assiduous tending on the part of friendly hands brought him back, alas! to the recollection of his woe. On the final day of embarkation he succeeded in passing through the painful ordeal of the great popular demonstration which did honour to the memory of his master; but the sadness of his appearance and expression was beyond description. "What shall I say to the Empress, when she asks me for her son," was the remark constantly on his lips. Let us hope that the exhibition of public feeling that has been elicited in this country, and no other event has elicited it before, will to some extent mitigate the distress felt by this devoted adherent of the Emperor and his son. We should add that during his sojourn in Natal he was an inmate of Captain Baynton's hospitable household, which will be memorable as the scene of the

Prince Imperial's home whenever he remained in Durban. There, the Prince met a welcome and a reception which were as cordial as they were befitting ; and it is pleasant to think that in this instance, a house which was purchased primarily for the purpose of enabling the Governor to entertain properly visitors of distinction, should, although in private hands, have been the means of saving the Prince from the cold and comfortless amenities of overcrowded colonial hotels. In Maritzburg, we need not say, the Prince was warmly welcomed to the hospitalities of Government House.

THE personal baggage of the Prince was sent down at the last moment for shipment by the Union steam-tug to the Boadicea. There was a melancholy and pathetic interest in the piles of trunks and packages

241

labelled 'Narotron, passenger for Natal.' Such a great name; and so sadly so unspeakably sad an end.

The Prince Imperial's Death.

The following narrative was taken down from the lips of its author, on Tuesday night, in the office of Mr. Peace :

Mons. 3. Helleputte, of Ghent, states as follows :

That on the 1st June last, he started with General Newdigate's column about 6 a.m. from Kopje Alleen, and when crossing Blood River, he met the Prince with Lieut. Carey, 98th regiment, four men of Bettington's Horse, and one native. The Prince was in the uniform of the Royal Artillery, and seemed to be in very high spirits, laughing and talking with his comrades, as he went along. Mons. Helleputte was on horseback and about to take a wrong road, to join the first division of the column, when he was hailed by Oapt, Carey, and informed of the course he had better take, and after a few kind and cheerful words from the Prince, bade him 'Bon jours' 'Au revoir.' The Prince was riding a grey horse named 'Tommy,' M. Helleputte got to camp, about 5 p.m., and shortly afterwards one of his suite (a Dutchman), whom he had seen in the morning with the Prince, came into laager and said, 'I have brought the Prince's horse, but not the Prince ;' and refused to state any more just then ; but in a little while the same man informed him that he feared the Prince was killed. The man described the officer as follows : 'The Prince gave the order to saddle and away,' and every man did his best to obey quickly. He saw the Prince trying to vault into the saddle a custom the Prince was fond of and that the saddle turned round on the horse's side, and he came to the ground. He immediately drew his sword to defend himself from the Zulus, who, to the number of 45 or 50 were down upon him. The horse galloped on, as the Prince had lost his hold, and passed three of the others who were in front. Captain Carey did not know for several minutes that the Prince had not got away with the rest, and when he was informed that something was wrong, it would have been impossible to get the remainder of his companions to

return and attack an unknown number of Zulus. On the following day Mons. Helleputte was with the force when the body of the Prince was recovered. It was found lying on the side in a recumbent position, with one leg bent under him, and close to him were found three empty revolver cartridges; thus showing that he had died only after defending himself against such fearful odds to the very last. Mons. Helleputte left camp at 10 o'clock on the night of the 2nd June, and arrived in Durban this evening along with the remains of the Prince. I must not omit to mention one fact which may be significant. The native who went with the Prince's party is supposed to have been killed, but neither his body nor his horse, saddle, or bridle have been found. He was a Zulu.

Durban, 10th June, 1879.

I have read over the above statement and hereby declare it to be true in every respect.

CAMILLE HELLEPUTTE.

Declared before Messrs. Walter Peace, Consul de Belgique; Richd. Vause, Mayor of Durban.

With General Wood's Column.

DETAILS OF THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL,

(From the Times of Natal.)

Nongwin River, June 4th, 1879,

Before this reaches you the sad intelligence of the death of the gallant young Prince Imperial will have become known to your readers, Your correspondent with Lord Chelmsford's headquarters will have been in a position to give more detailed intelligence of the melancholy affair, seeing the Prince was attached to that column, and left it on the morning of the day when he met his fate, The event, however, is of such deep and wide-spread interest that I am sure you will be grateful for so much of the circumstances as we know here, On Sunday last, then, a day when most civilised nations were enjoying the festivities of one of the best-observed holidays of the year we here in Zululand were making a move in the direction of the enemy. We shifted early from Mundhla Hill, and after some little delay in getting down the steepest descent, at the end of what I may call the pass, and getting the large mass of our vehicles, nearly 300 in number, I believe, into three or four parallel lines for the convenience of laagering quickly, if need be, we pushed some six or seven miles, crossing by two drifts, which our strong force of Royal Engineers and native sappers enabled us to have made with great promptitude and efficiency, the first affluent of the Ityoyozi flowing in from the north-west. We formed camp on the other bank for one night's stay only, and as soon as we were fairly in shape, Gen.

Wood with the care and forethought which distinguishes him rode on for half a dozen miles to inspect the road we should have to travel next day. He was accompanied by Colonel Buller, who knew the territory well, having pushed reconnaissances, some of which I have described to you, several times over it, and as far down the country as Habanago. The General, however, had not been nearly so far, and was naturally desirous of seeing for himself where his column had to go. They had ridden sharply for an hour, and were by the General's estimate about six miles from our camp, and about four or five from Isandhlwana mountain, where they saw four or five white men riding as if for their lives, under the hills on the right, making evidently for the camp of the other column. As soon as the fugitives saw the General and his escort, they changed their direction slightly, and came on to them at full gallop. On arriving they proved to be Captain Carey and four troopers of Bettington's Horse, all in a considerable state of funk, as if they thought a Zulu impi was hard on their heels. As soon as they had collected their scattered senses, they stated in reply to the General's interrogations, that they had been attacked by Zulus about five miles from the spot where they then were, the savages having come out of a mealie field close to where they had been off-saddled for an hour, and fired a volley into them. It was only when they were asked if they had lost any of their party that the officer began to count, and then to the horror of the General announced that the Prince Imperial, two troopers, and a kafir were missing. It seems that the moment the Zulus showed every man rushed for his horse, mounted, and rode off, it being a case of *saive qui peut*, though according to their own account, only six savages appeared from the mealies, though no doubt there were more about. I believe Captain Carey got such a wiggling for his pusillanimous and un-officer like behaviour as he is not likely to forget; but the mischief was done, and the General by means of his field-glasses, saw three horses being led away about seven miles off, with an escort of twenty to thirty Zulus on foot. It was then getting towards five in the afternoon, and was too late to attempt anything. Unhappily, all that could be hoped to be done was to recover the bodies of the victims, for the chance of any of them having escaped was too remote to be entertained. The General and Colonel Buller made their way sorrowfully back to their own camp. where the news spread like wild-fire; while the fugitives returned with the sorrowful story to their own column, [I am still without a definite account of the transaction, but I believe the kafir that was with the party warned them that he saw Zulus in the mealie field, and that only then did they think of saddling up, the party having stopped in about as dangerous a position for a surprise as any that could be chosen in the whole country, it was the side of a hill easily accessible to the swift and sure-footed Zulus, thickly planted with mealie gardens, and cut up with dongas. It connects, I believe, by spurs, with the mountain range, inhabited by Sirayo, and a band of 6 or 8 mounted men, and 30 or 40 footmen are known to infest the neighbourhood; for in one of Colonel Buller's reconnaissances, in which the Prince himself took part, this very party made a show of defending the crest of a hill, only to fly when horsemen got near; and the unfortunate Prince fired a few shots at them as they were crossing the valley beneath, too far out of range, however, to give any chance of success. I have no doubt, whatever, that it was this party who surprised Capt. Carey's little command, which was far too small to have ventured into so dangerous a neighbourhood. Of course, everyone blames Lord Chelmsford for allowing the Prince to go about, except with a sufficiently

large party to prevent his running any unnecessary risk, but I believe that it will turn out that his lordship, whose ill-fortune seems to dog his footsteps, will be found much less culpable than many seem to imagine. The fact is the young Prince, being full of pluck and fond of adventure, desired to be wherever there was a chance of seeing a fight with the Zulus, and put himself forward in a way that provoked Lord Chelmsford's censurs, and I am told received a prohibition to take part in any dangerous reconnaissances or scouting parties. Of course in his position as aide-du-camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, it was no part of his duty to leave the person of his chief without express command ; and I am told that feeling this was a check upon the sort of adventures in which he took most delight, he applied and succeeded in getting appointed to the Quartermaster-General's department, to which, from the perfect military education he had received at Woolwich, he was a welcome and useful addition, and where from the nature of the work, he was more at liberty to seek the adventures he desired. It will probably turn out that he was engaged in some work for this department when he was cut off ; and that blame rests with the superior who allowed him to go with so insufficient an escort. I am told that the order under which he was acting specified that the escort was to consist of an officer, and six troopers of Bettington's Horse and six Basutos, but that the latter most useful addition never turned up, and the party, therefore, proceeded without them. In all probability had those quick-sighted and sharp-witted natives been of the party, the catastrophe would never have occurred, for they are near kin enough to the wily Zulu to be up to all his cunning tricks, and would never have off-saddled in so bad a position; and I am quite sure, if they are anything like their countrymen attached to this column, no Zulu would have been able to come within a mile of them without their scenting them out and giving timely warning.

On the following Whit-Monday morning we struck camp; before day-break, moving off with the first dawn of day, breakfasted as soon after sunrise as a fire could be made, and saddling up started with the advanced guard of Natal Native Contingent and Raaff's Horse, who pushed miles ahead, sending out flanking parties to the highest ridges on the right and left of the line of advance. When within three miles of the Isandhlwana Mountain, a well-defined landmark consisting of a peaked hill and a table-topped hill connected by a neck above the level of the surrounding plain ground, Commandants Raaff and Baker and their men turned off to the right to go and seek the body. I went with them, and saw that Captain Cochrane, with a few of his Natal Native Cavalry troopers, were moving on our right evidently with the same object, while over the hill in the direction of the other column, from the summit of which I had just before seen the brilliant flashes of the Heliostadt signal apparatus communicating, I presume, with General Wood. A few sparkling points glittered in the sun above the crest, soon resolving themselves into the steel-tipped weapons and the fluttering pennons of a squadron of Lancers. As they came into view we saw they were accompanied by a squadron of Dragoons, the whole forming the escort of a searching party come out on the same errand as that on which we were bound. We had just the start of them as Captain Cochrane had of us, and on crossing a bad spruit bed and donga we set to work quar-tering the ground like a pack of hounds. We had not long been on our sad quest before I heard a shout from a donga, and almost at the same moment Commandant Raaff, who was not more than fifty yards from where I was riding raised a cry which I knew at once meant that he had found

what we were looking for. I rode at once and saw the dead body of one of the unfortunate troopers named Rogers, 1. believed lying stark naked in the long grass, riddled with assegai stabs in the upper part of the chest, and with a gash, in the abdomen which always concludes the bloody work of a Zulu slaughter. Some thirty yards further away from the mealie field, in a branch going off from the main donga lay the body of the second trooper Able, who was lying in the same sorry plight. A huge gash was made in the abdomen, but it was only through the flesh, none of the intestines being injured. At the first glance he too seemed to be naked, but his cord jacket and a woollen shirt were drawn up round his neck so high that they did not at once show. It appeared - as if the Zulus, after killing the unfortunate man, had dragged him along the ground by his jacket and shirt and left them where they had pulled them up. He had a number of wounds in the upper part of the chest, which were plainly visible, and one through the right hand, showing that he had fought for his life at close quarters. About the same distance lower down in the main donga, lay another body perfectly nude, with Capt. Cochrane standing guard over it. I at once recognised it as the corpse of the ex-Prince Imperial of France, whom I have met frequently in England and whose features were, of course, perfectly familiar to me. A few people gathered round, but no one was allowed - to touch it, for the Headquarters party were close by, and on them, of course, devolved the sad duty of disposing of the remains. In a few minutes a brilliant group of officers surrounded the corpse, including General Marshall, Colonel Drury-Lowe, officers of the Staff, and surgeons. Surgeon-Major Scott, specially deputed for the duty by Lord Chelmsford, at once took charge of the body, and proceeded to examine it superficially. Short of a post mortem examination, it would be impossible, of course, to speak with any exactitude; but there was one longish wound of the right breast which was evidently mortal, for the assegai had passed through the body, and the point had penetrated the skin of the back. There were two wounds in the left side also, which might well be mortal, and less serious wounds all over the upper part of the chest, and one in the right thigh. The right eye was out, but whether by the thrust of an assegai or by the impact of a bullet of some kind it was impossible to say. If a bullet or sling, it could not have been projected with any force, for it remained in the head, the scalp being intact. There was a long gash in the abdomen, exposing the intestines, which were, as in the case of the trooper, uninjured. Close by the left shoulder of the corpse, half trodden in the bloody mire, was a sock and a pair of spurs, which had evidently belonged to the Prince, and round the neck was found, when Dr. Scott moved the body, a small gold chain holding a few gold and stone trinkets. I am inclined to think that Zulu superstition had something to do with this relic being left. The witch doctors carry their magic materia medica round the neck very much after the same fashion, and I am pretty sure that they looked upon the bunch of trinkets as the Prince's witch apparatus, and thought it best to have nothing to do with it. The gash, too, in the abdomen is not,

I feel assured, inflicted with any idea of mutilating the corpse of the slain enemy. but simply because it is a belief amongst them, that if this fiscal coup is not given, and the body swells, as it would by the generation of the gases of decomposition, the warrior who had neglected this precaution is destined to die himself by his body swelling. Apart from this gash, which was in every case inflicted after death, for no blood had flowed, there was no mutilation whatever. Many of the wounds were so slight that I think they, too, must have been inflicted after death, all the members of the

party probably, Â¿ washing their spears,â\200\235 in pursuanes of
some ceremonious regulation 08, the subjectof a dead enemy,
After completing his examinntion, Dr, Scott had . the body

veloped in 8 white cotton blanket that had been used as a saddle cloth, and then a bier was improvised by rolling a couple of lances longwise in the girths of a horse-blanket, two more lances being then lashed with reins crosswise at the head and feet for the bearers. The body was laid on this, and four Lancers bore it off up-hill towards the camp escorted by a squadron of their comrades with the headquarters party, I am sure I may say, sincere mourners. While the party moved off to the point where an ambulance was in waiting to receive the body, there was a message received from our videttes on the hill above that two Zulus had been seen to leave the donga and hide in the mealies. On this the squadron of Dragoons formed line, which was prolonged by Cochrane's natives and a few civilian correspondents, both from Wood's and the Headquarters columns. We then beat every inch of the ground, but no Zulus broke cover, and the only way I can account for their escape, is that they had crept into the mealie pit of a cattle kraal which we neglected to search, the idea not occurring to me till afterwards. The other two bodies were brought and laid together by a cairn of stones, which was erected to mark the exact spot where the Prince was found, and later in the day they were buried by a tattoo party which was sent from our camp, the Chaplain-General of South Africa, the Rev. Mr. Coar, reading the burial service over them. Our column was on trek while the search and discovery were being made, and, in the afternoon, encamped on the banks of the Ityobyosi, just under the Enzhlwan, the operation being coolly watched from the summit of the hill over the spot where the Prince was killed, by the party who I believe were the perpetrators of the tragedy. There were six or eight mounted men, one on a grey horse, and twenty to thirty foot men, who, having staked their fill, at a distance of not-over two miles, then took their departure. Next day we again trekked, but only to shift to the right bank of the Ityobyosi, and to-day we made another short trek to the southern side of the Mangwini River, about two miles beyond the Enzhlwan. I went, while the operation was going on, with the advanced guard, under Colonel Buller, about seven miles to the front, where we made a demonstration with mounted men, which brought out some 1500 Zulus, from amongst the hills, forming the advanced guard of what is believed to be a considerable impi. They pursued us some little distance as we retired, and a few of us tried to draw them on, while Colonel Buller rode back for more mounted men. They came to the top of the first rise, and we exchanged long shots, without hurt, I fear, on either side, and then retired. There is evidently a force not far in front of us, and a collision is probably not far off. On returning to camp, from a long day's riding, I found that Cetywayo had at last sent messengers to General Wood. I have not yet heard their names, but it is suggested that they are not chiefs of any importance, and it is probably only a further ruse of Cetywayo's to gain time. Happily Lord Chelmsford is in camp, so that General Wood can act without delay. The universal wish is that Cetywayo may not accept our conditions, and that in the interest of the future of South Africa, we may fight the matter out, and conquer the wily Zulu by force of arms, or he will never be persuaded he was not the victor and the master of the situation,

on,

(From another Correspondent.)
Camp somewhere in Zululand,
June 4, 1879.

We arrived here last night, but the name of the place I do

not know. We left Koppie Alleen on the 31st May, and crossed the Blood River with the Commissariat stores, and marched to Tonini Neck on the 1st June (Whit Sunday), fatal day. We were on outpost duty that night, and at 7.30, the mounted orderly brought the tidings of the death of the Prince Imperial. At about 2.30 p.m., on the 2nd the party returned who were sent out to search for him, with his body. Report varies; some say there were four assegai wounds, some say more; but the exact number I cannot say. The funeral service was gone through at 4.30 p.m., and the body was after confined in tin, with hay, rum, and salt, and a shell of wood, and sent under escort of a party of King's Dragoons. We left under very bad signs, but I hope it will all end well. Last night some of the scouts who were searching some Xraals near the camp, found the late Prince's shirt with an old hag. so she was brought into camp, and will be brought before Lord Chelmsford this morning. The health of the division is very good : not a case in hospital when we left yesterday. General Wood's column is in sight, about three miles distant across the river (name not known.) The division shifts camp across the river to-day. General Wood had one man stabbed while getting water from the river, and the report this morning is that two more were stabbed last night. It was very near this camp where the Prince was killed. I cannot give you the particulars, as there are 80 many reports. No sign of any large body of Zulus as yet ; some few were seen on the hill tops as we came along, but not worth travelling after, The whole of the boys are eager

to get at them, and wipe some of these dirty stains out.

An occasional correspondent with the Natal Light Horse, underdate White Umvolosi, June 4th, 1879, writes as follows :
 "On the 17th May Capt. Whalley took us over, and is now our commandant. We are now called the Natal Light Horse, and are to be formed into two troops; another troop, raised in Durban, I believe, is on the road up for us. On the Queen's Birthday we had a rath-maaker of three parts water and one of rum, in honour of the day. The soldiers called it Dabulamanzi (double water), and some termed it treble-manzi. We struck camp on the 25th, and after twenty miles

of a trek, encamped at Mundhla. Here we remain a night while here were reinforced by four companies :g :g% regiment, with four Gatling guns. The 28th and 29th were two very cold days, with drizzling rain. On Sunday, June 1st, a veille went at 5 a.m., the horses fed, struck tents at 7 a.m., and left at 8 a.m. We went on for about six miles,

crossed a spruit, and encamped at 1 p.m. Just as we were off-saddling, Colonel Buller rode up to us and ordered twenty of the best horses out at once with Capt. Whalley, to proceed at a gallop to some place or other known to the officers, but not to us. Our party soon after came back, and we heard they had beer} recalled by General Wood, who said it was too late to go to the intended spot. We learned afterwards that the men were wanted to go to a place where the Zulus had pounced upon a small reconnoitring party some twelve miles off, and the the column was thrown into some excitement by the news that the Prince Imperial was among the killed. On Monday, the 2nd June, we started at 8 a.m., and halted, after a ride of four miles, when from a rise we could see the 1st Dragoons and 17th Lancers about half-a-mile off going along, it seemed to me, in squadrons. We then went on for another five or six miles and breakfasted. The Lancers and Dragoons proceeded to the spot where the unfortunate affair occurred, and recovered the bodies of the Prince Imperial and two others (of Betty's Horse). An ambulance wagon with six grey horses was sent, and the body of the Prince taken away, while the other

two bodies were buried on the spot. The bodies were stripped naked, and the blood-thirsty Zulus had mutilated them horribly,

his (the Prince's) little bull-dog close by lying assegaied. From what I can learn and you must only take it as I got it it appears the Prince, with a party of seven, went out reconnoitring about 15 miles from the camp (General Newdigate's). They had off-saddled near a spruit, when the Prince sat down and took a sketch, and had just finished, and the party were saddling up their horses, when a volley was poured into them,

that startled the horses of the Prince and the other two: which broke away, leaving the Prince and the two men on foot and within thirty yards of the Zulus, who rushed up. The others, who had succeeded in getting into the saddle, turned and called to their comrades. The Prince told them to fly for their lives and never mind him. He then ran as fast as he could; but the three of them were soon overtaken and assegaied, the Prince having seventeen assegai wounds. He had his right hand under his left shoulder, with an assegai wound through it and into the shoulder. It is supposed he put it up to guard against the thrust of an assegai. The others rode into camp,

bringing the sad news, when the Lancers and Dregoons went out the next morning (2nd) and recovered their bodies, as above stated.

Tuesday, June 3. Some of our men went over to where the Prince was killed, and one of them picked up a purse with some stamps in it; another brought the Prince's dog and skinned it, intending, I believe, to stuff it. Our new troop, about sixty men, arrived and joined us. They are a fine lot of men, and armed and equipped. 5
. Monday, 4th. Off again at 7 a.m., and after seven miles journey, encamped on the other side of a river. I think the White Umvolosi. Lots of kraals around, but all deserted. hear the Lancers are going to join us here; in fact, they are coming in now to camp. 7 miles of Natal.

The Death of the Prince Imperial.

The following appeared in an extra to the Natal Witness on Saturday, the 7th. One or two points in it suggest an element of inaccuracy, more especially the words attributed to the attacking Zulus, "Lo, the English cowards." It would be interesting to know by whom these words were thus interpreted, as there is no Zulu phrase which exactly corresponds thereto. Perhaps the writer of the very vivid narrative will supply the public with the literal words said to have been uttered by the Zulus upon this most tragical occasion. Lord Chelmsford telegraphed to General Clifford on June 5th, that the Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the Prince's death assembled on the 4th of June. May we suggest that the proceedings at this enquiry should be officially made public.

The remains of the late Prince Imperial will arrive here to-morrow, and we cannot but think that the sad interest attached to the event will be enhanced by the possession of authentic information as to the circumstances under which the gallant young Prince died. By the arrival from the front of Mr. Phil. Robinson, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who rode with the news of the great tragedy from Lord Chelmsford's camp in Zululand to Utrecht, we are enabled to give details which may confidently be relied upon.

Mr. Robinson speaks from information received direct

from the four men of Bettington's Natal Horse, who escaped with Lieutenant Carey from the fatal spot.

The escort with which the Prince left camp consisted of Lieutenant Carey, of H.M.'s 98th regiment, six selected men of Bettington's Horse, and one kafir. Six mounted Basutos had also been told off to accompany the party, but the Prince, with that disregard of danger which has always distinguished him, left camp without them. It will be remembered that a few days ago the Prince, accompanied by Major Bettington, Lieut. Carey and a party of Basutos, visited a Zulu kraal, where they were fired upon by a large party, the Prince being, on that occasion conspicuous for gallantry amounting almost

to rashness. The advance of the two forces within the

* lagt few days has been in this direction, and the Prince, it can easily be imagined, knowing the ground, and being conscious of the vicinity of Lord Chelmsford's camp on the one hand, and General Wood's on the other, approached the familiar spot with a confidence and a sense of security which betrayed him to his death.

The party started at about half-past nine, and on their way were joined, at the site of Lord Chelmsford's camp of the 2nd, that is, on the neck of the Inceni Mountain, by some officers who, after riding with them some distance turned off towards the left in the direction of General Wood's camp, the Prince and his companion keeping to the right. After crossing the spruit, which in rainy weather helps to fill the Ityotyози River, they arrived at the Hat-topped hill, nameless on our maps, which is a conspicuous feature in our landscape of this portion of the Zulu frontier, and here the Prince, directing his men to slacken girths for a while, took a sketch of the country. We may here digress to say that the Prince's talent with pen and pencil, combined with his remarkable prudence in military surveying that great gift of recognising at once the strategetic capabilities of any spot which so distinguished the First Napoleon made his contributions to our knowledge of the country to be traversed of great value. His sketch finished, the Prince and Lisut. Carey returned, and the order was given to resume the march, the Prince en route pointing out the kraal at which he had been fired upon on his previous visit, and turning off to another close by, which was found empty. A third kraal was then sighted about a mile further on, and towards this the party descended, the Prince having observed that a small river the Mbazani, as the kafirs call it would enable the escort to water their horses and make themselves some coffee. The kraal is situated some 200 yards from the river, and consisted of five huts, one with the usual small stone cattle enclosure. Between the kraal and the river stretched a luxuriant growth of tambookie grass five or six feet in height, with, after the fashion of all deserted Zulu kraals, mealies and kafr corn interspersed. This dense covert did not, however, completely surround the kraal, for in front there was an open space, apparently used by the Zulus, from the ashes and broken earthenware strewn about, as a common cooking-ground. Here the party halted, and the Prince gave the order to off-saddle for an hour. The huts betrayed no signs of recent occupation, but two or three dogs were still lingering about the spot. The presumption of course, was that the animals attached to their masters' homes, had remained there after the Zulus had deserted the kraal; but seen in the light of the dreadful events that immediately followed, it is more than probable that the dogs belonged to the Zulus who were then actually stalking the Prince and his companions, who were completely off their guard and chatting together. All the party having turned their horses into the grass and grain crops, and sent the kafir down to the river for water, sat down in the open space and made themselves some coffee. The kafir meanwhile went off again to see that the horses kept together, and so the hour wore on. It is horrible to think of what was passing behind them all this time. Concealed behind a deep donga which lay right across the path taken afterwards by the fugitives, some forty or fifty Zulus were creeping on their victims. Stealing out of the donga, they made

their way, completely concealed by the rank vegetation,
 along the water's edge, and there, it is probable, lay
 waiting until the bustle of preparation for the start
 " should give them a favourable opportunity for rushing
 upon the Prince's party. While thus in ambush they
 must have been surprised by the kafirs, for one of the
 " Zulus left his concealment, and crossing the river was
 seen by the kafir making off up the opposite hill. The
 kafir at once returned to the Prince, but at first was not
 understood. Corporal Grubb, however, knowing the
 language well, asked him what was the matter, and then
 interpreted his answer to the Prince. The Prince, mean-
 while, had looked at his watch. It was ten minutes to
 four. "You can give your horses ten minutes more,"
 he had said. But the kafir's intelligence had at once
 aroused suspicion, and the order was given to saddle-up
 at once. Every man went in search of his horse, and in
 a few minutes all was ready for the start. The Prince,
 for a minute, was busy looking to his bit. All stood to
 their horses waiting for the order to mount, waiting
 for death. "Prepare to mount!" The Prince said.
 The word was hardly spoken, when, with a startling
 crash, there burst from the cover a volley from some forty
 rifles. The distance was not twenty yards, and long
 grass swayed to the sudden rush of the Zulus, as, with a
 tremendous shout, they charged towards the Prince and
 his companions. "Usutu!" was their cry, and "Lo!"
 the English cowards! The horses all swerved at the
 suddenness of the tumult, and some broke away. Rogers,

of Bettington's Horse, was shot before he could recover
 his horse, and the Prince was unable to mount his charger,
 a grey of sixteen hands high, always difficult to mount,
 and on this occasion, frightened by the firing, worse than
 ever. One by one the party galloped past, the Prince
 in vain endeavouring to mount. He was passed by Pri-
 vate Lietocq. "D'accord, Monsieur," he cried as he passed,
 dashed by, himself only lying
 across his saddle; but the Prince made no answer. He
 was already striving his best. And in a minute he was
 alone. The Zulus burst out from their covert, yelling
 and firing after the fugitives. The Prince's horse fol-
 lowed, and the Prince was seen by Lietocq holding his
 stirrup-leather with his left hand and the saddle with his
 right, trying to keep up with his horse, and to mount.
 He must have made one desperate effort to leap into the
 saddle, by the help of the holster, and the holster must
 have given way and then he fell. The horse trod upon
 him and galloped off. The Prince regained his feet and
 ran after the fast-retreating party. Lietocq turned on
 his saddle to look behind him, and the Prince was run-
 ning on foot with some twelve or thirteen Zulus only a
 few feet behind him. They all had assegais in their
 hands and then? No one saw the dreadful end. But
 the rest of them galloped on towards General Wood's
 camp, and, after going some three miles, met General
 Wood himself, and Colonel Buller. They made their re-
 port, and those officers, looking through their glasses,
 saw the Zulus leading away the horses they had taken
 away the trophies of their successful attack.

Troopers Rogers and Abel, and the kafir, were killed.
 Abel being shot in the back by a Martini-Henry bul-
 let as he was galloping from the kraal; Rogers before he
 could get on to his horse.

The Witness is indebted, it says to Mr. Phil. Robinson
 for the following, but like the preceding account it offers in-
 ternal evidence of inaccuracy:

The kraal where the Prince fell, it should be specially noted, was in the same direction as that other where only a few days before the Prince and his party, Lieutenant Carey being one of them, were attacked. The Prince, therefore, approached it with greater confidence, and his escort, supposing the ground had been thoroughly reconnoitred, were not so strictly on their guard as they might otherwise have been. No sentries were posted, no precautions whatever taken against surprise. In itself the position was a dangerous one for even a strong party to take up, and presented all the natural features demanded by Zulu tactics to ensure success. A steep hill shutting off retreat on two sides, & river on the third, a deep and difficult donga on the fourth, with the space thus enclosed filled with dense cover. At this season of the year the tambookie grass is at its highest and around kafir kraals maize and millet sprung from grain spilt in carriage from the field to the huts. is always found scattered among the grass, the whole forming a very close growth of a fairly uniform height of six feet. Through this the Zulus securely stalked their enemies. When the volley was fired the party were standing to their horses, in line, with their backs to the kraal, and their faces eastward, the Prince in front on the left of the line, and nearest, therefore to the Zulus. The man Rogers, who was shot, never reached his horse, and, when last seen, was behind a hut, rifle in hand, evidently prepared to defend himself, but before he could fire was shot from the menlies. Abel was killed before reaching the donga. The kafir was never seen at all, as he probably rushed to covert at once and was there surrounded and killed before reaching the donga. The Kkafir was never seen at all, as he probably rushed to covert at once and was there surrounded and killed. The rest of the party, six in all, made for the donga, Lieutenant Carey and two others crossing it at a very difficult point, two others taking an easier place more on their left, and the Prince following the latter. He was not seen to reach the donga, but Carey, when crossing it, saw the Prince's horse gallop across at the easier point. The Zulus must have come up with the Prince at the donga, where he must have turned upon his pursuers. He never called once for help, but faced the savages with the sword carried by the first Napoleon on many a famous day in his hand. Whether he killed any Zulus is not known, but it is probable they would not come within reach of his sword, as from the edge of the donga they could hurl their assegais down at him with impunity. One pierced his right eye, causing, so the doctors believe, immediate death, or at any rate paralysing all feeling. The Prince probably fell under the wound, and the Zulus, leaping down, stabbed him in a dozen places. Meanwhile the kafir, it appears, had been fighting for his life, and before he fell had broken several of his assegais, which were found bloody by his side.

Lonsdale's Horse.

We understand that Lonsdale's Horse is to be thoroughly re-organised, and all the worthless fellows will be weeded out, 3 23

(June 10)

ADVANCE OF THE LAST DIVISION.

we learn on good authority that the advance of General Crealock's column is likely to take place on Friday next (June 13th). The difficulties connected with the non-equipment of the baggage train have, we believe, been overcome, owing to the exertions of Mr. Gordon, Commissary of Ordnance at the Lower Tugela, and the officers of his department stationed in Durban.

During the whole war there has not been a more complete sense of disappointment than prevailed throughout both Durban and Maritzburg when the official telegram received and published on Saturday afternoon, notifying a great victory over the Zulus, was authoritatively contradicted on Sunday afternoon. We confess that the phrase "well founded report" inspired us with some doubts as to the absolute accuracy of the facts supposed to be set forth; more especially as to the correctness of the figures. Those doubts were abundantly justified when a day later we received through the same official channel the formal contradiction of the report. It is evident that the rumour which reached Dundee is the same that was received at Utrecht, with certain amplifications, arising out of the engagement which is stated to have taken place on June 7th (Saturday) between the regular and irregular cavalry, and a tribal force whose numbers are set down at 1000. Our loss in this so-called "skirmish" is set down at one officer killed and three irregulars wounded. The first named was a very fine young man, Lieutenant and Adjutant Frrrr, of the Lancers. The official telegram states that the losses of the enemy are not known, a remarkable fact, seeing that the Zulus must surely have been pursued, and that at any rate an approximate estimate might have been formed of the execution done upon them. However, we must await further and fuller information of an incident which at present remains enveloped in considerable mystery.

The two northern columns move but slowly. On Saturday, the 7th, Lord CEELMSFORD was at Nondanai River, where a fortified position had been established. On Sunday, General Woon's column was to return with a convoy of wagons to bring on stores from Conference Hill and Laadman's Drift. The second division was to encamp on the Sefe River, in order to cut a supply of wood. These movements bear painful testimony to the cumbersome transport requirements of headquarters' column. The weather has been so rainy and is so cold that fuel cannot be dispensed with, but the advance does not bid fair to be a very rapid one, under existing conditions.

Cetywayo's latest overtures of peace appear to have been as vague and unsatisfactory as their predecessors, and Lord Chelmsford is understood to have sent back an intimation that if the King desires to be thought in earnest, he must return the two field guns captured at Isandhlwana, accompanied by duly accredited and creditable ambassadors. Meanwhile hostilities will proceed. To show how little dependence can be placed upon these peaceful professions, on the part of either Cetywayo or his people, we may state a fact or two in connexion with General Crealock's coast column. About the 28th of May, 100 men of Nettleton's Native Contingent, patrolled the Amatakula Bush, from Fort Crealock, seeing no signs of the enemy. Upon their return

to camp, 10 men broke away without permission and stayed behind to gather sweet potatoes. Whilst so engaged, about 40 Zulus crept up to shot range and fired a volley killing one of our natives. The remaining nine bolted, but rallied within a short distance, and began to fire volleys from their breechloaders, when they drove the Zulus back, and went on to the camp which was about two and a half miles away. A little later a party of 25 natives of the contingent (without an officer) was gathering firewood at an old kraal about three and a half miles from Fort Chelmsford. Some 800 Zulus fell upon them and shot one man dead, driving the others back to camp. A force was at once sent out, but the Zulus of course had disappeared. These incidents cannot be said to bear a peaceful signification. It is the opinion of well informed persons on the spot that the Zulus will fight the lower column

245

whenever it may advance, The inaction that now prevails is bitterly regretted by our forces at the front, unavoidable though it may have been. In the Cape war, pack horses represented all the incumbrances of a column, but in Zululand of course, the impedimenta of the army are much more ponderous and difficult of transport.

. We are not likely to wait much longer for the opening up of Port Durnford. Steps are immediately to be taken to clear the locality landward, and the Forester is ready at a few hours' notice to slip up the coast, and play her part there. When the wagons now employed in carrying stores from Durban to Fort Chelmsford can be used in transport between Port Durnford and Ulundi or any intermediate posts, the difficulties of the campaign will be immensely lightened. We learn with great satisfaction that the military and civil authorities in Maritzburg, no less than the civil population, vied with each other in according due homage to the remains of the Prince Imperial, The people of Durban and the coast will we are sure be equally desirous to pay a like tribute of respect to the memory of the brave young Prince, who was not only a soldier but a volunteer.

(June 11)

After the very sensational reports and very disappointing contradictions that heralded the week, there has been a strange lull in the news market. It is to be feared that the discovery of groundless news in the official telegram regarding the reported victory, may cause our military authorities to be unduly reticent in the disclosure of further communications. We trust, however, that General Clifford, and those acting with him, will perceive the utility of exercising a wise discretion in not holding back from the public any information that may reasonably be deemed to be trustworthy! There is much telegraphic leakage in Natal, and a frank, though qualified, intimation of official intelligence, could do more to prevent the propagation of alarming reports, than anything else!

That three indunas, professing to have been sent by Cetuyayo, and accompanied by a considerable following, arrived at Fort Chelmsford at the end of last week is beyond doubt. The followers, however, were sent

back, and the indunas were carefully guarded and blindfolded, so that their possible, and indeed probable, function as spies should have no chance of being exercised. So far the jirofessed overtures of Cetywayo have amounted to nothing more than words, and words of a very indecisive and equivocal nature. That the King would do anything to stay our progress, and to persuade us to leave him alone, and where he is, we can readily understand; but that is not, and cannot be, the end for which the advance into Zululand was ordained.

A statement made in yesterday's issue is perhaps liable to misinterpretation. In referring to Commissary-General Gordon's efforts to secure the early dispatch of the ammunition train to the Lower Tugela, we by no means meant to imply that he was officially responsible in any way for the work done by the Ordnance authorities at the base of operations, when Commissary-General March, whose return to Natal after a long absence, we were so glad to welcome, is in charge of the department. It is not easy for outsiders to understand the difficulties that have to be overcome by all the officers in command of the several departments of supply.

Lower Tugela.
(Times of Natal)
Lower Tugela, Saturday.

Some days since one of the native scouts offered to go to a shief who was some distant relative of his, and induce him to come over to the English, but their visit proved fruitless. He said he would like to come over, but he could not leave the King at present.

On Tuesday messengers, arrived from Dabulamanza, who said he was still desirous of coming over, but was prevented by the King. They were accompanied

by messengers from Cetywayo to John Dunn, who asked him to exert his power with the White Chief in the King's favour. Dunn told them they should have done as he advised before the war; they must now go to Lord Chelmsford.

It is reported that the only regiment with the King is the new one called the Umsizi, composed of boys of about fourteen to sixteen years of age, but the other regiments are believed to have been ordered to assemble at the king's kraal, where Dabulamanza and Mavumengwana are located.

We have lost a great many oxen lately ; quite half-a-dozen die every week. It is chiefly on this account that the march has been delayed so long. We are also waiting for a stock of provisions and saddlery. After these have arrived, we shall probably move to Fort Chelmsford. Captain Beddoes has resigned the command of the Native Pioneers.

The sanitary arrangements are greatly improved. The medical department in this respect seems to be little better than useless ; General Crealock has done much to improve the condition of the sick. The new hospital is rapidly advancing to a state of completion. There will be about 200 huts, each containing ten beds, and suitable accommodation for the sick and wounded. Owing to the bad state of the roads, no convoys have left for the past week ; indeed, one large convoy is still in laager at the Ungoya. i

. Everyone was surprised and grieved to hear of the death of the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon. Most of us remember his manly figure well. ~ We all deeply sympathise with the Empress Eugenie in the loss she has sustained by the death of the young Prince, who was killed in such a manner by the lurking Zulus.

(June 12)

If the telegram which appears elsewhere be correct there is to be on our side a lull in operations. Mr. Phil. Robinson has telegraphed to the /, stress a statement, that Lord Chelmsford has intimated once again to Cetywayo, that unless the two 7-pounders and 4 other property are given up at once, he will recover them by force of arms. As we understand the telegram fortnight's armistice has been declared in order to give the King time to comply with this demand. We discuss the matter elsewhere, but we would meanwhile venture to suggest that an armistice to be thoroughly effective must be observed by both sides. What guarantee has Lord Chelmsford that Sirayo's people, or Matyan's or Dabulamanza's, may not choose to operate on their own account, knowing as they do that the King can easily repudiate any responsibility for their actions.

We incline the more to believe in this possibility because we hear it reported by natives that Cetywayo himself wants to give in, but that his young regiments will not allow him to do so. He is also said to have told these young braves that he will submit, and leave them to fight it out. This statement is out of keeping with that implied submission to the King's will, indicated by the narratives of wounded prisoners, but it is quite a possible contingency. It may be that Lord Chelmsford has authentic evidence of such internal dissensions, and means to gain time for them to develop.

At Fort Chelmsford, on the 8th June, all was going well. A correspondent there intimates to us his firm belief that a strong force is (as we surmised) awaiting an advance on the other side of the Umlalazi, and that it would fight as soon as any attempt to cross might be made. Reports had just been brought in that a large quantity of Zulu cattle were grazing on the other side of the river, but nearer the Engoya Mountains than the sea. It was thought that they might have been driven forward as a bait. Capt. Lumley, with a troop of Lonsdale's Horse, 100 troopers, was at Fort Chelmsford, and the highest satisfaction was expressed with the discipline and efficiency of the men.

(June 14)

Yesterday's news seemed to bear a more healthful complexion. The report as to an armistice is contradicted. It appeared originally in the Witness, and seems like many other statements from the same source to have been more the product of imagination than fact. The version of the telegram given by the Witness was to the effect that the result of the interview (i.e. between the Zulu messengers and Lord Chelmsford) seems to be that there is a virtual armistice of a fortnight. We are assured that there is no intention to suspend active operations; and our telegrams tells us that they are actively proceeding. Our special correspondent with General Wood's column gives elsewhere full particulars of the finding of the Prince's

body, and the engagement in which Lieut. Frith fell. The scouting preparations of the regular cavalry must have been very deficient to allow a large body of Zulus to get within forty yards range of the column. The details supplied indicate the necessity of extreme caution while advancing through the enemy's country. The Zulus are evidently prepared to take advantage of every natural advantage they possess, in the shape of rock, stone, bush or donga. - Sirayo's people are still in the forefront of resistance. The discovery in one of their kraals of articles captured at Intombe is proof of the intimate relations existing between this tribe and Umbeline's.

We direct attention to what our correspondent says in regard to the arrival of overtures on the very day when this attack was made. There is, as we said some days ago, no proof, either that the King is in earnest, or that he has power to compel the submission of his people, whatever he may wish to do himself.

When the column arrives at Babanango a long stretch of open and easy country lies ahead, until the crest of the great Umvolosi valley, in which Ulundi is situated is reached. Progress ought to be fairly rapid from the first named point. As the telegraph is now open to Landmann's Drift the receipt of news ought to be regular and speedy.

The detailed account of the Prince's death given by the trustworthy correspondent of the Zimes of Natal, fully confirms our impression that the Prince was primarily responsible himself for the fatal disaster that befel him, but it deepens the discredit that must ever attach to the officer and men who forgot and deserted him. When we remember the heavy measure meted out to the non-commissioned officer of the 60th Rifles, in charge of the pickets on the march

from Etshowe, the â\200\230â\200\234reprimandâ\200\235 which is said to have been awarded to Captain Carey seems strangely lenient. However, the affair is a matter of international concern, and we shall, doubtless, hear very much more about it before the responsibility of all the parties concerned has been permanently determined

Another expedition to Isandhlawana, for the purpose of burying all the dead there, will immediately take place. It will probably be chiefly carried out by colonial forces.

A late letter from Fort Chelmsford reports Â¢ no news.â\200\235â\200\231

With Brigadier-General Woodâ\200\231s Column.
DISCOVERY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIALâ\200\231S BODY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

June 8, 1879,

Yesterday trekked with the grey dawn ; after trekking a couple of miles we saw the cavalry of General Newdigateâ\200\231s division leaving the camp. As they neared us, on our right, on an adjoining ridge, in parallel line with ourselves, it was a pretty sight, like field manœuvres at a review. We at first thought that they were the advance guard of their column, but it proved to be a patrol to recover the body of the Prince Imperial; so I crossed the river that separated us, overtook the Lancers, and halted near the scene of the massacre.

The halt had scarcely been made five minutes when an orderly Dragoon rode up to the commanding officer, to say that that the bodies had been found. I rode down, and saw the body of the Prince lying in a small hollow, which had evidently been made by the overflow of the river at some time, and about ten yards from the bank, on the south side of the Tyotyozo, near the junction of the Semenkala, between the Kelize and Emhlungali mountains, and about 50 yards off one of Sirayoâ\200\231s kraals.

When I saw the body it was covered with a cotton blanket, as it had been stripped by the Zulus. I saw the face for & moment, when the head was uncovered. There was no distortion of the muscles, nor appearance of agony on the countenance; it was slightly discoloured with blood. I was informed by the correspondents of the Standard and Daily Chronicle that there were fifteen asse-

ai stabs in the body and breast, Allthat was found of the %â\200\231rinceâ\200\231s belongings were a locket, and the gold chain to which it was attached, one sock. and his spur ; his bull dog was lying stabbed near a dead horse.

The bodies of the other two white men belonging to Bettingtonâ\200\231s Horse were found stripped and mutilated at places separated from each other by a few hundred yards. The body of the mounted Basuto was not found, although

the grass, and a firm bottom was made. At the time we were crossing, the long column of General Newdigate was seen coming in sight about four miles distant. At sunset they were seen laagered at three miles from us, in the rear, and had a very imposing appearance.

We march at dawn, and if possible shall make two treks during the day. It is rumoured that on our arrival at Babanango a flying brigade of cavalry will be formed, and furnished with seven days rations, to make a dash on the Zulu capital, and strike a decisive blow as speedily as possible.

The Rev. Mr. Coir, our chaplain, read the funeral service over the graves of the two Natal Horse, who were assailed by the Zulus on the 1st instant, at the same a minute search was made by the Native Contingent ; his assegai only was found near the kraal.

The Prince's body was removed to the field ambulance, by a party of the Lancers, on a stretcher made of lance-poles lashed together. The other bodies were interred by Capt. T. Shepstone, near where they were found.

This melancholy mishap is the effect of another blunder. Well may this war be termed the blundering war ; if proper precautions had been taken to prevent surprise it could not have happened. There will no doubt be a strict enquiry into the affair, so I shall abstain from mentioning all the reports and rumours that are afloat on the subject. In our camp there is nothing but universal sorrow and indignation ; the latter feeling seems to be scattered broadcast against certain parties of the General's commanding column.

B. Our camp is formed on the Tyotyozo and Siminkala river.

This afternoon we outran, and crossed the Tyotyzi (in the map the Icanyoni). The drifts were light sands, and grass had been cut to lay on the sand as each wagon passed, until the sand became amalgamated with time as the Prince Napoleon. Doctor Glanville went with the chaplain, and made some good sketches of the scene of the disaster for the Graphic. Both gentlemen collected some of the unfortunate Prince's blood, found clotted on the grass.

Unzinglonga River, June 6, 1879.

Rained at 4 a.m.; trekked at 1 a.m. as far as this river, some six miles in advance of our last camp. We were delayed drift-making, and did not reach the present camp near the river until 2 p.m. The difficulty experienced in moving such cumbersome army impedimenta is enormous.

At 3 p.m. General Lord Chelmsford and staff, escorted by two companies of Lancers, arrived in camp, and half-an-hour later three Zulu indunas, with seven followers, arrived with a pass from the Natal authorities. They were not the same envoys who were sent to Fort Chelmsford others being deputed from the King's kraal with the same message. While the message was being de-

livered, a despatch was brought in from Colonel Buller, to the effect that a Zulu army, numbering about 1000, had tried to cut off the patrol of the Frontier Light Horse, and Raaff's Rangers. The alarm was sounded. Trenching tools were got out, and the infantry ordered to erect a wall, or rather embankment; and all the horses were ordered to be brought in, and the oxen kraaled. The outlying pickets were called in, and a force of about 400 horsemen of the different volunteer corps were ordered out, under Major Buller, with Raaff second in command. The Lancers came over from the other side of the river; and as they trotted past the camp, there was a general turn out to cheer them. They were not required to go out, as Buller's men were seen coming back. The Zulus were retiring, and Captain Raaff was of opinion that it was too late in the day to pursue, and try to bring on an engagement, in which Colonel Buller concurred. The Lancers remain in camp.

The cattle picket found an old decrepit Zulu woman abandoned by her friends. They placed her on a shield and brought her into camp. This day has been one of antagonistic events, for we have at the same moment envoys suing for peace and the enemy's army seeking our destruction, not four miles distant; their presence, and no doubt their intentions being known to the treacherous envoys' shots being actually fired on our troops at the same moment. These last entered our camp with pacific professions ! Post closing. 4

THE ENGAGEMENT ON JUNE 5.
Matzanhlopi Camp, June 6, 1879.

" Yesterday we trekked at 6.30 a.m., and as we expected an attack on the column in line of march, reinforcements of cavalry consisting of 17th Lancers, two companies of 1st Dragoon Guards and Captain T. Shepstone's mounted natives were despatched to our assistance. Colonel Buller with two troops of F. L. Horse and detachment

of Bakers and McDonald's forces, and Oochrane's mounted Basutos, formed a scouting corps in advance. Colonel Buller was assisted by Lord William Beresford as staff officer, the main column following with the 9th as advance guard, the 80th in the centre, and the 1-13th as rear guard. I cannot give further information as to the order of march, for after joining Colonel Buller's scouting party I did not see the column until my return into camp, and did not interest myself in inquiring into what will be elaborately dealt with by the military correspondent, so shall confine myself to relating only what came under my own observation.

When I got up to the advance scouts they were about three miles ahead of the main column, with detached parties about a mile distant on each flank. As we advanced traces were perceptible of the tracks of the Zulus who followed the small patrol of the day previous, but not a living being to be seen until we arrived abreast of the large kraal of Usirayo, situated under the west side of the Ezungunyan Mountain, the northern spur of the Babanango, where two large bodies of Zulus were seen, which by telescopic observation were estimated at about 1000, the largest body being about 100 and the lesser from 300 to 400—no doubt a portion of the army seen the previous evening.

These were drawn up in columns flanking the larger and three lesser kraals, as if challenging an attack, which Colonel Buller after collecting the scouting parties determined to accept before the enemy could be reinforced and giving the order to advance at a trot, followed the cattle tracks through the river. As we advanced, nearing the kraals, the enemy retired into the belt of thorn bush surrounding the base of the mountain, distant about 300 yards in the rear of the kraals, from which they poured a heavy fusillade on us as we advanced on the kraals. Col. Buller with his usual gallantry led the way. At the kraal we found three goods wagons and an ammunition cart, with the Government marks, showing that the four vehicles were spoils taken at Isandhlwana. In one of the wagons there were 3 military saddles, some pick axes and shovels. The four kraals were successively fired, one of the burnt huts was full of military equipments. A pair of military boots were picked up outside the kraal marked with the 80th regiment, and the regimental number of one of the victims of the Intombe mountain, showing that Usirayo's people were then with Umbeline. After firing a few volleys, and half an hour's independent firing at the enemy concealed in the bush, it was perceived that their fire slackened, and the order was given to retire across the river, and form on the heights opposite, in the hope that the enemy would leave their cover and follow us into the open. Before we arrived at the position selected the Lancers and Dragoons were seen coming over the ridge, but before we left, a party of Zulus' crept down the donga on the left of Baker and McDonald's Horse and crept up in their rear through the long grass, and poured in a volley at 30 yards range, and while they were getting into the saddle they got a second one from their wily friends, at about the same distance. The Lancers and Dragoons crossed the river after the retreat of the volunteers, but not being supported by artillery could not dislodge the enemy, and had to retire after losing a valuable and much esteemed young officer, Adjut. Frith, who was shot through the left arm and through the chest by a shot from the donga.

After the retreat of the Lancers the Zulus crept down the donga and river bed, and fired on a troop of the F. I. Horse who were saddling up to fall back on the ridge, and the Zulus came out of the bush and tried by creeping down the donga on the right to cut off or surprise the retiring videttes, but Captain T. Shepstone checkmated them by marching down his troop of Natal Mounted natives, and pouring in such a fire as made the enemy retreat. After this, the Zulus did not advance beyond the burnt kraals, but stood shouting out defiance to us. The troops having burnt the kraals and ascertained the approximate number of the enemy assembled to oppose the march of the column, returned back to camp. All the troops and volunteers engaged showed admirable steadiness and pluck; and the different officers engaged, will, no doubt, be honourably mentioned in the despatches by the General in command, it only remains for me to mention that the coolness of the correspondent of the Standard, who was all the time under fire at the front, alternately taking notes or pot shots at the enemy as calmly as if he was partridge shooting in England, was noticed by all engaged. The correspondent of the Telegraph, the Hon. Algernon Bourke, was also at the front under fire; the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle arrived before the conclusion of the battle, and fired a few shots. To-morrow this column returns to Balder Spruit and Kopje Alleen, to escort convoy back, and will, it is expected, be ten days absent. The troops are

grumbling at being taken from the front to be sent back
on escort duty.

Cutywayc's messengers are sort to ask General Wood for whet reason he comes into the coutry, and what terms he requires to settle peace. We have not heard what answer has been given, the riessengers being still in camp.

Sir T. Shepstone and the Zulus.

The following letter appears in the Transvaal Qasette. It speaks for itself :â\200\224

Government House,
Pretoria, Tratsvaal, May 1, 1879.

To M. W. Pretorius, Hsq., Chairman of Committee,
Potchefstroom.

Sir,â\200\224With reference to the statement made by you at the meeting on the 12th ult., to His Excellency the High Oommissiener to the effect:that â\200\230â\200\230previous to the Annexation Sir T. Shepstone had thredtened the Tiansvaal with an attack from the Zulus, as an argument for advancing the Annexation.â\200\235

Thave vhe honourto inform you that careful investigation and enquiry has been made on the subject of your remarks. and I am glad to be able to assure you that not the slightest foundation exists for these reports. The records of the Exedutive Council, before whom the state-

ment is slleged to have been made contains no allusion to

it; and two of the'members of the then Executive Coun-
Âçil have filed statements in which they unreservedly deny that â\200\230Sir Theophilus Shepstone used the words or threats imputed to bim. Two of the officers who were always present with Sir Theophilus Shepstone at these interviews have also filed statements to the same effect ; and I may further mention that Sir Theophilus: Shepstone himaself heis severdl times publicly and indignantly denied this report.

T havemo doubtthat the report hasbeen originated and: circulated by some evil-disposed person.

â\200\230When you are able to visit Pretoria I shall be happy, if won will call on e at Government House, to place at your disposal the documents on which the refutation is founded,â\200\224I have, &o.

(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON,
Administrator.

(June 17)

TLast nightâ\200\231s mail brought us a little interesting, if pot very satisfactory news. We have letters: from Heaquarters camp at Isihlungwane to June Y. General Woodâ\200\231s column has been temporarily broken up; to the intense dissatisfaction of the whole force, _while'he catries out his orders to convey supplies from ObiiferÃ©nce Hill. Meanwhile General Newdigateâ\200\231s forces are engaged in ostentatious But not over profi-table patrols; distant kraals, and. dongas being shelled with no appreciable result. Our correspondent draws

a forcible contrast between the military pomp and parade that characterise this column, and the plain, practical, and effective arrangements that distinguished General Wood's, in which business-like work, rather than route and show, was the prime object kept in view. On the evening of the 7th a false alarm took place, several volleys being fired as well as a shell or two: Our own pickets were fired into, as usual, and two of the Royal Engineers, with two Basutos were wounded. Seven of our own kaffirs, servants of Colonel Buller, some of the Boer contingent, were captured in a deserted kraal, which they were looting, by the 58th regiment, and subsequently released.

It is true that the two Zulu messengers were sent back to Cetewayo with the intimation that he must send back the guns and property captured at Isandhlwana, accompanied by a chief of rank, as a proof of his sincerity. Tyngwayo was named, but the messengers said that he could not come, having been blinded by a wound in the eye at Kambula. Our correspondent thinks that the choice was a bad one, and that Manyame should have been named. Lord Chelmsford anticipated that if these conditions were complied with he would agree to an armistice, pending the Queen's answer; a line of demarcation being agreed to.

Meanwhile during these very indecisive and not very dignified military operations, the Zulus have appeared in great force within sight of the camp at Luneberg. A few of them made a feint at carrying off some cattle from the town lands, when young Felter, son of the missionary, a brave and very estimable lad, went out with a few friendly natives in pursuit. They were suddenly surrounded by about 3000 Zulus, who sprang up out of

the long grass, and they were carried off or killed. Mounted patrols at once went out, but found the enemy present in such force that they had to retire within their lines. It is believed that the whole of the Baghshul Zulus, 15,000 strong, are gathered in the Intombi Valley, whence owing to the scarcity of food they will probably have to fall back upon the Lebombo or Sekukuni's.

A correspondent at Derby, writing on June 2, assures us that Captain McLeod's presence as Border Agent has an excellent effect upon the Swazies, who will not lose faith in the English Government should they fail to advance upon Ulundi. They are quite puzzled by our tactics or lack of tactics.

The Times of Natal says that a military post is to be established at the Ukopo, consisting of two companies of infantry and a few cavalry. A fort is in course of construction, and would be considerably advanced towards completion before the year is left on the 6th. 30

We can only surmise that General Wood's movements are too vigorous for Lord Chelmsford's taste; or possibly he has had an inkling of the appointment of that gallant officer's old chief and friend, and wishes to

leave the future conduct of active movements in their hands.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS.
THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM FORT
CHELMSFORD.
Port Pearson, Monday, 8 p.m.

Nearly the whole of the cattle required for the first division, six hundred in all, have now been purchased, and only one case of pressure resorted to. The price has ranged from £7 to £20. The average of the whole has not, I believe, exceeded £15. This is highly satisfactory, considering the state of the market. The district has however been nearly drained. Some very fine cuttle were purchased by the Commissariat, through the instrumentality of Mr. Fynney, the berder agent, at an average of £13 10s. each.

Sixty-two invalids arrived yesterday from Fort Chelmsford ; the majority of cases were very slight. injurious to the cattle, which have succumbed in large

The rain of the past three days has proved very numbers, The convoy which should have left to-day is delayed until to-morrow on account of bad weather-

From the Psevaan.

(From our own Correspondent.)
June, 5 1879.

Since this district has been placed in the haunts of a Commandant of its own, there is: a chancero of now and again reporting upon more than the ordinary day routine of miserable camp life. You have no doubt ere this, received the details of Commandant Schermbrucker's adventures in Luneberg, and I am now able to inform you of another very smart and pretty successful little affair, which happened at Jacob Potgister's farm, about six miles from the old burgher's larger on the Feevaan, yesterday. At present the headquarters of the Peevaan Valley command are at the Widow Potgieter's farm, where a very strong and pretty fort has been built, which is occupied by Captain Lawrence of the 4th regiment, K.O., with one company of regulars. The fort is a perfect model fortification, such as is practically wanted in Zululand. Captain Lawrence is a genius in sculpture and drawing, as well as an expert in building forts, and having made his place impregnable against the combined regiments of the King of all the Zulus, he added the agreeable to the useful by ornamenting his grim walls and monotonous ditches, erecting covered ways and forming arches, resting upon pillars cut out of the sandstone, and combining the ancient Greek pattern of Tonic and Attic architecture with the lofty pretensions of the Gothic style. Close to the fort are the lamps of the Dutch contingent under Commandant Rudolph, and Schermbrucker's Horse under Lieut. Pogge, the Commandant. being what you may call here, there, and everywhere. Soon after the Luneberg affair, Commandant Schermbrucker went round with Colonel Bray, C.3., to Baltee Spruit and Conference Hill, and returned to Peevaan. ea. the dra

indt. Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, firing was heard, apparently not very far, and in the direction of the old laager. The Commandant at once roused the garrison to activity, and in fifteen minutes after sallied forth with Commandant Rudolph and 50 mounted men (half Dutch Contingent, half German Rifles of the old Kaffrarians), and proceeded in the direction of Pekaia Drift. Having divided the forces with due regard to protecting flank and rear, the advance guard, consisting of a dozen plucky Dutchmen of Rudolph's lot, were left loose to follow the smell of powder; and, assisted by about 40 of our friendly natives, they soon dropped upon the enemy about 100 strong, in the act of driving off a flock of goats and horses which they had stolen that morning from some natives living on Craig's farm. At Jacob Potgieter's farm the enemy was fairly met. Abandoning goats and horses, the Zulus took to flight, and tried hard to gain the kloof, and ultimately escape over the fidge; but the horsemen were too sharp. Again and again the Zulus were outflanked, and had to run back again right against the open, from where our friendly natives came on with great pluck, and with a terrible yell.

2 For once the Zulus had been out-maneuvoured, and after a short but determined struggle they left eighteen dead bodies on the field, besides a number of wounded, who were taken care of by our native allies. The losses on our side were only two natives wounded, one rather seriously, a bullet passing through his shoulder; the other got an assegai wound across the left side of his head.

This unexpected check to the Zulu depredators who invest this district will no doubt have a salutary effect. The enemy we met yesterday were, it is supposed, the same who committed the raid upon Uys' farm, on the 19th May. Speaking, or rather writing about the depredations, brings to my mind some paragraph or other I saw in your paper, intimating that raids in Zululand had been forbidden. I earnestly hope such is not the case. War is no child's play, and unless we worry the Zulus day and night, when and wherever we can, the Zulu nation will not find war very hard upon them. They are the gainers and we the losers, if we allow them to swoop upon us without destroying them, their crops and habitations. By deprivations of all kinds the Zulu nation and every individual Zulu must feel the miseries of war, and nothing will bring home to them the horrors of war better than being deprived of the shelter of huts in these cold nights. Fire, sword and rifle must never rest, day or night, to make every Zulu man, woman, or child at last cry for peace. This is my notion of kafir warfare. It may look cruel to outsiders, but it is not a bit more cruel than what is done in European warfare.

The King's Dragoon Guards.

Our special war correspondent states that a letter from the King's Dragoon Guards says they are disgusted at being sent back from the front. The regiment is now almost disbanded; sixty or seventy of their best horses were sent to the 17th Lancers, and a mounted squadron of King's Dragoon Guards sent to the front only. The remainder are at Conquerors Hill, and one squadron at Rorke's Drift. Captain Becher, King's Dragoon Guards, is now in the Orange Free State, buying remounts for the Cavalry Brigade. Times of Natal.

Sick and Wounded.

We understand that Deputy-Commissary Young has contributed £100 to the Durban Fund on behalf of the National Society, of which he is the Natal representative.

The Newly-Arrived Military Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. T. Wynne, who arrived by the C'R.M.S. Meirose, belongs to the Grenadier Guards; Major Stabb, who was a passenger by the same vessel, belongs to the 32nd regiment; in which he served as adjutant during the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was present with Colonel Maxwell's column in the operations before Gwalpore early in 1858, and proceeded with it to the Alumbagh during the taking of Lucknow in March 1858. He was also present at the capture of the entrenched position at Dehli and fort at Tyrhool, actions of Doodpore and Jugdespore, surrender of the forts at Ahmetie and Shunkerpore and pursuit of Benhi Madho, across the river Gongra, for which he received a medal. . Captain E. L. Fraser belongs to the 66th Rifles.

illness of Colonel Gilbert.

We regret to hear that Colonel Gilbert of the 1-13th regiment, is at present in Durban seriously ill, He is

249

invalided home and left his regiment a few days since. He is accompanied by Captain Cox; well-known; hers; who goes home with him. Captain Cox has seen very service during the past two or three years, and the hardships he has undergone, have told upon him very considerably.

To the 200\230 Whitehall 200\235 Portraits.

MEN OF THE DAY,

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Napoleon Eugène Louis Joseph Buonaparte, Prince Imperial of France, now Napoleon III., and Emperor of the French, was born at the palace of the Tuileries on the 16th of March, 1856. He is the son of Napoleon III. and of the Empress Marie Eugénie de Guzman; Countess of Teba; Marchioness of Moya, and Grand Duchess of Spain of the first-class and he is the great-nephew of the first Emperor and of the Empress Josephine. He was baptised at Notre Dame in the presence of all that was great in the empire and of the whole French episcopate 200\224 more than a hundred bishops being counted. It 200\230 was a sublime spectacle when, at a given moment in the ceremony, these hundred fathers of the church, clothed in cope and mitre, rose, and with outstretched hands gave their solemn benediction to the Hope of France: The Prince Imperial, whose godfather was 200\230 Pope Pius IX.; aunts, the Queen of Belgium, Josephine de Beauharnais; was his godmother; from his childhood received & met in the full and Christian education from his governess, the wife of

Admiral Bruat, and from the most able French professors; Named in 1867 honorary President of the Committee of the Universal Exhibition, which was held with such splendor and success in Paris that year; the following year the Princes made his first communion, which was administered to him by His Grace the Archbishop of Paris; Monsignor Darboy; and we know that he had been prepared for this solemn act of his life by the Abbé Dugperny; curate of the Madeleine. Both these distinguished ecclesiastics were murdered by the Communists. In 1869 and 1870 the Prince journeyed abroad, with much pomp, through different parts of his future empire, and was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1870 he accompanied the Emperor to Metz, and was present at the skirmish of Saarbrücken, where he showed the greatest coolness and courage: After the detestable revolution of September 4 he joined the Empress in England, and since that time his home has been at Ghislardhurst. Here for two years he continued his studies, the Right Rev, Monsignor Goddard directing the religious part of his education,

In 1872, after the usual preliminary examination, the Prince entered the military college at Woolwich, where his success surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He had to compete with some thirty of the ablest of our English youth, in a language that was foreign to him, yet in the final examination he came out seventh in a list of thirty-four: It was during his residence at Woolwich that the saddest terrible misfortune of his young life came upon him. On January the 9th, 1878, his father, for whom he had the deepest love and veneration died. In the morning of that fatal day, when for the first time, the Emperor fully recognised, Count Clary was sent to the British Embassy in Paris to Camden, which he reached too late to receive his father's last breath. Those who witnessed the agony of the Prince will never forget the scene. On the 16th of March, 1874, he attained his political majority, and some 10,00 Frenchmen, from all parts of the Empire; laid at his feet the homage of their fidelity, and saluted him as their chief to the cry of "Long live the Emperor!" In 1876, in company with the Empress, the Prince visited Rome; he was admitted on more than one occasion to private audience by his illustrious godfather Pius IX., and received from the venerable Pontiff his apostolic benediction. In 1877 he took part in the manoeuvres of the English army at Aldershot; and in 1878 he made a journey to some of the northern courts of Europe, and received from Sovereigns and people the warmest and most enthusiastic welcome. On the 1st of February, 1879, Prince Louis Napoleon visited, in the early morning, the little church at Whitechapel where his father rests, performed the solemn duties of a Christian Prince, knelt before the Emperor's tomb, and left his home to share, with the English expedition to the Gape, the dangers, and, it is hoped, the triumphs of the army that he loves so well,

In this brief sketch we have summed up the chief events of the Prince's life. A little above the medium height, he is thin, lithe, and active; of excellent figure, and a perfect horseman, & fine shot: a good swordsman, and delights in manly pursuits. He has the piercing blue eye and the general features of his father; and yet there is something about him, especially in his smile, which recalls the wondrous beauty of his mother. The Prince is a great reader; he thoroughly digests what he studies; and, as he is gifted with an extraordinary memory, he is even now well informed on many more subjects than most men. He has meditated deeply upon the social and political problems of the day, especially in their relation to his own country. Moreover, he is in constant communication with the most experienced of his father's counsellors, and with the wisest and best of his party

in France, and often they have been heard to express their
astonishment at his wisdom, clearness of perception; breadth
of view, and determination of will, in the trying position

in which he is placed, with conflicting interests and opinions to reconcile, the Prince is often called upon to give decisions and form judgments of the utmost importance. He never shrinks from the duty; and his self-reliance and his power of grappling with difficulties and forming rapid conclusions are among the most prominent traits of his character. He has the deepest sense of his responsibilities, present and future. He knows that in these days nothing can be hidden, and that in the lives of princes the example of the ruler is little short of infinite in its power for good or evil. Gambling, drinking, dissipation are hateful to him, and we have heard him declare to those about him, "It I am restored to the throne of my father, I will have none near me whose truth, honour, and morality are not above suspicion!" Yet there is nothing affected about him; with his friends and at home he is gay, simple, affable, and full of that kindness that draws all hearts to him; just as the same touching quality of his father made that noble, but unfortunate

overseign the best beloved of men among those who really knew him.

It is interesting to know that Prince Louis Napoleon's determination to go to the Cape was absolutely his own act. He told the Empress and the leaders of his party of his intention; he did not ask their counsel. At the very time these words see the light the Prince Imperial of France is probably landing at Port Natal. It may be that he is already marching to the front to fight the battles of the country that gave him a home in his exile. During these days of terrible anxiety many a tender heart will be turned with loving sympathy to the noble lady, the widowed mother, who has borne her sorrow with such dignity, so patiently and so well; whose only son, the prop of her life, the hope of her country, has left her side to brave danger and death in obedience to the generous impulse of a generous heart; and many a heartfelt prayer will ascend to heaven that her only, well-beloved child may be restored to her in safety and health, and with honour, One word as to the future of the Prince. He himself has a blind, an almost unreasoning belief in his destiny; he is as certain that he will some day reign over France, as he is of his own existence. He declares, and all sane men agree with him, that the mortal disease is running its natural course; that the Republic is hastening with rapid strides to self-destruction; and then

(June 18)

There is no war news this morning that calls for comment. The welcome letter of a correspondent at Fort Chelmsford affords many interesting particulars of affairs at that extreme point of our coast. The withdrawal of the main body of the Zulu army gathered near the Umlalaas mouth may be either a feint, or it may mean the concentration of forces round the King's kraal, in order to resist an attack that does not seem likely to be made. It is almost certain, however, that some sort of resistance will be made whenever our troops advance towards Port Durnford, but the effective work done by the mounted forces under Major Barrow's command justifies every confidence in the probable result. We are glad to learn that Lord Gifford has been placed second in command

to Major Barrow, as his performances at Ashanti, where he had charge of scouting operations, proved him to possess the unnecessary qualifications for that most important branch of work.

We are also glad to hear that the troops of Lonsdale's Mounted Rifles, now at the front, are giving great satisfaction to their commanders by the intelligence they exhibit, and the progress they make in their drill. Captain Lumley's troop is especially mentioned as affording an excellent promise of effective work. Freed from the curse of drink, the men of this force may confidently be expected to win an honourable name in the annals of the campaign.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS.
Latest Maritzburg Telegrams.

(From our own Correspondent)
Maritzburg, Tuesday, 7 p.m.

: The interdict granted in the Supreme Court, on the 27th May, against the payment of certain money, due by the Commissariat to Marshall, on account of a claim by Oates, against the latter, has been dissolved by Mr. Justice Cadiz, on the application of Mr. Hathorn, who appeared for Marshall.

The Town Council held a special meeting this afternoon, at which a committee was appointed to draw up a letter of condolence to the Empress.

General Marshall is patrolling with regular cavalry towards Isandhlwana. Colonel Buller, with 200 irregular horse, patrols towards the Umvoloosi:

Traces of small bodies of the enemy.

All transport beyond Landmann's drift to work in line of communication. Garrison to be four companies of infantry and one cavalry squadron.

Fort Pearson.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.]
Tuesday, June 17, 11 p.m.

The second portion of the 1st division marched at 1 p.m. to-day, with a convoy of ordnance and commissariat supplies. It consisted of the 88th regiment a portion of the small arm ammunition column and troop of the Natal Horse. There is a rumour that a wing of the 99th regiment will follow to-morrow, and the remainder of the troops with a convoy at the end of the week. The utmost despatch will, I believe, be used to establish a position at Fort Durnford, and push on thence, either towards Ulundi or in a direction which is at present a secret. Another troop of Lonsdale's Horse has arrived, and is now without horses or equipment, and is consequently totally unfitted for service in the field. I hear there are still upwards of one hundred sick at Fort Chelmsford to be brought down

from the front.

From Luneberg,
A DISASTROUS INCIDENT.

IN MEMORIAM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A very sad event happened here on the 7th instant] At about 9 a.m., a small party of Zulus, apparently only ten in number, were observed to bear down upon a lot of cattle grazing opposite the laager, at a distance of about one mile and-a-half on the western slope of the hill between Luneberg and Rabie's farm. Young Mr. Heinrich Filter, a son of the Rev. H. Filter, of Luneberg, a gallant young man who acted as guide and interpreter to both colonial and military forces ever since the outbreak of the Zulu war, quickly collected a few of our friendly natives, and mounting his horse, chased the Zulu thieves. Alas! scarcely had he arrived near the ridge and still within sight of the laager, when suddenly a countless number of Zulu heads appeared above the long grass. Poor Filter was immediately surrounded and fell with his horse into the hands of the enemy. Seven of our friendly natives who had followed Mr. Filter, were assailed and the cattle driven off. A detachment of Schermbrucker's Horse, stationed at Luneberg for the assistance of farmers in harvesting their crops, had early proceeded to Mr. Prigge's farm, guarding the place all round, whilst the farmers and their people harvested their mealies; they were immediately informed of the disaster and came as rapidly as possible back to Luneberg, where meantime the mounted infantry had prepared to go out and see what was to be done. Captain Moore led the mounted infantry across the little river below the laager, and posted them on the slope of the hill opposite, about half way up, and Lieutenant Pogge with Schermbrucker's horse dashed up the hill, trying to get at the spot where Mr. Filter was seen to have been taken, but the party on coming up were surprised by the sight of at least 3000 Zulus ready to receive them and firing wildly at them. Mr. Pogge had only twelve men at his command, with whom to oppose 3000 Zulus would have been madness, and the mounted infantry having been recalled, he wisely resolved to recross the stream and get under the shelter of the laager. The enemy remained all day in sight of the laager, carrying on war dances and hurling defiance at the garrison, but towards evening they went along the valley of the Intombe, seeking, no doubt, cover in Manyonyoba's caves. The garrison of Luneberg was kept under arms, and eagerly expected an attack. The Zulus have, however, become wise by experience (an example which many of us would do well to imitate), and declined to knock their heads against the fort or laager. It is supposed that the whole strength of the Bagalusi, about 5000, are now in the Intombi Valley. They cannot exist very long here, for the crops have been largely destroyed, and they are probably en route to the Lebombo, and eventually to join Sekukuni,

Young Mr. Filter's horse was found dead, with innumerable assegai wounds, but no trace has as yet been

found of the body of Mr, Filter, Being able to speak the

Zulu language, it is possible that the Zulus may have spared his life to use his knowledge for their own purposes. Every one feels the loss of this excellent young man most sadly. It is needless to say that the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Filter's grief is indescribable. Heinrich Filter was only 17 years old, and gave promise of becoming a prominent citizen of this state ; kind and generous, brave and gentle; he was in the true sense of the word a favourite with every one. The pride of his parents, the beloved of the whole community, highly esteemed by the military authorities, and a special protégé of General Evelyn Wood ; young Filter had before him a promising career, Alas! that it should have been cut short in such a cruel manner. Commandant Schermbrucker was informed of the sad news by express on the afternoon of the same day, He had then just moved into a Burgher's Laager, on the Peevan, and having only a few men on the spot, could not move, as I am sure he would, have liked to do. In expressing his sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Filter, the Commandant said that he felt the loss of their son as if it had been one of his own children. Let these few words serve as a memorial, of a brave and gentle youth.

With Major-General Newdigate's Division.
THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Isiblungwane, June 8, 1879.

The Zulu envoys Almganela, Shebela, and Almbokojanna have been despatched with their answer to Cetywayo, who is told if he is sincere in his wish for peace, he must as a preliminary step send into camp the two cannon and all the booty taken at Isandhlwana, and also some at chief to open negotiations, Tyingwayo for instance.

he messengers said that Tyingwayo was blind and could not come, having lost his eyesight from a wound he got at Kambula. The envoys were told that the presence of some important chief was indispensable to the opening of negotiations, and that the terms of peace would depend on the Queen ; but that if Cetywayo's professions were reliable an armistice would be granted, pending the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and the arrival of that decision at headquarters; and a line of demarcation would be established in the interior. It is well that Tyingwayo is incapacitated from taking any part in diplomatic arrangements, for he is, next to the late Umbeline, the greatest scoundrel in Zululand. I cannot conceive why our military authorities do not seek for better in-

formation from the natives as to the characters of the -

Zulu chiefs that they may have to deal with. The chief Mnyamane should be selected to treat with, for although our bitter enemy, he is honourable and humane as far as his savage nature will allow him to be. I have known him to be always adverse to any of Cetywayo's intentions to break faith with white men ; and he alone in 1861 saved Natal from a Zulu invasion by refusing to assist or take any part in it.

On the night of the 6th instant, at about 11 p.m., I was awakened and told that the Zulus had attacked General Newdigate's column, that seventy volleys of musketry and three shots from cannon had been heard

distinctly ; and General Wood despatched an officer of Baker's 231s Corps and six men to scout in that direction, and on their return they reported that the firing was a false alarm. and the laager had fired into their own %ickets, wounding two of the Royal Engineers and two

asutos.

On the 7th rÃ©veille sounded at 4 a.m., and at 6 a.m. our column, General Wood in command, set out to return to Conference Hill for supplies, leaving in command of Col. Buller, Baker's 231s Horse, a small detachment of F. L. Horse, a troop of Whalley's 231s Horse, the Carington Horse, and five of the Burgher Volunteers, to remain with General Newdigate's 231s division until the brigade returned.

The two columns crossed midway; the bands of the 1-13th and 90th played appropriate airs as they passed the various corps, and the only music (the bagpipes of the 21st) with this column responded in their turn. If was 3.30 before the last wagon got into camp; they straggled in very irregularly. perceptible in the straggling march of this colupn and the compact and systematic arrangements of Wood's 231s column on the line of march. The same different style of laagering the wagons was visible to everyone who has seen the two columns. After the laagering was completed the artillery was taken to the chff near the river, and several shells were fired at 3000 yards range at some Znlus seen near a kraal, and if they were not hit they were moved out of that at double quick step.

This morning an expedition consisting of infantry,

A great difference was

cavalry, artillery, and mounted volunteers, the latter under Colonel Buller; the Imperial troops commanded by General Newdigate, Lord Chelmsford having chief command, started on a patrol. The bush, the mountains and the flats for miles round were thoroughly scoured, and the enemy driven away. They succeeded in getting off with the loss of three men shot, whose bodies were seen. The dongas that were shelled were not visited, but by the way they were seen to hastily fly out of them. It is supposed that several were killed. The Lancers and Dragoons did not get a chance of acting, as the Zulus avoided the open ground. The 58th regiment captured seven of our kafirs who had gone out to fetch firewood, and seeing no Zulus, had looted the deserted kraals, and the soldiers supposing them to be enemies, conceived that they had made an important capture, and were rather chagrined at finding that all seven were servants of Colonel Buller and the boer detachment. One of these was accused of being in the act of ramming home a cartridge, with the supposed intention of shooting the General, who drew his revolver in self defence. A cock and bull story got up, no doubt, to flatter the General ; and to make parade of personal bravery by the teller, for the rifle was a Martini Henry breech-loader. The men after an investigation were all released. 5

A patrol was also sent out consisting of infantry of the 21st, and supported by four companies of the 58th regiment, two guns, seven-pounders, supported by the Lancers and Dragoons, six signalmen of the Lancers; the nine-pounder battery being placed on the bank of the river under our camp, to support the infantry if required, but it

did not fire a shot.

THE TWO COLUMNS CONTRASTED.

June 9,

Rã©veille at 5 a.m. as usual; the men dispersed at 6.30 to drink the warm coffee prepared for them. Shortly after the disperse was sounded, to the annoyance of every one in camp, the enjoyment of their coffee was spoilt by the assembly being sounded ; the tents were lowered, the cavalry saddling up and riding some 200 yards from camp. The utility of this manoeuvre was not apparent to the troops, being at an unreasonable time. In Wood's column the alarm is invariably sounded about sunset after a new laager has been formed, in order that every one might know at night what wagon he is stationed at, without creating confusion. If a night attack should be made, everything is so slovenly and loosely carried out here that we pray for the return of General Wood, to rejoin our own column ; for then we feel that we should be safer from our enemies than we are from our friends, This column has too much gold lace and red tape about it for South African warfare. The contrast between the two columns is very striking in many things, more especially in the punctilious military etiquette of this column, where on every side one is likely to be stopped by the sentry, and told that you must not go through a row of huts because a staff tent is under his charge. At headquarters plebeian's feet must not intrude within a certain distance. With General Wood's column there are no sentries over staff tents, the only day sentries are over Government stores, the regimental colours and guard tents. All the staff tents display flags, denoting that business is done there, and they are open to the approach of every one who may have business to transact. General Wood, Colonel Buller and their officers have no pride or affectation. As a rule the officers of all branches of the service follow the example of their commanders, and are as courteous and friendly as they are brave.

Various parties have been sent out to cut wood and collect mealies and corn. The wagons that were found at the kraals of Sirayo, were brought into camp yesterday, laden with firewood.

(June 19)

200\234MERCURY 200\235 TELEGRAMS.
Lower Tugela Telegrams.

(From Zour Special Correspondent.)

Natal Mercury Office,
Thursday, 9.50 a.m.

The banks of the Tugela are now presenting comparatively a deserted appearance. The 99th, a detachment of artillery, and some of the Native Contingent, and Natal Horse alone remaining. I do not include two troops of Lonsdale's Horse, waiting for orders and equipment. Three companies of the 99th leave tomorrow, also the divisions staff, Brigade staff, four seven-pounders, and remainder of ammunition column, The corps appear in high spirits at the prospect of a move.

The Coast Division,

The weather on Sunday was exceedingly wet and stormy at the Lower Tugela, and operations were delayed accordingly. It is not likely that any really forward movement will be made before the end of this week. HKach of the troops who advance to the front carry with them two days' rations which are not to be touched except on emergency. Fort Chelmsford will be garrisoned by the 99th regiment and two guns of Major Ellaby's battery, as also by a detachment of Lonsdale's Mounted Rifles, as they are now called. 200 men will be left at Fort Pearson, and 100 at Fort Tenedos, consisting of detachments from different regiments. A good many of Lonsdale's men will also be left behind, pending the arrival of horses for them. All the hospital patients will be either kept at Fort Pearson or sent on to Durban. There are three fortified hills on this side of the river, the centre one, or Euphorbia Hill, being occupied by the hospital huts and tents, and entrenched all round. The river forts will be protected by the two 12-pounders belonging to the Naval Brigade; by one 7-pounder, and by a rocket tube. Twenty-four hospital tents are to be built in all, and ten are finished. They are well built, and measure 21 feet by 13, with 10 feet of height. " The fort at Tenedos has been reduced in size, so as to allow of its being held by a small garrison, but it is well fortified. The effect of the cold weather upon prevailing sickness is manifest, in a decrease of patients, but 62 men had just arrived from Fort Chelmsford. The new drafts were assigned to their several regiments on Sunday afternoon, when one wing of the 57th regiment brought down 300 empty wagons from Fort Chelmsford.

The Coast Division.
IMPORTANT PATROLS.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following interesting facts: 224

: Fort Chelmsford.

On the 11th I had the pleasure of accompanying a patrol of volunteers, about 20 men, now called Natal (Guides, under command of Captain Addison. As we were riding along a high ridge of hills, about a mile from the Umlalaze and five miles from Fort Chelmsford, six Zulus were decrying in the valley below, who on seeing us took to their heels, but were quickly followed by Captain Addison's party; and I must here give them great credit for the bold way they galloped down a very steep incline. I am glad to say they were rewarded for their trouble in

making two prisoners. The other four managed to get across the river, or make good their escape by hiding in the long grass. The two prisoners were armed with an old muzzle-loading gun and a rifle, and carried very coarse blasting powder; they also had assegais. We examined them one by one. The first was very sullen, and answered very unwillingly. After we had got as much as we could out of him, he was told that he had been lying, and therefore must be shot; a section of men was called and told to take him out of sight, and fire a volley, so that his companion might think he really had been killed. Before

leaving he asked to be allowed to say good-bye to his brother. Permission being granted, he went up to him and said, 'Good-bye brother, they are going to kill me.' The report of the volley had a marvellous effect-on our other prisoner, for as soon as he heard it he put his hands up to his head and began to jump and howl, begging that we should not shoot him ; that he would be our slave for life, and tell us everything he could. I never saw an it such a fright in 'all my life; he was in a regular perspiration. What we gathered from him nearly coincided with that said by the other, although in greater detail. He said that an impi consisting of 9 companies of Umbonambi, 20 Ingobamakosi, 10 Muatshu, and 9 Tswana, had been watching this column along the Umlalaze, but that two days before, 9th June, most of them had been summoned to the King's kraal ; for what purpose he did not know. He further said that about 1000 men of the district were still assembled along the Umlalaze, and about 500 of the impi; that most of the women and cattle belonging to the deserted portion of Zululand, were about John Dunn's house at the foot of the Onloga forest. The two prisoners were brought in and handed over to the military authorities.

Yesterday morning, a patrol under command of Major Barrow, 50 men of D troop Lionsdale's Mounted Rifles under Captain Lumley's command, 20 Natal guides, Captain Addison and 30 natives under Captain Nourse, started at

252

four o'clock in the morning for the Middle Drift of the Umlalaze for the purpose of getting some water for amission. Although Major Barrow took every precaution possible to do unperceived, our Zulu enemy were on the look out, and although day had hardly dawned, the word was passed that the enemy was in our country, and kafirs began to be seen on all sides, but in small numbers. This did not deter Major Barrow from carrying out his object, and water was obtained at two different places, but unfortunately found to be brackish. Lord-Gifford, the newly-appointed 2nd in command of the mounted force of the 18th division, also accompanied this patrol. The following is a copy of a General Order received by Captain Lumsley some days ago :

To the Officer commanding 2nd Brigade, Fort Chelmsford.

The Major General commanding requests that you will be good enough to convey to the officer commanding D troop Lionsdale's Mounted Rifles, and the detachment at Fort Crealock, his thanks and full appreciation of the excellent services rendered by him, and the officers and men under his command, especially in recovering so many of the oxen which had fallen out from exhaustion and strayed away on the occasion of the convoy. from this proceeding to the Amatikulu, on the 28th ultimo. Out of a total of 135 oxen reported to be missing, no less than 87 were recovered by means of the cavalry, and thereby considerable motive power saved to this division.

By order,

J. Osprey, D.A.Q.M.G.
Lower Tugela June 5, 1879 S) D

Transmitted with much pleasure by officer commanding 2nd brigade, W. Hart, 'Bisigga-Miyijpr.' ol

Facts.
An esteemed contributor writes :

Yes Sir, I think you will find some facts, vwl:rich-Â»dmwwer; clearly that Cetywayo, or at least some of his chiefs-gmd people have for some time past been preparing for a struggle with the whites, and have tried to provoke a war with them. As a resident of many years in Zululand, I have had some experience and means of observation, LR

The year before the Commission sat at Rorke's Drift, the chief Usirayo built his head kraal at Usogexe, and a strong stone wall with loop holes round it; and his people often told me that they hoped to use them against the white men, They often talked about war; and I more than once remonstrated with Usirayo and his people, telling them that they should take care not to bring about a war with abelungu (the white men), as it would be worse for themselves, but in vain as they felt confident in their guns and their numbers, Cetywayo once sent an ox hide to Sir T. Shepstone, and said, if he could count the hair on it, he would perhaps be able to form an idea of the number of the Zulu warriors ; but I do not think the hide reached its destination. When the Commission was sitting at Rorke's Drift, Usirayo threatened to destroy the men and tents, if they came across the Buffalo to inspect the border line, near Usirayo's head kraal, where you still see the stone heaps left since the beacons. I warned the Commission through a missionary, and the late Colonel Durnford noted it. The Zulus have bought their thousands of guns, for the purpose of using them against the whites; have bought most of their ammunition with the same intention, have engaged people from Basutoland to teach them to make powder ; and they have had a good deal of training in shooting. When Umbeline committed his first massacre at Umpongolo I think in 1877 he went to the King, who adorned him, with the usual sign of an iqawe (a plucky, and brave fellow) ; so it seems to be little use in saying the King did not agree with the rascal in his doings, as somebody seems to mean. Why did the king allow Usirayo and his people to steal horses, cattle, and sheep from the Boers, year after year without punishing them ? Why did he not at once punish Usirayo, and his men, for crossing the border with arms last winter, and dragging away the poor women, who had fled for their lives? Why has he tried to rouse other tribes against the whites ? Why did he not care for the promises made at the coronation? He wished for war, and he has got it ; -and that which brought him to that madness is chiefly this; First, that he despised the gospel, of which he knows a good deal ; and would not allow his people to become Christians, Secondly: Because the Christian Government would not allow him to make war upon other tribes, as his forefathers had done ; and thirdly, his strong belief, that he should succeed in exterminating the whites, because he thought them only a handful ; and his own soldiers as plentiful as grass which phrase he often uses with regard to them in conversation. Could he but get rid of the whites, he would soon subdue the black tribes that has been his hope. And now we must be thankful to God, who sent such a man as Sir Bartle Frere to save the colonists from such a blow as Cetywayo intended to have aimed at them.

Kreli.

We have it on what on the face of it appears good evidence, that of a Zulu refugee, that Kreli has been seen at Cetywayo's kraal. - Salanaes WS

(June 20)

The advance of the coast division from Fort Pearson appears to be the most important event of the moment. The General Orders of Wednesday stated that General Crealock and his staff marched into Zululand, this day; from Fort Pearson; but this bald announcement failed to convey a correct impression of the fact: The movement is nothing more, in itself, than the shifting of headquarters from one fort to another. Troops have been passing to and fro between Forts Pearson and Chelmsford for nearly three months past, and our forces stationed at the last-named post have been doing good work in an unobtrusive way throughout that period. Major Barrow, with his mounted men, has been constantly engaged in reconnaissances of a more or less hazardous character. Two of these movements were described by a correspondent in our issue of yesterday; and we are glad to hear on all hands the best accounts given of the small band of mounted volunteers, representing: different corps, now acting under their very energetic and popular leader, Captain Addison, as Natal Guides.

As the Forester left yesterday for Port Durnford, we may infer that the advance upon the Umlalasi will take place immediately. If it be true that the bulk of the impi recently watching us on that river has been summoned to the King's kraal, the opportunity would be a good one for an effective movement, with the view of establishing a fortified position in command of the landing place, and of clearing out the enemy from the valley. It is quite possible, however, that the reported withdrawal of the impi may be a mere feint, and that the Zulus may be found in force there. We are glad to see the 57th (or old Die-hards) lead the advance.

The great length of the grass evidently operates as a serious military drawback at present. A correspondent who was present at the engagement in which Lieut. Frith was killed says: The Zulus we fought must have been about 400 strong. We could not see many of them during the fight. They ran into the thorn bushes and long grass, which afforded them splendid cover. Though they gave us a warm reception their shooting was very indifferent, considering how near we were to them.

Wood's column arrived at Kopjie Alleen on June 8, and expected to leave again with the convoy on June 10. The weather was then very windy and cold in that neighbourhood.

In addition to the disclosures mentioned by our correspondent, as having been made by the prisoners captured at the Umlalasi, we hear from another source that they reported the Zulus to be tired of the war, of which they had had enough the young regiments being so thoroughly cut up. They admitted that the King was calling together some regiments, but not for attacking the English; (*for what then? adds our correspondent); and that the chiefs had called together their respective tribes, but not for war purposes. All this, in the opinion of our correspondent, gives grounds most suspicious.

We regret to hear that 370 more invalids are on

their way down from the Lower Tugela. These will more than take the place of the 110 who leave for the Cape to England by the Olymwus to-day. It is not generally known that the hospital at Capetown is being used for the accommodation of sick soldiers. Among those who leave invalided are Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert of the 1-13th, Capt. Cox, of the same regiment, and formerly private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; Capt. Kennedy, of the 99th, and other gallant officers who have done good and soldierly service in South Africa, and to whom we beg to offer our heartiest valedictory good wishes.

Lower Tugela.

=(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

. Lower Tugela, June 15, 1879,

At length after patiently waiting for over eight weeks in a state of inaction, the 1st division has shown signs of life and attitude towards making a move for offensive operations. The first portion of the 1st brigade, the 3rd Buffs, Royal Engineers, ammunition train, and one troop each of the Natal and 231 Lonsdale's Horse, left the Tugela about midday on Thursday, the 12th inst, en route to Fort Chelmsford, being played out of camp by the spirited band of the 99th regi-

ment. The Buffs still maintain their band intact, although each man has yet to carry his ammunition, accoutrements, rifle, &c., which together with playing and marching on the road is rather too hard upon the poor fellows. The remainder of the 1st brigade, the 88th regiment, four companies of the 99th (four remaining at the Lower Tugela to garrison the station), Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, the remaining portion of the Natal and Lonsdale's Horse, ammunition train, 2nd and 5th Natal Native Contingent; a full and complete field hospital, accompanied by the Brigadier-Generals, Colonel Rowlands, V.C., C.B., and staff, will leave on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to join them. The difficulty of forage for the horses whilst advancing through the country has been as satisfactorily dealt with as the circumstances will allow; likewise the question concerning the carriage of the food for the native contingent, You are perhaps aware that Brigadier-General Rowlands commands the 1st Brigade of this division, and Brigadier-General Clarke, 57th regiment, the second brigade, and it may be said that both these officers whilst being comparatively young for such responsibilities, are well tried, able and efficient commanders, and are fully trusted to be competent officers under all circumstances, and equal to every occasion. The appointments are the most substantial that could possibly be made,

The advanced posts, forts Crealock and Chelmsford will be efficiently held by forces detached from the division, and the 231 second brigade will at once move forward across the Umhalaas, and thence take up a position favourable for landing and storing supplies from the steamers at Port Durnford, where strong entrenchments will be thrown up, and the place well guarded. Before this however, is accomplished; fighting is positively looked forward to, both from the Masg of Zuluson the other side of the Umhlatoos, and the dwellers in the bush in the vicinity of Port Durnford, who, it is said, are determined to show their warlike spirit by attacking the advancing forces. How the division is afterwards to be employed remains to be seen, If no advance upon Ulundi is made, this point is made, the principal work will be to escort supplies from Port Durnford to convenient places, where they

fiying column and 2nd. division on reaching Ulundi will b
able to reach them. But certain it is, ['think that General Crea-
lockâ\200\231s troops will haye the honourable task of cutting offâ\200\231
the retreat of the enemy, wlien they have been put to rout
by Woodâ\200\231s, Newdigateâ\200\231s, and Lord Clielmsfordâ\200\231s forces. If
such is fulfilled then may we say the English soldiers have
done completely the work cut out for them,

Very little is thought of ' the talked of fortaightâ\200\231s armistiee
to allow the King a chance of freeing hirsself fromâ\204¢ our
wrath, snd the troops themselves, I know, now that the 'work
has really commenced, would not at a'l like the idea of re-
turning and leaving it undone, thouxh the King should
return to s the seven-pouuder guns, and make all
sorts of deferences to our wishes, Tt is to be hoped he has
learned the ' full forde of his remarks, â\200\234first comes missionary,
then coves consul, then Â¢omes army.â\200\235

General Crealock, C.B.. the commander of the 1st division,
accompanied. by his staff, leave: Fort Pearson for the, frony
on Wednesday ;.and it may be depended upon, that now a
move has beÃ© made with completeness, the operations in
future will be as speedily and effectually accomplished as they
possibly can be. 4

The drafts brought by H.M.S. Orontes for this division,
viz: the 3rd Buffs, 57th, 88th, 91st, 99th A.H.C., arrived at
Fort Tenedos looking remarkably fit, on Saturday mornihg,
.and will be welcomeÃ© additions to their regiments, now: o
reduced by the large percentage of sick-and invalided men.
They were inspected by General Crealock on the Natal side
of the Tugela on Saturday, and this. morning previous to
their departure for the front, by Brigadier-General Rowlands,

On the departure of the whole of the troops from here,

â\200\234little or no communication will be kept up with' Fort Pear-

son, where the Commandant and staff are now located, All
the supplies, &c., will be sent, up by sea to Port Durnford,
and it is more than probable that all severe cases of sickness
will be brought down {0 Durban for treatment by the return-
ing vessels.

To the energy and pains of General Crealock, a debt of
gratitude will always be owing by those who have been
stricken down with sickness, for whom he has indefatigably
worked o secure better pomfort,aU(l convenience ; and also
to medical officers the best help and treatment obtainable has
pot been niggardly given to the patients, though it
has been foundâ\200\235 imperative in many cases to discharge men
as convalescent when far from being well or capable of look-
ingalter themselves, in a:day or two after they have bad to
return to hospital, This state of things-is. naturally necessi-
tated by an insufficiency of accommodation for the great
numbers that contique to arrive from the front. This will,
in a great measure be obviated by the erection of ten rude
built kraals for the reception of the sick, which will now
soon be finished. Thess kradls are built square, with oval
roofs, with good airy ventilation by windows and doors,
which will render them as comfortable asany barrack hos-

ital. 5 â\200\231

i A permanent convalescent depÃ©t for sickly men has been-

established on the hill just below Fort Pearson, which will be employed for light duty, &c. There will be about 150 soldiers and 50 blue jackets at this depot.

The large trestle bridge has been completed. - The pontoon bridge has been cleared away altogether, five of the pontoons and the two large pontoons have been utilised in its construction. The bridge does not appear to have a very substantial

look about it, and one can easily imagine that on the rise of the swift Tugela it will soon give way, and become a Fopelless wreck., We shall then be worse off than ever, as the hawser and tackle of the pont are taken away, and the ponts themselves on becoming free would betake themselves to the mouth of the ocean, It is hoped that this contingency has been foreseen by the Royal Engineers, and that means to supply its place are near at hand. The remainder of the pontoons are to go up-country, to form a bridge to cross the Umhlalaas, and for required purposes at Port Durnford.

Much talk and perplexity by soldiers in the field is aroused concerning the despatch of their letters to their friends at home, The majority think that although a letter is franked by their commanding officer and bears the envelope on active service stamps not procurable, the receiver of it has to pay double postage ; others are under the impression that the letter is stamped on arrival at the post office, previous to its transmission to England, and the amount expended in postage stamps by the post office authorities, will on presenting the amount be paid from some regimental institution or other of each regiment at the conclusion of the campaign; if so, well and good. If the former is correct, Sir, I hope you will fully state what arrangements are in vogue concerning soldiers' letters ; it certainly is unjust that the tax of deficiency of postage is levied on letters received from their friends at the front. Every one should be aware that postage stamps are not procurable in such out-of-the-way and difficult places as the seat of war, wherever it may be, and if such were the case but it is not it invariably hap-

pens that a soldier cannot obtain them, simply because pay is an unknown thing with them. Therefore a soldier deducts his letters minus perforce the postage paid and for this impossibility the receivers must make good the balance to the Exchequer. Rightly and justifiably. a soldier on field service, should have the privilege of sending home his letters free from either the senders or receivers. If you can plainly set the minds of the hundreds of Britishers now in the field at rest concerning the despatch of their letters and papers from South Africa on to England, &c., you will earn the thanks of all.

Showery weather all day yesterday, which has laid the dust upon the roads effectually, and very much brightened up the dried grass. Cold nights and warm days lately, which has told very much on the health of the horses exposed to the changes of temperature. Transport from Durban very desultory of late, and supplies coming in slowly.

Every soldier here has a sincere and good word to say of the lost Prince Imperial.

(June 21)

We were without any later tidings from headquarters up to a late hour last night. The last news we have is up to the 19th inst, Beyond an expectation that the King's messengers would return that day it amounts to little. The flying or Wood's column was encamped on the Babanango ridge. The main body of the 2nd division is entrenched at the Upiko. It is quite possible that a movement may be made by the advance column of the coast division upon the Umlalasi

to-day : but it is by no means certain when this operation will take place. Fort Chelmsford is within a three hours' sharp ride from the Tugela, so that we shall not be long without tidings. The interruption in the line of telegraph to the first-named point, reported by our correspondent was caused by the accidental knocking down of one telegraph pole by some cattle belonging to a convoy.

The Late Prince Imperial.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

(Natal Witness)
STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT CAREY.

By the kindness of the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph we are enabled to publish the following important intelligence which has been forwarded to England by the last steamer from Capetown. £

The Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the Prince Imperial's death made the following report : 224

The Court assembled at Lieut. Carey's request,

234 The Court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey did not understand the position in which he stood towards the Prince and, as a consequence, failed to estimate aright the responsibility which fell to his lot. Colonel Harrison states that the senior combatant officer, Lieut. Carey, D.A.Q.M.G., was, as a matter of course, in charge of the party, whilst on the other hand Carey says, when alluding to the escort, 234 I did not consider I had any authority over it, after the precise and careful instructions of Lord Chelmsford as to the position the Prince held. 235 As to his being invariably accompanied by an escort in charge of an officer, the Court considers that the possibility of such a difference of opinion should not have existed between two officers of the same department. The Court is of opinion that Carey is much to blame for

having proceeded on the duty in question with a portion only of the escort detailed by Colonel Harrison. The Court cannot, admit the irresponsibility for this on the part of Carey, inasmuch as he took steps to obtain the escort (?) and failed in so doing. Moreover, the fact that Harrison was present upon the Itelazi range gave to him the opportunity of consulting him on the matter, of which he failed to avail himself. The Court having examined the ground, is of opinion that the selection of the kraal where a halt was made and the horses off-saddled, surrounded as it was by cover for an enemy, and adjacent to difficult ground, showed a lamentable want of military prudence. The Court deeply regrets that no effort was made after the attack to rally the escort, and to show a front to the enemy, whereby the possibility of aiding those who had failed to make good their retreat might have been ascertained. 234 Signed by General Marshal, Colonel Malthus, 94th regiment, Major Le Grice. R.A. 235

On this report a court-martial was summoned by Lord Chelmsford, for the trial of Lieutenant Carey on the following indictment, namely, for having misbehaved before the enemy on the 1st June, 1879, when in command of an escort in attendance on the Prince, who was making reconnaissance in Zululand, in having, when the said Prince and escort were attacked by the enemy, galloped away, and in not having attempted to rally them or otherwise defend the Prince. The court, under the presidency of Colonel Glyn,

consisted of Colonels Whitehead, Courtney, Harness, Major Bouverie, and Major Anstrather.

Judge-Advocate Brander prosecuted, and Capt. Crookenden, R.A., was for the defence.

When the Court opened the plan of the ground was proved.

Corporal Grubb said the Prince gave the order "off-saddle," at the kraal, and "Prepare to mount." The Prince mounted. After the volley, he saw Carey putting spurs to his horse, and he did the same. He saw Abel fall, and Rogers trying to get a shot at the Zulus. Le Tocq passed him, and said, "Put spurs to your horse, boy; the Prince is down!" He looked round and saw the Prince under his horse. A short time after the Prince's horse came up, and he (Grubb) caught it. No orders were given to rally.

Le Tocq was called, and said: The Prince told the natives to search the kraals, and finding no one there they off-saddled. At the volley, he mounted, but, dropping his carbine, stopped to pick it up. In remounting he could not get his leg over the saddle. He passed the Prince, and said in French, "Hasten to mount your horse." The Prince did not answer. He saw the Prince's horse treading on his leg. The Prince was in command of the party. He believed Carey and the Prince would have passed on different sides of a hut in fast flight, and it was possible that Carey might have failed to see that the Prince was in difficulty. It was 250 yards from where he saw the Prince down to the spot where he died.

Trooper Cochrane was called, and said: The Prince was not in the saddle at the time of mounting. He saw about fifty yards off the Prince running down the donga with fourteen Zulus in close pursuit. Nothing was done to help him, He heard no orders given, and did not tell Carey what he had seen until some time after. He was an old soldier. He did not think any rally could have been made.

The Court then adjourned to the next day. On re-assembling, the first witness called was

Sergeant Willis, who stated that he had seen Trooper Rogers lying on the ground by the side of his horse, close to the kraal, as he left the spot, He thought he saw the Prince wounded at the same time that Trooper Abel threw up his arms. He thought the Prince might have been dragged to the place where he was found after death, and that a rally might have been made twenty yards beyond the donga.

Colonel Harrison being called, stated that Carey was senior commandant officer, and must therefore have been in command of the party. Carey volunteered to go on the reconnaissance to 'verify certain points of this sketch. The Prince was ordered to go to report more fully on the ground. He had given the Prince into Carey's charge.

Examined by the Court, Colonel Harrison stated that when the Prince was attached to his department he was not told to treat him as a royal personage in the matter of escort, but as any other officer, taken due precaution against any possible danger.

Dr. Scott (the Prince's medical attendant) was then called, and stated that the Prince was killed by eighteen assegai wounds, any five of which would have been fatal. There were no bullet wounds, The Prince died where the body was found.

This closed the case for the prosecution.
called again.

Colonel Harrison, who testified to Carey's abilities as a staff officer, and said he had every confidence in him.

Colonel Bellairs was also called. and stated that it was in consequence of the occurrence of the 1st June, that Carey had been deposed from his staff appointment the day previous to his trial.

Lieutenant Carey here submitted that his case had been prejudged, and that he had been punished before his trial.

The Court was then closed, and adjourned till Monday last the 16th instant.

The defence

The following statement with regard to the Prince Imperial's death has been made by Lieutenant Carey :

On the 31st May, I was informed by Colonel Harrison, A.Q.M.G., that the Prince Imperial was to start on the 1st June, to ride over the road selected by me for the advance of

the column, for the purpose of selecting a camping ground for the 2nd June. I suggested at once that I should be allowed to go with him, as I knew the road and wanted to go over it again for the purpose of verifying certain points. To this Colonel Harrison consented, reminding me that the Prince was going at his own request to do this work, and that I was not to interfere with him in any way. For our escort, six Europeans of Bettington's Horse and six Basutos were ordered. Bettington's men were paraded at 9 a.m., but owing to some misunderstanding the Basutos did not turn up, and, the Prince being desirous of proceeding at once, we went without them. On arriving at the ridge between the Itelezi and Incenci, I suggested waiting for them, but the Prince replied ** Oh no ; we are quite strong enough, or words to that effect. We proceeded on our reconnaissance from there, halting about half-an-hour on a high hill overlooking the Ityotyoti for the Prince to sketch. From here the country was visible for miles, and no sign of the enemy could be discovered. We then descended into the valley, and, entering a kraal, off-saddled, knee-haltering our horses. We had seen the deserted appearance of the country, and, though the kraal was to the right surrounded by mealies, we thought there was no danger in encamping. If any blame is attributable to any one for this it is to me, as I agreed with the Prince that we were perfectly safe. I had been over this ground twice before, and seen no one, and the Brigademajor of the cavalry brigade had ridden over it with only two or three men, and laughed at me for taking so large an escort. We had with us a friendly Zulu, who, in answer to my enquiries, said no Zulus were about. I trusted in him, but still kept a sharp look-out, telescope in hand. In about an hour that is, at 3.40 p.m. the Prince ordered us to saddle up. We went into the mealies to catch our horses, but took at least ten minutes saddling. While doing so, the Zulu guide informed us he had seen a Zulu in the distance, but as he did not appear concerned, I saw no danger. The Prince was saddled up first, and seeing him ready, I mounted, the men not being quite ready. The Prince then asked if they were all ready; they answered in the affirmative, and he gave the word Prepare to mount. At this moment I turned round, and saw the Prince with his foot in the stirrup, looking at the men. Presently I heard him say Mount, and turning to the men, saw them vault into their saddles. At this moment my eyes fell on about twenty black faces in the mealies, 20 to 30 yards off, and I saw puffs of smoke and heard, a rattling volley, followed by a rush, with shouts of * Usutu! There was at once a stampede, Two men rushed past me, and as everyone appeared to be mounted, I dug the spurs into my horse, which had already started of his own accord. I felt sure no one was wounded by the volley, as I heard no cry, and I shouted out, * Keep to the left, and cross the donga. and rally behind it! At the same time I saw more Zulus in the mealies on our left flank, cutting off our retreat. I crossed the donga behind two or three men, but beyond could only get one man, the others having ridden off. Riding a few hundred yards on to the rise, I stopped and looked round. I could see the Zulus after us, and saw that the men were escaping to the right, and that no one appeared on the other side of the donga. The man beside me then drew my attention to the Prince's horse, which was galloping away on the other side of the donga, saying, I fear the Prince is killed, Sir. Timmediately said, ** Do you think it is any use going back? The trooper pointed to the mealies on our left, which appeared full of kaffirs, and said, *He is dead long ago, Sir; they assegai wounded men at once. I considered he had fallen near the kraal, as his horse was going from that direction, and it was useless to sacrifice more lives.

I had but one man near me, the others being some 200 yards down the valley. I accordingly shouted to them to close to the left, and rode on to gain a drift over the Tombokala River, saying to the man at my side, "We will keep back towards General Wood's camp, not returning the same way we came, and then come back with some Dragoons to get the bodies." We reached camp about 6.30 p.m. When we were attacked our carbines were unloaded, and, to the best of my belief, no shots were fired. I did not see the Prince after I saw him mounting, but he was mounted on a swift horse, and I thought he was close to me. Besides the Prince, we lost two troopers, as well as the friendly Zulu. Two troopers have been found between the donga and the kraal, covered with assegai wounds. They must have fallen in the retreat and been assegai'd at once, as I saw no fighting when I looked round.

(June 23)

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
Lower Tugela Telegrams.

ADVANCE OF THE COAST COLUMN.

OCCUPATION OF THE UMLALASI.
(From our own Correspondent.)
Napoleon Hill, Sunday, 6 p.m.

The main body of first division which left the Tugela Thursday last, halted at the Inyoni, arriving at Fort Chelmsford the second night. Left here with the advanced troops on Saturday morning, and arrived at the Umlalasi the same evening; no time was lost in preparing forward movement, and although a few Zulus were seen the construction of the pontoon bridge was accomplished. To-day (Monday) scouts mounted and on foot have scoured the country for miles without meeting Zulus in large bodies. A number of troops are expected to surrender, amongst them Sindimelloyulla, Permanent earth works are to be

thrown up on the north side of the river, to be called Fort Napoleon.

There is no credit for the reports which are received that the Zulus are awed by the sure if somewhat necessarily slow movements of the General in command, who does not leave a stone unturned to ensure success to our advance.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.)
Fort Crealock, Saturday, June 21, 9.50 a.m.

The last of the troops, excepting about 200 men to escort the last convoy, and a few of Lonsdale's Horse, have now left the Lower Tugela.

Fort Crealock has been reached, and the 88th have taken over the convoy from the 99th, and part of the latter were forming the garrison for the present. Eventually Fort Crealock will be abandoned,

I hear that arrangements are made for moving the division at once from Fort Chelmsford, so that no time

will be lost in carrying out the programme between the Tugela and Fort Crealock.

Thirty-two dead or dying oxen were counted.

The Skirmish of the 8th instant.

The correspondent of the Z⁴mes of Natal thus desecri

this affair:â\200\224We had a lively day /c;n Sunday last. lbi: was decided to destroy the kraals which were dotted thickly around the EzanganyaÂ». We started comfortably after breakfast, the 58th and 21st (Royal Scots Fusilier Guards) extending along the side of the mountain, and going right through the thorns, so that not g rabbit would have escaped them, much less a hostile Zulu. Their share in the dayâ\200\231s work, however, consisted in capturing alot of kafir servants, drivers and leaders belonging to Buillerâ\200\231s cotnmand, who had gone to loot the ruins and get wood for fuel. The regulars thought they had alot of Zulus, or, to say the least, spies, but [believe all the poor fellows, who were frightened out of their witsâ\200\224one of them did get a prod from a bayonetâ\200\224 established their bona fides, and were set at liberty on the return to camp. I'ne Lancers and Dragoons, with two seven-pound guns, skirmished past the north-east end of the mouuntain, driving what Zulus there were before them ; while Bullerâ\200\231s command, consisting of the Frontier Light Horse (under Commandant Dâ\200\231Arcy), the Mounted Iutantry, under Cpts. Brown and Walsh, the Natal Light Horse, under Captain Whalley, and the Natal Native Cavalry, under Captain Cochrane, with g few of Bettingtonâ\200\231s Horse and Bengoughâ\200\231s battalion of Nautive Infantry, went round the southwest end of the mountain into the deep donga-river valley at the back

burning many kraals and sweeping through rich i-\201elds' of kafir-corn and #mnfi, strewn with pumpkins and water-lemons, which are not likely to be harvested by the Zulus, As we emerged on the northeast side behind Ezanganyan

we heard a gun in action and saw shells bursting ; but neither guus nor enemy were in sight. When they did comeinto view, the Lancers and guns were taking ground to their left, for the country in front was too broken for a satisfactory advavce, while a fow hundred Zulus were retreating and hiding in dongas, or skirmishing up the mountain sides. There were still many kraals in the direction of the enemy, and Colonel Buller directed. Cochrans to keep close under the mountain side and de stroy them, while he with the white men of his force descended to the valley, and theu advanced in support. Cochrane led his Edendale men and Basutos in splendid style, and to them belong all the honours of the day. I kept with them, and can testify to the admirable style in which they did their work. The whole force kept advaucing under the mountain side at g steady canter; yet they managed to detach men enough to set fire to every kraal, and to keep on without delaying their advance. Atter goiug on three or four miles in this style Wwe came upon three mounted Zulus and half-a-dozen men on foot, who seemed 80 much occupied in watching the Luncers and (Ve Artillery in the distanco, that the; lot us come to: ::use for their own safety. The N.N.C., on getting within half-a- mite, gave chase like a pack of weli-tralued hound-, dasbing over a spruit sud up the opposite incline ut full gailop. Thres of the foor Zulus were ruu lo and shot dow, and two of the â\200\230mouted men ha:l ai escaps which they ars nst ! xely to forget.

Instead of â\200\230ing to the hills they went the other way,
and had to turn the crest to their right which was too steep
to mount. The Busutos galloped off at an angle of 45

degrees to cut across, and both sides exchanged shots

while at top speed. The two Zulus seemed to be chiefs,

and were armed with Martini-Henryâ\200\231s, which they fired

across their saddle bow. Our men did the same, firing

of course, to the right, and it is not surprising !that no harm was done. At last the two Zulus managed to get to the turning point twenty yards in advance, and galloped straight on, converting it, of course, into a stern chase. We kept after them, but half-a-mile further on the Zulus were in ambush in an inaccessible stony koppie, and took us in flank with a volley. Having their blood up by what they had already done, the Basutos would have continued, and their officers had some little difficulty in calling them off. They were highly complimented (and richly deserved it) by Colonel Buller for the way they had done their work.

(June 24)

So much impatience has been felt and expressed, regarding the slow movements of the Coast Division, that we are glad to find how successful appears to have been General Crearock's first actual advance from the line adopted by Lord Cmrmsrorn after the relief of Etshowe. The march made on Saturday by the first

column of the division was from Fort Chelmsford, near the Inyezane to the Umlalazi, which streams run into the sea about ten miles to the northward. It is the same river whose head-waters are overlooked by Etshowe, and its mouth is the locality known as Port Durnford. On the other side of it stretches a bushy tract, being the seaward termination of the Umhlatusi bush, known also as the Engoya Forest. Although our scouts saw no traces of Zulus being present in any numbers, we cannot be wrong in assuming that large numbers are sheltered in this wooded district, and much care will have no doubt to be exercised so as to avoid surprises. If it be true that large numbers of Zulus are about to surrender, it may be inferred that the steady advance of our forces has had a salutary influence upon the minds of the people in the district. The establishment of a new landing-place on the Zulu coast, 30 miles from the Natal frontier, cannot fail to have an abiding moral effect in Zululand, proving, as it does, the thoroughness of our intentions, and being, as it is another decided step towards the heart of the country. A pontoon bridge was at once thrown over the river, and an entrenched camp formed upon the north side. To this place intended we are told to be a permanent position, has been given the appropriate name of Fort Napoleon. We are not apprised as to the distance of the bridge and the fort from the sea-shore, and there possibly may be some skirmishing yet before the landing place is effectually seized and established. We may assume, however, that Fort Napoleon is situated upon a commanding rise, and probably covers the distance between itself and the shore.

Lerrers reached us last night from headquarter's column at Ishlangwane to June 16. We give our correspondent's postscript. General Wood returned on the 16th and advanced with the main body of the second division to Upoko, now Fort Marshall, on the

19th. The flying column would encamp a little in front of it on the Babanango ridge. From near this point, we believe it would be possible to signal by heliograph to Ulundi. The Zulus appear to melt away as our forces advance, but whether they are massing in the district between the upper and the lower roads,

is quite an open question. We are not aware that any scouting goes on in this thickly wooded and broken region.

A good deal of road making has to be done as the columns advance, and our correspondent gives an interesting description of the explosive defences round General Newdigate's camp.

We observe that the energetic Commodore is with General Crealock at the front.

The force which lately left Rorke's Drift to bury the dead at Isandhlwana, returned on Saturday. No Zulus were seen. We hope to give some particulars to-morrow.

The Times of Natal publishes extracts of the Secretary of State for War's congratulatory despatches on the victories of Kambui's, and Ginginhlovo, and the holding of Etshowe.

It will be seen by our telegrams that we are now within telegraphic reach of the Umlalasi. We received last night our correspondent's daily despatch from thence sent from Napoleon Hill, at 8.50 p.m. yesterday. We thus learnt that on the same day a

strong reconnaissance had been made towards the sea, which is evidently a mile or two distant, and some little delay will probably take place before the defensive requirements of the landing place are sufficiently provided for. The first capture of cattle that has been made for a long time past in that direction may be taken as a sign that the Zulus are not far off, although none were seen. They would not leave their cattle far behind, if they could help it. The Chief who has surrendered is no doubt a resident in the immediate neighbourhood. 4601

We learn from the Umsinga that grass fires blaze nightly now in Zululand. The Zulus are probably doing their best to destroy pasturage for our cattle.

234 MERCURY'S 235 TELEGRAMS.
The Coast Column.
LATEST FROM FORT NAPOLEON.

200 CATTLE CAPTURED.
SUBMISSION OF A CHIEF AND HIS FAMILY.
THE GENERAL'S HORSE GORED.

A SCARE IN THE CAMP.

(From our Special Correspondent)

Fort Napoleon, 8.35 p.m.

Nearly the whole of the cavalry as well as the 91st and two seven-pounders, went out to-day reconnoitre towards the mouth of the Umlalaze; about 200 cattle captured. No Zulus seen. i

Curzane, chief of the district, submitted with his family. i

General's horse was gored by a cow and unfortunately killed.

Camp healthy. There was a scare last night, and

every man was.at his post in a few seconds.

General Newdigateâ\200\231s Column.
SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISSANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ishangwane, June 16.

Buller returned last night from a two daysâ\200\231 successful raid into the Thabinkulu distriet, killing 12 of the enemy, capturing two Zulus, 300 head of cattle, two horses and one saddle, and destroying 24 kraals, and a large amount of grain. The first nightâ\200\231s bivouacking, with a single blanket, was intensely cold. ~The men had to walk about all night; mounting at four a.m., they surprised the kraals at dawn. Kafirs mustering to lescue the cattle; a skirmish ensued, but after their loss by our bullets they retired, and fired continual shots at out of distance ranges.

The Uys Family and the Zulus.

(Eriend of the Free State.)

â\200\230We have been favoured by Mr. J. J. Uys, sen., the only surviving brother of the late gallant Commandant Piet Uys, with the following account of the losses sustained by that family of heroes, by the hand of the savage Zulu, which we have much pleasure iu publishing :â\200\224

My father, Petrus Lavras Uys, who was 40 years 6 months and 4 days old, and my brother, Dits Cornelius Uys. aged 15 years, met their deaths on the 11th April, 1838, by assegaais, in an action with the Zulus,

Their corpses remained nine months above ground, but I gathered the dry bones of my father and laid them in the the grave of my grandfather, J. J. Uys, on the Dorps Rriver, above Pietermaritzburg. We had hard times in the then wilderness, Natal, in the days of King Dingaan, who. was a cruel bloodhound. Many of our farmers he has murdered from the days of Retief. We have until this day found nothing of my brother Dirk. I and my brother, P. L. Uys, remained after that. He was 10 years, 7 months, and 11 days old when we lost our father and brother. I brought him up and provided for him until his marriage day. "He was always to me a beloved, faithful, and virtuous brotherâ\200\224 honoured and beloved by me and my relatives and countrymen. He has done much good for our land and people, and has worked hard for his family and children.

On the bih January, 1819, he left us and went to the camp of Colonel Wood, with the object of helping to bring uuder law and discipliue the cruel Cetywayo, This much has he

tributed to that end :â\200\224Many of the Zulu. or attacking
 o ies llzave been killed by his hand. On Friday, the 28th
 i-\201x;:cb, the caves of Zoblane were attacked. wherein the
 great rascal, Umbeline, with his commando was entrenched.
 The mountain was carried by my brotber and the other
 military officers with their men. The mountain was there-
 after surrounded by about 35,000 Zulus, who had concealed
 themeelves whilst the mountain was being attacked. Our
 people seeing that the Zulus had sgrrounded the mountain,
 ran to the south-western point to ride off there, and gave no
 heed to the ordexs of my brother and the other officers. The
 mountain had there no road, and was, through stones and
 fissures, impassable for horses. My brother, who is known
 to us all to be & man without fear, remained behind to help
 and see that all tho men should escape from the mountain.
 He saw his eldest son in the dreadful mountain having
 much bother with two riding horses of his children, and he
 went to help his child with the horses. One led and the
 other pushed the horaes off, as the animals were afraid of
 going off. Then the fighting and murdering was at its
 heightâ\200\224on both sides they were slaughtering. They let the
 horses be, and went on foot and separated from each other.
 When his son, Piet, came on to the level place, he looked
 round, and saw a Zulu kill his father with an assegaai. Then
 four children had to ride on two horses, as three of their
 horses remained on the mo!l)mt.m&l and one was wounded.
 er lies there now unburied,
 M{v?:.: ?l1l the camp of General Wood, at Kambula, from the
 17th to the20th April, for the purpose of seeing whether there
 was any chance of burying my brother. The General informed
 me, that many men and horses were lying dead on the moun-
 tain, and that he was afraid of an eglde mlc breaking out
 l.moilgst his men, He would, however, bury the bones as soon
 as the kafirs leave the mountain. I shall remain uncomforted
 to the hour of my death for my father and my two brothers.
 Now, my dear countrymen and friends, wopld you not be
 tly concerned about your relatives and friendsâ\200\224you who
 are aware of the cruelty of the Zulus from the time of Retief?
 Where are the well-known heroes? Does it not concern you
 that the Zulus have spilled already so much blood of the whites
 from 1838, and still there is no end to their cruelty ? No one
 should betray his own nation ; that my brother has not done.
 He ssked nothing from the English. It would have been mean
 of him so to do. My brother went simply to bring the cruel,
 blood-thirsty Zulus under law and disciplineâ\200\224those who have
 spilled so much innecent blo~, and who have caused so much
 ,i-\201mageâ\200\224â\200\224those Zulus who, with their bloody weapons, were
 always near my-brother and my eldest ton Piet, for a time, on
 their farm near the Blood River. The latter, with my brother,
 joined General Woodâ\200\231s commando and fought against five regi-
 ments of Zulus, and killed many of them. y son-in-law,
 Frans Potgieter, was also there, and he himself shot, among
 others, the great Magebulane. I fought, and assisted to sub-
 due, Dingaan. I was the second man who entered his kraal ;
 the first one being my fatherâ\200\231s brother, the well-known warrior,
 J.J. Uys. NowI am old and feeble, but yet I have not lost
 n;y confidence, notwithstanding I have lost much through that
 cnllelwl;:â\200\234:v?ice at General Thesigerâ\200\231s camp and took dinner
 with him. He is an affable man; so are also General Wood
 and the other officers with whom I spoke. The soldiers were
 also very friendly disposed towards me. I was introduced to
 the son of the late Emperor Napoleon. _My eyes have seen
 thousands upon thousands of cattle, soldiers, and material of
 war, which was imported by the Govesnment. I have seen
 thexâ\200\231xl from Kambula to Ladysmith, but the people are un-
 acquainted with the ways of this couuntryI and the strategy,
 craft, and cunning of the Zulus. The soldiers have courage

enough, and I hear from the boers in General Wood's camp that they were astonished at the accurate shooting of the goldiers. If a Zulu shows his head from behind a stone, the soldiers knock it in pieces (and shooten hem stuk). I think that the Zulus will not soon forget Saturday, 29th March, at Wood's camp. The boers tell me that the soldiers are angry with the Zulus.

er, Petrus Lavras Uys, was born on Saturday, 1st 3e Maas 1827. his day of death was 28th March, 1879, at the action of Zloane, one of the worst (leslykste) mountains to attack in Zululand. There he lies quite powerless. He was 51 years, 6 months, and 28 days old.

In the period of 41 years I have lost my father and two

1 Zulus.

ST A by J. J. UYS, Piet Son.

~ Blinkwater, Natal, 20th May, 1879.

We have also been further favoured with the following interesting communication by Mr. J. J. Uys, sen : and I ventured on the 16th of January, 1879, with my son, J. J. Uys, and my son-in-law, J. J. Meyer, and two of my kafirs, to ride to my brother, Petrus Lafras Uys, for the purpose of seeing him in the camp of Col. Wgod, on the other side of Blood River, and was on the 16th also in the camp of General Thesiger at Rorke's Drift. The General was very kind to us. He saw that our horses were off-saddled, and we breakfasted with him. His Excellency provided our horses with forage, and offered us an escort to Colonel Wood's camp. I told him, that I did not consider it necessary ; that I was acquainted with the country and the Zulus ; and that I could manage to go through all right. I said to the General, and be on your guard and be careful. I have knowledge of the deceit and treachery of the Zulu nation. Trek into Zululand with two lagers close to each other. Place your spies far out, and form your wagons into a round lager. The Zulus are more dangerous than you think. I lost my father and my brother through them, because we held them too cheaply. Afterwards we went with Andries Pretorius, but then we were careful, and have always closed our wagons well up, sent our spies far out, and we have beaten the Zulus. The first time of their number fell. The General smiled and said, that he thought it was not necessary. He then gave me a letter to Colonel Wood, and two of the kaffr

ghce (who had to return to Wood's camp) to accompany me. e went from the camp through the Zulus' kraals. At the Telle Mountains the Zulus showed us some cattle, and said it was the advance guard of a Zulu commando which were set there to tempt us to come in and be surrounded. We stopped twice and looked at them, but said, *No, Zulus, we know too much of your deceit! and went on. There were no kafirs in the kraal ; and at night we arrived at Wood's camp, but my brother was then ten hours on horseback from Rorke's Drift. He was out against a Zulu commando, against which he had fought the day before. In the evening, at 11 o'clock, my brother returned to the camp. He felt tired, as did all who had been out with him, so I could not speak to him. On Friday, the 17th, after breakfast, I returned on horseback, with my brother, over Blood River, to my uncle Jan Uys's farm, Roodekopje. I said then again to my brother, why do they not track the wagons together with one pole (disselboom) of one wagon under the other wagon, and close them up? I know the Zulus ; if the wagons are open the Zulus will come in; be the soldiers ever so brave and smart. Close up the laager, and beware of mountainous country, broken ground, and long grass and bushes, with your few men. The Zulus are deceitful, and with treachery they do the greatest harm.

I then bade my brother good-bye. Tears came into his eyes, and he replied. "Good-bye, the only brother I have in this world." I then rode off with my achterrijder, my two sons, and a kafir, to fetch the horses and cattle from my farm Langverwacht, district Wakkerstroom. On that day I saw Zulus and cattle at the Doornberg. That night I went as far as this side of Buffalo River; my heart was heavy for my brother and for those who were with him. There were also two of my sons in Colonel Wood's camp, twelve hours on horseback from here, namely, my eldest son, Petrus Lefras Uys, and my son-in-law, Hans Jurie Potgieter, J. J. UYS, Senior.

Blinkwater, 22nd May, 1879.

(June 25)

Yesterday and last night brought little news from the north. Private letters from Newdigate's and Wood's columns speak of a sharp advance upon Ulundi as being likely to be made from Babanango, where General Wood still was on the 20th. One letter speaks of reaching the King's kraal in five days. Others take a different tone, and are much less confident. The burning of grass, and the waning condition of the imported horses, may tend to expedite movements, or to delay them altogether for the present.

We heard it hinted yesterday that the reconnoitring force, which left Fort Napoleon on Monday, to scour the country seaward, found that the Forester was lying some miles further up the coast, and that the future landing place is at the mouth of the next river, the Umhlatusi's much larger stream and not at the mouth of the Umlalasi. This rumour is borne out by our telegram last night from Napoleon Hill, from which we learn that though the mouth of the Umlalasi is so beset by bush and marsh as to render landing operations there difficult for some time hence, the place where the Forester had anchored, seven miles off, was so favourable that the Commodore communicated by boat with that vessel, and stores could easily have been landed. As a good road has been found, the importance of this fact cannot, as our correspondent says, be overestimated. General surprise and anxiety are expressed as to the non-appearance of the Zulus. Natives suggest that the King hopes, when the troops are well drawn into the country, to have a better chance of coping with them. We learnt last night, however, that 210 Zulus had come in and reported the district to be denuded of firearms. This confirms the view that the bulk of the enemy is either with the King or towards the Intombe.

The following paragraph, from yesterday's Witness, will be read with sad satisfaction by every colonist. The names represent many of our oldest and best family circles: "Mr. J. D. Holliday has received a telegram from Lieutenant Royston, at Landman's Drift, stating that on Friday they buried the remains of Lieutenant Scott, Troopers Blaikie, Borain, Davis, Dickinson, Jackson, Lumley, Hawkins, Moodie, Mac-leroy, Swift, and Tarboton. No particulars are given."

With General Newdigate's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.) -
Ishlangwane, 11th June, 1879.

On the 10th inst. Colonel Buller Went on patrol as far as Babanango with a small party of the Frontier Light Horse, and made drifts along the road that we have to travel. Very few Zulus were to be seen on the 11th. The Lancers (one squadron) and a few mounted Basutos followed the spoor of the captured wagons to within three

Isandhlwana. Their object was to see if the
 8 good from here to Rorke's Drift, with the view
 of utilising it for transport purposes, thereby shortening
 the distance materially. They found the road to be good
 and did not see a single Zulu, all the kraals being abandoned,
 the Zulus having concealed their crops that had
 been harvested ; but still there are large fields of impho
 corn standing. To the north-east of us, in the direction
 of Thabankulu many fires are to be seen from the laager,
 as it is thickly inhabited by Zulus.

I see in the Witness that it is telegraphed that the
 Prince went from Wood's column on the day of his
 death. This is incorrect; and the last time he was seen
 in General Wood's column was on his return from a
 patrol with Colonel Buller, early in the month of May ;
 and had he been attached to General Wood the probability
 is that he would be alive to-day. Colonel Buller's proverbial
 caution would have been a good guarantee. The
 officer who wag with him, and who so incautiously off-
 saddled in such an imprudent situation, is being tried by
 a general court-martial to-day.

A rumour is afloat that we are to have a Zulu attack
 to-morrow. It is to be hoped not while General Wood
 is absent, and we are safe back to his column, and then
 we shall be glad to see them give us a call. No one be-
 longing to Wood's column has any faith in a column like
 this conducted on theoretical principles only, and would
 rather be with the practically constituted brigade of
 General Wood ; and the more we see the more a feeling
 of insecurity creeps into our minds.

Conjecture is busy trying to find out why Wood's column
 was sent to the rear to do escort duty, and there are
 hints that petty jealousies have had something to do with
 the matter. It is to be hoped, for the welfare of the ex-

edition, that conjecture errs on this point. At any rate,
 it has created great dissatisfaction throughout every corps
 of which the column is composed.

The Lancers and a squadron of Dragoons and some
 mounted natives have gone out on patrol this morning
 in the direction of Babananga, No Zulus were seen.
 Preparations are being made on a large scale to give the
 Zulus a warm reception. The rocks which lie on the
 surface, and would offer good cover to the enemy are
 being mined, and can be fired by electricity from the
 laager. Lines of galvanised wire are being placed all
 round camp, at distances apart, which are called by the
 soldiers ** Cetywayo catchers. As for myself I cannot
 see the utility of single wires; if they were repeated at
 short distances so as to entangle the advancing enemy,
 and create confusion they might be of use. I have more
 faith in the torpedoes that are placed between the big
 stones, where the enemy would have had some cover,
 had this preventive measure not been adopted. There
 has been a good deal of practising with the heliograph

in signalling by flashes. It is a success, and quite a wonderful little instrument, and will, no doubt, do good service if required ; and it will be easy to signalise from the fort that is to be built at the Babanago to the Kings kraal, at the Ondine (or Ulundi), Anglicised.

Small bands of Zulus are watching the cattle and horses at Fort Newdigate, where two companies of the 21st regiment are stationed, who have misbehaved themselves by broaching the hospital stores, and getting boozed on the wines, and alcohols that are supplied as hospital comforts and medicines. Ten are under arrest to be tried by court-martial.

On the 14th, at 11 a.m., Colonel Buller, and Lord William Beresford started to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Inthabakulu, with 80 of Baker's Horse, 40 Whalley's Horse, 70 mounted infantry, Captain Brown, 50 mounted Basutos, Capt. Cochrane, and 10 Natal Frontier Light Horse. They have taken rations for two days, and as there are plenty of Zulus in that direction they may chance to have some skirmishing and also take some cattle. General Wood may be expected to-morrow or the next day; then an advance will be made to the Babanango, where it is reported we shall have to wait for General Crealock to join. It is to be hoped, that we shall not be detained long in that bleak cold position, if we are, the English horses, which already begin to look very greyhoundish in body, will die off in numbers, and the efficacy of that fine branch of the service be seriously impaired if not rendered entirely useless as cavalry. [They suffer from insufficiency of food, as they get only 7lb per day, and will not feed on the grass of

country.

They found a very narrow escape from the Philistines on the 4th at Ishlangwane. When we extended in skirmishing order outside the bush, the F. L. Horse and Whalley's formed the left of the line, Baker's the right. I took up a position about twenty yards to the right of them behind an ant-heap; but while I was paying delicate attention, by courteously replying to the fire of some Zulus where the bush was rather scanty, the noble savages artfully glided down a donga on our right, and

got in our rear, then crept tip to within thirty yards and poured in a volley which killed a horse, wounding two others, and wounding also two of Baker's men. I was busily employed that I did not hear the order to retire sounded, and was not aware of my danger until warned by Lieutenant Tomlinson of Baker's Horse. Luckily I had kept my horse's bridle over my arm and by mounting the ant-heap was able to get into the saddle quickly. I was scarcely seated when the Zulus pitched a stinging volley after me at about 25 or 30 yards range. It was so close that my horse bolted, and I was nearly off, as I cannot grip with my crippled leg ; but by holding on to the mane I kept on until I came up to where the other horses had been held by the men told off for that purpose. How myself and horse escaped being hit by such a heavy volley, delivered at such a short range, is a miracle. Later in the day the Adjutant of the Lancers was shot nearly in the same spot from the donga. With the exception of the Zlobane affair, this is the narrowest escape that I have experienced since the war commenced, although I have been engaged in every notable engagement with Wood's column.

Fort Newdigate in our rear is garrisoned by two com-

panies of the 21st and a detachment of 1-13th and 90th, with a detachment of Dragoons and two Gatling guns. With good guides the cavalry at the different forts could do the enemy immense damage.

â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235

The Coast Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Napoleonâ\200\231s Hill, June 24, Afternoon.

About 210 Zulus, including forty young men, have come in since yesterday. They are under Mr. Dunnâ\200\231s surveillance. Kuzane who came in yesterday, reports that the district is almost without fire-arms, the majority having been lost at the battle of Inyezane.

The captured cattle are I hear valued at £3 10s each

The dense bush and swamps appear to render landing at the mouth of Umlalasi impracticable for the present. I hear that a proposition has been made to tow boats or rafts with stores up the river to our present camp.

We learn that the cavalry missed a large number of cattle, which were being driven up the country and across the Umlalosi yesterday. The district now is apparently deserted, but it is supposed that numbers of Zulus are in the Engoya Forest.

The General and another reconnoitring party, consisting of the cavalry and 57th regiment, started to-day to meet the Forester at Port Durnford, about six miles above the Umlalasi. A tolerably good road has been found, and every one is now in high spirits at the subject being set at rest.

The Forester was ordered to return to Durban by the Commodore, who communicates with a boat which put off. The sea was smooth and stores could easily have been landed. Both columns will now doubtless be led by this route, and the importance of to-dayâ\200\231s work cannot be over exaggerated.

Return of H.M.8. Æ Forester,â\200\235 -

This gunboat returned during the night, and is at present at the outer anchorage. As will be seen from the telegram of our correspondent with the coast column, she was ordered back on Monday.

We are indebted to Captain Norris Newman, who has been on board the Forester, and has just come ashore for the following information :â\200\224The Forester arrived at the Umlalasi mouth on Friday morning, and waited about the remainder of the day. She anchored within 500 yards of the shore, but saw no signs of Zulus; but on account of the westerly breeze she had to sheer off, and on Saturday and Sunday was out at sea. On Monday two Zulu scouts were seen on the beach, and two shells were sent. Nothing was seen of the British troops until yesterday at noon, when they were observed coming down the river bank. These were mounted patrols, and the hills were lined with men. Captain Sidney Smith of the Forester, accompanied by Captain Norris Newman, put off in a small boat, and the former was signalled to as

follows : â\200\224â\200\230 General much pleased with landing places
Go back and coal at once, and return with transports.â\200\235

Local Military Items.

On Monday a funeral party assembled, with a firing
party, ab the Auxiliary Base Hospital, for the interment

of gunnerâ\200\231s mate, J. Langford, of H.M.S. Shah, and private Healey, 3-60 Rifles; Langford died from dysentery, and Healey from fever. ;

The following officers left on Monday for Saccharine : Lieutenant J. Hughes, 3rd Buffs; Lieutenant A. Crawley, 60th Rifles; and Lieutenant W. Myers, 60th Rifles.

The same day 1 gunner, R.A.; 1 private, 50th regt. ; 8 privates, 88th Connaught Rangers; 4 privates, 91st regt.; and 1 private, A.S. Corps, proceeded to the convalescent hospital at Pinetown, for the recovery of their health.

Captain Burnside, 5th Brigade N.N.C., has been granted 21 daysâ\200\231 leave of absence. :

Civil Surgeon Hayes, who arrived from Maritzburg a few days since, remains at this station for duty.
- The following appointments have been made in the General Depdt :â\200\224Lieutenant Gardner, 88th regiment, to be adjutant and quartermaster vfee Lieutenant Power, 58th regiment, relieved; Colour-Sergeant Tuck, 58th regiment, to be sergeant-major, wice Colour-Sergeant Scott, 91st Highlanders, who has left to join his corps.

Major Stabb, 32nd regiment, left last week to join army headquarters in Zululand.

Lieutenant Hicks, of the Indian corps, has resumed duties at this station.

Captain Symons, has proceeded to Port Elizabeth on remount duty.

During the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Walters, R.E.. all Government horses in Durban are under the veterinary charge of Mr. Steele, veterinary storekeeper.

(June 28)
The Coast Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Napoleon Hill, June 25, 1879.

No time has been lost since the roads to the sea have been determined upon, The first brigade and Naval brigarde move to-morrow towards Port Durnford, the remainder of the first division will follow the next day; and I imagine it will not be long before- we communicate with the second division. The last convoy from Fort Chelmsford arrived to-day, with Buffs and 88th; two compsnies of latter holding the fort until relieved by 99th from Fort Crealock. Dunnâ\200\231s scouts have supplied the camp with a large quantity of poultry, found at Zulu kraals which they have burnt.

The Trip of H.M.S. * Forester â\200\235 to the Zulu Coast

Yesterday we were enabled through the courtesy of Captain Norris Newman, special correspondent of the

Standard, to give a few lines with regard to the trip to the Zulu coast of H.M.S. Forester. This gentleman had been up the coast in the Forester, and we now append fuller details which he has kindly handed us. The Forester left Durban on Thursday the 19th inst., at 6 p.m., and reached the Tugela Mouth at 6 o'clock the next morning. At 2 o'clock the same day she anchored a thousand yards from the coast, in 6½ fathoms of water, opposite the mouth of the Umlalasi. Signal fires were seen in succession along the coast, but no Zulus were noticed. At night the 9 o'clock gun was fired for the first time. This was done in accordance with a wish that had been expressed by the Commodore to Commander Sidney Smith, of the Forester. The weather on the 21st was beautifully fine. A sharp look-out was kept during the whole day from the mast-head, and the footprints of Zulus were distinctly seen on the beach. The same evening a little after five o'clock, a strong wind sprang up from the west. and the weather began to run very high. The Forester took in her anchor, and the cautious commander decided upon going out to sea for the night. She kept within fifteen miles of the shore, and the engines were kept going at half speed all night. She continued within sight of land all day on Sunday, and with the strong current which runs from the Tenedos reef, went right up to Point Durnford, some twelve miles distant. On Monday the weather was very fine, and the Forester got close in shore again. When a mile from the beach she was in 63 fathoms of water, and she waited there the whole day. Nothing was seen from the masthead of the troops, nor were any Zulus observed, with the exception of two who crawled into the dense bush, and Commander Smith thought it desirable to send a couple of shells after them. These were fired by No. 3 gun, and nothing more was seen of a living being in the neighbourhood. The Forester remained anchored here, and on Tuesday at noon the man at the mast head shouted out "Here they come at last," and

what at first appeared to those on board to be a straggling body of Zulus, came down the banks of the river. There was considerable doubt at first as to who the advance body were, and men were called to quarters, and the guns prepared for action. It was not until they saw the horsemen approaching that those on board the Forester could tell whether the mass was composed of Zulus or British troops. No attempt at signalling had been made to the Forester, and had they been Zulus they could easily have got out of the range of the gunboat's fire. The body was watched closely, and presently a large mounted party was seen, with the General, as was subsequently ascertained, at the head. The hills on either side of the river for some distance were covered with infantry, mounted videttes being some distance in front. These were at once recognised as being a portion of the coast column, and as soon as they had marched down to the shore, a signal was made to the effect that they wished to communicate with the Forester. Commander Smith, accompanied by Captain Norris-Newman and a signalman, then put off from the ship in one of her boats, and got within 200 yards from the shore, so close in did they get that there might have been verbal communication but for the noise caused by the breakers. Enquiry was made by the General as to the state the beach had been in since the Forester had been there, and upon being informed, he replied that he was very much pleased with the appearance of the new landing place, and as the Forester was running short of coals,

orders were given her to go back to Natal, and return with the transports Natal and Tom Morton. At this time Commander Smith had no knowledge that General Orellock had established himself at Fort Napoleon, some distance up the river ; and left the Umlalasi mouth with the impression that he had returned with the troops to Fort Chelmsford. Captain Norris-Newman states that the impression that when the Forester was seen by the troops on the previous day that she was at the mouth of another river, was entirely erroneous, as she was then steaming back, after having been out to sea all night through stress of weather. Commander Smith is confident from his observations and surveys taken on different occasions, that if advantage is taken of the favourable weather at present prevailing two ships can be easily discharged within a week by using the Algoa Bay surf oats.

Important Despatch from the War Office
APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES OF OOLO-
NIAL VOLUNTEERS.

(Times of Natal.)

The Secretary of State for War, in a despatch dated May 8th, congratulates Lord Chelmsford on the success at Ginginhlovo, which he states he is convinced is largely due to the careful arrangements made by Lord Chelmsford for the march of the relieving column. He also says that the tenacity with which Etshowe was held by Colonel Pearson and the force under his command, deserves the highest praise.

The Secretary for War, referring to the action with Wood's column, says: "I note with great satisfaction the part taken by the colonial troops in the operations though I deeply regret the heavy losses they have sustained. The country has to deplore the loss of many gallant officers. It is difficult to single out individuals for special notice, but I must express my sorrow at the loss of Mr. Piet Uys, whose services on this as well as other occasions have been so fully recognised by those under whom he has served."

He also says: "Colonel Vyood's force seems to have defended Kambula Camp with a gallantry and determination worthy of great praise. . . . I rejoice to note that the repulse of the enemy was on both occasions complete and decisive. I have communicated to the Queen the welcome news conveyed in Colonel Bellairs's telegram above referred to; and I have received Her Majesty's commands to convey to you, and to the force under your command, a gracious message of congratulation."

{June 27)

That which we have all along predicted would occur, were steps not taken to prevent it, has taken place,

and taken place just where we said it would. The Zulus have made a cattle raid in some considerable force across the border at the Middle Drift, and have retired after capturing a number of cattle and burning several

kraals. They exchanged shots with our border police, but no one appears to have been killed. This is just what might have been expected as one result of a plan of campaign which left the main border of the colony comparatively unprotected, and took all our troops to points too remote to be of any avail for defensive purposes. The crescent shaped line of advance now being followed by our troops may embrace within its horns the bulk of the Zulu people, the whole of whom might find shelter in the large tracts of forest that stretch between the Tugela and the heads of the Umhlatusi. It remains to be seen whether Sir Garnet Wolseley will be content with a plan of invasion which leaves the rear assailable and defenceless. The raid appears to have been confined to the valley of the Tugela, and the only sufferers, we expect, are our loyal natives, who thus reap a fine return for their fidelity. That the Zulus on the other side are thoroughly well informed as to the exact defences of the district cannot be doubted; and they choose of course the point where they can inflict the greatest amount of mischief—that is, seize the largest number of cattle with the least risk to themselves. We do not, however, regard the raid as being more than a local one, perpetrated by dwellers in the valley.

We heard last night from Luneberg to June 16. Our correspondent states that a large Zulu army, from six to seven thousand strong, was in occupation of the country between the Intombi and Assegai rivers. They were continually raiding upon our loyal natives, killing many of them and sweeping off large quantities of cattle and sheep. No Boers were interfered with. They occupy their farms and carry on their ploughing operations without fear of hindrance in the midst of a Zulu army. The Zulus constantly parade in front of the laager, where the force, though quite equal to holding its own, is not strong enough to act on the offensive. The missionary Meyers is dead. Young Filter's body had not been found. Colonel Bray at Utrecht.

From Swaziland we learn that there is an openly avowed league between the rebellious Boers and the Zulus. The former act as guides and direct the Zulus what to do, and threaten the friendly natives in their vicinity with death if they do not desert us, this they refuse to do.

Captain Macleod had returned on the 16th from a mission to the Swazi King, who says he is ready to send out an army to operate with us when he is supported by a British force, but not before. Both our correspondents attribute the attitude of both Boers and Zulus to the withdrawal of effective forces from Luneberg and Derby, and to the misconceptions that are afloat as to the doings of our troops. It is known that Boers have been to Cetwayo's kraal.

We understand that the steam transports will leave here to-day for Port Durnford. A difference of opinion exists as to where the mouth of the Umlalasi exactly is; but so long as a landing is effected we can afford to let time and observation settle the geographical question.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

THE TABLES TURNED.

(Zimes of Natal to Mercury.)

Pietermaritzburg, Thursday, 1.85 p.m.

Government received to-day a message from Special Border Agent at- Middle Drift, stating that a party of Zulus about 1000 strong, belonging to the Slanagabegai tribe. ecrossed yesterday at moon above and below Middle Drift, swept off cattle, number not kown, and burnt kraals. They were met by border police, on whom they fired a volley, the fire being returned. The Zulus rushed on police and stabbed two men. The Zulus returned into Zululand by the drift.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.]

Napoleon Hill, 8.40 p.m.

This has been rather an eventful day ; the cavalry have patrolled the near side of the Umgoya forest, Âcrossing by middle drift, returning by lower. Onme

hundred and forty cattle captured, and 12 Zulu warriors. About 60 Zulus were seen in a body; but retired. A few shots were fired by those protecting the cattle, but no harm resulted; 80 kraals were burnt. :

Umsintwagna arrived to-day from the King with an elephantâ\200\231s tusk, to present, as he stated, as a sign of the Kingâ\200\231s sincerity, snd asked permission to pass to the Natal Government to negotiate; this was of course refused, and he was directed to comply with Lord Chelmsford demands, first, to return the guns; second, to lay down arms; third, to pay a fine of 10,000 cattle. He begged that advance of the upper column might be arrested. The General replied that it was out of his hands, and if they wished for peace to lose no time in carrying out Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s orders. Finding words useless they retired.

Morersubmissions taken place, and from all accounts: the enemy is disheartened.

I omitted in my last to say that Fort Napoleon is about five miles, as the crow flies, from the coast, and was completed to-day.

Official Telegram.

Through the courtesy of General Clifford, M. G., we (Witness) are enabled to publish the following telegrams :â\200\224-

June 24th, 9 a.m.

. FRroM 18T DIVISION, 24th June.

Crealock, Commodore, whole mounted force under Gifford, left Napoleon Hill, north bank of Umlalasi, early this morning; proceeded due east 10 miles over open plain to jungle which fringes coast line. Reached Point where Forester isat anchor, small stream running through sand hills to sea, but no river. Good sandy beach but little surf after strong west gales. Forester steamed close in ; sent boat here (200 yards from shore ?ood.) Position for work commands landing place. Road

rom position to landing place could be made for light tides-â\200\224
best plan to use pack animals and coolies for quarter mile
through sand hills to hard plain above, thence by wagons.

A few hundred Natal carriers, as many as possible with
saddles, should be sent by sea with stores.

Many Zulus, men, women, children have surrendered with
firzarms and assegais.

Jantzeâ\200\231s Horse pushed beyond point to one mile of Umlatoozi.

Report large bodies of Zulus there ; reported that King had
ordered all young fighting men to him ; had driven their cattle
lov'r Umlatoozi.

The King was going in person to junction of Black and
White Umvolosi, and there fight. Fifty-three head of cattle
taken.

Two roads from Fort Napoleon discovered ; can be made
practicable for an advance.

Clonvoy of 100 wagons, with cavalry escort, left for Fort
Chelmsford, at noon ; laager on road ; arrive 25th. On return,
force will have three weeksâ\200\231 provisions.

Farly this morning Clarke, with cavalry and artillery,
crossed Umlalasi; proceeded north.east. Cleared Ungoya bush ;
made circuit some miles; occupied ridge to psotect flank of
Crealock and cavalry force, should Zulus advance from Ungoya.

A few sick, but health better.

Rain off and on.
True copy. (Signed) H. H. CLIFFORD, M.G.
Bray, Utrecht, wires Zulu Impi reported by (ommandant,
Âft Luneburg, crossed Pongolo into Zululand.

We (Times) are indebted to (eneral Clifford, V.C. C.B.

&e., for the following telegram received to-day from the
front : â\200\224
June 24th, 9 a.m.

Colonel Bray, Utrecht, wires that Zulu impi is reported, by
Commandant at Luneburg as having crossed the Pongolo into
Zululand.

This morning. force under Major Barrow, and new brigade
__General Crealock and Commodore Richards accompanying
â\200\224scoured country about five miles from north bank of Umla-
lasi to seacoast. 4

Zuske, brother to King, came in and claimed protection with
women and children, and a few young men accompanying, but
brought no guns or cattle as promised; kept him as hostage
till arms and cattle brought in. "

Cavalry and John Dunnâ\200\231s scouts brought in 223 sheep and
ten goats. .

Few Zulus seen or made prisoners.

Penetrated as far as sea-coast, across river, refurning through
jungle.
: Nga.vy have mistaken small stream five miles up coast, near

Port Durnford for Umlalasi. Survey has not been made to mouth of the real Umlalasi. Do not know if landing can be effected there. Napoleon Hill, four miles from coast ; adand difficult ground. Will reconnoitre as far as small stream referred to, as surveyed, with cavalry. Stream six or seven miles from Umlalasi.

HMS Forester now off mouth of stream. If ground favourable, will advance there; if not, Commodore will cause landing to be tried at mouth of Umlalasi.

%order Police report that Zulu headmen with Zulus were spoken to on the border. Messengers from Cetywayo with them to collect men for King's army. They say the King will not submit to terms of peace. he gave accurate account of position of our forces in Zululand. The King has not yet assembled his army ; but is employed sending messages to General. At Mid-Drift border police fired at by Zulu

goouts.

Burlal of the Desd at Issndhlwana.

[TELEGRAM VIA LADYSMITH.]

June 24th, 1879.

Lieut.-Colonel Black wires from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift â\200\224â\200\230â\200\230 Have

just returned from second dayâ\200\231s work at Isandhlwana. Have

not yet the returns from the different parties, but consider

that over 300 bodies have been interred to-day.

With Genera.i Crealockâ\200\231s Column.

THEADVANCE ON UMLALASI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Napoleon Hill, 23rd June, 1879.

On the 20th the advance of the first division commenced.

A detachment, consisting of one troop Natal Horse, the 91st Highlanders, Lloydâ\200\231s seven-pounders, a company of Royal Engineers, with four pontoons, and a telegraph, left Fort Chelmsford towards midday, and advanced to a laager opposite John Dunnâ\200\231s drift. On the 21st, this same detachment pushed on to the Umlalasi, and the Engineers at once began to prepare the bridge by which the division was to cross the river. The main force consisting of the Naval Brigade, 3rd Buffs, 57th rifles, 60th Rifles, Sandhamâ\200\231s battery, and 2nd troop Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Mounted Rifles, left Fort Chelmsford with General Crealock at nine a.m., with the intention of proceeding at once to the Umlalasi, where the Mounted Infantry and mounted natives had already been sent early in the morning. Heavy rains setting in in the afternoon prevented the carrying out of the Generalâ\200\231s intention, and only the headquarters, Naval Brigade, and Mounted Infantry were able to reach Napoleon Hill, the remainder of the column laagering about three miles from here.

On the 22nd, an early move forward was made, so that by noon the whole force was encamped on a very well selected position, which has been named Napoleon Hill. The weather continued to be unfavourable throughout the night, but I am glad to say that morning brought a change for the better, for it had been determined by the General to make a reconnaissance across the Umlalasi, with all the mounted men. By half-past eight, Major Barrow had assembled us on the left bank of the river, ready to move forward. A delay of nearly an hour, however, took place, as messengers had brought word that a chief with some of his people wished to come in and surrender, and it was determined to await their arrival before

proceeding. In the meantime the General arrived with his staff, and inspected the men, who were drawn up in line for this purpose. The force consisted of the Mounted Infantry, Natal Guides (volunteers), D troop Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Mounted Rifles, Natal Horse, the mounted natives, and John Dunnâ\200\231s scouts.

Quisan, the kafir chief, soon after put in an appearance, much to the relief of everybody, for all were anxious to move forward; he was accompanied by about six young fighting men, and 60 women and children. He said that the remainder of his warriors had left him and gone across the Umbhlatoose, taking with them all his and their healthy cattle. This, however, proved to be false to a certain extent.

About 9.30 the advance commenced, the Natal Guides lead-

ing the way, and I believe the spot on which the fort to protect Point Durnford is to be made, was selected. We now moved towards the coast ; 200 and 300 head of very fine cattle were taken, as well as some 100 kafirs, mostly women and children. Some twenty kraals were visited, but in accordance with the General's order, none were burnt, The Forester was seen lying some four miles further up the coast,

I am sorry to say that this successful day had a very unfortunate termination, for one of the captured oxen after turning upon one of Lonsdale's men, 12 of whom form the personal escort of the: General, made for General Crealock himself, and go gorged his horse that it was found necessary to kill it. This was a severe loss, for good horses are not easily replaced.

The country traversed was very trying to the horses, being in many places very swampy, and often we were obliged to ride through several feet of water : but the horses did their work well, and I sincerely hope will be none the worse for it, as there will be still much for them to do.

Orders have just come in that the mounted men are to parade to-morrow morning for patrol. I think that the change from Fort Chelmsford to this has been beneficial to both man and beast.

The Sick and Wounded.
HOSPITAL NOTES,

Since the 250 sick, invalids and convalescents, left for Capetown and England on the 20th, the military hospitals here have been comparatively empty about 80 remaining and the few days interval between their departure and the arrival of sick from the 1st division has been taken advantage of to have the Base Hospital (camp) thoroughly overhauled; the wards have been whitewashed, additional kitchen, ablution, and other accommodation have been provided, in anticipation of a large increase of sick, and more marquees have been pitched. There is now accommodation at this hospital for 250 sick, and for 150 at the Auxiliary Hospital at the Point, where five marquees are pitched in rear of the hospital. Both hospitals will probably be full within a week, as there are about 350 sick expected from Fort Pearson, Five officers and 76 men arrived on the 25th 100 more left Fort Pearson on the 24th, and will be here on

261

the 27th, and 200 will follow quickly. The arrangements for the comfort of the sick along the road are complete, and the men are sure of well cooked meals, and tents to sleep in at the halting places (Stanger, Compensation Flats, and Verulam), where rations are drawn for each convoy of sick, and where medical comforts are always ready at hand. There are three trained lady nurses on their way from Capetown, in the vessel bringing Sir G. Wolseley, for duty in the Base hospitals, where they will doubtless be of great assistance to the overworked medical staff,

There are 12 officers at present in the officers' hospital. Brigadier-General Pearson and Surgeon-Major Dudley, AM.D., have been invalided by a medical board and are to go to England.

(June 28)

Sz Garner Worserey will arrive to-day just in the nick of time, so far as the campaign is concerned. It has evidently reached a critical stage. One is beset and bewildered by contradictory attitudes on the part of the Zulus. On Wednesday we were told from Maritzburg, that Cetywayo had refused the terms submitted to him by Lord Chelmsford as necessary preliminaries to the establishment of peace. On Thursday night, we learnt from Napoleon Hill, in Zululand, that Umsintwangu had returned from the King with an elephant's tusk, to present, as he said, as a sign of the King's sincerity, and had asked permission to pass through to the Natal Government to negotiate. This request was refused, and the messenger was sent back to the King to demand compliance with Lord Chelmsford's conditions, namely, first, the return of the guns; second, that he lay down his arms; and third, that he pay a fine of ten thousand cattle. This is the first time that the whole of the terms insisted upon have been made known, and they are much more comprehensible and emphatic than those originally said to have been put forward. Umsintwangu appears to have been disposed to argue the matter. He begged that the advance of the upper column be arrested; a cool request in the teeth of existing circumstances. For as opposed to these peaceful professions, we have the indisputable facts that the Zulus have raided across our border at the middle drift; have swooped down upon our friendly natives near Luneberg and Derby; have entered into a hostile alliance against us with the rebellious Boers of those districts, and fire upon our forces whenever they appear. We believe that the tender of an elephant's tusk from the Great Black Elephant, as the Zulu King is always called by his people, will be regarded by the natives generally as an offer of submission or of friendship on his part; but facts belie professions, and there is but too much reason to believe that Cetywayo again seeks time to get his army well together before he attempts another swoop upon some portion of our forces. Everything indicates a concentration of his troops in the direction of Ulundi. The smokes that has been occupying the Intombi Valley, under the eyes of our garrison at Luneberg has been withdrawn into Zululand, and the young men are said to have been ordered back from the coast districts in front of General Crealock's division. We must not be unduly impressed by reports that the enemy is disheartened; so far from this being the case they are as defiant and contemptuous as ever, whenever our men get within earshot.

The delay that is taking place in the despatch of the storeships to Port Durnford is only explicable on the supposition that they are being kept back until Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives. The weather is unusually fine and favourable. but we cannot expect it at this time of the year to long continue so.

If the Zulus are in force in the Ungoya Forest they hesitate to show themselves. Only sixty Zulus were seen together when Major Barrow's mounted men patrolled near the forest on Thursday, and they retired.

We learn on good authority that the number of cattle raided by the Zulus near Krantzkop the other day was 700, and that a woman as well as two of our men are known to have been stabbed.

Luneberg.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

June 16, 1879.

Since the 7th instant excitement has not ceased here
There is certainly some important movement going on.

of which we can at present not divine the ultimate object

A large Zulu' army, calculated at from 6000 to 7000, is in occupation of the country between the Intombi and Assegai Rivor. Raids have been made upon the friendly natives, numbers of them killed, and thousands of cattle and sheep swept away; whilst on the other hand the Boers occupy their farm-houses, and carry on ploughing without fear or hindrance, in the very midst of a Zulu army. Great vigilance is absolutely necessary. May be that the Zulus meant only a raid upon a friendly natives, but then the question arises : why, having obtained their object do they still remain in this neighbourhood instead of returning to Zululand? Do they mean to attack the Boers also, or will they clip through to join Sekukuni? Let the authorities be on the alert. An attack upon the fort or laager of Luneberg is out of the question ; the Zulus would never attempt it. We have now, besides the 4th regiment, under Major Blake, also the whole of Schermbrucker's Horse here, and they would be quite sufficient to hold both fort and laagers against any number of Zulus. With a view of clearing the road we have taken down the graveyard enclosure, behind which a number of the enemy might have found shelter, just opposite the laager.

I just hear the church bell tolling, and on enquiry am informed that it announces the death of a venerable German missionary, the Rev. Frederic Meyer, which took place at four p.m. to-day. The deceased gentleman belonged to the Hancverian Missionary Society of Hermannsburg. He has been a missionary in Zululand, and afterwards founded, what is still called Meyer's Mission Station on the Intombi River. It was quite close to this station where the disaster occurred to the company of the 8th regiment under Captain Moriarty.: The Rev. Mr. Meyer, I understand, was 58 years old, and has been suffering from a painful disease for the last 9 years of his life. He was very highly respected by all who knew him, and great sympathy is felt with the family. a widow and five children. The Zulus, it will be recollected, showed their first overt act of hostility in this district by burning down Meyer's Mission Station.

The weather has turned miserably wet and cold ; quite contrary to the usual experience in this country, we had a terrific thunderstorm the night before last. Lightning and thunder raged for fully two hours, and the rain poured down most copiously. It is now dangerous to cross the spruit at the bottom of the laager. The enemy occupies the hills opposite, and numbers of Manyonyoba's Kafirs are daily parading before our eyes. Unfortunately our mounted force is paralysed by the miserable state of the horses. The Commandant had arranged a surprise to-day, but just before we were ready to start, some news came in* by some natives from Assezai River which it seems caused him to alter his mind; but I am quite certain that he would stand the cheek of the Zulus without giving them a lesson some other day. .

Poor Filter's body has not yet been found.

With General Crealock's Division.

(From a Correspondent.)

Napoleon Hill,
1st Division 24th June, 1879,

We have just come in from our second reconnaissance towards Point Durnford, which has indeed proved a very great success. At 9 a.m. this morning, General Crealock and Commodore Richards, accompanied by their staffs and the mounted men of the division, set out towards the coast to determine the practicability of a landing; this, I am glad to say, was at the mouth of a small spruit that runs into the sea, about eight miles from this, and about four from the mouth of the Umhlatoose. The spot is very favourable for a fort, there being abundance of wood and good water in the immediate vicinity. The only drawback to it as the future base of operations for this division, is the difficulty of getting from the coast over the low ground that lies between it and the present wagon road, a distance of some three or four miles, but I have no doubt this difficulty will be overcome, as only in very few places was it found boggy; and by coming back a little, this can be entirely avoided. We must also bear in mind that there has been very much rain during the last fortnight, and especially during the last three days.

The discovery of importance for the whole colony was also made. Signs of coal were found on the surface. Some cattle were driven in as well as many women and children; but again, few fighting men, no guns or arms, were found. I am glad to say that the General did not again forbid the burning of kraals, and some 20 were destroyed. After a very long day, we returned again at dusk to camp, much I should think to the relief of the horses. The engineers and working parties are quickly

advancing with the completion of Fort Napoleon, which stands on the left bank of the Umlalasi. I believe that in a day or two the division will advance to Port Durn-

ford, leaving a small body here to guard the pontoon bridge.

Affairs in Swaziland.

LEAGUE BETWEEN BOERS AND ZULUS.

We have received the following from an esteemed correspondent :
:

Derby, June 12th, 1879.

I should like you to know what is going on here, especially after the prominence that has been given to the letter of the Times of Natal in the occasional; so, as the Mercury has now, I believe, no correspondent in this neighbourhood, I am writing to give you some idea. The star of the English is certainly not in the ascendant here. The rebel Boers have it all their own way on the out-of-the-way corner. They make no secret of their being in league with the Zulus, some of their number having been down to see Cetshwayo (this is an undoubted fact, which they do not themselves deny) and in consequence of this new alliance, there are more Boers wintering on this border than usual, and they are going further, some being close to the Pongolo among the Zulu kraals.

Owing to there being no white force on this part of the

border and no more English inhabitants in the whole of New Scotland than you can count on your fingers, our Dutch neighbours, with their usual manly daring, are quite defiant. They warn Englishmenâ\200\231s kafirs that neither they nor their masters have long to live, for that they (the Boers), are going to invite the Zulus to send an impi to kill off all such in the district, themselves acting - as guides. It may be said that this is only talk, but: it is a very unpleasant and mischievous kind - of talk; and, considering what happened the other day, very much like earnest. I refer to a kraal on the Assegai having been attacked, many of the inhabitants killed and some cattle carried off, and the Boers afterwards boasting that they led the Zulus there, and that they will do the same for all kafirs, who do not â\200\230konzaâ\200\231 to them. In consequence of this state of things, many natives are living in caves away from their homes or sleeping on the veldt these bitter nights. Those friendly to the English are indeed, having their fidelity tried to the utmost; cattle are turned into their crops, fire set to the grass: immediately opposite their kraals, and we can give them neither protection nor redress. .

These restless and never-satisfied Boers are also using their best endeavours to turn the Swazis against us; by telling them that what the English tell them about: there being plenty of troops in Zululand is all lies; that all the soldiers have been killed, and the English thoroughly beaten. Unfortunately, these tales are apparently borne out by the fact that, as yet, the troops have made no impression on Zululand. Some of them have been down to the Swazi King with the same object; but I am glad to say they met with very little encouragement, owing to the confidence in the English. with which the border agent (Captain McLeod) has succeeded in inspiring his majesty. It is to be hoped something will soon be done to punish the Zulus (who have been massacring women and children) and protect the loyal inhabitants, white as well as black, by clearing the Pongolo of the enemy; as also to show the disaffected Boers that they cannot carry on their treasonable proceedings altogether unchecked; lest our treacherous fellow-subjects, and our avowed enemies, should together become complete masters of the situation in this part. ;

I must, in justice, say that my remarks upon the seditious tendencies of the Boers here do not apply to all the Dutch inhabitants of â\200\230the district without exception, for there are one or two of the more respectable whom I believe to be innocent of any connection with this rebellious crew, and who would be only too glad if the Government would assert its authority; and restore order and security to this unfortunate region by enforcing respect for its representatives and its laws. If things donâ\200\231t improve here soon, the country will become â\200\230so hot > for loyal British subjects.

13th. â\200\2241I have just heard of an instance of the kind of tricks the Boers are up to. One who was â\200\230among the first to run away at the commencement (or rather before the beginning) of the war, and who has lately returned with the rest, has seized some cattle belonging to kafirs who were living alongside of him, and handed them over to the Zulus, as a fine for the said kafirs having fought on the side of the English. These, like other kafirs, are offered promised safety if they will have more to do with us, and acknowledge them (the Boers) as their masters, but are told that otherwise they will be killed, together, .. with the representative of the Government here, - and the dew other

Englishmen there are in the neighbourhood, and their children. become the slaves of the Dutch. It is much to their credit that notwithstanding the trials they have to endure, they declare they would rather die with the English and Swazis than join the Boers in their mean and cowardly game.

Captain Macleod is now down at the Kingâ\200\231s, he ought to be back to-day, and I hope and expect that on his return-some active measures will be taken to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Poor young Potter was a great loss to this place; he was one of the finest young fellows I know. I felt his death very much.

P.S.â\200\22416th.â\200\2241 Captain Macleod has returned from Swaziland ;. his absence was the reason there has been no post last week, as our only post now is carried by his policemen. The Kingâ\200\231s answer to his request for a Swazi army to advance to the Pongolo was identical with his statement to Captain Macleod on the occasion of his first visit to him, as to how far he was prepared to assist the English against the Zulus, viz. that he was ready to advance his army into Zululand provided it was supported by a British force.. It is a great pity it is not possible to comply with that condition. I believe a very small force would be sufficient. Had there been such a force here all along it would have stopped all that is going on between Boers and Zulus. Now there is no knowing what may happen ; possibly Cetewayo may get a safe passage through this way by the Boers, this border being entirely unprotected.

The Rivers of Zululand.

As doubt exists in some quarters concerning the rivers running through the coast belt of Zululand, we have carefully compiled from native sources, a list of the names by which some of them are known. The spelling followed throughout is uniform, and according to the mode that is most commonly used in the colony. After the Utukela (Tugela) is crossed, proceeding northward the Inyone is reached, after which the traveller comes to the Umsunduzi, Amatakulu, Inyezane, Umlalazi, Imbabe, Umhlatuzi, and Inseleni, These are each supposed to run direct into the sea. The Imfolozi Emhlope (White Imfolozi), and Imfolozi emnyama (Black Imfolozi), are next reached, the Black Imfolozi running into the White Imfolozi. The district above the junction of these two streams is called Emahlabatini, and in it is situated Cetewayoâ\200\231s kraal, Ulundi. Further to the northward are the Ihluhlwe, which runs into the sea ; the Umpogotshane and the Isibicane, which run into the Iweba ; the Umkuzi, and the Icweba, which both empty themselves into the sea. The mouth of the Ihluhlwe is said, by natives to be the best place for landing goods on the coast, as it is a tidal creek or lagoon, extending three or four miles inland, or as far as the Berea is from the Point. The Black Imfolozi is so called by the natives from its waters appearing black, as the river runs in the shade through rough country studded with thorn bushes, whilst the White Imfolozi appears clear from running through open land.

In Camp With the D.M.R.

To any one in need of that remedy of remedies * a thorough change,â\200\235 the writer would strongly recommend a visit to the camp of our mounted volunteers. The change would be most thorough, whatever other result might follow.

The trip from Maritzburg to Greytown in a well-horsed post cart, is pleasanter riding than one of the same distance along the Maritzburg and Durban road, to say vothing of the added charm of novelty. Bright sunshine, a bracing wind, a clear atmosphere, and a good-temperad Jehu, what more could the Rambler desire, unless it be such a spread as that at Mrs. Plautâ\200\231s to await his arrival P

Ob ye gods! what a treat. From the soup to the oranges, not even after dinner was it possibie to find fault, At the table we (oh ! this blessed impersonal we) met several officers who were gentlemen, the terms are supposed to be 8ynony-mous, and the repast was delicately flavoured with attic salt.

From Greytoewn to the camp, the ride of about twenty miles across country will give the stranger a pretty good idea of what the up-country homesteads are like, Perh aps homestead is a mis-nomer, as anything less suggestive of a homestead, in its English application, would be difficult to imagine. A green brick stable which has struck up an acquaintance with a wattle and daub shed, look out upon a melancholy patch of maize stalks in a square enclosure, over which four rows of hungry-looking gum trees keep grim watch. All the accessories of the homestead, the little flower garden or more pretentious shrubbery, the well stocked farmyard, the ceaseless cackle of the poultry. and the lowing of the cattleâ\200\224conspicuous by their absence ; and yet the owner of this wretched-looking couple of cabins is most g:-ol; ,ablz a man with a balance of thousands to his credit in

e bank.

Too late for dinner, too early for supper, we (six of us this time) nrrive at the camp about 4 p.m., and have time to look around. Two rows of tents, with the officersâ\200\231 tents enclosing one end, form the three sides of a parallelogram, sheltered a little at the back, and on the right hand, by a low hill open on the left to some fine krantz scenery, and with the bold and broken Zululand full in the front, and about six miles off as the crow flies,

As the sun sets the wind rises, and the air which towards the conclusion of our ride had been gradually getting keener, began to be something more than keen, and less than kind. The unifoams about 5.30 p.m., consisted principally of an immense great coat and a scarlet night cap. After teaâ\200\224we are not aware if the reader knows how long tea poured, say at boiling point, into an iron cup, keeps hotâ\200\224the problem, how to passthe evening; is almost as difficut of solution as ona voyage, and unless a rubber at whist can be made up, or something equivalent, evening is a dreary affair at the camp, reading by the light of a candie flickering in a draught being somewhat tedious.

The bugle soundsâ\200\224lights outâ\200\224at nine oâ\200\231clock, when the guard is posted, and if the gentle reader (why gentle P) wishes to experience the full benefit of the change above referred to, let him on his first visit to the camp *â\200\234 relieve the guard,â\200\235 do a four hoursâ\200\231 sentry tramp on a lonely hill side, the keen south-west wind casting back into his teeth the cry â\200\234allâ\200\231s well,â\200\235 while gleaming through the darkness are the Zulu grass fires, only a few miles away,

â\200\234Allâ\200\231s well |7 glad to hear it, thought the writer, as he turned restlessly underneath a pile of blankets. coats, &c., enough to stock a kafir store. Perhaps the reader has not experienced the treat of sleeping on a kitchen table with the table cloth for a mattress, nor may he be able to sympathise with any one who has spent nine mortal hours in the rain endeavouring to find a suitable hollow for the hip joint, if go the irony of a sentryâ\200\231s * allâ\200\231s well â\200\235 as it steals in to his ear about 3 a.m. will be imperceptible.

*â\200\234Done to a turn,â\200\235 we mentally observed after we had given the left side its last sentry-go, and quitted our luxurious couch. The wind being bitterly sharp, ablutions wheie not deferred to a more convenient season, were to say the least basty. Breakfast overâ\200\224mutton chops, my gastronomic friend, fat, juicy, and worthy of Dollyâ\200\231sâ\200\235â\200\224we make up a party and ride over to Fort Cherry, so named after the genial captain in command. Fort Cherry is principally remarkable as the scene of an, Homeric vindication of the pluck of our gallant volunteers, The offender who had, unfortunately for himself, anticipated the vile slanders of Corporal Wiles, is not likely to repeat the offence, at all events not until he is safely sheltered beneath the maternal wing.,

(To be continued)

(June 30)

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAM.

Latest from the Coast Column.
(Zrow our own Correspondent.)
Port Durnford, 10.10 a.m., Sunday.

We reached here last evening, after two daysâ\200\231 march from Camp Wapoleon laager on the 27th, at about two and a half miles from our camp. Road very fair; country less undulating as we advance. We are now encamped on a plain about half a mile from the bush which extends along the coast. Water plentiful and good; cavalry reconnaissance to-day, and men are employed road-making. There are two companies Buffs, Naval Brigade and supplies; in one nearest the coast remainder of division. The others are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the vessels from Durban.

Latest from Maritzburg.
(From our own Correspondent.)

Maritzburg, Saturday, 8.10 p.m.

There have been a number of rumours flying anout concerning the troops, but nothing official. One statement was that the troops had. reached Ulundi, and found that Cetywayo and all his followers had deserted it. It was also reported that some further raids had been made across the border. The feeling of anxiety on this point is increasing.

Burial at isandhlwana.
(Witness.)

By the courtesy of Major-General Clifford we are
enabled to publish the following telegram :â\200\224
5 Friday, June 27th, 1879.

Black wires from Isandhlwana, 29th June: â\200\230I have
just completed burying the dead; the outlying bodies
may remain, but all those on the field of battle are now
interred ; and the property found will be conveyed to the

Solutionsâ\200\224but not much has been found. Men, under my command, worked most excellently, the footmen having had to march twenty-two miles each day, in addition to their work. The few remaining bodies far down on the Fugitivesâ\200\231 Drift track, will be interred in a day or two. I will furnish a detailed report next Monday of the whole operations.

(Signed) H. H. CrirrorD, M.G.

Liutenant Royston, writing from Landmanâ\200\231s Drift on the 22nd instant, to Mr. J D Holliday, gives the following account of the visit to the camp on the 20th :â\200\224

Â«T had only two hoursâ\200\231 notice of the intended expedition to bury the dead. I started from here with nine men, and got to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift on Thursday night. The next morning the party, consisting of two companies 24th, Mounted Police, Dragoons, mounted natives, and volunteers, crossed at daylight. A force of some thousand of border guard also crossed at the Fugitivesâ\200\231 Drift. Wae took two wagos, with picks and shovels with us, but, as usual, they came to grief after going a short distance, so most of the men had to shoulder the tools for the rest of the day. We arrived at the camp about nine oâ\200\231clock, and commenced at once to bury the dead just where they lay. We buried Lieut. Scott, Troopers Davis, Borain, Lumley, Hawkins, Dickenson, Tarboton and Blaikie. These were lying near together between the road and the 1-24th camp. About 400 yards higher up were Moodie and F. Jackson close together. Swift was lying on the neck under the Kopje. The dead are lying very thick about where Scott and the others were found, 24th men and Mounted Police, over 100 I should think. We searched the whole camp to find some trace of poor London, Bullock, and the others, but without success. I made enquiries among the 24th men, but they had come across none of our men except those we knew of. I searched all about where the wagons had stood and where London and Bullock were last seen, but could not find any trace. After we had buried all in camp, I extended the men in skirmishing order, and thoroughly searched the country along the line of retreat to the Manginyama Spruit. We found poor Maccleroyâ\200\231s remains about a mile from the neck and buried him there. I took the watch and other things from his pocket. We got back to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift at sunset. There is still another good dayâ\200\231s work to do. Most of the bodies in the camp are buried, but there are quite as many between the neck and the spruit. I donâ\200\231t give up hope yet of finding the bodies of our other poor fellows.

Departure of H.M.S. Foresterâ\200\235 and the Hired Transports for Port Durnford.

Shortly after three oâ\200\231clock yesterday, H.M.S. Forester, the S.S. Koodoo, 8.8. Tom Morlon, and S.S. Natal (hired transports), left for Port Durnford. The Koodoo was the first to get away, but was quickly followed by the others. The Forester convoys the transports up to Port Durnford, and as the weather is at present favourable, it is probable that the landing will be proceeded with at once. The Tom Morton has proved herself to be a most useful transport, and her storage accommodation surprised even Captain Raison himself, he never before having had his steamer so heavily laden. At the last moment 250 cases of ammunition were placed on board of her, and al-

though it was believed that every available corner was occupied, they were quickly put out of sight. The Natal, too, is splendidly stowed, and the officers of the naval transport department deserve great credit for the manner in which they have despatched the ships. The stores on board represent necessities of every description, and never before have two steamers bound to the East Coast left our port so heavily laden. One or two gentlemen left in the steamers, including Capt. Norris Newman, correspondent of the London Standard, and Mr. Wm. J. Vause, of the Natal Mercury. They will have an excellent opportunity of witnessing the proceedings in connection with these important landing operations.

The Arrival of His Excellency Sir Garnet
J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c., &c.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

SIR GARNET J. WOLSELEY'S REPLY.

DEPARTURE FOR MARITZBURG.

On Saturday His Excellency General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, landed from

the C.R.M.S. Dundee. This was the second occasion of the landing here of the hero of Ashanti. As soon as it was known that the Dundee had left Cape Town, preparations were made in Durban to give His Excellency a reception similar to that which was accorded him on the occasion of his landing some four years ago, and the mention of that steamer passing the different ports on the coast was eagerly looked for. On Friday the military authorities received a telegram to the effect that the Dundee had left East London at six o'clock that morning. She was accordingly looked for here at daylight; but it was generally understood that the distinguished party would not be landed until between 8 or 9 o'clock. At daylight the whole of the military officers in garrison were astir, and flags began to appear at different places in town. About seven o'clock news reached town to the effect that the S.S. Foz had gone out, and that Sir Garnet had arranged to come ashore within an hour, and those who had been led to believe that he would not be landed until nine or ten, as a large number did, were greatly disappointed. Many people at once proceeded to the Point on horseback, whilst others took advantage of the train, usually leaving at half past seven. This morning, however, it was just twenty minutes late, some time having been occupied in putting on the Governor's saloon carriage and arranging the train. The Point was reached at five minutes to eight and on proceeding to the railway wharf the passengers found a large military party

in waiting. Everything was in readiness for His Excellency's reception. The whole of the ships in harbour and the Bluff were gaily decorated, and the men-of-war outside being dedecked in celebration of Her Majesty's Coronation Day, gave the outer anchorage a very animated appearance. Many of the other ships, including the transports, also displayed their bunting, most of them being dressed from stem to stern.

A guard of honour composed of the drafts of different regiments on one side of the wharf, and the Indian Guard on the other, the latter looking exceedingly smart, were posted right along the platform. Amongst the military present we noticed Major Huskisson, (commandant of the garrison), Colonel Tyrrel (railway staff officer), Capt. Brunner, Capt. Saunders (58th regiment), Capt. Elliott (army pay department), Capt. Kell (88th regiment), Lieut. Westmacott (aide-de-camp), Capt. Halliday (1-24th regiment) Commissary Granville (commissariat), Commissary March (ordnance department), Assistant-Commissary De Ricei (ordnance department), Lieut. Gardiner. There were also several naval officers present, including Captain Bradshaw (H.M.S. Shah), Captain Twiss and Captain Ramsey (naval transport department); Mr. J. Carlisle (Commodore's secretary). A number of the civil authorities were also on the wharf, including Mr. Meller (acting resident magistrate, Durban), Mr. Titren (acting resident magistrate, Umlaazi Division), and Mr. W. H. Evans (wharfmaster).

The Fox left the Dunde precisely at half-past eight o'clock, and the flag which she flew signified the fact that Sir Garnet was on board. The military and naval officers, and others who had been watching from the look-out, immediately repaired to the railway wharf, where a very large crowd had assembled. The S.8. Somtseu, which was prettily dressed with flags, as also was the Foz, was steaming in at this time, and the latter coming along at a rattling pace, passed her just in front of the breakwater, &c., and was soon in the Bluff Channel. In a minute or two she was steaming up the bay, being closely followed by the Somisew, and at a quarter to nine she was lying alongside the wharf. Sir Garnet Wolseley was at once recognised, and he soon stepped on to the wharf, The following were the members of his staff with him : Mr. St. Leger Herbert, private sec ; Lieut.-Col. Baker Russell, CB, 13th Hussars; Lieut-Colonel Brackenbury, RA; Major Webber, RE; Major the Hon. H. Wood, 12th Lancers; Major McCalmont, 7th Hussars ; Captains Bushman, 9th Lancers ; Yeatman Biggs, R.A.; Paterson, 16th regiment ; Maurice, R.A. ; Braithwaite, 71st regiment; Doyle, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Creagh, R.A. Dr. W. Howard Russell, L.L.D, the well-known Crimean war correspondent of the Times,

landed at the same time. He comes out we believe for the Daily Telegraph, and will continue with Sir Gannerâ\200\231s Staff. Brevet-Col. Pomeroy Colley (2nd Queenâ\200\231s Royals), C.B., C.M.G., chief of the Staff, will arrive by the next Zanzibar steamer, and Capt. Lord Gifford, V.C., 57th regiment, also one of the staff, is at present with his regiment doing duty on the coast.

It had been arranged that the steam tug Forerunner and the steam yacht Lancashiae Witch belonging to Sir Thomas Hesketh, should fire a salute of 17 guns each, commencing directly the Foz had passed, but so unexpectedly did she rush up the bay that she was alongside the wharf before those on board were in readiness to fire. Shortly before the Foz had arrived at her destination the Volunteer Artillery, under Capt. McNeil, put in an appearance with their two guns. They were just in time to take part in the firing, and at once the booming of guns was heard on either side of the wharf. Major Butler, A.Q.M.G., an old staff officer and a personal friend of His Excellency, had arrived at the Point soon after daylight, and with Commissary Young had hoarded the Dunkeld, returned with the party. The Port Captain and Captain Ridge, the local agent of the Messrs. Donald Currie line, had also been out to the steamer. A special train was in waiting, but a great deal of time was spent in landing the baggage belonging to the staff. In the meantime Sir Garnet was busily engaged in shaking hands with those of the military officers on the wharf with whom he was previously acquainted, and Major Butler made several presentations. Everybody who saw Sir Garnet declared that he had not altered the slightest in appearance since he left here; and Lieut.-Colonel Brackenbury looked as he always did a fine specimen of the British officer. After the troops had presented arms at the sound of the bugle, three hearty cheers were given for Sir Garnet, by the large crowd that had assembled outside the railings; and just at this time a train arrived from Durban, from which the Colonial Secretary (Col. Mitchell, R.M.), who had come in by an early train, the Mayor (R. Vause, J.P.), Mr. Councillor Currie, Mr. Councillor Edmonds, the Town Clerk (Mr. W. Cooley), Mr. Saunders, M.L.C., the Rev. Z. Robertson, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Carr (Natal Government Railways), Mr. Izard (Messrs. Wythes and Jackson), and others alighted. The Mayor at once presented himself to Sir Garnet, and for several minutes His Excellency was engaged in conversation with his Worship, who introduced several of the gentlemen who had just arrived from town. In a few minutes His Excellency was escorted to the saloon carriage, and expressed himself pleased at the alterations which had taken place in railway arrangements since he left here. At 9.20 the train moved out of the station and rattling along at express speed was soon pulled up at the Durban Station. At the platform another large crowd had assembled, which was augmented by the presence of the passengers of the morning trains from Victoria County and the stations on the main line. Amongst those present we noticed

the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, Mr. J. Robinson, M.L.C. ; Mr. Millar, M.L.C.; Mr. C. Manning, M.L.C. ; Mr. T. W. Garland, M.L.C. ; Mr. Rutherford (collector of customs), Councillors (in addition to the Mayor and those who had arrived from the Point) Millett, Wheeler, Jameson, W. Cowey, and E. Pickering; Mr. Harry Escombe (town solicitor), Mr. Waller (clerk of the peace), Mr. J. Brickhill (Natal Bank), Mr. B. W. Greenacre, Mr. W. Arbuckle, jun., Mr. Thomas (Standard Bank), Commandant Bowker, Mr. B. P. Lampert, Mr. J. B. Aiken, Capt. Baynton, Capt. Flack (Royal Durban Rifles), Mr. Grundy, Mr. R. Bowlby, Mzr. J. 8. Hill, Mr. J. F. Chuichill, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. T. C. Milner, Mr. R. H. U. Fisher, Mr. J. Grice, Mr. Walter Peace, Mr. P. Henwood, &co., &c.

More presentations were here made by Major Butler and the Mayor. The Town Clerk (Mr. W. Cooley) in clear tones then read the following address:â\200\224

To His Excellency General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable
Order of St. Michael and St. George ; Knight Com-
mander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ;
Supreme Military and Civil Commander in Natal,
Transvaal, and adjoining districts, including the Seat
of War, &c., &co., &c.

MAY 17 PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,â\200\224

. We, the Mayor and Corporation, on behalf of ourselves and the burgesses of Durban, approach your Excellency with every expression of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Royal Person and Throne, coupled with a hearty welcome to yourself, personally, on your revisiting Natal.

Your Excellencyâ\200\231s arrival at this critical juncture in the affairs not only of Natal but the whole of the South African settlements, enhances the heartiness of our welcome, feeling, as we do, that Her Majesty could not possibly have appointed any other officer so ably fitted as Your Excellency to cope with the complications in which Her South African possessions are now unfortunately involved.

British South Africa has already unanimously endorsed the consistent policy adopted and pursued by Her Majestyâ\200\231s High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, as the only means open for securing a lasting and honourable peace; and in this period of depression we are inspired with renewed confidence that, by your able co-operation, under an overruling Providence, such desirable end will, be hastened.

As Natalians, we have already conveyed to Her Most Gracious Majesty our expression of gratitude for the sympathy and succour so spontaneously afforded us from Home, in our hour of danger, and in thus renewing our hearty welcome to Her Illustrious Representative, we would respectfully beg that your Excellency may be pleased again to convey to our beloved Sovereign the assurance of our continued loyalty to Her Royal Person and Throne.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellencyâ\200\231s
Humble and Faithful Servants,
(Signed) Rrlced. VAUSE, Mayor.

Town Office, Durban, June 27, 1879.

The Mayor at the conclusion of the address, handed it to His Excellency.

Sir Garnet Wolseley then read the following reply:â\200\224

Durban, June 28th.

Mz. MaYoR AND GENTLEMEN,

I am sincerely grateful for your words of cordial welcome upon my return to Natal, of which colony I entertain the most pleasant recollections.

You have exchanged, since I left you, the blessings of peace for the burdens and self-sacrifices of war. I sincerely lament this adverse fortune, and I firmly hope and feel assured that with the successful settlement of these unhappy troubles, which with Godâ\200\231s help I trust to effect, we shall gain for ourselves a strong and stable peace, and a lasting immunity from means of external discord and hostility.

Severe as is this stress upon you, you must, I feel confident, see cause for satisfaction in the patriotic and successful exertions with which your volunteers have laboured to avert peril from your country, and to maintain the prowess of English arms in battle ;and I do not doubt that when victory crowns our efforts, and the time arrives for the return of these brave soldiers to their homes, you will feel, one and all of you, an honest and enduring pride that the volunteers of Natal were in no way behind their comrades in arms, in a sturdy and loyal determination to abide by their work in the field so long as work, remained to be done.

G.J. WOLSELEY, General.

Sir Garnet then handed the reply to the Mayor, and the proceedings terminated, His Excellency and several members of the staff again entered the saloon carriage, and at ten minutes to ten the train started for Bothnaâ\200\231s Hill en route to Meritzburg. As the train was leaving hearty cheers, were given, which His Excellency gracefully acknowledged.

The trip of the Dunkeld was an exceedingly smart one, and Sir Garnet was much pleased with the accommodation afforded him. She left Capetown at 7 p.m., on Tuesday last, and after calling at Algoa Bay and arrived here at 2 am., on Saturday. She cruised about until daylight and came round the Bluff at 6 a.m.

Under Deputy-Commissary Youngâ\200\231s excellent arrangementsâ\200\230s the landing was effected and personal baggage placed in the train without any confusion.

THE RUN TO BOTHA\200\231S HILL.

The special train which left to convey Sir Garnet Wolseley to Botha\200\231s Hill on Saturday consisted of an engine, state saloon carriage, one ordinary carriage, and break-van. The start from here was made at 9.40 a.m., and reached Botha\200\231s Hill Station at 11.25, the run having been done in 1½ hours, the fastest yet made. Mv. Ridley, and Mr. W. Carr proceeded with the train, Mr. Milne, locomotive superintendent, acting as driver for the occasion. The engine was one of the last new ones (No. 6). Only one stoppage was made, viz., at Pivetown Bridge.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY IN MARITZBURG.

Our Maritzburg correspondent telegraphed on Saturday evening : \200\224

“Bir Garnet Wolseley arrived here at 2.30 p.m. this day, taking every one by surprise. Even the military were barely ready to receive him, and only two or three of the Government officers were assembled at Government House at the time when he got there. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor received him, and introduced the military officers and Government officials, and the proceedings terminated. Nothing is yet known as to his intended movements.”\200\235

Durban Mounted Rifles.

The above have been ordered up the river to look after the middle drifts. According to the recent raid in that direction our correspondent with the D.M.R. writes, that the Zulus\200\235 were\200\231 800 \200\234ttrong. They were overtaken by N.N.C. and border Police, who killed eight of the enemy and recaptured the cattle.

(July 1)

On Sunday the air was surcharged with rumours. “Wood had\200\231 reached * Ulundi and been surrounded there.”\200\235 “Crealock was also surrounded.”\200\235 “\200\230An invasion was taking place.”\200\235\200\235 These are samples of the stories that circulated, always under the breath, and in an atmosphere of mystery. The authorities, we were told, had received the news in cypher, but would not disclose it ; but it was not explained how it came to pass that the purport of messages sent by telegraph in cypher, could by any possibility, be made known, even by the most communicative telegraph clerk. We issued yesterday all that we felt justified in making public, namely, the telegram from Maritzburg, referring to a report that our forces had reached Ulundi, only to find it deserted ; but we added that this report required confirmation. Throughout yesterday no further intelligence transpired, although the rumours continued to fly about. On Monday the line was so blocked by messages for the outgoing mail from Capetown that local telegrams were received with irregularity.

Our latest news from CrEAzock\200\231s column up to Saturday forenoon shows that there, at any rate, all was well. Preparations had been made for the unloading of the transport ships, which would only arrive

there yesterday forenoon. Very much depends upon the success of this movement. The advance column has only three weeks' provisions with it, and unless Port Durnford be opened our forces will have to return for fresh supplies. There are, we believe, 130 wagons with the division, but they appear to have been made the most of. When we remember how frequently troops and stores were landed on the coast of Kaffraria during the war of 1851-2, it seems strange that any difficulty should be experienced in effecting a landing on the much more favourable coast of Zululand.

The interesting account given by a correspondent of a recent reconnaissance towards the Umhlatusi and the Engoya point, by 250 mounted men under Lord Gifford's command, will well repay perusal. The movements and demeanour of Umsintwangu, Cetuywayo's reputed peace emissary, are to say the least equivocal.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is expected to arrive from Maritzburg, about noon to-day, and will probably embark at once on board H.M.S. Szaek, which will convey him to Port Durnford. The arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief by such a route and in such taction, will no doubt have its effect in Zululand.

The particulars given of the late raid at Keantzkop in yesterday's Times of Natal are very conflicting. The Zimes' correspondent at Fort Cherry sets the number of raiders down at nearly three times the number stated by other informants, and gives a serious picture of the mischief done by them. The latest statement confirms our own information, as to the recovery of the cattle. It is very desirable that an official report of the actual facts should be published. We presume that steps will be taken to prevent such inroads in future. Success is sure to result in their repetition. It is quite possible that as we surmised some time ago that the Zulus are attacking the least defended position of the colony, in order to draw off our forces from their own territory. There is nothing to show that a large Zulu force may not be concentrated between the Tugela and the Umvolosi.

_ Sir Garnet Wolseley is reported to have already intimated to some of our chiefs that they will be expected to supply men as carriers. - We repeat our hope that this policy will be pursued with great discretion.

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
Port Durnford, June 30, 7.5 p.m.

General Crealock just returned from Umhlatusi river, having gone out with force of 200 mounted men, two seven-pounders, Dunn's scouts; burnt 27 kraals; including â\200\230Kabua and Palanis, two of the Chiefs round here. Found a good road here and river; +patrolled the river four miles and determined the fact of a great bay and lake being the debouchure of Umhlatusi, The fresh water lake is the drainage of all the large plains.

Port Durnford, June 30th.

The cavalry this morning reconnoitred as far as the Umsitoosi River, and report the road clear and good ; burnt several kraals, amongst which was Ininas, a petty chief. No cattle found, and it is supposed they had been driven into a swamp. Thres rounds from a seven-pounder, and two nine-pounder rockets failed to discover either men or beasts.

H.M.S Forester, Natal, Tom Morton, and steam tug towing two lighters arrived safely at 10.30 this morning. They lay off about three quarters of a mile, and discharged a few tons of stores in two boats, time not allowing more being done ; 800 tons in all have to be landed, and it is calculated that each lighter can make four trips a day, with five toas each trip. Should weather prove propitious, the cargoes of both vessels will be discharged in four days. The boats got through the surf without wetting the crews.

Sir Garnet Wolseleyâ\200\231s Movements.

HIS EXCELLENCYâ\200\231S COMMISSION.
(Times to Mercury.)

~ Pietermaritzburg, June 30th, 6.15 p.m.
Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff will leave for Durban at six oâ\200\231clock to-morrow morning, and on arrival will at once embark in the Skak for the Zulu coast.

Commissions appointing him Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner of South East Africa, have been published. They empower him to appoint deputy commissioners in such districts as he may deem necessary.

Sir Bartle Frereâ\200\231s commission as High Commissioner is only suspended, and that only in respect to Natal and the countries to the north-east.

Sit Henry Bulwer remains Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, his prerogative being ounly curtailed in respect to pardoning of criminals and the confirmation or reservation of laws passed by the colonial legislature.

Native chiefs in Natal waited upon him, and he is reported to have informed them that as this war was being carried. on for their defence they must provide men as carriers for the commissariat.

Sir Garnet Wolseley in Maritzburg.

(Times of Natal.)

Governor Wolseley was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Bulwer, and the two or three officials, who had decided to await His Excellency's arrival, notwithstanding the announced postponement thereof from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. The firing of the salute, however, soon brought together the missing officials, and in a short time Colonel Brackenbury and Major McCallmont, of Sir Garnet's staff, having arrived in the interval Government House was thronged with civil and military officials of all grades, who, having duly welcomed Sir Garnet on his return to Maritzburg, soon afterwards withdrew, and the reception, such as it was, came to an end.

Nothing is yet known of Sir Garnet Wolseley's immediate future movements, although it is understood that he will at once proceed to the front, as soon, perhaps, as he has mastered the position of affairs on the battle-field in their latest development. We understand that Sir Garnet has come to Maritzburg only for the purpose of being formally sworn in, and that he will return without delay (possibly this night) to Durban,

The Recent Raid.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in Durban with regard to the recent raid: There was a large raid by the Zulus yesterday (25th June), 800 strong, crossed in three places, killed seven of our men (natives), took a lot of cattle, which were all recaptured by Crabb's natives, who killed three Zulus. We were ordered out, but they had recrossed before we got the order, or heard of it. . . Raid just opposite Krantz-kop; burned some kraals.

The Raid at Krantz-kop.

(Times of Natal.)

A correspondent sends us the following particulars of the above:

Fort Cherry, Krantz-kop,
June 26th, 1879.

A little after midnight on Tuesday last the Zulus crossed the Tugela in three different places, in bodies of 700 to 800 each, in all about 2500.

One body was engaged in keeping back Mr. Crabb with his Native Border Police, another in burning kraals, whilst the third drove off all the cattle.

Crabb made a gallant effort to re-take the cattle, and at first partly succeeded, but eventually was driven back and obliged to conceal himself in a donga.

The news was brought to us early in the morning

(Wednesday). by one. of Crabbâ\200\231s men, but too late for us to render any service, as the Zuluy were then in the act of re-crossing the river, taking with them the captured cattle., -

They have completely. swept the valley from end to end, burning all the kraals and taking all the cattle, with the: exception; of .one: small herd which . escaped their notice.. -

The loss on our side consisted of two men (Border Police) killed, and four women assegaied, though it is feared.the natives at the other end of the valley may have fared badly.

The Zulus lost two men killed and one wounded, who was made prisoner.

Crabb;himself had a very narrow escape.

Our Greytown correspondent states that the Zulus were encamped on Saturday close to the Tugela River, and threatened to make another raid, and even to come to the open country occupied by the people.

POSISCRIP.T.

Our Greytown correspondent states that in the recent raid twenty-four kraals were burnt and three men and six women killed. The caetle and seven of the kraals were recovered by our kafirs, wko killed two Zulus, and rescued oome children.

With General Crealock.

(From our correspondent.)

Fort Napoleon, June 26, 1879.

Yesterday was a bye-day, the horses being given a rest, while fatigue parties were busy finishing the fort, which is to be occupied, I hear, by four companies of the 88th regiment. During the morning there was a little exoitement in camp, caused by the announcement that

the cattle captured on the 23rd would be sold by suction, tha Commissariat and Hield. Hospital being allowed to previously select oxen and cows, with. calves, the latter to furnish a supply of fresh wilk for our sick, at Â£7 per head. The sheep and lambs were first sold, and fetched comparatively the highest prices, a sheep with lamb being sold at Â£3 10s, in fact these animals were in great demand, as everybody seemed desirous of having a chape from the everlasting trek ox, on which we have been_living so long. The pick of the cows with calves was sold for Â£6, whilst some sold at as low a figure as 30s. In the afternoon General Rowland, V.C., arrived with a convoy from Fort Chelmsford. He was accompanied by the 3rd Buffs and four companies of the 88th reglwent.

For this morning a strong reconnaissance, consisting of the Mounted Infantry, Natal Guides, Captain Addison ; Natal Horse, under Captain de Burg and Cook; Â¢ Dâ\200\231

troop Lonsdale's Mounted Rifles, Captain Lumley, with Captains Hay's and Nourse's Mounted Natives, as well as Jehn Dunn's scouts, were ordered to parade at 6. 30 in the afternoon, for the purpose of scouring the hills_ between the Umlalasi and Ungoya. bush, , I regret to say that Major Barrow, who is at present down with an attack of fever, was unable to be at his usual post, and consequently it fell to Lord Gifford to command our party, which amounted to about 250, horsemen and 100 scouts. As usual Captain Addison's Guides showed the way. Unfortunately some delay was caused by the non-appearance of John Dunn's men, which gave the Zulus timely warning of our presence, The party crossed the Umlalasi at John Dunn's Drift, and at once pushed up the hill as rapidly as possible towards Quella-quella's kraals, about which we captured some sixty head of cattle, and, twenty men, women, and, children; but the Chief himself was said to be away at the King's kraal. At this spot we also met. Sintwangu, the King's reputed messenger, accompanied, by three other Zulus, carrying an elephant's tusk, which a connoisseur told me was a very superior piece of ivory. . . Sintwangu informed me the King had sent him to treat for peace, and to ask why we wanted to kill him so quickly.

Zulus were seen on all sides, making as fast as they were able up the very steep hills towards the bush, some driving their cattle before them. Captain Hay's and Nourse's men were in hot pursuit, and 'by the firing we became aware that the Zulus were making some slight resistance, so the main body pushed on to their support, but met them coming back, driving, some 100 head of cattle before them. They killed four or five of the enemy, who are reported to have shown themselves four or five hundred strong, The cattle and prisoners having been despatched homewards, our party continued its reconnaissance along the ridge immediately below the Ungoya Forest, burning every kraal between the bush and the Umlalasi, returning to Napoleon Hill by the pontoon bridge, below the fort.

To Captains Hay's and Nourse's men is due the palm of the day, as they really got over this (for mounted men) most dangerous and difficult country in most famous style; and would if a little earlier have reaped more success than they did in the way of cattle, The number of prisoners was about fifty. Several of the young men had fought at Ginginhloyo. Two hundred head of cattle were also brought in, On our way back to camp we met Sintwangu -being escorted out, with a letter to Cetewayo. He seemed very reluctant to leave, and before doing so made a present of an ox. The General had given him for a man of the Native Contingent. He was seen an hour afterwards three miles on the road to Fort Chelmsford, which according to my ideas is not the way to Ondine.

The 1st brigade has already moved towards Port Durnford, and we are to follow with the 2nd brigade tomorrow, 3

Umlalasi.

The following is an extract of -a private letter we are permitted to quote is - i
 At Umlalasi, 25th June, 1879.

At last we have made a forward movement; it is get-

ting a little more exciting. We arrived at this camp on Sunday morning. and the pontoon bridge was finished before night ; the next morning we started for a patrol all the mounted troops we could 'muster; ,a'wa.'y we went, scouring the country towards the sea,â\200\235 We soon saw three kafirs, and pursued and caught them; we also bagged four goatsâ\200\224w,e,_v.hfle_gâ\200\230i theiwn and, put them on our saddles for mutton. A little further on we came upon, a troop of cattle; after scouring round about we captured a lot of them, also some women and children, and some sheep and goats.. Altogether we managed to bring home 150 head of cattle, besides sheep and goats, and any quantity of fowls. R ; Â\$

24th,â\200\224We went as far as Port Durnford, where we found the Forester at anchor. The General, who was with us went down to the beach and signalled to them ; on our return we got some more cattle, and took charge of some women and children. We are now carrying the war into the enemyâ\200\231s country; a little more of this would bring the war to a close, as the Zulus do not like this treatment. When they see their cattle and women taken they begin to wish for peace, The latter, of course, are well cared for.

To-day (25th) our cattle were sold, they realised Â£710 ; there was a fine lot of young stock sold for 30s. per head, some fine milch cows went very cheap ; the Government Â£.80 bought some oxen for transport.

Now that the officers forming Sir Garnet Wolseleyâ\200\231s staff are, with the exception of Colonel Colley, in the colony, an account of their war services, &c., will no doubt be read with interest.

Colonel Celley was employed on special service on the Cape Frontier in 1848-59, and 1861 ; occupation of Kreliaâ\200\231s territory, defeat and death of Tola (twice thanked by the Government, brevet of major). Served throughout the Ching war of 1860. including taking of Taku Forts, actions of the 12th and 14th August, 18th and 21st September, and advance on Pekin (medal with two clasps). Served in the Ashanti war from the 17th December, 1873, in command of the transport and line of communications, and was present at the battle of Amoaful, defence of the Posts of Quarman and Fommanah. and battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomaasie (several times mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Colonel C.B., medal with clasp.)

Lieut.-Colonel Ruesell was at Meerut with the Carabineers at the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny, and at Kurnaul when Colonel Gerrard was killed; was afterwards present with Seatonâ\200\231s Movable Column at the battle of Gungaree, whereâ\200\224 his three senior officers being killedâ\200\224 he commanded the squadron of his regiment, and a detachment of the 9th Lancers; again, on the 17th December, 1857, he commanded the cavalry in the action of Putteali, where over 700 Sepoys were killed,â\200\224*â\200\234To Lieut. Russell,â\200\235 writes Sir Thomas Seaton in his despatch, â\200\234 who commanded the cavalry, as well as to his brave companions in arms, my thanks are specially due, for their gallantry in action and vigour in pursuit,â\200\235 He commanded the cavalry also at Mynpooree, where 250 of the rebels were killed, and was with his regiment when General Pennycuik was killed and Bareilly taken ; present at the relief of Bareilly, relief of Shahjehanpore, capture of the Fort of Remai and pursuit with destruction of the Fort of Mahundee, action of Bunkagaon, operations in Oude and actions of Mohudipore and Russoolpore, attack and capture of Fort Mitoulee, actions of Alligunge and Biswa; also served with the Agra Field Force under Brigadier Showers in Central India in pursuit of Tantia Topee (medal with clasp). Accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in Sept. 1873, on special service. Organised the natives forming â\200\234Russellâ\200\231s regiment,â\200\235 and commanded it throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-4. During the repulse of the Ashanti army at Abrakrampa on the 5th and 6th November he commanded the defending forces. ' His regiment with Lord Giffordâ\200\231s Scouts formed the advanced guard of the army from the River Praah to the north side of the Adansi Hills. Commanded the regiment now forming part of the advanced guard under Colonel Maâ\200\231Leod, at the attack and capture of Adubiassie, battle of Amoaful, attack and capture of Becquah, advanced guard engagement of Jarbinbah,

skirmishes and ambuscade affairs between Adwahin and the River Ordah, battle of Ordahsu and capture of Chomassie (several times mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel C.B., medal with clasp).

Lieut.-Colonel H. Brackenbury served in India in 1857-58, and was present at the action of Banda and capture of Kirwee (medal with clasp). In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 was attached by the Government to the service of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and was present with the armies till the conclusion of the Armistice. For his services in this capacity he was appointed Officer of the Legion of Honour by special decree of the French Government of National Defence, was made a Knight of the First Class of the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Michael, and received the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany. Accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September 1873, as assistant military secretary, and served throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-74, including the action of Essamen, relief of Abrakrampa, battle of Amonful, battle of Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, medal with clasp). In 1875 was further rewarded with the brevet of lieut.-colonel on return from special service with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Natal.

Major C. E. Webber served with the 21st company of Royal Engineers, throughout the campaign of 1858 in Central India, under Sir Hugh Rose, and was in charge of the Jadder party at the blockade of Jhansi, where he was one of the officers who led the assault: he also served in the campaign of 1859 (three times mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and received the thanks of the Governor of Bombay.)

Major Hon. H. J. L. Wood landed at the Gold Coast on the 30th November 1878, and served as aide-de-camp to Sir Gar-

268

net Wolseley throughout the second phase of the Ashanti war, including the capture of Borborassie, battle of Amoafu, the battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie, after which he was sent home with the despatches (mentioned in despatches, promoted from Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars to Captain in the 12th Lancers, brevet of major, medal with clasp,

Major MacCallmont served on the Rad River Expedition in 1872." Accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, as aide-de-camp (Ashanti medal.) Was appointed a military attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, and accompanied the Turkish armies in the field - throughout the campaign in Armenia.

Captain Lord Gifford's war services have been recently published in our columns.

Captain Bushman 9th (the Queen's Royal) Lancers, was cornet November 9th, 1858; lieutenant June 30th, 1863; and captain, March 1872,

Captain A. G. Yeatman-Biggs served against the Taiping rebels at Shanghai in 1862, and was present at the capture of Kahding.

Captain J. F. Maurice accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September 1873, and served as his private secretary throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-74, including the relief of Abrakrampa, battle of Amoafu, capture and

destruction of Becquah (as staff officer to Colonel Mâ\200\231Leod) battle of Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie (several times mentioned iu despatches, medal with clasp.)

Captain Braithwaite 71st (Highland) Light Infantry, was ensign in September 1871, lieutenant in October the same year, and captain in 1879,

Captain Francis Grenville Doyle, 2nd Dragoon Guards, was cornet in February 1866, lieutenant in May 1869, and captain in March 1876.

Private Wilesâ\200\231 Denial.

The following has been forwarded to us by Major Dartnell, for publication : â\200\224

From Lieut-Colonel Degacher, Commanding 2-24th, to Major Dartnell, Commanding Natal Volunteer Forces.

Sir,â\200\224My attention has been drawn to an extract from the Birmingham Gazette, published in the Natal Mercury of the 18th instant, in which Private Wiles, of the battalion under my command, is stated to have written home grave aspersions against the conduct of the Natal Volunteer Forces.

I at once caused this man to be brought before me, when he strenuously disclaimed all knowledge of the letter referred to in the article referred to above, and denies having everâ\200\224by word of mouth or otherwiseâ\200\224said anything against the volunteers.

I enclose a letter which Private Wiles, 2-24th, has written to his Captain on the subject.

As the paragraph in question will surely wound the feelings of many gallant men in the colony, who, to my lmpwledge, have always done their duty right well, you are at liberty to make use of this correspondence in any way you may think fit,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. I. DEGACHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2-24th regt.
Landtmanâ\200\231s Drift, 24th June, 1879,

From Private S. Wiles (No. 1312) to Officer Commanding G Company, 2-24th regiment.

Sir,â\200\224With reference to a letter supposed to have been written by me to my father at Footshill, hear Coventry, and the substance of which appears in the Natal Mercury of June 18th, I beg that you will lay before the commanding officer the fact that I never wrote the words I am supposed to have done; and that I have no reason whatever to say anything against the behaviour of the volunteer forces, either at Isandhlwana or since. s

T have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Private SAMUEL WILES,
G Company, 2-24th regt.
Forwarded to officer commanding 2nd battalion 24th regt.,
FARQUHAR GLENNIE, Captain 2-24th regt.

The Recent Raid.

Hlangabesa is the name of the Natal chief whose people laid in ambush for the Zulu impi when it was returning, and who retook the cattle, as stated in yesterday's Mercury, Our correspondent at Potsspruit writes that Cetshwayo sent down the regiment that effected the raid for the purpose. It was not made by border Zulus. He adds that there is at this moment nothing whatever to prevent the Zulus from devastating the whole of the Tugela Valley.

Return of the S.S. "Ontario."

This hired transport, after a short absence, has returned to this port with a large number of mules from the Ja for the Imperial authorities. She was seen about the

anchorage at daylight this morning, and as the bar light smooth the landing will no doubt be proceeded with at once.

: (July 2)

Rumotur for once has not been far wrong; as regards the approach of our forces towards Ulundi. Yesterday it was confidently asserted that General Wood had been three days at Ulundi; that he had found it deserted, and that he was in want of food. Then we heard that our army expected to reach Ulundi last night, and to have a fight before getting there. Lastly, came the telegram, which appears elsewhere, which is all that we can positively put forward as authentic: It discredits the idea that General Wood had been in advance of the main column, as large bodies of the enemy were said to have been seen close to Ulundi. This might, of course, be strictly consonant with the fact that Wood was surrounded there, but as no official reference is made to any such fact, we need only point to such a contingency as being possible, if not probable.

We are not aware whether we are to infer from the telegram that Ulundi was only five miles from our forces. The fact of their moving forward without tents, and with only ten days' provisions, indicates that they were at no great distance. The absence of letters from the column is very singular. Our own correspondent's last despatch is dated so far back as July 16. On the following morning Wood's column was to advance to Babanango. A report prevailed that the column was to go round by Kwamakwaza to join Crealock's division; but our correspondent strongly protests against such a route being taken, and no less strongly represents the dangers and difficulties of the road from the coast by Empangeni. Speaking from long local experience, he contends that the Etshowe road is far the best.

Sir Garnet appears to have addressed the assembled chiefs on Monday with admirable but customary tact and success.

Tar success with which the Zulus carried out their well planned raid at Krantzkop has had the inevitable effect of alarming the whole border districts. Until some decisive steps are taken to prevent a recurrence of these inroads, residents near the Tugela will, we fear, live in a constant state of scare. We are told of two serious alarms that took place at Fort Pearson and near McDonald's, at the end of last week. The first was caused by the sound of volley firing from a party of Tonsdale's Horse, who were practising; the second was caused by the appearance of impi said to be 800 strong on the other side. The border authorities especially Mr. Fynuey and Capt. Lucas are we hear incessant in their vigilance; but the river is fordable at any point, and the Zulus know well enough where the guard is the weakest. They showed this at Krantzkop, where their plans are said to have been laid with a much ability as was displayed in their execution. Entering at two points, about fifteen miles apart, they both swept the country between, joining again with their spoil to return by the Middle Drift. It is reported that over seventy kraals were burnt and about five hundred cattle actually taken. It is not believed that more than four or five thousand Zulus are scattered about on the other side of the Tugela Valley; but that number organised and led as

they are, gives force enough to harass our border

districts very severely.

' We have received from the neighbourhood of Stanger a private telegram to the effect that large numbers of Zulus threaten the border in that direction; that Captain Lucas has been ordered to send 2000 of his Border Guard to act as carriers for the Commissariat in Zululand, leaving only 800 to guard the lower border. We can scarcely credit this latter statement, which implies that Sir Garnet Wolseley is acting in direct antagonism to the primary object of his mission, which is to provide for the security of Her Majesty's subjects in Her Majesty's dominions. . Indeed we believe that the order has been entirely misinterpreted. We cannot, however, too strongly urge upon the authorities the necessity of more effective defensive provision being made along the line of the Tugela, The gravest responsibility will rest upon them if this point be neglected.

The complete success of the landing operations at Port Durnford, where a hundred tons and all the

mules taken up, had been placed ashore before noon yesterday, is most satisfactory. A hundred tons represents the freight of sixty wagons, and eight hundred tons will be nearly equivalent to loads for 500 wagons ; all deposited thirty miles in Zululand, and ninety miles from the port. A permanent and effective base of operations, which is free from all the risks and chances of wagon transport, bad roads, flooded rivers, burnt pasture-lands, and impoverished cattle, is thus secured, within a week's march of Ulundi.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
Headquarters Column.

(From Times of Natal to Mercury.)
Pietermaritzburg, 12.50 p.m., July 1.

General Clifford has just received the following from the Deputy Q.M. General with Lord Chelmsford, dated 30th June. Force moves to-day, five miles to the front without tents, and with ten days' provisions. Expect to be at Ulundi to-morrow.

On the 1st July, considerable bodies of enemy seen close to Ulundi.

Transports for Natal.

News reaches us by the C.R.M.S. Dunkeld, to the effect that the Admiralty had ordered the re-engagement of the steam transports Egypt and Queen Margaret, for the conveyance of troops and stores to Natal. These are two of the ships originally chartered by the Government to take out the reinforcements, the former conveying part of the Dragoons, and the latter the Army Service Transport Corps. They were the first of the ships to return home, and, being fitted with commodious tabling, were ready for immediate service. The Egypt would take 150 men of the cavalry, 300 cavalry horses, and about 500 tons of stores. The freight of the Queen Margaret was to be 45 gunners of the Royal Artillery, 150 artillery horses, 25 men of the Army Service Corps, and 50 transport horses, a battery of field guns and equipments, and 500 tons of stores. It was proposed that both the steamers should embark their

troops, horses, and stores at Portsmouth, and sail thence: about May 31st. Captain Brownlow, R.N., surveyor of transports, had arrived at Portsmouth to superintend the refitting of the ships and the embarcations, and to discharge any other of the troopships which might return and be no longer required. The Queen Margaret arrived on the 20th May, the Palmyra and the Egypton the 23rd. Large quantities of stores were arriving at Southampton for conveyance to Natal in the Union Company's mail steamer, which sailed on the 29th. These stores consist in a large measure of bales of blankets, of which renewed supplies are constantly needed by an army on active service in the field.

The following parties had arrived at Aldershot previous to embarking for Natal, viz., two non-commissioned officers, 15 men, and 50 horses of the 5th Lancers from Hilsea and Brighton, and three non-commissioned officers, 15 men, and 50 horses of the 6th Dragoons from Edinburgh, to join and form part of the draft for the 17th Lancers; seven men and 13 horses of the Royal Artillery from Ipswich, seven men and 13 horses from Hilsea, six men and 65 horses from Woolwich, seven men and 13 horses from Coventry, and seven men and 13 horses from Weedon, to form part of the draft of the Royal Artillery ordered to embark for Natal. One sergeant, 12 men, and 26 horses of the Army Service Corps from Woolwich, to form a portion of the draft of that corps.

A divisional order was issued at Aldershot on the 28th May, directing that the undermentioned officers and drafts were to leave the camp on the following day, and proceed by march route to Portsmouth, there to embark on the 2nd proximo, on board the transport Egypt, for conveyance to Natal, viz., Major G. Salis-Schwabe, 16th Lancers; Capt. the Hon. R. Talbot, 1st Life Guards; Lieut. Howard, 16th Lancers; three sergeants, 73 rank and file, and 150 horses of the 17th Lancers, and Captain L. H. Bouwens, Lieut. W. H. Williams, veterinary surgeon, 1st Life Guards, two sergeants, 44 rank and file, and 150

horses of the Royal Artillery.

The Krantzkop Raid.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

We are indebted to a thoroughly trustworthy informant for the following authentic particulars of this lamentable OCCURRENCE in 1899.

Mr. Household, in charge of the Border Guard at Impino, hearing the firing, obtained assistance from the border guard in Victoria County, and arrived on the scene in time to intercept one party of Zulus, several of whom were killed and wounded as they recrossed the river. He recaptured a small herd of cattle that they were driving off. Mr. Orabb, at Middle Drift had a narrow escape ; being surrounded by the Zulus, he had to conceal himself for a short time. The damage and loss of life in this raid has not yet been accurately ascertained, but the following is approximately correct : 22474 kraals burnt, about 500 head of cattle and about an equal number of goats captured ; 9 men, 15 women, and 3 children killed ; about 40 women and children carried off captive, the latter mostly related to Zulus; two women wounded. The loss of the enemy was nine or ten killed, and many wounded. ;

The raid was conducted in the true savage Zulu manner, neither age nor sex was spared. Among the killed was an infant, several helpless old women, two of whom, and a rich man, were burnt alive in huts. They were

guided by the natives who left Natal for Zululand last

November; the raid was made by order of Cetywayo. Some of the party who were desirous of climbing Tugela heights were recalled, and reminded of the King's orders to raid the Tugela valley only. At the raid made by the Zulus on the 25th, they crossed the Tugela at daybreak under cover of a dense fog which hung over the valley till about nine o'clock. One party, about 500 strong, crossed at the hot springs, were discovered before emerging from the river by the border police, who fired on them. They replied by a volley, and then rushed on the police, killing one of them with assegais. This firing gave the alarm, and the border guard at Middle Drift hastened up the river, when they were surprised to hear further firing in the direction of Krantzkop. The Zulus had passed on in that direction, burring kraals as they went. They turned close under Bishop Schroeders's residence, burning four kraals on his land, and hurried back to Middle Drift, destroying everything on their way. They recrossed the river about eleven o'clock. The police and border guard attacked them at several points, and recaptured nearly all the cattle they had taken. Out of 24 kraals burnt by this party, the Zulus only carried off the cattle of five.

The second party of Zulus, about 500 strong, crossed lower down, a few miles below Middle Drift, and swept the Mamhulu valley. The mist lay thicker in this part, and the natives were more completely surprised than in the other. About 50 kraals were burnt, and the greater part of the cattle captured.

The natives behaved well, and had they been better shots and been all armed with guns, the Zulus would have been driven back. The raiders are the border Zulu tribes, whom it is to be hoped will now be cleared out. A great fallacy has prevailed with reference to these men ; it has been said they contemplated coming into Natal, whereas the truth is, they have been seeking permission from Cetywayo to raid the Tugela Valley ever since the river became passable. It is to be hoped that the column which was to have entered here under the late

Colonel Durnford will now be reformed and sent in at Middle Drift: If immediate steps are not taken to put this border in a better state of defence, more raids will be made by the same men who have carried out this one so successfully.

The Raid into Natal.

The following is reported to us by a young trooper in the Durban Mounted Rifles : â\200\224

â\200\234â\200\234 The scare we had the other day, turned out to be that about 1000 Zulus crossed the river down at the Hot Springs. They came over in two columns of 500 each, They crossed about five oâ\200\231clock on the morning of the 26th. Our border guard did not know that they were coming until they were half way across the river. The Zulus got over, and came up under Krantzkop, burning about 60 kraals, and killing about 20 men, women and children on our side. While, they were there, a small tribe on our side under Illongaheazi, waited until they returned, when they attacked them with their assegais, having no guns, and drove them across, taking back their own cattle, but the Zulus got a few off with them.

â\200\230I do not know how many Zulus got killed, but they say not more than five. The Zulus had all re-crossed by twelve oâ\200\231clock that day. CUommandant Montgomery found a kafir girl down the valley, who had been running away from the Zulus, and was lying down on the ground exhausted. He took her up behind him on his borse, and brought her up to Fort Cherry. Commandant Montgomery arrived here about dinner time to-day.

*â\200\234 Major Twentyman has given us orders that none of us are to leave the camp until we hear from him.â\200\235

Lower Tugela.

(From a Correspondent.)

28th June, 1879.

The whole available troops, comprising the 1st division, have now left the Tugela station, and are well on their way to make secure the well selected landing place at the Unmbhlatusi. The Lower Tugela presents a very lonely and deserted locality to what it did a few days ago, when all was life and activity ; and ihe bloated canteen sutlers and storekeepers may now well excldim â\200\230â\200\234 their ovcupationâ\200\231s gone.â\200\235

The Natal border on the Zulu side, is guarded by a small handful of men, consisting of eight infantry, and about twenty blue jackets and natives, chiefly all sickly and convalescent men. This utterly inadequate force occupies Fort Tenedos, under the conmand of Capt. Gordon Dewal, but though weak this small band would undoubtedly hold the fort against %â\200\230reat odds, should the wary Zulu think of pa; ing us a visit.

he fort is now undergoing considerable alterations from its original construction, and with the twelve and seven pounders, and rocket tubes, will eventually present a safe and impregnable stronghold. Seven days provisions, &c., have been stored in it in case of emergency.

The border on the Natal side of the Tugela is comparatively

well guarded by a force of one hundred and eighty men, besides a contill%nt of non-combatants, who are armed ; the

armament of Fort Pearson comprising a nine and seven-pounder.

" The hospital, notwithstanding the large number that have been sent to Durban, is still full of sick, the new hospital kraals also being occupied, which are an immense comfort and improvement. About twenty more kraals are in course of construction, on the hill, beyond Fort Pearson, just vacated by General Crealock's staff. This new hospital is being well entrenched, with gabions placed all round, which, when manned by the troops, will secure its safety from transgressors. This work of defence is being done by the Natal Native Pioneers, a body of men well adapted for such work.

It is astonishing the number of kafir kraals that are every day springing up throughout the vicinity of Fort Pearson, both the women and the men doubtless finding abundant employment in various ways about the garrison.

A number of men belonging to Lonsdale's Horse, returned from the front a day or two ago, and brought with them several rifles, assegais, shields, the skulls and jawbones of some Zulus, as trophies of the war, from the battle of Ginginhlovo. These men are disbanded, and return to Durban, to go to Capetown, coming, no doubt, under the rule of the reorganisation of this efficient body of horsemen.

We have had several scares here since the place has been evacuated by the division. Reports of the Zulus coming down here, and of actually crossing the Tugela, have been freely circulated. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the alarm sounded from Fort Pearson, when the whole of the force garrisoned the fort and trenches, and the tents and marquees of the hospital and convalescent depot were instantly struck. Fort Tenedos, in a few seconds, was manned, and ready for action; and a very unique sight it was to see the civilians, storekeepers, &c., rushing pell-mell to take shelter behind the parapets, who were instantly put in possession of a Martini-Henry and a few packets of ball cartridges each, to enable them to look after their own defence. Afterwards several natives came in to seek shelter, and, all told, a tolerable good force of about one hundred and fifty were mustered, when, no doubt, a good report would have followed, if any attack had been made. The alarm arose through the unexpected rifle practice of a few N.N.C., stationed on the Natal side. After standing to arms about three quarters of an hour, we dispersed.

The A troop Lonsdale's Horse are still stationed some three or four miles on the Natal side of the Tugela, owing to their horses being unfit for service, and it is expected they will not be further required. Through the considerate kindness of the Commandant, Colonel Walker, we are enabled to learn the movements of our division, and latest heads of European intelligence, which is daily posted up at Fort Pearson for the information of the garrison.

Return to Durban of His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolsely, 6.C.M. &c., K.C.B., &c., &c.

DEPARTURE FOR PORT DURNFORD:-

His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, with several members of his staff who had accompanied him to Maritzburg, arrived from the City at 11.40 a.m. yesterday. The party was expected at half-past eleven, and a number of military officers, including Colonel Russell, Major Butler, and Major Huskisson, assembled

on the railway platform at that time. The train, however, was late in starting from Botha's Hill, but it made the run down in one hour and forty minutes, the quickest travelling ever known in the colony. Major Brackenbury and Dr. Russell, LL.D., were amongst those with Sir Garnet, and a carriage drawn by four horses was in waiting. His Excellency proceeded to Major Butler's quarters, where he remained for some time. It was well known that His Excellency would leave in the afternoon by H.M.S. Skak for Port Durnford, and arrangements were made for his proceeding to the Point by the 3.30 p.m. train. He was, however, driven down, and arrived at the Point at a quarter to four. The B8.8. Adonis was alongside the

railway wharf in readiness to take His Excellency and staff out to the man-of-war, which had had steam up for some time previously. A guard of honour composed of drafts of different corps, " under command of Captain Saunders, 58th regt., was drawn up, and at the station was a large crowd of native railway employÃ©s, the space being kept clear by the Coolie Infantry. A very large number of persons had assembled, and hearty cheers were given for His Excellency as he stepped on to the wharf. At the order to present arms, the band, under Mr. Kelly, played " God Save the Queen," and Sir Garnet, after shaking hands with several officers and personal civilian friends, went on board the Adonis, followed by those of his staff who were to accompany him, viz., Colonel Russell, Lieut.-Col. Brackenbury, Major Me Calmont, Captain Braithwaite, Captain Maurice, Lieut. Creagh, Mr. Herbert, private secretary to Sir Garnet, Lieut. Gardiner, 88th regt., and Dr. Russell, LL.D. Mr. John King, whose knowledge of Zululand will be of much value left as guide. The Adonis steamed away from the wharf at 4 o'clock, and the bar being smooth, she was alongside the Skak within a very short space of time. A salute of 17 guns was fired as soon as Sir Garnet was on board, and the man-of-war got away about five o'clock. Captain Ridge of the Donald Currie line, left by the Skak as a guest, of Captain Bradshaw. Captain H. Yeatman Bigg, one of the staff officers, left in the afternoon to proceed overland to Port Durnford. He took the horses belonging to the staff officers with him.

(July 8

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 MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
 LATEST FROM PORT DURNFORD.
 LORD CHELMSFORDâ\200\231S SUCCESSES.

CETYWAYOâ\200\231S RETREAT.

ZULU DISAFFECTION.

SUBMISSION OF ZULUS.
 ARRIVAT, OF THE â\200\234SHAH.â\200\235

(From our own Correspondent.)
 Port Durnford, July 2, 5 p.m.

That bad news (for the Zulus) travels fast has been exemplified by the reports of prisoners, and information gleaned by Dunnâ\200\231s scouts. We learn that Lord Chelmsford has burnt two of the principal kraals in the country, and that Cetywayo purposes retreating to the north near the Intabankula Mountain, there being symptoms of disaffection amongst his young followers.

The surrender of Sindwango is delayed, as he awaits the return of his two sons from the King. A number of his followers have come in.

Umgitywa, with 2000 men, is expected. There are

100 already with us. Altogether we have nearly 1500 Zulus with their cattle. They are not rationed by us; their cattle remain their own.

I hear a report that native carriers are to be employed if we go on with a flying column.

Telegraphic communication was broken yesterday evening.

Fifty sick will, if possible, return to Durban by the Natal and Tom Morton ; 14 are already on board.

Upwards of 200 fine young warriors were received here to-day; their submission having taken place at Camp Napoleon.

Sir Garnet arrived off Port Durnford in the Skak this morning. He has not been able to land owing to a south-west wind.

" There appears every prospect of a fine calm day to-morrow. :

Surrender of Natives to the Coast Column.

ARRIVAL, OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND STAFF AT PORT DURNFORD.

THE UPPER COLUMNS.

We learn from Major Butler, A.Q.M.G., that a large number of Zulus surrendered themselves as prisoners to the coast column yesterday. The telegrams which the

Assistant Quartermaster-General received from Port Durnford yesterday, were to the effect that H.M.S. Shah was observed anchored off Port Durnford at daylight, but in consequence of the surf, His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff were not able to get ashore. Landing from the hired transports had also been stopped through the same cause. Up to last evening no news had been received by the military authorities in Durban from the upper columns.

This morning we received our own telegram from Port Durnford.

Arrival of the Indian Troopship Euphrates.

53 OFFICERS, 1371 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

ORDERS TO PROCEED TO PORT DURNFORD.

This handsome Indian troopship arrived at half-past three yesterday afternoon, having on board 53 officers, and 1371 non-commissioned officers and men of different regiments. During the morning a telegram was received from General Clifford to the effect that the Euphrates was to go on to Port Durnford to land her troops, and she will, we understand, leave to-day, taking in tow from this port a surf boat. Commander Davis boarded the troopship immediately she had anchored, having been taken out in the Adonis, with orders to this effect. She

hae, however, some troops to land in Natal, which she will return with. The Scouf also went out to the Euphrates, it being expected that she would have had the Germanâ\200\231s mails on board; but such was not the case, and she returned with two mail bags only, which the troopship had herself brought from England. The Euphrates comes from Portsmouth. and the following officers are on board her :â\200\224Colonel Owen, 88th Foot ; Major Barnes, 35th Foot; Captain Hamilton, 3rd Foot ; Captain Ballantyne, 11th Foot; Captain Jocelyn, 5th Foot; Captain Vanrenen, 109th Foot ; Captain Hannay, 93rd Foot; Lieutenant Heron-Maxwell, 7th Foot ; Lieutenant Law, 77th Foot; Lieutenant Hutton, 52nd Foot; Lieutenant Hardy, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Gould, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Martin, 87th Foot; Lieutenant Dick, 103rd Foot ; Lieutenant Liptrott, 104th Foot; Lieutenant White, 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Baynes, 75th Foot; Lieutenant Brotherton, RE ; Capt. Ward, 90th Foot; Capt. Fryer, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade; Capt. Cavaye, 107th regiment ; Captain Marryat, 77th Foot; [Lieutenant Schank, 91st Foot; Lieutenant Oâ\200\231Donnell, 3rd Foot; Lieutenant Wells, 4th battalion 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Reynolds, 31st Foot ; Lieutenants Farmer, Herbert, and Garrett, 1st battalion 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Evans, 23rd Foot; Lieutenant Wilson, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Jefferson, 33rd Foot; Lieutenants Boyle and Oâ\200\231Dell, 52nd Foot; Lieutenant Watson, 30th Foot ; Lieutenant Haldane, 49th Foot; Lieutenant of Orderlies J. Troy, Army Hospital Corps ; Lieutenant Penrose, R.E., Assistant-Commissaries Cook and Markwick, and Sub-Assistant-Commissary Johnson of the Army Service Corps; Surgeon-Major Hector and Surgeons Stokes and Ryan of the Army Medical Department ; and Civil Surgeon R. B. Lesslie. The Euphrates was ordered to call at Queenstown, and there embark on the 3rd June Captain Buller, 94th Foot ; Captain Orofton and Lieutenant St. George, of the 38th Foot; and 226 men ; thus making a total of 48 officers, 1371 men and three horses. This total includes the 740 volunteers who concentrated at Portsmouth from all parts of England and Scotland, and 226 volunteers from corps in Ireland. These join the various regiments out here in the following proportions:â\200\224104 men to join the 2nd battalion 4th Foot, 100 to join the 80th Foot, 306 to join the 24th Foot, 47 to join the 58th Foot, 117 to join the 1st battalion 13th Foot, 20 to join the 99th Foot, 34 to join the 2nd battalion 3rd Foot, 91 to join the 57th Foot, 54 to join the 91st Foot, 26 to join the 90th Foot, 34 to join the 2nd battalion 21st Foot, 62 to join the 94th Foot, and 11 who have not been appointed.

The Euphrates is one of the well known Indian troop ships. She carries three guns, and her tonnage is 6211 (3900). She is commanded by Captain Chas. J. Brownrigg, her navigating lieutenant is Mr. G. K. Moore, and her paymaster Mr. E. D. Herbert. Her sister ships in the Indian troopship service are the Jumna, Serapis, Crocodile and Malabar. The Jumna is expected here shortly.

(July 4)

Although intelligence from Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s column is strangely tardy in arriving, we learn through the medium of the lower, now Æ head-quartersâ\200\235â\200\231 column, that the first division had reached the Umvolosi Valley,

The telegram received from Lord Chelmsford's staff on Tuesday intimated that that column was about to march five miles towards the front, and expected to reach

. Ulundi on the day following, that is on the 1st July. No further direct news reached us from that direction until yesterday afternoon, when we learnt, however, from Port Durnford, by the tongues of Zulu prisoners and scouts with the coast division, that Lord Chelmsford had burnt two of the principal kraals in the country, and that Cetywayo intended to retreat near the Tabankulu or Great Mountain a height not far from Zinguin's Nek, and in close proximity to Umbe-line's country. It does not follow that the kraals referred to necessarily include Ulundi. It must be remembered that in the great basin of the Umvolosi, known popularly as Amathlabitine, there are several great military kraals, consisting of many hundreds of huts each. If it be true that Cetywayo really means to abandon Ulundi which is quite likely and fall back upon the very mountainous tract of country towards the heads of the Umvolosi, he will be between two fires, as the Swasis will be ready to aid our forces in following up the fugitive King. It seems to be inferred at Port Durnford that the large impi said to be gathered at Ulundi would not fight, but was only watching our movements, and reference is made to the symptoms of disaffection amongst the younger followers of the King. We were not however, it seems, wrong in our surmise that he might send a portion of his army towards the Tugela, if it be true that the recent raid was the work of one of his regular regiments. The methodical and precise manner in which the incursion was carried out confirms a belief that it was a deliberately planned military operation.

Large numbers of Zulus are offering submission at Port Durnford, and the advent of Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably quicken the movement. We gave the name of Sintwangu, instead of Singwellaqwellla yesterday, as the chief whose surrender was delayed until the return of his two sons from the King. We observe that those who submit are allowed to retain their cattle without any apparent enquiry as to the part they have played in the war. This being the case we may expect to hear that all the natives of the district are surrendering. It may be, we presume, taken for granted, that they are thoroughly disarmed.

Sir Garnet Wolseley acted wisely in securing the services of 80 experienced old colonists as Mr. John Kng, whose intimate acquaintance with the Zulu country, Zulu people, and Zulu ways, ought to prove of great practical value.

All Commissariat traffic to Bothu's Hill and beyond has been suspended for the present, and the contract provisionally entered into for conveyance beyond the railway station is cancelled. This means no doubt that the future base of operations is to be at Port Durnford, whither the inner column will no doubt proceed on its return. It is said that an attempt would be made to discover a landing place yet more to the northward and less exposed to southerly swells. The game of cross-purposes seems still to be played by all concerned in these explorations. Every one wants to get the credit of discovery, but no one seems to point

out. the exact place. Landing is probably quite practicable at many points of the coast.

We were sorry to learn by our last night's telegram from Port Durnford, that Sir Garnet Wolseley had not been able to land. Should the sea have continued intractable last night, we believe that His Excellency means to return in the Skhak to Durban, and will probably proceed overland to the front. No further telegraphic news reached us last night from Lord Chelmsford, but in military circles a belief that a heavy engagement was imminent prevails. The submission of 2000 Zulus shows that the beginning of the end is not far off.

This morning we learn from the military authorities, that there is no news of further hostilities from any of the divisions. Decisive movements were expected to take place by noon on the 3rd, in the immediate neighbourhood of Ulundi.

. lighter returned to the Skak.

MERCURY'S TELEGRAMS:
Port Durnford.

(From Captain Norris Newman.)

Port Durnford, July 2, 1879,
H.M.S. Shah with Sir G. Wolseley arrived. this morning at 7. The Forester went out ten miles to pilot her in. Owing to bad weather no communication was held with shore. To-day about 700 more Zulus with cattle surrendered. ;
Lord Chelmsford's force is close to Ulundi, Anm impi is watching them, but will not fight. ' 1
If Sir Garnet. Wolseley lands to-morrow, a flying, column will leave on Friday to meet Lord Chelmsford and General Wood. The Forester and the Natal leave with invalids to-morrow. Let 8

The. First Division.

THE ADVANCE TO THE UMVOLOSI.
(Times to Mercury.)

Maritzburg, July 3, 2.5 p.m.
Lord Chelmsford wires that on the 26th June, the flying column halted at Ikutago. On the 27th it advanced 9 miles, and the second division 11 miles, and encamped at Emtanjanoni, within half a mile of each other. Both columns were halting on the 28th, forming a laager of wagons to be left there with a garrison of three companies of the 24th, about 500 in all, Both columns with about 500 wagons moved on 29th to the Umvolosi, which is close to Nedwengu, the King's great kraal.

Last Night's Telegram from Durnford.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Thursday, 5.30 p.m.

Another day we have lost, landing being impracticable.

Sir Garnet Wolseley accompanied by his staff, left

the Shak at 10.20 a.m. to-day in the lighter {or shore. The surf was running rapidly, and although a good effort was made, the tow line breaking, he failed in making the land, and the danger flag being raised the

It is most unfortunate that delays should occur at the moment when the 'whole is prepared, for the expenses are enormous. The delay (?) which has beenâ\200\231 taken in throwing forward supplies [from or to?] Fort Chelmsford, with a crippledâ\200\235 transport, appears now to be fully justified, for we marched depending upon Richards Cove, formerly Port Durnford. The division would. if the present wind lasted, be without food in a few days. As it is, a convoy of 100 wagons left this afternoon at 3 p.m. to bring up supplies from Fort Chelmsford. i ot

The cavalry goes out to-morrow beyond the Umhlatusi.

We are anxiously awaiting news from Lord Chelmsford, with whom we shall doubtless open up communication in a few days; and if the wind shifts' Sir Garnet will endeavour to land this evening.

Two thousand more submissions of Zulus reported this evening. g

The Zulu Raid.
OUR BORDER DEFENCES,

(From a Correspondent.)

Fort Lucas, Tugela River, June 30, 1879.

As in the present state of the British Intelligence Department you will be dependent for accurate information to the threatened and actual Zulu raids into the colony upon miscellaneous sources of information, I send you a jotting or two of a passing visit to this camp.

It is no exaggeration to say that all along the border line, from Fort Pearson to the Umpesi River, the most incessant anxiety prevails amongst the natives as to an attack from the Zulus; and this is not without a very great show of reason, the officers in charge of, the Border Guard being by day and night hourly on the alert,

You have already had some particulars of the raid which the enemy made near Krantz kop, on the morning of the 25th inst, but as the native guard seem to have been absent from their posts at the time, information as to the event is exceedingly meagre and scanty. From what I can gather, the Zulu impi was about 1000 strong, and they crossed at the Mambula Drift, which is about ten miles above the Umpesi River. They practically got as far as they wanted into the colony, burning at least twenty-three kraals, and killing several Natal kafirs. As I have said, they met with no resistance, the natives of the Border Guard in that locality being, I have good reason for saying, away on leave paying their taxes. "In this state of matters the officer in charge of the district made application to the officer in command of the nearest force for assistance, This was the officer in command of the natives at the limit of this division (No. 6, Captain Lucas), and he, acting on his own discretion, at once went to his aid with about 70 of his men. On his arrival he saw the Zulus crossing the river into Zululand with several hundred head of cattle. He at once opened fire on the enemy, killing several, and succeeded in recovering about 30 head of cattle. He lost no live; himself, ;

Ere this you will have heard of the scare which took place at the Lower Tugela Drift, on Friday afternoon last: The Lonsdale men encamped on the hill, at the rear of Fort Pearson, were accustoming their horses to the sounds of firing, and fired off a number of rounds for this purpose, finishing off with some running shots at bucks. Their report spread like wild fire that the Zulus had crossed and had got in at the rear of Fort Pearson. The alarm gun from the fort (Pearson) was sounded, and in a very few minutes almost everyone in the district was ensconced in the fort. The sick soldiers were handed from the military hospital, inside the fort, and many of them in the bustle and excitement suffered severely. Tents were struck everywhere, and consternation was general. After all the preparations were made, I do not believe one side of the fort could have been effectually manned. The best was doubtless done with the material at hand, but that was woefully short of the necessities of the case. Much indignation was felt that the Lonsdale men should have been allowed to fire off such a number of shots without giving warning.

I paid a flying visit to this camp on Saturday, and really was most agreeably surprised to find such admirable measures adopted for the defence of the locality by Captain Lucas, the commandant of No. 6 division, and formerly of the 73rd regiment. There are about 3000 natives in this command, drawn from about 35 tribes. These are divided into two sub-divisions, Captain Lucas taking command of one, and Captain Woolley of the other, while the Commandant takes supreme control of the whole division, and certainly at the present time this is no light matter. There is a border measured on the river of 66 miles from the ocean to the Umpesi, and when I say that there are about 30 officers in the command, it will be gathered that the Border Guard is shamefully under officered." It seems to me, having made a careful examination into the working of the native guard system, that both the Colonial and Imperial Governments are at the last moment spoiling their ship for a port of call. It is very gratifying to observe the careful manner in which nearly all those left in the ticklish positions of levy leaders perform their arduous and harassing duties. As a rule they never pass a night

in bed, and although they struggle against the great disadvantage of being unaided in their small 'sub command, I am sorry to learn that the health of several is giving way altogether. Each drift is carefully and vigorously watched night and day, and a constant patrol of the river line kept up; but it is painfully evident that if the Zulus come across in anything like numbers there is an inadequate force to them. In case of a single raid the Border guard might get in the rear of the enemy, and hamper, if not destroy it; but in the event of several simultaneous well organised raids taking place it is not overdrawn the picture one whit to say, and it is a truth, we are perhaps waking up too late, that Natal then lies in great peril. In the face of this disheartening state of things Capt. Lucas, and his officers here work away with a determination and will to make the best of the circumstances. About 16 miles from Fort Pearson, by the road, or about 30 by the river, Captain Lucas has constructed a fort, which does the utmost credit to his military knowledge and to the untiring perseverance and energy of all in his command, whether European or native. The first (which is about one and a half miles from the Tugela and looks into the Enembe valley), is an oblong bastioned one 50 x 234 yards x 80.' It has a ditch surrounding it ten feet wide and eight feet deep. Above the ditch, the walls (made four feet thick at bottom and two feet at the top, of heavy solid sods), rise about seven feet. A large un-

273

derground magazine has been mined out inside the fort ; it is in the shape of a T, and holds the large and miscellaneous stock of ammunition sent for the heterogeneous collection of firearms which the natives are armed with. The fort has been constructed within a month, and it is really a first-class piece of workmanship, and as I say reflects the highest credit on Capt. G. A. Lucas and the following members of his staff at headquarters: Mr. W. F. Ashby, staff officer and paymaster, Mr. A. Smerdon, Mr. John Lichie, and Mr. Wm. Pigg. The patrols below the fort reported on Saturday afternoon the presence of a Zulu impi, just on the river at the other side, and within a few minutes after the receipt of the information, arrangements were made to defend the fort in case of an attack. A native force was ordered inside the fort and the kafirs spent the night in their blankets lying on their arms. During my visit a number of natives of the guard have been supplied with guns, taken from the Zulus at Ginginhlovo, and a queer lot these weapons are. 5.
Fort Pearson, 10 p.m.

Yesterday morning another scare took place here; this time at 3 a.m. Mr. Fynney, the Border Agent, had sent word down that an impi of 11,000 Zulus had crossed, and were on their way to Stanger. The effect of such intelligence can be imagined. Everyone rushed inside Fort Pearson again; but, as before, I do not believe they would have been a bit safer there than outside its walls in the lamentably weak state of the force here just now. I understand that five Zulus, who came here about a week ago with a message from Dabulamanzi to Maguenda, have been allowed to return to-day into Zululand. Three indunas in the native contingent (once indunas at the King's kraal) spotted them as they were leaving, and emphatically declared them to be spies sent by the King to ascertain the number of troops here. They protested against their being allowed to

return, and said if this sort of thing went on the Native Contingent might as well return to their kraals. The Zulus returned though, and the kafirs say a large impi may be expected here within three days. I give you this for what itâ\200\231s worth of course; but thereâ\200\231s no ground for arguing the fact that the detection of spies from the enemy seems to be one of the last things thought of in this war.

Landing of the Drafts from the Indian

Troopship â\200\234 Euphrates.â\200\235

The Euphrates was to have left yesterday afternoon for Port Durnford, where it was at first arranged that she should land a large number of the men whom she brought out. Orders however were received yesterday to the effect that she was not to go on to Port Dunford, but that all the troops were to be brought ashore here. About 300 were landed here yesterday morning. These drafts out are not to be regarded as the light of reinforcements, but are simply to fill up vacancies caused by sickness, loss in action, &c., in the regiments now serving in Zululand. No less than 600 of the men are volunteers from various regiments. The troops were under command of Colonel Owen, 88th (Connaught Rangers) regiment, and Major Barnes, 35th (Royal Sussex) regiment. Colonel Owen was ensign in May, 1859; lieutenant, November, 1860 ; â\200\230captain in Sept., 1869 ; major in June, 1877; brevet lieutenant-colonel in November, 1878. Major Barnes volunteered on the outbreak of the kafir war in 1850, and was appointed a lieutenant in a native corps, and served under Sir Harry Smith and Sir George Cathcart, from January 1851 until March 1853. He accompanied the first patrol that left King Williamstown on the 30th January, 1851, and was present at the engagements of the 17th February, 6th March, 16th April of â\200\2301851, and at the passage of the Kei on the 4th December of the same year, besides many other minor encounters with theâ\200\230enemy during the war for which he received the medal. : :

With General Newdigate's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
'Zululand, 16th June, 1879.

We march to-morrow to re-join General Woodâ\200\231s column, which will again take the lead.

The Zulu â\200\230prisoner ' taken yesterday say that the Zulu army is divided between the Kingâ\200\231s kraal and the Kukuse River, the greater number at the former, and that Cetewayo intends to try and recover his fortune in another battle. The women who were captured, and released, wish to accompany their captors to the camp for safety, but there is too much difficulty already to keep up supplies for the troops, without being encumbered with women and children.

Oaptain Baker has just shown me a revolver bullet which failed to penetrate a Zulu's skull although fired at five yards distant. The bullet is flattened, and was found between the skin and frontal skull bone. It is an ordinary sized 54 revolver bullet.

You seem surprised that the site of the skirmish on the 5th, was not examined to see how many of the enemy were killed; that is easily accounted for; firstly, the enemy were nearly 1000, and posted in a strong position of dense bush; secondly, it was Colonel Buller's plan to got them to follow us into the open by a feigned retirement, which partly succeeded, when, unfortunately, the Lancers hove in sight, and the Zulus retreated to their fortress. Colonel Buller's force was only about 100 troopers, and there was no chance of driving them out of the bush, without artillery. The Zulus must have removed their dead before the bush was stormed by infantry the day following, because the prisoners taken yesterday say that several were shot by our troopers.

Fifty horses are at the Tabankulu, but could not be removed, because our troop horses, showing cause of weakness, had to retire to camp; 5lbs. of oats is not sufficient to fill their stomachs and keep up their strength sufficiently for long patrols.

17th General Wood's column has returned. It passed this column at between 9 and 10 a.m., when Colonel Buller, with the Volunteers and Mounted Infantry, joined the advance. Wood's column did not see any enemy on the road to and from, and the trip was a success. The convoy consisted of 50 wagons, which were brought without a mishap on their side, and they picked up three abandoned Wagons of the other column, and brought them in safe. It is said that instead of pushing on to the King's kraals we are to diverge to the right, and go to Kwamakwaza, on the Ummhlatusi, and await General Crealock's advance another blunder, of which Ootywayo, if he had the means of collecting sufficient force, could take advantage, cooping us up in a second Etshowe, effectually cutting us off from our base; for if General Crealock takes the Empangeni Road, he will - have the worst road in the country, one where it would be impossible to form a junction with our column, without making a detour of fifty miles. The Etshowe road is the best road to the King's kraals, and the shortest. There is only the small belt of bush on the Umhliatusi to open, and it would not have been any great work to cut a wide road through, and fenced both sides with the cut down trees. I opened up this road in 1854 to avoid the long and difficult road by the Empangeni, and used it for several years. Eventually it became the main road. By Lord Chelmsford going to Kwamakwaza he will be running away from General Crealock's column. It would appear as if every one connected with General Nowdigate's column had Isandhlwana on the brain, which has generated into an excess of timidity, very prejudicial to the chance of a speedy termination of the war.

(July 5)

There is little to add to yesterday's news, except that Sir Garnet Wolseley returned yesterday afternoon

from Port Durnford, where heavy rolling surf prevented communication with the shore. His Excellency landed shortly before five o'clock, and will proceed to the front by train and special conveyance at an early hour this morning.

Yesterday morning we received from Maritzburg a telegram, stating that on June 30th, Lord Chelmsford was still ten miles from the Umvolosi, and then sent a message to the King, saying that he would consent to receive a thousand captured rifles, instead of insisting upon a regiment laying down its arms. He had also offered to suspend hostilities until the 8rd July, for negotiations to go on, provided that this preliminary demand was complied with by that time. We confess that the proposal seems a feeble counter-part of the original demand; and as it is a practical impossibility that Cetewayo can comply with it, we fail to see the dignity or utility of preferring it. If it be true that Cetewayo has actually 20,000 men around him, the probabilities are quite in favour of a fight, even though his chiefs are against it. Reports are, however, so contradictory, that we can but await the issue. Our previous information was to the effect that Cetewayo did not want to fight, but that his young warriors did, and subsequently we were told that he intended to retire into the mountains because of disaffection amongst his more youthful regiments. We shall probably have some decisive news very soon, unless Lord Chelmsford consents to parley.

_ We cannot hear of the results of Major Barrow's important patrol last night, until to-morrow. Tsâ Imungwena's identical with Empangeni ?

Latest from Port Durnford.
A PROJECTED SURPRISE.

(Captain Norris- Newman to Mercury.)
Port Durnford, Friday, July 4, 7 am.

Strong cavalry expedition leaves at midnight under Barrow, consisting of mounted infantry, two troops Natal Horse, three troops Lonsdale's Horse, two troops of Nourse's Native Horse, with one day's provisions, for Imungwena military kraal, 15 miles off; expect to capture its inhabitants at daybreak, and shall then return to-morrow night. As the sea is going down, an attempt will be made to land Sir Garnet to-night. A convoy of 100 empty wagons has just left for Fort Chelmsford, escorted by three companies of the 60th Rifle and a few mounted men, to return with provisions,

Return of His Excellency's Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff.

H.M S. Shah, whose movements since she left here on Tuesday last have been daily referred to in our telegrams from Port Durnford, returned from the Zulu coast yesterday. She left here with His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff on board, and it was their intention to land at Port Durnford, but although every effort was

made it was found impossible to get communication with the shore. Sir Garnet on Thursday decided upon returning to Durban and proceeding to Port Durnford overland. The Shah left Port Durnford at half- past eleven on Thursday night, and had to steam against a very strong current, and a rather heavy sea. She was sighted from the Bluff about two oâ\200\231clock, and anchored at three. The S.S. Adonis went alongside her and returned with Sir Garnet and staff shortly after five oâ\200\231clock. They were received by a number of military officers, and a large crowd of civilians. A special train was in waiting and Sir Garnet at once procseded to town. He was the guest of Capt. S. S. Ridge for the night, and left at half-past seven this morning by special train to Saccharine, on his journey overland. The horses belonging to the staff wore despatched by the overland route to Port Durnford last Tuesday. The officers of H.M.S. Shahk state that she has never before experienced such severe weather on this coast, as she did during this trip,

Port Durnford.

(From our Correspondent with the Tom Morton.)

5 The Camp, Jure 30.

1J ust a fow lines giving you news of our arrival at this place.

We arrived off shore this morning and anchored about three quarters of a mile frem shore. Both the Natal and Tom Morton had towed up lighters (surf boats). Landing was first attempted by a whale boat from the Natal, and at five minutes past eleven the first boat was beached

, safely on the Zulu coast. On landing we found a large

number of officers, who had come down to witness the landing. The weather was everything that could be wished for, and the surf boat was beached without any of us getting wet at all.

This place is situated about four miles to the north of the Umlalasi river, Point Durnford being from seven to eight miles north of thie. The beach slopes very much and the surf boats are thus enabled to get stern on to the shore,

This camp is distant about a mile from the beach, and is on a flat which extends from the Umlalasi to the Umhlatuzi, ending in a marsh at the latter place.

A friend has kindly offered me a tented wagon for my quarters during my stay here. For to-night I have taken up my quarters with the officers of the Stanger and Isipingo Mounted Rifles, who are I am glad to say, with fow exceptions, in very good health, Lieut. Kirkman, I am sorry to say, has been rather seedy for the last week.

The Natal Guides, and all the vest of the mounted men, with two cannon, and a rocket tube, went for a patrol to the Umhlatuzi, but only came across an old man and two children (girls), although a quantity of kafir beer was found in some of the huts, showing that the Zulus had not long left them. On burning the kraals it was found that the Zulus had hidden their cartridges in the thatch; in one of the huts some forty explosions were heard,

Will write you fully in a day. The mail closes at 7 o'clock in the morning, so I have scribbled these few lines, from which you can extract. Scarcely had time to look round.

Arrival of the Hired Transport * Queen
Margaret.

This hired transport made her appearance at the outer anchorage once more yesterday afternoon. She anchored at four o'clock, and brought 45 gunners of the Royal Artillery, 150 artillery horses, 25 men of the Army Service Corps, 50 transport horses, a battery of field guns and equipment, 500 tons of stores, and the men of the 31st and 86th who volunteered to join the regiments serving in South Africa. The Queen Margaret and the Egypt, it will be recollected, are two of the ships originally chartered by the Government to take out the reinforcements, the Egypt having conveyed part of the Dra-

cons, and the other the Army Service Transport Corps.

They were the first of the ships to return home, and being fitted with commodious stabling were ready for immediate service. The Egypt, which may be expected here shortly, will bring 150 men of the cavalry, 300 cavalry horses, and about 600 tons of stores.

July 7)

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
Port Durnford.

(From Captain Norris- Newman.)

: Port Durnford, 6th July, 1879.

Communication re-established with the shore to-day wind coming from north; tug not yet arrived back. Forester's engine broken down. Landing goods rapidly proceeding this morning at eleven.

We have had a grand parade on the plain, just outside camp, of the second brigade of all the troops here, to witness the submission and laying down of arms of a large body of the Zulus of neighbouring kraals, in number about 250 men, and double that of women and children, who reached the outskirts of the camp this morning, bringing a large number of cattle with them. The troops were all drawn up in line, extending nearly a mile, and General Crealock with his staff was slightly advanced from it in the centre. After the Zulus had all been brought up and arranged by John Dunn, the General, through his interpreter, addressed the principal chiefs who all wore a piece of coloured calico, flowing loose over their bodies who tendered their submission, and stated their willingness to lay down their arms. The General told them that he accepted their tender, and that he should look to them after this for the peace of the district; and that if any Zulus were found in arms their head would suffer, and that if they behaved themselves he would give them their cattle, and protection. John Dunn told them he would give passes to all the men, and that they would be free to go where they liked; he then

distributed to each a small piece of paper with pass, 5-5-G. on it, and this concluded a very interesting and important meeting.

(From our own Correspondent)
Port Durnford, 5th July.

The first real dash made by this division took place to-day. The cavalry under Major Barrow received orders last evening to parade at one this morning, and proceed to burn Amangu's kraal, the principal in this district, and about fifteen miles to the north. A surprise was intended, but on arrival this morning at eight it was deserted, and was fired at 8.30, intelligence being given that cattle were being driven away a few miles off. Our troops followed, and succeeded in capturing about 500, together with a number of sheep, asses, and goats. Many Zulus were seen, the largest number together being about 200, but they made no resistance. A few came in and surrendered. Twelve kraals were burnt in all. The distance travelled was about forty miles.

The General and staff were engaged to-day receiving more submissions, and I hear that a large number of arms are to be brought in to-morrow. There will be a parade to receive them. Right chiefs came in to-

day to arrange for the influx of their followers to-morrow.

We are expecting Sir Garnet to-morrow.

Port Durnford, 5th July, 1879.

The patrol returned this afternoon at half-past five o'clock, having made a reconnaissance from fifteen to twenty miles from this. Emangwene's kraal with Matyother's were burnt, and six hundred cattle captured, also several mules. Many Zulus were seen, but no resistance offered.

Surf still too heavy for communication with transports.

(July 8)

The satisfactory news that reached Durban, thanks to Mr. Forbes's energy, on Saturday evening, has been fully confirmed by subsequent telegrams. Mr. Forbes as we expected, was himself the bearer of the intelligence, and the historian of the fall of Plevna has doubtless by this time despatched to his English renders a full and picturesquely account of what must at present be regarded as the chief incident of the war. After the first flash of the news had passed away there were not wanting those who began to doubt as to the absolute authenticity of the intelligence. They remembered the fabulous report circulated three weeks before, and they were naturally inclined to fear that the news was too good to be true. All possibility of doubt, however, was set at rest by the telegrams which we publish elsewhere. The Times of Natal says, on what authority we know not, that the engagement lasted an hour, and that the number of Zulus in the field was 20,000 which is highly probable and

that Cerywayo himself was close by during the action.

General Crealock's official telegram substantially agrees with our own advices, but as certain details are more fully given, we deem it well to reprint them. He seems to be carrying out the diplomatic business of his command with much discretion, and the whole-sale submission of Zulus in that direction will no doubt prove to be but the beginning of a widespread movement. When the Zulus find that they can retain life, liberty, kraals, and cattle, by submitting themselves to our rule, their attachment to a defeated King will soon disappear.

As the sea along the coast was singularly calm during the earlier hours of yesterday, we may expect to hear of further progress being made with landing operations at Port Durnford, but the wild weather which supervened would, we fear, interfere with work. There is probably no available shelter yet for stores, and the drenching rain may be expected to have done some damage.

Kwamakwaga to which Lord Chelmsford is said to intend retiring, is at the junction of the upper and lower roads to Ulundi. If Cetywayo has fallen back upon his fortified kraal at Maizekanze, it may be necessary to follow him there.

Surrender of Zulu Chiefs.

1327 HEAD OF CATTLE GIVEN UP.

(From Crealock, Point Durnford, to Clifford.)
Saturday, July 5, 6.30, p.m.,

Have received your telegram respecting treatment of Zulus. Thank the Lieutenant Governor for his kind advice. [have acted on it for some days past and present ; satisfactory results are the consequence, IMabilwana, Manyinyo, and other chiefs make official submission to-day with their soldiers, families and cattle, in presence of the division under arms. 300 fighting men, about 15,000 women and children, and 1327 head of cattle. 111 of these were King's cattle, and handed over to me ; the rest were their own property, and were allowed to return. These Zulus all have tickets given them, and are permitted to return to their districts, with the option of settling in Natal or along the coast; but this offer was not accepted. It has been of importance to establish confidence in our good will; and I believe thanks to Mr. John Dunn we have been successful. I cannot speak too highly of all he has done to assist me. The natives have perfect confidence in all he tells them, The chiefs all deplore they have not followed the advice he gave them. I have sent invitations to come in to the Ondine Bush, and beyond Empangeni, and have no doubt they will submit. I am about to proceed on reconnaissance immediately, which will detain me 24 hours,

Sea has gone down, 'U'wo surf boats loads have been landed. and we hope to get a few more before dark,

General Crealock's Official Telegrams.

Friday 4th July, 1879,

The following received from Major-General Crealock :
Chiefs Mabilwana, Manyonyo, Umbuzu, Umpako, Sigwanda, and Habana, have just come in ; their followers, in great numbers, not yet reached camp.
July 4th, 5 p.m.
Six men, 220 women, Zulus refugees, with 106 cattle, have come in, mostly Umorchena's people. A petty chief, named Umga-mula, has just come in from St. Paul's Bush, near Undine, asking for terms if the people submit. I have premised the usual protection and benefits, and there is little doubt they will soon be in. This will clear that bad bush, and open the road for Chelmsford's column to march here, via St. Paul's and Undine, I have sent off another letter to Chelmsford by that route, and to learn exactly who is in that bush, They say there is much cattle. Mabolwana is approaching with, it is stated, a large number of cattle,

Burning of Empangeni Military Kraal.
Port Durnford, Saturday, July 5,

Barrow, with 250 mounted troops, proceeded, by my orders, at 1 a.m. in the morning to Umlatoozi, crossed, and made rapid movement on Empangeni. Military kraal 15 miles from camp; no Zulus in it. Over 800 huts burnt. Large herd of over 500 cattle seen about five miles off, in charge of 200 armed Zulus, who ran into bush. Cattle headed, and the whole captured; now in camp, and many fine trek oxen among them will be useful. Twelve other kraals burnt. Troops returned to camp at dusk. This is one of the most important military kraals. District people are all wanting to come in; about 31 firearms and 30 assegais given up to-day, and 85 yesterday ; many more will be given in to-morrow. Am sending back the people to their districts ; difficulty of feeding them would be great. I hold Indunas responsible that all arms are given up, and none carried, The road to Ulundi, beyond Empangeni, could be seen for miles, and is reported good. Captain Murray, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and Captain Poole, R.A., accompanied Major Barrow, for sketching and reconnaissance purposes.

Sea is moderate. Work of landing going on,

Cetywayo's Retreat.

A correspondant who is intimately acquainted with Zululand, sends us the following :

In yesterday's Mercury I see that the Zulu King is reported to have intended to retreat near Tabankulu. You suppose that this Tabankulu is the same height as that known by this name in the vicinity of Zinguin's Nek in North Zululand. I do not think so. There is another hill named Tabankulu in Zululand. And that hill is situated opposite to the King's new military kraal, the Maizekanye, between the black Umvolosi and the Emahlabatini district, some miles from the junction of the white and black Umvolosis. I know the place, because I have walked over from Emahlabatini through the thorns to the black Umvolosi and the river Umona. The Zulus often said that they should retreat to those localities if they were defeated. That is the reason, why I guess, that the Intabankulu in question is the hill between the two Umvolosis.

(July 9)

Treze is little to add to previous records. We give below further particulars of the battle of Ulundi. Whispers are afloat that Lord Chelmsford acted upon his own responsibility, and contrary to Sir Garnet Wolseley's desires, in marching upon the King's kraal, but the result fully bears out the use he made of his own discretion. He succeeded beyond doubt in inflicting a most signal and memorable blow upon the enemy—one that will never be forgotten in the annals of Zululand. The numbers of our own forces engaged were much less, and those of the Zulus greater, than we had been led to believe, while the enemy's loss was considerably in excess of previous estimates.

Telegraphic communication with Port Durnford must have been interrupted since Monday, as we hear of despatches sent that have never reached us, more especially one, reporting another mounted reconnaissance to the Old Ondine, Cetywayo's coast kraal, which was found deserted and destroyed. It was estimated that the force engaged in this operation was not more than twenty miles from Lord Chelmsford's advanced column.

About 500 tons have, we hear, been landed at Port Durnford ; where a stockaded fort is being erected. The Natal has brought down a number of invalids at a great saving of trouble, expense, time, and comfort to the patients. Sir Garnet reached the landing place on Monday. Nothing was seen as to his movements. About 2000 fighting men and 6000 women and children

2d made submission up to Tuesday.

276

The Battle of Ulundi.

Although Lord Chelmsford's official telegrams reached Maritzburg, we believe, as soon, or nearly as soon, as Mr. Forbes's message to Sir Garnet Wolseley, no public notification of any kind concerning the engagement at Ulundi has yet been made by the military authorities. "What reason there should be for such extreme and extraordinary reticence on their part regarding a victorious encounter we fail to perceive; It is scarcely creditable we think that three days should elapse before Lord Chelmsford's own story of his victory should be made public. Thanks, however, to the enterprise of special correspondents we have not been left, as we should have been, wholly in the dark about an event of such supreme interest and importance to the people of Natal. Mr. Phil. Robinson, of the Daily Telegraph, has kindly communicated to us the substance of the narrative telegraphed to him by the representatives of that journal at the front, and we hasten to place these particulars before our readers.

Lord Chelmsford's column consisting of about 3000 - regular infantry, and say 800 regular cavalry, with a certain number of irregulars whose numbers were not given, left at dawn of the fourth the laager where for three days the General had been awaiting Cetywayo's reply to his message. The troops advanced rapidly to the ordinary drift of the White Umvolosi's distant

about half a mile from the laagerâ\200\224the river whose basin has been aptly described as the cradle of the Zulu nation. Has it now proved to be its grave?

A narrow road crosses the stream, and beyond that on either side the country breaks into hills, whose cliffs and ravines are invested with many tragical associations. Mimosa bushes are thickly dotted about, and their presence has given to the district its well-known name of Mahlabatini. A small stream which supplies the three royal kraals with water was soon crossed, and shortly after our troops came in sight of the grassy plain upon which Ulundi stands. Nodwenga, the royal residence, was seen on the immediate left. Large numbers of armed Zulus were now observed moving along the hill sides, and especially under the cover of Nodwenga they began to mass in menacing numbers. Our army at once formed into hollow square, the Gatlings being in front and the field pieces at each corner. The exact disposition of the forces we have yet to learn, but the cavalry were in reserve in the rear. The Zulus now advanced in their usual formation, but on perceiving the strength of the forces opposed to them they extended their horns so as to attack in effect on all four sides. Colonel Buller with the irregular cavalry was then sent forward to hold the enemy in check on the south and right, and it was then seen that the left was unduly exposed. To cover this side a handful of mounted Basutos were moved out to check the advance of the oncoming host. This they did in splendid style, and with immediate effect, but they soon had to retire, drawing on the Zulus within range of our guns. Silently, without a shout, without the rattling of a shield, the naked but disciplined hordes of Cetywayoâ\200\224representing the pick and flower of his remaining forcesâ\200\224advanced towards our guns. A terrific fire met them. A dense hail of shot and shell poured into them. The firing as usual was wild and quick, as the result showed, or the death record would have been far greater. Still the Zulus advanced to within sixty yards in some cases, but never more than 100 yards of our lines, firing also into our ranks with great vigour. For twenty minutes they stood thus, still without a sound, but it was vain for even Zulus to stand long or to make headway, against such a deadly rain. They were seen at last to break, when our fire was renewed with if possible redoubled vigour; and the Zulus all at once turned and fled. Then the Lancers were let loose upon them, and with shouts of victory they charged the shattered masses of the enemy, cutting them down right and left. Some of this regiment killed five and six Zulus apiece. They continued the pursuit until the Zulus reached the broken ground, where horsemen could not follow them, and then and not before the cannon ceased to fire, and the cavalry to follow. The pursuit lasted for about a mile and a half. Within an hour from the firing of the first shot the last Zulu was

out of sight, leaving from 1200 to 1400 slain. Prisoners said that the Tulwana and Ngobomakosi were the principal regiments engaged, and that the army was under the eye of the King, though not under his personal leadership. Our losses consisted of ten killed, and seventy four wounded. The former included Lieutenant Wyatt Edgell of the Lancers; the latter include Colonel Drury Lowe of the Lancers, shot through the cheek; Major Bond, Lieutenants Jenkins, James, and Phipps, A.D.C. After men and horses had both rested and fed, the columns advanced to the three kraals, which were successively burnt. Having thus destroyed the Zulu capital, our forces marched back to laager, and were encamped again before six in the evening. Nothing is said as to the burial of the dead. Surprise is expressed that Lord Chelmsford did not press on some miles further; but had he done so, he would have departed from the tactics so steadfastly pursued by him from the commencement of the cam-

paign.

Sir @Garnet and Lord Chelmsford.

The special correspondent, with Woodâ\200\231s column, of the

Times of Natal on June 23, wrote as follows: - Sir G. cannot arrive for the next sixteen or eighteen days, and in that time Lord Chelmsford may have the opportunity of imitating the fortune of the late Lord Gough, when, after being unsuccessful in the first part of the Sikh war, he managed to bring the campaign to a triumphant conclusion before his successor got out to reap a fresh harvest of honours. I think the great majority of people in the colony will be gratified if this should turn out to be the case, for they are not likely to forget how anxious his Lordship has been in planning and executing his scheme of attack to save them from the horrors of a Zulu invasion. I think that we do owe much of the activity that is now being manifested to the advent of Sir Garnet; for there is no doubt that there was an intention some little time back to diverge from the direct route, and make for Kwamagwasa, there to wait the junction of Crealockâ\200\231s column, which has been hanging in so unaccountable a way about the Lower Tugela. Now, I feel pretty sure that the advance of these two columns will not be delayed for a moment, and that they will push on by the shortest route, and that if Crealock lagâ\200\231s behind, so much the worse for him; for he will be called strictly to account for any short comings.

Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s Telegrams.

The following have not yet appeared in our columns.

They embody one or two points of suggestive interest: â\200\224

[From Chelmsford to Officer Commanding Landmanâ\200\231s Drift: Forward following to Clifford .

Camp, Umvolosi River, July 2nd, 1879.

Inform Sir Garnet that on 30th June I marched five miles; July 1st, I marched nine miles, and formed two separate laagers, about half a mile from Umvolosi; latter part of march through difficult country, and very large bodies of enemy seen yesterday morning moving up from river towards Ulundi and neighbouring kraals; from which they advanced towards the river again in the afternoon. To-day I intend to join both laagers together, and to make one strong compact laager, capable

of being held by one battalion. Unless, in the meantime, the King accepts the terms I have offered him, as condition for treating, I propose, at noon, July 3rd, to cross the river and make a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Ulundi.

(From Chelmsford to, Clifford.)
Camp, Umvolosi River, July 3rd, 1879,

Communicate at once, following reply to Wolseley's message of 30th: July 3rd. Your message of 30th received last night; weather here prevented flashing since. Communications by this means very uncertain. My force is concentrated, and will remain so, with exception of necessary post for lines of communication. Am to-day making a very strong laager of my wagons, on right bank of Umvolosi. To-morrow I purpose moving all available men up to Ulundi, and expect to fight with strong force of the enemy. Endeavours to communicate with Crealock by native messengers has failed. I will try again when moving towards Kwamagwaza.

With Brigadier-General Wood's Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Mapopomo River, 23rd June, 1879.
On the 18th the column marched from the Entozane to

277

the Inzuzi, the first of the affluents of the Umhlatusi. Captain Cochrane's Mounted Basutos saw 300 of the enemy in the direction of the Tala Mountain. After a slight engagement, the enemy lost two men and retreated. Several parties reported hearing the firing of cannon in a south-east direction, supposed to come from General Crealock's column.

Arrived at the Inzuzi we formed into laager, Newdigate's column following close after us, in sight, and camped on the opposite side of the Quebini.

19th. Captain Baker, with 45 of his corps, saw 500 Zulus, who attacked him. He had to retreat, firing as he retired, and killed ten.

The 21st and Royal Engineers built a fort to be garrisoned by two companies of the 21st S.F., with two seven-pounder cannon. I have not heard the name given to the Fort. It is situated at the Ihlabukope, or Alarm Hill. S

20th. Marched to between the two forks of the first affluents of the Umhlatusi. A reconnoitring patrol with Colonel Buller went along the ridge between the Umvolosi and the Umhlatusi rivers, and only saw some four kafirs, making as fast as their legs could carry them, towards the Umvolosi. The patrol continued its route south until within view of the military kraals in the basin of the Umvolosi, at the Imhlabatini, on the return route. Perceiving a road to the westward, Colonel Buller went, attended by his orderly only, to trace it in a westerly direction, when some Zulus sprung up out of a donga and fired at him, trying to intercept him on the opposite side of the hill.

21st.â\200\224Marched at daylight as usual and after travelling two miles had to descend a steep stony hill into the valley of the Umhlatusi near Matyanâ\200\231s kraals, where the column halted for the night. In a donga near one of the kraals I found an American plough, and at the other kraals were found several articles of plunder from farm houses, and of military equipments taken from the Generalâ\200\231s camp on the 22nd January. Almost every kraal contained more or less goods of this description. A fresh spoor of a wagon was seen leading in the direction of Ondine, no doubt one of the Tsandhlwana wagons, being removed to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal.

In the afternoon the main column with General Lord Chelmsford arrived and camped on the opposite side of the river. Our Native Contingents during the day found plenty of loot hidden in the dongas and under the rocks. They are adepts at this kind of foraging; very little escapes them; they are to be seen dressed in all the finery of Zulu war dresses of the different Zulu regiments, and are covered in skins, feathers and ox tails, looking in the eyes of our European visitors very picturesque as samples of savagery.

21st.â\200\224Treked at the usual early hour, and commenced the march up a very steep and stony hill. The troops had a couple of hoursâ\200\231 hard work, pushing and hauling the wagons up, but in that short space of time 400 wagons and vehicles had been got to the top, and after another bit of good road, two miles in length, had been done, the whole train was brought to a halt, to enable the Royal Engineers to blast some rocks which had obstructed the road. After this was done the wagons descended, and outspanned on the neck leading to the next rise. Our camp is formed at the sources of the Mapo-pomo, a tributary of the White Umvolosi, and within sight of two large military kraals, one of which is said to be Ondine. There was a great deal of smoke seen to be coming from it, as if large numbers of fires were cooking meat for a large body of people. Colonel Bullerâ\200\231s patrol saw a few kafirs at a kraal, who began to skeddaddle on perceiving the approach of the volunteers, but turned to fire some shots at the usual long and harmless range. At one of the kraals near the camp some kafir beer was found, and drunk by Woodâ\200\231s Irregulars, who seemed to enjoy the consumption of the good cheer provided by the enemy. All the kraals contained mealies and kafir corn stowed in the pits, which were soon ferreted out by our natives.

To-day the troops are employed building a fort, where a quantity of our supplies will be stored, and some of our wagons left. It will be guarded by two companies of the 58th regiment and 40 of Whalleyâ\200\231s Natal Frontier Horse, under Captain Marshall, also two seven-pounder guns and artillerymen. The main column arrived and camped on the opposite hill. Since I last wrote there have been two scares at Fort Newdigate, now commonly called Fort Funk No. 2, that at Utrecht being No. 1. The fighting column are very indignant at a leader in the Witness, which stated that there had been a funky scare on the 6th instant, it being a thing which has never occurred since it crossed Blood River on the 6th January. The Witness expresses surprise at the few casualties on our side at each engagement; for this we are not to blame, the fault lies with the Zulus bad shoot-

ing. Although they do their best we are always safest at short ranges, for they invariably fire high, and we close upon them as sharply as possible, knowing that our greatest danger is at long distances. To-day a wagon ran backward down a steep decline into a donga, and was knocked to pieces. The thick red grass near the tents was fired by accident, but was beaten out before it could spread far. .

On dit that General Lord Chelmsford will join our column in preference to the other.

An induna, named Umchigan, was tried by court martial for inciting the others of Wood's Native Irregulars to insubordination, and was reduced to the ranks and fined £5.

Last week a Mr. Armitage, an hospital assistant, was dangerously hurt by a fall from his horse. His foot being entangled in the stirrup, his head was trodden on by the horse. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

We trek again at daylight, in advance.

Trafalgar Theatre.

SICK AND WOUNDED FUND.

Thanks to the generosity of the lessee, Mr. SINCLAIR, who liberally gave up the entire proceeds of last Monday and Friday evenings' entertainments, without any deduction for expenses, this fund receives the handsome addition of £101, a result highly gratifying to all interested. We have the greater pleasure in recording this fact, as it is by no means the only instance in which Mr, Sinclair has acted with the same liberality for charitable purposes. At the request of the Mayor, we publish the following letter from Mr. Sinclair, which accompanied

the gift :
& Durban, July 7th, 1879.
To RICHARD VAUSE, Esq., Mayor of Durban, &c., &c.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR, I have great pleasure in handing you herewith cheque for One Hundred and One Pounds, being the gross receipts at two entertainments given at the Trafalgar Theatre, on the evenings of the 37th ult., and 4th inst., in aid of the War Relief Fund, and which your Worship will doubtless be best carrying out the wishes of the patrons of those entertainments, by placing to the credit of whichever branch of the fund may be in most urgent need.

Notwithstanding that ready and efficient aid was most cheerfully and ungrudgingly rendered by many civilians, I venture to think the pecuniary success is mainly due to the countenance and hearty co-operation of individual members of the garrison.

I have the honor to remain,
My dear Mr. Mayor,
Your most obedient servant,
E. V. SINCLAIR.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's Address to Natal Chiefs.

(Times of Natal)

BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

When Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Capetown, it would appear he had already matured his plans with regard to our sable allies, and determined the manner in which he would overcome the difficulty of transporting munitions of war and supplies to our troops in Zululand ; for he telegraphed to the Government here, requesting that all the native chiefs and headmen within the colony might be summoned to Maritzburg for a certain day, on which he would meet and speak with them. The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs at once placed himself in communication with the magistrates of the various districts, instructing them to notify the chiefs and indunas of the wish of Sir Garnet Wolseley, that they should give their attendance at the capital on the 30th Juncz. The promulgation of this order, or rather requestâ\200\224for I believe the communication was couched in such terms that the chiefs should regard it more as an invitation than as a despotic command which brooked no delay or refusalâ\200\224necessarily occupied some little time, and many of the headmen had to travel night and day to reach the city at the appointed date. There is little doubt, from the alacrity displayed by them and the numbers that responded to the call, that all considered it an honour and privilege to be asked to give the Great Chief an interview. :

They began to troop in, from an early hour on Monday morning till mid-day, in twos and threes, each chief being accompanied by his personal attendants to the number of three, as intimated to them would be the desirable maximum of their followers for the occasion. Taking up their quarters in the yard of the Native High Court, they spent the interval between their arrival and two oâ\200\231clock in the usual Kaffrarian social amenities of snuff-taking, interchanging greetings, and discussing with no small amount of interest and curiosity the ultimate object of the gathering. In all, there were some 70 chiefsâ\200\224and these, with those following, augmented the band of visitors to about 250 men. Very little was known of the intended audience outside the circle of these dusky subjects of Her Majesty, and consequently there were not more than a score of white men who witnessed the proceedings; such inhabitants of the city who saw the band march up towards Government House merely conjecturing that they formed part of one of the native contingents. Presenting themselves at the main entrance precisely at 2 p.m. they were kept waiting without the gates for about half an hour. In the meantime, they had dismounted. and halgered the rugged, wiry little steeds, and consigned their assegais

shields, and carbines to the care of their gervants, for no one proposed to appear before the Great Chief arrived â\200\224whether because it would have been a breach of etiquette to have done otherwise, or was in accordance with the expressed wish of the authorities, or whether arising from a disinclination to be encumbered with anything unnecessary. to the occasion, I do not know. When the gates were thrown open, they marched in. orderly and reverentlyâ\200\224the chiefs first, and in the rear the attendants, and ranged themselves in the form of a half-circle, on the sloping lawn in front of the large carriage portico, all expectancy. Amongst those in the front ranks, were noticeable two or three with skins as light as that of a European. The spectacle was a very interesting one. This congregation of sable chiefs, all arrayed with more or less pre-

tension to effect, according to their varied tastes, waiting silently with the Union Jack flying over their heads, for the appearance of the representative of the Great Queen. Their patience was not put much longer to the test, for Sir Garnet stepped out of the house and confronted them in less than five minutes from the taking up of their position. He wore the undress uniform of a general, and was accompanied by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, the Colonial Secretary (Colonel, C. B. H. Mitchell), the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs (Mr. J. Shepstone), Mr. Herbert (Sir Garnet's private secretary), Staff Officer Brackenbury, and Mr. Bulwer (nephew to Sir Henry Bulwer), all in civilian attire. On either flank of the portico were three soldiers of the line, but carrying no arms. The appearance of Sir Garnet was the signal for a hearty, simultaneous, and right royal salutation, conveyed in the words "Biete," uttered with a solemnity and fervour very expressive of their deep respect and obedience, whilst each one hailed the General by raising the right hand above the head, with the index finger extended. Next they cried out "Inkos" and "Baba," as greeting to others than the higher officials accompanying Sir Garnet.

Standing with his hand on the hilt of his sword, the General, for two or three minutes, calmly surveyed the row of chiefs and headmen, and seeming at last satisfied with the scrutiny, asked of the Secretary for Native Affairs (who was to act as an interpreter) how many there were present, Being informed that there were 70 chiefs, Sir Garnet, speaking in a clear and deliberate voice, said to Mr. Shepstone : I want you to tell them that the Great English Queen has sent me out here to carry on the war against Cetshwayo, and ordered me to tell them that she is thankful for what they have already done, Although they have done a great deal, a great deal more requires to be done, and the Great Queen hopes they will carry out what they promised they would, I hope they will come forward readily to help to the conclusion of the war, We are quite prepared to fight, but, as the chiefs present know there is a great scarcity of grass at present in Zululand, and consequently great difficulty would be experienced by us in feeding the oxen required to carry the supplies for our troops, At I said before, we are quite prepared to fight the Zulus, or any other princes or chiefs who will not live peaceably with us, and respect the Great Queen's subjects. That the Queen will send as many armies as are necessary, in case the troops we have are not already sufficient, the chiefs need have no fear. They may depend upon it and the past history of our nation is a guarantee therefore that when we give a promise, we will perform it. Our war is not against the Zulu people, but against Cetshwayo, who has broken all his promises. We have no wish to rob the Zulu people of their property or their land, but tell the chiefs this, that I say this war is going to be finished by us, and finished in a satisfactory manner. The Queen is most anxious that the war in Natal should be finished ; that not only for the sake of the chiefs and their people in Natal, and not only for our own sakes, but for the sake of the Zulu people, we wish for peace. I don't now see my way to finish the war very quickly, unless you will come forward in the way I wish you to do. I have told you that the oxen have been dying in the country for want of grass, and I see no way of putting troops in the field unless you will come forward and help to carry supplies for the Queen's troops. I wish you to supply me with a certain number of your young men to carry provisions for the troops. Men so employed will be armed, and they must carry the arms they have at this moment their assegais; and whilst engaged in this work, they will act under their proper indunas and chiefs, and will be well paid and fed by me. I believe if you do this, in six or eight weeks the war will be finished. All the details connected with the operation will be communicated to

the prime chiefs through you (the Hon Secretary for Native Affairs), as to the number I require, and when they will turn out. Tell them I will report their conduct to the Queen whether they respond or not to the call; and, in the meantime, I would like to know if any present want to ask any questions.

The words of the General, conveyed at intervals through the hon. interpreter, were listened to throughout with rapt attention ; the chiefs, during the pauses, in a voice just audible interjecting the words "Inkos" or "Yabo, Inkos" to signify their assent to the proposals made. At the close of the speech after a little hesitation, one or two questions were asked. One wanted to know where the supplies were, and another remarked that there was now a great scarcity of young men, as so many were serving in the field. The interrogators were fully satisfied by the replies given, and the proceedings terminated with another loyal salute, the chiefs being evidently pleased and flattered by the manner in which the General had taken them into his confidence, and the considerate way in which he had treated them.

Fort Durnford,

(From our own Correspondent with the S. transport Tom Morton.)

July 2, 1879,

I wrote on the evening of my arrival here, viz., the 30th ult. Have been with the Stanger and Isipingo corps, but to-morrow we are to pitch a tent in the camp. Should the Zulus attack us to-night we shall stand &

very poor chance of escape, as we are stationed with the wagons, which are laagered some distance from the two camps, without any force to defend them. We are told, in the event of an alarm, to retire on the camp, but I am afraid we should be shot by our own soldiers. Still from all accounts received, the Zulus appear to be breaking up. This is a great place for rumours. I have not wired you any news myself, but I see our army correspondent every afternoon, when he shows me what he is telegraphing.

gaw Mr. John Dunn this morning, and he states the Zulus are now giving themselves up in large numbers at Forts Chelmsford and Napoleon.

Large bodies of Zulus, with their families, have taken refuge in the Engoya Forest, and are surrendering in numbers.

The Shak arrived here at about seven this morning, but owing to the heavy surf no communication has been held with her during the day. As it is a very quiet night, no doubt Sir Garnet will get ashore in the morning. It was stated that a flying column would leave here to-morrow, but I think they have concluded to wait Sir Garnet's decision.

It has been decided that the sick from this column are to be sent down by sea, and already several have been sent on board to await the transports' departure; but as landing is so slow it will be some days before they get away. Lieutenant Kirkman, A.M.R., has been suffering from a very severe attack of jaundice, and a slight sun-stroke, and I believe will take a run down by sea.

The Engineers have commenced to build a fort about half a mile from the beach; suppose it will be called Ifort Durnford or Fort Wolseley. The present camp will prove a very unhealthy place in rainy weather, as it is situated near a marsh. Should they only leave a small force here they will take up their quarters in the fort, which has a more sandy soil. The Hat on which this camp is situated extends from the Umlalasi River to the Umbhlatuzi River, and has not much bush on it. I am promised an account of the last reconnaissance made by the mounted force of this column a few days since.

I am told that it has been learnt from a couple of prisoners, captured at Gringinhlovo and who had been at Isandlwana, that after the massacre, the Zulus remained in possession of the camp till within a very short time of the General's return, when they retired near to the hill and bivouacked. The indunas held a council, when it was decided to attack the camp again at three o'clock the next morning, but the Zulus declined, stating that they were tired and had had enough fighting for that day. Prisoners also stated that our soldiers ceased firing when the Zulus had approached to within a few hundred yards of the square which had been formed.

It is a splendid moonlight night, and my candle having burnt out, I am writing by the light of the moon only.

I have found sugar-cane, sweet potatoes and pumpkins growing in the Zulu gardens about here. Will add a few lines in the morning.

Thursday, July 3rd, 1879.
12 oâ\200\231clock Noon.

Just returned from the beach. General Crealock and his staff have been on the beach all the morning, expecting that Sir Garnet would be able to land. At 9.20 Sir Garnet left the Skak in the steam-tug Koodoo, and got on board one of the lighters. While rowing the lighter towards shore the hawser gave way, but fortunately sail was hoisted at once, the craft cleared the breakers, and the Koodoo again took her in tow. After several attempts to get the lighter made fast to the warp, the recall was fired from the Shak, and Sir Garnet returned to the man-of-war. The sucf i3 getting worse as the day advances, and there is very little chance of any landing to-day. No communication was held with the transports yesterday. When the recall gun was fired, Sir Gurnet (supposed) was seen to wave his haudkerchief furiously, as much as to say â\200\230I will land.â\200\235 Had thoy not been so long in getting ready he might have landed before nine oâ\200\231clock, as the surf was not so heavy then. Should they not be able to land from the transports for the next day or s0, a convoy will godown to Fort Chelmstord for provisions. If so, I may make a move towards home, Nothing more to add.

Return of the Hired Transport â\200\230Natalâ\200\231,

The Nutal (hired transport) returned from Port Durnford yesterday. Captain Twiss and other officers came by ber. We are indebted to Captain Norris-Newmsun for the information that His Excellency Sir Grurnet Wolseley arrived at Port Durnford shortly befor the Nutal left. The Koodoo with the cargo Loat Bre in tow, arvived on Monday evening. Capt Twiss o the naval transport department was a passenger by thc Natal, cn board which steamer there were one or two officers, and a number of

invalids for the base and officersâ\200\231 hospital. The following is a list of invalids: Capt. Provost, 91st regiment, Surgeon-Major Bolton, 60th, Capt. Le Gard, R.A., Lieut. Kirkman, Natal Guides, Lieut. Pigott, 60th, Lieut. Sinclair, 91st.

(July 10)

Mucr excitement prevailed in town yesterday forenoon when a rumour circulated that Â¢ Cetywayo had surrendered to Lord Chelmsford,â\200\235 and that the war was virtually over. A worthy priest was the first to bring the news to town from the camp, where he had heard it from high authority. As the telegraph had been silent on the subject, however, and as no tidinzs of the - sort had leaked out through other channels, many Persons expressed their entire disbelief in the report. On the other hand there was much confirmatory evidence. Probabilities in the first place were in favour of the statement. Beaten as he has been signally and completely at Ulundi, Cetywayo might well decide that he would be safer in the handsof the Government

than at the mercy of his own exasperated people. But in addition to the probabilities of the case other facts concurred to give colouring to the story. Orders had been suddenly received to stop the despatch of the recent drafts to the front; to stop the marines who are in the Jumna at Simonâ\200\231s Bay, and to establish a sanitary camp for 1200 men at Pinetown. Military men & t once inferred that nothing short of a complete cessation of the war would justify the stoppage of forces strictly intended for active service. Later in the day we heard that Captain Bradshaw of the Shak had received a telegram to the effect, that Â«* Cetywayo was caught,â\200\235 and that he was to proceed at once to Port Durnford to embarx his men and return home; but we could not find due authentication for more than the latter portion of the statement. There is of course a manifest difference between an involuntary capture and a voluntary surrenderâ\200\224though the practical effect may be the same. On the arrival of the 3.30 train from Pinetown, however, the whole story was declared by Mr. Sivewright and Mr. Archibald Forbes, to have been a â\200\234â\200\234shaveâ\200\235 invented at Landmanâ\200\231s Drift, and repudiated by its authorâ\200\224and a very silly shave too. :

Our correspondentâ\200\231s letter with General Woodâ\200\231s flying column is dated June 27. They and General Newdigateâ\200\231s column were in sight of the sea and of the mountain range by which General Crealockâ\200\231s column should advance, of which, however, they saw no sign. It is said that Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s retrograde movement was made by Sir Garnet Wolseleyâ\200\231s instructions, with the object of combining the whole of the forces.

Fort Durnford.

(From our own Correspondent with the S. Transport
Â¢ T'om Morton,â\200\235

Zululand, Sunday, June 6th, 1879.

You would receive telegrams of the return of our patrol from Mangwaneâ\200\231s kraal, which they burnt, return--g with from 500 to 600 splendid cattle. A fresh patrol with the General left here at 8.30 oâ\200\231clock last night, and were to go on to Undine, which they intended burning, and capturing any cattle they might come across,

This morning Sir Garnet telegraphed from TLower Tugelo the result of Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s engagement at Ulundi; and during the forenoon a prisoner was brought in, who stated that he was at the Kingâ\200\231s xraal at the time, and that the Zulus surprised the Lancors and killed fifteen of them, bat that the General under pretence of retreating, drew the Zulus on and drawing bis wen up in squire, he threw in & tremendous fire trom all sides, killing a great number of the enemy. He states that the last be saw of the King, was letreating on horseback, with & couple of Lancers at his heels; but this I think mwust be an untruth,

For the last two days landing has been carried or must successfully, but the Koodvo being away, much time, is lost in gotting the boats on to the warp.

L hear th-* this column is to move in a day or so,

leaving sufficient men here to hold the fort which is now
being built. I

Should the â\200\234na Morton not leave soon, I have the
offer of a loan of a horse as far as the Tugela, and will
take my chance of a lift from there.

The telegraph broke down to-day, but is working again to-night. The General has issued an order that press messages are not to exceed fifty words.

I forget to mention that yesterday about 250 men with their women and children, amounting to about 1000, came in and gave themselves up. After they had been disarmed, the General addressed a few words to them through his interpreter. Each man then received a ticket, and they were sent back to their kraals. They had evidently hidden most of their arms, as only a few were handed in. These were part of the Zulus I wrote you as being in the Engoya Bush.

* A report is about that our patrol was met at Undine by General Newdigate, and that some of the Natal Guides had gone on with him as guides. Will add a few lines in the morning should any further news come in. Lieutenant Kirkman has been very ill, and the doctor has ordered him on board the Natal for a change, but he intends returning by her if he is not worse. I only got my kit ashore this afternoon, having left it on

board when I came ashore. The Natal has a number of invalids on board.

There are two stores here at present, but they have nearly sold out everything. A third is being arranged for. A parcel of liquor that came up by the Zom Morton is only allowed to be sold by the case.

A few of our patrol have just come in, but the main body have gone on a patrol along the Engoya Forest. Undine was found deserted and was burnt. No cattle captured. Many Zulus were found in kraals binding their things together, who stated that they had been beaten, and the war was over, and they were coming in to give themselves up.

The rumour about meeting Newdigate turns out incorrect.

Has been raining heavily all night, and looks as if it would continue all day.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired here to-day in honour of General Chelmsford's successful engagement,.

Fort Crealock.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
Sunday, July 6.

Bir Garnet Wolseley arrived here yesterday afternoon. A numerous staff accompanied him, the most prominent being Lieut.-Col. Brackenbury, R.A., and Dr. Russell of The Times. His Excellency has a very clear and incisive manner of eliciting information. He certainly understands the art of suavitè in modo, and I have no doubt the Art of Fortification in re suavitè will not be slow in appearing. While His Excellency was here, the news arrived that Ulundi was in flames, the burning thereof having been under the superintendence of Lord Chelmsford. To-day we are having tremendous rain with thunder and lightning. The latter, I believe, played the mischief with the telegraph wires, and I hear the communication, both with Fort Chelmsford and from thence to Port Durnford, has been disconnected. The ordinary monotony of existence here was varied last Sunday week by a fire which

occurred in a bamboo and grass house, occupied by Major Ellaby, R.A., and speedily reduced it with its contents to ashes. The charred remains of a huge rat were found among the debris. This was an old enemy of the Major's and had kept him awake at nights, being concealed in the partition between the two rooms. The Major lost all his kit. Another event of minor importance that happened last week was the capture of the Zulu induna, Usitwanga. He had been taken by some of the Nettleton's Native Contingent, as far off as St. Andrew's mission house, on his road to Tugela, and was accompanied by one follower and three small boys. They were accommodated for the night under charge of a sentry, and were sent on to Fort Chelmsford under escort the next morning. This was the sportsman who brought the elephant's tusk from Cetywayo, and wished to interview the Lieut.-Governor, a proceeding which was of course not allowed. Lieut.-Colonel Ely of the 99th regiment has arrived and taken command of the fort. Lieut. L Lisle, R.A., has proceeded to join Major Sandham's battery at Umlalasi plain.

Lower Tugela.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
Lower Tugela, July 7, 1879,

Since my last communication no further scares have disturbed the troops of this reduced station; yet it is safe to be in readiness for any emergency, as none can guess what at any moment will happen after the daring raid at Krantzkop, as rumours of the raiders' appearance at Stanger and the neighbourhood have been reported. If

280

is strongly to be hoped they will never attempt such a raid within a few miles of the garrison of Fort Tenedos, for though the strength is at its minimum, they would hold their own against great odds.

A further batch of sick men of the first division have come down from Fort Chelmsford, for treatment at Fort Pearson, and most of them will this week be sent down to Durban, the base, and as they improve will be sent back to Port Durnford by sea. Really it seems that the first division is to have the maximum number of sick men compared with the other columns higher up in Zululand; but this cannot be checked, as it is well known the coast column has to contend with changes of temperature and enervating miasmas that the upper column has not to contend with. However, the re-inforcements that are continually being sent out will keep up the strength of the division.

A gang of five Zulus was caught spying about Fort Pearson the other day, but after keeping them a couple of hours they were set free again—a rather foolish proceeding, I maintain.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by Staff, Major Brackenbury, Major McCalmont, Captain Creagh, Fitz Maurice, and Dr. Russell, arrived at Fort Pearson late on the evening of the 5th, and stayed with Colonel Walker, the commandant. At 7.30 on Sunday morning, Sir Garnet visited Fort Pearson and the Field Hospital, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the arrange-

ments and fortifications. At 11 o'clock Sir Garnet Wolseley, his staff and an escort of a troop of Lonsdale's Horse, crossed the Tugela, and made a minute inspection of Fort Tenedos. He asked several questions of Captain Demac, 57th regiment, concerning the means of defence of the border, and also about the ** Old Die Hards and its officers generally, and General Crealock at Port Durnford. He immediately left with his staff and escort for Port Durnford via Fort Chelmsford, which camp he will reach on Tuesday.

It is three years since I saw Dr. Russell, the father of all war correspondents, and then he was journeying along with the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour. He looks by many years more venerable and grey than he did in Colombo in 1876, yet his cheerful and appreciative countenance is unchanged, and I can but wish that his years may be prolonged to say in open terms, as he always did, much concerning our army of to-day, as he assuredly did in the Crimean days.

Mr. Fynney, the border agent, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to Fort Chelmsford.

Yesterday's Rumours,

There was a great deal of excitement in town yesterday in consequence of a report having been circulated to the effect that Cetywayo had surrendered, and that the war was virtually at an end. No official news, however, came to hand as to such a thing having taken place, and consequently the report was discredited. From enquiries we made in military quarters, we learnt that the troops, numbering 468 non-commissioned officers and men, who left for Saccharine, on Monday, had been ordered to return, and that a camp was to be established at Pinetown. The following order was issued yesterday by the Inspector-General of lines and base: "The General is arranging with the Commodore to send the marines back to England. This, it is supposed by some, refers to the marines who are on board the Jumna, but others believe that it is intended to apply to the marines in Zululand, who will have an opportunity of coming down by H.M.8. Ska in the course of a few days.

Last evening we received the following telegram :

Maritzburg, 4.20 p.m.

General Clifford has received no confirmation of the report current here, as well as in Durban, that Cetywayo has surrendered.

(July 14)
MERCURY TELEGRAMS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

First Division.
Port Durnford, July 12, 8.40 p.m.
The organisation of corps of native carriers has now been arranged, but owing, I conclude, to the abrupt termination of the war will not be carried out in its entirety. Two thousand is the number proposed, with six officers and twenty indunas. -
There is much sickness amongst the cattle, 160 having died in three days.

Shifting camp going on sll day, a move nearer the sea having been made by most corps.

The surf was too heavy to-day to allow of any landing taking place. The Nafal is now here, and cannot land her mails.

The column for Mangwane has not yet started, I believe it goes to-morrow.

I understand there will be five districts in all Zululand, with a white resident in each.

Only a few Zulus have come in to-day, with two guns and no assegais, as they say they were told by other kafirs that they need not bring them. They will in all probability have their minds disabused of this idea.

Official Telegrams.

July 11, 1879.

The following from Lord Chelmsford, Camp Entonjanini, to the General Commanding, is published for general information : â\200\224

July 6, 1879.

After the severe defeat inflicted on the Zulu army, I have returned to Entonjanini, as the Zulus having dispersed in all directions, it is not possible to strike another blow at them for the present. I was also anxious to get the men under canvas again, as the nights were cold, with heavy dews.

The Flying Column to proceed towards you via Kwamagaza and St. Paulâ\200\231s, a strong post being up at the former place, which, like all other forts on my line of communication will be garrisoned by troops of the second division. The posts I now hold secure.

The best grass lands are in this part of Zululand, but they are beginning to fail.

I expect to be at St. Faulâ\200\231s on the 12th July, with _ more than a fortnightâ\200\231s provision for the force with me, and hope to find Crealock within communicating distance by the Old Ondine, Impangani line.

The cattle of this force will not live on the sea coast line.

Fort]_)-ï¬\201r_nford.

(From our Correspondent.)
Fort Durnford, July 9,

I have learnt the following with reference to intended movements. The telegraph line is in a very bad state just now, and private telegrams stand a very poor chance of being forwarded with any despatch, official messages, of course, having precedence. I have it on very good authority that this column will return within, at most, a fortnight.

It is intended to concentrate the 88th regiment at Fort Napoleon, and the three companies of that regiment now here will leave this at seven oâ\200\231clock to-morrow morning. Captain

De Burghâ\200\231s troop of Natal Horse, and about 100 %T.C.C., and men of the 3rd Buffs will also leave for Fort Napoleon, Colonel Hopton, 88th regiment, being in command. A convoy of 50 empty wagons will accompany them. A company of 3rd Buffs will garrison Fort Napoleon, relieving the 3rd company, and headquarters.

On the 11th, the 88th and De Burghâ\200\231s troop, with 50 wagons under Colonel Lambert, 88th, will leave for Fort Chelmsford, there to await orders; most likely to move on to Etshowe, as it is reported here that T.ord Chelmsford will come down that

way.

A further batch of men have surrendered here this morning.

With Brigadier @eneral Wood's Flying Column.

(From our War Correspondent.)

Entongenine, June 27, 1879,

Here we are at last in sight of his sable majestyâ\200\231s wattle and straw palace. Yesterday a horse patrol of about 500 men of the different corps, imperial and colonial, went out to reconnoitre and burn the military kraals at the Amahlabatine, on this side of the Umvolosi, it being reported that a strong force was located there, Colonel Buller in command of the expedition. He was attended by Lord Wm. Beresford and Sir T. Hesketh as staff officers. There were also 2 pieces of artillery. As the patrol approached the kraals the Zulus were seen running away. After setting fire to the Foguzu and Skipine kraals, our men fired the Shlambezli kraal and its stores of grain, and followed up the fugitives, ehooting 10; the Zulus as usual fired only under cover. There were only about fifty Zulus seen by the patrols in the flats, but Major Tucker and other spectators from the top of the mountain report seeing 2000 at least escaping out of dongas unperceived by the patrol in the flats. Two 9-pounder shells were fired at them, which accelerated their flight considerably. = Lord William Beresford exchanged shots with one of the enemy and knocked his antagonist over.

Cetywayo sent in two messengers to ask General Wood to spare his military kraale. This was only an excuse to carry on a little espionage. The meaning of the. King burning

his military kraals is a puzzler for everyone ; at any rate it does not look like intended submission or negotiation for terms; for if he intended to accept any terms he would have complied with the simple preliminary of giving up the two guns of Colonel Harnessâ\200\231 battery, taken at Isandhlwana.

We trekked to-day from the River Uppoko. General Newdigateâ\200\231s column is coming along on the opposite side of the wagon road. Nothing is to be seen of General Crealockâ\200\231s column, although we have a commanding view of the range that he must travel for 20 miles. This morning we had a sea horizon in view to the south east, in the direction of the Umbhlatuze Bay which was also describable. Colonel Buller is making a reconnaissance to the drif: of the Umvolosi, about 6 miles from Ondine al?as Ulundi. d

The Patrol to Mangwans.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Port Durnford, July 5.

On the morning of the 3rd instant, Major Barrow received orders to make a reconnaissance with the whole of the mounted forces. Accordingly we were ordered to parade at a.m. the next morning. I am happy to say that our mounted force has lately been increased by two more troops of Lonsdale's Mounted Rifles who promise to render good service at this moment when cavalry is so much needed. The force paraded consisted of two troops of mounted infantry, three troops of Lonsdale's mounted rifles, A, B, C, D, and E.

The Natal Guides, Natal Horse, and Captains Hay and Nourse's mounted natives, in all between 350 and 400 horsemen. The moon shone brightly as we set out, and continued to do so until day break, about which time we rested for nearly two hours in the vicinity of the Empangani Mission Station. During our evening ride we passed several deserted kraals, among them a very large one belonging to an induna, named Palan, who, we afterwards heard had gone up to the King. At daybreak we were again in our saddles, and leaving the wagon road on our right, made for the Mangwane military kraal. It been our object to burn this former favorite residence of Cetywayo. Here we expected to meet with some resistance, so our chief took the necessary steps to approach in such a manner as to be ready for any emergency, he disposed of his troops in the following manner: Capt. Hay and his natives were to advance on the left with a troop of Natal Horse, and Captain Lumley's troop as support, while Capt. Nourse received similar instructions to go round on the right, with Captain De Burghs and Hickson's troops supporting, being the Mounted Infantry and A's troop of Lonsdale's Mounted Rifles, which were to form the main attacking force. These orders were executed to the letter; but, much to the disappointment of all, the kraal was found deserted, and the longed-for brush with our enemy had to be put off for another occasion. A quantity of cattle was seen being driven over the high hills in front, and orders were given to Captain Lumley to burn the kraal, while the remainder of our party went on in the direction whence the cattle were to be seen. The Mangwane kraal was one of the first I have until now seen. It had 323 huts, one of which was built after the European fashion, and consisted of three rooms, with glass windows, doors, and whitewashed throughout. This naturally leads to the conclusion that some white man has occupied it, if not given instructions to those young Zulu warriors who made this the military assembly place. The smoke and flames produced by this great conflagration, we were afterwards told were seen as far off as Port Durnford, some fifteen miles distant. While the kraal was being reduced to ashes, Major Barrow pushed on with the remainder of his forces for some five miles, and brought back about 600 or 700 head of very fine cattle.

Some hundred Zulus were seen on the hills around, but did not venture to come within range of our troops who no doubt were too numerous for them. Having so much cattle to drive, Major Barrow thought it advisable to get them over the Mulalaye before making a rendezvous; and it was not before the moon shone brightly that our weary, but in no wise dissatisfied little body, returned to their camp, after an arduous but not uninteresting day's patrol. The horses, I am glad to say, showed little or no signs of fatigue, and will be ready to carry out the orders we have just received to go on patrol to-night as far as the Undine, Cetywayo's old kraal. It is hardly necessary to add that Palan's, as well as a number of other kraals, suffered the same fate as the Mangwane.

The Peevaan.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AFFAIRS NEAR LUNEBERG.
IMPORTANT ZULU MOVEMENTS.

PRECAUTIONARY OPERATIONS.
July 5, 1879.

The past two weeks have not been without interesting episodes. Since the advance of the main column began from Kopjie Alleen, the Zulu tactics have evidently been adapted to all the possible events which may result from this movement,

Whilst the main fighting army was commanded to assemble at

the King's kraal, be it for a final struggle in defence or perhaps for offensive operations behind the back of our troops, the auxiliary forces of the Zulu King, such as the Bagulusini, the Manyonyoba people, and the remnants of the late Umbele's bloodhounds (an official title by which they are recognised at Ulundi), were set on the watch from the confluence of Peevaan (Pongolo), right up to the Assegai River, beyond the mighty mountain peak which is known as the Umhlanganvula. It was the duty of the Peevaan command to observe the doings of these men, and according to their movements, Commandant Schermbrucker had to shift the miserably small mounted force under his command from place to place; making up, I presume, by rapidity of movement for deficiency in numbers. All indications went to show that the position of the enemy's forces held at present are the result of a designed plan in reference to the great action expected at Ulundi. There are about 5000 men, with numerous herds of cattle, at the Dombe Mountains, at the confluence of the Peevaan (Pongolo); next, there is a regiment of about 2000 fighting men in the hills about Kam-bula; and lastly, enemies to the number of about 1000 are occupying what is called Umbeline's Berg, and the adjacent hills. It seems also that outposts of the enemy are stationed on the Assegai River, and there is not any longer a shade of doubt that a perfect understanding exists between the Zulus and some of the Dutch farmers who occupy their farmhouses with their families, and carry on farming operations quietly without the slightest fear of being interfered with by the Zulus. So far has this mutual understanding, or perhaps positive alliance, been carried out, that during the last raid of the Zulus upon the friendly natives on the Assegai River, all the Boers' cattle were most scrupulously protected by the Zulus; and in one instance, when a detached party of Zulus had by mistake driven off a number of cattle belonging to a Boer, the Boer went in person to reclaim his property from the Zulu induna in charge of the impi. The cattle were at once given up, and it having been found that one ox had been killed and eaten up, the chief of the impi very handsomely presented five head of cattle stolen from the friendly natives, to make up the loss to the allied Boer. -

The Commandant of the Peevaan Valley having extended his operations from the Blood River Poort to the Assegai River, collecting information and observing the enemy's movements, seems to have arrived at a conclusion that the position at Luneberg was in some danger of being turned by the enemy; and after having been at Utrecht, no doubt, submitting his ideas to Colonel Bray, the order came that our Boer commando, under Commandant Rudolph, together with the Kaffrarian Riflemen, should hold themselves ready to march to Luneberg. A large convoy of provisions was got ready at Utrecht, and on the last day of June the convoy arrived safely at Luneberg, accompanied by all the mounted forces of the Peevaan commando. It must be remembered that the safety of Luneberg, and its communication with Utrecht, depends entirely on who is master of the Pongolo Bush and Ingaka Mountain. At present these positions are held by our friendly natives who are enrolled as auxiliary forces under Commandant Schermbrucker; but their number is small and their courage is, to put mildly, not equal to the warlike spirit of the Zulus. They have, however, an immense advantage in the almost impregnable position they hold. There is, no doubt, a strong desire on the part of the Bagulisini Zulus to drive our native allies out of the Pongolo Bush, and having succeeded in that enterprise, to annoy the garrison at Luneberg and stop all further supplies from Utrecht or Wakkerstroom. Colonel Bray has therefore exercised a very sound judgment in providing against any such contingency, by provisioning Lune-

berg for at least three months, and starting the convoy without
2 momentâ\200\231s delay in order to insure its safe arrival, whilst we

are in full possession of the Pongolo Bush. The further
progress of matters at Ulundi will, no doubt, still more pos-
sibly prove the wisdom of Colonel Brayâ\200\231s arrangements, both
as regards Peevaan Valley and Luneberg. Now, as to the
present position-held by the enemy in a line from Do'mb%
Râ\200\231Iounta.in to Assegai River. What can be the object in view ?
I have but one explanation. The Zulu King, however proudly
he may look upon his army and whatever sanguine hopes he
may build upon the bravery of his troops at and near Ulundi,
has certainly not lost sight of the possibility (in his eyes) and
certainly (in ours) of being finally defeated. Hence he looks
out at all events for a safe retreat elsewhere; and the line he
has selected for that purpose leads from the confluence of both
Umvolosi via Zlobane, Kambula, Eloya, (or Makateeâ\200\231s Xop)
to the Pongolo opposite Umbelineâ\200\231s Berg, and then up the In-
tombe Valley across to the Un_lhlanga,nou!a into the Wakler-
stroom district, from where his Dutch friend and allies will
show him the path to reach Sekukuniâ\200\231s, if he does not prefer
to travel along the Pongolo to the Lebombo Mountain and
Amatonga country. The forces of the enemy, now stationed
as above described, would effectually cover the chiefs retreat,
and for the purpose they are placed where they are, We are
now daily employed in patrolling, and I hear that the com-
mandant has set his most trusted spies to watch the Umvolosi,
Peevaan, and Pongolo passages. I do not think that such good
luck is in store for us as to drop accidentally upon the Zulu King
in his flight ; still there is a possibility, and we are on the look
out. Commandant Rudolph, with his Boers do his duty
here, and the Kaffrarian Riflemen, with Major Blackâ\200\231s Mounted
Infantry, at Luneberg will not lose sight of the Pongolo; the Lan-
ces from Conference Hill are directed to keep a sharp look out to-
wards Blood River and Umvolosi; the Mounted Infantry at Balte
Spruit should join in patrolling towards the sources of the
Blood River, whilst Colonel Bray loses no opportunity from
Trent directions to keep up communications with all blocks.
The network is laid ; whether the fish will be caught, is another
question. _ Capt. Laurence, 2-4th - regiment, has made the
Peevaan Laager quite impregnable, and should the Zulus
carry out their threat of chawing us up they will find it rather
rough work. It is certainly a comfort to the mounted men to
know that at any time, if hard pressed by a superior number
of the enemy, they can always find a safe place to fall back
upon. This system of fortified laagers for the reception of
cavalry at short distances from each other should have been

adopted in the beginning. The Zulu war would then have been
finished long ago.

In the Wake of Gen. Wood.

(From a Correspondent.)

Fort Evelyn Wood, Zululand, June 27, 1879,
This fort is 24 miles from the advance columns to-day, and 17
miles from Fort Newdigate, the latter is 23 miles from Rorkeâ\200\231s
Drift, has been established to keep up communications,
It is a very strong position, situated on the top of a hill, which
is steep on all sides, except to the east. We have two com-
panies of the 58th regiment, 48 of our own men, 30 artillery,
and one native regiment of sappers. We have two six-pounder
guns ; the earthwork is about five feet in height, and there is
a ditch round the outside six feet deep. The health is good,
and we have a large supply of ammunition. I am sure we
could hold it against 20,000 men. The column advanced only
one mile yesterday, as they had a very steep hill to get up.
They attacked some 500 natives, and killed ten (this was done

by cavalry). They then retired to the bush. Our men went out from the fort yesterday on patrol, and found four old women in different kraals. One had six fingers on each hand, the odd finger being next to the little finger, and the thumb as long as the second finger ; the sixth finger had a nail on it. These women are always let go, which is a great mistake, for they are spies, and at night give all information. There is a large impi in front of the advance, and all the old women say that their husbands and sons are at the King's kraal. One old woman told me that all one regiment of the best soldiers married men, and her husband amongst them were killed, with the exception of three, and this accounts for the number of men found with the circle round their heads after the attack on Kambula. The kraals are full of mealies, and we are bringing them in all day. One prisoner said that the King is in a great way, as he had not saved all his corn, and what was saved was too green, and not dry enough.

June 28th, 1879.

The day before Cetewayo had sent in ten chiefs, with all the cattle he had taken at Isandhlawana and two large tusks of ivory. The tusks were returned, but the cattle kept, and word sent to say that we should take the kraal. These chiefs were escorted some distance from the camp by the 17th Lancers.

June 29th, 1879,

After writing the first part of your letter, June 27th, a telegram came into the fort, to be at once forwarded to Lord helmsford ; nearly all our men were out on patrol and vidette. We went off, and arrived safely at General Newdigate's column, having passed over a very bad, steep foad, where we saw several horses, oxen, and two wagons left behind, as they had come to grief. The country is all the same here, no trees to break the monotony of the scene. After delivering the telegram, we proceeded to join our old column, belonging to General Wood, which was about three miles further on, where we arrived about seven p.m. Here there was some interesting news for us. All the cavalry had made a reconnaissance, in force about fourteen hundred strong; they had found two large military kraals with about four to six hundred huts in each ; they were soon in flames, and by the end of the day the cavalry had burnt quite 2000 huts. The military kraals were in circles, surrounded by a high wall, and outside a wooden stockade, and outside this again a prickly-pear wall. One of Colonel Baker's troop picked up, in the ashes of a burnt kraal, two nuggets of gold, and £5 in sovereigns. The natives all retired to the bush, without any damage being done on either side. The 28th, the next day, General Wood had to advance ten miles before they got any water ; eight miles on the road they had to pass through some dense bush, and they expected to have their stand with the enemy. Colonel Buller and his irregulars did great work, and they are working night and day. There is no doubt that under the command of Colonel Buller, Captain Whalley, and the officers under their command, the Irregular Cavalry are best fitted for this sort of work, and it is a sad sight to see our fine English horses looking so thin and knocked up. We expect the post in from the leading columns, and therefore you will get the news as soon as we do, so I send this on by same mail. The health at this fort is fairly good, but the work is too much for health to keep good long, and rheumatism is fast cropping up.

< B']. The fort is garrisoned by Major Foster, 58th regt. We have two small companies of the 58th regiment, thirty artillery, and two guns, some native pioneers, and forty-eight of the Durban troop. : i

I shall now proceed to give you particulars of Fort Eljelyn Wood. This fort is built on the top of a sharp pointed hill, and although the fort is only 70 yards by 50 yards in extent, it falls off sharp from the ditch on all sides,

except one. On this side the ditch is deeper. The parapet is 5 feet 6 inches high, ditch all round 44 feet deep, and 6 feet wide. We have two 6lb guns. The fort is well stocked with ammunition and stores, and health is good. Major Foster of the 58th is in command. The other 58th officers are Captain Churchill, Lieut. Hornby, Lieut. McMahon, Lieut. O'Donel. The Artillery officer in command, is Lieut. Fowler, and the doctor's name is Gabbins, The quartermaster to the 58th, is Sergt. Blencowe ; and the quartermaster to the Natal Light Horse is C. W. Ingle. The number of men belonging to the 58th regiment is 200, including officers ; artillery, . men ; Natal Light Horse, 48. X : 1

I omitted to tell you that there is a dresser in hospital here, who had a fall from his horse, causing concussion of the brain, and he has not spoken since, and is not expected to live. Ten of our men, as I stated before, from Fort Evelyn Wood, formed an escort for Captain Stewart of the 17th Lancers and the Hon Dawney, who had just arrived with important despatches for Lord Chelmsford. They arrived all safe ; and I now give you an account of what happened when our men arrived at General Wood's column, after leaving General Newdigate's, the distance only being half a mile between them, They arrived about 4 p.m., and found General Wood just going

to move off to cross the White Umvolosi River, which was three miles from his camp, so as to cross the river before dark and form a fresh laager. He had just started when news came in that three impi were in sight, each ranging about 6000 men, and each making its camp for the night on the banks of the river. General Wood at once returned to laager, and entrenched for the night, every body being on the alert, no tents pitched, and every one keeping ready for action. The night passed off peacefully, and this morning a very strong patrol was sent out to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. Our men left for home again, and arrived at Fort Evelyn Wood about 12 o'clock, noon. Major Stewart complimented Capt. Marshall, on the smart and efficient way in which he was escorted, and said that he wished he could get such men always ; which was paying a great compliment to the Durban troop of the Natal Light Horse. There were a few Zulus about here in the distance to-day (Sunday), but we have not seen them yet. Major Stewart and the Hon. Dawnay returned, after some refreshment, with an escort of the 17th Lancers to Rorke's Drift, which is 22 miles from Fort Newdigate ; and there I hear he will meet Sir Garnet Wolseley. .

We have a great many sick horses here, and the Lancers left one here to-day. I expect to be able to go out to-morrow to burn kraals and collect corn for our horses.
S June 30, 1879.

I have heard this morning that the column moves to-day five miles, with about 5000 men, and 10 days' provisions, leaving the last camp as a general depot the name of the present depot where they are is Ikatazo. They will be then within about three miles of the King's kraal. But I have heard from some commissariat officers, who passed through this morning from the front, with 10 mule wagons, that they were going to wait for further orders. These unnecessary delays are trying the Commissariat very much, and are an unnecessary expense. These wagons had to be escorted to Fort Marshall, by 20 of our men, under the command of Captain Marshall.

. July 1st, 1879.

Four of our men were sent off early from Fort Marshall this morning, and arrived about 10.45 a.m., with special telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley. We immediately had to saddle up eight horses, and be off to the front, now about 25 miles. wagon driver has just come in, and says that Cetewayo has sent in the Prince Imperial's sword, and that there is every chance of his coming to any terms.

With General Wad's Column.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE..

(From a Correspondent.)
Umvolosi, July 2, 1879.

We arrived here yesterday afternoon, and are now encamped on the banks of the Umvolosi. Newdigate's column is stationed about a mile behind us. Colonel Buller started with all the mounted men yesterday morning at 5 a.m. We arrived here about 6.30 p.m., posted our videttes, &c., &c., and amused ourselves by watching the Zulu army drilling, and listening to their songs. It is an enormous army impossible to estimate their exact strength. Most of us put them down at about 25,000, some say 30,000, or even more. As soon as our wagons were laagered here they marched towards us in the usual for-

mation as if to attack ; but it turned out they had no intention of doing so, for they halted in some valleys about two miles off, where they stopped for the night. This morning we can still see them, and their movements are most puzzling. They are continually marching from one kraal to another. I hear we are to cross the river this afternoon, so we expect the battle to take place before dark. I think we shall give them a right-down good dressing. Counting Newdigate's column, we can muster about 7000 men, good enough, is it not ? *

The day before yesterday Cetywayo sent a man in with a sword and a message. This messenger was sent back, but with what reply I do not know.

Had an alarm last night. A shot or two was fired by Newdigate's column, which caused it. We all got into our places very quickly.

This is a frightful country, full of thorn trees, long grass, and loose stones. On the right of the drift there is a nice kopjie, which I suppose we shall have to fight for; then the Zulu army may give up all hope of trying to stop our crossing.

The grass is full of Zulu spies, so we have to be very careful how we move about.

A tent wagon left Ulundi yesterday about 12 a.m., I suppose with Cetywayo's treasures or himself.

Ulundi is about seven miles in front of us.

The Battle and Sacking of Ulundi.

The following is the narrative compiled by the Witness from Mr. Phil. Robinson's telegrams to England :

The first four days of July have proved the most eventful since the war began, Lord Chelmsford's column had marched, by the beginning of the month, to within ten miles of the king's kraal, and to this column, on the last day of June, messengers had been sent from Cetywayo again to propose negotiations. As if to prepare the way for a good understanding, the Prince Imperial's sword, which was taken from his body on the fatal 1st June, was sent back, with a letter stating that Cetywayo had understood that it was the sword of an English Prince. This letter was written by a Dutchman named Vogel, who was at the King's kraal, and who added in pencil on the outside of the letter the information that a force of twenty thousand Zulus was collected to oppose the British army. The substance of the message sent back by Lord Chelmsford has already been communicated by telegraph. Cetywayo promised to send the rest of the cattle demanded, and to return the two guns. The text of Lord Chelmsford's reply was as follows ;

If the induna, Mundula, brings with him the thousand rifles taken at Isandhlwana, I will not insist on one thousand men coming in to lay down their arms if the Zulus are afraid to come, He must bring the two guns and the remainder of the cattle. I will then be willing to negotiate. As he has caused me to advance by the great delay he has made, I must now go to the Umvolosi to enable my men to drink, I will consent, pending negotiations, to halt on the

further bank of the river, and will not burn any kraals until the 3rd July, provided no opposition is made to my advance to the position on the Umvolosi, by which day, the 8rd July at noon, the conditions must be complied with. If my force is fired on, I shall consider negotiations are at an end, and to avoid any chance of this, it is best that Mundula come to my camp at daybreak or to-night, and that the Zulus should withdraw from the neighbourhood of the river to Ulundi. I cannot stop the General in command of the coast army until these conditions are complied with.â\200\235

Such was Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s answer. Mundula never made his appearance, but instead of this, for several days the British army was regaled with a sort of Zulu review, An impi, some four thousand strong, would march to the river at daybreak, and then return to the Nodwengu Kraal, a large square enclosure about two miles beyond the Umvolosi drift. Arriving there about nine, they had their breakfast, as was indicated by the smoke from the fires, and after this went on to a large round kraal named Quikazi, Being reinforced there they proceeded to the kraal of Dabulamanzi, from which an impi, twenty thousand strong, made its way at midday to Ulundi. which could be easily distinguished by the large palace huts at its upper end. All this was watched with perfect complacency from Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s camp, while, in the meantime, preparations were being made for Wood to bivouac on the further side of the Umvolosi, General Newdigate remaining in charge of the wagon laager. At four oâ\200\231clock, however, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the impi was seen coming out of Ulundi towards the river, and throwing out its horns as if intending an immediate attack. The intention of joining the wagons of both columns into one laager was at once abandoned, and each force laagered its wagons where they stood, Wood being about half-a-mile from the drift, and the rest of the force about 6 mile. These preparations checked the Zulus if they had any intention of making an attack, and they halted without crossing the river,

So matters stood on the 2nd July, and it was felt by all that a critical moment had arrived. Would Cetewayo surrender ? At one time it was thought so, for a large herd of white cattle (the royal colour) was seen coming down the distant hills from Cetewayoâ\200\231s new stronghold at Mahize Kanye, and being driven in the direction of the camp. Were these the cattle which had been promised ? At any rate it seemed not unlikely. As, however, they approached the Nodwengu kraal, a number of men were seen to come out and intercept them, and the cattle were driven back., If, then, it was Cetewayoâ\200\231s sincere intention to submit, it was frustrated by his own people. In the meantime, considerable interest had been created in camp by an inquiry into a Â¢ scare â\200\235 which took place in the camp the previous night. A number of the Native Contingent, who were sleeping outside the shelter trenches, took alarm and rushed in over the men of the 2-4th regiment. Seeing these naked figures rushing past them, assegais in hand, the men were seized with panic, imagining that it was a Zulu surprise, and rushed in the greatest confusion within the laager. All on this side of the camp was in the direst disorder, the men quite demoralised, and refusing, until their officers actually used physical force in the shape of kicking, to return to their posts outside. The general conclusion arrived at was that the practice of placing the native contingent outside was radically bad, as in case of an alarm they invariably rushed in, and besides creating disorder, broke down the shelter trenches as they passed, The conduct of the young soldiers has been admirable in respect of bearing fatigues, but their steadiness in the face of the enemy has, on more than one occasion, shown signs of

shortcoming.

The morning of the 3rd broke, and there were still no signs of compliance with the conditions laid down. As noon approached all preparations were made for crossing the Umvolosi, the drift through which was commanded by a rocky hill, which would have to be occupied before wagons could pass over. Punctually at noon Buller, with a large force of his mounted men, crossed the river at a drift somewhat lower down, while at the same moment Baker's horse, advancing at a gallop, charged at the koppie, and engaged the Zulus who were holding it. In a few minutes they had cleared them out, ten Zulus being left dead, and the koppie was left in British possession. Buller, now that his retreat was thus secure, moved forward towards the Nodwengu Kraal, pursuing and killing several stragglers. Lord William Beresford rode one man down in regular pig-sticking style, exclaiming in pig-sticking parlance, "First spear, by Jove!" Following on from the Nodwengu Kraal, the force soon reached the ridge beyond, where a man was seen driving a herd of goats. This man was followed for a few moments, till, as it was observed he did not appear the least concerned, it was concluded, and rightly, that he was acting as a decoy. The force therefore wheeled to the right in the direction of Ulundi, and as they did so, a great mass of Zulus rose out of a donga at only one hundred yards distance, and poured in a tremendous volley. A few moments more, Buller and his men would, had their original course been pursued, have been

right into the middle of the Zulus, and a fearful carnage would probably have ensued. As it was, there was nothing for it but to retire at once. The Zulu fire was returned; than a retreat took place; then another halt and another volley ; and so on till the top of the ridge was once more reached, the Zulus all the time hotly pursuing. Arrived at the ridge, Buller and Lord William Beresford waited to see all their men away, and bere occurred one of those acts of personal gallantry which are the pride of the British soldier. Looking back, Lord William Beresford saw that a man and horse had fallen, and were in imminent danger of being overtaken by the advancing enemy. He immediately rode back, coming within one hundred yards of the Zulus, and, helping the man on to his own horse, conveyed him out of fire, when a spare horse was found for him. Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the 4th regiment, performed a very similar act of bravery at the same time, Having seen all his men safe out, Buller returned to camp with the loss of three men killed, and having put at least one hundred Zulus hors de combat. He had besides, which was more important, succeeded in forcing the hand of the Zulus and fixing on a camping ground for the next day.

All that night the night of the 3rd the war dance was heard going on among the regiments quartered at Nodwengu. Fighting was evidently intended, and all preparations were made to give the Zulus a warm deception. It was evidently the wish of the Zulus to engage the British troops in the open, and so, instead of crossing the river to attack, they waited till the British force had crossed. The wagons were formed into a secure laager, and at six in the morning the division, leaving the wagons behind, crossed the Umvolosi, and formed up in order of battle on the high ground beyond it. The spot is one renowned in history as the scene of the great battle between the Zulus and the Boers, when the Zulus chased their flying enemies along a range of hills which is still pointed out to visitors to Ulundi. The visitors of the 4th July, however, were such visitors as had never approached Ulundi before. Forming up in a hollow parallelogram, the 80th regiment and the Gatling battery were on the front, the 90th and part of the 94th on the left flank, the 13th and 58th on the right flank, the 2-4th and remainder of the 94th forming the rear, while a battery of Artillery was at each corner. Keeping this formation, the column marched on to the second ridge beyond the drift, without opposition, halting in rear of a ruined mission station, and on the site selected the previous day by Colonel Buller, The advantages of the position were at once apparent. In front was a broad open country with high grass sloping down to a spruit. In rear, again the country was open, with little cover save a few bushes, On the left flank the slope was rather steeper, while on the right flank the country was fully open up to the Nodwengu Kraal, which was distant about one thousand yards. The proximity of this lkraal, indeed, affording as it did cover for the Zulus to form behind, was the only weak point in the position, It had been proposed to fire it, and some of the nearer huts had actually been set alight, but, on the suggestion of Colonel Buller, this was not proceeded with, for fear that the Zulus might take advantage of the smoke to creep close up. As soon as a halt was made, steps were taken for the burial of one of the men killed on the previous day, whose body was found lying where he was slain. While this sad task was being proceeded with, the Zulus were seen approaching in force, both from the direction of Ulundi and from the bush on the right, At half-past eight, the mounted men under Buller were thrown out on the rear, left, and front, meeting

the enemy and keeping them in check. Owing, however, to some mistake, the right was left uncovered by cavalry, and the mounted Basutos, under Cochrane, were accordingly sent out on that side, with orders to draw the Zulus under fire. As the Basutos retired before the advancing enemy, the right face of the square came into action, commencing its fire fully five minutes before the rest of the force was engaged. At ten minutes to nine, or thereabouts, firing became general, all four sides of the square being simultaneously engaged, the Zulus, after their manner, throwing forward the horns of their army to surround the British force, Coming on steadily and in complete silence, the Zulus advanced with the same intrepidity they showed at Ginginhlovo and Kambula, and continued to advance until they had reached a spot not more than seventy yards from the faces of the square, The British infantry were formed in four ranks, the front rank kneeling, the rear rank reversed, facing inwards, while among the square were all the necessary arrangements for keeping up a constant supply of ammunition, It was impossible for any force long to face the deadly storms of lead poured in among them at such a short distance. A few now and then made an attempt to advance further, One man rushed up to within thirty yards of the Gatling battery, and was shot as he was turning to retire. Another body was afterwards found

yards from the line of square, But it was no use. The main body wavered and paused. The moment was a decisive one. It was not the hail from the Martini-Henry alone ; there was the artillery continually at work, sending shell after shell through the dark masses, breaking up every partial attempt of the Zulus to concentrate their strength for a rush. And then it became time for the Lancers to be let loose. Riding down with their lances the English assegais levelled, the British horsemen came like a whirlwind upon the hesitating enemy, and in an instant their lines were broken through. The sabre was at work as well as the lance, and soon the Zulus, their ranks torn asunder and their cohe-

rency as an army destroyed, were flying before the advancing cavalry. And still, whenever there was a chance, the artillery thundered after them, and still the dull rattle from the faces of the square told how steadily the rain of death was supplementing the sweep of the broad-sword and the thrust of the lance. But the Zulu does not fly without an effort to resist. Before the Lancers had gone 300 yards Captain Edgell was shot dead, while Captain Drury-Lowe had a narrow escape, being wounded, only slightly, as it happened, in the cheek, and Lieutenant Jenkins, of the

same regiment, having his jaw broken. One of the narrowest escapes was that of Lieutenant James, of the Scots Greys, who is serving with the Lancers, He rode down two Zulus, who turned upon him. One of them threw an assegai which fortunately struck a thick leather cross-belt, penetrating it, and inflicting a slight wound. But for the belt, of which curiously enough, he had often complained of being too heavy, he must have been completely transfixed. Among other officers wounded were Lieutenant Phillips, and Lieutenant Liedenbrood, of the 58th, and Major Bond of the same regiment. Besides Captain Edgell, nine men were

killed, and the wounded, including the officers above named numbered about 75. As a rule, the men behaved with great steadiness, and were completely under the control of their officers. The artillery were particularly conspicuous for their cool conduct. At one moment an artilleryman fell dead over the limber of a gun, but no pause was made to pick him up. A gunner of the name of Moorhead attracted special notice. He was wounded in the leg and rendered incapable of remaining at this gun. He was, however, determined not to remain idle, for when safe inside the square, he crawled to where the drums of the Gatling battery were being filled with cartridges, and insisted on helping the sergeant to charge them. The Gatlings, by the way, were disappointing having to cease firing six times during the action. Dabula-manzi was in command of the Zulus on the British left, and Sirayo on the right, the former being frequently under fire, while the staff on our side were much exposed. It is stated, too, that four regiments of Amatongas were engaged on the Zulu side.

The battle over, and the enemy in full retreat, & short rest was allowed to the men, and a move was then made towards Ulundi by the mounted force, Lord William Buresford securing the title of *Ulundi Beresford by being the first to enter the kraal. The place was wholly deserted, as indeed might have been expected, nothing even being found in the king's house a thatched building with four rooms and a verandah except empty bottles, which had once contained beer, gin, or champagne. The whole place was fired, and was quickly in a blaze. Four prisoners who were taken, stated that twelve regiments including the celebrated Tswana and Nkomo regiments were engaged in the fight, and that Cetshwayo watched the battle from a neighbouring height, where he had with him a regiment and a half. According to these prisoners, the universal belief among the Zulus has been that if we met them in the open field they could crush any force we were able to bring. The fire from the faces of the square greatly astounded them, and they spoke of the formation as a living red laager.

All the great military kraals that surrounded Ulundi having been burnt, the mounted force, and indeed all the forces, fell back on the larger camp which had been left in the morning, and subsequently, in pursuance of Sir Garnet Wolseley's orders, proceeded to retire upon St. Paul's, by way of the mission station of Kwamagwaza, where a junction of the whole force now in Zululand will doubtless be shortly effected.

Departure of the S.S. Egypt.

In accordance with orders received on Friday the 8.8, Egypt, hired transport, which arrived here two or three days since, left on Saturday for Simon's Bay. She came here with a number of Army Service Corps men, and drafts of the Lancers and Dragoons. Orders were given that only the Army Service Corps were to be landed here, and they came ashore on Saturday afternoon. They were under the command of Assistant-Commissary Carter. Major Sabs Schwabe was amongst the officers who came ashore.

The Egypt took away the men of Lonsdale's Horse who were on board the disabled ship Galatea, and who were shipped on Saturday morning. She will await orders at Simon's Bay.

The Kangaroo and the Ocean Cable.

The following was the position of the S.S. Kangaroo on

Friday at noon :â\200\224Lat. 26 52 26 S., long. 33 2 30 E; cable paid out, 250 knots. The work of laying the cable is proceeding most satisfactorily.

(July 12)

The long-delayed telegrams from the Coast Division, which reached us just before going to press yesterday, breathed a very pacific tale. It told us of nothing but submission and surrender. Even the Kingâ\200\231s cook Â¢Â« who is of course of some importance,â\200\235 came in on Thursday. As Kingâ\200\231s cannot live without eating, any more than other people, and as eating means food, the surrender of the man who cooks the Kingâ\200\231s food, ig

almost tantamount, logically speaking, to the surrender of the King himself. We hear nothing further, however, about Cetywayo or Dabulamunziâ\200\224who has now led in three battlesâ\200\224or Sirayo, whose desire to have a slap at the white man, ought by this time to have been fully satisfied. The coast Zulus and indunas are, we suspect, people of less warlike purposes than their compatriots amongst the upland hills, and before we come to the conclusion that the war is over we should like to hear more concerning the intentions of these influential worthies.

Sir Garnet Welseley has lost no time in relieving from the work they have so well and creditably discharged the naval contingents contributed by the Active, the Skak, and the Boadicea. Were war likely to last it would not be easy to replace these gallant fellows, but it is possible that they: So be succeeded in garrison duty by the marines in the Jumna. That vessel has been detained at Simonâ\200\231s Bay for further instructions, so we hear; and the Zgypt is not to land horses or men unless orders to that effect are received. The volunteers are to be sent home at an early date, or at any rate the married men amongst them are to have immediate release. Tho border is. we suppose, deemed safe from the chance of further raids, as the native border guard, along the lower line has been reduced to 800 men, or was the other day. Subsequent arrangements, however, may have been made. It is quite possible that the Zulus in that neighbourhood might venture upon a little raiding on their own account, irrespective of Cetywayo, and we should be sorry were our natives, who have behaved so well upon the whole, to suffer more than they have done for the loyalty they have displayed.

As a convoy is to take provisions from Fort Chelmsford to Etshowe, for the supply of the upper column, we presume that Sir Garnet means to meet his predecessor there. It is a pity that transport exigencies dictated the abandonment of the post ; but should Lord Chelmsford find his way unmolested through the Umblatusi bush, which must be traversed before he can reach Etshowe, the demoralised condition of the Zulus will be self evident.

Our correspondentâ\200\231s remark, that â\200\230â\200\234no time will be Â¢Â« Jost in removing the force, as the only work that Â¢ remains is to appoint a Resident over each district, Â¢Â« which will have an induna to govern it,â\200\235 is rather inscrutable. Who is to govern the â\200\230â\200\230indunasâ\200\235 ? What is the Resident to do? How many arms are being given in ? Where are the Kingâ\200\231s cattle? What is to be done with the King? What are to be the guarantees of submission and subjection in the future ? Ts Zululand to be efficiently governed ? Are all the breech-loaders captured from our own men to be re-stored ? These are but some of the questions that ask for reply. y

Our correspondence from Luneberg last night, describes the preparations that have evidently been made for covering the Kingâ\200\231s retreat to the northward, should he be beaten at Ulundi. Our own military authorities, however, are keeping a close watch at all points, with a view to intercepting the King, should he retire in that direction. About 7000 Zulus and

auxiliaries were believed to be gathered about the Tntombi, Upper Pongolo and Zlobane.

(July 11,)

Normmve further transpired yesterday regarding the contradicted rumour of Cetywayo's surrender. The orders received from Sir Garnet Wolseley. He doubt gave a colouring to the fable set in circulation by the witless humourist of Landtman's Drift. It is evidently His Excellency's policy to reduce expenditure as much as possible by sending away all forces that are not actually necessary. Not only is the Skaka's naval brigade to be recalled and embarked at Port Durntord in that noble vessel, but the marines sent out in the Jumna are said to have been stopped at Simon's Bay. It is understood in Maritzburg that the volunteers in the field will be dismissed very shortly. There is a general impression prevalent that the war is all but over. In the absence of further information about Cetywayo's movements and intentions we do not see any positive ground for such a belief. Sir Garnet

considers probably that when the two columns have coalesced they will form a body strong enough to overawe the Zulus into full and final submission.

In the full account of the battle of Ulundi, compiled by the Witness from the Daily Telegraph's telegrams, the substance of which we have already given, two or three points of special interest appear. The Prince Imperial's sword was sent back by Cetywayo on June 30. No answer was accorded to Lord Chelmsford's last demand, other than the assembling of the Zulu forces within sight of our army for three days. Dabulamanzi and Sirayo the actual author of the war were in command. The King's house and kraals were found absolutely empty. Col. Buller lost three men in the reconnaissance of the 3rd, and killed about 100 Zulus. The Lancers charged the enemy before they had actually turned.

General Order contain the conditions under which 2000 native carriers, who are not to be used in any other way than that for which they are raised, viz., carriers are to be organised. They will receive 1s. 6d. a day, and be officered by seven European officers and twenty indunas. Each man is to carry a load not exceeding 56 lbs., and may carry assegais.

For some unexplained reason our telegrams from the coast column have ceased to reach us. We know they have been sent, but none have come to hand. The following is the last official telegram issued from that

quarter :
. The Battle of Ulundi,

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCH.

We received yesterday from Major Butler, C.B., A.Q.M.G., the following important document :

The following telegraphic dispatch by Lord Chelmsford, received by the General Commanding, is published by his order for general information. It has been telegraphed to the Secretary of State for War:

Cetywayo not having complied with my demands by noon yesterday, July 3rd, and having fired heavily on the troops at the water, I returned the 114 cattle he had sent in, and ordered a reconnaissance to be made by the mounted force under Colonel Buller; this was effectually made and caused the Zulu army to advance and show fight.

This morning, a force under my command, consisting of the 2nd division, under Major General Neowdigate, numbering 1870 Europeans, 530 natives, and 8 guns, and the flying column under Brigadier-General Wood, numbering 2192 Europeans and 578 natives, 4 guns, and 2 Gatlings, crossed the Umvolosi River at 6.15, and marching in a hollow square with the ammunition and entrenching tool carts, and bearer company in its centre, reached an excellent position between Nodwengo and Uluadi, about half-past 8 a.m. This had been observed by Colonel Buller the day before.

Our fortified camp on the right banks of the Umvolosi River was left with a garrison of about 900 Europeans, 2560 natives, and 1 Gatling gun, under Colonel Bellairs.

Soon after half-past seven the Zulu army was seen leaving its bivouacs and advancing on every side. The engagement was shortly afterwards commenced by the mounted men.

By 9 o'clock the attack was fully developed. At half-past nine the enemy wavered; the 17th Lancers, followed by the remainder of the mounted men, attacked them, and a general route ensued.

The prisoners state that Cetywayo was personally commanding and had made all the arrangements himself, and that he witnessed the fight from Qikaizi kraal and that 12 regiments took part in it. If so, 20,000 men attacked us.

It is impossible to estimate with any correctness the loss of the enemy, owing to the extent of country over which they attacked and retreated, but it could not have been less, I consider, than 1000 killed. By noon Ulundi was in flames, and during the day all military kraals of the Zulu army, and in the valley of the Umvolosi were destroyed. At two p.m. the return march to the camp of the column commenced,

The behaviour of the troops underâ\200\231'my command was extremely satisfactory; their steadiness under a complete belt of fire was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the mounted branches was all that could be wished, and the five of the artillery very good. A portion of the Zulu force approached our fortified camp, and at one time threatened to attack it. The Native Contingent, forming a part of the garrison, were sent out after the action, and assisted in the pursuit.

As I have fully accomplished the object for which. I advanced, I consider T shall now be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseleyâ\200\231s instructions by moving at once to Entonganini, and thence to Kwamagaza I shall send back a portion of this force with empty wagons, for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshall. I beg to forward a list of casualties.

Killed : Second divisionâ\200\224Captain Wyatt Edgell, Farrier-Sergeant Taylor, 17th Lancers; Corporal Tomkingon, and Private Coates, 58th regiment; Private Kent 74th regiment; Trooper Sifonia, Shepstoneâ\200\231s Horse; Flying column, Corporal Carter, R A ; Bugler J Burns, Private W Bradley, 18th regiment, Private Lloyd, 80th regiment, Trooper Jonas, N N Horse. Wounded : Second division, dangerouslyâ\200\224Troopers E Jones, and Charles Waite, 17th Lancers, Lieutenant H Calder, and W Banner, 21st regiment, Private W Fash, and W Stewart and M Maroney, 58th regiment, Private Muzaaza, Shepstoneâ\200\231s Horse ; severely, Major Winsloe,*Private Dowdle, G Brown, F Fiddler, and J Daveney, 21st regiment, Major Bond, Privates Cotterell, H Howie, and W Severett, 58th regiment, Lieut. Jenkins, 17th Lancers, Lieut. Phipps, 1-24th, Lieut. Dudenrood, Sergeant Piper, 58th regiment, Driver Burman, R.A., hospital bearer ; Mubique. Slightlyâ\200\224Capt. Hon. Cotton Lt. James, Scots Greys, Lieut. A B Milne, R.N., Trooper J Kergan, 17th Lancers, Private Aly, 1-24th, P M Mevitall, 94th regiment, Lieut. Jenkins, N.N. Contingent. Flving colnmnâ\200\224dangerously, Lieut. Pardal, Privates J Davis, W Shepstone, and Bugler M Corkling, 13th regiment, gunner J Morton, R.A., Privates J Tully and W Hunt, 80th regiment, Trooper Liagdo, Mounted Basuto. Severelyâ\200\224Gunners W Morehead, R.A., Sergeant R Wood, R.E., Privates J Browne, H Owens, C Johnson, W Hirt, and J Owing, 13th regiment, Sergeant Oâ\200\231Viel, Privates A Beecroft and M Duffr, 80th regiment, Private J Flood, 90th regiment, Trooper. B Negos, Bakerâ\200\231s Horse, Capt. Hurbor, Woodâ\200\231s Irregulars, Trooper Salem, Mounted Basutos. Slightlyâ\200\224Private P Stokes, 13th regiment_

For Military Secretary,

E. H. M. Buireg, Capt., A.D.C.
July 4th, 1879.

Port Durnford.

(From Our War Correspondent,)

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.
Port Durnford, July 10th.

Bad weather has put off until to-morrow the move to Magwene, by 57th regt., two guns, a troop of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s, and detachment naval brigade.

88th regt. and troop Natal Horse go to Fort Chelmsford, where they take 50 wagons of provisions to Lord Chelmsford at Etshowe.

Sir Garnet, I believe, goes to Magwene to receive submissions of principal indunas, who are surrendering on all sides.

The King's cook, who is of course of some importance, came in to lay. Large numbers of arms are being handed over two swords, one belonging to R.A., and other to an. cer named Essex have been received.

The office. wnd men -of the Shak, and 1.0 of the Active's, return to England at once ; the Boadicea will follow in about ten days.

No time will be lost in removing the force, as the only work that remains is to appoint a Resident over each district, which will have an induna to rule it.

There are 41 men on the sick list, and a move of camp is to take place at once.

A number of Zulu warriors are now employed by us in camp, and at the landing of the supplies, which is now proceeding regularly.

This is the first telegram I have been able to send for five days. You will probably receive letter to-

morrow.

The Battle of Tlundi.

(Times of Natal.)

Some further details concerning the battle at Ulundi were published by our city contemporary yesterday (to whom they were supplied by the special correspondent of one of the Home papers), which go to confirm the summary brought by Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the Daily News, which we have already published. It appears that the Zulus fought with the utmost impetuosity, and that the action was one of the most brilliant character. Buller's and Baker's Horse crossed the Umvolosi on the 3rd, and cleared the Zulus out of a kopje which they were holding. The former were nearly being decoyed among the enemy, but seeing that the Zulu whom they were following seemed unconcerned, they concluded rightly that he was a decoy, and the whole force wheeled in the direction of Ulundi, when a mass of Zulus rose out of the bush and poured a volley at them. The night before the attack (that of the 3rd), the Zulus were engaged in a war-dance. and it appeared they were desirous of meeting our forces in the open, Our troops formed into hollow square. The 80th regiment and the Gatling battery were on the front, the 90th and part of the 94th on the left flank, the 13th and 58th on the right flank, the 24th [2-4th] and remainder of the 94th forming the rear, while a battery of Artillery was at each corner. Keeping this formation, the column marched on to the second ridge beyond the drift without opposition, halting in rear of a ruined mission station, and on the site selected the previous day by Colonel Buller.

Captain Edgell was shot dead, Colonel Drury-Lowe had his cheek slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Jenkins had his jaw broken. The men as a whole are reported to have behaved with great steadiness, especially the Artillery. Lord William

Beresford was the first to enter Ulundi.

All the kraals around Ulundi have been burnt, so that there is no doubt that the heart of Cetshwayo's power has been touched.

The Lower Column.

(From Major-General Crealock to Major-General. Clifford.)
Port Durnford, July 7.

Three days ago I sent to Chiefs Adana, Palana, and Samapho to come in and submit. They have three of the principal chiefs of the district Samapho especially so.

Have ordered families and cattle to assemble on left bank of Umlatosi, and the King's cattle to be given up to me there.

Fighting men to come to my camp and lay down arms.

Permits will be given them, and they will return to their districts.

This is a very important submission ; it is mainly owing to the far and searching movements of Barrow's Horse during last week, and the confidence established by our good treatment. of those who submitted. o~

I made reconnaissance, with 250 cavalry, on the night of the 5th, supported by one battalion Infantry. one native, and two gns. As Norwegian Mission Station, Undini, consisting of 650 hnts, was burnt, the cavalry went seventy miles, with loss of only eight horses, used up ; could have captured many head of cattle, but as Zulus were coming in to submit, they were not molested. All districts are moving to submit. Landing of stores continues.

Stafford House Committee.

Lady Frere telegraphs to Mrs. Stainbank that the Stafford House Committee send them funds to help the sick. and - wounded in Natal, and that Lieutenant-General Ross comes up by the Melrose, as Commissioner of the Stafford House Committee with seven trained nurses and a doctor.

Lady Frere.

With Her Ladyship's characteristic kindness, Lady Frere has sent Mrs. Stainbank up two valuable cows as a means of supplying the hospitals with milk for the use of the sick and wounded ; also comforts that are not at the moment procurable in Natal.

=(July 15)

Events follow each other thick and fast. The prognostics of those who said that the Zulu war, when it did end, would collapse all at once, seem likely to be fully realised. We learnt yesterday, on excellent authority, that all the leading chiefs in Zululand, except Cetshwayo and SrraYo, have now made token of submission. The names of MnyamaNE, TYINeWAYoO, and UwmvumaxpaBa, have not yet been specifically mentioned to us, but we presume they are to be in-

cluded amongst those who have surrendered, or who have promised to do so. The first of these, too, is the King's Prime Minister, and with TyiNewaYo, commanded at Kambula. DaBuramanzr appeared determined to make the evidence of his submission complete, and turned up at Fort Tenedos on Saturday, with two attendants, mounted, like himself. He is, said to have been clad in a pair of socks, with spurs, and he at once experienced the sweets of British rule

in the shape of the gift of a great-coat and some food, for which the Commander-in-Chief of the late Zulu army was duly grateful. Having walked across the bridge over the Tugela which, in itself must have been a lesson to him he visited Colonel Walker, who commands at Fort Pearson, and was then sent back to Port Darnford, there to see the General.

The line of telegraph to Port Durnford is so frequently out of order that we may not hear for a day or two the result of Sir Garnet's visit to Mangweni, where he was to hold a durbar yesterday. A more important meeting, however, has been arranged. On Thursday next His Excellency the Special High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, will hold a meeting at Entonjenini the commanding position to which Lord Chelmsford retired after the battle of Ulundi. This is the highest point in Zululand and the crest, so to speak of the country. Here Sir Garnet Wolseley, supported by Lord Chelmsford, is to meet all such of the Zulu Chiefs as have submitted, and to announce to them his arrangements for the future Government of Zululand. It is difficult to understand very clearly how that Government is to be administered. It is not intended, we believe in any case, to reinstate Cetywayo that at least is matter for congratulation -- but there may be an intention to raise up another King in his place a puppet of course possibly Oham who is to be the nominal ruler of the nation the real rulers being the five British residents to be appointed to five several districts. We entirely disbelieve in the wisdom of this policy, which to say the least would be undignified, us being abused upon a sham delegation of authority, and we gravely mistrust its abiding efficacy. Zululand, to all intents and purposes has been conquered, at a great cost of blood and treasure to the Empire, and at a yet greater cost of life and suffering to the enemy. It will be to the lasting good of that country and of its people, to have the Queen's authority proclaimed and established there. It will be a sure source of misunderstanding and disorder to have the Zulus left under the rule of a sham King, with a sham independence, and with a sham exhibition of authority. We sincerely trust that when the meeting at Entonjenini takes place, it will be found that Sir Garnet Wolseley has felt justified in giving a wider and better interpretation to his powers than any such arrangement would indicate. Let there be no more kings in Zululand, let the only sovereign power there be that of the Queen. As for the further details of administration, they may easily be adjusted, as experience and statesmanship shall suggest. Do not let us astonish the Zulus more than we have done already during this campaign, by our own incapacity or unwillingness to take advantage of the opportunities we have secured to ourselves by so much loss and sacrifice. Great Britain has at this moment a magnificent opportunity in Zululand for the display of a truly Imperial statesmanship. Sir Garnet Wolseley, we opine, is not the man to let slip such a chance of enduring achievement. The destinies of South Africa rest within his hands.

Persons well acquainted with the other side of the Tugela valley, near Middle Drift, doubt the possibility

in the present roadless condition of the country, of taking any large European force easily or successfully through the the fearfully rugged country that abounds there, especially if it were harassed by hostile tribes. Possibly a mixed force of natives and mounted men will be sent to clear the valley out. Lord Chelmsford is not likely to run any undue risk.

â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235

'The (st Division.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELAYED TELEGRAMS.

LORD CHELMSFORD TO RETURN BY
KRANTZKOP.

Owing to a five daysâ\200\231 stoppage of the line last week
â\200\230no press messages were got through. We have now

received the originals from our correspondent at Port
Durnford, and as they complete the history of events,
we give them as they were sent.

Port Durnford, July 5.

Another lot of refugees arrived to-day, headed by seven chiefs. Such troops as could be spared from road making and landing stores were paraded to receive the submission, which numbered about 400 men, thirds fourths being young warriors, and quite 1000 women and children. The parade was drawn up in line, the Artillery to the right, with Naval Brigade, Buffs, and 57th. The General, who was about 150 yards in front, with the refugees drawn up facing him, thus addressed them :â\200\224Â¢ He was glad to see such brave men before him ; they had done their duty as men, and no one could do more, they had done their utmost for their king, but had been conquered by the stronger race. He preferred leaving them as friends than as enemies. As a proof of their submission they were to lay down their arms.â\200\235 About 50 guns and 80 assegais were at once given in; a very large number of the latter had'it seems been appropriated or purchased from them on their way hither. They were permitted to leave when they pleased ; but we held them responsible that they lived peaceably with us, and rendered no assistance to the enemies of the Queen ; so long â\200\230as they so acted they and their property would be protected. They brought in 1327 cattle, 110 belonging to the King, which were confiscated. The General then informed them that he was about to salute the Queen of England, and ordered the troops to present arms, after which they were marched away. The cavalry are now parading to march to Undine, the old kraal, which they will reach to-morrow morning ; they were preceded this afternoon by the 91st and two guns of the Naval Brigade. The column will halt for the night at Umhlatusi, and the cavalry will proceed early in the morning. It is expected that the kraal will be deserted. I find that there were nearly 700 cattle captured yesterday.

About eighty tons of stores were landed to-day, but the weather is still unfavourable,

The number of cattle captured yesterday was, I find, nearer seven hundred than five.

Telegraphic communication unfortunately twice interrupted by grass fires ; all hands used their utmost endeavours to repair damages at once; in fact, the greatest praise is due to the whole telegraph staff attached to this column, as they have spared no pains to further the interests of Her Majesty's Service, and to gratify the public with the publication of intelligence.

July 6.

A royal salute was fired to-day at noon in honour of the fall of Ulundi. A young Zulu prisoner captured in the morning was present at the battle, and he states that the Lancers were surprised and lost several men. Lord Chelmsford attacked them the next day, and after half-an-hour's fighting they were dispersed, the King retreating on a horse. We hear that one officer was killed, 9 wounded, and 46 men. The cavalry expedition to burn Undine has not yet returned. Sir Garnet not yet arrived, 8 pm. We now consider the war to be virtually over, and the reports of Zulus themselves confirm this impression ; they fully admit a complete defeat, and that they had no chance against us.

7th July.

Sir Garnet has arrived and taken up his quarters at the headquarters of the division. The last of the sub-missions in this district, that is of the principal indunas, took place to-day, and they comprised the Chiefs Somapo, Habune, and another. Thousands are coming down with their oxen, which the General has now informed them need not be driven down, it being only necessary to lay down their arms. . At the King's kraal, at Undine, 643 huts were burnt. No Zulus seen, but a large number bound for Uwlalasi Plain, to surrender themselves.

July 8th, 1879,

No telegraphic communication for three days.

The 88th and our troop Natal Horse leave to-morrow for Fort Chelmsford, and from thence to Ktshowe, by

which route Lord Chelmsford will return to the Tugela administering a lesson by the way to the border Zulus

The 91st and 100 mounted infantry will proceed to Umangwene's kraal, which was recently burnt. Landing at Richards' Cove proceeds slowly. The main body of this division will remain here for the present.

Port Durnford, Friday, July 11.

Umgquli, the King's head manufacturer of powder, gunlocks, &c., has surrendered. Sindqwella now coming in. Somapa also arrived, which is very important. Lord Chelmsford will chastise the tribes near the border who has given so much trouble. The 91st, two guns, and some cavalry, go to Mangwene with Sir Garnet to dictate terms, and settle the re-arrangement of the country.

The fort being constructed here has been stopped. We land no more ordnance stores (nothing landed for two days), only commissariat; and I am happy to say we shall soon be all en route homewards. The troops at Durban have of course been stopped. Our camp will probably be shifted to another locality nearer the sea, as it becomes unhealthy remaining too long at one place. There are about 100 cases in hospital, nearly all very slight; only about three deaths in all have taken place.

The convoy will take on provisions from Fort Chelmsford to Etshowe for Lord Chelmsford, who will find his way down to the Middle Tugela Drift.

About 200 guns delivered in all, and about 500 assegais. Natives are surrendering arms daily.

Somkali, from St. Lucia Bay, has sent in his allegiance to us, and is following us up. There will be a white resident in each district.

Latest from Port Durnford.
SURRENDER OF DABULAMANZI.

The first column would start for Mangwene to-day with Sir Garnet, having been delayed by the state of the roads and swollen rivers. It takes only ten days' rations, and returns to Port Durnford.

Sir Garnet, it is understood, will not return by the coast route; but will proceed to join Lord Chelmsford.

Dabulamanzi surrendered at the Lower Tugela, on Saturday, and is expected to arrive at Port Durnford on Sunday evening. On reaching Fort Pearson he gave himself up to Colonel Waiker. and was given food and a great coat. "

In providing for the future of Zululand, no grants will be given to volunteers,

A large number of chiefs would make their submission

sions to Sir Garnet at Mangwene.

Zulu Losses at Ulundi.

The 7th Times of Natal's special correspondent writes: "Their loss cannot be exactly estimated, but in round numbers they must have had 1500 killed ; our loss was 11. killed and 29 wounded in the whole force under Lord Chelmsford's command. Estimated strength of Zulus engaged, 25,000 ; our forces, all arms, 4500. At 10 a.m. we advanced on Ulundi, and burned the kraals, and the whole of the immense military ones round about. Cetewayo is said by prisoners to have expressed himself thus: "The English must be mad ; there they are, now go and eat them, and what has he witnessed ?

Latest from the Front.
(Times of Natal.)

We have been favoured by General Clifford with the following :
Pietermaritzburg, Saturday July 12.
(From Sir Garnet Wolseley to Sir H. Bulwer.)
Port Durford, July 12, 11.30.
Umuandula and Somkeli have submitted ; Segweligwele is now in camp ; Dsbulamsnsi came in yesterday to Fort Pewison, and is now on his road here.
(From Lord Chelmsford.)
Entonjaneni, July 8th, 1879.
Rain all last night. The storm has now continued 36 hours, and it is very doubtful if I shall be able to move to-day.
& 2nd division ten miles beyond Fort Evelyn on the 10th inst. Intention of General Newdigate to retire to camp

288

on Upoko, for wood and grass. Will arrive there about the 16th. General Newdigate does not contemplate the possibility of moving up again this season, owing to state of oxen and grass.

Return of the S. A. Natal from Port Darnford.

The hired transport Natal, as stated in our yesterday's issue, returned from Port Durnford at seven o'clock that morning. She had left Port Durnford at six o'clock on the previous evening, and had steamed slowly down. Landing had been going on all day on Sunday, but nothing had been done during the two previous days. Dr. Russell, LL.D., of the Daily Telegraph, who went overland to the new port with His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, returned by the Natal. Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the Daily News, who went up in the Natal on her last trip, returned by her, as also did Mr. H. R. Collins, who represents the same paper. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Forbes to leave for Hugland shortly. Mr. W. J. Vause of the Mercury, who has visited Port Durnford and some of the neighbouring country, returned by the Natal. He went up in the Zom Morton, which is still lying there. The Zeaser, which left here some days since, filled with stores, belonging to Capt. Graumann, arrived at Port Durnford a day or two since, and commenced landing through the surf by means of ropes on Sunday. The news of the surrender of Dabulamanzi is confirmed by the passengers. Amongst the

invalids on board were Capt. Turnour, 3-60th Rifles, Lieut. Allfrez, 3-60th Rifles, Lieut. Wyncoll, 83th regt., and 40 commissioned officers and men. The Nutal left again last evening for Port Durnford.

The Marines on Board the "Jumna."

The marines who arrived at Simon's Bay by the Jumna are sorely disappointed at the probability of not being allowed to come on. A similar occurrence happened with regard to the marines in connection with the Ashanti War, a large number of them having arrived just before hostilities terminated. From the home papers we learn that the departure of the marines was the occasion of demonstrations both at Portsmouth and Devonport, where they embarked. At the last named place, Major-General Adair, addressed the Colonel Commandant as follows:

"I warmly congratulate you, Col. Hunt, on being in command of the splendid body of men I have had the honour of inspecting here. A finer battalion I never saw. I believe it would be difficult to find its equal for size, discipline, and efficiency. I do not think they can be excelled in the army. I hope, indeed I am sure, that they will do their duty, and bring new honours to the name of the corps. On their arrival at the Cape, I believe they will be sent speedily to the front, but there is one word of caution I would give them. They will find a beverage in use they call "Cape smoke," a very dangerous spirit, the effects of which are very often fatal. I have seen the effects of drinking this stuff, and I warn the men against it. [I am authorised to say to you that the First Lord of the Admiralty and Admiral Wellesley had intended to be present at the embarkation, but their official duties prevented it. They have all the utmost confidence in the men of the Royal Marines, and I am sorry they were unable to be here. In bidding you farewell, Colonel Hunt, I wish you and your battalion all success. If you meet the Zulus in the field, as I have every expectation you will, I feel sure you will carry out the duties your country expects of you, and show your countrymen what the marines are made of.]"

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The Hired Transport Egypt.

There were on board this hired transport when she arrived here last week: 330 horses, of which 150 belong to the Royal Artillery, and 150 to the 17th Lancers. The following drafts were also on board: Captain L. H. Bouwens, Lieut. W. H. Williams, Veterinary-Surgeon Phillips, two sergeants and 44 men belonging to the Royal Artillery at Woolwich; Major Salis-Schwabe and Lieutenant Howard, 16th Lancers; Captain the Hon. R. Taibot, 1st Life Guards, and Lieutenant Morland, 17th Lancers (all of whom are to be attached to the 17th Lancers), and three sergeants, 44 men belonging to the 17th Lancers, from Aldershot; Capt. J. B. B. Dickson, 1st Dragoons; Surgeon J. Fraser, Army Medical Department; and Civilian Surgeon G. E. Twiss. In addition to these there were a number of men of the Army Service Corps who took passage in the vessel, their numbers being two officers, an acting conductor, six staff sergeants, one trumpeter, and 63 rank and file.

(July 18)

We are without further news of importance from the front. A general fear prevails that Sir Garnet Wolseley may be tempted to deal too indulgently with the enemy, and old colonists recall their recollection of past wars in which the fruits, the solid results of victory, have been sacrificed to the â\200\230â\200\230 home â\200\235â\200\231-impulse of the moment.

Dabulamanzi is said to have stated that the Zulu losses at Isandhlwana, were comparatively small, and were mostly caused by bayonet thrusts: The destructive effects of our fire and charge at Ulundi, were however, only described by a gesture of supreme astonishment. Surprise is expressed at the smallness of the Zulu generalâ\200\231s following; his name having been hitherto associated with several thousands of adherents. Many, or most of these, however, may have already g'ven themselves upâ\200\224being residents of the coast districts.

All South Africa may now be said to stand â\200\230Â¢ at gaze " in view of Sir GARrNER WorLsELEy's immediate policy. If he fails in effscting a peace that shall in every sense be stable and abidingâ\200\224and felt to be so by the colonists at largeâ\200\224the Home Government may look forward to having South Africa upon its mind for many years hence. It is so easy now by wise and resolute action to make the future; and it is so easy also " by a precipitate and weakened policy to mar it. The only sovereign power in Zululand henceforward must be the Queenâ\200\231s, while the Zulus themselves must be made to feel that we incline to peace, not because we are weak, but because we are strong.

The telegraph to Port Durnford appears to be out of working order. At any rate we receive no telegrams from that quarter.

There is a rumour in town this morning that Cetwayo has given himself up.

A Glimpse at Isandhlwana.

We extract the following from a private letter :â\200\224

On Thursday last I was at Isandhlwana, the Major knew I was anxious to see the place, and he very kindly let me know that a party was going in under Col. Black to bury the dead. I did not require asking a second time, but rode off at once to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and next day went in, in charge of a party of men, The place is very much as I expected to find it. There is a much better road to it, and more open country than I imagined. I had not time to follow down the whole of the fugitivesâ\200\231 track; but that it is very rough and bad I could see and people who go down it say it is a wonder that anyone ever escaped that way; there are no end of dead bodies scattered along it. I was in the camp about 23 hours and saw all I cared to see ; it is not a cheerful place to be in, but there is a peculiar fascination about it. Looking for, and identifying the bodies is very interesting, the soldiers are very easily recognised by their dress, Most of the white menâ\200\231s bodies in camp are buried now, but in a most superficial way, and the first heavy rain will expose them again, I speak of what I saw. Military only, and military doing itâ\200\224I daresay the volunteers and police were done very dif-

ferently. There are no skeletons, every body has the skin drawn tightly over the bones. The amount of valuable property destroyed is painful ; there are over 50 wagons lying scattered all over the place, some in most extraordinary positions where the oxen had ran away with them, and a most wonderful amount of miscellaneous property, papers and books no endâ\200\224this too after the place has been visited over and over again by parties of men whose looting propensities are proverbial, Hundreds of tins of preserved meats, milk, jam, &c., perfectly uninjured are kicking about the place, and hundreds of others just pierced by assegais.

rushes and boots, are a feature. It really is astonishing the amount of things it is thought necessary for a British army to drag about with them, .One of the kafirs found the place where the Zulus hid their dead, and it is to be reported upon. It has never been noticed I believe, what a suitable monument the Isandhlwana hill is for the 24th regiment. It is very much in the form of the Egyptian Sphinx, which is their badges. The direct road to the column is through Isandhlwana, from Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and a very good road it isâ\200\224it is used daily now. Why the column should have gone in by way of Landtmanâ\200\231s Drift, which is a fearful â\200\230round, is best known to themselves, the telegraph has also been laid to Landtmanâ\200\231s instead of Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift. Clever authorities.

In Sight of Ulundi.

(From a Correspondent.)

Fort Evelyn Wood.

On Tuesday, July 2nd, I started with eight men to carry the mails and despatches on from Fort Evelyn to the front (called Fort Entongeni), and we arrived there safely in the afternoon

We had also to escort two officers, On arrival, and after a welcome from some of our troop who are left at Fort Entongeni, we turned in for the night. The next morning (3rd) at 4.30 we turned out, fed our horses, and I had orders to take four men and the mail bags back to Fort Evelyn. [got my mails off by 8 a.m., and Captain Marshall had to take the rest of our men on to escort the Hon. Mr. Dawnay, who had ridden 95 miles the day before with letters from Sir Garnet Wolseley to Lord Chelmsford, and had to reach him in the morning. I got to Fort Evelyn safe with my mails about 10 oâ\200\231clock, and carried a letter from Fort Entongeni stating that Lieutenant Scott Douglas, of the 21st regiment, on the signalling staff, accompanied by corporal Cotter, of the 17th Lancers, who had left

Fort Evelyn on the evening of the 1st (Monday), had not arrived, and nothing could be heard of them. Just after they left on Monday the mist came on very thick, and they had evidently lost their way, and have, I am afraid, been killed and put out of sight. Well, as I told you before, I came back with the post on Wednesday afternoon, and had no sooner got in than I volunteered to go with Lieutenant Warren and four men in search of the missing two. I gave out two daysâ\200\231 rations to my men, and we started about 3.30 p.m., well armed, and prepared for the worst. I took the bearings by my compass of the camp, from the high hill over camp, and we made up our minds to search the whole of the kraals and hills to the right of the road. We went on with our work until we got inside an empty kraal, had tea (first posting a vidette on a ridgeâ\200\224 above the kraal), and after having tea we moved away in the dark to a little hollow in a hill, two miles off, so that we could see anything (by the light of the moon) approaching. Two of us kept guard together, and we lay down all the time, so as to

not be observed ; and our horses, which we had well fed at the kraal, were tied together, with bridles, and all ready for mounting. All went off well, but we felt the cold very much, as the frost lay on the ground quite thick. We started again at 5 a.m., and after skirting some hills and visiting some kraals, as the sun rose we rested for breakfast. After breakfast we got in amongst a lot of kraals and krantzies. We tried hard to see some traces of the missing ones, or to find the officer's cream-coloured horse, or see him in the distance ; but we went on all day without success, and after going in and climbing most difficult and dangerous places, we arrived at Fort Entongenini. Here we were sorry to find they had not heard of the unfortunate ones, and to our surprise found that four mounted kafirs were after me yesterday morning, when in charge of the post, and that I had passed 500 more. I feel certain that the three missing ones have mistaken their road and gone to the old mission station, where they have fallen into the hands of a band belonging to the above-mentioned gang. After arriving from our perilous search I washed and was having some food, when I was called to see Ulundi in flames, and no less than five other large kraals. The sight was grand, and the place was nothing more than one blaze. This is six miles as the crow flies from Fort Entongenini and we could see the stone wall round, by the light, Yesterday morning, 3rd July, while some of the 58th were washing and the cattle having just been turned out, about 7000 Zulus came down, shot one of the 58th and took the cattle. The whole of the cavalry saddled up immediately and went out to recover the cattle, which they did, and while covering the retreat of the cattle, trooper Peacock was shot through the arm. He was riding on when he halted for some reason, and was shot in the head, and fell at once. His body is missing, and as they had a great dance last night round something, it is supposed poor Peacock's body was the centre of attraction,

I hear that those who are left in this fort are not to get the Ulundi medal, but this would be very hard, as we have a great risk, as they are trying to cut off the posts. I had just turned in, very tired, when an order came that I was again to mount all men immediately, and escort Mr. Forbes, of the Daily News, back to Fort Evelyn, as he had telegrams from Lord Chelmsford to the Governor, and he had to catch the mail. We started at 8 p.m., and arrived about 2 a.m., horses and all tired. We saw many kraal fires in several places, and we kept clear of them and made as little noise as possible. Mr. Forbes had an escort of Lancers waiting at Fort Evelyn, and after 15 minutes' rest, went on to Fort Marshall. We turned in tired and cold.

Later still (July 5th), our troops yesterday crossed the White Umvolosi for the purpose of burning the kraals and dispersing the enemy's force, about 7 a.m. We crossed the river safely, and were not attacked. The passage of the river was completed with great rapidity, considering the difficulties. The column then moved in the direction of the kraal where the heavy fighting was the day before. * 2 v * The fire was kept up sharp for about thirty minutes. All this time they held their ground, sometimes retreating a little, then returning, but fighting most manfully all the time, keeping up an irregular fire. They then commenced to retreat in the direction of the neighbouring hills. The big guns and rockets were brought into play and worked fearful havoc among the retreating Zulus. The Zulus were soon lost amongst the hills and our troops then advanced round the hills and destroyed all the kraals and these burnt as if they were ready and willing to do so. The regular cavalry and irregular cavalry charge the Zulus while retreating, and I hear the charge was a grand one. The Durban troop under Lieutenant Arden were very steady and were complimented, and all the irregular cavalry under

Captain Whalley did great execution. Colouel Buller returned with some of the irregular cavalry about 6.30 p.m.}); and there is no doubt he is a fine odicer.

The only prisoners brought in were those whom the Basutos found on their march back to the camp, mustering five, These Zulus said Cetywayo had left that morning, 4th, a..! had retreated to his new kraal about eight miles to the norci-east of the old one, They also stated that twice the number of Zulus can be brought into action,

The Zulus lost about 2000 killed, as hundreds lay on the hill not yet counted, killed by shell, rocket, and Basutos, The Durban troop lost trooper Peacock, who was found and buried on the ground. o

July

On the mo.ning of the 3rd, while the Light Horse werse -re-

treating, one of them got wounded, and a Zulu was in the act of assegaing him, when Lord William Beresford galloped up and with one thrust ran his sword right through the shield and killed him. He then put the wounded man uA» behind him, and brought him back out of fire, for which heis commended for the Victoria cross.

Port Durn ord.

(From our own Correspondentwith the S.S. T'om Morton.)

July 11, 1879.

I wrote you on the 9th, giving you the intended move-ments for yesterday. Owing to rain setting in during the evening the convoy did not leave till noon.

I notice that the Nutal Guides (consisting of 25 men of the Stauger Mounted Rifles and 22 of the Isipingo Mounted Rifles) ars never mentionedin your telegrams or

letters from here, although they have taken part in all the reconnaissances which have been made from this column and have been thanked several times by the General for their services. They have always taken the advance and act as guides, many of them being well acquainted with Zululand.

This camp is beginning to get unbealthy; already there are many in hospital, and should we have much more rain there will be much sickness in the camp.

Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse were yesterday moved down alongside the fort which is being built, and this morning the mounted infantry have moved there also. The Guides are to move down this afternoon. The rest of the camp will be moved on about a mile. The guides are at pre-sent under orders to march for Mangwene to-morrow, 3 gut I hear it is not likely that they will start for some

ays.

The late rains have tried the horses very much and many of them have died. Some of the English horses are in very bad condition. Sickness has also carried off many of the transport oxen.

Landing has been carried on very successfully for the last two days, and yesterday close on to two hundred tons were landed.

On visiting the beach yesterday I noticed that a lighter had arrived, and on enquiry found that she had been chartered by a private party to bring liquors and stores. The authorities here are very strict with regard to the sale of liquor, and only grant permission for the owners to sell whelssale, and then only on the order of a commanding officer. I bear that the Customs of Natal intend sending up an officer, and for the future all spirits landed will be subject to the u-unal dut- .

We have two stores (tent) here, but their stocks at present are very low. The following are some of the prices charged : Condensed milk 2s. 6d. per tin, choco-late and milk 3s. 6d. por tin, bottled fruit 3s. 6d. per bottle, sugar 1s per pannakin, jams 2s. 6d. each, beer 28. 6d. per bottle, whiskey 6s. per bottle, hams 23s. each.

Since writing you last, a great number of Zulus have given themselves up to this column, and the coast natives intend surrendering to the General at Mangweni. Amongst the arms given up yesterday were two Martini-Henry rifles of the 2-24th and one of the 1-24th; also an infantry sword without the scabbard, which I hear belonged to an officer named Essex. Two horses with saddles and bridles (supposed to have been captured at Isandhlwana) were brought in by Dunn's scouts. Several of the natives had wounds received at Ginginhlovo and Isandhlwana.

One of the Zulus who came in yesterday had taken part in the fights at Isandhlwana and Ginginhlovo, and had also witnessed the fight at Ujundi. He states that the Zulus had been practising with the two cannon captured at Isandhlwana. They had been kept at the Isindadhlovo kraal (the place at which the Portuguese gunsmith did all the repairs), but that the day before the battle they had been taken in a wagon towards the battle field, but for some unexplained reason left behind. He states that a complete set of mule harness was attached. The same man also states that he had heard about the prisoner captured at Zlobane, but had not seen him. He was released by order of the King, who said he was not to be killed, as we had spared all prisoners captured by us.

I hear that Dr. Russell returns to Durban to-morrow. M. Walter E. Ingram has, I believe, been acting as mounted scout.

With the Natal Volunteer Guides,

Camp, Port Durnford, July 8, 1879.

On Saturday, 5th, orders were issued about noon, that we were to be in readiness for a patrol that night. Accordingly at 8.30 p.m., we started 25 the north side of the Tugela. All the mounted men who were fit, appeared and about 9 p.m., we marched off accompanied by General

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Crealock and his staff. We marched on to the Umhlatusi where we found the 91st Highlanders, who had proceeded on in the afternoon, and were to act as a covering party for us. After a short halt there we continued our march, and arrived about 2.30 a.m. at the Empangeni Mission Station, and on the top of a hill just beyond it we formed up and were ordered to dismount. There was a strong north-east wind blowing and it was bitterly cold. Some of us laid down and tried to sleep, others again held their horses and let them feed as much as they could. At 4 a.m., orders were given to saddle up, and we slowly moved off. Again crossing the Umhlatusi higher up, we continued our march along the valley of that river. For the first few miles we passed through a thick bushy country, winding in and out among the trees; the moon being about full gave us a brilliant light the whole way. As the day began to break we emerged from the bush and came out into a rocky sterile country very sparsely populated. The four kraals that we passed were either abandoned by the inhabitants or we found them just tying up their

traps to come into camp and surrender themselves. We continued our march until 11 a.m., when we arrived at our destination. The military kraal of Undiune, Cetywayo's headquarters during his regency and since his accession, has been made the head quarters of the Ingobo Mukos regiment. It is a large kraal numbering about 600 huts, and about 400 yards in diameter. We found it deserted, and every appearance of having been so for some time, and after a good look around we dismounted and set to work to do the best we could for a breakfast. On our way to the kraal, when about five miles from it we met four Zulus, who, seeing such a strong party at once gave themselves up. From these men we obtained the first intelligence of Lord Chelmsford's victory at Nodwnga. They said they had not been there, but had left to go to the King's, and met some of the army in their flight, so turned back to their kraals.

After a rest of an hour and a half at Undiune we dismounted again, and as we marched off the kraals behind the great Undiune was reduced to ashes. We now come to the turning part of the business, that of retracing our steps, our horses had been under the saddle for nearly twelve hours, and nothing but a little grass to eat since crossing the Umblatousi, before daylight, and had not come to any water, and it was beginning to tell on them. However, we did our best and managed to get back to the Impangeni Mission Station about half-an-hour before sundown. Here we expected to meet the 91st in camp for the night, instead of which we met some of the staff who informed us we were to go back to the drift. However, as our horses were tired and hungry, and the men pretty well ditto, we dismounted and set to work cooking some cocoa and tea, and getting something to eat. Just as it got dark we dismounted up again and started for the Umhlatusi drift. Jobu Dunn had told Major Barrow, there was a short cut down to the drift, and consequently he wanted to go to it. Our men said they knew it, but it was very difficult to find in the dark, yet they were told to go on. Here began our troubles; first the men would lose the track on in front, and the order to halt would pass along the line. Just as they found their road, some fellow at the back would tumble in a hole, or something go wrong, and one would hear pass the word to halt in front and so on it went hour after hour as we travelled up and down in the dark. Benedictions, soft and low were gently whispered by more than one on John Dunn's head, and I think that if wishes would have done it, John Dunn would have been found in Abraham's bosom before morning. However, the longest lane must have a turning, and after many difficulties we at last came to the river, and arrived at the temporary entrenchment of the 91st, at 11 p.m., our horses and men thoroughly tired out. Here we found our wagon and were able to give our horses their first feed of corn since the previous evening, and in less than half-an-hour after our arrival, every man was fast asleep in front of his horse. Stretched out on the bare ground with a blanket to cover me, I slept as well as if I had been in the best bed ever made, and surrounded by every comfort. So soundly did I sleep that I was perfectly surprised on waking up about sunrise to find every thing about me all wet, and the rain still pouring down. During the night 16 had commenced and 15 did not look like clearing up. So just as we were cold, wet, hungry, and miserable, we started for Port Durnford, where we arrived at 11 a.m. Thus ended our patrol, and thoroughly unsatisfactory it was as regards results. We had burned Undiune and that was all we

could say.

(July 17)

We publish to-day most interesting particulars regarding the battle of Ulundi, all of which go to show how complete and decisive and satisfactory was Lord

Chelmsford's victory. It is said that he only received the Secretary of State's telegram, telling him of Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment to the supreme military and civil command, on the 5th July, the day after he had signally defeated Cetshwayo and destroyed every military kraal at or near Ulundi. We presume that Lord Chelmsford had meanwhile received direct from Sir Garnet Wolseley the instructions referred to in his telegram of June 30, and in the absence of any official intimation from the War Office, felt justified in acting upon his own responsibility. We are not surprised to learn that amongst officers of the division the retrograde movement upon Entonjaneni was much regretted. Cetshwayo's new kraal is said to be no more than seven or eight miles from the site of Nondwengu, and a victorious advance after the battle would, it is believed, have sufficed to destroy it and to capture or disperse the Zulus with little difficulty. Lord Chelmsford probably felt himself precluded by his position from pursuing his advantage any further.

A correspondent at the front expresses a belief that the war is at an end, that the Zulu power, as an army, has been utterly shattered, but he considers that care must be taken to harass the Zulus until peace is finally proclaimed. Small, quickly shifted columns, of 1500 to 2000 men, carrying ten days' provisions, and returning to camp after being out ten days, would, it is suggested, soon succeed in restoring order and peace to Zululand. We learn from private sources, however, that a combined advance is to be made on the King's new kraal.

The absence of our usual telegrams from Port Durnfort, and the paucity of news from headquarters, are facts we cannot pretend to account for. The telegraph is in working order to the former locality, and we can only assume that an embargo has been placed upon local press messages. No confirmation has been received of the report that Cetshwayo had given himself up. The requests said to have been sent to the Swazis and the Tongas to intercept the retreat of the King, and on the part of the former to attack Zululand, indicate no intention on the part of the new Commander-in-chief to abate operations, or to conclude a hasty peace. It is not probable that the tribes of Umbeline, Manxwoba, and other chiefs near Lunenburg and Zingwini's Neck will be disposed to submit without a struggle, and a good deal of desultory fighting may be anticipated before the war is completely over. That early and vigorous operations against Sankuni are contemplated is beyond doubt, and the possibility of a junction between Cetshwayo and that chief has no doubt led to the resumption of operations in that quarter. Meanwhile, however, the volunteers in the field against Spanguleni will be sent to support the Swazis in an attack upon the Zulus.

We regret to learn of Mr. Drummond's still unexplained disappearance, but are glad to find that the slanderous imputation cast upon that officer by a local journal, had foundation only in the editorial imagination. He was a very accomplished writer, a thorough Zulu linguist, and possessed quite an exceptional acquaintance with Zulu character, habits and history.

We read with pleasure Sir Garnet Wolseley's generous and handsome recognition of the services

rendered at Ulundi by Lord Chelmsford, his officers and men.

â\200\230MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Battle of Ulundi.
THE ALLEGED CAPTURE OF CETYWAYO.

REPORTED ATTACK ON GENERAL WOODâ\200\231S
CAMP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Maritzburg, Thursday, 6 20 p.m.

In a general order issued this day, Sir Garnet Wolseley congratulates Lord Chelmsford, and his officers and men, on the brilliant success achieved by them on the 4th inst. at Ulundi; and hopes that their gallant conduct will have made the action of Ulundi decisive of the fate of the campaign,

291

There is no further news from the front, but rumour is again rife as to the capture of Cetywayo, which, however, is not confirmed in any official quarter.

It was also rumoured this morning that an attack had been made upon General Woodâ\200\231s entrenched camp. This, however, also requires authentication.

The Volunteer Corps are already being disbanded. Among them three battalions Frontier Light Horse, two here and one at Durban.

The Carbineers are expected back about the end of the present month. Arrangements will be made by the citizens to give them a welcome.

The Battle of Ulundi.

WHAT ZULUS SAY ABOUT IT.

The following are copies of statements made by prisoners captured at Ulundi on July 4 ;â\200\224

STATEMENT MADE BY PRISONER TAKEN AT BATTLE OF
ULUNDI ON JULY 4, 1879.

To the left of Ulundi, coming past the old mission station, was the Umlamâ\200\234ongwingi regiment, now called the Impunza ; to the right of them, and below Ulundi, was the Quikazi. Both these regiments attacked our front. On our right and rear we attacked from behind Nedwengu, by the Ulundi, Ngohamakosi Uve, and Umbonambi. These were led on by Dabulamanzini person, mounted on a bay horse, and attacked without any sign of order, not having had time to collect in regiments ; and on our left we were attacked by the Nokenki and Nodwengo regiments, coming from Umpandaâ\200\231s grave. The Umcityu attacked the left rear of the square.

STATEMENT OF UNDUNGUNYANGA, SON OF UMGENANE,
A PRISONER TAKEN AT THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI JULY
4, 1879.

The regiments engaged were Undi. Inhlonhlo (combined), Uhlnko, Umxapu, Nodwengu, Umbone, Nokeake, Umcityu, Ngobamakosi, and Tngulube (one company Dakuzas) ; these formed the attacking force. The Undabakamina and the Uhlambohle regiments were with the King at Umlambongwenga ; they were his body guard.

The King saw the battle from the kraal. The king said he wanted to make peace, and three days ago he sent 140 of his white cattle as a peace offering to the Great Chief heading the white army. These cattle were turned back at the White Umvolosi River at Nodwengu, by the Inbanodunga regiment. This regiment refused to let them pass, and said they would not have peace; they preferred to fight and turned the cattle back. The King was then at Ulundi. Some of these cattle were killed the day before yesterday by the King's orders for the army to eat.

The principal leaders of the army were Tyingwavo, Mnvamane, Dabulamanzi, Mnndula (headman of WNodwengu), Sirayo, and his son Mehkla ka Zalu, were also present.

We had no idea that the white force was so strong in numbers till we saw it in the open. We were completely beaten off by the artillery and bullets.

The Zulu army was larger to-day than it was at Kambula, far larger. I was at the Kambula battle. All the army was present to-day.

We had very sick hearts in the fight when we saw how strong the white army was, and we were startled by the number of horsemen.

We were afraid to attack in the thorns, as we knew you would leave the wagons. We were afraid to cross the river yesterday after the mounted men because of the laager. We were all, by order, at the Umlambongwenya kraal the day before yesterday.

When the King addressed us, he said, "As the Inkandampemvu regiment would not let the cattle go in as a peace offering, and wished to fight, and as the white army was now at his home, we could fight. That we were to fight the army in the open; to attack it between" Nodwengu and U'undi kraals (where we did fight)." The King also told us. when we pursued you not to cross the river, for fear of the guns that would be left in the laager. The King himself, personally, placed the different regiments, and gave us our orders.

We were watching and expecting the army would leave the laager and march for the King's kraal. We saw the force when it started to cross the river, and surrounded it, as we had been ordered to do. Yesterday we all thought we should have an easy victory if you came into the open. 3

The two cannon taken at Isandhlwana- were at Nodwengu, and are now at the King's other kraal in the thorns. No one knows how to use them.

290,

The white man who writes the King's letters is a trader. He came trading in the beginning of the year. The King has his movements always watched. His property is not touched ; he is a lame man. A white man was taken at the Zlobane and taken to the King, who ordered him to be taken back, and said he was to be let go near Kambula.

The army is now thoroughly beaten, and as we were beaten in the open, it will not reassemble or fight again. No force is watching the lower column (Crealock's), and no force has been sent there. How could there be, when all the army was here to-day. We mustered here by the King's orders at the beginning of this moon (about ten days ago). We had not been called out before. I have never heard that Dabulamanzi wanted peace, or wanted to go over to the white people.

LIST OF REGIMENTS AND CORPS PRESENT.

Corps. Regiments.

Undi Tulwana

Â Nadlondhlo

D Indlungenqwe

i Nâ's kobamakosi (Â's Uye â's

with them)

Usixepi Nokenke

Umlambongwenga Udududu

Umkandampemvu Umecityu

Likaxi TUmxopo

55 Nadloko

X Amakwenkwe

Bulawayo Noumgeni

Ndukwa Ndukwa

Nodwengu Isangu

2. Our front was attacked by the Ndloko and Amakwenkwe ; right flanks by Tulwana, Indlungenqwe, and Nodwengu ; left flank by Nadlondhlo, Nokenke, Udukusa, Udududu, Usumgeni, Umxopo ; rear by Umecityu, and Nkobamakosi.

3. On the 2nd July, at a meeting attended by the six following chiefs, and others of importance, it was resolved to send to Lord Chelmsford the â's Royal coronation white cattle.â's When about five miles from our camp, the Umecityu regiment prevented their being driven to us, resolving to fight. There were present at the meeting :â's Mnyamane ; Usirayo; Umavumgingwsana ; Oetuga (son of Mangwendo); Palane (second in command of the Nkobamakosi); Untuzwa (brother of Seketwayo),

4. Cetywayo and Mnyamane were at the Umlambongwenya kraal on the evening of 3rd July, and probably saw the fight. Dabulamanzi and Umavingwana were seen near the Nodwengu kraal on the 4th.

Latest from Swaziland.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Swaziland, July 6, 1879.

I have just returned from the King, and though it is late, and I must be on the move by daylight in the morning, I must write a line or two to you, as I think you would like to hear how matters are going on here.

I cannot tell you what a relief it is to us to hear of Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival. Captain McLeod was fortunately in Utrecht when he arrived in Durban, and so could communicate with him by telegraph.

By his orders the Swazies have been told to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice, and the King is now mustering his army.

There are also to be some white troops sent to Derby (volunteers from Sekukuni's, I believe), and not a bit too soon, for things looked very gloomy here before the news came of Sir Garnet's arrival. Just before Capt. McLeod started for Utrecht, we had a more serious alarm at Derby than any previous one among the many there have been. It appears, as far as we can learn, that two of the rankest Boers on this border induced the neighbouring Zulus to muster an impi for the purpose of attacking McLeod and his two or three English neighbours at Derby. This impi actually started, and Umshengu (the border Swazi head man) sent an express to warn Captain McLeod that his spies had seen it on the Mozane; but it seems that the other Boers in the neighbourhood became alarmed lest they should suffer if an army came among them, and sent some of their number, who met it there, and persuaded its leaders to turn back.

On the other hand some respectable Dutch residents, who do not sympathise with the rebellious spirit, much less with such treacherous dodges as that, condemn such conduct as deserving of the severest punishment; and I believe one or two of them will join in a movement

against the Zulus from this quarter, if such is carried out.

Hope has revived in us, now that after all, this dis-

honest war may be brought to a satisfactory termination. I hope Sir Garnet will soon give the word for the Swazi army to cross the Pongolo. It has been specially impressed upon the King that in the event of his troops being called upon to invade Zululand, they must on no account harm woman or child,

If we actually go in I will let you know.

Yours and humbly,
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Colonel Buller's Reconnaissance,

. The correspondent of the Witness gives the following lively account of the incident : 224

Towards noon on July 3, the volunteers got the order to saddle up, and Colonel Buller led his men out for the fight. He crossed the river some 600 yards above the drift, and then led his men up the gentle slope to Nodwengo at a gallop, taking care, however, to send Baker's Horse away to the left to hold the krantz from which the Zulus had been firing in the morning. This was a precaution for which we were afterwards thankful. As we neared Nodwengo, we noticed some Zulus making from us immediately in our front. There was one warrior & good way in the rear of the others, there was a chase after him. The race was between Lord Beresford, Mr. McKenzie, of the Standard, and Commandant Raaff. Colonel Buller, seeing the folly of winding the horses thus early in the day, shouted out to the eager persuaders to slacken their speed ; but it was too late. The horses had got their steam up, and the whole of the Irregular Horse were thundering along in the rear of the Aying Zulu. Very quickly the leading horses gained upon him, and to escape the rush he swerved from the path. That was no use, Lord Beresford was after him with sword gleaming in his hand, and as the horse came up to the man, the latter crouched down and threw up his shield to ward off the blow : but that target availed him little, the keen pointed blade glided through the hardened skin and plunged into the heart of the warrior. The latter fell back, and it was thought necessary by those who followed to kill him four times over. Leaving the body, we again dashed forward, rounding the huge circle of Nodwengo, and in doing so caught sight of some horsemen rushing away from us up the slope to a hill some 900 yards distant. At this point Captain D'Arcy was sent off with his troop to the left, while Colonel Buller, with the Mounted Infantry and Raaff's Rangers, dash along after the horsemen. We had gone some 500 yards in this direction, when I heard Colonel Buller shout out to his men to halt, and then followed the ominous order, retire. Just then I saw a long line of Zulus rise from the grass but 200 yards ahead, and turned my horse in an instant. No sooner was I turned than I saw a second line of Zulus at right angles to the first, coming up on our right. For 500 yards we had to run the gauntlet of 4000 Zulus, who kept up a continual firing upon us, from a distance of 150 or 200 yards. Luckily they fired high, and only one horse was hit. The rider, a sergeant in the mounted infantry, was picked up and saved by the gallant Lord Beresford. Captain D'Arcy also, at the risk of his own life, endeavoured to save one of his troopers. It is time that this brave officer got the Victoria Cross. Three of our men got shot in the retreat, and about 20 of the enemy fell. I must hurry on, as post leaves soon, and cannot dwell on this day's incidents. 'The trap planned by the Zulu leaders was a cunning one, and to make things more sure they had started regiments from two directions to cut off our retreat. One of these was held back by Baker's Horse, who stood to their ground well, while the other regiment almost succeeded in cutting off the Basutos, who, under their officers Captains Cochrane, Henderson, and Burton, distinguished themselves that day by the steady front they presented to the enemy. This dangerous reconnaissance did good by revealing to the General the admirable strategy of the Zulu commanders.

CETWAYO'S LAST OVERTURES.

The correspondent of the Times thus describes the last advances made by the King prior to the battle :

« Next day Colonel BurLer went with Colonel Haz-
rison, R.E., A.Q.M.G., to inspect the roads to the
White Umvolosi, and on the way wet eight Zulus
bringing in 150 oxen and two elephantsâ\200\231 tusks. They
bore a letter in a cleft stick, which was found to be
Lord CaermMsrorpâ\200\231s ultimatum, sent from the Mangwini
River, still in the official envelope addressed to « Crry-
wavo.â\200\235 Enclosed in it, however, was a note written
by a white man named C.Vww, trader, saying the
King now returned all the cattle, now living, taken at
Isandhlwana, as a sign of his desire for peace, and
he now expects us to go home. It said that the twe

and immediat-ly

â\200\2307-pounders were coming; but the King had never received any of the rifles captured, and that the tusks were sent as a token of peace. The messengers said lo high induna would consent to come, and no regiment would lay down its arms. The GexEeraL said he could not accept the tusks, as the conditions had not been complied with. He would keep the cattle a few days, to see if the remaining demands of the ultimatum were complied with ; if not, he would drive them back. The messengers did not deny that there was a force at TULundi, and knew that Crrazockâ\200\231s column was advancing. They said more cattle were coming, which were taken in the Intombi River affair. To enable the King the more easily to meet his demands, the GENERAL said he would not cross the White Umvolosi for another day, and would accept the submission of 1000 men at Ulundi, instead of any particular regiment; but he insisted on all rifles being brought in, and, that the lives of the men bringing them might be assured, they might lay them down at a distance of 500 yards.

Newdigste's Column.
(From a Correspondent.)

July 6, Captain Marshall arrived from the front, and had to start immediately for Fort Marshall with important despatches. He took eight men and got back about 4 oâ\200\231clock on the next morning, 7th, and as a very heavy storm of thunder, wind, and rain commenced about 3 oâ\200\231clock, our little estort got dripping through. The wind increased through the day and storm after storm came up. Our men tied to go on' to the front with 300 head of cattle, but the horses would not face it. Tents were blown down and I think everyone in the camp and fort were washed out. The men all got orders to remain the night, and the gale at 8 p.m. was just as bad. 8 p.m. an escort of our men that had gone to the front the day before, returned like drenched rats, and were quite cramped with the cold; they have to retire to wet swamped tents, and wet blankets. - About 150 men of the irregular horse left the laagar at the front to get 250 head of cattleâ\200\224under their able leaders Colonel Buller and Commandant Walleyâ\200\224which were supposed to be guarded by 500 kafirs.

July 8th. General Newdigateâ\200\231s column came back at once to Fort Newdigate, and General Crealockâ\200\231s join him and make one column. General Woodâ\200\231s, I believe, go to the old mission station for the present. The severe weather last night killed six oxen in the laager, and there are fifty down besides. This shows the folly of putting cattle in a wet laagar at night, when it is blowing a hurricane and very cold ; four horses are also dead this morning.

Post just off for Fort Marshall, 8 a.m.

(July 18)

We received last night interesting details in connection with the action at Ulundi, which will appear in to-morrowâ\200\231s issue. There seems to be no doubt that at least 1500 Zulus were killed. Our killed and

wounded, we are sorry to add, were a little in excess of 100, all told. A good authority puts down the losses on the Zulu side since January at 10,000.

Lord Chelmsford has resigned his command, and will leave Zululand as soon as Sir Garnet Wolseley can dispense with his services. The more we hear of Lord Chelmsford's late action, the better pleased we are, for his sake, at his success. The victory at Ulundi was won under his own eyes; and everything was managed by himself personally, the troops moving throughout under his own word of command, whilst no one was more exposed to the enemy's bullets.

The King's army at Ulundi is put down at 20,000, covering a circumference of ten miles; some in lines, some in thick patches, so that it was 10 to 1, the number of men fighting in the ranks of the square being only 2000.

When Mr. Drummond was seen last he was riding alone towards Ulundi, whilst the Zulus were still about. It is feared he has been killed.

Our correspondent in Swaziland, writing under date July 6, reports the return of Capt. McLeod from the King's kraal. At the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the King was mustering his army, to be ready at a moment's notice to invade Zululand, and act with the white troops being sent to Derby. We have clear evidence of the complicity of some Boers in inciting

an attack on Captain McLeod, but they were overruled by wiser counsels.

Our correspondent with 'Wood's column forwards an interesting report of the battle of Nodwengu. His letter is dated Magnebonian Camp, July 7.

Re-disposition of the First Division.
Maritzburg, Sunday, July 13th, 1879.

First Brigade, First Division, Brigadier-General Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding, consisting of 88th and 99th regiments, Ellaby's two guns, and De Burgh's Horse, is placed under command of Major-General Hon. H. H. Olifford, V.C., C.B., Inspector-General Lines of Communication and Base, and will be quartered between Forts Tenedos, Crealock, and Chelmsford.

Major-General Crealock's, C.B., command consists of the Buffs, 60th Rifles, and troops forming the Flying Column, under Col. Baker-Russell.

On Monday, 14th July, column 88th Regiment, with convoy, will march for Etshowe, to open communication with force under Lord Chelmsford. Expected at Etshowe on afternoon of Monday, 14th July.

Brigadier Rowlands, V.C., C.B., will command convoy to Etshowe.

Durban Hospitals.

On behalf of the invalids, Miss Coakes desires to

thank the generous donors who have contributed so liberally presents of eggs, fruit, jellies, &c., for the use of the sick and wounded in the two military hospitals; many of whom have frankly stated that these comforts judiciously administered in times of extreme debility,

ave been the means of restoring them to convalescences, rescuing them from a grave in Natal, and enabling them to be invalided home.

Miss Coakes requests a continuance of the like generosity to enable her to administer the requisite aid to the numerous and continuous arrivals from the front.

Further contributions in kind forwarded to Miss Coakes, Smith Street, opposite the old Club, will be sure to reach the invalids.

(July 19)

The Battle of Ulundi.

(From our War Correspondent)
Magnum Bonum Camp, 7th July, 1879.

Somewhat severe indisposition, resulting from cold, and my exertions on the 4th instant, have prevented me sending you an account before this of an event of immense interest in the history of white domination in South Africa, by which, I believe, the Zulu military organisation and reign of terror, if not quite broken, has been so severely shaken, that another touch at the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley, will suffice to demolish it. I have kept you informed of the slow progress we have been making towards Ulundi, consequent on the difficulties of transport, and I may now briefly say that we reached the verge of the mountain range, of which this is the culminating peak, on the 26th ult., with Buller's brigade of irregular cavalry, and descended into the lower country, drained by the white Umvolos1 for a raid. Threes of the large military kraals of Cetywayo, Dugusu, and two others, were lying in full view before us, and on the day before were fully occupied, for we saw on the previous day a circle of smoke rising, showing that every hut was preparing food. When we went down, however, that sign was wanting, and I anticipated what turned out to be the caseâ\200\224 that the Zulus were on the point of retreating. Before we got down into, what, by comparison may be called the valley, I saw a heavy column of smoke rising from Dugusu. The ground below is so hilly that we lost sight of the kraals for some time, but when we did at last come on the last ridge from which we could gain a view, we found the whole circle of huts in a blaze. The Zulus had been beforehand with us, and were giving us the trouble of destroying the dwellings of the â\200\234celebrated manslaying gladiators,â\200\235 who have been denounced by Sir Bartle Frere, and whose bloody organisation is, I hope, drawing towards its end. The next large kraal to Dugusu, strangely enough, was not touched, but the third, a couple of miles further on, was also blazing fiercely. Buller sent Bakerâ\200\231s Horse to destroy the said kraal, which had been spared by the Zulus, I expect only because we were down too quick for them, and then made for the third. When within a mile, we saw the crest of the hill, on which it was situate, dotted with a couple of hundred Zulus, who had been firing the huts and who now beat a retreat. Buller thought we might run into them, and giving the word, the brigade, minus Bakerâ\200\231s men, started at a gallop in pursuit. We had a hard race for two miles, and then overtook the fugitives. A smart skirmish then took place, resulting in ten or a dozen Zulus being killed, before they

fell back on supports too strong to admit of further pursuit.
It was not till the 30th that we moved camp down into the
valley, and then our outposts met a couple of common Zulus,

bringing a message or rather letter to Lord Chelmsford, and the sword of the late Prince Imperial ; and I am sorry to say, his lordship was lenient enough to give Cetywayo three days more grace to make up his mind whether he would or would not comply with the conditions of the ultimatum which had been sent him a fortnight before. Next day we went on and camped in the bend of the White Umvolosi, where the drift and road is leading to the King's kraal. We saw at least 15,000 Zulus manœuvring about amongst the seven or eight great kraals, which are dotted about over the undulating ground on which Ulundi is situated, and it became a question whether, after arriving at our long wished-for goal, we were going to have a fight after all. There was considerable betting on the subject, and I hear that Mr. Forbes, the Daily News special, has gone home with a lighter, for backing his opinion that there would be no scrimmage, but that Cetywayo would make his submission in time to avoid the unpleasant alternative of being smashed up. Knowing the treacherous character of the King, I never had any faith in his overtures for peace, being fully convinced that they were mere ruses to gain time and enable his people to get in the harvest. During the first two days the King made no sign, and his people were marching, drilling, and performing war dances in a fashion that did not strike me as being very pacific. On the day the armistice expired at noon (July 3rd), the question was solved in a way that must at least have convinced even Lord Chelmsford himself, that Cetywayo had been making a fool of him. Early in the morning (about 9 a.m.), lurking Zulus crept down to the strong koppie, commanding the drift and fired on the soldiers, who were washing and bathing in the river below. There was a great panic and scamper, but I believe no one was wounded. That, however, was not all, for some of them came across the river and drove off 50 trek oxen which were feeding, taking them over the river and some distance up the opposite bank. The cattle guard promptly crossed and recaptured them, but up to noon our camp was insulted by the impudent rascals, firing at us, and some few of the Martini-Henry bullets actually fell in the camp and laager. This was carrying things too far, and at noon Buller's brigade was ordered out to try and cut off a few of them. We crossed the river at a drift below the camp, and galloping round the base of the hill, tried to pick off a few ; but we were too late. They had seen our preparations and were off, and we saw them racing off near Nodwengo. We started in pursuit, and on nearing the kraal we overtook the rear fugitive. There was a race to get him, amongst half a dozen of us, but he fell to Lord William Beresford, who gave point with his sabre, just as the Zulu turned to use his assegai, running him through the shield and through the body. We then turned and galloped after the others at least 150, whom we should have cut off if everything had been on the square, but the black rascals were leading us into a nice trap which had been laid for the express purpose. Half way between Nodwengo and Ulundi there is a sluggish spruit with a deep bed, which runs parallel with this road for some distance and then turns sharply across it at right angles. I had doubts when I saw some of these fugitives disappear in the spruit beds and these doubts became certainty when I heard Buller shout out to "retire," and almost at the same moment before we could get our horses up and round, two lines of Zulus rose in the spruit bed and poured in a volley within 100 yards. If they had known how to shoot, which happily for us they do not, nearly every saddle ought to have been emptied; but only three men and half a dozen horses were over. Lord Wm. Beresford took up a dismounted man and Commandant D'Arcy one who was

wounded. The former got his man out safely ; the latter, I am sorry to say, was thrown by his horse bucking at the unaccustomed burden, the poor trooper was overtaken and killed, while the commandant was so severely bruised from falling on his revolver that he was able to get back safe, but not able to take part in the next day's fight, It is hardly necessary to say that we galloped back at least as fast as we had come, perhaps even a little faster, for we were seen and pursued, Zulus springing up from the grass in all directions and firing continuously. We ran the gauntlet the whole way back, making only one rally on a crest sprinkled with small trees. The line in our rear was 500 yards off, and some of them were shot, but we were not able to stop very long, for we saw columns making for the drift to cut us off. Happily Colonel Buller had left Baker and his men on the stony kopje to cover our retreat, and his men peppered one of these intercepting columns so effectually as to stop their advance. Our peril was seen from the camp, and Major Le Grice's battery of 9-pounders took up a position on the high ground in front, from which they so astonished the other column of Zulus by a well directed fire of shrapnell at long range, that they too were prevented from carrying out their philanthropic intention. We had only, therefore, the pursuing Zulus to deal with, but they followed up closely as far as the ford, where Captain Whalley with the Natal Light Horse drew up and covered our crossing. It is a marvel to me, considering the heavy fire that we were under, that we only lost three men killed, four wounded, and 13 horses missing. After this there could be no doubt of Cetywayo's intentions, and preparations were made to cross and give battle next morning;. We left camp at daybreak, Buller's cavalry brigade leading the way, and found no Zulus posted where they might have disputed our passage. The crossing, therefore, was effected with the most perfect order and regularity

and a more beautiful sight has never been seen in South Africa, nor is likely to be seen again for many a long year to come, I hope, General Wood's division led the van, Newdigate's following, and the Lancers bringing up the rear, It was cold, but a beautiful bright clear morning, and when the open ground near Nodwengo was reached, the infantry was formed into a large hollow square four men deep, big enough to confine all the cavalry and all the vehicles inside; the three batteries of Artillery and two Gatlings, were posted by divisions of two guns each at the angles, and in the middle of each face of the square. Buller's were away to the front to draw the enemy on, and the Lancers did the same in the rear. We moved in this order some distance and finally took up a position just beyond Nodwengo, on the road to Ulundi. We soon saw columns of the enemy coming down from the mountains in all directions and getting round our rear by the river, so that

those left in the laagerâ\200\224b5 companies of the 24th, and all the
conductors, drivers, and leadersâ\200\224thought that they were go-
ing to be attacked. It was evident they meant fighting,

and did not need much leading on, but the cavalry exchanged
a few shots with them, as they came on in an extended skir-
mishing line, half-a-dozen men deep, and chequer-wise, and

with somewhat wide intervals between, while they were
still far from the camp. The guns opened at 2000 yards with
cannon, shell, and shrapnell, and as I rode in to the living
laager of British Infantry, I could see Zulus dropping at every
discharge, and others within a radius of 100 yards, scam-
pering in all directions, so that it needed all the efforts of

the indunas to get them back into their formatiof! I had
no fear of the result of the first encounter in the open when
I saw this, for I felt sure that our gallant gunners would
take the pluck out of Cetywayoâ\200\231s gladiators to a great ex-
tent before the infantry could come into play, By the time
we had got inside the square, the Zulus appeared on the
nearest ridges. varying in distance from 600 to 1000 yards,
The infantry than commenced a slow, well-aimed fire, that
soon completed what the guns had so well begun, The Zulus
came on with great gallantry, and some few got within 40
yards of front line, but decimated by a terribly effective
fire of guns, Gatlings, and rifles, the affair was soon over

They begun to look over their shoulders, and at last brok.
and ran, the youny regiments leading the way pursued by
parting rounds from the guns, and rifles, and very soon by

the cavalry. The sides of the square opened, and the Lan-
cers thunde-ed out in pursuit on one side, while Buller's bri-
gade of irregulars, took the other towards Ulundi. It now
became a sauve qui peut, the niggers, who ran like horses.
The Lancers drove a crowd into a donga, and then working
round it pursued a mass of fugitives making for the moun-
tains to the north. They overtook them in time to kill 150 ;
then the Zulus turned and fought like rats in a corner. The
men that were driven for refuge in the donga, and high
grass, were â\200\234 picked upâ\200\235 by Baker's men, and the mounted

infantry, The rest of Bullerâ\200\231s brigade, did equally good

work in the pursuit towards Ulundi, he claiming for the

whole of the corp3s under his command 450 of the enemy,

slain. Ulundi, and all the other great military kraals were

burnt the same day, but they were deserted, and no â\200\234lootâ\200\235
was found in any of them. To our great astonishment in-

stead of pursuing Cetywayo at once to his new kraal, 12

miles off, we returned to this camp, and lost a chance of

ending the war at a blow, which may cost us months of

further toil. Thereason, I believe is, that Lord Chelmsford has

been superseded and ought to have retired to Kwamagwasa,

without fighting at all, if ithad not been thathe was obliged

to fight to save himself from being attacked by the Zulus,

who would most certainly have come for him if they had
seen him retire. As it is, I fear that they will consider that
our victory is no great matter after all.

The Pubure in Zululand.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S POLICY.

The following despatch appears in the last Bluebook ;

High Commissioner's Office, Pretoria,
Transvaal, April 18, 1879,

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch of the 6th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of mine
of the 27th January, and I need not assure Her Majesty's
Government that the instructions contained in the third and
following paragraphs shall be strictly obeyed. !

It will not, however, I trust, be out of place if, at the risk of
some repetition of what has been already placed before Her
Majesty's Government if I submit my reasons for hoping that no
time may be lost by Her Majesty's Government in issuing
instructions regarding the future of Zululand. ;

It is from no feeling of a desire for vengeance, still less from
any idea that the necessity for obtaining a military success is
any excuse for prosecuting a war otherwise unjust, least of all
is it from any desire, as has been erroneously stated, to ad-
vance * civilisation, commerce, and Christianity by the
sword ; but I would submit to Her Majesty's Government that
there are other reasons for believing that the military power
of the Zulus must be effectually broken up; that the Zulu
King must cease to reign, as sovereign, with any pretension to
independent power ; that the Zulu people must be sub-
dued, and made to feel they are subjects of the British
Crown, and hereafter governed as become British subjects,

I believe that this is in the interests of the Zulus no less than

their neighbours. ;

Of this in the interest of the European population of Natal

and the Transvaal, because they cannot possibly live in peace and quiet with the Zulus in their present state as neighbours.

The events of the last few months have rendered it unnecessary to prove by argument that the Zulus have been made into a great military power ; that they can destroy an English regiment, with artillery to support it, or shut up or defeat a brigade six times as strong as the ordinary garrison of Natal. unless our troops are very carefully posted and very well handled. Â¢

The open declarations of their King, no less than the fundamental laws of their organisation, proclaim foreign conquest and bloodshed as a necessity of their existence.

They are practically surrounded by British territory. Except the Portuguese, there is now no foreign territory they can reach for purposes of bloodshed without passing through British territory. " g 4

It is, therefore, clear that they cannot continue in their present position, with their present form of government and military organisation, without attacking British subjects, or, at best, unoffending neighbours, who believe themselves safe as British subjects or allies. b

They make no prisoners save, occasionally, young women and half-grown children. They show no quarter, and give no chance to the wounded or disabled, disemboweling them at once. :]

They are separated from Natal by a river easily fordable for the greater part of the year, and not too wide to talk across at any time, . !

The boundary between them and the Transvaal is even more easily passed. i 4

All these, I submit, are incontrovertible facts, proved by the well-known events of the past few months.

I know that there are educated men to be found, of great ability, who claim to be lovers of liberty and of right, and of right, and of their own species, who have lived long near the Zulus, and who say there is no danger to be apprehended from them if we let them alone ; that Cetewayo is a well-meaning king, quite within his own right in massacring his own subjects, and our soldiers too, if they enter his territory ; that all that is necessary to our own safety is to let the Zulu King alone, or if the English do not like that, to leave his neighbourhood. s

Having lived now for many weeks within a couple of Zulu marches of the Zulu border, among sensible Englishmen, many of them men of great sagacity, coolness, and determination, and reasonably just and upright in all their dealings, who never went to sleep without having their arms within reach, and being prepared to take refuge with wives and families at a minute's warning, within a fortified post; having learnt from the voortrekkers and their children, who had witnessed the massacre of Weenen and Blaauwkrantz, and who could thus testify that the present peculiarities of Zulu warfare are no recent innovation, I may be allowed to doubt the possibility of making life within reach of a Zulu impi permanently tolerable to ordinary Englishman and Dutchmen. ;

Nor does it seem to me that we can justly say to colonists,

either in Natal or the Transvaal, that if they do not like the

position they may go elsewhere.

But the Zulus now are, is, with the exception of a small and remote tract towards Delagoa Bay, simply one of recent conquest by devastation and massacre.

I have never heard the historical fact questioned, that the earlier Zulu impis into what is now Natal and Transvaal territory preceded by a very few years, if they preceded at all, the first appearance of Dutch and English adventurers in the same lands; and the Zulus certainly cannot claim, as the Dutch and English may, a right of occupation from having civilised or improved the land. e _

Hence it seems to me no more than natural justice that if either party is to make way for the other, the Zulus should yield, and not the English or Dutch.

But I submit that in the interests of the Zulus themselves we have no right to leave them to their fate. .

The present system of Cetywayo is no real choice of the nation. It is simply a reign of terror, such as has before now been imposed on some of the most civilised nations of the

world. The people themselves are everything that could be desired as the unimproved material of a very fine race. They seem to have all the capacities for forming a really happy and civilised community, where law, order, and right shall prevail, instead of the present despotism of a ruthless savage.

I can imagine but three ways of their being so improved :â\200\224

1st. They might, living alongside a civilised community, gradually imbibe civilised ideas and habits.

But for this it is necessary that their civilised neighbours should be able to live in security, which, as I have already said, seems to me hopeless, unless the military organisation and power of Cetywayo be broken down.

2nd. There are the means of improvement which may follow conquest and the breaking down of Cetywayo's military system; and this seems to me the only reasonable mode of doing our duty by these people. In the cases of Abyssinia and Ashantee we were compelled by circumstances to retire after

conquest, and wash our hands of all further responsibility for the future of those countries; but there is no such necessity in the case of Zululandâ\200\224there is nothing to prevent our taking up and easily carrying the burden of the duty laid upon us to protect and civilise it. :

There is yet a third plan, which I have seen advocated by high authority. R ? 5

he Zulus are, it is truly said, a nation of fine national

characteristics. They have qualities which might enable them to become the regenerators and the foremost in civilisation of all the nations in South Africa. A

So far I can agree with those who hold the opinions I refer to, but not in their further belief that Cetywayo is the Attila of the Zulus and that if we only let him alone, he will develop into a Charlemagne, or an Alfred.

How far this process might be rendered tolerable to the

present civilised inhabitants of Natal and the Transvaal I will not stop to enquire. It is quite possible that Zulus overrunning their now civilised neighbours might in due time imbibe some of their civilisation, settle down, and become civilised

themselves, absorbing through their captives and subjects the germs of a better system of national existence. ;

I may doubt the probability of such a result, but I will not contest its possibility, and will only say that I am quite sure the countrymen of the present settlers in Natal and the Transvaal will never leave the colonists there to be made the subjects of any such experiment.

I can, as I started by saying, see no alternative compatible with our duty but effectually to subdue the Zulus and vern them, as other South African races subject to the i-\'201â\200\230x)'mlh Crown are governed.

It seems to me that no terms can possibly be made with Cetywayo which can be compatible with such a result, save with the indispensable preliminary of his entire submission.

ave, &c.,
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
â\200\231 High;Commissioner.
The Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

At Fort Evelyn Wood.

(From a Correspondent.)
July 8th.

We are in pretty good health at Fort Evelyn, but this cold and rainy weather will try us when riding the post night and day. I have just heard that the four kafirs that were seen trying to cut off Corporal Ingle when he last brought the post from the front to Fort Evelyn, were some of Sirayoâ\200\231s men, and headed by himself on a grey horse. I told you that some irregular cavalry were going out on the 7th, to get some zattle. They have done so, and 50 of them brought back 300 head. I hear glowing accounts of Lord William Beresfordâ\200\231s deeds on the field of battle, and all I have come across speak in the "highest terms of him ; and the names of Colonel Buller, Captain Walley, and Captain Blain of the Light Horse, are also mentioned with great praise,

Most of our men are on the road again, and if any get the Ulundi medal, I think those here ought to get it also, for they have kept up the communication day and night, and at great risk. One Lancer on the field had two half-crowns in his pocket, and a bullet struck them and saved his life. -

General Newdigate starts to-day to come back. General Wood goes to the old mission station, and General Crealock joins him there, and they then advance to the Kingâ\200\231s other kraal; and to-morrow twenty troopers are going out to drive off 30 kafirs who have taken possession of a kraal about five miles away,

July 9th, The party has just returned, and only saw two kafirs and six old women. They burnt all the large kraals, and could get no information from the women. They were nothing but skin and bone, and two were both blind and deaf; they were kindly cared for. In all, the party burnt twenty kraals. The artillery were mounted; the Durban troop of Natal Light Horse numbered twelve, and the Native Contingent came straight out from the fort. The expedition

had an hourâ\200\231s start to cut off retreat, but with no result.

July 10, Health good ; no news this morning,

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

With General Woodâ\200\231s Column.

The following are extracts from my brother-in-lawâ\200\231s letter received last night, which goes more fully into details than any account has yet done of the last big fight at Ulundi:â\200\224

July 2nd.â\200\224Zulus firing stray shots across the river, and some where caught in trying to jump our cattle, they further passed the day in shooting at our stragglers going to bathe. This does not show much for Cetywayoâ\200\231s sincerity in being so0 anxious for peace ; there is not one in our force believes a word of itâ\200\224we shall see to-morrow.

General Newdigateâ\200\231s column made another mess of it last night by a false alarm. We were all shaking in our shoes fearing they would fire on us; we are a deal more afraid of them than the Zulus, and wish them further away.

July 3rd.â\200\224More firing across the river at our men from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, one soldier got wounded while bathing, and at 1 oâ\200\231clock a regular battle commenced between the Zulus and our patrols along the banks of the Umvolosi. Our big guns were at once brought to bear on them, and the mounted force sent round to outflank them, but the Zulus were too nimble.

6 p.m.â\200\224General Wood formed us upon parade and said the column would go into action to-morrow morning, and advised us to be very steady, no matter if we were compelled to fight back to back, but he had not the least doubt that by this time to-morrow evening, Ulundi with its great kraals, would be in flames and not a Zulu in sigtt for miles.

By this time you will see my ideas were not far wrong with regard to Cetywayoâ\200\231s terms of peace being a ruse to gain time.

July 4th, 6 45 a.m.â\200\224Crossed the river knee deep in water, fully expecting the passage would have been disputed. On our journey across we found an impi coming down on our right, but they were too late, we had crossed before they reached us. They then tried to pass behind, but Colonel Buller and mounted troops were sent out to prevent them getting round to our laager and to draw them on to our position. This they did splendidly, for by the time we reached the Nodwengu and formed up for battle in a square, they were within range of our big guns. Colonel Buller's retired into the square, and we commenced. We then dis-

cerned swarms of Zulus coming towards us from all sides,

who soon surrounded us. The big guns seemed to stagger them at first. They then formed up to make a rush, when the order was given for general firing. Rifles, Gatlings, and every other weapon commenced, and one would imagine the earth was tearing asunder. Scarcely a Zulu managed to come within four hundred or five hundred yards of the square, as they were knocked down as fast as they appeared above the long grass. They tried to rally, but at last fled like deer. The Lancers and our brave volunteers were let loose upon them. The sight was a grand one; they rode pell mell through long grass by themselves. An assegai regiment hid themselves in a donga, On the Lancers coming up, a portion of another Zulu regiment fired a volley upon them, and killed a captain and three others. This maddened the Lancers and they went at them in earnest, but the Zulu shields prevented the lance being freely used, so they took the swords. They had no sooner done this, than the Zulus threw themselves down in holes, &c., to escape the swords, the Lancers going too fast to reach them. The lance was again taken and this time did great execution, regular tent pegging. This went on till they were out of sight of us. The volunteers did great execution also, and are a credit to South Africa; they are a brave lot of fellows, As the Zulus were in full retreat over the distant hills, our big guns threw shot and shell into their midst, for at least two miles, It was said Cetewayo was on these hills looking on; he must have felt nervous with the shells bursting near him. The battle lasted about an hour.

During the fight a Zulu mounted on a large white horse, said to be Sirayo, was trying to rally his men, when Captain Waddy, 13th regt., ordered his company to give him a volley at 600 yards range, This was no sooner done than the horse was riderless and running wildly away. The Native Contingent looked very gloomy this morning, and during the action they tried to hide themselves behind our men; they took no part in the fight, but after it was over they soon showed their abilities in plundering kraals, and killing disabled Zulus, shouting and singing war songs all the way

ome,

To conclude I must say the battle to-day cannot be compared to the long and severe struggle we had with the Zulus at KEnmbula and its has always been my opinion that it was at this action (Kambula) that the spirit of the Zulu army was broken, and they would never again stand many moments before our forces.

We start on our road back to-morrow. We have lost about 15 killed and 40 wounded. The enemy is said to have lost 8000 in killed and wounded.

(Signed) â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224, 13th Light Infantry.

You see by this the enemy could not have come so near as reported, hence so few killed, and that they were hid in long grass, &c. I therefore consider our forces did excellently.

RB. C. ALEXANDER.

(July 22)

UnwiEss appearances are as untrustworthy as Zulu promises are reported to be, the beginning of the end

of the war cannot be far off. Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\224whose hearty reception on Sunday evening was a spontaneous outburst of genuine popular feelingâ\200\224has travelled down from Entonganeni with a large staff and following, and met at no point of his journey with the slightest attempt at interruption or the faintest evidence of hostility. He came through that bugbear of the lower division, the Umhlatusi bush, and a bad bush it is, but no enemy lurked thereâ\200\224no ambush awaited him. On all sides the Zulus were seen rebuilding their burnt kraals, and attending to their abandoned gardens. Many of them who were spoken to by the conquerors of their country in a friendly spirit, admitted that they had fought at Inyezene and Ginginhlovo, at Kambula, and at Ulundi, but, said they, â\200\230â\200\234 we are beaten, and we want to fight no more.â\200\235 It says much for the confidence inspired in our good faith, and merciful dealing, that such an attitude should so soon and suddenly have been assumed. Old colonists â\200\224old frontier warriorsâ\200\224are not indisposed to shake their heads on hearing of the fact, and to confess to a fear that the â\200\230â\200\230 wily Zuluâ\200\235 may be seeking to put us off our guard, and may be hatching a deep-laid purpose of future surprise and overwhelmment. They do not consider that the Zulus have been properly subdued. It is quite possible. No one who has studied the history of the past can shut his eyes to the fact that such tactics have been pursued by the same people, or can deny that the Zulus of the present day have shown themselves to be different in any way from the Zulus of forty years ago.

Looking at the situation from a hopeful point of view, we are glad to share the belief that the Zulus have accepted their defeat at Ulundi as a settlement of the question of supremacy. It was a complete and signal defeat at the time. No one can fairly doubt that. But whether it will prove to have been a crush-

ing and final defeat will entirely depend upon the use that will now be made of it. That issue is to be determined by Sir Garwer Worserey.. In his hands rest the reins of diplomacy. With him abides the dictation of policy. Lord Cmelmsford was simply Commander of the Forces. He had no civil functions, and the discretionary powers vested in him by the High Commissioner had no formal or precise definition. His successor in the military command is also Sir Bartle Frereâ\200\231s successor in the political sphere. He has a two-fold function, and he has a double responsibility. It depends upon his word and will whether the Zulu war is to have a lasting and successful, or a momentary and inglorious, termination. We shall return to this question to-morrow.

It appears that Sir Evelyn Woodâ\200\224was ever Queenâ\200\231s title better earned. Heâ\200\224has gone across country to Maritzburg, by way of Noodsberg, before coming to Durban on his way home. We deeply regret to hear that this gallant and brilliant officer is to leave South Africa so soonâ\200\224on our own account because we can ill-spare his services; on his account because we believe he would have won yet higher distinction, had he remained. His constant colleague and most able compeer, Colonel Redvers Buller, leaves alsoâ\200\224to our no less deep regret. It is not often that two men pass through a campaign in such intimate relations and with such conspicuous success as these two have done. There are no two men in Her Majestyâ\200\231s army who enjoy more fully the admiration and respect of

the colonists of Natal than these do ; and we trust that the people of Durban will not be backward when the opportunity arrives in bearing what testimony they can to the universal sentiment. We deeply regret to learn from the Zimes of Natal that General Wood is so unwell as to necessitate his retirement from active duty.

We have reason to believe that it is intended to establish a camp at Ulundi, and we presume that some of the fortsa established by the advancing columns will be abandoned. General Crealock it is said is so unwell that he may have retire from active duty.

We were glad to observe how fit and well the blue-jackets who came in with Lord- Chelmsford appeared to be. The campaign had left no unpleasant traces in these gallant fellows.

Yesterday, the rumour in Maritzburg was that all the generals were to meet in the City to-day (Tuesday), One regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be stationed at Ulundi.

MERCURY TELEGRAMS.
(Zimes of Natal to Mercury.)

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF LORD CHELMS-
FORD IN MARITZBURG.

Maritzburg, Monday, July 21 ; 7.80 p.m.

Lord Chelmsford arrived here at 7 o'clock, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The road was lined a long distance, and an immense crowd gathered at the Royal Hotel, where he was met by General Clifford and other military officers. The Mayor presented an address on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, in which he stated it was a source of special gratification that after the numerous unforeseen difficulties had to be overcome in the recent campaign in Zululand his Lordship's arms had obtained so brilliant and decisive a victory as the battle of Ulundi.

Lord Chelmsford, in reply, said he never imagined he should meet with so grateful a reception, which he would remember as long as he lived. He felt deeply grateful to the inhabitants of Maritzburg for their kindness and sympathy, and could not but feel that they appreciated what some others seemed not to appreciate, namely the difficulties which had to be contended against. If his words were not adequate to express all he might wish to say, he was sure they would pardon him and believe that he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. The reply was received with vociferous and continued cheering, and his Lordship on entering the hotel shook hands warmly with the many friends who were there to welcome him.

Durban Mounted Rifles.

(&'rom our own Correspondent.)

Keyterâ\200\231s, July 16th, 1879.

News here to-day that the Zulu border chiefs, although making demonstrations of submission, have declined laying down their arms, and are inclined to be obstreperous. Very high winds blowing for the last two days, and now

rain and thunderstorm in the distance.

July 17, 1879.

Heavy thunderstorm and rain all last night here ; still wet.

I should thinklf Lord Chelmsford returns Â»id Krantzkop, the border Zulus will soon submit.

No news whatever to-day. Major Twentyman went to interview border chiefs, but got no satisfaction.

Another correspondent writes to us under date the 17th July :â\200\224

Iam in receipt of two of your favours, the first of which, written on the 6th, and received here on the 9th, was the first intimation we had of the honour intended for us. The order only reached us at 12 oâ\200\231clock on the 10th ; we hear that it was telegraphed to General Olifford on Sunday. he, in the press cf business as we suppose, did not send it to Major Dartnell until too late for Mondayâ\200\231s post, so it was forwarded to Major Twentyman by Tuesdayâ\200\231s post, arriving in Greytown at 5.30 a.m., whence, instead of being despatched by special messenger, it was forwarded by Wednesdayâ\200\231s post from Greytown, reaching our camp at midday on the 10th. Wyo had some trouble about a wagon, which however, we secured on Friday morning. Fifty-three men and, three officers were prepared to march, with the least possible baggage, by twelve oâ\200\231clock. Tents all struck ; wagon loaded and all ready, when the post came in with a countermand of the order received on the previous day. Had the order reached us without delay, we should have been well on our journey down to Fort Pearson, but should I suppose have been sent back, as the war was assuming its present aspect.

I hear that an impression has got abroad that our men were not willing to accept the honour conferred upon themâ\200\224which is far from fact. When the countermand was announced, & general howl of disappointment ran down the lines. But though thus sold we have scored the compliment, for i5 has appeared in general orders.

It seems very uncertain when our staff will get orders for home ; am just sending off another patrol to Mooi River which we did not expect to have to do.

The Ocean Cable.

Mr. Carlisle has kindly forwarded us the following copy of a telegram received last evening from the S.S. Kangaroo, which left here some days since with one of the sections of the ocean cable:â\200\224Â¢ Delagoa Bay, July 21.â\200\224About to make final splice. Cable all right. Have

been delayed by weather. All well.â\200\235

â\200\230We learn that another message has been sent through, which reports that the Delagoa Bay section was actually completed.

Another Victim.,

Our correspondent at Fort Evelyn Wood has already referred to the disappearance of Lisutenaat Scott-Douglas. The Witness has the following on the subject, but we fear it will not be able, as in other cases, to contradict it! in a succeeding issue :â\200\224 We regret to have to record the death, under painful circumstances, of Lieutenant Scott-

-Douglas, of the Scots Fusiliers. It seems that, being signalling officer with General Newdigateâ\200\231s column, he rode back to Fort Evelyn, a few days before the battle of Ulundi, with a message which, owing to the want of sunshine, could not be sent by the heliograph. He reached Fort Evelyn safely, and, against the remonstrances of the officer in command, started on his ride back at three oâ\200\231clock in the afternoon. This was on the 30th June, and he was never afterwards seen alive. In all probability he and the man who was with himâ\200\224a corporal of the Lancersâ\200\224lost their way in a fog, and, instead of camping out where they wã@re, rode on right into the middle of a hostile part of the country, where their remains have subsequently been discovered.â\200\235

(July 23) :

Sir Garnet Wolseley only arrived in Durban yesterday, to leave it again in an hour or two. He landed about half-past eight oâ\200\231clock, and after inspecting the several military hospitals, left for Maritz-

297

burg by a special train, at 12 oâ\200\231clock. It is supposed that he intends to confer with Lord Chelmsford and Sir Henry Bulwer, in Maritzburg, regarding the future operations of the campaign and the terms of â\200\234peace to be granted to Cetuywayo.

Accounts are very conflicting in regard to the movements of the Zulu King. One statement represents him as being in the Engoya Forest, with from one to four thousand followers. Mnyamane is said to be with him, and wherever he is we believe that his prime minister is by his side. The Engoya Bush, however, is seaward of Etshoweâ\200\224in the Umhlatusi Valley in factâ\200\224and we deem it most improbable that he would fall back so close to the British lines, unless, indeed, he is really anxious to surrender. We learn from Port Durnford that Cetuywayo sent in a few days ago to John Dunn, asking what terms would be granted to him, and his messengers were bidden to return again. The King is said to be afraid of Robben Island, but is ready to come in if his liberty is allowed him. We have not heard what answer His Excellency has returned upon this point, but there is a well-

grounded rumour that Sir Garnet has only offered the King his life.

A correspondent at the front says that "the whole

country is determined to have peace in spite of Cetyswayo, and all we have to do is to meet them in their own peculiar way, and they will behave like children. This is what I have heard the great chiefs say, like Somapu, and Singwellagwella." On the other hand, a story (which lacks confirmation) is current, to the effect that Dabulamanzi had been allowed to return home, having expressed his astonishment and dissatisfaction with the terms of peace, and having defiantly hinted at the limitless resources of the Zulu people. We are doubtful as to the accuracy of this story, however, although the generous hospitality shown towards the convivially-minded commander at Isandhlawana might justify him, perhaps, in believing that we were even more eager to make peace than the Zulus were.

It seems to be Sir Garnet Worsley's intention to maintain a powerful garrison in Zululand for some time hence. A fort has been established near Kwamagwaza. Other forts are to be constructed covering the line of the Tugela, on the Zulu side, as far as Kopji Alleen; and commanding the north western districts at the head of the Black Umvolosi, towards Kambula. All these positions will probably be garrisoned by infantry, but the bulk of the forces will, it is said, be concentrated in the neighbourhood of Durban, probably at Pinetown and Saccharine.

General Wood's flying column, under the command of Colonel Harrison, and Major Clery, remains in Zululand, at, we believe, St. Paul's. Emtongweni was found to be too high, bleak, and misty a position for military purposes. Accounts generally are very contradictory. One informant has heard on the best authority, that the war is over. Another has heard that the war has only passed through its first stage. No official information leaks out, and consequently much false information gets currency.

The Return of the S.8. City of Venice.

LANDING OF THE INVALIDS.

The following is the official list of the passengers by the City of Venice yesterday : His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, Commodore Richards, -Dr. Russell, LL.D., a number of invalided officers, 380 men of the Shah's naval brigade, and 180 invalided soldiers. The men belonging to the Shah's naval brigade were transported soon after the arrival of the City of Venice. The man-of-war has now the whole of her brigade on board, 75 having arrived overland on Sunday last. The invalided officers and soldiers came ashore in the afternoon, having been brought in by the S.S. Union, and many of them looked exceedingly ill, several being unable to walk to the conveyances waiting for them. A large number of people assembled to receive them, and most of the invalids were taken to the Addington Hospital.

Rumours from Port Durnford.

Several letters were received by private individuals by
the City of Venuce yesterday from Port Durnford, to the

effect that on Sunday night Dabulamanzi tried to escape, and was shot in the leg by Mr. John Dunn. It was said that Dabulamanzi had been drinking, and became very violent. Other letters received by the same steamer stated that the chiefs had made a request to the effect that Mr. Dunn should be made the future ruler of Zululand.

Matte?s in Zululand.

A correspondent of the Colonist has the following : â\200\224

From Kwamagwasa, downwards to the coast, from the Umbhlatuzi and the Tugela, the Zulus are peacefully inclined. I have seen them in their kraals, with their herds grazing near at hand. They appeared humbly submissive, and glad to be back at their homes. One mau told me that he and his friends had found it hopeless work, to be fighting against the English. They could get no sleep at night, no rest at day; their crops were destroyed ; their homes desolated. 'They were now weary of the war. Peace was what they now wanted; and if once gained, they would never break it again to fight against the English Government. This I believe to be the feeling of all the Zulus from the Umhlatusi westward. After the battle of the 4th, the regiments broke up, and the men returned to their kraals. I believe it true that Cetywayo said that if beaten at Ulundi, he would afterwards willingly pay taxes. I know that he had also shown an inclination for peace before the battle, by his sending the cornnation cattle to the camp. I saw the white herd approaching, but, as you know, they were intercepted by a regiment of fiery young men. Sir Garnet has said that the war will be brought to a definite conclusion in two weeks. (General Wood believes the struggle over, and he has been well informed of Cetywayoâ\200\231s movements all along.

Sir Garnet told a chief who came in yesterday, with twenty-four men, and the same number of guns, that Cetywayo was no longer king, and that Zululand was to be governed by the British.

The Zulu War.

The East London Despatch has the following very pertinent remarks upon the Zulu war :â\200\224The war was undertaken in a spirit of wisdom and Humanity which did not consider the interests and situation of ourselves alone. We are convinced that it is not going too far to say that the knowledge of the great and lasting benefit which it must eventually confer upon the Zulu nation was no small item in the considerations which led Sir Bartle Frere to decide upon war. By this we do not mean to affirm that his philanthropy alone led the High Commissioner to engage in a fierce struggle with a powerful nation, but that, together with the impossibility of tolerating the existence of a strong force commanded by a savage and unprincipled chief, he recognised the fact that the nearer the Zulus approached to Christianity and civilisation the greater the benefit to ourselves as well as to them. In this case public expediency and moral duty went hand in hand, and therefore it is that this war, dearly as it has cost us, is not to be regretted. The lesson which the Zulu nation has had to learn has been hard; but, should it result, as it is not unreasonable to hope, in their being raised out of the heathenism and barbarous customs in which they have hitherto lived, the price

they have paid can scarcely be deemed too great.

We are glad to find too that the Koranna war which is now being waged on our northern border has lately been carried on with considerable success. Owing to the Zulu war and the efforts which have been made against the stronghold of Morosi, public attention has been drawn away from this little war in the north, which has consequently escaped notice to a considerable extent. It will be seen with satisfaction that the chief Poffadder has been surprised and captured with twenty men, some guns, ammunition and cattle, and that hope is entertained that further captures will be shortly made.

The Mysterious Dutchman,

The lame Dutchman who has been a compulsory guest of Cetewayo so long, is thus referred to in a Gape telegram : July 1st Arrived within one mile of White Tumulosi. Prince Imperial's sword sent in yesterday, with letter written in English, that the Isandhlwana guns would be returned within twenty-four hours. At bottom of letter the writer had put in, on his own account evidently, the following words : Be careful ! an impi here of nearly twenty thousand. Four columns of the enemy can be seen moving about in the vicinity of Ulundi. No interruption during to-day's march.

Now, and Thence, in Natal,

ture matter and things at times repeat themselves. It is the period of the Zulu war has arrived to give a caution to the cautious, by reprinting such parts of the Hon. Henry Cloete's lecture, delivered in Natal in the year 1862, when he said to us at a great meeting, &c, During these proceedings, which took place during the last months of 1837, nearly 1000 wagons had already descended and passed down the slopes of the Drakensberg into Natal, and

found the country entirely denuded of all population, with the single exception of one small party of natives. Commandant Retief had gone to retake some cattle from Sikonyella, which that tribe had taken from the Zulus. This was a condition put on Retief and his Boers, before Dingaan would grant a formal cession of this territory to the Boers.

Upon Retief's return to this district, on his way to Dingaan with the cattle surrendered by Sikonyella, a sad presentiment seems to have come over many of the heads of the parties, who acknowledged Retief, as their leader; Gerit Maritz proposed that he and three or four men should proceed to Dingaan with the cattle, arguing that the insignificance of such a force, would be its best safeguard but he was overruled and Retief left it optional to any person to accompany him, or to remain behind. This only induced an additional number of spirited young men to join him, and during the last week in January, 1838, Pieter Retief, accompanied by about 70 of the most respectable and picked men from among the Boers, with about 30 Hottentots departed with spare horses, crossed the Umzinyate or Buffalo River, and on the 2nd February, arrived at Dingaan's capital, and delivered over the cattle recovered from Sikonyella, with the receipt of which, Dingaan expressed himself highly satisfied ; and having collected several of his regiments from the neighbouring kraals, he entertained them for two days.

On the 4th February, Dingaan had fixed for signing a formal cession of the whole of this district to the Boers; and after the business was satisfactorily ended, Retief made his arrangements to depart the next morning; when Dingaan, desired him to enter his kraal once more to take leave of him, requesting, however, that his party should not enter armed, as this was contrary to their usage; and this, Retief unguardedly did, leaving all their arms outside the kraal. Upon approaching Dingaan in his kraal, they found him surrounded as usual by two or three of his favourite regiments, when after conversing with Retief, and some of his leading men, in the most friendly manner, he pressed them to sit down a little longer, offering them their * stirrup cup of * chualah. This was handed round to the whole party, who partook freely, and while a number of the Boers were thus sitting down, with the bowls in their hands, Dingaan suddenly exclaimed "bulala matagati" or kill the wizards; and in an instant 3000 to 4000 Zulus assailed them with their knobkerries. The Boers made a determined resistance, and killed many of their assailants, with their hunting knives; yet they soon fell, one after the other, under the overwhelming pressure of the thousands by whom they were charged and beaten down. In half an hour it was all over, and their mangled corpses dragged out of the kraal to an adjoining hillock, marked, as the "Golgotha." Dingaan, following the precept of Ceesar, who deemed nothing done that remained undone, ordered instantly, ten of his regiments to march into Natal and attack the Boers, and exterminate them root and branch.

The Boers hastily collected a few wagons, and arranged them into laagers or encampments, and thus succeeded in repelling the most daring attacks made upon them, and not one of these laagers was forced or penetrated by the Zulus. The moment these attacks were repulsed, the Boers sallied out from the laagers to ascertain the havoc done with outlying parties. They found wagons demolished, and by their ruins lay mangled corpses of men, women, and children, thrown in heaps. Amongst these heaps of dead bodies there were found two young females, about 10 or 12 years of age. The one was pierced with nineteen assegai stabs, and the other with twenty-one stabs. They were taken up and tended with the utmost care, and strange to say, live to this day, but they are cripples for life—one is now married and the mother of children—in one week after the murder of Retief and his party, 600 more victims were thus destroyed by the treachery of Dingaan. The Boers were so disheartened by the result of attacks from Dingaan's forces, that they gave up all hope of resuming hostilities for the present.

They had been taught a lesson of prudence by the talent and daring displayed by the Zulu armies, and they accordingly kept a watchful eye upon their frontier.

Dingaan ever watchful when to attack, being fully informed by his spies of the Boer's position, made another attack on them in August, 1838, but the Boer scouts gave timely warning, and the Boers were prepared everywhere to give the Zulus a warm reception, and defeated them with great loss. In the winter of 1839, Dingaan, somewhat recovering from the effects of his defeats, commenced sending in special messengers, first delivering up 316 horses, which he at various times had captured, and thereafter professing every disposition to enter into amicable arrangements with the Boers. But their answer was plain and manly, that they would not enter into any treaty with him, unless ample restitution had been made of all cattle, and sheep, and all value of their property taken or destroyed by the Zulus, had been paid for. This led to frequent embassies, promises of restitution, and fixing places, where some of the cattle and

guns were promised to be delivered. but the Boers soon discovered that these messages and promises were mere pretexts to keep up & constant and regular espionage upon them. One of these pretended messengers admitted that he had been sent to report to Dingaan, whether the Boers were gradually returning to their farms, or still keeping near to their laagers.

I think these few lines will be sufficient to prove that Zulu tactics are still the same as formerly ; as there are at present, or were a few days ago, Zulu messengers at Fort Chelma-~

ford, with professed overtures for peace, which were not sent by Cetwywayo, but by one of his Chiefs, merely as a spy. If you think these remarks worth printing, you are at liberty to make use of them, as I know the facts to be true, G, C CATO.

(July 24)

There meeting between the Zulu chiefs and Sir Garnet Wolseley took place, not at St. Paul's, but on the Umhlatusi, at a point about six miles from Port Durnford. His Excellency told the chiefs that the war had been waged against Cetwywayo not against the Zulu people; that the King was now deposed and a fugitive, and that henceforward the country would be governed by the chiefs and indunas, under five white residents. He said that English settlers would not be encouraged to settle in the country; that they would rather be discouraged, and that so long as the Zulus laid down their arms, yielded to the demands made upon them, and behaved themselves, they would not be seriously interfered with. The principal chief present, SomaPu, we believe, in assenting to these terms, seemed to imply that they did not know how the King had offended, but as he had offended and was no more King, there was an end of it. They appeared to submit to the inevitable.

We understand that there is no foundation for the wild stories that are flying about in regard to Dabulamanzi. That chief was at Port Durnford on Sunday, but has since been allowed to return home, a step of questionable policy.

We hear on good authority that Sir Garnet only means to promise personal safety to Cetwywayo, and that there is no chance whatever of his being reinstated.

In a few days Sir Garnet Wolseley will leave Maritzburg for Ulundi, proceeding by way of Rorke's Drift and Fort Marshall. He will probably stay about ten days at Ulundi, and will then announce his final arrangements for the government of the Zulus.

We were indebted to Major Butler yesterday for official intelligence as to the advance from the coast line of a strong brigade of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, upon Ulundi, where no doubt it will meet Sir Garnet. -

Our correspondent reported from Port Durnford yesterday that Cetwywayo had deserted, and that further messengers had arrived from him.

News from the Lower Tugela.

July 22, 1879.

A military correspondent has favoured us with the following : -

The permanent settlers of the military stationed here, still plod along quietly and serenely with their several vocations, the appearance of the place at present thoroughly deserving

the name of *â\200\234sleepy hollow.â\200\235 However, this is not long likely to be the case, as in a short time hence we look forward to the evacuation of Zululand by our home and colonial forces, and as it is more than probable that two-thirds of the army in South Africa, now in the field, are to return to Natal via the Lower Tugela, the locality will no doubt then present a livelier aspect.

%he quiet and unlooked for manner in which the great Zulu tiger, Dabulamanzi, came in to Fort Tenedos quite startled every one here ; uo doubt he is full of nerve to have ridden almost direct from the battle of Ulundi and from the presence of the King to unconditionally surrender himself to the Com-mandant, and the dozen men (in shirt sleeves) whe went forward a few hundred yards to meet him. Even then he seemed to dread the position of bein% so close vis-a-vis tohis triumphant antagonists, and it could plainly be discerned by his visage that he felt it, and certainly in no degree of comfort. His departure in such haste, and the smart manner in which he darted across the Zulu hills, and far away out of sight, was much commented upon as not being a wise step allowable on the part of the authorities; but if he has already carried out his object of having a consultation with the Great White Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, all well and goodâ\200\224still it will never do to let him slip out of the good guardianship of British soldiers.

It has been well suggested that the large number of Zulus, who have surrendered to us on the Umlalasi Plains and Camp Napoleon, should be let free only by the skin of their teeth. Their past conduct Jand defiance, together with their blood-thirstiness towards us, justly merits our rightâ\200\231to enforce them to make roads from all points of their country to British possessions, which not only will tend to improve trade and commerce, but will also materially open up the country, improve their state of existence, and make a free ingress into the land for the spread of civilisation and Christianity. I also add that every man Zulu should not only be employed, under our supervision, in this manner alone, butin cvery general undertaking created hereafter for the good of the Zulus and Zululand.

The followers, wives and children, of the submisgive â\200\230Zuly

Prince, Maquendi, who is now at Fort Durnford with the first division, crossed into Zululand from Natal, a few days ago, and are Æ@n route to join Maquendi again, by the order of His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley. Many refugees besides who were not disposed to side with Cetywayo and fight against England, and who flocked into Natal on the commencement of hostilities, put good fsith in the war being at an end, by returning to Zululand to occupy their old habitations, or rather the localities on which they formerly stood. No doubt permission by the authorities has likewise been granted for this purpose. _Still it comes. Wagon loads of stores and provisions continue to arrive at the Lower Tugela, and it is almost as soon transmitted by mule transport to Forts Crealock, Chelmsford

c. No escorts accompany these daily convoys, aad such is hardly needed, when to make use of a remark made by one of Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse just returned from the front *â\200\234you could walk to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal and back with only a stick in your haXd, and be quite safe.

party of the Army Service Corps from Durban procee to Fort Chelmsford this morning, and will return in ap few di;(: with ordnance stores, &c.

We have had the honourable pleasure of first receiving the Zulu war celebrities, and arriving as they did straight from the

blood-stained field, with their quivers full of honour and glory, you may be sure a hearty reception awaited them. First came ublqmgous Lord William Beresford, the first man to enter Ulundi, the King's great kraal ; the following morning Lord Chelmsford, and his brilliant staff and escort's commander whom, from the subordinate upwards, is respected and spoken well of, notwithstanding his few weak detractors ; lastly came the hero Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, VG, CB (soon to be Sir Evelyn Wood, KCB), Colonel Buller (soon to be VC, CB), and staff. On General Wood and Colonel Buller's arrival at Fort Pearson, twice three hearty and ringing cheers were given by the troops for the commander of the flying column, and thanking them he said of his right hand supporter, Colonel Buller (at the same time giving him a slap on the shoulder),

1" This is the man that has done all the work! when three lusty and spontaneous cheers were given in honour of Colonel Buller. 1 these gallant officers have left for Maritzburg and Durban, en route home.

The whole of the mounted Basutos of Brigadier-General Wood's flying column arrived at the Lower Tugela on Saturday, and after bivouacking beyond Fort Tenedos for the night, started for Maritzburg, to be paid off and disbanded. These excellent fellows have rendered great service throughout the campaign, and seemed very pleased to be returning home after their hard but excellent work. More troops from Wood's flying (g)lumn are expected down here shortly's all homeward

ound.

Since the departure of the blue-jackets of H.M.S.'s Active, Shah, and Boadicea, from the Lower Tugela, we cannot boast of England's proud banner waving on the Zulu border, as it has before continuously; but, as our foes only know our supremacy by strength, and not by bunting signs, it does not perhaps much matter.

To clear out the hospital at Fort Pearson, so as to accommodate all the sick returning from the front, fifty more will, this week, be sent down to the base's Durban's for treatment. Now that the Zulu war is 's on its last legs,' much speculation is rife concerning the corps who probably will have to remain in Zululand until the new rules of government in the country are put into practice. It seems pretty certain that the 88th and 99th regiments, with artillery, will form the safeguards coastwards and the 21st and 94th regiments, and artillery, from the base at Utrecht to convenient posts in the interior of the upper portion of the country.

Of the regiments for England, it is pretty certain that the 13th L.I., and 1st and 2-24th regiments stand first, in justice, on the list. It can next be reasoned, by service abroad, that the 80th regiment claims the next privilege, and immediately after this corps, the 57th regiment's the 's old Die tiards.' The men of the working and scientific branches will, of course, be sent home as soon as their services are no longer required in the colony.

No doubt, a couple of regiments, extra to the strength of the South African station, will be kept here until affairs assume a thoroughly peaceful charaszter.

The 3rd Buffs, and the 57th regiment are to return to the Lower Tugela and Durban overland, from Port Durnford and Fort Napoleon, at an early date.

Weather exceedingly cold, the damp atmosphere causing a few extra cases of sickness.

H.M.S. â\200\234 Shah,â\200\235

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND THE â\200\230<SHAH'Sâ\200\235
NAVAL BRIGADE.

This evening this fine man-of-war leaves our port, and we shall thus lose the presence here of a handsome ship, a highly esteemed commander, a most popular body of naval officers, and a well-conducted and intelligent lot of sailors. She takes away, too, that plucky naval brigade which has been doing duty at the front in connection with the coast column, and which has so greatly distinguished itself in the Zulu war. This brigade numbered originally 400, and soon after the Shakâ\200\231s arrival here in March last they were landed, and proceeded overland to the Lower Tugela. Their movements since then â\200\230uner the command of Captain Campbell, have been watched with much interest, and it is gratifying to be able to state that out of so large a body of men only seven have been lost. As stated in our yesterdayâ\200\231s issue, they arrived by the hired transpot Uity of Venics on Tuesday, and the morning before they embarked at Port Durnford they were inspected by His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Naval Brigade was under the command of Captain Campbell of H.M.S. Shak, and the

marines attached to the brigade were under Oaptain Phillips, R.M. They were drawn up in line facing the place of embarkation, and - Sir Garnet at the close of the inspection delivered a short address, and subsequently Major-General Colley, his chief staff officer, handed over the following, which was published in the form of a general order :â\200\224

Camp, Port Durnford, July 21, 1879.

Ag the Naval Brigade is now about to embark, General

â\200\234Sir Garnet Wolseley wishes to place on record his very high appreciation of the services it has rendered while acting on shore.

The conduct of the men has been admirable, and their bearing in action in every way worthy of the service to which they belong; while they have acted hard and cheerfully in those laborious duties which constitute so important a part of all military operations.

In returning to their ships, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that all recollection of the Zulu war will be associated with the Naval Brigade, which has borne 80 distinguished a part i it.

: By order,
(Signed) G. PoMeroY COLLEY, Major-General,
Chief of Staff.

Oaptain Bradshaw will ever be remembered in Natal ; and we are sure he will meet with the reception at home which his proceedings, from the time of his arrival at St, Helena from the Pacific station, on his homeward course (when on hearing of the state of affairs in Zululand, he turned back to Port Natal), entitle him to. We wish the

llant officer and those under him, whose hospitality on g:ard will be long remembered by Durbanites, bon weyage. . â\200\231

The Victoria Cross.

(From the ZLondon Gazette.)

War Office, June 17.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldier of Her Majestyâ\200\231s army, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majestyâ\200\231s approval, for their gallant conduct during the recent operations in South Africa, as recorded against their names, viz :â\200\224

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers H. Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles, for his gallant conduct at the retreat at Zlobane on the 28th March, 1879, in having agsisted, while hotly pursued by Zulus, in rescuing Captain C. Dâ\200\231Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, and carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rear guard. Also for having, on the same date and under the same circumstances, conveyed Lieutenant C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him, to a place of safety. Later on Colonel Buller, in the same manner, saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse was

completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within eighty yards of him,

Major William K. Leet, 1st battalion 13th regiment, for his gallant conduct on the 28th of March, 1879, in rescuing from the Zulus Lieutenant A. M. Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse, during the retreat from the Zlobane. Lieutenant Smith, while on foot, his horse having been shot, was closely pursued by the Zulus, and would have been killed had not Major Leet taken him upon his horse and rode with him, under the fire of the enemy, to a place of safety. :

Surgeon-Major James Henry Reynolds, Army Medical Department, for the conspicuous bravery, during the attack at Rorke's Drift on the 22nd and 23rd of January, 1879, which he exhibited in his constant attention to the wounded under fire, and in his voluntarily conveying ammunition from the store to the defenders of the hospital, whereby he exposed himself to a cross fire from the enemy both in going and returning.

Lieutenant Edward 8. Browne, 1st battalion 24th regiment, for the gallant conduct, on the 29th of March, 1879, when the Mounted Infantry were being driven in by the enemy at Zlobane, in galloping back and twice assisting on his horse (under heavy fire and within a few yards of the enemy) one of the mounted men, who must otherwise have fallen into the enemy's hands.

Private Wassall, 80th regiment, for his gallant conduct in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, saved that of Private Westwood, of the game regiment. On the 22nd of January. 1879, when the camp at Isandhlwana was taken by the enemy, Private Wassall retreated towards the Buffalo River, in which he saw a comrade struggling and apparently drowning. He rode to the bank, dismounted, leaving his horse on the Zulu side, rescued the woman from the stream, and again mounted his horse,

300

dragging Private Westwood across the river under a heavy shower of bullets.

(July 25)

We have now reached a stage of the war when news, in the ordinary sense of the term; will be neither abundant nor exciting. Diplomacy, for the present, is taking the place of arms, and the arts of conciliation vie with the efforts of statesmanship in supplementing the rule of war. It is not easy, as we have already said, to get news down by telegraph from the front, and letters arrive but fitfully, now that special correspondents have scattered themselves. It is pleasant, from an unselfish point of view, to think that our compatriots in England, 7000 miles off, will a few weeks hence, receive intelligence of events concerning which we know, at this moment, next to nothing here; but our interest in those events is direct, personal, vital, and enduring, while the interest of our friends at home is represented by the fractional burden of the British taxpayer.

The time of Sir Garner Worserey's departure for Ulundi is, we understand, not fixed yet, but we believe that it is expected he will be there by the 10th of August.

Many true regrets attended the departure of the Shaka yesterday. It is unfortunate that a more complete and fuller demonstration could not have been organised, but the sudden despatch of the noble ship interfered with a more elaborate expression of popular regard. What was done, however, was done well, and Mr. Consul Peace is well entitled to our thanks for the zeal and ability he displayed in carrying out a necessarily hurried programme.

At Fort Evelyn Wood.

(From a Correspondent,)

July 10.

Some paid off men of Baker's Horse have come in, as their time has expired, and they say that about 100 altogether are going to leave and come down to Durban. I hear they lost 100 head of cattle at the front one cold rainy night. The Light Horse brought in 70 head of cattle last night (to General Wood's column), Col. Hamilton H. Woods arrived here from the front this morning about 11 a.m. We are nearly useless here now, as our horses are completely done up, and are dying from hard work and keeping up communication by post carrying. Our men start to-morrow morning with cattle for General Wood, and have to take them to the old mission station. General Newdigate will reach here to-morrow evening. I hear that some of the Light Horse will be disbanded, as they have no horses, and then I hear we are to go to Pretoria. I also hear that Obama is to be made king of the Zulu country, and to be supported by English troops. Major Foster, 58th regiment, who was in command here, has left for Maritzburg, invalided. He has almost lost his sight. The fort is now under the command of Captain Churchill, 58 regt.

About 6 o'clock, p.m., we saw in the dusk 20 kafirs mounted, skirting the hill and evidently making for the Fort Marshall road. These men have been clearly disturbed in their haunts by General Wood's column advancing on the old mission station, General Newdigate's coming on their north side and General Crealock being to the south of them; so they are bound to get out of the net. No doubt this is Sirayo, and now we may hear more of him. Another report has just come in from the front, that we have to hold this fort for the month, A driver who deserted at Kambula and was taken at Ulundi was sentenced to be shot, but he is to have so many lashes every three days (this is only reported and I cannot vouch for its truth). The prisoner we have here cannot understand how it is that the kafirs always fall when the white man fires, and when black man fires white man does not fall. I have waited until this morning for more news, 8 a.m., July 11th, but nothing fresh has come in. Post off.

July 12,

At noon to-day General Newdigate's column passed our

fort and encamped about three miles the other side of the hill, towards Fort Marshall. They have left us 14 daysâ\200\231 stores and have to send up from Fort Marshall twao monthsâ\200\231 stores extra, so we are safely booked for a month more. Of course, you know that there were 18 killed at Ulundi, and 56 wounded ; three died since they started on the road. I hear that Cetywayo is making towards Crealockâ\200\231s column, and it is rumoured that he intends to give himself up. Oaptain Marshall was out

getting corn from some kraals for our horses, when he saw a native make a dart into an ant-bear hole and bring out one patrol tin, marked 1-24, No. 599. This was taken at Rorke's Drift, and belonged to the 24th regiment. :

While the column was coming in, Lieutenant Fowler, who has charge of the artillery at this fort, was getting on his horse with a big shield; before he could get his feet in the stirrups, his horse bucked and threw him, cutting his face and head very much. There are no men now left between us and the Zulus, and I think that they ought to strengthen us, by adding 50 more men; for we do not know what might happen, as the Zulus about here are numerous, and when it is too late they will send more. We have now 380 men.

July 13th.

I rode over to see General Newdigate's column this morning, as they were halting for the day. I met some wagon conductors who had come from General Wood's column this morning. General Wood was still at the Mission Station. These conductors were fired at when about four miles from our fort, and our videttes heard firing.

Just come in, 5 p.m. Bodies of Scott, Douglas, and Corporal Cotter, 17th Lancers, found on Koomanga Hill. One more company of 24th is to be left at Fort Evelyn (telegram from Lord Chelmsford) to strengthen garrison.

lying column moves to-morrow, and will reach St. Paul's July 12th.

Late in the afternoon had the same directions, so that our keeping up the posts will be exciting work. One company of the 24th regiment came this evening and a fresh native contingent, and the old one went on. No more news.

Movements of Troops.
(Times of Natal.)

It is understood that the 1-24th Regiment is being massed as quickly as possible to take the route for England, and will be the first of the regiments of the line to leave the colony.

Strong drafts of infantry are on the eve of leaving for their respective corps at the front, being mostly volunteers for the 2-24th Regiment, who will proceed to Greytown to relieve the detachment of the 94th Regiment there stationed.

With Wood's Flying Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ten miles south of

Kwamakwasa Mission Station, July 12, 1879,

On the 10th, parted company with General Newdigate's column at the junction with the Babananga road, and arrived at this station, which has been reduced to ruin by Zulu destructiveness; what was a neatly built willage, with a church, is levelled to the ground, with the exception of a detached wooden belfry, which with its bell remains intact. Celywayo has not sent in to make any overtures of a pacific nature. It is rumoured that some coast chief and 2500 men have laid down their arms to General

Orealock. Up to the present time nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of that redoubtable column. Jokers say that it must be tunnelling its way under the mountain between the Umhlatusi and White Umvolosi. Yesterday the brother and two servants of the Chief Growsi, had come in to offer terms of surrender. This chief has kraals from the Uvulu to the Umlalaas, and is said to be in command of 3000 men. The bodies of Scott Douglass officer of 21st regt., and a corporal of the Lancers, who were charged with the signal duties between the different forts, and who had left Fort Evelyn 14 days ago for the camp at Kutonguant, and appear to have lost their road and fell into the hands of the retreating Zulus who were returning from the lost battle of Ulundi. The bodies were riddled with assegai wounds, many of which were wantonly inflicted after death. Plunder does not appear to have been the object of the Zulus, for everything belonging to the unfortunate was found lying by the bodies. They were buried on the ridge of the mountain running between the Umhlatusi and Uvulu rivers, about two miles south east of the mission station, the funeral service being read by the chaplain to the forces, the Rev. Charles Cour, who was attended by Doctor Genville, who reported on the state the bodies were found in. During the three preceding days the weather was cold, with rain. On the 7th, Colonel Buller captured 300 head of cattle, and 70 goats and sheep, and burnt the kraals of a chief who had been active in the destruction of the mission buildings. During inclement weather the column lost many oxen and horses which were cramped with cold. July 11.

Troops building fort on a hill near the mission station, and have to garrison it with two 9-pounder cannon, two companies of 94th regiment, and two troops of Whalley's

Frontier Horse, with Captain McDonald and Captain Marshall. General Liocd Chelmsford is with this column, and the improved situation has benefited his Lordship's spirits and health considerably. Yesterday Generals Chelmsford and Wood reconnoitred the country for twelve miles down the Umhlatusi ridge. To-day we were expecting to see the coast column, and to form a junction with it at the St. Paul's Mission Station to-morrow, when we shall know what is to be done next. The Imperial troops are in hopes that they will be allowed to proceed to Natal to recruit their spirits, and to enjoy the, to them, luxury of civilisation. Most of them have been on the tramp and living under canvas for two years. Some of the 80th say that they have not slept in a bed since 1875 perhaps it would be prudent not to overwork the willing horse, but give him a spell of rest.

Wood's brigade has done its share right valiantly of the dangers and hardships, and will deserve well of the colony of Natal, and Transvaal, who ought to give them an ovation on their return. Brigadier Wood has been offered the command of the Transvaal forces and the conduct of the Sekukuni war, but it is not known if he will accept it. Colonel Buller, the popular commander of the colonial volunteer horse, leaves for England on urgent private business, for he has long overstepped the time he intended to remain in South Africa. The Frontier Light Horse are subscribing for a testimonial piece of plate to present to their favourite

and heroic chief, when he leaves. The success of the campaign is in a great measure attributable to the cordial support mutually given to each other by General Wood and Colonel Buller, in carrying out their plans. General Wood publicly thanked all the officers for their promptitude in executing all his orders, and said the whole campaign had been a pleasure to him instead of a toil, and that he was proud to say that he had not had any cause to censure or reprimand anyone for remissness of duty since he had been in charge of the brigade.

Lord Chelmsford Arrival at Maritzburg.

The Times of Natal thus describes this event : The crowd hearing that Lord Chelmsford would arrive by post-cart, started for the bridge, and on their way, came across Mr. H. Parker, of Parker, Wood and Co. That gentleman was driving into town with his wife when met by the citizens. who asked if he would lend them his carriage, and with the utmost courtesy he at once assented, he and Mrs. Parker alighting, and the horses being taken out. The citizens then proceeded to the bridge, when a second cart came after a short time came up; but they were once again disappointed, but they learnt that Lord Chelmsford was not far behind. It was now quite dark, being nearly 7 o'clock, and the whole of Commercial Road was thronged with citizens anxiously awaiting the arrival of their hero. Presently, through the darkness, the sound of a bugle was heard some little distance off by those in waiting at the bridge. Carriage and drag-ropes, ready manned, all in preparation. In a few minutes the post-cart reached the bridge, and it was found to contain Lord Chelmsford. The horses were stopped in the middle of the bridge, and His Lordship was invited to change his seat into the vehicle provided by the citizens, who carried him shoulder-high from the cart to their carriage of state, amidst the utmost enthusiasm and deafening cheers for the Hero of Ulundi. From the bridge to the Royal, where the civic authorities were still in waiting, the crowd ran forward with the carriage containing His Lordship at a brisk pace, notwithstanding the long up-hill pull they had undertaken. The crowd alongside became every moment more dense; the cheering was taken up by each fresh knot of citizens as the vehicle came up to them, to which Lord Chelmsford continually responded by raising his helmet; and thus the demonstration proceeded until the hotel was reached where a complete storm of huzzas rent the air as the carriage was with difficulty drawn up through the crowd. As it stopped, the Mayor (Mr. Wesley Kiancis) stepped up and shook Lordship, and, with some others, helped him down from the carriage, the cheers meanwhile being kept up with unabated enthusiasm,

Honour to whom Honour.

We publish the following with the highest satisfaction

St. Paul's Mission Station, 18th July, 1879.

Sir, Not being aware that there are any of your correspondents with the flying column, I take the liberty to send you the orders of yesterday, which will undoubtedly be read with pleasure by your subscribers.

In going from Kopje Ailsie to join the column, I passed through the place where the Prince Imperial met with his sad death. A sin of 810496 works the place where his mutilated body was found in the douga. Wall

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tributing towards it, no sum larger than five shillings should be accepted ; thus not only heads of families, but children and servants would be enabled to figure on the subscription list.

As I am on this subject, I will take this opportunity to deny an error which [have seen published in several of the local papers. There was no Frenchman with the Prince Imperial on the day he was killed. Had there been one, surely his body would have been found close to that of the unfortunate Prince. The man Letocque, who cried out to the Prince "DepÃchez-vous, Monsieur," is a native of Jersey. I am therefore very glad to be able to clear the name of France of a stain which would have been felt by every Frenchman, and especially by those who have settled in this colony, and those who now serve under the British flag in Zululand. I am, &c.,

Rev. A. Baupry,
R. C. Chaplain to Wood's Flying Column.

July 17, 1879.

In notifying to the army in South Africa that Brigadier-General Wood, V.C., C.B., and Lieut.-Colonel Buller, are about to leave Zululand for England, Sir Garnet Wolseley desires to place on record his high appreciation of the services they have rendered, and that their military abilities and untiring energy have materially tended to bring the war to an end. The success which has attended the operations of the flying column is largely due to General Wood's genius for war, to the admirable system which he has established in his command, and to the zeal and energy with which his ably conceived plans have been carried out by Col. Buller.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOD'S ORDERS.

The Brigadier-General proposes, weather permitting, to leave for Pietermaritzburg to-morrow. In saying good-bye to the soldiers of all ranks, he wishes to express his warm gratitude for the support he has invariably received. The Brigadier-General has gained the commendation of his superiors for the successful operations of the flying column; he feels that the credit he has obtained has been gained by the courage and untiring devotion to duty of his fellow soldiers, and he will never forget his comrades of the flying column.

Departure of H.M.S. Shah

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN
BRADSHAW.

H.M.S. Shah left last evening for Simon's Bay, where she will remain for about a fortnight and then proceed to England. To the gallant Captain of the Skak and the other officers we have already made full reference, and suffice it to say now, that the whole of them were exceedingly

popular in Durban, and that they will be greatly missed here. The Skak left with a total of 821 souls on board, composed of her own crew, her naval brigade, royal marines, and a portion of the naval brigade of H.M.S. Active, the latter numbering 160. The Skak has

now been away from home very nearly three years and in December next will be out of commission. Her proceedings since she left England in December 1876, have been of a very eventful character and she has indeed rendered important service. On leaving England she proceeded to Gibraltar, where she awaited orders with reference to the complications in the East. She remained at Gibraltar until the following February, when she received orders to proceed to the Pacific station, there to act as flagship. The engagement of the Shah and Amethyst with the Peruvian rebel ironclad turret vessel Huusear, was an event of much importance, and most of our readers will recollect the circumstances connected with it, resulting as they did in the defeat of the Peruvian ship and teaching the then revolutionists of the country that in their internal struggles the British flag must be respected. The Shah remained on the Pacific station until the end of last year, when she received orders to proceed home. She was then relieved by H.M.S. Triumph, to which vessel the Rear-Admiral's flag was transferred. On her way home she called at St. Helena, where Captain Bradshaw heard of the disaster at Isardhlwana, and the unhappy position of the colony, and he then decided upon proceeding to Port Natal with his naval brigade. The troops in garrison at St. Helena also embarked on board the Shah, and on the 6th March last, the welcome vessel was found at our anchorage. The naval brigade and the troops on board landed on the following day, and their brave proceedings during the present war have been fully chronicled in our columns.

A neat and pleasing little ceremony took place on board the Shah yesterday afternoon, Capt. Bradshaw, the gallant commander of the ship having been presented with an address on the occasion of his departure from the colony.

It was only known on Wednesday that the Shah, was to leave on the following day, and it struck one or two of our leading merchants that to present an address to Capt. Bradshaw would be a most becoming act. Mr. Walter Peace, and other gentlemen at once set to work, and yesterday morning were busily engaged in getting signatures. In the course of the morning they succeeded in getting nearly 200 signatures; everybody who was asked having most gladly complied. Captain Baynton, of the Union Steamship Company, on hearing of the intention of those who had taken the matter in hand, at once offered to place the SS Union, at their disposal, and it was arranged that she should leave the wharf at half past two o'clock. Shortly before that time a large number of persons had assembled on the wharves, and as the whole of the ships in harbour displayed their bunting, the place looked unusually lively. Captain Bradshaw had proceeded out at two o'clock, with Captain Ridge, of the Donald Currie line, in the SS Ffox, and as she steamed down the bay there was much cheering. The trip out in the Union was an exceedingly pleasant one, the weather being very fine indeed, and the bar perfectly smooth. The Shah was reached at three o'clock, and as the visitors stepped on to the main deck they were received by Capt. Bradshaw and other officers. A number of other visitors had arrived

previously, and amongst those present we noticed the

en. Archdeacon Lloyd, Capt. Baynton, Capt. S. Smith (E, LM.S. Forester), Capt. Ridge, Capt. Airth, Capt.

indus, Messrs. Peace, B. W. Greenacre, J. Goodliffe, Edmonds, Jameson, Wheeler, Arbuckle, W. Campbell, W, Y. Campbell, Paton, E. A. Platt, J. Sanderson, Waldron, W. H. Taylor, Dacomb, Challoner, G. Brunton, Deglon, McKain, J. P. Hoffman, H. W. Wood, jun., G. D. Goodricke, F. Cullingworth, and several ladies. The band mustered and played some lively music, after which the company assembled on deck, Capt. Bradshaw being surrounded by the ship's officers and men.

Mr. Peace, addressing Capt. Bradshaw, said their duty that day was a most pleasant one, viz., to acknowledge services rendered by members of Her Majesty's navy. He then read the following address, which had been cleverly written by Mr. W. Palmer, at a very short notice :

Durban, Port Natal, 24th July, 1879.

To Captain R. BRADSHAW, R.N., H.M.S. Shah.

Sir, We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Durban, colony of Natal, cannot permit you to leave the colony without expressing to you our admiration at the way in which you acted on the occasion of your coming here. We need not recapitulate all the circumstances suffice it to say that the arrival of your noble ship with her complement of officers, men and guns at Simon's Bay, Cape Colony, in February last, was hailed with great thankfulness ; and now on the eve of your departure we beg to assure you that the same feeling is only strengthened and allied to one of national pride, by remembrance of the important part which has since been played by the naval brigade and royal marines landed by you, to proceed to the front.

We deeply regret that the short notice we have had of your intended departure (but a very few hours) prevents our taking other steps to convey to you our sense of the kindness and courtesy shown by you and all your officers while at the front; and in bidding you God speed on your sailing for our fatherland, we represent the feeling of all our fellow colonists in wishing you and all the officers and men on board H.M.S. Shah long life and every blessing.

Mr. Peace went on to say that it was only four hours previously that the address was drafted, and it was only signed by between one hundred and two hundred people, but had there been a little longer notice there would have been ten times the number of signatures. Everyone to whom the address was presented said they would sign a dozen addresses to Capt. Bradshaw ; and every signature he could safely say was that of a man who felt and thought what the address expressed. He trusted that Capt. Bradshaw would accept the address; as being most sincere and heartfelt (applied.) After speaking at some length in this strain, Mr. Peace stated that Commodore Sullivan left so suddenly that the inhabitants had no opportunity of thanking him, but he felt that they received every kindness at his hands. In conclusion he said they felt a delight and pride in having been brought into contact with Capt. Bradshaw and his officers, and in fact every man connected with the navy of England.

The remarks of Mr. Peace were followed with loud cheering, which was heartily joined in by the gallant tars.

Mr. B. W. Greenacre also made a short speech. He said the departure of H.M.8. Shah for this port from St. Helena was the first turning of the tide of affairs connected with the Zulu war which had just resulted in such a brilliant victory at Ulundi. When they heard that the

Shah had arrived in Simonâ\200\231s Bay they felt the first glimmer of hope, and the colonists were all heartily thankful to Capt. Bradshaw for the steps he took. What he did had been heartily appreciated by every Englishman in every part of the world (cheers). He hoped that Qapt. Bradshaw would receive at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen some fitting token of appreciation for the services he had rendered, After a few further remarks Mr. Greenacre concluded by wishing Capt. Bradshaw happiness and prosperity.

Three cheers for Capt. Bradshaw were then given.

Captain Bradshaw said :--Mr. Peace, and Ladies and Gentlemen,â\200\224Really I am at a loss for words with which to convey my thanks to you and all the colonists for your kindness towards me. What I did was merely a matter of duty. Any other officer and any other man would have done the same bhad he stood in my shoes (cheers). The dreadful news of the disaster at Isandhlwuna which I received on arriving at St. Helena, told me that it was my duty to at once proceed to Port Natal with the brigade under my command. It was a pure act of service and of duty. To me the stayin your good colony has been a most pleasant one (cheers.) T have received more kindness and more hospitality here than I ever anticipated or looked for. Instead of spending a weary and raonotonous five months, it has been made pleasant and cheering to me, and I have, I can assure you, spent a most happy time amongst you all. With regard to my officers and men, I can say tbat Captain Brackenbury, who has commanied the naval brigade, has done his duty, as also have the men under him (cheers). I was sorry I could not have commanded the brigade myself, and have taken my men with me; but my present seniority would have made me senior in the field, and we all know that a sailor cannot command soldiers in the field. I could not accept the position of a junior, aud Oaptain Brackenbury and the officers under him have nobly led these men. I feel proud of the shipâ\200\231s company, for.they have done their duty most nobly during the war, and have experienced great hardships. There are(said Captain Bradshaw, displaying some little emotion) a fow left behind, I am sorry to say. We could not but expect this when we landed, but there are more come back than I anticipated, and I feel most glad of it. It is beyond my words to express my thanks; but I know you will understand we when I say that I heartily thank you for your kindness to-day. It is a day I shall never forget. The recollections of this occasion will ever remain with me, for I shall never forget it ; and I hope that the old Skak, which has had & most evenâ\200\230ful time of it, will return into store as she is now, and the next time she is commissioned she will, I am sure, be as good as ever (loud cheers).

Three cheers were next given for Capt. Brackenbury, and acother followed for Â¢ The wooden walls of Old England.â\200\235

Captain Brackenbury in a few remarks, thanked them for the compliment they had paid him. He said they were glad to have had the opportunity of staying at the front the long time they had, and he hoped that should occasion require that they would have the honour of doing similar work. The gallant Captain then called for three cheers for Natal, which were given by all the

sailors on board.

Subsequently in the Captain's saloon, the health of Captain Baynton, who was thanked for his kindness in taking the visitors out, was drunk and responded to in suitable terms.

Shortly after 4 o'clock preparations were made for a start, and in a short time all the visitors, nearly every one of whom had shaken hands with Capt. Bradshaw, were on board the Union, Archdeacon Lloyd, who had been busily engaged in happy conversation with the blue-jackets, being the last to descend the ship's ladder. The sides of the fine war ship were crowded with sailors and marines, and as the Union left, they cheered lustily and the band played "Old Lang Syne." The little steamer was soon away over the bar, and everybody expressed themselves delighted with their last visit to the Shakspeare.

Before the steamer reached the wharf a vote of thanks were passed to Mr. Peace and Mr. Palmer, and cheers were given for Captain Baynton.

(July 26)

Having no news of our own that calls for comment, we content ourselves this morning with a few extracts from yesterday's Times of Natal :—

Our military correspondent gives the details connected with the re-opening of the campaign in Zululand. — It appears that it is again to be conducted by means of three columns converging on Ulundi. It would appear that it is not considered that matters are as yet settled in Zululand, but it is to be hoped

given by the officers at the establishments.

that we shall now be able to take up such a position as will leave no possible room for doubt that we have thoroughly and completely obtained the upper hand.

We learn that, according to information received from prisoners and in other ways, it seems that Cetshwayo's offer to surrender is supposed, so far as he himself was concerned, to have been genuine; and that he intended to indicate this by sending in the cattle. But, on the other hand, several of his chiefs were strongly against his yielding, and declared they would soon eat up the English when they got them away from their laagers. These magnates have doubtless now somewhat altered their opinion, Cetshwayo was seen on a hill a short distance off during the fight at Ulundi, surrounded by some two or three thousand followers. It had been his intention, had the battle been successful on his side, to come in and, as a final stroke, wet his royal assegai in the white man's blood. Opinion still continues strong in well-informed quarters that the war cannot be considered as brought to a satisfactory conclusion until Cetshwayo either surrenders, is taken, or killed. Serious fighting, however, may probably now be considered as at an end.

A Military Man's Forecast.

The following is from the Lower Tugela Camp :— I cannot see to what cause this hurried peace is attributable, Cetshwayo is still at large, so is the bulk of his army.

As regards guns and cattle (the enemy's most vulnerable point), I hold that the balance of reciprocal captures is still in favour of the Zulus.

It would not surprise me to see some of the troops now leaving the country, return in equal haste !

The left troop of the Natal Horse, under Lieutenant Ellis, was disbanded here the other day, the men receiving pay to end of November.

A Vigil to the Garrison Hospitals.

Visitors to the base and auxiliary hospitals cannot fail to appreciate the excellent arrangements of the base hospital on the flat, and the auxiliary hospital at Addington, both of which are now filled with the sick and wounded from Zululand. At both places everything seems exceedingly comfortable, and there are no signs whatever of over-crowding, whilst there are at hand abundant supplies of drugs, surgical materials, and medical comforts. On visiting the hospitals a morning or two since we were most courteously received, and replies to the questions of our representative were readily given. The total number of invalids at both hospitals on Thursday was 406 - the patients at the base being 180, and those at the spacious building at Addington overlooking the outer anchorage being 226, making a total of 406. These, we were told, were principally cases of fever and dysentery. The officers who were inmates were Lieut. Rowden, 99th regiment, Lieut. Guvin, 99th regiment, Deputy Commissary Ridgway, Lieut. Courtenay, 20th Hussars Veterinary Surgeon Kollick ; Capt. Harrison, 2-3rd regiment ; Civil Surgeon Cheyne; Lieut. St. Clair, 91st regiment ; Surgeon-Major Bolton, AMD ; Lieut. O'Donnell, 1-11th; Lieut. Alfroy, 3 60th Rifles; Lieut. Brandergast, Lonsdale's Horse; Lieut. Wincott, 88th regiment; Lieut. D'Arcy, 99th regiment; Veterinary Surgeon Morling, and Surgeon-Major Hare, AMD. The non-commissioned officers and men were detailed as follows : 1st Dragoons 5 ; Royal Artillery, 16 ; Royal Artillery, 13; 2-3rd regiment, 17 ; 2-4th regiment, 4 ; 1-13th regiment, 3; 2-21st regiment 2; 24th regiment, 5; 57th regiment, 47; 58th regiment, 17; 3-60th Rifles, 56 ; 80th regiment, 1; 88th regiment, 20 ; 90th regiment, 5; 91st regiment, 31 ; 94th regiment, 3; 99th regiment, 16; AHC, 1; ASC, 16; RN, 2; Royal Marine Light Infantry, 1; Lonsdale's Horse 3; Commissariat department, 6; Indian contingent corps, 4; Natal Horse 5. In the middle of the week, 100 men, belonging to different corps arrived from Port Durnford, not included in the above lists. The medical officers at the base hospital are Surgeon-Major Wills, Surgeon Jennings, Surgeon Saunders, Surgeon Ryan, Surgeon King, and Lieut. Johnson. At the auxiliary hospital there are Surgeon-Major Langley and Surgeon-Major Wilson. These gentlemen are assisted by 40 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps. A large number of patients homeward bound have left both hospitals during the past week, and a number of them went away in the S.S. Ontario. The base hospital is in excellent order, and here as well as at the Addington establishment, kind people continue to send them comforts

of every description. The base hospital is capitally supplied with water from the huge tank there, whilst in case of that failing, arrangements have been made to obtain water from the Umgeni at very short notice. Up to the present time, however, it has proved quite equal to the demand. The library there is extensively patronised, and is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals from home. Six conveyances are engaged in moving sick from hospital to hospital, and to the point for embarkation. Of 2200 admissions to these hospitals, there have only been 14 deaths, so that the rate of mortality has been exceedingly low, notwithstanding the serious nature of the majority of the cases.

We must not omit to make a short reference to the excellent way in which the Sisters of Mercy, attached to these two hospitals, are doing work which they have undertaken. Sisters Annette and Mary have been stationed at the base hospital, and they have been joined by four sisters sent out with some other ladies by the Stafford House Committee. Then there are two sisters from St. Catherine's, Cape Town. Six nurses of great experience arrived some days since from Netley Hospital, and they commenced their duty last Tuesday morning. The latter establishment is perhaps the largest military hospital in the world. The six nurses are under Lady Superintendent Daseble.

His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley visited both hospitals whilst herein the early part of the week, and expressed himself much pleased at the efficient manner in which they were conducted, remarking that the management was just as good as it would be at home.

At Fort Evelyn.

(From our own Correspondent.)
July 16, 1879.

A curious incident happened at the battle of Ulundi. After the battle was over Lieutenant Arden of the Natal Light Horse, was out looking for some assegais, when in some long grass, over which the Gatling guns had been firing, a buck started up and went away, without being hurt, having been there during the battle.

Colonel Buller, comes down in about two weeks' time by Utrecht, and brings the Light Horse with him, He leaves for England soon after his arrival.

The church at the mission station was built by Bishop Wilkinson, It is all knocked down but one wall, and was built of red brick, It is very pretty. There, are plenty of gooseberry bushes, and lemon trees, also gum and silver trees, so you can imagine what a pretty spot it is, and to complete it (when the time comes) there will be a great many roses. The leaves look as if they were tea roses.

: July 16th.

As one, stationed at Fort Evelyn, and all of us having passed such a pleasant time here, since we were left behind, although we have had risky work both night and day, we were still more pleased when we heard that Captain Churchill was to retain supreme command of the forces stationed here. A doubt whether this com-

petent officer would not have another placed over him
arrog. As you may remember, Major Foster, was left in
charge, but was an invalid for nearly the whole time, and
had to be sent down country. Capt. Churchill had the
arranging of the fort, with the management of the
commissariat officer, Lieut. McMahon, and aided by
Lieutenant Hornby, and Oâ\200\231Donnel, all 58th regiment.
The fort and arrangements so pleased General Newdigate
and his staff, that he left Captain Churchill in command,
and sent him an extra company of the 24th regiment.
I may add, that this fort now is impregnable against
Zulus. The sanitary arrangements are excellent ; stores
are as good, as they have been all the campaign (and
that is, excellent), and our health could not be better.
â\200\230We have seen some small bodies of Zulus to-day. but all
making off. Captain Marshall, Natal Light Horse, is
out nearly all day setting in corn and wood. I must
mention also. that Dr. Gubbins has had some most dif-
ficult cases, which he has treated with success, and is
very attentive and kind.

How Sir Garnet Received the News.

The following extract from a letter, apparently written
by some one on Sir Garnetâ\200\231s staff, sufficiently contradicts
the rumour that has been floating about, to which we
never gave credence. It is dated Fort Pearson, and
refers to the evening when His Excellency first arrived
there : â\200\224

As we sat at dinner we discussed all the probabilities and
possibilities of the situation. Had Lord Chelmsford embarked
upon a desperate enterprise of his own ? What if success
should not be his? And when we thought of Isandhlwana
our reflections were gloomy. We were still at dinner when

a despatch was handed to Sir Garnet, and as he read it his
face broke into a smile, and looking up cheerfully he said:
â\200\234This is indeed the best news I have read for many a long
day. To-night, gentlemen, we may sleep peacefully, for
Lord Chelmsford has been engaged with the army of the
Zulu King. and has thoroughly defeated it.â\200\235 The despatch
was from Mr. Sivewright, the general manager of the tele-
graph in South Africa. Sir Garnet read us the sentence
short, clear, and decisive, showing us how Cetewayo in person
had made his final effort to save his kingdom. and was now
a refugee and an outcast from his nation in the black
swamps of the Umvolosi. The despatch was read by order
of the General to the troops. and borne by the high wind
across the waters of the Tugela into Zululand went the
British cheers which announced the fall of the bold, brave,
cruel, and â\200\230 crafty King. We slept soundly that night.

Sir Garnet and the Zulu Chiefs.

The following is another extract from the same letter,
dated July 15: â\200\224

To-morrow a flying column. consisting of one battalion of
infantry, two guns, and Barrowâ\200\231s Horse, march across the
Umvolosi river to Emangweni, at which place all the indus-
trials are to hear from the lips of Sir Garnet what he intends
with Zululand. All the coast chiefs as far as St. Lucia have
submitted. You are aware that Dabulamanzi has submitted,
as have also Somopo, the Kingâ\200\231s father-in-law, Palano, and
Umhlandazi. These latter chiefs came in with their follow-
ers yesterday, Sir Garnet Wolseley addressed them, Mr.
Fynney acting as interpreter. He told them he was
making war on Cetewayo, who was now a fugitive, and not

on them. He was most anxious to settle the country and to restore it to a peaceful condition ; but this he was unable to do until they had surrendered themselves and gave up their arms, Those who surrendered he promised to protect. He told them that he had no intention of annexing the country or of interfering with their laws and customs, but that he was compelled to prevent Cetewayo doing further mischief, The chiefs were to remember that Cetewayo was no longer their king ; he was no longer the head of the nation. Those who desired protection must now submit, bring in the King's cattle and their arms, and they should be secure in their property, and their wives, families, and cattle would be safe, Sir Garnet told the chiefs they were to meet him that day week at Emangweni, and they were to tell all the chiefs to meet him there, and he would give them his final words as to the settlement of the Zulu nation. The chiefs, who sat as immovable as statues whilst they were being addressed, maintained a profound silence for some while, at last spoke Somopo : "We cannot speak for the Zulu nation, we speak only for ourselves."

They were answered that more than that they could not do, but that when all the chiefs were together the Zulu nation would be represented.

Then spoke Unhlanza : "We are a people without a head ; we have no king. A Zulu for a king we do not wish to have again. Let John Dunn be our chief."

A guttural noise, significant in its purpose of applause, rang round the circle at the utterance of this wish,

Somopo said : "The words of the great chief are good. We have no one now to look to. We shall do as you wish, We must never have a king of our own race again,"

The chiefs were then dismissed.

The Generals.
(Witness.)

It is proposed, we understand, by a number of gentlemen to present a service of plate to Lord Chelmsford before his departure, in recognition of the services he has rendered in South Africa. This (Thursday) evening his Lordship will be entertained by the Mayor and Corporation at a dinner at the Town Office. There is to be a brilliant company, including Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Lieutenant-Governor. We hear also that the Durban people give a ball in his honour on the following evening. In the early part of next week Lord Chelmsford and a portion of his staff leave for Cape Town by the Shah or one of the other transports. They will probably proceed thence to England by an ordinary mail steamer.

General Sir E. Wood and Colonel Buller arrived in town early yesterday morning, and are staying at the Royal Hotel. The General was recognised by many people as he rode unattended, about town yesterday. General Marshall and Lord Downe's A.D.C. were to arrive in the city yesterday, coming via Greytown from Landman's Drift. It is understood that the Lancers, Dragoons, and other cavalry, will no longer be brigaded together, but will be attached in detachments to the different infantry columns. General Marshall will leave for England shortly. It is expected that General Crealock will also leave shortly for home.

Natal Guides.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a

private letter :â\200\224

Umbhlatusi Camp, July 19, 1879.

We have just returned from a long patrol. We started on Monday from Port Durnford, arrived here. and encamped for the night, just as it was dark. We got orders to be ready at eight next morning, to escort Sir Garnet to meet Lord Chelmsford at St. Paulâ\200\231s Mission Station. We paraded at the appointed time, Sir Garnet and staff arrived, and away we

went. We followed the same road that was taken when we burned Ondine, as far as that place. and thence proceeded to the highlands overlooking the Umhlatnsi. As we commenced the descent into the valley we saw Woodâ\200\231s column coming down a ridge on the opposite side to their camping ground, above the station. We soon got to the comp, where we were met by Lord Chelmsford.

The soldiers crowded around us, and wanted to know where we came from. When told that we belonged to Crealockâ\200\231s column they were surprised, as they had heard that they were lost in a bog, and that the Government had offered £100 to anyone who could find Crealock, or his column. We slept that night in front of our horses. Next morning Sir Garnet reviewed Woodâ\200\231s column. Major Chard, R.E., was presented with his V.C. They then all marched past in companies. It was a grand sight ; the men all looked in splendid trim. They are much finer men than we have with our column. At daylight next morning we paraded, and at 7 15 a.m. started back again. A drizzling rain added considerably to our discomfort. We did forty miles, and by about 4 30 p.m. got into camp ; had a good meal, and some grog, and were soon jolly and comfortable. Last night got orders that we were to start on Monday with a flying column to join Woodâ\200\231s, to go in pursuit of Cetwayo. This put us all in good spirits ; but this morning it was altered. The volunteers over the border were all ordered to go home, and we were allowed to go too, if we liked. A few have volunteered to go with Major Barrow, but I do not know whether they will or not. Yesterday we saw Dabulamazi, and gave him a Jiquor. We had some conversation with him, and then asked him to have another tot before he left. He said he would prefer taking the bottle, but he did not get it.

(July 28)

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
LATEST FBOM UMLALAZI.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Sunday, July 27th, 7.35 p.m.

. Remainder of the Naval Brigade embarks to-morrow. The Buffs go to Singapore, and will be replaced here by two companies of the 99th; the only troops which will remain in this district, as well as two companies at Chelmsford, until it is cleared out. The 91st Highlanders proceed from Umlatusi to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, Fort Pearson, and Etshowe.

Important Movement of Troops.

STR GARNET WOLSELEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Pietermaritzburg, Saturday Evening.

A general order has been issued, giving particulars as to the movements of the troops, &c. The 3rd Buffs go to the Straits Settlements, the 1-13th to Pinetown, en route for England ; the Dragoons. headquarters, and one squadron to Utrecht, with another squadron to Pretoria; the Lancers to Pinetown, probably to

embark, and the 2-4th to Luneberg and Pretoria. The 1.24th go home ; the 2-24th and headquarters go to Utrecht; 57th to Clarke's column ; 58th and headquarters to Landtmaas Drift, 80th headquarters and five companies to Clarke's column; 88th to Pinetown for disposal, and 90th and headquarters to St. Paul's.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors in the Natal Rifle Association on Monday afternoon.

With Wood's Flying Column.

(From our own Correspondent.)
St. Paul's Mission Station,
Wood's Flying Column, 18th July, 1879.

Our column after a tiresome seven days trek moved here

esterday to find that this station is in the same plight as Kamakwaza Station, & total wreck, the neat well built churches and the dwelling houses, burnt to the ground ; only some patches of the walls standing, as melancholy mementoes of the war. Yesterday, Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived, escorted by some of the Natal volunteers the V. M. Rifles the Stanger corps, under Captain Addison (Natal Guides), mounted infantry, and some Natal mounted contingent,

Several of the Zulu chiefs have sent in to tender their submission, the principal being Ganze Dabulamanzi, the artful dodger, who, after flying from the battle of Ulandi, rode back to the Tuxela, and tendered his submission at Fort Tenedos on the third day. It was his regiment, - on their return, that fell in with Lieut. Scott Douglag, and the corporal of the Lanzer's the strayed signallers, and butchered them near the Kamakwaza Mission Station, where their mangled remains were discovered, and interred with funeral-rites, the burial service being read by

the Rev. Charles Coar, military chaplain; and two wooden crosses mark the graves,

There has been abundance of grass all the road through but a great number of the oxen are very poor from being worked at unseasonable hours. They are inspanned before grazing in the morning, after being confined all night in Inager, and are probably not outspanned until the afternoon. in consequence of the slow rate of travelling, necessitated by such long wagon trains,

A meeting of the submissive Zulu chiefs, will be held on the 17th by Sir Garnet, at the Emnaneni,

Our column, will be sent down to Natal. with the exception of the Transvaal contingents, who will return by way of Utrecht,

The Zulus on the Umbhlatusi, are living at their kraals, as in times of peace.

Two of Wood's native irregulars were tried for killing two Zulus who had surrendered themselves, and were punished with 50 lashes each, with forfeiture of all pay, and expulsion from camp.

To-day some Zulus fired at a working party of our Natal native pioneers, who returned the fire. and 2 slight skirmish

was the consequence. but without any damage on either side,

Some of our mounted natives and the Zulus are on visiting terms, and the Zulus say that they are tired of fighting. for the most of their young men have been killed or wounded, and the Zulu armies have eaten up all their fat cattle.

The unfortunate Mr. Drummond, who left the square at Ulundi during the action, was killed by the Zulus near the King's kraal.

To-day we had a march past of the column, and Sir Garnet was greatly pleased with the soldier-like and healthy appearance of the forces. In the evening there was an undress parade, when General Wood told the troops there was another small share of prize money due to the column, of about one shilling per share; that it was scarcely worth their consideration, proposing, if the troops were willing, he should like to add it to the fund for erecting some memorial or tablet to the memory of the late Piet Uys. who had before his death rendered valuable service to the column. He asked those who wished to give their share to hold up their hands, and every hand was lifted in a moment; for the memory of the brave boer is cherished by every soldier in the column.

The Zulus are very slow in bringing in their arms to give them up; about four yesterday and twenty to day, No advances have been made by the King, who the Zulus say is hiding in the Engoya Bush still, supported by Manyamane, Tyingwayo. Sirayo, Uvumunduba, and four other of the northern chiefs.

General Crealock's column is still somewhere in the vicinity of Port Durnford. Jokers say that he waits the arrival of a bag of paper; others say that he is waiting the staff officers stock of cigars; that the General's personal baggage takes five wagons to carry it, and transport is scarce.

A depot is being formed at Fetshe for this column, who expect to arrive there this week, en route for Natal, to give Wood's fighting brigade, who are the real conquerors of Zululand, a chance of reposing on their laurels for a time; and right well they have earned every indulgence that the Government can afford to give.

Incidents of the Campaign.

(Notes from Fort Napoleon.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.
Fort Napoleon, Zululand.

Sir,—Being a member of that profession which had for its object the relief of suffering humanity, and attached to H.M.S.'s forces, now serving in Zululand I am in a position of sending you some news I trust may interest a few of your numerous readers. This place is garrisoned by one company of the Buffs, two commissioned and two non-commissioned officers; it is a small but splendidly situated fort, its sanitary condition all that can be desired, and the health and spirits of the men excellent.

Some time ago you were informed, I presume, that a number of Zulus with their chiefs, women, children, arms, and cattle, called here to make a submission meet at the Queen's authority. The gallant Oolonsi then com-

manding the fort sent them on to headquarters, where the ceremony of laying down their arms at the feet of the General was one of interest. I was stationed at Point Darnford when this ceremony took place. A grand parade was made, a thrilling oration was delivered, in which the captives were told that they were too few, but that we were better, and that the Portuguese, British, and Zulu arms lay beneath the triumphant gaze of the General; swords were drawn, a band played, rattling steeds were transported on the Umlalasi plain, gorgeous uniforms glittered in the sun, and the still more gorgeous tints of the peacock's tail decorated the helmets of a select few. The Zulus, with the exception of their three chiefs, squatted on the grass, and appeared to me to take as little interest in the proceedings as two kaffir dogs that were engaged in an amicable tangle close to a heap of

agsegais. The event seemed less like a meek submission than a desire on our part to convert the affair into a loud and blustering surrender. John Dunn distributed passes affording protection to the vanquished, and as soon as that office was completed, the Zulus at once departed
â\200\230â\200\234 geeking pastures new.â\200\235

The transport of the sick from the hospital marquÃ©e at Point Durnford was an interesting sight; they were taken in ambulance wagons to the beach, then placed on the backs of sturdy bare-legged sailors, and borne on their shoulders through the surf to the lighter, and thence to the steamboat destined for Durban. I must here say something of the very excellent training Commandant Barton exercises over the battalion of native contingent placed under his charge, for a more well-behaved or finer set of fellows I have seldom seen. It is true, they are sometimes inclined to exercise their vocal abilities to a very considerable extent, often too on the line of march; but it has always been customary for them to do so, and no doubt in time they will discard many habits which we consider objectionable. As regards their singing qualities, I can only speak of their choruses, and I must say I was perfectly entranced with the unison of their rich, deep and mellow notes. On one occasion I went to witness a moonlight war-dance of the N.N.C. at Point Durnford, and I fancy it has not often fallen to the lot of Englishmen to see so thorough a combination of first-class singing, dancing, jumping, clicking, whistling, and tumbling simultaneously accomplished. The 13th of this month was an interesting one in this little fort; it was Sunday, a day of peace and

rest, though in the enemyâ\200\231s country, and we entertained .

no less personages than Prince Dabulamanzi and the P.M O. for South Africa. The Zulu Chief shook hands warmly with each of us, had some preserved corn beef, some lime-juice and water, and some coffee, then a smoke from a pipe presented to him by a lieutenant of the Buffs stationed here, bearing the donorâ\200\231s name and coat-of-arms on the bowl; during his repast he held his stick between his toes, he was perfectly at home and seemed to thoroughly appreciate our efforts to entertain him as hospitably as we could; promised us assegais and shields as tokens of his gratitude and reminiscences of the campaign. I could not help calling to mind the moment I saw this great chief, a present I received some months ago of a black cat when stationed at Fort Pearson. I called this cat Dabulamanzi, and placed an ornament round its neck, and to a certain extent it did resemble its illustrious namesake, not alone in facial aspect but in colour, antics, and attire.

I was delighted to learn from your paper some time back that the sick are to be tended by â\200\230â\200\234 sistersâ\200\235â\200\224 of course under the supervision of medical men. I have seen the result of this work both in Turkey, Russia, and Bulgaria, under most trying circumstances, and all who witnessed their efforts know that no tongue or pen could sufficiently laud their conduct, The name of the Right Honourable Viscountess Straneford will always be remembered with honour in Europe for the services she rendered to the sick and wounded in the Russo-Turkish war. Her nurses were always indefatigable in their zeal, and though it is unfortunate that the same field is open for the exercise of their talents, still it is most fortunate that these good ladies have appeared, even though late upon the scene. So far as my idea goes the Zulu soldier

is infinitely superior to the Turkish, Russian, or English, as regards strength, constitution, physique, power of endurance and discipline ; he however lacks all those great qualities with which education may subsequently endow him.

The scenery in this neighbourhood is very fine indeed, and at night it is in many places simply like fairyland—long chains of grass fire illumine the immense plains. On the night of the 15th, when in company with a lieutenant of the Buffs, some distance outside the fort, we estimated one of these fires to be about five miles in length. We watched it some time till its brilliancy became extinct, and we found ourselves in a laager about three quarters of a mile from the fort ; and though my European servant and a native, both of whom were with us and knew the place well, taxed all their energies, we were unable to discover the way to our tents until after a lapse of about four hours. The days here go by with dullness ; indeed there is nothing to enliven the monotony unless it be when the runners come in with the mail bag—, then there is a little excitement in the search for letters; but with this little excitement comes a lot of disappointment, for if a communication is discovered to be addressed to one of us, it turns out to be of an official character. These Zulu runners never call Point Durnford by any other name than “John Durnford.” When night comes on it is a relief, for we then adjourn to the “Najoleon Alexander” club. You can imagine how select it is when I say there are but four

306

members; but then it is a remarkable coincidence that there are but four officers here, and each is a member. The club derives its title from the name of the fort, and that of its present gallant commander, it is also curious that there is a bye-law to the effect that all games of cards are forbidden except “Nap.” We shall, however, Sir, with pleasure elect you as honorary member, and be happy to allow your paper to lay on the table of our honoured club as our chief colonial journal.

L. H.

Military Notes.

(From the Times of Natal),

Col. Bellairs, C.B., D.A.G., and Major Grenfell, D.A.A.G., arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon from the front.

Captain Lord Downe, (L.D.C. to General Marshall, rode in yesterday from Imdysmith. General Marshall remained at

Howick, and will arrive this morning. Captain Stewart, his brother-in-law, remains at Landtman's Drift.

Colonel Davies, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Commandant at Fort Newdigate. The Pioneer

Some drafts for various regiments at the front left this city yesterday for Dundee, being accompanied by a large number of ox wagons.

I am glad to state that Lieut. Milne, R.N., A.D.C. to Lord

Chelmsford, is quite recovered from the wound received at the Battle of Ulundi. The ball entered the back part of the arm, penetrating through and just raising the skin along the back. I hope that the energy and pluck shown by this officer will receive the reward which is his due.

After the meeting of the military authorities here, and on the resumption of the campaign by General Sir Garnet Wolseley, it is probable that three brigades are to be formed along our border; one under Brigadier Clarke, will start from the coast; another under Colonel Baker Russell, from Rorke's Drift; and a third, under Colonel Harrison, R.E., from Landtman's Drift. Brigadier Rowlands, V.C., C.B., retains command of the flying column lately organised, while the border forts and defences remain under the command of Major-General Hon. H. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B.

General Sir Garnet Wolsley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., is expected to leave here for a visit to the positions on the Buffalo, via Ladysmith early next week.

The tactics of the Zulus have apparently been quite consistent throughout the campaign, for I hear that at Ulundi they attacked first on the front, and then large bodies came out of the bush at the right and left rear faces, being actually their horns, and expected to have a good chance of success by attacking our rear; but found, to their great astonishment, as was admitted by one of the prisoners, that we had no rear to attack; and that, like at Ginginhlovo, we were as strong on one face as we were on the other three of our hollow square.

The authorities have now decided to keep the late recruits for the irregular cavalry corps for the whole six months for which they engaged; because when they once were offered a month's pay in advance and their release, they declined it, demanding the whole time, I know many of them are now sorry that they did not take the offer.

Commissary-General Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B., leaves town next week with Sir Garnet. He is to be congratulated upon his well-earned honours, as no man has done more for this campaign than he has, with the inadequate staff and appliances placed at his disposal.

Two troops of the Mounted Basutos and Edendale men which have been of so much use during the campaign, returned to this city yesterday, after being present at the battle of Ulundi. They are commanded by Captain Cochrane and Lieut. Henderson, and came through by the Lower Drift. The men forming this irregular corps are, in the opinion of Colonel Buller, the most useful and valuable allies that we have, and when their work either at Isandhlwana, Zlobane, Kambula, or out scouting, is considered, all will doubtless agree with their gallant leader.

Two ambulances with sick left yesterday for Durban en route home, and three more arrived in Ladysmith about a week ago, with the wounded from Ulundi, and are now on their way down.

The two troops of recruits for the Frontier Light Horse, under Captain Fraser, which, with one for Bettington's Horse, under Lieut. Higginson, have been encamped above Fort Napier for some time past, are to leave to-day or to-morrow for up-country. Ox-wagons are their only difficulty, as they are scarce now.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL AGENT.)

The Banquet to Lord Chelmsford.

LORD CHELMSFORDâ\200\231S : PEECH.

Maritzburg, July 25, 9.29 a.m.

The dinner last night to Lord Chelmsford was a brilliant success. Sir Garnet and the Lieut.-Governor were both present; also General Clifford, Staff Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Colonel Buller, and many other distinguished officers and civilians.

The Mayor, in proposing Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s health, said that Lord Chelmsford had faithfully served the Queen, who had sent him the army he had to command to the country he was sent to protect,

Lord Chelmsford, who was received with great enthusiasm, replied as follows :

I thank you most heartily for the manner in which my health has been proposed, and the enthusiastic manner in which the toast was received. I can assure you that when I arrived in Pietermaritzburg I was overpowered by the reception given me, and felt that you sympathised with the difficulties and troubles I had gone through. That reception will never be forgotten by me. There is a saying very frequently quoted now-a-days, that nothing succeeds like success, but, gentlemen, if I thought that you asked me to dinner simply because I had been successful, it would be as water from the Dead Sea placed to my mouth ; but from what the Mayor has said, it is clear you sympathise with me not because I succeeded, but because under circumstances of extreme difficulty I endeavoured to do my duty (cheers). There have been many painful incidents connected with the war, so that it is impossible to look back upon it without mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret. On this I will not further touch ; but there is one point on which I can look back with pure and unalloyed satisfaction, already alluded to by my gallant friend General Wood, I mean the loyal and efficient assistance given to me by all ranks in the army, which is such that the satisfaction and pride that I feel will be remembered as long as I live. I never could have believed it possible for any general to receive such assistance and devotion as I have experienced from my men. I could always feel that whether I was present or absent, they were striving to do their best to get out of difficulties (cheers), and this was not confined to one rank, but was common to all ranks; and I believe I may say that I had the confidence and sincere support of all ranks of the army, from the lowest to the highest. It would be invidious to particularise individuals and services, but when I look back eighteen months, two names stand out in broad relief (those already alluded to), the one by the Mayor, and the other by General Wood, the names of Wood and Buller (cheers). I can say that these two have been my right and left supporters during the whole of my time in this country. They came out with me in the same steamer ; in every position I have been in they have been in the fore-front, and now I feel proud to think they return with me to their native land again. The Mayor asked one question, namely, whether the war was over or not ? I think I can best answer this by saying that these two men are going back to England ; depend upon it, if there were any great work to be done, these two men would never have left the forces. I again thank you for the manner in which you have drunk this toast, and desire to include in my thanks all those who met me on Monday night. I shall carry back a grateful remembrance of this place ; and if in the public position I shall hold it is ever possible for me to render any assistance towards the prosperity of the colony, you may depend upon it I shall do so (loud cheers).

His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley then proposed the health of the Mayor in a few graceful words, and the latter having responded, thanking His Excellency the High Commissioner and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for having honoured him with their presence, the company separated, after joining in singing the National Anthem.

- First Division.

GENERAL CREALOCK'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

July 23, 1879.

The troops paraded at 2.30 yesterday, The Royal Artillery, Naval Brigade, the Buffs and Rifles, 3-60th being present, There were only about 250 men, from each regiment of infantry, the remainder being employed on fatigue. After an inspection and march past, they formed up, and General Crealock addressed them as follows :

By order of His Excellency the General Commanding in South Africa this Column is broken up.

The Naval Brigade embarked yesterday,

Some of you will soon follow and proceed to stations of the Empire, far away from these shores.

I have received orders to return to England,

Before we separate, I have assembled you to express my thanks for your good conduct, your constant hard work, and

307

ready obedience, in carrying out the orders of Lord Chelmsford, till lately, in command of the forces of South Africa.

It is right you should know from me what these orders were, that you may have the satisfaction of feeling that you have carried them out.

The task allotted to the 1st division, was:

1st. To establish a series of fortified posts along the south Coast of Zululand.

2nd. To establish an advanced depot of supplies for three months,

3rd. To open a new base of supplies at Port Durnford, from which to feed a force operating against Ulundi, should such an advance be requisite,

4th. To destroy the military kraal of Emangwene.

5th. To destroy the King's old military kraal at Ondine.

6th. To clear out the whole of this district, and enforce submission of the Zulus.

These instructions were entirely carried out by the 6th July, and all the great Zulu chiefs and their people of the Tugela, to St. Lucia Bay, have submitted and laid down their arms to Her Majesty's troops.

The first division in this campaign has not been opposed by the Zulus in the field. But though we have had no brilliant victory like Ulundi to record, on this occasion must be remembered your successful fight at Inyezane; your advance to Etshowe, under General Pearson, and your stubborn defence of that isolated post for three months,

The advance to Etshowe in March, and its successful relief. and the brilliant victory of Ginginhlovo under Lord

Chelmsford's immediate command, have produced such a deep impression upon the Zulu mind, that they have been invariably defeated in all their attacks and despaired of being able to resist you in the field.

The troops and Naval Brigade forming the 1st division, must be content with the conviction that their gallantry in the earlier part of this war has probably diminished the opposition of the Zulus in this country.

You must be content with the honest conviction that your hard work and energy, under very great difficulties and with your ranks thinned day by day with sickness and fever, has successfully carried out the task set you by Lord Chelmsford to perform, and thanks to the valuable assistance and co-operation of Commodore Richards and the Naval brigade ; you have established the landing place opened at Port Durnford, which will enable further operations towards the capital to be carried out with facility should they become necessary.

Soldiers and sailors of the 1st division, I thank you all for your good conduct, your hard works ; and sympathize with you in the loss of so many comrades whose lives have been sacrificed to this climate, so deadly to man and beast. We have all had great difficulties to overcome,

I wish you all a hearty "good-bye," I wish you success and prosperity wherever your duty to Her Majesty may lead you.

EDITORIALS.

(July 23)
THE ZULU WAR.,

Peace or war? union or division ? civilisation or barbarism ? stagnation or progress ? alarm or security ? these are questions which as far as South Africa is concerned, wait upon the immediate action of Her Majesty's Special High Commissioner, and our Governor, Sir Garnet Wolseley. He has to decide how Zululand is to be governed. He has to determine what the conditions of peace are to be. He has to write on the history of his country the final record of the Zulu war. It remains with him to shape the verdict which history will pass upon the struggle which, as we have faith to believe, is now ending,

The issue is a momentous one to South Africa. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY has never yet faced one that was equal to it. The Red River Rebellion was little more than an up-country "meute." The Ashanri expedition was in some respects a more difficult undertaking than the invasion of Zululand ; but the interests at stake were insignificant, as compared with those that were involved here. The administration of Cyprus might of course have grown into a matter of European concern, but it had directly to do with the affairs and well-being of an alien people.

Here the case is quite different. An army almost as large as that which went to the Crimea has been gathered upon our shores. A foe has been encountered who has succeeded in inflicting terrible blows upon our military prestige, and vast loss upon the national army. The war itself will affect lastingly for

weal or woe a territory almost as large as British India, and occupied throughout by people of KEuropean descent, as well ar by many tribes of native subjects. The war has becn waged in order to win peace and security for those regions and peoples, and in order %o

make the union of them all under one common government a possible consummation. The Colonial Minister has distinctly declared that such a union is the primary purpose of Her Majesty's Government. He has announced that as soon as such union is effected that Government will remove from South Africa all forces save such as are required for the defence of Cape Town. The Cape Ministers have replied that they will not listen to proposals for confederation until the Zulu war is settled, and a lasting peace secured. Consequently, upon the outcome of the war upon the peace which Sir GARNET is to establish, depends the whole success of the Imperial policy just propounded by Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

What then is to be the nature of the peace to which Sir Garnet Worsley is likely to agree? We say again what we have said before, that we are wholly mistaken in our conceptions of His Excellency's principles and purposes as an administrator if he consents to any terms that will not prove deterrent, effective and binding—deterrent by withholding the Zulus from any combined attempt hereafter to resist or to assail British rule; effective as a means of securing to the British Government complete dominancy in Zululand, and binding by reason of the guarantees they will afford that the Zulu power shall be no longer a menace to the peace of South Africa. We confess that the more we study the subject the more persuaded are we that to re-constitute Cetywayo as king of a conquered people would be to undo all the good that has been done by the war. It is said that a peace without Cetywayo being a party to it would be no peace at all; that as long as he is alive the sympathies and yearnings of the Zulu people will gather round him, and that to secure his adhesion to our own side would be to secure most thoroughly the adhesion of the whole people. We totally deny the first proposition, but we to some extent admit the others. A peace made with Cetywayo as king of the Zulu nation would be a peace which would last only as long as circumstances might or might not allow him to reorganise, however covertly, his shattered forces. In the eyes of the Zulus to leave him as their king, after the demands we have made upon him; after his contemptuous rejection of those demands, and after his desperately hostile resistance to us, would be at once construed into an evidence of fear and trepidation. They would consider that we had by dint of an enormous military effort, succeeded in defeating his army, but that we felt unequal to the task of effecting his complete subjugation. The war was proclaimed against Cetywayo, not against the Zulu people. We were to deliver the latter from the cruelties of his rule. We assumed the right to dictate to him under pain of compulsion, conditions of reformed government, and when our right was disputed, and our dictation was defied, we had to bring to bear the strong arm of force to coerce if not to chastise him. Had Zululand been strictly regarded as an independent sovereignty, the plea for Cetywayo's retention as king would have had good ground for it; but he owed the fact of his kingship avowedly to the solicited intervention of our own representative, and we earned thereby a claim to im-

pose such conditions as we might deem

Pose

Why not have done with shams ? The reinstatement of Cetiwayo in power will only mean the setting-up of a king who is intended to be merely the creature of Great Britain. Is it likely that the Zulu King would consent to play continuously such a part? Would not the fact of his Kingship be an ever present temptation to his people to rally round him and to fight a battle over again whenever occasion might offer ? Why keep up this Napoleonic theory of a warlike dynasty ? The Zulu power is but the creation of the present century and will be dissipated when the British drive DINGANA into the bush and place Piwpa in his place. Lhazimpo was the best because the only capable one there. Four or five hundred Boers were ranged in the attitude of victory, against twenty or thirty thousand Zulus, and they had to compromise matters as best they could. But now we have an army of over twenty thousand Europeans, ranged against a residue of one or two, or at the most

a very few thousand Zulus, and we have no need of compromises. Why not at once proclaim the Queen of Zululand, and let the Zulus understand that henceforth they must look to the Government and not to the King as their supreme ruler ? It would be much the wisest and most manly policy in the long run. It will come to that, beyond question, sooner or later. We have already bidden to defend ourselves, and to organise our own military system ; but it is quite certain that no Cape Ministry will undertake such a responsibility on behalf of the whole of South Africa, so long as Cetshwayo remains King of the Zulus. Mr. Searles has already positively declined to do so, and it is beyond doubt that Mr. Morreux and Mr. MERRIMAN would not have been a whit less prompt in their refusal. !

It must be remembered that the Zulu war had materially changed the complexion of things in South Africa, and radically modified our relations with the native races. If it has taught them our strength, it has also shown them our weakness. If they have had a demonstration of the deadly effects produced by modern arms of precision, they have also learnt that the assegai may, under certain circumstances, prove more than a match for the rifle. The Zulu has had quite enough success to know that we are far from being invulnerable. We cannot afford to allow him any future opportunity of endeavouring to regain his damaged, if not departed, prestige. If Cetshwayo is to remain King, the Zulu military system will not be destroyed. It would be within his power to mobilise the remainder of the regiments that have terrorised South Africa whenever the weakness or unpreparedness of his neighbours should justify an onslaught upon them. He will have defeat to avenge; ambition to satisfy ; power, as he may think, to regain. We do not say that he would actually make the venture, but he might do so, and the possibility of such an attack would counteract all the good that might otherwise

have been secured by the present war.

The present attitude of the Zulus near the Tugela appears to falsify the view that no binding hold can be obtained over the people of Zululand unless Cetywayo be the instrument of it. Existing facts justify this belief? In these lower districts the war has suddenly collapsed, the warriors have returned to the huts of their former kraals, and are busily rebuilding them. On all sides petty and greater chiefs are giving themselves up. They say nothing about the King. They simply say that they have been beaten, and they virtually accept our rule. For all that we hear to the contrary the feeling of their King does not enter into their thoughts. Possibly this attitude refers only to the Zulus who live more coastward. There may be a certain following of people in the highlands who will abide by their King, and share his fortunes. [If so let them either be followed up or retire. If Cetywayo is to be permitted sovereignty let it be in some remote backland, far removed from immediate contiguity to our borders. It would be the easiest and cheapest course in the end to deprive him of all power, and to put ourselves in his place as the supreme ruler of Zululand.

But it would be madness to leave him king there; even though he had his apoio i86â\200\224the Bisgopâ\200\224

at Lis ecuw, as guide, counsellor, and friend.

Sir B. Wood and his Basutos.

The regiment of Mounted Basutos who have followed General St - lyn Wood through the arduous campaign in Zululand, having arrived in the city from the north, their adventurous and doughty leader afforded them an opportunity of a formal leave-taking on Friday last. They halted in front of the Court House, and when Sir Evelyn M. Baker his appearance, Mantles toward him the most profuse signs of affection, and as he gave the farewell, their natural demonstration subgided into silent sorrow at the thought that never more would they see his dapper â\200\234;ulr.â\200\230, upon which their clasp of hands of one for whom their affection as a soldier's clasp was bound. The soldier was one of the most touching of the campaign, and the grayer away with a lithe opinion of the noble warriors whose appreciation of his able and heroic English General was so intense and sincere.â\200\224 Zomes of Natal,

of adinils

(July 29.)

The Departure of General ' _Lord Chelmsford.

SPEECHES AT THE POINT.

Yesterda{ His Excellency General Lord Chelmsford left by the hired transport Queen Margaret for England. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Crealock (asst. military secretary), Capt. E. H. Buller, A.D.C., Captain W. E. F. Molyneux, A.D.O., Lieut. Milne, naval A.D.C. and Lieut. Frere. The General was driven to the Point from the residence of Capt. Baynton, whose guest he has been, in his hostâ\200\231s carriage, but the other officers proceeded down by special train at a quarter-past ten. Several others also went down by the same train. The S.S. Adonis was waiting alongside the Government wharf, and nearly all the vessels in the harbour displayed their flags, whilst at the Bluff the flagstaff was covered with bunting. The Mayor (Mr. Vause) was prevented through serious illness, from attending, but several members of the Town Council were present. There were also on the wharf Mr. J. Robinson, MLC, Mr. G. C. Cato, MLC, Mr. Consuej Peace, Major Butler, CB, Major Huskisson (commandant), Captain Halliday, Major Graves, Captain Twiss, BN, Captain Ramsay, RN, Mr. J. Carlisle RN. Mr. W. Arbuckle, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Izard, Mr. Shores and others. There were several ladies present. Before the General went on board the Adonis :

Mr. Robinson, M., C., stepped forward and said that he had been requested on the part of the town and Corporation to express the regret that was entertained, that owing to the very serious indisposition of the Mayor, who had been confined to his house for ten days past, it had been impossible to accord to his Lordship those civic attentions and recognitions that were the proper due of one who had rendered to a country such distinguished and enduring services (cheers). Another reason which had interfered with the presentation of an address, was the desire on the part of the Corporation to have that document couched in such language, and enshrined in such a casket, that it might be a fitting memento to Lord Chelmsford, and to those who should bear his name, of the sense entertained by the townspeople of Durban and the colonists of Natal, of his efforts and sacrifices in providing for the security and defence of the colony (cheers). Mr. Robinson then went on to refer to the chequered experiences which had been jointly shared by both Lord Chelmsford and the colonists. The tie between them was less one that had been welded by the recent victory than a bond created by the mutual experience of peril, suspense, disaster and dismay. They could never forget that on Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s shoulders rested the onerous stress and unspeakable anxieties of an almost desperate situation, and every one of them would remember how unsparingly, untiringly and with what utter disregard of selfish consideration his Lordship devoted himself to the protection of the colony during that period of suspense. Those were the best friends who shared together the varied fortunes of life, and the interest which the colonists must ever feel in Lord Chelmsford, and which he (Mr. R.) trusted His Excellency would ever continue to feel in Natal, would be inseparably associated with gloomy as well as brighter days. There was no brightness like that which succeeded the storm ; and he rejoiced that we were now able, with full and grateful hearts, to say farewell to Lord Chelms-

ford amidst the sunshine of success and the confidence of recovered security. He ventured to say that he echoed the thought of every man, woman, and child in Natal when he wished Lord Chelmsford most heartily God speed (cheers). And he felt convinced that in "whatever position of public usefulness the General might be called hereafter" as doubtless he would be called "in the service of his Queen and country, he might rest assured that the people of Natal would follow his career with a warm, a grateful, and an affectionate interest (loud cheers).

Tiord Chelmsford said in reply : "Ladies and gentlemen, I regret very much the absence of the Mayor and the cause of his absence. I hope that the indisposition from which he is suffering will not last long. This I hope for the sake of the borough, whose interests I know he has always so well served. I regret very much that I shall not have the pleasure of meeting the Mayor to say good-bye in person. Mr. Robinson, "I have to thank you very much for the kind address which has just been spoken. It may seem mere modesty on my part to tell you that much which you have said is more than I deserve, but I assure you I feel it to be so. I accept your assurance of sympathy with the trials and difficulties we have

all had to contend with, in the same kind and frank manner in which they are offered. I have felt throughout the campaign that I have been sustained by your prayers and also those of the people at home. I have always endeavoured in facing my difficulties to put my

head straight at them, and have got out of them some how or other (hear, hear, and laughter.) It is quite true, as Mr. Robinson has said, that I did, shortly after my arrival, come to the conclusion that the tenure of peace in Natal was an intolerably precarious one and that I did agree entirely with the steps taken by Sir Bartle Frere to put an end to the perils which appeared to us to face you (cheers). I think I may say confidently that we have now seen the beginning of the end of this campaign, and any success which has attended my efforts, I feel whether it is generally acknowledged, or not is due to the prayers of the people, and the kindly ordinations of Divine Providence; for I am one of those who believe firmly and implicitly in the efficacy of prayer and in the intervention of Providence. I now wish you a very hearty adieu, and shall always hold your colony and the colonists in the highest esteem. The General's remarks were followed by much cheering, and soon the Adonis made her way to the outer anchorage. The Queen Margaret, on board of which there were, besides Lord Chelmsford and Staff, 160 invalids, left shortly after one o'clock. At the Cape the General will transship to the German.

(July 30)
Camp, 2nd Division.

(From a Correspondent.)

Upoko River, July 20, 1879.

This column has been staying here for the last week, and is likely to do so for a few days yet. The sick and wounded left here last Friday. I regret to say that on the Monday previous a young officer of the 13th, Lieut.

Pardoe, died from the effect of his wounds, having been shot through both thighs at the battle of Ulundi.

Garrison sports were held yesterday; horse races were the principal feature. The racing was very good, indeed, and much money changed hands. The imported horses showed well to the front. A great deal of amusement was afforded the troops at the racing of the mounted Basutos, many of whom came fearful at the different jumps.

General Newdigate is a great favourite with everyone in the camp, and well he deserves it. He is most affable, and has a good word for all.

The weather has been anything but desirable, either blowing a hurricane or becoming so cold as to be scarcely endurable. The damp rains do not tend to improve the condition of the cattle.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.

Headquarters, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, July 26, 1879.

1. The following re-distribution of the troops and staff in South Africa is published for general information :
Commanding the Forces in South Africa.

His Excellency Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, GCMG, KCB.
Personal Staff.

Military Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, RA
Aides-de-Camp. L

Brevet-Major H McCalmont, 7th Hussars.

Captain E L Braithwaite, 71st H L I.

Captain E F Lord Gifford, VC, 57th Foot.

Lieutenant A G Creagh, RA.

General Staff.

Chief of the Staff Brigadier-General Pomeroy Colley, CB,
CMG

Orderly Officer Lieutenant Hardy, Rifle Brigade.

Deputy Adjutant-General Brevet-Colonel Bellairs, HP, CB.

Deputy Quartermaster-General Lieutenant-Colonel East, HP,

Commanding RA Colonel Reilly, RA, CB.

Commanding RE Lieutenant-Colonel Steward, RE.

Commissary-General Commissary-General Strickland, CB.

Commissary-General Ordnance Deputy Commissary-General Wright.

Paymaster Staff-Pa

Principal Medical O

aster Morris (Major Hon.).

icer Surgeon-General Woolfryes, CB,

MD.

Principal Chaplain Reverend C J Coar, MA.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon T P Gudgin.

Lines of Communication and Base:
ector-Generalâ\200\224Hon H H Clifford, VC, CB.
â\200\224Lieut Westmacott, 77th Foot.
eneralâ\200\224Major Butler, CB, Durban.
Major Webber, RE, Landmanâ\200\231s

Drift.
Lieut-Colonel Hale, RE, Port Durn-

Ins
Aide-de-Cam
A A& QM-

tor-General.

Brevet-Major Hon H J L Wood,
12th Lancers, Baker Russellâ\200\231s
Column.

Oap%in â\200\231Yea.tman Biggs, RA, St

aulâ\200\231s.
Captain Patterson, 16th Foot, Point,
Durban.
Specially Employedâ\200\224Brevet-Colonel Walker, CB, Scotâ\200\231s
Guards, Fort Pearson.
Captain Stewart, 3rd Dragoon
_ -Guards, Clarkeâ\200\231s Column.

ford. ;
DAA& Q M-Generalâ\200\224Captain W R Fox, RA, with Inspec-

Commandant Remount Establishmentâ\200\224Major J C Russell,
12th Lancers.
Clarkeâ\200\231s Columan.

Commandingâ\200\224Licut-Colonel Clarke, 57th Foot.

Orderly Nfficerâ\200\224Licut-Towers Clark, 57th Foot.

Principal Staff Officerâ\200\224Capt Hart, 31st Foot.

Staff Officerâ\200\224Licut Harford, 99th Foot.

Commanding Mounted Troopsâ\200\224Major (Local) Barrow, 19th
Hussars.

Orderly Officer-â\200\224Capt Flon W Elliott, 93rd Foot.

Senior Commissariat Officerâ\200\224â\200\224Commissary Reeves.

Senior Medical Officerâ\200\224Surgeon-Major Girand. MD.

Corps Commanding
Royal Artillery--Gatling Battery, and one division No 6,
Major J F Owen, RA,
Royal Engineersâ\200\2241 officer and 20 men, Captain Blood, RE.
Imperial fnfantlâ\200\230y~57th regiment, Major Iredennick.
3-60th Major Tuffnell.

5 comps., Major Tucker.

Major Barrow.

2 39

5 80th %
2nd Squadron Mounted Infantry,
Colonial Troops.
Europeanâ\200\224I1st Troop Natal Horse, Captain de Burgh.
Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse, 2 Troops.

Nativeâ\200\224Jantziâ\200\231s Horse, Captain C. D. Hay.

Mafunziâ\200\231s Horse, Captain Nourse.

Natal Native Contingent, 4th Battalion, Captain

Barton, 7th Foot.

Native Pioneers.

Balker Russellâ\200\231s Flying Column.

Commandingâ\200\224T.icut.-Colonel Baker Russell,
Hussars.

Orderly Officerâ\200\224Captain Bushman, 9th Lancers.

Staff Officerâ\200\224Captain Woodgate, 4th Foot.

Attached for dutyâ\200\224Captain Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, 1st Life
Guards.

Commanding Mounted Troopsâ\200\224

Senior Commissariat Officerâ\200\224Deputy Commissary Coates.

Senior Medical Officerâ\200\224Surgeon-Major Cuffe,

IMPERIAL TROOPS,

C.B, 13th

Corps.

Cavalry, 1st squadron K.D. Gds ;
Royal Artillery, 1st Battery : Lieutenant-Col. Harness, R.A.
Royal Engineers,
91th Regiment : Lieut.-Col. Malthus.
1st squadron Mounted Infantry : Captain Brown, 1-24th,

COLONIAL CORPS,

Commanding.

European :
Lonsdale Horse, 1 Troop :
Frontier Light Horse : Captain Dâ\200\231Arcy.
Transvaal Rangers : Commandant Raaf.
Natal Mounted Police : Captain Mansell.
Native :
2nd battalion Natal Native Contingent: Major Bengough, 77th
Mounted Natives :

2. The first division is broken up from the 24th instant.
Passages to England will be provided by the first opportunity
for the Major-General commanding with his personal staff,
and for those officers of the general staff of the division who
have not been detailed for further employment in the country.
The departmental officers of the division will receive orders
departmentally as to their disposal.

g. The second division is broken up from this date. Passages
to England will be provided for the Major-General and staff,
and the departmental officers will be disposed of as in the case
of the first division.

4, The Cavalry Brigade is broken up from this date. The
Major-General and his personal staff will be provided with
passages to England,

5. The flying column is broken up from the 31st instant.

6. Brigadier Glynâ\200\231s brigade is broken up from this date.
Brevet-Colonel Glyn, CB, 1-24th regiment, will rejoin his regi-
ment.

7. Brigadier Rowlandâ\200\231s brigade will be broken up as soon as
the different regiments composing it have been withdrawn
across the Tugela, and passage to England will be provided for
Brevet-Colonel Rowlands, VC, CB.

8. The following officers now on the staff of divisions or
brigades will rejoin their regiments :â\200\224

Major Walker, 99th regiment, AAG.

Lieutenant Hutton, 60th regiment, ADC. .

Lieutenant Brewster, XDG, Provost Marshal.

Lieutenant Phipps, 1-24th regiment, Orderly Officer.

Captain Montague, 94th regiment, Brigade Major,

Captain Chater, 91st regiment, Deputy Provost Marshal.

The following officers, now on the staff of divisions or byi-
gades, or employed on special service, will be provided with
passages to England :â\200\224

Brevet-Major Grenfell, 90th Rifles, DAAG, headquarters.

Brevet-Major Robinson, Rifle Brigade, AAG.

Brevet-Major Gossatt, 54th regiment, AQMG.

Captain Harvey, 71st regiment, DAQM(.

Major Clery, staff officer, Flying Column.

Captain MacGregor, 29th regiment, Brigade Major (on
breaking up of Brigadier Rowlandâ\200\231s Brigade).

Brevet-Lieut-Colonel Wayvell, 41st regiment.

Captain Brunner, 26th regiment.

Captain. Doyle, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Major Bayley, 31st regiment.

Captain Justice, 108th regiment.

Captain Wayvell, 1-9th regiment.

Lieutenant James, RE.

10. The following regiments will be placed under orders of
readiness for emburcationâ\200\224 17th Lancers, 2-3rd regiment,
1-13th regiment, 1-24th regiment. All details and employeci
men of these battalions will rejoin their headquarters, The
17th Lancers will hand over their horses to the inoâ\200\231s Dragoon
Guards, under arrangements to be made by the Inspektor.
General of Lines of Communication and Base.

(July 31.)

Return of the Victoria Mounted Rifles to
Veru'am.

A public meeting was held in the Court Room, Verulam,
on Mouday last. It was fairly attended. M. Charles Barter,
B.C. 1., resittent magistrate of Inanda, presideq.

My, T. W. Garland, M.L.C., addressed the nmeeting, and ex-
plained that ifs object was to welcome the Vietoria
Mounted Rifles, on their return from the war.

My, 11, Binne proposed, and My, T. Groom seconded, that
& lunchesn be offered to the members of the Vietoria
Mouuted Rifles on their arrival in Verulam ; laldies to take
part ii the luweh, aud an address to be presented to the
volunteers.

This was carried unanimously.

Mr. 'T. Groom proposed, and Mr. C. Manning, ML
seconded. that a committee be appointed to make all neces-
sary arrangements, and to carry out previnus resolutions. to
consiztof the following gentlemen :â\200\224Mr. C. Barter, resident
magistrate, R-v~. B, Nottall and Mann, Messrs, J, R. Saun-
ders, M.L.C., T. W. Garland, M.L.C., H. Binns, L. Acutt, A,
Wilkinson, M. Campbell, G. Sinclair Smith T. Groom, T.
Miluer.

Mr, L. Acutt proposed, and Mr. R. Acutt seconded, that
apart from the luncheon and address, a public demonstration
should take place; the villagze to be decorated with ever-
greens and flowers, &c., and the day made a holiday (hear,
hear).

Motion put pro forma, ind carried unanimously,

Mr. Manning, M.L.C. enquired whether the address will then be presented, or at | wicheon,

Resolved. to be left to the Committee to decide.

Mr. Garland. M.L.C., proposed, seconded by Mr. C, Manning, M.L.C., that tickets for tuicheen be sold to covar expuiises,

Carried. Price of admission ticket being left to the Committee. g

Mr. Jules Tolman proposed. seconded by the Chairman, that a subscription be raised by the residents of the Inanda division, to offer to the corps of the V.3LR. a silver bugle or a trumpet, on which should be engraved the battles at which the corps was present, e.c. Inyezane and Ginginhlovo, as a memento of the gallant conduct displayed by the Victoria Mounted Rifles during the Zulu campaign,

Mr. Garland, M.L.C., passed some appropriate remarks on the merits of the proposition.

The Chairman: I thank Mr. Tolman for his motion, which I must say is a very good one; the more so, when I bear in mind that Mr. Tolman is a stranger amongst us, Messrs. R. Blawmey, . Binns, L. Acutt, and the Reverend E. Nuttall (whose speech elicited loud cheering) think the idea is a very good one, and join in seconding it,

Mr. C. Manning, M.L.C., in one of his able addresses, approved the proposition, remarking that it would be better to leave it to the Committee to carry out the motion, if possible,

Motion unanimously carried.

The Committee then proceeded to the Railway Station to see whether the goods shed will be suitable for the lunch intended to be offered to the Victoria Mounted Rifles,

The Chairman was requested to write to Mr. Ridley on the matter.

Mr. Garaet in

We take over the
Informed Coi:

Zulniand.

wing nirr cive from the woll-
i the Cupe Times:â\200\224
Headquartessâ\200\235 Cawp, Umlatoosi, 20th July.
If the past week has not been prolifis of striking events
much has been doue ic indicats the fature course of
action. Sir Garnetâ\200\231s restless ensrgy iÂ« bemg folt every-
where, and it ls apparent that he ha: mnch work, and
difficulf work, before him. Waat yout wiil most wish to
know it whether the Zulu war is over or not. T confoss
that I cannos fell yoa. After the fi::ht before Ulundi,
and ths burning of the Kingâ\200\231s kraz!, it seeiced to me
that the war was drawing tc a close, a:lid my view in this
direction wag strengthened by the fa:t of the suvrender
of so many chiefs. But it now appes s to me that these
chiefs deo not affect the policy â\200\230tige of Cotywayo.
T do not know that T s ar wr ngin saying ihat
the coust chiels are alwost a se; peopls, and have
not thaet frwm allegiance to tha Kin: that those Zulus
have whous kraals fill the valleys ~f ths Umvolcsi.
Cetywavoâ\200\231's own psople are still â\200\234staunch to their
Kii~\201g, and Joim Dunn had up till â\200\230o-day failed even
to obtain communication with thei . It is apparent
bhat the inubility of Lord Chelm-Â»rd to follow up
his success af Ulundi has impresss . the natives with
an idea prejudicial to our forces, ani o encourage Cety-
wayo in still keeping the fie If 5% fight had baen

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followed up, 2 number of chiefs wer il have submitted
and the war would soon have been v A fow daysâ\200\231
march would have settled the whale biisiness and Â¢ d

the country. It is evident that under existing circumstances the military cannot be withdrawn from Zululand. We shall have to compel submission, and substitute other government to that of Cetewayo. There have

been submissions and guns given up; but neither the large number of submissions or the hundreds of guns can be taken as sufficient to ensure the future safety of Zululand. The King must still have a large army under him; an army probably of not less than 20,000 or 30,000 men. Whilst Li has this army it is impossible for Sir Garnet Wolseley to withdraw the force from Zululand, and this terrific war expenditure must be continued until Cetshwayo is forced to submit. On July 17th Sir Garnet Wolseley struck camp at Port Durontord and moved on after the flying column to St. Paul's. The arrangements for continuing the campaign are, I hear, that three columns are to traverse Zululand from east to west, although I understand Sir Garnet does not deem it necessary for the work that he should retain the whole of the large force now here for that purpose. Yesterday was the day appointed for the holding of the conference at Empangweni, but it was decided to hold it at headquarters here. The change must have caused a disappointment to many who went to Empangweni, and who did not hear in time of the alteration of the arrangement. Somewhere about 200 Zulus came here, and the grouping of natives with soldiers drawn up in the back ground made the ceremony very picturesque. Sir Garnet was the central figure of the group, standing at his right hand Mr. Fynney, and John Dinn was also present. The meagreness of the attendance was explained by the absence of several indunas, who, it was said, had gone to collect cattle and arms. Sir Garnet, through Mr. Fynney, told the chiefs that if they were anxious for peace, as he was anxious for peace, the war would soon be at an end. The war was not against the people of Zululand, but against Cetshwayo. The King had brought the war about, he had forced England into war, and he would have to stand the consequences. The Zulu people had fought in obedience to the orders of their King, therefore they were not responsible for the war, but now they must submit and lay down their arms. The English bore no ill-will to the Zulus, but England must enforce submission, and the conditions laid down would be carried out. Whilst Cetshwayo was King in Zululand there was neither security for life nor for property. Men were taken without trial, and their property was seized by the King. Well then, said Sir Garnet, that the military system and the laws which Cetshwayo established, and which prevented the young men from marrying and from acquiring property as the Natal Zulus do, must cease. Tell them that Cetshwayo forced on this war, and that his troops having been defeated in the open field where he had the temerity to fight us. He is now a fugitive, and in consequence of his bringing about all

this misery he shall never rule again in Zululand. Sir Garnet told them that it would be the right of England to annex Zululand, but

she would not do so. England would not take away the land or the property of the Zulu people, but she would insist upon their giving up their arms, for without that there would be no peace; and they must also give up the cattle of the King which they had in their charge, for that was State property, and now belonged to England. It was intended to prevent the re-establishment of a military system by dividing Zululand into five or six districts, each of which is to be ruled by an independent prince. They would rule according to their own customs, but all men were to be allowed to marry

as they pleased, and to come and go as they pleased, and to acquire property as they do in Natal. Zululand would be kept for the Zulu people. and white men were not to be encouraged to settle there. Government would not recognise any transfer of land made to a white man. He intended to keep the troops with him till peace was restored; and at Ulundi, where he was going, he would meet northern chiefs and tell them the districts and the chiefs who were to be appointed over them. He was by telling them how anxious the Great Queen over the sea was that Zululand should be peaceful and prosperous, and instructed them to send his words over the land. Several chiefs spoke and expressed their pleasure at the words they had heard from the great white chief. The 10th of August was fixed for the day of meeting at Ulundi. Sir Garnet Wolsley has only from 10th of August to 17th September to complete settlement,

Lord Chelmsford and the Archdeacon.

The following letter was handed by the veteran Archdeacon of Durban to Lord Chelmsford, prior to departure on board the Quwken Margaret :-

Park Place, Durban, Natal,
July 28, 1870,

To the Right Honourable H.E. Baron Chelmsford, K.C.3.,
Lieut.-General, lately in command of the troops in South Africa, and Lieut.-Governor of the Cape Colony.

My Dear Lord Chelmsford, How can I find words to express

the joy I feel at the great success that through God's mercy has attended your arduous and noble efforts to restore the blessings of peace to the whole of South Africa. Pray accept the heartfelt thanks of the whole community of Natal and their gratitude to your Lordship, for the immense services you have rendered,

We wish you all the blessings that grateful hearts can offer to you and to all the brave defenders of our country.

Believe me to remain,

: With sincere regard,

Your faithful and earnest friend and well-wisher,

W. H. C. LLOYD, Archdeacon,
Military Chaplain.

(August 1.) g

Return of the Durban Mounted Rifles.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN DURBAN.

The hearty reception which was given to the Durban Mounted Rifles and the members of the Iainingo Corps who accompanied them yesterday, was a most fitting one, and was thoroughly appreciated by the members of both

corps. Thereception was intended for the Durban corps only, but the burgesses were evidently only too glad to have the opportunity of pÂ»ying a joint compliment, and to give also a hearty welcome to the mneighbourin Isipingo Corps. Our readers will be fully acquain with the proceedings of the Durban Mounted Rifles since their absence, the whole of their movemerts having been fully chronicled in our columns. Sufficeit tosay they have rendered valuable service and that all have cheerfully gone through the work which has been required of them.â\200\235 They have been absent from Durban eight months, and all residents will recollect the rather touching demonstration which took place on the occasion of their departurs on the last Saturday in November, 1878. They then num-bered 66 cfficers, non-commissed officers and men, and only one death has taken place, viz., that of trooper Dacomb, & young gentleman who was highly esteemed by all bis comrades. Troopers Collins and Bolt were in-validated home, asalso were Quartermaster-Sergeant Vause and trooper Smith, the latter of whom fractured his leg when the corps was at Fort Pearson. The corps returns home in exactly the same strength as it was when it left, the total muster being 66. Two or three troopers joined a few months since to fill up the places of the absent ones. The following answered to their names at the parade before starting from Inchanga yesterday morning.

Captain W. E. Shepstone Trooper Kahts

(in comman: . 0 Kennedy
 First Lieutenant Blaine e J. Logan
 Second Lieutenant Bottomley 5 W. Logan
 Quartermaster Adams 5 Lapworth
 Sergeant-Major Shuter 5 Maydon
 Sergeant Evans N Marshall

i3 Voysey - Noble

= Baker o Proudfoot

& Slatter D J. Povall
 Corporal Clarence % H. Povall

5 Smith % Penfold

s â\200\230Wilson % Rippon

- Watts 3 Ramsay

5 Arnold S Richardson

4% H. L. Smythe 5 Savory
 Trumpet. Lansdell 2 C. Shuter

5 Palmer Â» Hirst
 Trooper Adams 5 J. Smythe

5, R. Addison 5 Sparks

o W. Addison 30 Snell

s ErACu bt @ Summers

5 Brown o Thomas

35 Bransby Â£ Tyrrell

5 Beckett 5 Tinley

D Caldwell 0 Robert Vause

5 Currie 5 Voysey

,Â» Campbell D Wood

5 Dacomb o Broolk

. Fisher & Mann

= Henwood 5 C. Griffiths

s Heron o Crompton

liooffmann . Behrens

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The stari was made from the Inchanga ab an early hour yesterday morning, and at Pinetown breakfast was awaiting them at Turnerâ\200\231s (late Ilurrayâ\200\231s) Hotel, and Luimasdenâ\200\231s Imperial Hotel. Here they were met by Captain Fiack, R.D.R., Licutenant Nolan, R.D.R., Quexrtermaster Sergeant Vause, Troopers Collins and Smith. Afier a short stay here they lett tor Durban at half-past twelve. A telegram to this effect was despatched to Durban, and shortly before two oâ\200\231clock the hoisting of the bunting at the Post Office flagstaff announced the fact that they might be expected at the toll bar in about an hourâ\200\231s time. It had been arranged that the members of the Town Council, and thuse of the burgesses_ wio felt inclined to do so, should meet them at the top of tho Berea at three oâ\200\231clock, at which time & large number of persons assembled there. The Mayor and town counciliors, all of whom were present, with the exception of Mr. T. W. Edmonds and Mr. Cowey

{both absent & through indisposition) were driven up in two carriages, each vehicle being drawn by four spanking horses supplied by Mr. Dalgety, who, by-the-way, did not reach the Town Office with his teams for a quarter of an hour after the appointed time. The top of the Berea was, however, reached in good time, and by three o'clock the volunteers made their appearances headed by Captain Shepstone. The Isipingo men (whose names we are unable to publish, not having been supplied with a list of them) numbered eleven, under the command of Lieut. W. R. Quested ; several of the members of this corps had returned some few days previously. The volunteers drew up about a hundred yards off the toll-bar, where the Mayor and Corporation alighted, and exchanged greetings. Amongst those present, besides the Mayor and Corporation, we noticed the

Venerable Aicheacon Lloyd, Mr. John Robinson, M.L.C., Mr. J. Millar, M.L.C.; Mr. G. C. Cato M.L.C.; Major Huskisson, commandant; Captain

Kell, 2 number of military officers, and gentlemen mounted ; there were also several private carriages in attendance. The officers and men all looked exceedingly healthy, their bronzed faces and, in most cases, much-worn uniforms showing that they had had rough times of it. The horses of both corps were in capital condition, and the men seemed thoroughly disciplined. Preceded by the carriages (in which were the civic authorities) and horsemen, the cavalcade marched slowly down the Berea road, numbers of people turning out at different spots to give them a greeting. Under the trees at the entrance to the cemetery, the military band, under Bandmaster Kelly, was waiting, and soon as the procession arrived, it took its place at the head, and, striking up a lively piece of music, proceeded towards the town. As the first part of the corps passed the railway crossing, some enthusiastic redcoats who had assembled there gave three hearty cheers, the call being joined in by the civilians present. A large crowd had by this time assembled, and the commotion became too much for the horses, which became restive, and the members of the Town Council in one of the carriages decided upon alighting and walking through the town. Those in the other carriage soon followed their example, and the procession proceeded in perfect order. The streets were lined with spectators, and the bunting and other decorations displayed had a very pretty effect. From Messrs. Harvey, Greenacre & Co. to a house on the opposite side of the street there ran a string of flags. At Mr. Raw's there was a very pretty device, on which appeared the words "Hurrah for our Durban Boys," At the Town Office there were hung three flags, which under the commercial code represented the letters R.T.M., which on reference, we find signifies "Glad to see you." At Mr. Jameson's store some drapery was hung with the words, "Welcome Home" on it.. This was surmounted by a shield, on which were the arms of the Durban Mounted Rifles. At the Mercury office there was a somewhat similar decoration, with the addition of several kafir shields and guns captured in engagements which have taken place in connection with the coast column. The square was reached, after much cheering, as it passed down the street at 4 o'clock, and here a large number of people, including many ladies, for whom seats had been provided, had been for some time waiting. Amongst those present in addition to those who met the corps on the Berea, we noticed the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, Mr.

Meller, A.R.M., Captain Ridge, Captain Wilkinson, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Hicks, Messrs. B. W. Greenacre, Campbell (Parker Wood & Co.), Courtney Acutt, W. Campbell, W. H. Adler, W. Palmer, H. Adler, Monhaupt, J. B. Aiken, W. H. Acutt, Green, J. Brown, R. Acutt, W. J. Hill, Manisty, J. D. Shuter, Bowlby, J. Sanderson, Rowse, W. Cowey, jun., &c., &c.

After the volunteers had been drawn up in line, the Mayor shook hands with Captain Shepstone, and bade the volunteers welcome home, handing the address to the town clerk (Mr. W. Coolny), who read it as follows: â\200\224â\200\234To Capt. W. E. Shepstone, Officers, Non-Commissioned

Officers, and Tfoopers Durban Mounted Rifles.

Â¢ Gentlemen,â\200\224 Itaffordeme the utmost possible pleasure to have devolved upon me the honour of thus meeting you, and, in the name of the burgesses of Durban, giving

ou on your return home a very warm and hearty greeting, after your prolonged and chequered absence in the tented field.

Â« Since you left us, eight months since, we have never ceased to follow your career with the most anxious and prayerful solicitude, and it has been a source of laudable pride to us all to know that during your period of service you have in every way maintained your own good reputation and our honour.

Â« No duty is to a soldier more trying, and none a more severe test of soldierly qualities, [than inaction in the

312

field; and while we can sympathise with your recent enforced inactivity, we congratulate you on the patience with which you have borne, without relaxation of your discipline or loss of efficiency, what has undoubtedly been to you the most trying part of the campaign. :
â\200\234â\200\234When you have once more put off your accoutrements, and resumed your places among us, it will be with a sense of duty well and faithfully done, coupled with the full and hearty appreciation of your services by our fellow-townsmen, and with a knowledge that you have done your share towards realising for the colony the permanent security and prosperity which a substantial and honourable peace alone can bring about.

*â\200\234In the name of your fellow burgesses, I bid you one and all now a very hearty welcome home.

â\200\230â\200\234 Faithfully yours,

â\200\230Â¢ (Signed) RICHD. VAUSE, MAYOR.
â\200\234 Town Office, Durban, July, 1879.â\200\235

The reading of the address was followed with loud cheering.

Capt. SHEPSTONE in replying said, * Mr. Maysr and Burgesses,â\200\224On behalf of the Durban Mounted Rifles I have to thank you for the very hearty welcome you have given us this afternoon on our return from the front, after eight months absence. The long and tedious stay you allude to as having taken place whilst we were on this side the border was certainly monotonous, but it has been relieved by the cheerful manner in which all the members

of the corps readily responded when called upon to do duty of any kind. I again thank you for the very hearty and enthusiastic reception you have given us to-day (loud cheers).

Archdeacon Lroy then called for three cheers for the Captain Shepstone, which were at once given to by members of the corps and everybody present; hearty cheers followed for Lieut. Blaine; for the corps; and for the non-commissioned officers.

The band then struck up "Home, Sweet Home" with very pretty effect, and shortly afterwards the troopers filed off, and were dismissed. The band played "God Save the Queen" and the enthusiastic proceedings were brought to a close.

Outside the square there were a number of carriages, in some of which were relatives of members of the corps, some of whom had not seen those for whom they were waiting since their departure from here in November last. A general shaking hands took place, and within a short space of time the fine fellows, who were highly pleased at the reception accorded them, were making for their homes.

Return of the Victoria Mounted Rifles.

(From our Correspondent.)
: Verulam, Wednesday.

The Victoria Mounted Rifles returned to-day, Wednesday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen met them on Fuller's Flat. The men all looked very hearty, and were in high glee. When they reached the main street, at Messrs. Garland's corner, a large party of young ladies gave them welcome by a shower of flowers and bouquets of roses, whilst all the population of Verulam united in outbursts of cheering during their whole course through the town.

The town was gaily decorated with flags and mottoes "Welcome Home our Volunteers" "Happy Day" "Peace and Happiness" and other designs expressive of the one joyous feeling shared in by every hearth and home in Verulam. One sentiment was specially prominent "Thank God they have all returned."

Captain SANER, in a few feeling and appropriate words, dismissed his men, briefly touching upon the work they had performed at Inyezane, Ginginhlovo, Etshowe, and in the defence of the colony at Thring's Post, thanking them for their services, of which he felt proud. He expressed his determination to obtain a just remuneration for all they lost at Etshowe, and as pay during the eight months of their irksome, arduous, but effective campaign.

C. Barter, Esq., R.M., gave them a welcome as he had bidden them farewell when departing, but said he should shortly have an opportunity of saying more to them.

This little town was never the scene of such general gladness as this return of the V.M.R. produced.

(Augst 2)
Return of the Victoria Mounted Rifles.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Victoria Mounted Rifles arrived at Verulam from the front this forenoon. On their entering the village, colours were seen flying across the streets and from a

-number of the houses, and they were saluted by vociferous cheers at every turning by the villagers, who were all astir. They were drawn up in front of the drill hall previous to being dismissed to their respective homes. and addressed by Captain Saner, who congratulated them on their safe return to their homes and friends, after a most successful though a laboriousâ\200\224a perilous and eventful campaign. He thanked them most cordially for the energy, zeal, and bravery shown by them in the different arduous duties imposed on them; and for the willingness and precision with which his instructions had been uniformly carried out by all of them. He next enumerated some of the occasions on which they had been placed in imminent danger in encountering the enemy. In particular he commented on the bloody battle of Inyezane, where they formed a position of 500 who fought against 5000 of the enemy, when the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The captain having concluded, after some other remarks they were saluted by deafening cheers from the assembled multitude. The Resident Magistrate next addressed the troop in appropriate terms of congratulation on their return, and on the part of the people of the district in which he held jurisdiction. He added their able assistance in the campaign and their courage and high military qualities, of which their commanding officer had spoken so highly.

(From a Correspondent.)

g Verulam, July 31st, 1879.

The return of this corps, which has shown itself so well during the Zulu war, took place yesterday morning. The corps returns with well-earned laurels, being the first to cross the border, and foremost at the first engagement at Inyezani, when 5000 Zulus were repulsed by 500 British. It was well represented at Etshowe, where it left two of its members invalided, who, upon recovery, performed a share of vidette duty, which has been acknowledged by the officers commanding the fort, including, I believe, General Pearson.

Since being at Thringâ\200\231s Post they have 'performed a monthly patrol of over 2000 miles, and now, after serving their country faithfully for eight months, have come back, thank God, to a man. Although several members have been invalided home, yet not a death has occurred during the whole campaign.

Punctually at 11 a.m. the advanced guard was seen emerging from the bush on the top of the hill overlooking Verulam, and as the main column appeared so the excitement increased, until the corps reached Verulam, when a real British hurrah burst forth from the inhabitants congregated outside the Post Office. Flags were flying in all directions, in several places stretching across the road; and the ladies in good taste showed their full appreciation of the services rendered the colony by the corps, by throwing numerous bouquets of flowers at the members as they passed, and, following the corps up to the Volunteer Hall, added a great deal to the hearty welcome. Captain Saner, drawing the men up in front of the hall, addressed them in a few but pointed remarks, running through the history of the campaign, and thanking the members for doing their duty, adding that any man might be well proud to command such a corps.

After a few words from the Resident Magistrate, congratulating the corps upon its safe return, the captain wished them God-speed, and dismissed them. There is to be a public tiffin held shortly, when I hope the corps will receive proper thanks, so nobly earned.

Captain Saner has issued the following in orders.â\200\224

â€ The commanding officer on dismissing the corps on its return from the front, is desirous to thank the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for the manner in which their several duties have been performed. The discipline of the corps has been all that a commanding officer could desire. The steadiness of all ranks under fire, and under exceptionally trying circumstances at the battle of the Inyezane, was all that could be wished. The commanding officer is proud to have had the honour of belonging to a body of men whose steadiness in a great measure contributed to the first success of our arms against the Zulus in the open.

GREYTOWN.

The Natal Hussars were enthusiastically received on their return and presented with the following address:â\200\224

To Captain Norton, the Officers, and Troopers of the Natal Hussars,

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Greytown and the County of Umvoti, desire now, on your return to your respective homes, after a long service of eight months in the field, in the defence of your country, to express our sincere and hearty appreciation of your gallant conduct through

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many hardships, at the risk of life, and at considerable material loss.

We especially call to mind your cool and brave conduct at the battle of Inyezane, in which you bore a manly and conspicuous part side by side with the Imperial troops, defeating the enemy under great disadvantages, and at the conclusion of the engagement receiving the special thanks of General Pearson, the officer in command., â\200\234We now bid you welcome home with grateful hearts and best wishes.

And we also desire to express our congratulations that, under Providence, you have returned in numbers and in health as you left this spot eight months ago.

To the Inhabitants of Greytown and County of Umvoti.

Gentlemen,â\200\224On behalf of the officers and troopers of the Natal Hussars, I must offer you my sincere thanks for the handsome address and reception you have this day given us, and am confident we shall ever feel proud of the glittering remarks alluded to with reference to the battle of Inyezane, and can only say that we went to the front for the defence of our colony, which is the duty of all true Britons, -and trust that the object we had in view, of lending a helping hand towards surprising an enemy that have proved themselves in every way worthy of the British steel, may secure to us a lasting peace for South Africa, which will be a harvest in itself

us all.

We have indeed reason to be thankful that we are all here to-day as hale and hearty as we left this spot, eight months ago, which is certainly more than we could ever have expected when we left for the seat of war.

C. NoRrTON, Captain Natal Hussars,
Pietermaritzburg, July 26, 1879.

The address was largely signed, considering that we had only a few hours to obtain the signatures.

At Fort Evelyn Wood.

(From a Correspondent.)

July 21st.

Our men went out with the post for Fort Marshall; they were met half way by the Basutos, and seeing 60 head of cattle, twenty Lancers, who were with the Basutos, seized them and took them back to Fort Marshall. The kafirs were evidently ready to start, as their dogs were there, but they were not to be seen,

In the evening a concert took place here (Fort Evelyn). This was got up by Captain Churchill, and everything arranged most tastefully. The hospital was a large tent. The whole of the sides! and roof of this large marquÃ©e was raised with poles, a circular stage placed under the canopy, and rows of seats in a circular form were in front, made of ammunition boxes; they looked like the dress circle of a theatre. In fact, it was a perfect little theatre in the open air. The performance commenced at; 6.30 p.m., and the weather was beautiful.

I enclose you a programme that was sung from and mention some of the principal pieces:â\200\224

In Part I. J. Smith, 58th regiment, sang his song very well. Corporal Speed gave a recitation, called the â\200\230â\200\234Soldier's Pardon,â\200\235 and was encored. â\200\230â\200\230The Dying Soldier,â\200\235 was well rendered ; also Â¢ The Moon behind the Hill. Surgeon Gubbons sang â\200\230â\200\234 The Regular Army, Oh!â\200\235 and was encored. Trooper Waite, of the Natal Light Horse, sung the â\200\230â\200\230 Grandfatherâ\200\231s Clock,â\200\235 with great SUCOORS. :

All the songs of the second part went off well, except that of Sergeant Molineux broke down, and could not get through his. Captain Churchill then sang an im-

romptu song composed by himself, and called â\200\230â\200\230Itâ\200\231s best fo take things in a quiet sort of way.â\200\235 Captain Churchill was encored thoroughly, but time would not admit of it. J. Smith filled up Sergeant Molineuxâ\200\231s vacancy by singing Would you tread on the tail of my coat.â\200\235 This he sang well and in good style, and was well applauded. â\200\230â\200\234 God save the Queenâ\200\235 was then sung, and the evening concluded most pleasantly in a fort in the interior of Zululand. Cheers were given for Captain Churchill and officers; and it certainly is a great credit to them, as they are also trying to start cricket and athletic sports to keep their men well, as the fort is now complete, and necessary labour will be less.

On the evening of the 22nd, our two mule drivers were returning from Fort Kwamakwaza with a light wagon and mules, which they had taken up four days before, when on going down a steep hill, and having a long log on the wagon, which caught on an ant jhill, the wagon turned over and fell upon both men ; one man sustained a bad compound fracture of the ankle, and the other had two ribs broken. Trooper Dealin of the Natal Light Horse was with them, and having been through his hospital examination, was able to do everything in his power to get them on to our hospital quickly, where they arrived about 7 p.m.

23rd July.â\200\2241It rained all night, but this morning it was very fine, but cold. It is pleasant to be able to send you an account of our first cricket match, played to-da; , by the 58th regiment v. the rest of the garrison of Little

Fort Evelyn. The game commenced about 11 a.m., and Captain Churchill, the captain for the 58th regiment winning the toss, went in first. I must first tell you that the wickets were made in the fort, the ball was also made here, and the bats were pickaxe handles.

The first innings of the 58th regiment was not so very much above those of the remaining garrison, but in the second innings, Captain Churchill and Lieutenant Hornby made some capital and spirited hitting. Corporal Speed, Corporal Tricker, and Private Gibson, also played very well. The second innings of the remainder of the garrison could only make 53; but I consider they played very well, as they had good bowling to contend against in Captain Churchill and Lieutenant Hornby.

The Natal Light Horse supplied Captains Marshall and Newsome as bowlers, and they did their work well. Pal-lenden. A.H.C., played very well. Sergeant Molineux made a very brilliant catch at a long off from Captain Churchill. The game finished at four p.m., and I can assure you the pitch was good.

The sight was picturesque, and on looking down from the fort on the game, with every man in his place, one did not fancy oneself in Zululand.

We shall soon have athletic sports coming off.

I trust the account may interest some of your readers.

(August 4)
The Situation in Zululand.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

Halfway House, 29th July, 1879.

Some of your readers may wonder where the place I am writing from is, and wherefore so called, so I will explain. The Half-way house is situated half way between Port Durnford and St. Paul's, just behind the Umhlatusi bush; it is the centre station of Sir Garnet, who has kafir carriers between these places. A store-house has been established here, and the carrying is worked in the following manner: One party brings their loads 56 lbs. half way between this and Port Durnford, where they are met by men sent out from here who bring the loads on to the half way house the following day; these men carry the load half way to St. Paul's, where they are relieved by a party sent from there. This plan enables a party not to be continually carrying, which I hear they objected to. These carriers have had one or two scares of late, and I believe if the enemy were really about would do as they did the other day drop their bundles and run. Nevertheless they have as yet done what was required of them, and this is more than I can say for the oxen of Col. Clarke's flying column which might well be called the creeping column, for in spite of every endeavour on the part of the authorities it has been impossible to move the column more than three or four miles a day. How we are to manage to-day, God only knows, for between this and the upper drift of the Umhlatoosha some fifty miles, there are only two little pools of water. I hear that once at the drift our transport difficulties will disappear, for from thence we are to get Col. Wood's

trek oxen. . j

I am of opinion that the meeting of the indunas held by Sir Garnet, at camp Umhlatusi, was a failure, for no other chiefs were present but those who had already laid down their arms to General Crealock; the only thing worthy of remark about the whole matter was Dabulamanzila's perfect indifference to all that was going on, and the excitement created when his brother Maquenda tried to speak, for no sooner did he try to open his mouth than every kafir present immediately flew down his throat. .

The meeting between Sir Garnet and Lord Chelmsford was not all *à l'oulevr de rose*; and if we are to judge from General Crealock's parting speech to the troops, there exists some difference as to whether the latter strictly carried out the orders given him. Our column which is commanded by Brigadier Clarke, consists of the 57th and 60th regiments, and 400 mounted men under Major Barrow. The latter consist of one squadron mounted infantry, 36 of Capt. De Burgh's Natal Horse, 150 men of Lonsdale's rifles, C. and D. troops, under command of Capt. Lumley, and Captains Hay and Nourse, mounted natives. This column is to advance to Ulundi, supported by Col. Balke Russell's column. At Ulundi it will be met by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will come by the Rorke's Drift

314

road from Maritzburg., On the 12th of August it had been made known that Sir Garnet will meet the Chief at Ulundi, for the purpose of coming to terms of peace with them.

From what I can gather I very much fear this meeting will prove a greater failure than the previous one at the Umhlatusi, and that more fighting may be expected, as until now only a few coast chiefs have given in their submission, and they are now sending in, begging our protection against an impi, which they say Cetshwayo is sending to destroy them, on account of their desertion from his cause. This does not look like peace. 5

Return of the Carbiners.
PUBLIC RECEPTION IN MARITZBURG.
(Witness, August 2nd.)

Yesterday, long and anxiously looked for, our volunteers returned once more amongst us. It had been anticipated by the Mayor that the Carbiners would not reach the city until to-day, and arrangements were made to do honour to the occasion by the parading of the Rifles with their band, and the general turning out of the public. *à 234* Our Boys *à 235* though, when once within hail of home, lost no time in pushing on for Maritzburg, and yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock the news travelled rapidly through the community that the Carbineers had gained the outskirts of the city. Shortly before four o'clock the mounted men, with Capt. Shepstone and Lieutenant Royston at their head, were descried making their way down Church Street, and small groups of equestrians and numbers of pedestrians went on to meet them. Nearing the centre of the town, their escort of the public swelled in numbers till, as they rounded by the Post Office, quite a large crowd had turned out to join in cheering the volunteers. The pub-

lic seemed too anxious to scan the faces of their returned friends to think about much further cheering until the corps had made its way into the Market Square, where it was drawn up. A pressure on our space prevents us doing more at present than giving a brief outline of the after proceedings, which, it is worthy to brief were no: the less hearty and sincere. As the tea-stained volunteers were drawn up, there was much enthusiastic hand-shaking between long-parted friends, Capt. Spier Lieut Royston of course, being there next of the warmest greetings. When something like order was obtained amongst the crowd, swaying and surging around the volunteers, the Mayor (W. Francis, Esq.,) taking off his hat, called for "Thee cheers for the Carbineers." These were given with great lustiness, indeed as the cheering was repeated again, loud cries of "again, again, again." Another one, and one for Royston, is was very evident that the volunteers were considerably moved.

The Mayor then mounted a spider in front of the assemblage and

His Worship said: Captain Shepstone, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Natal Carbineers, we did not expect you this afternoon, or we would have been better prepared to receive you (hear, hear), We thought you were not coming till to-morrow, when the Rifles, with their band, were going to turn out in your honour. I will read you an address which has been prepared on behalf of the burghesses.

The address, which had been neatly engrossed by Mr. R. B. Tatham, was as follows :

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Troopers of the Natal Carbineers.

We, burghesses and inhabitants of this city and borough of Pietermaritzburg, take the earliest possible opportunity of expressing to you, as we hereby do through our representative, His Worship the Mayor, the great pleasure we have in hailing your return to the City, after enduring the protracted hardship and dangers of active warfare in connection with the Zulu campaign, in which we are proud to know you have so eminently distinguished yourselves (loud cheering).

Under ordinary circumstances the return to their families and avocations of a body of volunteers, could not fail to furnish an occasion of unalloyed gladness and rejoicing. In regard to yourselves such sentiments will be entertained in the fullest force by every inhabitant, . But when we remember the gay departure of the Natal Carbineers from the Market Square on the 29th November last, and now witness how thinned have become their ranks and numbers through the cruel hand of war, the tear of sorrow involuntary starts to the eye and bedews the cheek from the recollection of the fallen comrades left behind, and the knowledge of the grief which has in consequence, invaded the bereaved homes, and indeed has been felt by us all.

Yet while thus paying the loyal tribute of regret to the esteemed and brave departed, be assured none the less of the gratification that so many of you have returned in safety to reap the laurels of your patriotism and high devotion to duty, and to enjoy the congratulations awaiting you on every side.

stone and

In common with other sections of the volunteer forces of Natal, which have been engaged in the field in combating in the interests of the British Empire, and yielding hearty and efficient service to Her Majesty, not only within, but likewise in territory outside the confines of our own colony, it has been your great fortune to have obtained the highest praise from officers in chief command of the British forces, who have marked and recorded with commendation your gallantry and efficiency at all times. Permit me to say it is our earnest hope and also our confident expectation that the services rendered in the Zulu campaign by the volunteer forces of Natal, services which, without doubt, have contributed in no insignificant degree to the success of the late war, may yet be awarded by our gracious Sovereign the meed of still further and more substantial recognition. Meanwhile, we shall beg your acceptance, personally, from us of a memento of the estimation in which these services are held by the inhabitants of the colony.

Conscious of our inability to add materially to the value of the just rewards already conferred on the volunteers by officers so competent to judge as these alluded to, it now only remains for us on this auspicious occasion of re-union most cordially to welcome you back to resume amongst us your usual pursuits, as our highly valued citizens and fellow-colonists. We wish you health and happiness, and cherish an ardent desire for the conclusion of so thorough and satisfactory a peace as shall foster the best interests of the colony, conserve the peace of the British Empire at large, and avert from one and all the calamities of renewed war.

On behalf of the burgesses and inhabitants of Pietermaritzburg.

W. Francis, Mayor.
Pietermaritzburg, 1st August, 1879.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, the crowd cheered again enthusiastically. The Mayor, still addressing the men said: Captain Shepstone, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Natal Carbineers, on behalf of the burgesses, I have to inform you that you will favour them with your company to a public tiffin in the Park, on Thursday next, when they will be befriended to extend to you that welcome which is your due, than they are to-day. On behalf of the citizens of Maritzburg and myself, I wish you a hearty welcome back to your hearths and homes. (Renewed cheering, and calls for Captain Shepstone).

Mr. Shepstone, addressing the gathering, said: Mr. Mayor, this address has taken us by surprise. We were not aware until we came into the bottom of Chapel Street, that you were going to present us with an address. We were not prepared with any written reply. As for myself, and I think I can answer the same for Mr. Royston, I should like to make a written reply to the address, and as we have a parade in the morning and then have to return in Government arms, I would ask you to postpone receiving a reply till that time.

More cheering then followed, tires cheers being called for the Mayor, and the Carbineers were then dismissed to their homes.

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Prospective improvements of the Troops.
(From the Times of Natal.)
Umlalazi Plains, Zululand, July 22, 1879.

A column under Brigadier Clark will commence its
march from: Port Durnford on the 24th instant, via St.
Paul's, to Futoujaneni, while Lieutenant-Colonel Baker
Ruscoll, 18th Hussars, marches from this camp to-day
towards St. Paul's with a troop of Lonsdale's Horse. At
St. Paul's will be joined by Brown's Mounted In-
fantry and Roaffs Horse; there will also accompany him
companies 90th Light Infantry, who
the two companies 04th regiment, now at

The two companies 23rd and 94th will march with

Kwamagasa. 1
Lieutenant-Colonel Kussell to rejoin the headquarters of
their regiments.
present camp at
about seven

The 91st Regiment will march from their
place to the other side of the plains,
off, on the Umlatoosi River, and will
have with them 100 native mounted men, and a
troop of Natal Mounted Rifles. The four guns R.A. now
at St. Paul's will go with the 1-13th Regiment from that
post, via Ywa, to England.

Brigadier Rowlands to command: the forces below
36, Paul's along the coast line of the Tugela, having his
headquarters at Port Durnford

The 3-60 Rifles start tomorrow
at Ulundi. 91st Regiment to go
for convoy duty. Nothi
Buffs, but it is under
Durnford in about a week
town, where they will
collect the men of the 0th
previous to their final departure

) 1
it

=, and will be stationed
in this neighbourhood
as known as to the

. thence to Pine-
meals in order to
travel baggage,

I have just been talking to a man who has been
at Etshowe with the staff, and he tells me that 40 chnrel wnd
houses are all burned, pulled down, or troved., Tho

parapets remain in the same condition as left by Colonel
Pearson on 4th April. The cemetery has not been inter-
fered with in any way by the Zulus, and the whole of
the monuments remain as left. The Zulus are living in
their kraals between this and Etshowe, and came out to
look at the troops passing, just as if nothing had
happened.

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Native Rumours.

The following is extracted from the letter of a most
trustworthy correspondent writing from Siquasi on the
27th ultimo : It is strange that the kafirs here seem to
be much afraid now, more so than at any time during
the war. They think the Zulus are deceiving the English
so that they may send back the most of the troops, that
they (the Zulus) may entrap them and kill them all,
There are many rumours to that effect already. The
natives will believe in no peace while Cetywayo is still
at large.

With the Durban Mounted Rifles.
THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Camp, Poitspruit, July 25, 1879.

Once more we receive orders to pack up our kits and

make the usual preparations to march at an early hour to-morrow morning. A despatch has come from Major Dartnell, and the immediate release from active service which we have been expecting, according to previous notice, for the past fortnight, has at last been given. We now merely wait for the wagons which a neighbouring Dutch farmer has promised to place at our disposal. Our friends on the opposite side of the camp, the corps of Alexandra and Umvoti, are already busy loading up. To-morrow morning duly makes its appearance. We are fully prepared at an early hour. The other fellows are outspanned and off with a parting cheer for the picturesque locality where they had wiled away so many happy hours (?) Still, we wait. Our tents are struck and bonfires of camp rubbish are the order of the morning. By-and-by our wagons (in charge of the right sort of men this time) put in an appearance. They are soon piled up with the belongings of the Durban Mounted Rifles, tinspanned and despatched in due course. Such unusual promptness augurs well for our journey. The sun is making perceptible progress towards the west when the trumpeter sounds boot and saddle followed by the fall in. Now we are fairly on the march. Good-bye to those glorious Zulu heights in the distance. Good-bye to Krantzkop looming and frowning before us. Good-bye to the sweet pasture lands of Nel's farm, with their cheering colour of an inimitable brown relieved by black patches, now in the undisputed possession of the sportive young lambs! How heartily our fellows hurray as the site of the camp gets fairly behind them, and what indescribable expression of relief and satisfaction is on the face of every officer and man. But we are not yet clear of Umvoti County. After a march of about twelve miles we halt a little beyond where the Seven Oaks road branches off in one direction, and the Greytown in the other - we have taken the former. In due time the wagons come up, and we are all busy at that most satisfactory of occupations, when it can be indulged in on the march, making a good supper. The sun has long since disappeared, but there is a glorious moon. We are gathered round a wagon; a concertina has begun to squeak, and soon the whole troop are joining in a rollicking chorus. One after another our crack vocalists are run in to the centre of a group, and the country round echoes back. The Anchor's Weighed in to the astonishment no doubt of the bucolic inhabitants. Again we span in and are off for a long moonlight march to the Umvoti bridge, which we reach near midnight. It is intensely cold, but nevertheless tents are scorned. We are going home, and what do a few nights in the open matter, so long as it hastens the journey? The horses are picketed and fed, and we bivouac for the remainder of the night. There is a regular military camp here, too, a detachment of the 24th en route to Greytown; Some of our fellows make friends and get coffee. Early the next morning the clear notes of the trumpet rouse us the trumpet among trumpets to our minds, unequalled by any infantry bugle belonging to No. 1 or any other column. The wagons are sent on ahead as soon as possible. Our blankets are crisp with frost, so we are not loath to leave them. A wash in the neighbouring sluit, breakfast. and blankets strapped on the saddles, and we are on the move, this time with the Seven Oaks Hotel plainly in imagination before us. Reaching it in due course we find, through the generosity of our officers, arrangements have been made for a supply of dust-wash, ergo, Bass' best, to which it need hardly be remarked the demand was fully equal. Riding on to a small spruit

some two or three miles further, we make another hal\$ for the benefit of man and beast. At sunset we are off again for another moonlight march as far ag Sterk Spruit, where again tents are dispensed with, The little hostelry is soon crowded with troops at the bar, in th store, in the kitchenâ\200\224everywhere, all in quest of some thing to eaf, and something to drink. Duly satisfied, the return to the camping ground on the top of the hill and turn in under the light of the moon. The next morning reveille is sounded at an early hour, with a view to progress as rapidly as possiblo. Before daylight the wagons are off, and before the sun has made his appearance the D.M.R. are foraging for coffee at the hotel. By dint of patience and perseverance it is procured to a limited extent and.of a_very doubtful quality. Milk is at the highest possible premium, and sugar is out of the question. . . . however, when one is homeward: bound what does it matter what state the commissariat is in, Once again in the saddle, with Kremerâ\200\231s for our destination, before breakfast can be thought of. It is not: long ere the silvery-looking river, with its beautiful falls, is before us. Across the bridge, and there are our wagons, actually outspanned, priot to our arrival. Every one is soon busy at breakfast-dinner, for to have both at once saves time; Homeward bound we are, and can afford to-do without three meals a day. Ere the sun is well on the decline we are off. again towards Maritzburg. We reach Mackenzieâ\200\231s, and remain there for the night, busying ourselves before turning in with a voluntary burnishing of steel. We are to march into the capital next morning. The weather looks doubtful, and: tents are pitched for the first time since leaving camp. Our entry. into. Maritzburg is not marked by any event. As we pass the Post Office there is a small crowd, and we hear the cheery voice of the gallant Colonial Secretary, glajor Mitchell). propose . three cheers for the Durban ounted Rifles ; and headds, *â\200\230 we did not expect you so early.â\200\235 Duly cheered we pass on down to our camping ound, off-saddle, and get leave to make ourselves at: omein the town. In a very short space of time D.M.R.â\200\231s are to be:met:in every street~round every corner. Ordinary commissariat is not to be thought of. We break+: fast, dine, and sleep, at the Crown, the Royal, or any other equally distinguished establishment. The stay at Maritzburg is brief. Wagons are off before daylight the next morning; and the troop follows at about eleven oâ\200\231clock, in a state of the highest possible exhilaration. It has been decided.to make a two daysâ\200\231 march to Durban. Within a couple of miles of the Inchanga Hotel we halt for the night, and very early on the morrow the troop, with a prospect of a Pinetown breakfast before them, are . jogging along. Pinetown reached, there is a division of forcesâ\200\224Lieut. Bottomley marching half the men to Lumsdenâ\200\231s, while the remainder make for Murrayâ\200\231s Hotel, under Lieutenant Blaine. Breakfast by courtesy, but:virtually it is & good substantial meal, where the frothing ale flows with generous: freedom, thanks to Quartermaster-Sergeant Vause. . . . The toll-bar is reached, and a goodly crowd of our own Durban people are there to welcome us. A halt for a few minutes; then greetings from the Mayor and councillors. Friends on horse-back, on foot, all heartily glad:to sÃ©e us back amongst them once more, What a right royal welcome Durban gives us. The crowd, the flags,.the band, thelusty cheers, the ladies in theircarriages, andat theirwindows, the greetin gsdisplayed at the various-conspicuous localities;; the Mayorâ\200\231s publico: welcome, thanking us; congratulating us, complimenting:

us, till one is:almost: inclined to promise allegiance as a defender of Natal for evermore,

(Auguste)
Wood's Flying Column.

A FAREWELL GREETING.
(From our own Correspondent.)

After having, nautically. speaking, boxed the compass, Wood's travelled up one hatchway and down another with General Wood's fighting column in the Zulu country, which. has so-victoriously zig-zagged and traversed its length and breadth, inflicting immense losses on the enemy with little loss of life to itself, and none of material or stores or cattle, and when our gallant leaders left us, not a wheelbarrow or a stretcher was missing of the materiel brought across the Blood River on the 6th of January, and not an ox had been taken from us by the enemy—this is more than can be said by any other column employed in the war. Neither has the column suffered in the least for want of necessary good food, and simple comforts have not been wanting; and, like good warriors, our troops have not pined for or grumbled at the scarcities of luxuries. Privations were shared alike by officers: and men, Colonel or General Wood and Colonel Buller never claiming any

.. to come near the Generals.

advantage. for themselves that was disallowed to their companions-in-arms. Wood's column was blessed with agreeable deficiencies in the shape of military pomp, parade, pride and snobbism, and glass eye-blinkers, the symbol of the parvenu swell, so common in certain regiments,

For the remainder of my life I shall look back with pleasurable pride at having had the good luck of serving through the campaign with the flying column, under: such a brave commander as General Wood, the modern Bayard, and with Colonel Buller, and the jolly and heroic Beresford. I have never spent a happier seven months than I did in sharing the dangers and hardships of Wood's Flying Brigade; and shall ever remember with gratitude the courtesy and kindness I have invariably received from all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the service. I shall never forget the solicitude for my safety at Zlobane, as expressed by my gallant comrades in the laager that day. I use the term comrade, for although only an amateur volunteer, I was treated as one of them, and feel proud of the tribute; especially when such a compliment was paid me at the battle field of Ulundi by three gallant regiments of British troops cheering me as I left the hollow square to ride in pursuit of the flying foe. I prize this compliment the more as it was not given for any act of heroism performed, but as a spontaneous appreciation of the humble endeavour of an old cripple to add his mite in aid of the service required in time: of need from every loyal subject. The exertions of the previous day when with my small party of Burghers I was nearly umbushed by the Zulus, and that of the next morning, when with the gallant Raaff we flanked the left of the main body on the march, had weakened my lame leg, so a serjeant of the 1-13th regiment assisted me to mount, and as I rode out of the square the 1-13th on my left cheered me. As I passed the 58th on my right they took it up, and as I doubled the angle on the left

flank of the 21st, to join with the Lancers, the 21st also cheered me'; and I most heartily thank them for such an honourable expression of their feelings to one who was a comparative stranger to them before that day. I shall never cease to feel a lively interest in the success and welfare of those gallant regiments and all other forces connected with the flying column.

Since my arrival here I have heard several complaints about the battle of Inyezane not being sufficiently appreciated by the press, and I think that the same has occurred with regard to the battle of Zlobane on the 24th of January., It has been thought to be of sufficient importance to be called the key-stone battle of Wood's later successes with the flying column. It is not a parallel case with the Inyezane battle, the difference being that Colonel Wood, instead of being attacked, went in search of his foe and delivered battle on the open field and defeated the Zulus, killing 500 of them, which amount he modestly underrated to 150, as he did the importance of his victory, The most important result of this battle was the confidence imparted to the troops in their ability to cope with a largely superior force of the Zulus, the odds that day being 10 to 1. The Zulu force amounted to 5000, and on our side about 490, consisting of 4 companies of the 90th regiment, 2 guns of Major Tremlett's battery, 2 troops of F. L. Horse, and 25 Burghers. The arrival of Lord Chelmsford's information of the Isandhlwana disaster at the moment of victory saved the Zulu from being pursued.

A Dutchman's Views of Affairs.

The following answers were given in Durban on Saturday by a Dutchman who knows Zululand well, and who has lived all his lifetime in the neighbourhood of Greytown and Rorke's Drift :—

Where have you been living P

I have lived in the neighbourhood of Greytown and Rorke's Drift all my lifetime.

Do you know Cetshwayo ?

Yes, and all his chiefs and indunas.

Do you know Dabulamanzi ?

Quite well.

And does he know you P

Yes, he does.

Would you believe him if he said anything to you, or promised you anything P

No, I never believed him since I had a row with him.

When did you have a row with him P

When he wanted to kill a Portuguese man, when he claimed his property which Zulus stole from him. They threatened to kill him and I stopped them from doing so.

I suppose you have heard that Dabulamanzi has given himself up?

Yes, but I do not think he should have been allowed
I would have shot him,

Why P

Because I know the kind of man he is.

And you don't think it wise of the English to believe
in P

No. He and his wives also are a bad lot.

Do they hate the English P

Yes, and every white man.
are the same.

Do you think Cetywayo will come in ?

He will never surrender as long as he is assisted by
other natives and acts under the advice of the Boers. I
know that some of the Boers have been down to Cetywayo,
and advised him to fight it out with the English; and he
is assisted by natives who are not Zulus. There is a
chief at the Drakensberg who has been fed and paid by
the English. He has been carrying information to the
Zulus, and is about the most dangerous man the English
could have to do with. Many of the Dutch will corroborate
what I say, if they are asked. These natives they have
made so much fuss about as having surrendered are not

people who would have fought. Had an opportunity
been given them they would have come in long ago.
They are quite different to the real Zulus, and have been
dragged into the war through fear of being massacred.

Cetywayo and his wives

(August 7)

Once more 2 little light come to us from Zululand.
We were thankful to receive yesterday, from Major-
General Cliffof, in Maritzburg, a telegraphic des-
patch sent to him by the chief of the staff (Major-
General Colley) from Rorke's Drift on Monday last,
the 4th inst. This important communication speaks
for itself, and we need only say here, that its sub-
stances are generally of a satisfactory nature. Sir
Garnet Wolseley reached Rorke's Drift on Sunday,
and on Monday he would move forward to Fort Mar-
shall, the first new post established on the north-
western road, escorted by the Natal Mounted Police,
the Natal Native Pioneers, and the mounted contin-
gent of the loyal native chief Teteleka. This chief
lives in the Zwaartkop location, and has distinguished
himself during the war by his loyal and zealous ser-
vices. Mr. John Shepstone, the acting secretary for
native affairs, accompanies the Commander-in-Chief.
It will thus be seen that Sir Garnet's personal follow-
ing, or body-guard, consists exclusively of colonial
forces, a fact which, at the present moment, has a dis-
tinct local and political significance. One troop of the
Dragoons had gone on in front to Fort Marshall. Sir
Garnet expected to join Brigadier Clarke at Emtonja-
neni on the 7th, that day. He would then be
only ten miles distant from Ulundi, or rather from the
gate of Ulundi, the kraal bearing that name having
ceased to be. Hostilities in that part of Zululand, no
less than in the coastward districts, appear to be at the
least suspended, as we are told of a convoy that had

passed Fort Evelyn with supplies of General Clarke three days before. We presume that the destination of this wagon-train would be Kwamakwaza, as St. Paul's, where Clarke's column was, when last we heard from it, fed from Port Durnford. It is said, however, that the landing place at that point is to be abolished for the time being, and the surf-boats brought back ; but we presume this is only meant as a temporary suspension during the windy season that has now set in. Patrols northward from both St. Paul's and Kwamakwaza are also said to show that all is quiet in that direction. But where is Cetywayo's army ? And if he is, as supposed, north of the Black Umvolosi, with a very small following, where are his chief men ?

Sir Garnet's intention appears to be to capture Cetywayo, if it be possible to do so. He is not only advancing, himself, towards the Umvolosi with two columns, but he has given the word to the Swazis, who are ready to cross the northern frontier of Zululand while Oham's indunas have promised to co-operate, with the view of seizing the fugitive King. They no doubt feel most keenly the perils of the situation so long as Cetywayo is at large. Colonel Villiers, who is at Luneberg, hopes it is said to advance with them. We should have been better pleased had this devolved upon some one of more local experience, as everything depends upon tact and management in such a command ; but Sir Evelyn Wood is an instance of intuitive capacity for dealing with savage races, and it may be that Colonel Villiers, is known by Sir Garnet to possess a similar aptitude,

Mr. Thompson, the British Vice-Consul at Delagoa Bay, has done good service in visiting, as the representative of Government, the circle of chiefs who during their child-king's minority, rule Tongaland. This gentleman arrived in town yesterday, by the Anglian, on a flying trip to Durban and back. He spent a week upon his mission up the Maputa, which river, in company with Mrs. Thompson, he ascended for thirty miles, as far as the royal abode, which is twenty miles from the river. We believe that the results of his interview were entirely successful, and that they led to a full understanding by the Tongas of the true state of affairs in Zululand. If his retreat through Swaziland and Tongaland be stopped, Cetywayo's only avenue of escape to the northward will be by Derby to Sekukuni's country, or along the Bourba mountains to Umgula's territory.

â\234MERGURYâ\235 TELEGRAMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEYâ\231S MOVEMENTS.

THE SWAZIS.
CETYWAYO'S WHEREABOUTS.
THE TONGA CHIEFS.

MORE SUBMISSIONS.

(From digjor-General Clifford to Mercury.)

The following telegram has been received by Major-

General Clifford from the Chief of the Staff : â\200\224

Headquarters, Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, 4th August.

The General halted here on Sunday, and to-morrow, the 5th, we march for Fort Marshall, with an escort of Mounted Police, Natal pioneers, and Tetelekuâ\200\231s native contingent. Mr. John -Shepstone, acting secretary for native affairs, accompanies the party. A troop of the Kingâ\200\231s Dragoon Guards marched half-way to Fort Marshall yesterday.

The General expects to join Clarkeâ\200\231s column at Entonjaneni on the 7th. .

A convoy of supplies for General Clarke passed Fort Evelyn three days ago.

Macleod reports that the Swazies have collected and are ready to cross the Zulu frontier.

Ohamâ\200\231s indunas have promised to join in order to capture Cetywayo. Colonel Villiers hopes to advance from Luneberg with them, and a burgher force is to follow on the 7th.

Baker Russellâ\200\231s column assembles at Fort Cambridge, near where the road from Conference Hill crosses the White Umvolosi River, on the same date.

Patrols northwards from St. Paulâ\200\231s and Kwamagwaza show that all is quiet in that direction.

Vice-Consul Thompson reports an interview with fall council of Amatonga chiefs, who promise to carry out the Generalâ\200\231's wishes, refusing to wllow Cetywayo to take retoge in their territory.

Cetywayo supposed to be north of the Black Umvolosi River with very small following.

Zulu Chiefs opposite Krantzkop reported as wishing to come in.

The Swazies and the Amatongas.

In reference to the above telegram from Major-General Clifford we may state that we have been informed on excellent authority that soon after the arival of His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley he gave orders for 5000 Swazies to hold themselves in readiness to crossinto Zulu-land. He also issued an order to be circulated amongst the Amatongas, offering them a reward for the capture of Cetywayo, and hence the reference to them in the above telegram.

(August 9)
No. 1 Column.

We have been fayoured with the following extracts

from a private letter:â\200\224 o
St. Paulâ\200\231s Mission, July 31, 1879,

There has been a general breaking-up of No, 1 Column

since the departure of Sir Garnet Wolseley from Port
urnford ; and a flying column, under the command of
Oolonel Clarke, formed to join the column lately com-
manded by Brigadier-General Wood. On Monday, 21st,
the Volunteer Guides started on their way home. They
were addressed by Majcr Barrow before staiting, and
highly complimented on their services during their stay
tn this country. Seven of the corps elected to remain
with Major Barrow: two belonging to the Victoria
Mounted Rifles, four of the Stanger Mounted Rifles, and
one of the Isipingo Mounted Rifles. During the week
the men who were to form the column collected at the
camp, on the north bank of the Umhlatusi River, and
by Thursday, 24th, all were there,
On the 25th, at 9 a.m., the column got started, com-
ising the 57th regiment and 60th Rifles, with mounted
infantry, Natal Horse, Lonsdale's Horse, and two troops
of mounted patrols. After the usual delay in starting
the ox-wagons, the whole column moved off, and
managed to get as far as the Impangeni River that
night. The next day, 26th, was a bad day for the trans-
port department, and resulted in a warch of about three
miles. On leaving the Impangeni River, the work lay
for a short distance up a valley which terminated with a
short steep rise. This proved too much for our worn-out
cattle, and nearly half the day was gone befor the diffi-
oulty was surmounted. From there the road was easy
as far as the Umhtalusi, a distance of about two miles,
and then came a short stretch of heavy sand, after cross-
ing the river, which made the wagons stick fast, and
nearly all had to use the double span. Our camp was
formed just above the rise, and by 8 p.m. all the
wagous were safely laagered. From this point until we
eame to the Umhlatusi again, a distance of about
twenty miles, the road runs through a very dry country,
and we had to make our marches agree with the watering-
laces. The first place where any water was known_to
obtainable was ouly fiye miles from the camp, conse-
quently our march on the 27th was not a long one. A
party of the Guides with some of the Mounted Infantry
were sent forward prospecting for water, and fortunately
found enough for the next dayâ\200\231s consumption; and,
being a fair country for travelling, we managed to do a
twelve-mile march on the 28th. That night, in order to
improve the state of affairs, the rain came down heavily,
and when morning broke everything was slushy and wet.
However, the rain ceased for a time and allowed the
wagons to start, and we managed to get down into the
valley of the Umhlatusi again; and, crossing the river,
went on as far as the Â¢â\200\234 Darega,â\200\235 a small stream runping
into the Umhlatusi, where we camped for the night. We
had now reached the wagon road that Jeads from Btshowe
to the Kingâ\200\231s kraal, and could see the camp of Woodâ\200\231s
column on the hills just above us. The rain was
coming down heavily the whole of the time we were on
the march, and continued nearly all night. Next day
was fine and clear, but the roads were too heavy to think
of travelling for some hours. Although only a short
distance from our destination, we had a terrible hill â\200\230o
mountâ\200\224the Inquenqwa â\200\224and we knew that that ineant
& good many hoursâ\200\231 hard work with our trensport team.
Qamp was struck about two p.m., and the roads having
dned considerably since morning, trekking was now
racticable. It was a long and tedious job getting up
hat hill. The bands of the 90th and 13th regiments met
our advanced guard at the foot of it, and played them
into camp; but the unfortunate rear guard did not got

in till somewhere about midnight. We are now encamped close to St. Paul's Mission Station, and I suppose we are likely to remain here for a day or two. Rumour says we are to march on to the scenes of the late battle of Ulundi. If so, we shall not stop here long. The climate here is much better than down on the coast, All the men who have been here are much healthier than those who have come from Port Durnford. It will soon put an end to sickness among the troops, if we are kept up in the highlands.

August 1)

The Public Luncheon

IN HONOUR OF THE

DURBAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Speeches of Mr. Harry Escombe, M.L.C., M.
J. Robinson, M.L.C., Major Butler, B,
and Capt. Shepstone.

The banquet given on Saturday afternoon in honour of the return of the Durban Mounted Rifles from their nine months' weary service on the border and in Zulu-

land, was successful in every respect, and the proceedings throughout were exceedingly interesting. This gallant corps, of which our town has just reason to be proud, returned home a few days since, and on that occasion the inhabitants turned out and gave them a most befitting and to the volunteers themselves an unexpected reception. The proceedings of the Durban Mounted Rifles during their absence from this town are well-known, and it will be unnecessary to repeat them, but suffice it to say that the townspeople of Durban and the whole of the colonists highly appreciate their conduct throughout the campaign. The scene of Saturday's banquet was the Market House, which had been nicely arranged for the occasion. A number of fair ladies who had interested themselves in the event had lent kindly their aid, and the visitors who commenced to arrive shortly before two o'clock, appeared highly pleased at the appearance of the interior of the Market House. The day originally fixed for the banquet was last Friday, during nearly the whole of which day the rain descended heavily, and the Committee (who we may here state have worked exceedingly hard, and with such credit to themselves) wisely decided upon postponing it to Saturday, an arrangement which unfortunately prevented many living at a distance from attending. The luncheon hall presented an exceedingly pretty appearance, and great deal of taste had been displayed in decorating the place, a work which had occupied some two or three days. The decorations were throughout neat and appropriate. = There were altogether eight

tables, each laid out for fifty persons, the ex-Mayor (Mr. R. Vause) presiding at the centre table. On the wall on the Chairman's left was an enormous shield with the coat of arms and motto of the Durban Mounted Rifles. Just and Frank's This was flanked by the English and French flags, and was displayed with

excellent effect. On either side there were flags and palm leaves, and, crowning all, on blue ground with silver letters, were the words "Honour to the Brave." - The side walls were ornamented with flags and palm leaves. On each pillar, of which there were eight, there was a shield bearing the coat of arms of the Durban Mounted Rifles. Over each appeared the name of the camping grounds of the corps, viz., Potspruit, Fort Pearson, Fort Tenedos, Umsindusi, Awatikulu, Inyezane, Bisho, and Thring's Post. At the extreme end of the hall the military band under Mr. Kolly, of the 91st Highlanders, had fixed their music stand. Over the space which had been arranged for them were the letters D.M.R., on blue ground with silver letters. Stretching round the walls, on six large labels in silver letters, on blue ground, were the following plain but effective words of welcome : "Durban rejoices to see her Volunteers safely Home."

Shortly before two o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the repast, the band played some lively music, and the visitors arrived in large numbers, the whole of the engaged seats being speedily occupied. Amongst those present were the Mayor (Mr. H. W. Currie), the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, Mr. J. Robinson, M.L.C., Mr. H. Escombe, M.L.C., Major Butler, Major Huskisson, Dr. Addison, Captain W. H. Shepstone, Captain Alth (port captain), Mr. Rutherford (collector of customs), Dr. Gordon, Dr. Schulz, Captain Twiss, R.N., Captain Baynton, Captain Ridge, and Messrs. W. H. Acutt, H. Adler, J. H. Atkinson, Arbuckle, sen., T. Alcock, Arbuckle, jun., E. Acutt, jun., J. B. Aiken, B. Andrews, Arnaud, H. Acutt, R. Acutt, Atkinson, Alexander, J. Arnold, J. Brown, J. E. Brown, Blackhurst, I. C. Ballance, A. Benuett, Butcher, Baines, Brokensha, Benningfield, C. Behrens, Beghin, Benuett, M. Bennett, A. M. Campbell, J. B. Cottam, T. I. Cullingworth, B. Crowder, S. Crowder, H. Cooke, Cowey sen., Cowey, jun., E. J. Challinor, E. G. Challinor, Caney, Cooley (town clerk), Cartwright, W. H. Cullingworth, Coblay, R. Currie, J. B. Craddock, Cuninghame, Coleman, Dr. Ward, Downard, G. Davies, G. Dalton, L. Deglon, Dyer, Dore, Dunn, Emanuel, R. H. U. Fisher, P. S. Flack, Findlay, G. D. Goodricke, S. A. Green, M. Green, F. Grix, W. Grix, A. A. Gibson, A. E. Green, Gruody, Greenacre, Giesen, Gem, Rev. Goodwin, J. P. Hoffmann, T. G. Hill, Harrison, Henderson, Harmsworth, Holmes, Hahn, Hampson, Hope, James, Irvine, Jameon, W. Jarvis, J. R. Jobson, R. Jameson, Kemp, B. Kisch, Leuchars, R. Livingstone, J. Lloyd, W. Lumsden, Louch, Monhaupt, H. Milner, A. Milne, E. Munder, D. McDonsald, Millett, Morrison, Middlebrook, H. J. Meller, Maydon, Mrs. McKay, Rev. Mann, McKeachie, McNair, McKain, Noble, G. North, Lieat Nolan, Oxford, Owen, O'Rell, J. W. Phillips, R. Parker, Plowright, G. Payne, Price, W. R. Parker, Peace, W. Palmer, B. A. Platt, Paton, T. Payne, C. J. Poval, Petersen, Petrie, J. Pardy, W. Pickering, Pinchon, J. N. Pechey, Raw, Russell, Rippon, Ridgway, J. I. Robinson, W. Ridley, G. Rycroft, Richards, Redwood, Raleigh, Ryder, Randles, G. Robinson, (A. J. Smith, J. W. Stranack, W. Stranack, G. Saimon, A. Spring,

J D Shuter, J Sanderson, G Seymour, G Smith, H H Smith, Spencer, Sinclair, F L Shuter, D C Thompson, E Thomas, J B Trubshawe, Tunmer, Taylor, Tinley, Trull. B H Wood, G H Wirsing, H Wood, jun., Wilson, Wheeler, Watson, Waller, Wood, Warren, J Whittle, Wayne, Wynne, Williamson (2), Ward., The tables were graced with the presence of a very large number of ladies. The following being the members of the Durban Mounted Rifles, as well as Japtain W. E. Shepstone, whose name appears above, were entertained as guests: First Lieut. Blaine, Second Lieut. Bottomley, Quartermaster Adams, Sergeant-Major Shuter, Sergts. Evans, Voysey, Baker, Slatter, Corpls. Clarence, Smith, Wilson, Watts, Trumpeters, Lansdell, Palmer, Troopers Adams, -R. Addison, W. Addison, Acutt, Arnold, Brown, Bransby, Beckett, Caldwelli, Currie, Oampbell, Dacomb, Fisher, Henwood, Heron, Hoffmann, Hirst, Kahts, Kennedy, J. Logan, W. Logan. Lapworth, Mayden. Marshall, Noble, Proudfoot, J. Povall, H. Povall, Penfold, Rippon, Rawmsay, Richardson, Savory, C. Shuter, H. L. Smythe, J. Smythe, Sparks, Snell, Summers, Thomas, Tyrrell, Tinley, Rnbert Vause, Voysey, Wood, Brook, Mann, O. Griffiths, Crowder, Orompton, Behrens.

When the whole company was seated the hall looked exceedingly brilliant, The tables were well supplied with dishes. and the whole arrangement of the caterer (Mr. J. Ellis Brown) were highly spoken of. New cutlery was used throughout and everytbing was as near as possible arranged to match. A better served table we have never before seen in Natal.

Grace was said by the Ven. Archdeacon Lroypp, who tbanked the Almighty for the safe return of the members of the corps.] }

Whilst the good things were being discussed the band played some charming airs which were applauded as they deserved to be, and shortly after three oâ\200\231clock, Mr. J. B. CorraM announced that the Chairman was about to propose the firat toast. 2

The CHAIRMAN rose amidst much cheering, and said it was their duty, and equally their pleasure, to drink the bealth of their noble Queen, of whose kindly sympathy in their troubles, they as colonists Were well assured. Might her genial reign be prolonged. :

The toast was received with due loyalty, after which

The CHATRMAN said, I have the pleasure to propose the bealth of Â¢ His Excellency the Governor Sir Garneb Wolseley,â\200\235 coupled with the ardent hope that he ma speedily secure a lasting peace. . -
 Â£ The toast was received with much enthusiasm.

" The Chairman next said: I have now much pleasure in asking you to drink to the health of His Excelleucy the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Bulwer, who I am sure would have been pleased to have been with us on this occas'on. I have been much pleased by His Excel-lencyâ\200\231s general remarks mad: the banquet to the Oarbineers in Maritzburg with r> ard to our volunteers (applause.) The toast was heartily received, and in the case of the two former ones a part of â\200\230â\200\230 God Save the Queen â\200\235 was played by the band.

Mr. Escomse, M.L.C., rose to propose the next toasts and was received with loud cheering. He said, the Mayor, whose slight wish is a command to a faithful burgess, has requested me to propose to you the health of The Army, the Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces. The toast is one that is always well received, but never with so much enthusiasm as on an occasion like the present, when, what would otherwise be but a rough rude crowd of men, is softened and enlivened by the smiles of womenhood (applause). A long and eventful campaign is drawing to a close, and because the retrospect is darkened with clouds of sorrow, a sad duty is imposed upon us, even in this the hour of our own rejoicing. First, to place a laurel crown on the tomb of the dead rather of the fallen heroes, for they live and will live forever in our grateful memory, and that of our descendants. Then, to pay a tribute to the grief of those who had lost husband, child, or brother, or a still dearer one. Unhappily the grief is not local or confined, it spreads from Africa to many homes in England ; but widespread though it be our heartfelt sympathy is co-extensive. We would, if we could, dry those tears still shed in many dwellings, and reverently condole at Chislehurst with an Empress who, throneless, husbandless, childless, and but for her God, hopeless, still mourns for the Boy-Prince who lent his sword to England, and gave his life to Africa. But happily, 53 on an April day at home sunshine relieves the showers, many are the brilliant incidents of the late campaign which shed and added lustre to the English arms. Need I remind you of the gallant defence of Rorke's Drift (cheers), where the wave of invasion was stemmed by a barricade of biscuit tins, but backed up by English breasts and English bayonets. Have you forgotten how General Wood, of whom men

who do not know him speak in their affection by his

Christian name, how Evelyn Wood contributed to the safety of the colony by resisting every effort made to force him from his hold of northern Zululand. Inyezane, Etshowe, Ulundi, and other places might be referred to, but I prefer to guide your thoughts not only to acts of generalship and of personal heroism, but to the quiet unobtrusive work of less con-

spicuous men, and to the sufferers from sickness and wounds ; and whether you look to the sick wards of hospitals or to the field, you must admit that the army has deserved well of its Queen, the nation and the colony. I do not think I can better refer to that which is known as England's first line of defence, the navy,

than by reading to you a few lines on the subject, spoken by the Duke of Edinburgh just five weeks since. The extract contained a special commendation by H.R.H. of Captain Bradsbaw's conduct in bringing his ship the Shah and the St. Helena garrison to Natal on his own responsibility.] The services, however, of the navy were not confined to those of Captain Bradshaw. The brigade rendered good service at the crossing of the Tugels at Inyezane and Etshowe, and wherever they were employed. At the port, under the good management of the naval authorities, all the difficulties of the war were overcome without accident of any kind. The auxiliary forces consist of those which belong to the colony, and of others. 'With respect to our own volunteers, I content myself with saying that they did their duty as we knew they would. If I know them rightly

they will not misconstrue my refusal to sing their further praises in saying that I have done. I have exhausted my power of panegyric; but this much I may mention that they were called out at the end of November. Within three weeks of that time Sir B. Frere reported to England that the colony was fit for responsible government; this he could hardly have done if the volunteers had not shown by their ready response our willingness to bear the burden of our own defence. If it is the case that we are indebted for the political boon we look forward to, to the action of the volunteers, it is impossible to estimate the value of their services (cheers). Volunteers not belonging to the colony offered their services from every direction, and always did valuable work. Conspicuous amongst them towers the memory of the hero of Zlobane. Until that date Peter Retief and Gert Maritz, who conjointly gave their names to our capital were the first of historical Boers, but now even their renown must pale before that of Piet Uys, who forgetting what were considered hereditary wrongs, gave his rifle and his followers and his valuable experience to the cause of civilisation. I give to you the toast of The Army, the Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces. Much that I have said might have been unspoken, for the toast without comment was certain of your applause; but I excuse the length at which I have wearied you because there are two charges framed against the colony relating to military affairs (hear, hear), One is that there is no love lost between the colony and the army, It is a calumny which we can afford to disregard (cries of name him) if only because its author when here lived in a manner which would have disgraced a canteen (loud cheers). That statement was made, ladies and gentlemen, through a want of knowledge on the part of our traducer (applause). By the other indictment it is said that we made a rich harvest from the late hostilities

without taking a fair share in the defence of the colony. In so far as refutation is necessary I am willing that it shall rest on a record which cannot lie the record of a veldt stained with the blood of England (and of Natal, in not unequal proportions. Mr. Escombe resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

Major BUTLER responded, and was loudly cheered on rising. He said he must confess to a feeling of surprise at finding that the honour of replying to the toast which had just been so eloquently proposed by his friend Mr. Escombe should have fallen into such unworthy hands' (cries of no, no) particularly when he remembered that at that moment there were many far more worth representatives of both services on the shores of South Africa. Nevertheless, he must ask the company to receive from him, however unworthily, most sincere thanks for the way in which the toast had been proposed and for the manner in which it had been received. He must say, however, that the hearty response did not surprise him, for he never doubted at any time since he had been here, that a very warm feeling existed in the minds of the colonists regarding the army and navy, and he need not say the auxiliary forces (cheers). It was not for him, nor would it in fact be his province to enter at length into the services which had been performed by the army and navy and auxiliary forces during the campaign, which he might almost say was drawing to a close; but there was one point upon which perhaps he might be permitted to speak,

because he believed there was here, as well as in different parts of Her Majesty's vast colonial empire, a certain amount of misapprehension and misconception with regard to the army. He believed it was the custom to look upon the army as in the light of a class, of a profession, of a distinct caste. Now if the army represented anything in the world it represented the British Empire and the British people (cheers).

personage and the humblest peasant found common brotherhood in the profession of arms. People of all classes, of various distinctions and convictions, and all creeds, were to be found in the ranks of the army. Although in the march of life through the army the distinctions between the different grades were closely marked and defined in the interests of discipline and order, yet when the final goal of the battle field was reached all stood on a footing of perfect equality (applause). That bit of lead they called the bullet, was a sad leveller. It knew no distinction between peer and peasant, and was the same grim life-taker to either. Corporal and Colonel owned alike the wide impartiality of its touch. With regard to the navy, he should say that he had only just been informed that the duty of returning thanks for that department fell to his lot, and on behalf of the navy he begged to tender them his most sincere thanks. As to the auxiliary forces he need not say much to them, knowing so well the connection between those present and the volunteers. He knew that in many services, and otherwise, a certain idea was sometimes prevalent that the auxiliary forces and the volunteers were liable to terminate their connection with the fighting portion of the army at short notice. He knew that this was one of the principal arguments amongst the volunteers in England. In no part of the world did that get more credence than in America, and he well recollected an anecdote where an officer of distinction on the Federal side, advancing across a bridge, met a sergeant of the volunteers retiring from the front. He addressed the sergeant, and said, "What sir, are you running away?" The Federal non-commissioned officer brought his rifle to the ground and answered, "Running away ! I have fired off my sixty rounds, and if a general cannot win a victory on that, I am not going to stay any longer" (laughter). If that was the way in which they managed matters in America, he (Major Butler) was sure it was not the way in which they were going to manage matters in South Africa (cheers). If that gallant corps, the members of which were present that afternoon, had fired off 6000 rounds against the enemy, he was sure they were prepared to remain at their post and fire away 6000 more (renewed cheering.) With regard to the political questions involved, he must ask them to excuse him from saying anything, as soldiers were not politicians. Whether to be not politicians, was an advantage he would not stop to enquire, but there was one privilege which was permitted to soldiers, and he hoped it would be a long time before that privilege would be taken from them. It was to accord admiration to a gallant enemy. The Zulus had been a gallant enemy (applause.) The students of to-day over the civilised world still read with interest the story of how 2000 years from the present time the brave barbarians of Gaul and Pannonia held their forests and their plains against the legends of Imperial Rome. Perchance 2000 years in the remote future the story would still be told of how when the legends of Imperial Britain drew near the straw-built home of Zulu royalty, the naked

ill-armed warriors were met in that same formation of square which sixty years ago stemmed the rush of the steel clad cavalry of France on the field of Waterloo (loud cheers.)

Captain Flack (Royal Duban Rifles) responded for the Auxiliary Forces.

Mr. Jorny Rosinsow, M.L.C., who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, which lasted for several minutes, rose to propose the next toast, that of "The Durban Mounted Rifles." He said: The toast which I have now the honour to propose to you is one which happily for me calls for no exercise of speech on my part, and for no exercise of patience upon yours. It is a toast which is in noway political or general in its character. It is essentially special and personal. It is so much so that for once you must pardon me if I indulge in personalities, and ask you to join me in enlarging upon the particular merits of a particular set of individuals. Ladies and Gentlemen, we have just done honour, mees and hearty honour, to our Gracious Sovereign, to her distinguished representatives, and to those gallant services that so ably uphold throughout her world-wide realms, the honour of her crown and the dominion of our race. We cannot too warmly thank Mr. Hscombe for the eloquence and ability with which he commended to you the health of the defensive forces of the British Empire.

The most illustrious royal -

Nor can we too thoroughly appreciate the admirable tone and spirit in which that toast has been responded to. My privilege far be it from me to call it a task. It is now to beg you to quit the broad fields of sentimental and political considerations amidst which we have been so pleasantly wandering. I ask you to remember the purpose that has brought us together in this room to-day (cheers). I ask you to remember in whose honour we are assembled here. I ask you to consider with me for a few minutes the object of this present celebration. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are gathered together within these walls because we desire to express by our presence, by our voices, and ladies, by your eyes, the gratitude we feel as colonists the pride we feel as townspeople in, the Durban Mounted Rifles (cheers). That and that only is the reason of our being herenow. And permit me to add that a better reason for the gathering together of a whole community the most surly hater of his species could not desire. For nine long months these men who now sit in their weather-beaten and time-worn uniforms around these tables, remained patiently and steadfastly in the field doing, faithfully, bravely and well, all that they were charged to do by the officers in command. To many of them, at first came strange experiences. I venture to say that not a dozen of these gallant defenders of ours had ever before the war began slept shelterless under the stars or the clouds of heaven, and that very few indeed of them had any real or vivid conception of the life, and the hardships and the duties that lay before them. They might, it is true belong to that hapless order of mankind, the British colonist, but they were as inexperienced in the stern usages of warfare as have been most of the Imperial forces that have taken the field during the present struggle, or as was Mr. Archibald [forbes himself (hisses), before he exchanged the irksome tedium of the counting house for the more congenial occupation of belauding "square face" and befouling colonists (cheers.)

I do not intend to inflict upon you a review of the past campaign. Its incidents are too fresh in all your memories to render this in the slightest degree necessary. I must take leave, however, to say, that the gallant corps whose health we are about to pledge, are most entirely wrong if they imagine that their enforced exclusion from the more exciting scenes of the war, is in any way a disparagement of their claims upon our appreciation. I know wellâ\200\224you know wellâ\200\224that nothing would have pleased them better than to have had a share in the keen excitements of battle. I knowâ\200\224you knowâ\200\224well that the least pleasant phase of their duties in the field has been the dull monotony of the work that has fallen to them. But though the â\200\230â\200\230rapture of the strifeâ\200\231â\200\231 has not been their lotâ\200\224though the momentary stress of actual combat has seldom made their veins tingle and their pulses beatâ\200\224they have none the less been diligently and courageously discharging their duties in the defence of their adopted landâ\200\224Natal. They have helped to hold our border, and that at a most exposed point. While massive columns of thousands of men were advancing from distant extremities into Zululand, a small handful of volunteers represented upon the rugged and inaccessible frontier of that country the defensive forces of Great Britain. Ladies and gentlemen, when I think of the work done by our men during the long months of suspense that followed the frightful catastrophe at Isandhlwanaâ\200\224when I think of the weary days and the watchful nights spent by them on the lonely highlands, overlooking the valley of the Tugela, I am reminded most forcibly of the devoted gallantry of that grand old Roman citizenâ\200\224â\200\234 Who kept the bridge
{ In the brave days of old.â\200\235

In this case it was not a bridge, but it was a river that had to be held, and well Â¢ our lads â\200\235 held it, as far as the strategy of their military commanders made it possible for them to defend our colonial frontier. They held it so well that after seven months of war the historian can point to no one case in which a European homestead has been burnt, a European life lost, or a head of European cattle lost, on this side of the border. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I need say little more. I do not put this toast before you as being in any way & colonial rather than a national one. I deny and deride the proposition that any subject of the Queen, who takes his part in defending the Queenâ\200\231s dominions, is entitled to any different meed of credit, because he does so in Middlesex or Connaught, in Canada or South Africa (applause). The Durban Mounted Rifles have not only done their duty as colonists in defending the land they live in, _but they have equally done their duty as citizens and subjects in upholding the Queenâ\200\231s rule in this portion of her Empire (cheers). They believe, as we all believe, that it was a righteous cause they were engaged in. They believe, as we all believe, that that grand old man, Sir Bartle Frere, whose portrait adorns your window (cheers), and whose name will be cherished throughout Natal as long as

good work endures, pursued a right and far-seeing policy when he challenged Cetywayo to show his colours. They rejoice, as we all rejoice, that the varying fortunes of this changeful struggle have little by little opened out to us as colonists a better prospect of peace and of security. I do not believe that there is one amongst them who would not again gladly go forward to the front, were he asked to do so, in order to help in bringing this war to a satisfactory and abiding conclusion. That they all would do so at great personal sacrifices, we know by the sacrifices they have borne so uncomplainingly in the

past. From their captain downwards, the Durban

Mounted Rifles have cheerfully put private interests altogether to one side in their performance of public duty. Can I say more than this? Could more than this be desired of any citizen organisation? It is this cheerful acceptance of whatever losses, penalties, annoyances, or deprivations, attend upon their position that has so remarkably distinguished the whole of our volunteer service. On the 12th of January last, it was my good fortune to be the guest of our corps on the eve of their entry into Zululand. I had then an opportunity, only enjoyed by a few amongst us, of seeing our men in the field; and proud I felt; proud of their appearance, proud of their discipline, proud of the modest manliness with which they discharged the most irksome duties; proud in the truest sense of the word of their respectability (cheers). There are some who say that this war will prove the death warrant of volunteerism (No, no.) I believe nothing of the kind. If I did so I should not have stood here to sound the dirge of an expiring institution. There may be evils in the system, but they can be remedied; there may be wants, but they can be supplied and must be supplied by proper legislative action (hear, hear.) The Durban Mounted Rifles, like all our other corps, have by their efficiency, their zeal, their patriotism, proved their right to live, and not only to live but to flourish. I ask you now, by the heartiness with which you receive this toast, to give these gallant men of ours an assurance not only of gratitude for good work that has been done, but of your belief that through a long future the name of their corps shall still be associated with success, satisfaction and honour (loud cheers).

Captain W. E. SHEPSTONE was most enthusiastically cheered on rising to respond. He said, that on behalf of his comrades, he begged to thank the company most heartily for the manner in which they had that day been received, and also for the reception which was accorded them on the Friday of their return to the town from the front. He need hardly say that although they had been so handsomely welcomed back to their homes they had no idea such a hearty reception was awaiting them. It was indeed beyond their expectations, and the way in which the toast had been received was most pleasing. When eight months ago they marched out of town they never for a single moment expected that the campaign would have lasted the time it had (hear hear). They marched from that beautiful spot known as Pot-spruit (laughter), after nine weeks had elapsed to join the Column, They crossed the Tugela, as Mr. Robinson had said, on the 12th. All those present would

remember how they marched to Etshowe. Captain

Shepstone proceeded to refer to a few incidents which occurred on the march to Etshowe. They

knew, he said, how six or seven hundred of the British army were threatened by about 5,000 Zulus under cover. He took, however, no credit for that, because his corps had nothing to do but look on, and probably that was all the better for the Zulus (laughter), but the troops marched on. When a short distance from Etshowe they had intimation that they might expect to have the whole Zulu army on them, and at that time the whole of his men had been out reconnoitring round about the country from seven o'clock in the morning. Since then, returning from Etshowe, where one or two members of the corps were left behind, they had been engaged in patrolling the borders. Their work had been monotonous, but whenever there had been any duty to be performed, it had been readily done by the members of his corps, than upon & more genial body of volunteers were never out on service. They never had any serious unpleasantness of any kind from the time they started, at the end of November, to the time they arrived (cheers). Mr. Robinson had spoken very kindly of the services the corps had rendered. No one regretted more than they did that they had not been allowed to join the column that went forward to relieve Etshowe, for they looked upon it as their duty to fetch away the representatives of the corps who were left there (hear, hear). If the corps had done any good at all, they had simply done what they had been told to do, and in doing that they had done their duty; and if there are any defects in them as volunteers, opportunity had been given of their being detected (applause). They only wanted putting into shape

to be made almost perfect. Captain Shepstone, in concluding, again referred to the handsome reception which had been given to his corps. When they left last November, he almost trembled upon the probable downfall of the quartermaster's department, the difficulties which presented themselves being so very numerous. Where difficulties had been expected however, no difficulties had arisen. Referring to Major Barrow, Captain Shepstone said he was a fine specimen of the English soldier who worked sixteen or seventeen hours a day whilst in service. He (the speaker) was sure that all the members of the corps would always look back with pleasant recollections to the time they spent with it. 1 column (loud cheers).

Mr. B. W. GREENACRE proposed to The Mayor, commencing his speech in humorous language. Mr. Greenacre remarked that the Mayor for the past year, although not having been to the front, had commanded in excellent style the local corps of volunteers known as the Town Guard (applause). The gentleman at the head of the table that afternoon was one who, during the past year, had well and ably carried out the duties of mayor, in a way, in fact, which did credit to himself and to the borough (applause). He had done more than that, for he had sent three gallant sons to the front (loud cheers.) Therefore the toast he had to propose was one which had strong recommendations. As to the corps he knew that the members would have only been too glad of the opportunity of being engaged in some of the more serious proceedings of the war. The inhabitants of Durban were proud of their army and navy, but it was natural that their warmest admiration should be centred in those volunteers with whom they came in contact every day (cheers.) :

The toast was most enthusiastically received, and

The MAYOR said : I cannot sufficiently thank you for the hearty manner in which you have received Mr, Greenacre's toast, nor find expressions properly to evince my appreciation of that gentleman's kindly words, whilst listening, I was forcibly reminded of the culprit who was ignorant of all virtues until he heard his good qualities eulogised in glowing terms by his learned advocate. It is indeed gratifying to receive at your hands the recognition you have been good enough to offer, and I most sincerely thank you for the high compliment thus paid me, only regretting that it is not better deserved.

I would now ask you to drink to the health of the lady volunteers who so kindly decorated the tables and added much to our enjoyment on this occasion. I know my friend Mr. Peace is to follow with the toast proper of the ladies, but make free to volunteer the present one (loud applause).

Mr. WALTER PEACE proposed * The Ladies, in a very spirited speech, congratulating those present on the safe return home of sons, brothers, sweethearts, &c. He remarked that they were indebted to the ladies for the arrangement of the tables.

Sergeant EVANS, who was loudly cheered by the company and his comrades, and others present, responded in a very happy speech. In the course of his remarks Sergeant Evans compared the times of anxiety which have been spent with those of gladness which now prevailed

This brought the proceeding to a close, and at quarter-five to five the band played "God save the Queen."

The following gentlemen formed the committee, and their arrangements were all that could be desired :
Worship the Mayor, chairman; J. Robinson, M.I.O
H. Escombe, M.L.C. Messrs Adler, Jameson, Peacock;
Steel, W. H. Acutt, Pickering, Robt. acutt, Millett. J.
Paton, H. W. Currie, Wheeler, Gieson, W. A. Russell;
J. Jun., F. W. B. Louch, B. H. De Waal, Jno. Sanderson
A. W. Campbell, Captain Ridge, W. Palmer, Mr, J. B Cottam was secretary.

The excellent decorations of the hall, as above described were, we understand, carried out under the personal superintendence of M. Pinchon.

(August 12)

From Camp St. Paul's, M.S.

(From our own Correspondent.)

: August 1, 1879,
I forward you the following account of the arrival of the new flying column at St. Paul's Mission Station : it was comprised of the 57th regiment and 3-60th Rifles and Major Barrow's Mounted Infantry, some natives and some volunteers ; Colonel Clarke, 57th regiment, in command of the column. The column arrived in camp very late in the evening of the 30th. Owing to the heavy rain which recently fell here, it was almost impossible for the oxen to travel, especially up a very rugged and

difficult road, covered with thick branches, leading
into our camp, and still more difficult on the oxen haying

all up-hill against them ; they looked very poor and emaciated, probably from the wet weather which we lately had. The new flying column left this camp at 10 a.m., this day, and proceeded for Ulundi, where the final meeting will take place, between the General commanding the forces and the principal Zulu indunas. The celebrated warrior, Dabulamanzi, will probably be the means of bringing the other indunas to come to whatever terms Sir Garnet proposes. Dabulamanzi came to this camp with Colonel Clarke's column ; he is undoubtedly a true specimen of the Zulu race, he is uncommonly fond of his meerschaum pipe, which he smokes with much zest : the same fashion for smoking, according to our slight judgment of Zulus, is rarely seen amongst them. We expect to hear of the war being brought to a close by the 15th of this month, but it is better late than never. The 13th Light Infantry left here this morning for England via Durban, under the command of Major England. Most likely they will have to remain in Durban for a short time, as they will have to await their heavy baggage from Pretoria. Col. Harris, R.E., also left here this day, probably for England via Durban.

Colonel Harris, R.E., has been in command of our flying column since Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., X.C.B., left for England, and no doubt he has won from the whole column at large the greatest praise that could be bestowed upon an officer of his rank, notwithstanding his very short time amongst us. Colonel Harris, R.E., previous to his departure from the dispersed column, addressed us in an affable manner, using words to this effect:---In taking leave of the column I cannot refrain from expressing to the officers and men how proud I have been to be associated for so short a time with a body of men so highly disciplined and well organised as the one that will be remembered for years in the British army in connection with the Zulu war, under the name of the flying column.

The five companies of the 80th regiment, under Major Tucker, which lately composed a part of our little column, left us on the 31st ultimo, and proceeded to the Kwamagwaza, there to await Colonel Clarke's column. Our camp here at St. Paul's looks very much like

peaceful times. The column, best known as General

Wood's Flying Column, is entirely broken up now. This column, as every body admits, has done their share of the dirty work in Zululand and elsewhere in South Africa, and in this affair especially when the voice of the Zulu King was roaring in the wind, saying I will darken the sun with bullets in front of the first column that attempts to cross the border. Here could be seen the great hero, Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., &c., (then Colonel) lending a deaf ear to the Zulus cry of vengeance, leading a little column not near 2000 strong over the border on the 5th of January. One would seem surprised how the malicious threats of the Zulu King was so much disregarded by his warriors, for they seemed to fly from the sight of the celebrated English warrior. Evidently they had heard of him before that time. There was a lapse of eighteen days in the country, before we met with any of the Zulu army, until to their great surprise we collared them on the Zlobane on the 24th January. Here we defeated them with a severe loss on their side, for the few moments that it took us to hunt them off the mountain, with no casualties on our own side. But here I must re-

mind you that this happened two days after the terrible disaster, when the Zulu army were intoxicated with the blood of our poor fellows at Isandhlwana. Just as the battle was fought the Colonel gave us the details of & telegram of the disaster. In a short time afterwards we were perfectly acquainted with the bright movements of the Zulus. We retired, and moved speedily around to Kambula, where we got entrenched until the 29th March, when they came to us like lions who were prowling about for four uays in search of food. Kvidently this was their condition, as prisoners afterwards acknowledged, and that they had lintended to eat the camp up and all its contents. And no doubt they made a good charge for it; but the poor fellows were sorely disappointed, even though their intentions were more misanthropical than they were at Isandblwana. Here again Colonel Wood gave them a serious lesson, which will be remembered for ages in the Zulu race, and will shine as a diadem in the flyine celumn in the annels of the South African campaign, ia ages yet to come. Later on we are found clearing and making straight the road leading to Ulundi for General Newdigateâ\200\231s column, and later still, when we fought back to back with tho second division against the whole Zulu army. The attack made upon us by them was led by the King in person ; it would be invidicus for me to comment on th:, different stages of the wsar, the leading parts of which I have made a few remarks about, and upon which there is plenty of criticism already made by proper critics ; but I do mean to say that the action of the 4th of July, speaking in technical terms, is decisive of the fate of

the campaign. There it was finished. Some who are now proceeding to Ulundi say that they are going to finish what we were not able to do. What ignorance on the part of thess people. ~When they reach Ulundi they will find chat Lord Chelmsford, after his unwearied perseverance in his slow, but sure movements, had brought the war to a close before they, his successors, knew what point he would disembark at. Now the new fighting brigades on their way to Ulundi may rest assured that they will never darken the barrel of their rifles, nor

yeot will they leave any of thÃ©ir comrades under the sod at Ulundi, as we have done.

(August 13)

At last we have some news from Zululand. We received yesterday from Major-General Clifford a telegraphic despatch from Ulundi, dated Monday last, from which we learn that His Excellency encamped on the site of the late Kingâ\200\231s kraal on Sunday. He was attended by his personal escort of Tragoons, Mounted Police, and Mounted Natives, and in the afternoon of the same day Brigadicer-Geeneral Clarkeâ\200\231s column formed live, having travelled there from the coast. The country was said to be quiet. The enemyâ\200\231s army was reported to have dispersed homewards. Sir Garnet was in communication with the principal chiefs, who say that they will come in and submit. Cetywayo was â\200\230â\200\234not very far off,â\200\235 and the â\200\230â\200\234 prospect of an early and peaceful settlementâ\200\231â\200\235 was promising. Will such a settlement when it comes be also substantial? We trust to Sir Garnet to make it so. It will be seen by the home telegrams that a general feeling prevails at home, both in Parliam nt-and country, that *â\200\234 no peace which does not thoroughly Â¢ settle the Zulu question will be satisfactory.â\200\235 Here

we have evident proof that a re-action has set in. Nothing more than a thorough settlement of the Zulu question is desired by the colonists ; and if Sir Garnet Wolseley achieves such a settlement, he will have earned the lasting gratitude of South Africa, no less than he will have fulfilled the desires of the mother country. It appears that a reconnoitring expedition, under Col. Baker Russell, advanced as far as Maizekanye on Saturday, and succeeded in getting back the two field-pieces belonging to Colonel Harness's battery, captured at Tsandhlwana. A new fortified post has been formed at Enhlongana, a point that does not appear upon the map. We are glad to learn that the health and spirits of the troops are excellent.

â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235

RECOVERY OF THE GUNS.

Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 11, 9.40 am.
General Colley telegraphs to General Clifford, dated â\200\234Ulundi, August 11,â\200\235 and states that cavalry had returned from reconnoitring as far as Maizekanye, and had recovered Harness's two guns lost at Isandhlwana.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AT ULUNDI.

PEACEFUL PROSPECTS.

We are indebted to General Clifford for the following:â\200\224

i Maritzburg, Aug. 12, 9 50 a.m.

From Sir G. Wolseley's Camp, King's Kraal, Ulundi, August 11,â\200\224Encamped here yesterday with my personal escort.

Clarke's column joined me this afternoon.

C ' ntry quiet.

Luemy's army dispersed to their homes.

In communication with principal Chiefs, who say they will come in and submit.

Cetywayo not very far off.

Prospect of early and peaceful settlement promising. -

Have had some very bad weather, but is now fine.
Health and spirits of troops excellent.

Baker Russell's column collected at Fort Cambridge. Reconnoitred on the 10th. His advanced guard reached Enhlongana and commenced forming a new fortified post.

The Peace Negotiations with Cetywayo.

Mr. Richard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give any information to the House as to the peace negotiations which, according to the latest intelligence from Natal, were going on between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulus ; whether he was able to communicate to the House the terms of the ultimatum sent to Cetywayo ; and whether those terms were in accordance with the instructions given to Sir Garnet Wolseley ? ;

Sir M. Hicks-Beach : I am afraid the latest information I can give to the House is contained in a telegram from Lord Chelmsford to Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 6th of June. That telegram is as follows :â\200\224*Telegram from Lord Chelmsford to Sir Bartle Frere, 6th June.â\200\224Cetywayoâ\200\231s messengers left to-day with following message: He must at once give proof of being in earnest in desiring peace. Proof to beâ\200\2241st, two s2ven-pounder guns and the oxen now with him, taken from us, to be sent in with the ambassadors; 2nd, a promise from Cetywayo that all the arms taken during the war, &c., when collected, shall be given up ; 3rd, one regiment to come to my camp, and lay down its arms as a sign of submission. Pending Cetywayoâ\200\231s answer there will be no military operations on our part. When he has complied with them I will order cessation of hostilities pending discussion of final terms of peace.â\200\235 With regard to the last question of the hon. member, I may say this matter is one in which Sir Garnet Wolseley is entrusted with the fullest discretion, but he would exercise that discretion subject to the general directions which he has received from Her Majestyâ\200\231s Government, that his first duty on arrival would be to examine carefully such overtures as might purport to come from the Zulu King, and to encourage any bona fide proposals which might afford a reasonable prospect of a satisfactory peace. (Hear, hear).

Sir R. Peel : May I ask when that message was received ?

Sir M. Hicks-Beach : I think on Friday.

Mr. Sullivan: I wish to ask, in connection with these guarantees which Cetywayo is asked to give of his being desirous to effect peace, whether our troops or our commanders are to give any guarantee as to their being desirous of peace. (â\200\234â\200\234Oh,â\200\235 and â\200\230â\200\230hear, hearâ\200\235).

Sir M. Hicks-Beach : I am afraid I have given to the House all the information I can. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Courtney.: With reference to the statement that no hostilities will be carried on upon our part until an answer has been received, the right hon. gentleman did not mention whether there was any limit as to time.

Sir M, Hicks-Beach : I have no information as to that.

En Rou_ 'câ\200\224(a to Ulundi.

WITH SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

(From the Times of Natual Correspondent.)

Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, Monday, Aug. 4, 1879.

On Thursday morning last, just after Sir Garnet had left Greytown, I sent you a short account of my adventures (for adventures they were) up to that time; and now again proceed to keep your readers fully en courant respecting this our last march, let us hope, in Zululand. Although we all stopped, as usual, at Burrupâ\200\231s for breakfast, the General, with some of his Staff, went straight through to Mooi River, which was to be our halting place for the night, and we followed after a rest till noon, reaching our halting place at 4,30 p.m. All the wagons ate rot only loaded light, but are drawn by good mules instead of oxen, and this enabled us to get on nicely, and do twenty-five miles, at least, per diem. Captain Lord Gifford. V.C., 57th regt., is camp commandant to the General and in addition to commanding the mounted escort, he arranges the place and style of encampment. His experience, judgment, and energy have been so often tried and proved, that I was not astonished to find everything along the road so far perfectly en regle, no hitch having occurred in any way. Stop, I am wrong; we have had one other breakage ; the four-wheel and covered wagonette, a well-known and ancient vehicle, brought to carry the servants of the Gerperal, and never heavily loded, cams to complete grief on Saturday, the axle of the hind wheel breaking, and thus necessitating our leaving it behind altogether. Of course, this is no one's fault, except on the part of those who bought and doubtless paid deariy for such a useless, antiquated affair. We all dined together at the Mooi River Hotel, and all, except myeelf, slept under canvas at the camp pitched close by. During the night we had several very heavy showers of rain, which laid the dust beautifully. Early in the mcrning we again moved on, and alter a pleasant, though cold ride, reached the Tugela at 10 am. The late rains having washed down numbers of very large stones in the middle of the drift, which have not yet been removed, we were obliged to have all our wagons brought over by the pont, the horses and mules only crossing at the Drift. This took & long time ; and after a good breakfast at the hotel, now under a new and energetic proprietor, we left again at .30, The next stage is 16 miles, and not an easy one, 80 that we had a short off-saddle at a nice little spruit about hali way. I forgot to mention that about 300 wnen being drafts for the 24th, under Captain Cavaye, 107th regt. a brother to poor Cavaye who was killed at Isandblwana had slept at the Tugela the night previous to our arriving there, and were then just in front of us, en route for Landt-manâ\200\231s Drift, to join the second Dbattalion. Before getting into Sand Spruoit, where there is a store, I was in {ront as usual with Lord Gifford and his mounted men, when we met My, Fyon, the resident magistrate and Commandant Mont-gomery, commandant of the district, attended by a mounted

policeman and & kafir, They had ridden on to meet the General, and informed us that a large force of our own border guard kafirs, having heard that 8ir Garnet was coming, had been waiting all day in expectation of seeing him; but, after having a war dance during the afternoon, had left for their posts, We told them that Sir Garnet was behind, and rode on to select camping-ground, and found the drafts of the 24th already encamped, though erttirely short of wood, of which article, although they had just come through a district crowded with lt, they had not brought on any. Sir Garnet shortly after arrived, and was heartily cheered by all the men of the 24th as he rode past the camp. Enough wood was scraped together to give both camps oue fire, and the best made of the circumstances. Only Sir Garnet and the members of his personal staff had a meal at the canteen. the others dining in camp, while I and the Honourable A. Bourke, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph,

went off to the other camp and had dinner with Captain Cavaye and Lieutenant Evans, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. We had a long talk about things past and present, and unanimously came to the conclusion that the sooner the war was over the better it would be for all. We got to bed early, as the infantry had to move on before daylight. The next morning (Saturday), when I got up at half-past six, their camp was empty, and ours was just being strack ; so I hurried up, and we all got away in half an hour, Sir Garnet, with a few of his staff, remaining behind a short time to write despatches, &c., and await Fynn and Montgomery, who were coming on to Helpmakaar with the General. We had not gone two miles, when the conveyance before-mentioned broke down, but that did not delay us much, and at 8.30 o'clock we came up with the other troops half way up the hill, outspanned to get their breakfast. By nine we were on the top of the Biggarsberg, and at once saw a mounted party riding towards us, which upon a near approach we found consisted of Colonel Glynn, Major Dartnell, and several officers of the 1-24th regiment. They passed on after a chat with us, and so did we, although in opposite directions. Within two miles of Helpmakaar, we also passed an escort of 25 Natal Mounted Police under Inspector Mansell and Sub-Inspector Phillips, drawn up on the side of the road, evidently to receive Sir Garnet. We hurried up, and reached Helpmakaar at 10.15, where we expected breakfast would be ready for twelve of us, as a messenger had been sent on the night previous from Sand Spruit. However, on this occasion, contrary, I must admit, to the usual run of things, our bright native messenger arrived simultaneously with our advance guard. We dismounted, and made the best arrangements we could, and then quietly awaited the General's arrival. Much to our surprise, a few minutes after our arrival, General Newdigate and Staff, consisting of Colonels Tatton Brown, Majors Robinson and Gossett, and Captains Lane and Gordon Cumming, rode up, having ridden over from Landtman's Drift to greet His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley. I heard then that the 1-24th were already on the road for Durban and home, being expected at Helpmakaar to-day; and also that the 17th Lancers had also left Landtman's Drift for the same purpose. Helpmakaar seems now thoroughly deserted, the fort being only occupied by a detachment of the Natal Mounted Police. When Sir Garnet arrived, the two Generals had a chat, and then went up to breakfast with Major Dartnell, in his camp. The rest of us managed as we could. I did very well, getting two chops and four eggs, with bread, butter, and tea, at the store, now kept by Mr. Handley. Those who followed me, or breakfasted in camp, did not, I think, do quite so well. We left again at one for Rorke's Drift, all the others proceeding the other way, being en route for England ; and we got to Fort Melville at 3.45. I led the advance guard down by the short cut past Vermaak's, which seemed to come quite naturally to me, although I have not been here for months. A space had been already marked off for our head-quarter camp, and all we had to do was to await the coming of the wagons. This place is garrisoned by two companies of the 2-24th under Colonel Black, one troop of the King's Dragoon Guards under Captain Willan and Lieutenants Burney and Gould-Adams, company of Natal Native Pioneers, and Tateleka's Mounted Natives, over a hundred strong. The house of Rorke is now altogether deserted, and although the walls still surround it which

were erected after the defence, and while Fort Melsille was

being built, their strength is never likely to be tested. The little graveyard behind is, however, beautifully kept, with its two rows of graves, and one central cross in memor-

iamâ\200\235 of all. It issurrounded by a neat stone wall and cop-
ing, ingress being obtained over a small stonestile. Fort Mel-
ville is now also unoccupied, being used entirely for holding
commissariat stores, the officers and men forming the garri-
son being quartered in tents just outside the abattis. A sig-
nalling party is kept upon the hill at the back, from which
a good view of the whole of the adjacent part of Zululand is
obtained. This hill will live in the memories of generations
as being the spot where the Reverend (?) Otto Witt saw
such wondrous sights. Great changes are still to be made
here _when we leave., Sir Garnet, after his arrival on
Saturday, went over to Fort Melville, and inspected the
Kingâ\200\231s Dragoon Guardsâ\200\231 camp and horses, and also the
Mounted Natives under Tateleka, who were all drawn up
ready for inspection, with Lieut. Beechcroft and their old
chief in the centre, dismounted. Sir Garnet shook hands
with both, and through Lieut. Beechcroftâ\200\231s interpretation
held a long palaver with Tateleka. Colonel Degacher and

District Commissary Brownrigg were present, having both ridden over from Landtman's Drift to see Sir Garnet. Yesterday morning early, it being our intention to rest here one day, previous to going on to Ulundi, the troop of King's Dragoon Guards which are to accompany us as escort, were sent on to Isandhlwana, to encamp there until we arrive. At 11 o'clock orders were given for a parade of the two companies of the 2-24th to enable the General to present the Victoria Cross to Private Hoolk, the only one here now of those entitled to it. Punctually the men were drawn up, and Sir Garnet, attended by Gen. Colley, Col. Brackenbury and Capt. Braithwaite rode up, with Col. East and Capt. Stewart. Col. Degacher, Lieut-Col. Black, Capt. Church, and Lieuts, Logan and Lloyd being the 24th officers present. A general salute was given, and then the warrant was read out referring to the occasion and bestowal of the decoration ; after which Sir Garnet said : "Colonel Degacher, officers and men of the 24th regiment, It is always a very great pleasure to a General officer to give away such a decoration as the Victoria Cross ; but the pleasure on this occasion was doubled, as he was enabled to present it on the spot where the deed for which it was given was performed, The defence of Rorke's Drift would always be remembered in future history, and especially in that of the regiment, in which no act would ever appear which was braver, or the memory of which would be more cherished, than the Defence of Rorke's Drift, on January 22nd, 1879. The cross having been handed to the General by Colonel Brackenbury, and Private Hook called up, His Excellency pinned it on his breast himself. This concluded the ceremony, after which Sir Garnet rode down the lines, and the men were then dismissed. The man, who is a quiet young fellow, was much congratulated by his officers and fellow-soldiers. The cross has the name of its recipient engraved on the bar attached to the ribbon, and the date of the special act of bravery for which it was conferred in a small medallion on the reverse side > the cross itself. There is still one other private, Williams, and Major G. Bromhead, to receive the cross, and I believe we wait here to-day to enable them to ride over from Dundee 80 miles to receive them. During the day Sir Garnet and his Staff went over the scene of the brilliant defence, and then remained quietly in camp all day. I went out shooting with young Creagh, R.A., one of his A.D.C.'s, but with little success. In the afternoon another detachment of the Natal Mounted Police, under Inspector Mansell, came down from Helpmakaar, and are now encamped close by our headquarters, We get very good bread and meat here, mutton serving as a nice change from the everlasting trek ox. The post is just going, so I must close. You will next hear from me at Entonjaneni, which we shall reach in three days; it being one day from here to Fort Marshall through Isandhlwana, then one on to Fort Evelyn, and the third brings us to Entonjaneni, where Clarke's Brigade and Baker-Russell's Flying Column ought to be awaiting us,

(August 14)

We received yesterday from General Clifford the missing telegrams for which we had been so anxiously waiting. They were all of earlier date than those received and published on Tuesday, but they supply the links in the chain of communication. We have reason to believe that daily bulletins will be officially prepared and transmitted while operations go on.

The Euphrates has arrived and will take away the 18th, with other drafts, in a few days. The men of that regiment, and of others that have been long at the front, look thorough veterans after their many years of constant field service.

â\200\234MERCURY TELEGRAMS.â\200\235

SIR GARNETâ\200\231S MOVEMENTS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of General Clifford for the following telegram :â\200\224

Maritzburg, August 13, 1879.

The following for general information was received

by me this morning, at 9 am., from the Chief of the Staff: â\200\224

Entonjaneni, 7th August.

Headquarters arrived this afternoon, joining Clarkeâ\200\231s column, and convoy camped before hills, about six miles from river. Fort will be constructed here.

Messengers sent back to Cetywayo, counselling him to surrender, promising life safe, and good treatment.

Violent storm of wind and rain now rising.

Camp below Entonjaneni, 8th Aug.

Headquarters Clarkeâ\200\231s column arrived here to-day.

Storm continued all noon, when cleared; 150 oxen died last night. :

Cavalry reported 43ft. water at White Umvolosi Drift ; will be passable to-morrow for cavalry only.

Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s Vindication of hhi~\201self.

The following is the reply of His Excellency Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford to the address presented to him in Capetown prior to his departure :â\200\224

4th August, 1879,

GENTLEMEN,â\200\224I thank you most sincerely for glãhã h%Zx%ur you have conferred upon me, and for the flattering terms in which you have alluded to the services which, under Godâ\200\231s providence, I have been able to render to South Africa. I shall ever look back with pride to the manner in which those services have been recognised by the Cape Colony ; and I feel deeply grateful to those lately serving under my command who, by their loyal assistance and gallant conduct, first won for me the highest distinction the colony was able to bestow, and have now obtained for me this additional mark of itg favour and esteem, Possessing as I now do such substantial proofs of your confidence and regard, I should have been content to pass by without comment the serious misrepresentations regarding my conduct of the war, which have appeared from time to time in the public press.

So important a public question is, however, mixed up with the personal one that I feel compelled to take the earliest opportunity of expressing my opinion upon it. Gentlemen, if party feeling and political bias are to be allowed in the future

to colour the writings and warp the judgment of those newspaper correspondents who accompany our armies when in the field, and if, whilst active operations are actually going on, persistent attempts to lower the General in the estimation of those he is commanding are to be considered as not exceeding the licence granted to the press, I foresee that the gravest consequences to our arms must ensue, and I fear that the proper conduct of a campaign will become almost impossible.

Gentlemen, [have been publicly accused of hesitation and vacillation, and it has also been stated that I had completely lost the confidence of all but my personal staff. As regards this last charge, I am proud to feel justified in meeting it with a distinct denial, and I am confident that it never had the

lightest foundation. With regard to the charge of hesitation and vacillation, I can only assure you that I made up my mind at a very early date that I would endeavour to reach Ulundi by the route which I eventually took, and that I never swerved from that determination. Before advancing to the relief of I'kwe, I left instructions as to the distribution of the reinforcements which were about to arrive, and that distribution was not altered. The soundness of my plan of campaign is of course fairly open to criticism, but I have no hesitation in saying that had I the work to do over again I should make no change in my arrangements. My demands for supplies and transport on the northern line of advance were such as to tax severely the energies and resources of the Commissariat. Those demands, however, were met to the fullest extent, and I was thus enabled to carry out my plans to a successful issue,

Charges of extravagance have been brought against the Commissariat, and of extortion against the inhabitants of Natal with regard to the transport difficulty. When every day's delay, however, was a matter of serious moment, it would not have been wise to haggle too closely about prices, and I believe that, on enquiry, it will be found that the laws of political economy relating to supply and demand furnish a satisfactory defence to the sweeping accusation brought against the Natal colonists. In every community men no doubt will be found who are ready to sacrifice anything to their greed for gain ; but it would be unfair to condemn the many for the fault of the few. Gentlemen, I am also anxious to remove some slight misapprehension which appears to exist regarding my movements before and after the battle of Ulundi.

I have seen it stated that I had always reckoned upon receiving direct assistance from the coast column, and that the advance on Ulundi was consequently a desperate undertaking made against the express orders of my gallant friend and successor, Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The difficulties of an advance on Ulundi by the coast roads had been brought to my notice soon after my arrival in Natal by those who knew them well. I therefore never calculated that the upper column would receive more than indirect support from the troops on that line, and I felt quite satisfied that the former would be strong enough to carry out the task which lay before it. I need hardly tell you that I received no orders forbidding me to advance. After the crushing defeat inflicted on the Zulus at Ulu idi and their subsequent com-

plete dispersion, there would have been no advantage gained by endeavouring to penetrate the difficult country lying to the north of the King's kraal, even had the state of supplies permitted it. Whilst, therefore, one portion of the force retraced its steps towards the Blood River, escorting the sick and wounded, and taking with it all the empty wagons, the other moved via Kwamagwasa to St. Pauls, and thus completed the

chain of strongly entrenched posts, which now extends from east to west across the centre of Zululand at intervals of about twenty miles. The effect of this move was shown in the submission of several important chiefs whose kraals lie within striking distance of that line. 2 I must apologise to you, gentlemen, for having detained you with these lengthy explanations, but I was anxious to remove any misconceptions that may possibly have existed in your minds regarding the present military situation in Zululand. Gentlemen, I can fully endorse what you have said regarding the individual heroism which has been so conspicuous during the Zulu war, and I feel sure that many brave and noble acts have passed unnoticed, simply because their performance had come to be looked upon as a matter of course, in consequence of their frequency. One of the finest episodes during this eventful war was the reconnaissance made by the mounted force of the flying column under Lieut.-Colonel Buller on the day preceding the battle

ndi. 4

OfGI, Jel: 'demen, on that day, dash and daring steadiness and coolness were all conspicuous at the proper moment; and it will be gratifying to you to know that, with the exception of one squadron of mounted British Infantry, the force in question was entirely colonial, and two-thirds of it was from the Cape Colony.

South Africa may well feel proud of the behaviour of her sons on that occasion.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the good wishes so kindly expressed in the concluding paragraph of your address.

shall carry away with me a lively sense of the generous hearty welcome you have accorded me on my return; and I shall "always remember the kindness and hospitality I have received from you on so many occasions.

Should it be in my power when at home to advance in any way the interests of the colony, you may depend upon my taking advantage of the opportunity.

I shall watch with anxiety the progress of events in South Africa ; I trust most sincerely that the business of peace may shortly be restored to it in every part, and that the time may soon arrive when its separate colonies will be welded into one powerful confederated whole.

CHELMSFORD.

Pondo Disturbance.

The following extract from a letter dated Umtata, August 2, in the Timsstof Natal, is of interest :â\200\224August 2, 1879. Rumours have been rife during this week, though very little im-

rtance can be placed on them. The first was that the noted

hilip Charles (a Zulu by birth) had been stabbed, and had died. This man had been Quilisoâ\200\231s adviser for some time past, but I believe lately has grown into disfavour, consequently most people believed the report, but to-day the report is fully contradicted ; I think the best thing Philip could do is to clear out of the country, or he will meet, I fear, with a violent death. The other is that the native affairs are not Al up about or along the Chief Jojoâ\200\231s border on the Pondo side. The facts are I believe these: Jojo and his people are not at all on friendly terms with the Pondos, and vice versa ! through Jojo handing himself over to Government along with Pondo territory some time back, and now, since beer drinking is the order of the day, faction fights, stealing, &c., a little trouble has arisen ; s0 Government have ordered the Cape Mounted Rifles from Kokstad to the border, and a contingent of 100 men are to be organised to prevent serious trouble arising. Rumour has it that itâ\200\231s war with the Pondos ; but it is no such thing, for I know, on good authority, that many of the Pondo gardens in that very district are not yet reaped, and every one away beer-drinking. - Pondoland proper is quiet, and people show every sign of the peace which prevails.

(August 15)

Yesterday brought us no later telegrams from the front, but our correspondent in Swaziland writing on July 29, before Sir Garnet Wolseley had left Maritzburg, refers in strong terms to the unfortunate effect of the fresh period of inaction. Cetywayo, he says, might have been followed up and captured with the greatest ease after Â¢â\200\234the decisive and crushing defeat

at Ulundi.â\200\235 He is now at the Ngome, and may it is believed make another stand. The Swazi King and 5000 of his warriors have been â\200\230â\200\230doctoredâ\200\235 in readiness for war, but they still ask for support, having heard that the English have retired to the other end of Zululand. The Boers still continue to spread false reports of disasters to our troops, and to weaken in every possible way our influence with the Swazi King.

Colonel Villiers, it will be seen had gone towards Luneberg, where he may have trouble in sorting out the people under the late Chief Umbeline, and Manyonyoba. Our correspondent at Utrecht reports the return of Oham, who is evidently a man of peace. It is quite possible that he has good reason to apprehend special danger in connection with the task of clearing the Intombi district.

Return of â\200\230Â¢ The Noble 24th.â\200\235

(Times of Natal.)

Five companies of the 1-24th regiment, about 450 men, entered the city, en route to England, from Zululand, yesterday, at 1 p.m. Col. Glynn, C.B., having proceeded to Durban by the coast road from Ulundi, the column that came in yesterday was in command of Major Dunbar; the officers in command of the several companies being as follow :â\200\224Captains Bennett and Berkie, Lieutenants Heaton, Rainsforth, and Lloyd. Brevet-Major Upcher came in earlier in advance of the column. Two other companies of the 1-24th have yet to arrive from the front, when the whole will embark for England, together with the company of the same regiment that has for some months been posted at St. Johnâ\200\231s River. The vicissitudes of the 1-24th in South Africa have been of the most exciting and disastrous character. They were engaged last year in the Cape Kafir War, and on duty at the Diamond Fields, and afterwards came to this colony, arriving on the 19th Novem}er. They were at once sent to the front on the declaration of war with Cetywayo. Their experience at Isandhlwana is too painful and too recent to be dwelt upon. Suffice it to say that of the 800 or 900 men who formed the corps before that event, only 200 or 300 subsequently remained, namely, the company at St. Johnâ\200\231s and the two companies who were absent on detachment duty on the fatal day at Isandhlwana. Among the men that came into Maritzburg on Saturday were those composing the aforesaid two companies,

325

the remainder being men sent out in drafts to reinforce the regiment after its loss at Isandhlwana. The regiment remained -attached to what was originally Colonel Glynâ\200\231s Column, and followed the fortunes of General Newdigate to Ulundi. On the occasion of that celebrated engagement, the 1-24th was posted at the laager on this side the Umvolosi, and was not, therefore, actually engaged. It was on the 5th of July, the day after the battle, that the regiment commenced its homeward march, when they returned by the middle route, halting for ten or twelve days at the Upoko, crossing the Tugela near Sand Spruit, and passing through the Umsinga district and Greytown en route. They lost one man on the way down, who died suddenly at Greytown ; otherwise, the march has been pleasant enough, for they saw nothing in the shape of a Zulu along the entire route. The regiment yesterday morning marched in from Kremerâ\200\231s, and, strange to say, came up Church Street without the least demonstration on the part of the populace, who were, perhaps, under the impression

that none of the old heroes had come back with the regimen and were not aware that the same old tattered and begrimed regimental colour that will for ever be associated with the name of the late heroic Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Melville, was at the moment being borne in the heart of the regiment along our streets. At Fort Napier, the garrison turned out to greet the returning victors, when three cheers were given for â\200\234Major Dunbarâ\200\235 and the â\200\234The Column.â\200\235 The 1st-24th will leave for the port in a day or two, and embark for England about the 22nd instant.

Oham and the Swazis.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Utrecht, August 10, 1879.

There is not much stirring here. Oham has come back to his kraal, he only followed Colonel Villiers as far as the top of the Burghersâ\200\231 Pass, where he began to complain of a pain in his stomach. and returned to his kraal, where he still remains, and refuses to stir.

Colonel Villiers is now in Luneberg, and has raised a burgher corps and band of natives, with which he intends to enter Zululand should hostilities be renewed.

The Swazis, I learn, are uncertain in their movements, and it is not at all sure they will enter Zululand, even if allowed to do so.

The Zulus are reported to be gathering in force in the Entombi Valley, but the rumour of their concentration in the Pongolo Bush is denied, and the road to Luneberg, which passes close to it, is open.

Arrival of the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry from the Front.

Yesterday nearly the whole of the 1-13th regiment (with the exception of one company which arrived in Durban on â\200\230Wednesday) of whose proceedings in connection with the operations against Sekukuni and in Zululand we have heard so much, were at Saccharine. and will on Saturday embark on board H.M. troopship Euphrates for England This gallant old corps, the heroes of Jellalabad, have added one more honour to the many already emblazoned on their colours. They landed at Durban about the end of December, 1874, and marched at once to Fort Napier, where they remained for two years. During this period they employed their leisure hours in improving the Fort and its vicinity. They threw up there an extensive earthwork all round the Fort, made new roads and paths leading to and from it, planted hundreds of trees, laid out and cultivated an extensive kitchen garden over ten acres, built a 152,000 eallons underground tank in the centre of their barrack square, and made from a perfect wilderness a beautiful ornamental and neat cemetery known as the garrison burial ground, by enlarging it to double its former size, and clearing it of all weeds, &c. They had just finished their work when in March 1877 they marched for Pretoria, where they for the first time planted the British flag of our vast empire. They no sooner arrived there than their work of remodelling their habitation commenced. They were all this time under canvas, and had to set to work to build stores, outhouses, &c., &c. ; but scarcely twelve months had passed before they were ordered against the rebel Sekukuni. They proceeded in August, 1878, to Fort Faugh-a-Ballagh and the location near to the Magnet Heights. Here they were constantly employed in making forts and repelling the

numercus raids made by this rebel. They marched under Colonel Rowland, V.C., to the chief's stronghold, but from the impossibility of obtaining water, had, by their chief's order, to retire, yet afterwards succeeded in storming one of Umsooti's strongholds, with a loss of one colour-sergeant killed and ten men wounded. They were then sent to occupy Derby, Luneberg, and eventually Utrecht, until the 1st of January last, when the started to join General Wood's column, and on the 6th of the same month crossed with this column the Blood River into Zululand. The history of this flying column is too well known to us all to need repetition, but it is only just to mention that throughout the campaign in no instance were the 18th. surprised-or thrown out of

order by false alarms. Their discipline was perfect, and their long service in the ranks gave them a steadiness superior to most of the younger regiments. We may mention en passant that there are now in this regiment between 200 and 300 soldiers whose service has expired, who will leave the army on their return home. At the battle of Kambula they were mentioned as being most steady under the galling fire of the enemy for four hours; and it was at this battle that Captain Cox (so well known in Durban) got badly wounded in the leg, while fighting desperately to save the camp. It was here that Private Grosvenor, of Captain Cox's 200th company, dragged a wounded sergeant from the very arms of two savage Zulus; and when the company was ordered to retire, he, whilst trying to bring a box of ammunition with him, was assailed at the same place. Private Page, also of Captain Cox's 200th company, when retiring to the rear, thought of a wounded coloured man left behind, and at once returned and brought him safe to camp from the very midst of the enemy. Captain Waddy, of this regiment, was first to leave the camp with his company and charge into the very midst of the enemy. Captain Persse and twenty men were wounded in this engagement and eight were killed. The day before, at Zlobane, Major Knox-Leet, of this regiment, whilst in command of some irregulars, retreating from the overwhelming savages who had completely surrounded them, saved, at the risk of his own, the life of Lieutenant Smith, for which act he has gained the Victoria Cross,

At the battle of Ulundi the 13th regiment formed a portion of the final square, and lost in the engagement its most promising young officer (Lieutenant Piel) and five men, besides a number of wounded;

Lieutenant

Pardoe had one thigh shattered and the other wounded, which caused his death.

The regiment is going home under the command of Major England, who led it so bravely at Kambula, and through their previous trying marches, and was invalided home last month, in a most dangerous state of health, brought on through over exertion and exposure. The 13th well deserve the privilege of going home, having had only three years in England since they started for the Crimean campaign, from which they were sent to the Cape; from there to the Indian mutiny, returning to England in 1864; and after a campaign in Ireland during the Fenian outbreak, they were in 1867 sent to Gibraltar; from there to Malta, and then as yet

The men look hearty and well after their two seasons in the field, without a day, and sometimes only cover them. In bidding farewell to Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry, we take the opportunity of wishing both officers, non-commissioned officers and men a happy future.

(August 16.)

It will be seen from the important telegram received from Ulundi last evening, that an effort is to be made to capture Cetewayo. We ought soon to know the results of this expedition, which in its character and effect cannot fail to prove one of the most important incidents of the war. All accounts concur in stating that the King is at no great distance from Ulundi, and the organisation of this movement must be taken to indicate very clearly that Sir Garnet Wolseley attaches no substantial value to Cetewayo's latest proposals for peace sent though they were through the mouths of some of his chief men.

We only heard yesterday that Major Hard, V.O., the leader of the gallant defence at Rorke's Drift, was in town. He embarked this morning by the Zuphrates. We very much regret that the desultory arrival in town of the officers and troops who are to leave by the Zuphrates has made any attempt at a public demonstration impossible. Most of the 13th have taken straight down from the Saccharine to the Point. We can therefore but most heartily wish them all God speed.

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Latest from Zululand.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

CETEWAYO.

We are indebted to the courtesy of General Clifford for the following telegram to hand yesterday : -

(From Chief of Staff, Ulundi, to General Clifford, Pietermaritzburg.)

" Ulundi, August 14

Squadron of King's Dragoon Guards under Master (Major) brought up yesterday from Fort Victoria,

Reconnaissance goes out to-day to explore the road

to Inklayaty and open communication with Baker Russell's column. .

Letter received last night from Russell reports him

about to make a forced march, to endeavour to effect the capture of Cetewayo.

The mounted troops under Major Barrow left camp at three o'clock yesterday, with three days' provisions

to endeavour to capture Cetywayo.

Weather fine. Health of troops perfect.
and cattle rapidly improving in condition,

(Times of Natal to Mercury.)

Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 15, 3.30 p.m.
Our Special with Headquarters telegraphs the cap-

ture by Baker Russell, of Cetywayo's Prime Ministers
Swangana, Sirayo, and Joho.

Edendale Men.
(From our Moritzburg Correspondent.)

Maritzburg, August 13th,

An event, in which I have no doubt your readers will be much interested, took place yesterday at Edendale, The fathers of the men of the Native Contingent from that place gave a feast to welcome them back, and a large number of European guests were present, among whom were His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, General Bissett, the Colonial Secretary, Captain Shepstone, &c. The men of the contingent were all tastefully dressed, and looked very well with their red cashes, while the native ladies came out in some very striking costumes the colours and cut of which would, I imagine, astonish Myra and other fashion journals,

After the toast of the Queen had been loyally responded to the Rev. Mr. Allsopp, who ably presided, asked a hearty welcome to be given to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, This appeal was received with much cheering by the natives,

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, addressing the Rev. Mr. Allsopp and his good friends of Edendale, said he was very sorry he did not speak the kafir language, because he would fain say what he had to say in their own tongue ; but since he could not do this, he must ask the interpreter Jicobus, to be so kind as to tell them what he had to say., He desired to tell them with what pleasure he was present to-day to take part in the reception they were now giving to the gallant men of Edendale, who had just returned to their homes, after an absence of seven months of war, He wished to tell them how much he appreciated the part Edendale had taken in the war, how it sent forth its sons at the commencement of the war, and the faithful and good service rendered by them. They had had to leave their homes family, friends, and peaceful occupations for a while in order to take part in the war; to exchange the peaceful way of peace for service in the field with all its discomforts, They had had to do this because it was their duty ; they had done their duty and had done it right well. Their conduct throughout had been irreproachable and had been marked by courage and qualities which have distin-

wished the people of Edendale and made them a most useful force. They had not been many in numbers, but their conduct had been such as to earn the good opinion of all under whom they had served and who had had an opportunity of knowing what they had done. He thanked them in the name of the Queen for having acted in such a way as regained the credit due to brave acts and manly conduct, He gave them a warm welcome home, as their conduct had been in the war such as it would be in peace, and they would employ the energy they had devoted to war to peaceful occupations and self-improvement; doing for Natal as good and useful citizens what they had done in the field as

brave and faithful soldiers, He congratulated Mr. Alisopp and the men of Edendale whose conduct reflected the benefit of his labours, and was the best testimony to the teaching, and work of the Edendale Mission (cheers.)

Some very interesting particulars were given by Sergeant-Major Simeon, a son of Elijah Kambula, who fell at Bughman's Pass, of his experiences of the war, which was followed by an account from Johu Gama, another of the troop.

Cayit. Shepstone spoke very highly of them, and said that it was a most impressive sight to see them singing their hymns morning and night when they were at the front,

Mr. THpham offered to give the men an embroidered silk flag commemorative of the nation in which they had been.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a telling and evidently heartfelt speech was made by Colonel Mitehell, the Colonial Secretary. He said he desired on behalf of the guests who were present to return their sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Allsopp and to the Edendale men for the very pleasant day

they had been enabled to spend, and for having been privileged to be present to welcome the Edendale men back again. We could not but recollect that when the war broke out it had been said by very many in the colony: "You had better let the white men do the work," and there was a doubt we could trust the natives, But what had taken place had shown unmistakably that we were quite right in trusting them in every way; and the event of this day, and what had been said, showed this in another way. The testimony of all when

Horses

had been with them showed that the natives, and especially the Edendale men, had acquitted themselves in a way which demanded our highest respect, and entitled them to be looked upon by us as brave and honourable men, and to be considered in every way, as they were at heart, Englishmen. [Here some of the natives who understood English applauded, and many others joined in.] He had heard with unfeigned pleasure the simple and straightforward narrative which they had given of the events through which they passed, and he was very much struck in listening to them by three things: first, their manly and perfect respect and love for their late commanders; secondly, the evidence which their speeches gave of a sense of discipline: and lastly, the modesty with which they had spoken of themselves. The late Colonel Durnford had been one of his own personal friends, and he could not but confess that he had never felt more touched than he did when he heard the way in which those who had served under him spoke of him. He felt that it did them great credit, and he was also glad to notice the manner in which they spoke of their late captain, George Shepstone. Of Sir Theophilus Shepstone he need not speak, as his name would be remembered so long as the name of Natal lasted. He could not but think that this must be the proudest moment of his life. To him the colony was indebted for having so managed with the natives, that, as had been proved during the last few months, they had remained staunch and loyal to us through a most trying and serious time; and he had had the honour of having had no less than four of his own sons at the war, and only one of them had not returned. He was certain that what had recently taken place and the present meeting would induce a closer union than ever existed before between black and white in this colony. Addressing himself to the natives through the interpreter, he said that what they had done was known not only to the colonists and to the Governor, but it would be known also across the water by the Queen of England, what the Edendale men had done for her (cheers). It had been feared by some in the colony, before the war, that the long peace which there had been might have destroyed their warlike qualities and deprived them of the power of facing the enemy, but they have proved that this was not true, and had shown that the men who best cultivate the arts of peace are also those who can best fight for their country. They had now come back to their peaceful employment, and he trusted the good God might not allow them to be called away from then again, but if they were, he was sure that they and their children after them would do their duty as they had done it in this war, and would never forget how they and their white fellow-subjects had fought side by side at Isandhlwana, Kambula, and Ulundi (cheers).

After one or two more short speeches, the Rev. Allsopp, returned thanks to H.E. the Lieut.-Governor and other guests, for having been present, and grace having been sung by the choir the company separated.

THE PURSUIT OF CETYWAYO.
COLONEL VILLIERSâ\200\231 ADVANCE.

THE SWAZIES.

SURRENDER OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

SUBMISSION OF THE...I...INGâ\200\231S BROTHERS.
; Pietermaritzburg, August 16.
The news given by the Times special yesterday is
confirmed officially. :
Six hundred and fifty of Cetywayoâ\200\231s cattle sent in,
and war material taken at Isandhlwana recovered.
Two of the Kingâ\200\231s brothers also intend to surrender

We are indebted to General Clifford for the follow :
ing despatch sent from Maritzburg on Saturday ai-ght
(General Clifford to Mercury.)

The following received from Chief of the Râ\200\224ff, is
published for information : â\200\224 :

Ulundi, August 15th.

Baker Russell with mounted troops from Enhlengana
was about to start in pursuit of Cetywayo.

Masterâ\200\231s squad-on,. Kingâ\200\231s Dragoon Guards, move
to-day to Inhlazatye. -

â\200\234Villiers advanced on the 11th, with burgher and
native force towards Assegai River.

Swazies were preparing to cross Pongola River on
- the 15th.

The party sent to Amaizekanzie to-day recovered
shells, rockets, and implements lost at Isandhlwana.
Umnyanana, the Zulu Prime Minister, Tyingwaye,
these and three other important chiefs with' a large

~Mounted Rifles

following came in and surrendered to-day, bringing
650 head of thie Kingâ\200\231s cattle. They are detained till
rest of cattle and arms are brought in.

Two of the Kingâ\200\231s brothers, Sukani and Umgesama,
also surrendered to-day.

We are indebted to the courtesy of General Clifford

for the following telegram :â\200\224
Ulundi, August 16.

Latest report from Major Barrow, dated 15th, had
reached kraal on the morning of the 14th, which Cety-
wayo had left on previous afternoon, continued pur-
suit till afternoon of 14th, with picked men, and soon
reached kraals where King had slept the previous night,
following his track from daik, and continuing pursuit
on morning of 15th at moonrise. At 7 oâ\200\231clock reached
kraal where Cetywayo had been during night, searched
neighbourhood, sending Lord Gifford with mounted
natives and Natal Police to seek for tracks of King,
who had gone into bush.

Barrow was starting to follow Gifford. King had been heading southwards. People friendly to us, furnishing guides and supplies.

Dartons, M. C., started towards junction of Umvo-losi River, also party of mounted officers and men under Capt. Stewart to intercept southward movements.

Mounted party ordered northwards from near Port Durnford towards St. Lucia Bay,

Baker Russell has returned to Fort George, distance being too great to pursue the King.

=T S A SINE (R O

TO THE

VICTORIA MOUNTED RIFLES

Spesches of Mr. BARTER, Capt. SANER, Mr. MANNING, M.L.O, Mr. GARLAND, M.L.C. and others.

Friday last was a red letter day in the history of Verulam, and it will be long remembered by those who take an interest in the welfare of the members of the

Victoria Mounted Rifles, whose headquarters are situated

in that advancing and prettily situated town. On the day named a public luncheon was given to welcome the Victoria Mounted Rifles on their return from the campaign. The proposal which was made on the return of the corps to entertain them at a banquet met with a most ready response, and at once a good working committee was formed- as follows : Messrs. Barter, R.M., Saunders, M.L.C., Manning, M.L.C., Garland, M.L.C., H. Binns, T. C. Milner, L. Acutt, A. H. le Breton. These gentlemen succeeded in making most excellent arrangements, and the banquet of Friday which was the result of their efforts, was one which will bear favourable comparison with any that has yet taken place in the colony.

The Victoria Mounted Rifles, it will be recollected, left Verulam on the 2nd December, 1878, reached Thring's Post on the 3rd, and remained there until about the 10th January, encamped with the Stanger Mounted Rifles, and near the Buffs. They then proceeded to the Lower Drift with the Durban, Stanger, and Alexandra corps, and the Natal Hussars. The Victoria were the first mounted troops: to cross the Tugela on the commencement of hostilities, and were preceded by a detachment of the Buffs. Immediately on arriving they videtted the high ground in the neighbourhood. They proceeded with Colonel's column on the 17th January, and with the : 8 reconnaissance to the Amatior, returning to stop at the Inyoni River. On the 22nd January, they with the Mounted Infantry, formed the advance guard of the column. and with them and some of the Natal Native Contingent were the first troops engaged that day. After the repulse of the enemy, the Victoria Mounted Rifles formed the rear-guard, and bivouached from Btshowe.

d a few wui

On the 23:d they formed a portion of the advance guard, and were among the first of those who rsached Etshowe. They remained at Iitshows some days performing various duties as videttes, &c. They also assisted in making a reconnaissence towardsthe Umhlatusi, and another in the valley of the Umlalazi. The latter was made one

day when the mounted troops were ordered to return to Tugelaâ\200\224and with the reconnaissance in â\200\230the morning, and the nine hoursâ\200\231 ride to Tugela in the afternoon and evening, they had along dayâ\200\231s work. Next morning they crossed over to the Natal side, and two days after were ordered to Thringâ\200\231s Post with the Alexander Mounted Rifles, Natal Hussars, and Stanger Mounted Rifles, to repel a reported raid. Since that time, the beginning of February, they remained at Thringâ\200\231s Post near the fort occupied by the Native Border Guard. They have kept open communication towards Krantzkop, Lower Tugela, and Stanger by orderlies, whose work each month amounted to 2400 miles, and they have also done the necessary duties in patrolling the neighbourhood. The last six months have been thus occupied, and though the duties were somewhat irksome and tame, they were very necessary.,

The banquet on Saturday was attended by about 200 ladies and gentleman, many of whom came by train from Durban and intermediate places along the line. Mr. Izard had with his usual kindness, arranged for the running of a special train over the unopened piece of line between Saccharine and Verulum, a most pleasant ride which all the visitors enjoyed. Although the shops in Verulam were not closed for the day, the appearance of the town and the unusual bustle that was going on, told strangers passing through the place that the inhabitants were interested in something beyond the usual routine of business. At the store of Messrs. Gtarland, Blackwood & Co., at the Court House, and other places, bunting was displayed, and at 12 oâ\200\231clock, in accordance with & previous arrangement, the whole of the stores were closed and Business remained entirely suspended for the rest of the ay.

At one oâ\200\231clock the members of the corps to whose honour the company was to assemble, mustered on the camping ground, under command of Capt. Saner, and having formed into line, Mr. Barter, B.C.L., R.M., read the following address to them :â\200\224

To Cagtain Saner, and to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers of the Victoria Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

We, your fellow-colonists, are here assembled to-day to offer besides the ordinary words of welcome, the expression of our grateful feelings to you, who for us, and for your homes and country, have endured toil and privation, and have looked danger in the face:

The return of soldiers from a war brought to a successful issue has been ever held a fit theme for congratulation ; on the present occasion we have, beyond this, especial cause for joy and thankfulness : firstâ\200\224that you have come back without a gap in your ranks, and secondly, that we have every assurance that you have fulfilled our highest expectations by a thorough and conscientious discharge of the duties which you so promptly and readily undertook.

Untrained in the regular schools of discipline, you have cheerfully submitted to the strict restraints which military law of necessity imposes ; reared in peaceful pursuits, you have stood the test of actual conflict with more than untarnished honour. The firm command and the ready obedience which these re-

sults imply, reflect the highest credit alike on officers and men.

. In resuming the ordinary duties of your lives, you will carry with you the esteem of your fellow-countrymen ; and though, as we earnestly hope, you may not again be summoned to avert danger or to repel invasion, yet we feel sure that by the memories which will haunt the words Inyezane, Etshoi, Ginginhlovo ; by the recall of various incidents which have distinguished march or watch, patrol or bivouack ; but more than all, by the echo, in after years, of the applause which has this day greeted you many will be encouraged to those deeds of heroism which though not recorded in newspapers, or inscribed on medals, are written deep on that book, whose leaves are stirred only by the silent under-currents of life the hearts of your fellow men.

Verulam, 15th August, 1879.

Capt. Saner replied as follows :

To CHARLES BARTER, Esq., R.M., Chairman of Reception Committee, and to our Fellow Colonists of Victoria County.

We beg to thank you for the eloquent address you have presented to us, and for the hearty reception accorded both on our arrival at headquarters some days ago, and again here to-

—{We echo with thankful hearts your remarks on our muster roll being unimpaired.

It is gratifying to find that in doing our duty to our Queen and to our country we have earned, that which all true men aspire to, the good opinion of their neighbours and fellow-countrymen.) :

Although at times the restraints of discipline and the lengthened period we were kept from our pursuits may have been felt a hardship, that feeling soon gave way to the higher emotion that we were helping to build up the edifice of an — United South Africa, showing to the mother country that her South African sons were no degenerate offspring, and that shoulder to shoulder we were willing and able to bear our share of the perils and hardships of a Zulu campaign. The incidents of the campaign have given the corps a history and a name. Its memories will be a link, growing stronger as time

asses, binding together those who as comrades shared cheer-
?ull its dangers, its uncertainties, and its honours.

Your hearty reception forms a pleasing ending to the first campaign of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, for which we again tender you our warmest thanks.

Signed on behalf of the Victoria Mounted Rifles.

CHARLES J. SANER, Captain.

The address read by Mr. Barter had been beautifully engrossed by M. Dâ\200\231Hotman, a gentleman who rendered the most valuable service.

The banquet which was capitally served by Messrs. Bell, Bros., of Durban, took place in the new good shed close to the railway station, it having been kindly lent for the occasion. When the whole company was seated the place presented a very pretty appearance. There were seven tables and the muster of the fair sex was almost as large as that of the gentlemen, nearly every volunteer being accompanied by a mother or sister, or one equally dear to him. The decorations were exceedingly neat. At

the extreme end of the shed were the words * Honour to the Brave, and at the other end Welzome Home to the Victoria Mounted Rifles. In different places around the shed were to be seen the following names conspicuous]: displayed: «Ginginhlovo, Thring's Post, "Inyezaneyâ\200\231 and â\200\230â Etshowe.â\200\235

The following were present : â\200\224

C. Barter, ES., R.M, and Mrs. Barter; C. Manning, Esq. M.L.C.; T.W.Garland, Esq., M.L.C., and the Misses Garland ; Mr Mayer, of Mauritius; Mr and Mrs Le Breton, Rev Mr Nuttall, Rev Mr Sheldrick, Mr and Mrs Binns, Mr Izard, Mr MacFatlance, Mr and Mrs J W Stranack, Mrs Saunders, Mr J Allking, Mr and Mrs J J Hugman, Mr J Dâ\200\231Hotman, Mrs Saner, Mr Pearse, Mr Groom and the Misses Groom, Mr R Acutt and the Misses Acutt, Mr G S Smith, Mr C Shaw and the Misses Shaw, Mr J H Hugman, the Misses Oliver, Mrs Foss, Mr and Mrs J Shaw, Mr R Acutt, Mr Fred Garland, Mr Hill, Mr Wilkinson, Mr Fife, Mr Paul, Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs L Acutt, Mr and Mrs P James and Miss James, Mr Chazel and the Misses Chazel, Mr G Armstrong, Miss Grundy, Mr Saker, Mrs Gove, Mr and Mrs L A Allkins, Mr and Mrs Cottam, Mr Michel, Mr Starr, Mr Bath, Mr Dalton, Mr Maitre, Mr Duff, Mr and Miss Galloway, Mr E Robarts, Mrs Robarts, Mr and Mrs T J Garland, Mr W Peace, Mr and Mrs Golding, Mr Josish Harvey, Mr Spring, Mr Jackson, Mr Vincent, Mr R and the Misses Groom, Mr and Mrs J Shaw, Mr Mrs and Miss Armstrong, Mr and Mrs M Campbell, Mrs Cowley, Miss Campbell, Mrs Collison. Miss Holland, Mrs Metcalf, Mr J and Miss James, Mr B Blaine, Mrs Fletcher, Mr Hopekirk (Natal Mercury). The corps was represented as follows:â\200\224Captain Saner, Lieutenant Robarts, Lieutenant Acutt, Quartermaster Plant, Sergeant-Major Armstrong, Sergeant Polkinghome, Sergeant Galloway, Quartermaster-Sergeant Foss, Sergeant-Farrier Gove, Corporals Iobday and Knight, Lance-Corporal Todd, Trumpeter Lewis, Troopers Garland, Godden, C Blamey, Fynney, A Blamey, Johnson, Claude Manning, Reed, Mitchell, Lâ\200\231 Coates, Ludman, Saunders, Dykes, Rathhone, C Jackson, T Jackson, Adams, Acutt, Logan, James, Armstrong, A Manning, Vincent, Plant, Groom, Mayoss, Rumsey, Coates,

After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman gave â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234The Queen,â\200\235 whose sympathies he said had been especially extended towards Natal during the late war.

Subsequently the Chairman said that it was at first fully intended to have a military band in attendance. The members of the band had, however, at the last movement received orders to embark on board the Fluphrates, and consequently could not attend.

The â Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family,â\200\235 was next given from the chair, Mr. Barter taking the opportunity of briefly referring to the death of the Prince Imperial.

The toast having been enthusiastically drunk,

MR. GARLAND, M.L.C., who was cheered on rising, said, the name and person that he had the honour to propose was of such distinguished and illustrious fame and worth, that he fain would it had been committed to other hands than his. He had to propose â\200\230Sir Garnet Wolseley, Governor of Natalâ\200\235â\200\231 (cheers.) He had the honour and pleasuresome few years ago to meet him in Verulam, on

a retrospect of what followed his visit to Natal then and its results. There might be great difference of opinion, but now, coming with an embassy from England as the

avowed herald of peace, they were glad to welcome him.

They did so because he was the hero of victory in many a war in England's defence, because they had confidence in the knowledge he possessed of the Zulu nation and this colony, and also of his high sense of what was just and wise. And they had special pleasure in his mission of peace, because they recognised in it, not the subverting or reversing of the policy inaugurated by Sir Bartle Frere, but the supplementing and strengthening of that policy with all the weight and influence of his far-famed name (cheers). There was a party of politicians in England who would never admit that the colonists could have pleasure in any mission of peace. The press that represented those opinions spoke of Natalians as elated and jubilant at the war and by the prospects of a golden harvest; but, if the people who thus traduced the colony had been here during the last eight months, they would admit how grossly they erred in thus speaking that was if they told the truth (cheers). Speaking of this party, and happily they had no such party division in Natal, he had no fear of a collision

with anyone, but he wished to remark on a striking fact, In 1876-77, at the early part of the Russo-Turkish war, he attended a monster meeting at Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and the meeting was attended and addressed by the leading citizens of London, and the most influential men in the Liberal interest. At that meeting the cruelties, the bondage, the slavery, the iron despotism of Turkey's rulers, was spoken of as a disgrace and reproach to England, and to all Europe, that such a nation thus ruled was tolerated and supported by England's wealth; and that great as was the evil and curse of war, it was a greater curse and evil to

omit these accumulated curses to afflict any people.

That sentiment was cheered, echoed, and re-echoed through England, and he confessed he sympathised with it. But now, this same party were in a frenzy of horror that Sir Bartle Frere should have taken steps to put down the curses of Zululand, to arrest the hand of a tyrant that mercilessly destroyed men, women, and chil-

ren, often in one common funeral pyre; a despot that

had flaunted vauntingly before their very eyes for years his savage barbarities of polygamy or women slavery.

Why this change in this party it was hard to conceive, -

unless it was that any war which cost the money and blood of England was unjust and wicked and being Russian money and men made all the difference (cheers). He submitted that if it was the policy of Sir B. Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley to carry forward England's

old system, given in Heaven's Law as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them; that no man should hold property in the person of another, that they wage war with slavery, were confirmed, then this war was the right test, and all other means failing, as fail they did, the only resource left to them. Thus they gladly hailed the presence of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the man of all others in whom their beloved Queen reposed such confidence, and the man whom the Empire trusted and honoured. With the utmost pleasure he proposed "Our Illustrious Governor" (loud cheers).

Mr. H. BINNS rose to propose "His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor." Referring to the speech which His Excellency had recently delivered at Maritzburg, he remarked that anything more noble it was never his pleasure to read and in every sense of the word he was entitled to the full respect of Natal. His Excellency claimed as a citizen of Maritzburg and as a colonist a right to drink the health of the Carbineers. In his speech His Excellency did not confine himself to the City of Maritzburg or to the Carbineers, but he spoke to the honour of every corps in the colony; and he considered that much credit was due to him for his thoughtfulness in so doing. He did not leave out in the cold the mounted Police which he (Mr. Binns) believed would be the back-bone of the defence of the colony (cheers). They had seen His Excellency had advocated and protected the interests of the Native Contingent Corps those natives who had stood by them so well. If they went a long way back they would find nothing more striking than the way in

which the native Ead stood by the British troops. Let them not be ashamed because of the difference of colour in acknowledging this, but let it be known throughout the world that these natives had stood by them, that they cheerfully acknowledged and were proud of it. In every sense of the word had Sir Henry Bulwer proved himself a governor of the colony. He had the interest of the colony at heart, and he was sure they would drink his health with every possible enthusiasm.

The toast was drank with three times three.

Mr. A. WILKINSON briefly proposed the Â£ Executive and Legislative Councils, a toast which he was sure would meet with a most hearty reception.

- Mgr. ManNING, M.L.C., was called upon to respond. He said he was altogether taken by surprise on having been called upon to respond. It had been proposed so very briefly and received with so much silence that he could scarcely do better than copy the example of the mover. He had hoped to have met Mr. Saunders at the banquet, but he had promised to attend the festivities which were to take place at Stanger, and he could not well be present at both. He had hoped to induce Mr. Garland to respond because he thought it

was the duty of the junior rather than of the senior

member to do so (The Chairman: I was not aware of that a\200\224laughter). He could only say in reference to the Executive Council his experience had been that the members of it had the interests of the colonists thoroughly at heart. The same remark would apply to the members of the Legislative Council. They had no party interests to serve and he was sure that the Executive Council in carrying out the laws and the resolutions of the House, desired to discharge their duties in a manner which would be of the greatest advantage to the colony (applause).

The CHAIRMAN amidst loud cheers, rose to propose the Health of the Volunteers who had gone forth to war and come back home again. He did not wish to touch upon the other side of affairs, but they were assembled that afternoon to welcome back the volunteers from the seat of war. They had assembled that day to do them honour, and the question arose, why did they deserve that honour. The volunteers were different altogether to the regular soldiers, for they left comfortable homes very different to those of the English soldiers; they had exchanged those comfortable homes for the privations of the field, privations which they knew very little of, which they thought little of, but which involved self sacrifice and denial. They had been accustomed to the freedom of a colonial life, a freedom which was to most men a\200\224he knew it was to him a great charm. They submitted to the change fearlessly and voluntarily. They recollected the day they went forth, and the cheerful anticipations with which they sent them forth (cheers.) They crossed the Tugela, they entered the enemy's country, and they heard of them from time to time. Their first hearing of them was that they had been engaged in battle, and that they had done honour to themselves, and to those who sent them forth. They never doubted but that the corps would do so, and he was sure there was not a volunteer in the room who would not do the same again if he was called upon to do so (cheers). They had to do their duty and they did it as all Englishmen would. Then suddenly

came the time of darkness, and they heard of the terrible disaster. All present would recollect the time of sorrow, despondency and almost despair which followed the disaster, and lasted for days and weeks amongst them. Then there was a time when those who ought to have been their mainstayâ\200\224those who ought to have been their Generalâ\200\231s, all failed them. They were told that there was no more defence, and that the enemy had a clear run from Zululand into their very inmost townâ\200\224DÃ@fences were set up, and panic reigned supreme. He could not say for his own part, that he ever believed in those apprehensions, but still he must admit that he was unhinged to a certain extent by what occurred. Those fair friends who had brothers, husbands, and sons in the field knew best what effect that panic had. How matters affected their volunteers in the field at that time they could imagine, but it was no doubt a harder trial to them than facing actual battle. The volunteers must have heard rumours day after day as to the intended attack of the Zulus on the colony, and they must have been shaken more or less by then. After this they were sent to a place where patience and watchfulness were virtues, He was glad to find that the volunteers had been coupled with the toast of the army and navy, and he would repeat that their volunteers deserved well of the country. They deserved all the honour that they could lavish upon them. Having recounted their claims upon the residents, let them look for one moment to the circumstances under which these young men went forward and risked danger and endured toil and privation in their corps. Was it pay he would ask which induced them ? (Ories of no, no). Then what was it? The English papers to which Mr. Garland had so very properly alluded said that colonists cast an envious eye upon the

reen valleys and beautiful lands of the Zulu country. f)id the volnnteers covet their mealie fields or their cattle? He did not think such an idea ever entered their heads, although it appeared to have entered the heads of certain Englishmen. He thought they had plenty of. room in Natal for the present population, and sufficient to support the black population also. Was it for a desire for fame that they did whatthey had ? He did notthink that it was. There were higher motives by far than that. He believed the earlier and higher motive that influenced those men was the safety and prosperity of Natalâ\200\224that little secluded corner of the globe, ungenial often, uncertain in her climate, that Natal which would be unknown, but for a heterogenous bishop and for the names of the two chiefs Langabalele and Catywayo (laughter), that Natal which was connected in many mindsas a kind of dependency on the Oape. He believed that the motive of the volunteers was simply the pure motive of patriotism. He did not wish to make a political speech, although the old fire burnt a little within him /laughter). The volunteers had suffered obloquy, and to suffer that without deserving it was an honour, and that honour he thought they should have. It was not his province to speak individually of the members of the corps, but he knew there were two still at the front, and they should not in their hour of rejoicing forget them. It gave him great pleasure to hear from COapt. Saner the few words he addressed to the men when they off-saddled on their return. They were manly words, and it was evident that he had throughout the feeling of doing his duty, and never minded the consequences, and the spirit having animated him had communicated itself to the whole corpsâ\200\224and to that they owed the success which had been achieved. I

they had not reaped all the honours they deserved; if they had not reaped gold, cattle, and land, they had at least come back to the sweet and kindly smiles of those who loved them (cheers). They had come back, and if they had not the fame of the English newspapers they had the fame they were worthy of having, and that was the clear recognition of their country. Mr. Binns had told them how the Lieut.-Governor, who was the fountain of honour, had recognised their bravery, and they had come back to love and fame. After a few further remarks Mr. Barter concluded amidst loud cheers with an appropriate quotation from Sir Walter Scott.

Captain SANER in responding said, it was gratifying now, and it would be gratifying hereafter when the history of affairs was written, that the fair county of Victoria had sent forth a larger body of able-bodied men than any other county in Natal. The Staunger corps and his own numbered nearly or over 100 men, and the two corps had worked together and in harmony. The north division of the county could claim the palm for having sent a larger number still, for Captain Addison had in proportion a larger number of able-bodied men than he (Captain Saner) had. When ordered out eight months ago their military knowledge was comparatively little. They had hoped that they would have been placed under their popular leader Major Dartnell, who knew their idiosyncracies and little peculiarities, ' Instead of that, however, they were detailed off under commanders who had no good opinion of the volunteer forces ; but for the order and regularity under which they carried out orders at Thringâ\200\231s Post, under Colonel Pearson they received the approbation of the military authorities, which they had hitherto denied to the volunteers ; and he was told by Colonel Pearson at a meeting at which he was present to consider the whole plans of the march to Etshowe, that he placed implicit confidence in the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles. He should not worry them with a plan of the campaign, but leave that entirely to history. He would, however, say that every man tried to do his duty, and it would not be egotism on his part when he said that every man did his duty cheerfully and well (cheers). He would not try to prove to them that they were a happy family such as they saw in the streets of London, where a number of incongruous creatures were thrown and lived together, but whatever difficulties they had they settled amongst themselves without letting them go out to the world in general (hear, hear). Some 18 years ago the corps was formed, and this was the first time it had been called out on active service. It was the first time the volunteer movement had had any fixed duty, and it was evident from what had occurred that certain improvements would have to take place in it if they were to be continued, and one thing was as to the indefiniteness of the period which they were bound to serve. The war might have lasted four years, and in that case, under the present law, the volunteers might have been kept out all that time. What had occurred had done the corps no harm, for it had given it prestige, and what they wanted beforeâ\200\224esprit de corps. There should be a law to provide for volunteers going to relieve those who had been out a certain time. They were now placed by the law of the colony under the Mutiny Act. %[e spoke as a commanding officer, and he had no hesitation in saying that although it might be good for soldiers of the army it was not suited to the volunteer service of Natal. He believed that all those capable of

giving an opinion who had served in the late war would tell them that an army discipline bill, consistent with the conditions of this colony would have to be drawn up by the Legislature for the control of the volunteer forces. Now with regard to the medal that was a matter which had been mentioned in two . - three places. If a medal was given for the Zulu war unless the Queen chose to include the Colonial volunteers, they must refuse, and distinctly so, to accept any medal which was not from the fountain head of the Government of their country (cheers); and however thankful they might feel towards their brother colonists for a medal which they might wish to give they could not in justice to themselves and in justice to the corps accept a secondary honour. He could not for a moment think that Her Majesty would deny 'to the volunteers of Natal, whose officers took their commissions from the Lieut.-Governor, that honour. He could not believe for one moment that Her Majesty would decline to give the medal to those men who had earned it by sharing in the same risks as Her Majesty's army underwent. He must thank Mr. Garland for the trouble and work and kindness he had displayed towards the corps whilst they had been at the front. He wished to publicly thank him in the name of the corps for the kindness he had shown and the work he had done during the past eight or nine months. After a few further remarks, Captain Baner concluded amidst loud cheers.

Mr. ManNing, M.L.C., rose amidst cheers to propose
 The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces. There was, he said, a special propriety and significance in the toast they had just drunk, because that neighbourhood was the home, and that village was the head-quarters of the Victoria Mounted Rifles; but however proud they might be of the achievements of that corps, however much they might be identified with it, glad as they were to welcome its members back, it must be borne in mind that the army was composed of many corps of which theirs was but one (applause). They all shared the same hardships, and each helped to secure the same result, and therefore it was fitting at a meeting such as that, that the debt of gratitude which they owed to other corps should not remain unnoticed. He had been asked to propose the health of the army, navy, and auxiliary forces, and he did so with the greater pleasure, because it would give the volunteers present an opportunity of showing their generous appreciation of their comrades in arms (cheers). He need not dwell long on the part taken in the war by the regular army, but he must be allowed to state that they as colonists would never forget the promptness with which reinforcements were sent out from home when it was known that they were in danger; and he would also say that there was a most friendly feeling between the colonists and imperial forces for the men with whom they were thrown so unexpectedly into contact (cheers). He must therefore be allowed to say further, that it was simply a mischievous libel to state that there was any animosity, or that there was no love lost between them (hear, hear). Of course, they all knew to what he referred. As to the Naval Brigade, the men were the admiration of all who saw them. Everybody was very strongly impressed with their manifest strength and fitness, and their cheery readiness whilst on the march, and in all they had to do. He need not dwell further on the good services of the army and navy, and he would now come to the volunteers, foremost amongst whom must be placed the Carbineers (cheers). That was the oldest corps in the colony, and had fulfilled the prestige that

had been demanded of it. They had lost many men, and he had never been more deeply pained in his life than when he first read the list of those killed at Tsandhlwana. He saw there a list of names, many of whom he so well knew. They were to be mourned but not pitied, for they had done honour to themselves and their country. They had been wiped out by the enemy, but all honour to the corps to which they belonged (cheers). Next, he thought they would agree with him in according honour to that gallant band, the Transvaal volunteers, who fell under the patriarchal leadership of brave Piet-Uys (cheers). They showed the greatest activity in the campaign and heroism in battle. All honour then to Piet Uys and his band (cheers). There was one other corps, perhaps only one which he thought it necessary to mention. All the volunteers had, no doubt, been received with smiles of affection on their return home, and most corps had received a public welcome, but there was one corpsâ\200\224the Isipingoâ\200\224of which he had seen no such announcement, and he thought they rather deserved some special acknowledgement. The corps he referred to had not the advantage of a town or populous neighbourhood. For its centre, and consequently it was difficult to organise anything of the kind. They formed themselves into a corps when they knew the war was intended, and for that they deserved great credit (cheers). They formed themselves into a corps speciallyâ\200\231 for the purpose of doing their duty in that war, and therefore the common frivolous charge of playing at soldiers, and that young men joined corps simply for the sake of strutting about in uniform could never be levelled at them (applause). They joined the corps when they knew that there was stern duty impending, and they did their duty. They had distinguished themselves by their readiness and usefulness across the border, and he should have been glad to see them meet with such a reception as that which had been given to other volunteers (applause). He believed that the commandant of Bettingtonâ\200\231s Horse was present at the table, and in drinking the health of the auxiliary forces, he could assure him that they did not forget his corps. They would ever remember what the Cape Colony had done for them in sending here such corps as Bettington's Horse, Lonsdaleâ\200\231s Horse, &c. Referring to the native auxiliary force, Mr. Manning said the Kdendale mounted corps had received the highest praise of those under whom they served. He did not think they should forget their old neighbour Umqawe, who had shown an excellent example, which had had a most beneficial effect on the people, by acting as he had in going to the front with them (applause). Colonel Buller, who had had great experience in war, stated at the Durban club that he never met with a finer, bolder, or better lot of men as (colonial force) than he had met with in this country (cheers). That was very high testimony as to their worth and their uses

fulness. Colonel Buller was not a man who would be attracted by swagger. He did not wish them to think when he said that that he believed swagger was bad (laughter). He liked to see soldiers when they were in uniforms swinging their arms and swaggering a little (renewed Jaughter). It had been remarked how the Mounted Police in marching down the streets of Maritzburg swaggered and strutted, and he must say that he liked to see them do so when in uniform (laughter). It was certainly very gratifying to have the testimony of Colonel Buller. He was specially proud of the honour which had been done to the volunteers that day, and of the honour they had achieved in the campaign, for he was a member of the corps for a very long time. In conclusion, Mr. Manuing said they must thank God for having extended His protecting arm in the time of danger, and for bringing home in safety so many of their volunteers. He coupled with the toast the names of Captain Bettington and the senior Lieutenant of the Victoria Mounted Rifles (cheers).

QOapt. BETTINGTON in responding, remarked that he was glad they had appreciated the services of the natives. Speaking from experience, he would say that he did not believe there were better cavalymen in the world than the mounted Basutos. He had had practical experiences with them, and he should be willing to stand aside, and let a mounted Basuto pass him as a better soldier.

Lieut. RoBarts, V.M.R., felt proud of what had been said respecting the auxiliary forces. They must not forget how intimately associated the army, navy, and auxiliary force, had been in the campaign, and experience had shown the volunteers that there were lots of things they had to learn. In any measures taken in reference to the auxiliary forces they should see to the framing of rules which were suited to the circumstances of the volunteers (hear, hear).

Rev. B. NUTTAL rose to propose "The Memory of the Fallen." Mr. Mo said he was not aware until he entered the

hall that his colleagues of the Reception Committee had -

entrusted to him the toast, which required for its proper treatment far more ability and skill than he possessed, and there was less need for him to say many words. When they called to mind that at the first welcome

given to volunteers "that of the Natal Carbineers" the

Chief Justice of this colony paid a tribute to the brave dead in words which made a beautiful wreath, which that day they might adopt as that which the colony places upon the tombs of the departed (applause). He was reminded of a striking contrast between that day and a far-distant date of Roman history. One of Rome's greatest soldiers, who had earned the highest honours of the state, died in exile, and had inscribed upon his tomb the words "Ungrateful country." On this day Natal was grateful to its brave sons, and, in honouring the living, it raised some memorial to the dead. In the days that are yet to be, their slaughtered sons would not be forgotten. A simple wooden cross, such as marked the spot where fell the Prince, upon whom were centred the hopes of France, and another symbol of sacrifice carved in stone, which told where Lieutenant Melville rested the

monolith of Rorke's Drift on which were carved the few letters suggestive of terrible disaster and of brilliant, albeit costly victory, and many an uncarved sign which was fixed alongside the country roads which colonists had to travel, would awaken the enquiries of the lads of the coming age, and when they ask, "What mean ye by these stones?" they would reply, "Here rest the brave who did their duty in the Zulu campaign." And they would read to them in the as yet unwritten history the story of Isandhlwana and other famous conflicts in which the country lost many of its most precious lives. With the readiness with which the young nobleman "f Rome of which the legendary history told, who hearing that the great guif could not be closed until Rome had sacrificed that which was most precious, he girded on his armour, and like one fully equipped for the war, cast himself into the abyss, and the breach was healed. With equal self-sacrifice they whom that day were honoured, gave that which was most precious, and now people remembered with pride the men who had dared so much, and suffered the loss of life for the sake of their country. He remembered a saying in Church history to the effect that "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church;" and he did not think it would be irreverent if he so far paraphrased the sentence into saying that the blood of their fellow-countrymen shed during this war would be the seed of a noble citizenship which the now savage tribes would share at no very distant day (applause). A thought of thankfulness was now uppermost in his mind in connection with the welcome home given to the Victoria Mounted Rifles. It was a sad reflection to him when he left their camp on the occasions of his visit in order to address them on the subject of religion- it was an ap-

prehension he could not repress that some one or more of them would succumb to the hardships and sickness of the campaign, or fall in the fight; but that day they were all thankful that a gracious Providence brought them all back to receive the honour which they had so nobly earned (applause). And now, to lead back their thoughts to those men of other corps who would return no more, he might be permitted to remind them that the toast given in their honour was to be received in silence. He had heard of an association which had as one of its customs at the burial of an associate what might prove a not inapt illustration of the custom they were about to observe. Each comrade cast a small twig into the grave as a sign of honour, and everyone in silence raised a finger and pointed to the sky a sign of hope. In meaning if not in manner their present action was kindred, for the end of those whom they had lost was one of honour and of hope. He gave then "The Memory of the Fallen" (loud cheers).

The toast was received in silence.

Mr. L. Acutt proposed "Agriculture." He believed that commerce on the whole had the best of it. He regretted that he had spent twenty years in agricultural pursuits instead of in commerce (laughter). [A voice: How about transport.] He should like to see more of the principle of live and let live between the two. Though regretting that he had spent so much time in agriculture, he expressed his belief that the sugar enterprise in this colony would soon be a success (hear, hear). When cane grew like it did in Natal it must eventually be a success. The cane produced here had as much juice in it as that grown in any other part of the

world, and they were muddling in the manufacture of sugar or they would have made the enterprise pay long ago. With the opening of the Mount Edgecumbe Mill he believed a new era had started for the sugar enterprise of Natal (applause).

Mr. Groome responded to the toast of "Commerce" in a suitable speech. He remarked that people in England must not say that they were reaping a rich harvest through the war. It was only a transport rider here and there who made anything out of it.

Mr. A. H. LE BRETON in the course of a few humorous remarks, proposed "the Ladies." He believed the ladies had undergone as much anxiety and hardship as the volunteers had during the war. No doubt the thought of "The Girl I left behind me," made them fight with greater dash and willingness than they would otherwise have done (laughter). Alluding to the kindness of the ladies of Verulam to the soldiers and volunteers, he said he was sure it would meet with proper appreciation.

Trooper CLAUDE MANNING responded in a very neat speech. He stated that nothing encouraged them more during the campaign than the hope of being welcomed back by the approving smiles of the young ladies of Verulam, and he was sure the members of the corps he belonged to would never forget that they had been defending those fair beings.

Captain SANER proposed "to the Health of the Chairman," whom he said knew what active service was and had gone through one campaign. He had served them not only as a soldier, but also a politician (applause.)

The toast was received with loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN in responding stated that in the different capacities in which he had served, he had managed to stumble along, and had striven to do his duty as well as he could.

"God Save the Queen" was sung by the company, and the proceedings terminated.

With Clarke's Flying Column.
Ulundi, August 10, 1879.

My last letter was written from the foot of the Umkwankwe, on which is situated the camp, better known as St. Paul's. We were at that time labouring under great transport difficulties, but thanks to the help sent down by Colonel Harrison, and I must not forget that afforded by the men of the 57th and 60th regiments who helped the parties of twenty to drag the wagons up the steep road we had to surmount, we were able to reach the summit on the 1st instant. Here the column halted for a day, and the wagon teams were again put into as good order for the advance on Ulundi as was possible. We reached Kwamagwasa on the 8th, where a fortified post has been established, being garrisoned by two companies of the 90th Light Infantry, and a troop of the Natal Light Horse, Colonel Thynne of the Grenadier Guards having the command. On the 4th we got within two miles of the spot where the road from St. Paul's joins that by which Lord

* Chelmsfordâ\200\231s original advance was made, about fourteen

miles to the N.E. of Fort Evelyn. A thick Scotch mist setting in we were prevented advancing on the following day, but on the 6th the weather clearing up we were able to get up the Intongenani, and push along the ridge to where it descends into the valley of the White Umvolosi. At this spot, which is said to be about 3000 feet above the sea, we for the first time experienced that severe cold which until now had not been realised by the coast column, for after passing a bitterly cold night the cavalry started in a heavy hail-storm, the stones of which were of the size of very large peas. The 7th found Colonel Clarke's column, as well as a previous convoy sent up from Fort Newdigate, escorted by a squadron of Dragoons under Major Marter, and detachments of the 1st battalion 24th and 58th regiments, encamped in the plain at the foot of the Entongenani. The average loss of oxen belonging to the flying column had then been about 40 aday, or about 450 head, since we left Port Durnford on the 27th ultimo. On the evening of this day the column was joined by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who arrived just in time to experience one of the most violent storms it has ever been my lot to witness. Toward evening it began to pour in torrents, while the rain fell so much more violent the wind would blow, Everybody was hard at work with their mallets driving in the pegs of their tents, but for the greater part it was of no avail, the sandy soil being unable to resist the violence of the wind, and tent after tent was seen to come down with a crash, much to the discomfiture of those to whom it was to afford shelter, and many of the men consequently were obliged to pass the night exposed to the violence of the storm, which continued to rage until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th. If the night had been disagreeable for the men, it was most fatal to the oxen, as 300 head of cattle and eight horses were reported the next morning to have died. The camp presented a very nasty sight, dead oxen lying about in groups in every direction. It is needless to say that after the rain the column was unable to proceed. Reports are current that Cetywayo has sent in to say that he is ill and cannot come in, but that he will send his Prime Minister and chiefs to meet Sir Garnet on the 10th at Ulundi. My opinion is that the durbar appointed for this date will prove a failure.

Burial of the Dead at Isandhlwana.

The following report received from Lieut.-Col. Black, commanding at Rorke's Drift, is published by authority of the General commanding, for information.

H. H. CLIFFORD, Quartermaster-General,
I.G.S. of C. and Base.
Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 14, 1879.

Rorke's Drift, 28th June, 1879,
The force under my command 2430 King's Dragoon Guards (mounted), 50 on foot, 140 2-24th regiment, 360 natives, and 50 native horse, were working on the 20th, 23rd and 26th inst, and have completed the burial of the remains of those who fell at the battle of Isandhlwana. Major Dartnell, with some Natal Mounted Police, and representatives from the Natal Carbineers, Buffalo Border Guard, and other volunteers, cooperated with me on the first day, and looked after the burial of their

own comrades.

As I reported in March last, the bodies of the slain lay thickest on the 1-24th camp ; a determined stand had evidently been made behind the officers' tents ; and here an eye-witness told me that while he was escaping from the camp he saw a compact body of the 24th men fighting, surrounded by Zulus, 70 dead lay here. Lower down the hill in the same camp another clump of about 60 lay together, among them Captain Wardell, Lieut. Dyer, and a captain and subaltern of the 24th, irreconisable - near at hand were found the bodies of Colonel Durnfore, Lieut. Scott, and other Carbineers, and men of the Natal Mounted Police, showing that here also our men had gathered and fought in an organised body. This was evidently a centre of resistance, as the bodies of men of all arms were found converging as it were to the spot, but stricken down ere they could join the rank of their comrades. About 60 bodies lay on the rugged slope, under the southern precipice of Isandhlwana, among them those of Captain Younghusband, and two other officers, unrecognisable ; it looked as if these had held the crags, and fought together as long as ammunition lasted. The proof of hand to hand fighting was frequent, three soldiers were lying by as many dead Zulus, Zulu and white man confronting each other, as living they had stood. A 24th man was found here, face downward, with a Zulu knife up to the haft in his back, evidently killed while defending himself from a front attack ; an assegai bent double lay by him, and another in like state near by. It is bootless, however, to multiply such instances now. For example, lower down the field an N. M. liceman and a Zulu, the Englishman uppermost, lay still poked in each others embrace; or how, in another place, s

350

Zulu skull was found pierced by a
lay rusting in the white man's
Zulu chief, covered

by a bayonet, while his iron
glistened on his breast. Up among the men
by his shield, lay swathed in four distinct
wrappings of canvas, and as many other Zulu bodies were
here. I gather that this was the last scene of resistance, and
that, therefore, the Zulus had less time for carrying away their
dead, which they have so completely done from the other parts
of the field. A soldier of the 24th was found close under the
precipice, head downward, with shattered skull, showing that
he had fallen or been hurled from the top ; hereabouts, too,
was an artillery tent mallet by the side of a soldier who had
vainly matched this feeble club against the assegai. Many
dead lay on the Buffalo side of the neck, and I think it will not
be out of place if I describe how the line of retreat led here.
When our two lines of infantry, one facing to the left of the
camp, in the position naturally taken up, after retiring before
the chest or main body of the Zulu army, as it swarmed
over the Ugulu hill, the other facing more towards the
front and parallel to the Donga, making head with
the mounted volunteer against the Zulu left wing when
these two separate lines of skirmishers, outflanked on both
sides, ammunition well nigh expended, retired almost at the
same time to rally in the camp, form square around the ammu-
nition wagons, and there refill their pouches, some of those
men present tell me that the attention of all being fixed on
their own front, none had realised how it fared behind them
once they turned round towards the tents, they saw that all
was lost, the camp was full of Zulus, sweeping round the
flanks of isolated lines, following through the gap between
them made by the retreating Natal natives. The Zulus were
already masters of the place of refuge, while those who had
made the frontal attack now stormed behind the retreating

lines. The ordered battle was over, all that disciplined men can do had been done—the lines melted into groups, into files, coherence ceased, friends and foe mingled in one mass, a surging stabbing crowd—their very numbers prevented the Zulus from making an immediate end. The horsemen who escaped, the footmen who struggled through the tents, the very guns moved at a walk wherever a gap opened in the mass, and slowly won their way towards the neck. Once here, once on the road, the hope of escape arose only to be quelled at the next glance, for circling round the Isandhlwana the right horn of the Zulu horde barred the way to Rorke's Drift ; the only gap in the ring of steel was the rough ground to the south between the road and the kop, that faces the fatal hill. Here, then, of necessity and not of choice, the broken ranks were re-formed; Zulus on the kop fired down. Zulus in their midst and Zulus on each flank pressed on with equal pace. The tracks became rough indeed, scored by dongas, strewn with rocks, seamed with water courses, here dry and stony, with steep sides, there wet and boggy. The horsemen moved on at foot pace, and only escaped because the horse could keep up the exertion longer than the panting foot soldiers. Here to us was the saddest sight, the camp left, the colonel gained, the face set toward the Buffalo, all might give hope for life ; but the record of death shows heavily here, and not ignobly is it written. Here and there around a wagon, here and there around a group had formed, and stood at bay—shoulder to shoulder. They fired their last cartridge, shoulder to shoulder they plied the steel, side by side their bones are lying, and tell the tale; but other evidence is forthcoming, and I have heard from those who saw and live, how dearly our countrymen sold their lives, how fiercely fighting they fell. 800 yards from the road the guns, long ere this without gunners—they died in the camp—came upon ground that no wheels could pass, and the horses which, on my first visit, I saw hanging in their harness over a ravine, now mingle theirs with the driver's bones.

From here the bodies are even more and more apart until about two miles from the camp, the last one lies and marks the limit reached by white men on foot. The fatal trial begins again near the river bank, where Stewart, Smith, and others rest a river's breadth from Natal ; across the river it runs until the graves of Melville or Coghill, nearly mark its end.

Of the greatest part of those buried, all that can be known is their regiment, for weather and the operations of nature have left but little that is recognisable; where clothes remained, due search was made, but in most cases the pockets had been cut out, and but little property was found by us; that recovered has been sent to the relatives of the slain.

I cannot close my report without calling attention to the hard work so cheerily undergone by the 50 dismounted King's Dragoon Guards, and 140 men of the 2-24th, who each bridged 22 miles to and fro, besides their labour on the wide-spread field. The natives were principally employed as outposts on the hills, lest peradventure another impi might follow the track of its forerunner across the Ngutu range, or appear (Câ€™n (inu'—right from the tunnelled hills between us and the udeni.

I need not say that no cross or stone marks the graves of the fallen, above them the Lich Kop, the majestic monuments of Isandhlwana holds guard, and for ever tells that 800 sons of England lie beneath.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILSONE BLACK

LiEvT.-CoL. 24th Regt.
Commanding at Rorke's Drift.

MILITARY BALL. On Friday last one of the best balls ever given in Durban took place in the Masonic Hall. It was given by the officers in camp at Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and a very large gathering of naval and colonial guests responded to the invitation of their hospitable hosts. The ball itself where the dancing took place, was environed by spacious marshall's, in which every possible arrangement was provided for the entertainment of the numerous company. Nearly 300 were present, and the programme, excellently carried out, nearly outlasted the night. A better arranged or pleasanter entertainment has never taken place in Durban,

(August 19)

The general tenour of news from the front goes to show that the end of the war is not far distant. It would seem as though a sudden change of front and feeling had occurred amongst the Zulus, and they had determined to desert their King. Our readers are already aware of the surrender of Mnyamane, Tyingwayo, Sirayo, and others of name and fame among the people. The submission of these chiefs is the surest sign that in the eyes of the Zulus the game is really up, and the King's cause is hopeless. His position meanwhile is neither dignified nor king-like. He has taken to ignominious flight, and is being hotly pursued from kraal to kraal by Major Barrow and his mounted men under Lord Gifford.

A report was circulated in Maritzburg on Sunday evening, and published in Durban yesterday morning, to the effect that Cetywayo had been captured. Having no intimation of the kind ourselves, and being able to obtain no confirmation of it in official quarters, we followed our usual rule and abstained from giving publicly to the statement. Nothing, of course, is more probable than that the fugitive King should be caught, and we shall not be surprised should this issue contain an authentic notification of the fact; but up to this hour no such tidings had reached us. The latest despatch from Major Barrow is to 1 p.m. on Friday last, when Lord Gifford had just reported that he had got on the track of the King, who had gone into the bush, and was heading southwards. It is generally admitted that this is a peculiar route for the King to follow, as it takes him to a country which his people long ago surrendered. He has evidently a very small following with him, but that may be policy on his part, as a better way of facilitating his flight. It would be an awkward outcome were Cetywayo to disappear from the scene as mysteriously and completely as Kreli has done; leaving his people perhaps nominally submissive, while secretly devoted to him. We may probably trust to the energy of Major Barrow and his zealous Lieutenant to prevent any such complication. Meanwhile it cannot be denied that the King has placed himself by his flight in a much worse position as regards ourselves, and as regards his prestige amongst the natives, than he would have occupied had he given himself up in a dignified way. His action, moreover, is a sufficient answer to those who have maintained that his only desires were friendly and peaceful.

From the north-west we may expect to have some interesting news. Colonel Villiers with about 60 mounted burghers, under Commandant Schermbrucker, and 300 natives, left Tunesburg early on the 12th, to join Captain Macleod on the Assegai River. On the first day he reached a point six miles beyond the memorable little Intombi Drift, where a dropping fire from the Zulus awaited them. On the 14th this little band expected to meet Capt. Macleod with his 8000 Swazies, and Capt. Paton with 250 mounted volunteers, and the combined force would then proceed to sweep through Zululand from the north. It was expected, however, that most of the tribes in that direction would surrender. If the enemy has offered opposition on the Assegai River, he would be between two fires, but it was considered that when the forces were concentrated they would be strong enough to overawe all attempts at opposition, and to compel a quiet surrender. The intention we believe was, after leaving

the Assegai River, to pass down the White Umvolosi, cross the Pongolo, and make for the Ngowe forest where it was thought possible Cetywayo might take refuge.

A rectification of the map had become requisite by the establishment of forts at points not clearly indicated by any geographical expression. Forts George and Cambridge appear to be in advance of Ulundi, or to the eastward of it, but we cannot be certain. We observe that, according to the Times's special correspondent, Sir Garnet's camp had been moved from Ulundi to a valley two miles off, where Clarke's column joined it. Bishop Schroeder has joined the General, so that there is little fear of the enemy's forces either moral or numerical being under-estimated.

333

With Sir Garnet Wolseley.

(Times of Natal.)
Tuesday Evening, Aug

After remaining at last camp, Entonganyeni, since Thursday, to get things right after the terrible storm, on Friday, we left at 8 o'clock, Sunday, and, halting two hours at the White Umvolosi, passed over scene of battle last month, and placed our headquarter camp in the King's kraal of Ulundi. We brought on the 2-24th men from Clarke's brigade, the rest of which came on and encamped same night at Chelmsford's last laager the other side of the river. The whole valley was deserted, and we only saw a few Zulus, who came in with conciliatory message from some surrounding chiefs desirous of surrendering, but up to present hour few have actually come in with their cattle and arms, so we are actively preparing for a vigorous following up of Cetywayo and the small impi which he had with him. We moved our camp yesterday afternoon over to the other side of the valley, where there is better water and grass. John Dunn who came up with Clarke, has a small encampment to himself, surrounded by his scouts, some half-a-mile below our camp. Nearly all the huts in the nine kraals in this valley are burnt down. The King's houses at Nodwengu and here are completely wrecked, and lots of small things have been found hidden away, including Lieut. Milne's uniform case, taken at Isandhlwana, two pictures of the Queen and Prince of Wales, given to Cetywayo at his coronation, and many nice spoons, pots, baskets, but nothing of any intrinsic value.

In passing over the field of battle we saw very few bodies, and found no shields, assegais, or guns, evidently all had been buried or taken away.

Cavalry reconnaissance went out to-day to Amanzakanze, where magazine was found, and had not been burnt by Cetywayo, as reported, who, by latest reports, was on the other side of the Black Umvolosi, and allows no one to cross. Thorough search made for two guns taken at Isandhlwana, and both were found, with carriages complete. To-morrow strong cavalry raid to be made to where Cetywayo is supposed to be. Bishop Schroeder, attended by two mounted natives, has ridden over from the Tugela, and met Sir Garnet here yesterday.

We remain here at least eight days, and shall then probably return.

Our military wire is complete to Kwamagwasa, but I am only allowed to send by it fifty words per diem, so send this to

nearest Colonial Telegraph Station.

Ulundi, 16th August, 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday morning.â\200\224We changed camp yesterday from kraal to Session valley, two miles off ; Clarkeâ\200\231s column joined it. Cavalry patrolled out yesterday to Amawazakanza, found the two guns lost at Insandhlwana, and carriages complete ; two military kraals not burnt a3 stated full of forage. Few chiefs have surrendered as yet.

st 12,

Port Durnford.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Cawp, Umlalasi Plains, Aug: 10, 1879.

No news here. On the evening of the 7th it came on to blow from the south and increased at night to a gale, At 12,45 a heavy equall set in and blew half the tents down. The soil being sandy the pegs wonâ\200\231t hold. We spent & most miserable time till daylight, when we had occasional showers. All bridges round here were washed awsy and telegraphic communication stopped. The road at the beach was washed away by the river running to the eastward. Yesterday Commander Davis with a few sailors and ten N.N.C., managed to alter its course, and prevented further damage being done. One set of moorings for the surf boats was washod away, but they have been replaced. Some of the soldiers here have been distinguishing themselves ; on the 8th four were flogged and the sama number on the 9th, for stealing liquor and Government stores under their charge, and getting drunk on guard. No punishment is too heavy for these young delinquents. Things are a little better now and the camp more collected than it was; not all scattered as before. Had any large body of Zulus arrived before this change then there would have been another disaster. The fort is now finished and 6 guns (7 pounders) of M. battery, R.A., are in, and two companies 91st regiment are stationed there. Ou Friday night a soldier in hospital, whilst delirious, escaped and went to a hut on the beach, when he was discovered. Poor fellow said he thought he was going to be shot. The mail arrived this morning. o

The Disputed Chiefta'fiqhip of the Amapomulu ribe.

On Sunday His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the acting Secretary for Native Affairs, and Mr. Titren, the acting resident magistrate of the Umlasi division, arrived in Durban from the Amanzimtote, where they had assemblsd to settle the disputed chieftainship of the Amapomulu tribe. After a lengthy enquiry it was decided to settle the chieftainship on Mangeine, who has always been considered by the majority of the people to be entitled to it. We regret to hear that Mr. Bird, who was acting as His Excellencyâ\200\231s private secretary, broke his collar bone through having been thrown from a horse,

. He is progressing most satisfactorily,

_(AuguÃ©t 25)

â\200\234MERCURYâ\200\235 TELEGRAMS.
LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

CETYWAYO -STILL PURSUED.

We are indebted to General Clifford for the follow-
ing telegram : â\200\224

(Erom Chief of Staff, Ulundi,)
Thursday, 21st August,

No news of any importance to-day.

Guns are still being given up here in considerable
numbers.

Ulundi, August 22nd.

Nourse returned this morning with his troops to
camp, having had three horses killed by lions.

Btewart, with volunteer officers, returned this even-
ing. .

'gN'ews from Lerd Gifford to morning of yesterday. He
had reached kraal where Cetywayo was being supplied
with cooked meat and beer; and secured a native who
promised to take him to the place in the bush where

Cetywayo was hiding, north of the Black Umvolosi.
Jautjieâ\200\231s men are, with Gifford. Dunnâ\200\231s scouts are
searching the same neighbourhood. Major Barrow
with mounted troops, and Captain Barton, Natal Native
Contingent, -are. co-operating.

(August 26)

. W are still without positive news as to the capture
of Cetywayo, but we believe that on Sunday when the
last news left Lord Gifford, it was fully believed that
the King would very speedily tein our hands. His
pursuers were then close upon him, and his escape was
deemed to be scarcely possible.

From Port Durnford a correspondent writing on the
22nd inst., says it was understood there that the King
bad with him only one induna, and nine or ten followers,
three of whom had guns, the rest being armed with
assegais. They were all on foot in the bush of the
Black Umvolosi, and it was then believed that our
mounted men had headed the fugitives, and that the
latter had gone into concealment. The King was said
by natives to be much fatigued. A reward of £100
had been offered for his capture. £1000 has been
offered for Kreliâ\200\231s capture, but without effect.

A meeting of chiefs had been called for the 25th
(yesterday), and there can be no doubt that every
effort would be made to get hold of Cetywayo before
that time. Another chief of some importance has
come in.

Local Military Items.

Yesterday Surgeon-Major Skeen, A.M.D., Lieutenant Johnston, 2-3rd Buffs, Lieut. Horn, A.J.O., and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and men, A.H.C., just arrived from England, were taken on the strength of the forces in the field. The non-commissioned officers and men of the A.H.C. leave to-day (Tuesday) by the 12.20 p.m. train for Botha's Hill en route to Maritzburg,

A number of horses at the sick-horse lines, Durban are supposed to be suffering from glanders. A board has been investigating the matter.

Yesterday Surgeon Kiug, A.M.D., appointed to relieve Civil Surgeon Illingworth of the medical charge of the 1st detachment 1st Dragoon Guards, now on the march to Landman's Drift, left Dundee yesterday to take on duties.

Yesterday a medical board assembled at the sick officers' hospital to report on the state of health of Lieut. Neville, 99th regiment,

Surgeon James Fraser, A.M.D., having arrived from England in the transport Egypt, has been taken on the strength of the forces in the field.

Private J. Venning, 1-13th regiment, died at the Base Hospital on Sunday, and was buried with military honours yesterday.

Captain Mitchell, Army Pay Department, left by rail yesterday for Maritzburg.

Sergeant Rcse, 99th regiment, has been appointed quartermaster-sergeant, wvice Sergeant Stock, 57th regiment, .

A board, of officers assembled at the orderly tent, general depot, yesterday, to report and inquire into the losses of a horse and various things in charge of Captain

Phillips, paymaster of the 57th regiment, o

It is expected that the 91st regiment will proceed to India on leaving Natal.

Arrival of the 8.8. from Egypt. THE DURBAN'S MAIL,

The hired transport Egypt arrived yesterday. She was sighted fifteen miles from the Bluff at three o'clock in the afternoon, having passed East London at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. She anchored near the Dunube at four o'clock, but weighed anchor again and steamed round to get into a better position. The Egypt brought 80 troops, drafts of different regiments, who will be landed this (Tuesday) morning. She brought also the mails of the Durban, which arrived at the Cape last Thursday. The mails, of which there were 36 bags, were delivered last evening, and we get them within 24 days: of the time of their despatch from Plymouth. This is the quickest mail communication on record, and we are indebted to the Captain of the Egypt for the delivery. here yesterday. i

The Egypt will probably leave again on Wednesday. . The invalids and time-expired men go on board to-day, and the whole of the 1-24th regiment will disembark to-

morrow. The charger belonging to the late Colonel Durnford will go home in the Egypt.

St. Paulâ\200\231s.
(From Times of Natal.)

We have just received orders to send a patrol out of the 90th Light Infantry, consisting of two officers and thirty picked men, to watch the roads into the Umhlathusi Valley from the Umvolosi Valley. So you can see there is no fear of Jetywayo escaping; he is thoroughly surrounded, and it can only be a matter of a few days ere he is caught. I hear from Ulundi that the health of the troops up there has wonderfully improved, and that about the end of this month the war will be quite over. -

Orders have been received here to have the valley of the Umhlathusi watched, and all kafirs warned that any kraals sheltering the King will be burned. A reward is offered for his capture. Capt. Yeatman Bigge, D.A.A.G., Line of Communications, left St. Paulâ\200\231s on the 18th, with an escort of 50 mounted men, to intercept the King, if possible in this part of the country.

Usiteku, Ohamâ\200\231s brother, who surrendered here on the 18th, is an enormous mountain of flesh. He was accompanied by about twenty followers.

THE EDENDALE GATHERINGâ\200\230G.â\200\230"

The Rev. Mr. Allsopp has kindly handed us (Times of Natal) the following telegrams for publication: â\200\224.

(Littleton, Capetown, to Rev Allsopp, Edendale).
Please give Sir Bartle Frereâ\200\231s congratulations to the Edendale Horse, and â\200\230all their friends on: theirâ\200\231 return home, and on the good service they have done for their Queen and country, whilst on active service in the field.
[REPLY.]

(Rev. J. Allsopp, Edendale, to Hon. W. Littleton, Capetown).
Please give the hearty thanks of self, the Edendale troop, and friends to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere for

his kind congratulation, and assure His Excellency of our loyalty to the Queen.

The Troops per the S.8. *â\200\234 Egypt.â\200\235

THE DEPARTURE OF THE â\200\234NOBLE 24th.â\200\235

Yesterday a large number of time-expired men and invalids homeward bound went on board the S.S. Fryd, and to-day the 1-24th regiment will embark. The times expired men numbered seven, and the invalids were as follow: â\200\224Royal Artillery, Dr. Tilbrook and three men BN Royal Engineers, Dr. Turner and Dr. Pepperall, 2-3rd Â° (the Buffs) regiment, 6 privates; 57th regiment, 17 menâ\200\231; 58th regiment, 2 non-commissioned officers, 2 privates; 3-60th Rifles, 11 men; 88th (Connaught Rangers) regiment, 6 men; 90th regiment, 2 men; 91st regiment, 5 men; 99th regiment, 1 man; Army Service Corps, Sorgti=, Major Blake, 1 conductor; A. H. Corps, 2 privates; 17th Lancers, 3 privates; 2-4th regiment, 2 privates; 2-21st 1 sergeant, 2 privates; 2-24th regiment, 3 men.

One company of the 1-24th regt., arrived in Durban..
from Pinetown yesterday with the whole of the baggage, :
which was embarked during the afternoon. This morn-
ing a special train arrived from Pinetown with another
detachment, and at 8 oâ\200\231clock they were taken on to the
Point for immediate embarkation. Another detachment
arrived at half-past nine by special train, which pro--
ceeded at once to the Point. T'he remainder will arrive
at half-past three this afternoon, and the Egzpy! will get
away before dark,

Movements of Troops.

) (Times of Natal.)

The camp hill presented an exciting and animated scene yesterday morning, owing to the arrival and departure of troops. Besides the marching to and fro of the regiments on the move, to the strains of martial music, there was likewise

the stir and commotion caused by the long string of wagons belonging to the respective regiments. to note

of baggage
first we have

THE RETURN OF THE LANCERS,

Who entered the town by the Greytown road at 9.15 a.m. The morning market was in full swing at the time, and as soon as it became known that the Lancers were coming up Church-street, there was a spontaneous move made towards the side of Market-master Wheeler who suspended business for ten minutes, and the whole crowd went off to greet the returning Ulundi heroes. At their head rode the renowned Colonel Drury-Lowe, the rest of the corps following on foot. As they passed along, cheer after cheer was sent up by the crowd, and when the last man had gone by the citizens returned to their business, whilst the 17th marched onward. On passing through the fort, they again met with a hearty cheer from the troops in garrison, and then proceeded to the camping

and near the military cemetery. The rank and file numbered 360, a number of the men being elsewhere on duty. The only horses brought in with the column were 60 or 70 officers' chargers, and colonial horses, the latter carrying baggage, &c., the whole of which will be offered here by public auction in a few days. The Lancers left Ulundi on the 6th July, two days after the battle, and one day in rear of the 24th foot. They then marched towards the Tugela, by way of Fort Marshall, the Upoko -where they halted for seven days and took part in the military sports held there and then forwarded by Forts Newdigate, Evelyn Wood, and Koppie Allien, to Landman's Drift and Dundee, at both of which posts the Lancers transferred their horses to the 1st Own Dragoon Guards. The Lancers having previously borrowed nearly 100 of the Dragoons' horses, they now repaid them with interest, much to the dismay of the men ; but there was no help for it, for the Dragoons were practically useless as cavalry without such a remount. The Lancers then continued their return march on foot, passing by Helpmakaar's route, and crossing the Tugela near the Sand Spruit, and thus onward through the Umsinga division and via Greytown. The column, with its 30 or 40 wagons, crossed the Tugela in the unprecedented short space of two hours and twenty minutes a task which has generally taken other regiments nine or ten hours to accomplish. About thirty of the draught oxen died on the way down ; the journey otherwise was accomplished without mishap. The Lancers marched in, armed with carbines; their lances and swords having been packed away for transmission to their next destination, in India or Burmah. They will probably leave for the Port on Monday next, there to embark for the East, and still in quest, as their motto implies, of *Death or Glory.*

ARRIVAL OF THE 99TH.

About noon the headquarters of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)

burghâ\200\231s) regiment, accompanied by detachments, arrived in this city, and marched up Longmarket Street to Fort Napier, encamping on the ground which was at the moment being vacated by the 1-24th. The 99th are to form the permanent

arrison of Natal, for a second time, and will be distributed as follows: â\200\224Headquarters and two companies at Fort Napier, two companies at Greytown, one company each at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, Fort Pearson, Durban, and St. Johnâ\200\231s. The detachment of the 58th and the drafts that came in with the 99th will leave at once for the front to join their respective regiments now in Zululand. The 99th, after distinguishing itself with the lower column, left Fort Chelmsford exactly a fortnight ago, and, marching down the coast to Saccharine, there took the train to Durban, where they were on Friday last shunted on to the main line, and came away at once to the military depot at Pinetown. They resumed the march hither on Monday, travelling as far as Bothaâ\200\231s by rail, and the rest of the way on foot. They were played into the city by their own band, which will be a welcome acquisition to the city after these many months of â\200\234muffled drums.â\200\235 Lieut.-Colonel W. H. D. R. & Telman is in command of the 99th, the other officers being Capt. G. A. Wayman, and G. R. W. Macklin, Lieuts. W. Dally Jones (Adjutant), F. P. Cockburn, Elderton, Welman (the Colonelâ\200\231s son), and Quartermaster Bateman. The strength of the detachment now in Maritzburg is 215 men:

DEPARTURE OF THE 1-24TH.

â\200\230â\200\234The noble 24th â\200\235 finally left this city at noon yesterday, marching away from their camping ground as the 99th and 58th marched up. There was no demonstration on the part of the citizens, for the simple reason that the 24thâ\200\231s departure was so quietly effected that few people knew anything about it. There was a significant absence of music, the sole remaining instruments of their once excellent band being a war-battered drum and a couple of bugles, which were carried by the head of the regiment. They made their exit from the town at the first outlet, namely, Scottâ\200\231s Bridge, and got away observed by but few. Conspicuous among the trophies of war taken away by the 1-24 was the goat named * Kreli.â\200\235 which was captured at that old rebel!â\200\231s kraal whilst the regiment was engaged in the Cape kafir war, and which has followed the regiment throughout its glorious career in Zululand. As we have already announced, the 1-24th will forthwith embark for England, picking up its now one detached company at St. John's River, having had thirteen years of service abroad, such happily, as few regiments are called upon to undergo.

(August 2â\200\2246)
With the Pioneers.

A correspondent of the Times of Natal sends the following: â\200\224

335

Camp of the Natal Pioneers,
Brigadier-General Clarkeâ\200\231s Column, near Entonani, Zululand, August 5, 1879.

We are amongst the unfortunates of the â\200\234Fighting Column,â\200\235 and are trekking back to Ulundi, which we left on the 5th of July, in the joyful anticipation of being ordered back to Natal, But no, there was no such treat in store for us * miseries.â\200\235 We were ordered to join Major Tuckerâ\200\231s command who, be-

sides ourselves, has the Gatlings (under Major Owen), and his own regiment (80th) in his charge. We bid St. Paul's adieu on the 31st of July, after having done a lot of work in the valley of the Umlatocsi, both on this and on the other side of the river.

At St. Paul's the old and dilapidated church is to be thatched and used as a store, and a fort has already been commenced on an adjacent rise.

Passing the little fort, with its small garrison, at Kwamagwaza, which we erected on the 12th of July by-the-bye, all that is left standing of the mission is the chimney we arrived here yesterday about 11 a.m. The column came on in the afternoon, and camped a few hundred yards to our front. John Dunn, with his attendants, and Dabulamanzi, with his suite, accompanied the main body. A thick fog with misty rain enveloped us last night, and still prevails, so we remain in camp to-day. As it is also very cold, I fear it will do much mischief to our poor horses and cattle.

Our men are very disappointed, and as a natural consequence, sorely discontented at not being sent home. They say, "The war is all over, why can't we go home?" We reply, "Is it all over? We only wish it were, as we want to go home too." We tell them, moreover, that it is only a proof of how well they have worked and behaved, as otherwise they would have been disbanded, as other native troops have been; but, unluckily, they don't care a button about the honour, they think a great deal more of personal comfort.

Our health has been generally good all through, but both officers and men are getting very slack in their wardrobes. Sir Garnet is at Fort Evelyn, on diff. ;

(August 21)

We have little in the shape of war news to record to-day. Lord Gifford is still pursuing Cetywayo with a small body of picked men. The King is said to be South of the Black Umvolosi, and with Kreli in recollection, we dare not be too sanguine as to the success likely to attend his pursuers. Our correspondent at Fort Evelyn describes the satisfaction with which the Zulus in the neighbourhood of that point receive and cherish the passes given to them, and welcome the prospect of a new and peaceful era. That the people are really glad to be at peace, even under a new rule, the utter absence of all hostilities seems to show. Colonel Villiers had met with no check up to the 14th, when he expected to join Captain McLeod; but as the Swazies have been ordered back, that officer may possibly not move southward. It is to be hoped that the Swazies will rightly understand the reasons which have led to what on the face of it, looks like a vacillating policy. If the Zulus are everywhere submissive it would of course be more than wrong to let their ancient enemies loose amongst them. We can only infer that Manvonvosa's people are also following the fashion of the day and giving in; but we sincerely trust that effective steps will be taken to disarm and subjugate them, or the border residents will have a bad time of it.

The following official telegram, which we take over from yesterday's Times of Natal, did not, for some reason, reach us through the usual channel. It supplies a missing link, being a day earlier than the despatch we published yesterday. We suspect that the telegraph

department is in fault :â\200\224

The following has been received from the Chief of
the Staff at Ulundi :â\200\224

Ulundi, August 17, 1879.

Captain Â¥ illiams returned to Ulundi to-day with
main body of the patrol, bringing 250 of Kingâ\200\231s cattle.
Major Barrow is returning with greater portion of
remainder of patrol. Lord Gifford, with small body
of picked men, was still in close pursuit of Cetywayo,
south of the Black Umvolosi, News from him, dated
half-past six this morning; â\200\234â\200\234King is reported to be
making south for the Ikanka. Parties are out watching
the Kwamagwasa itidge.â\200\235â\200\231

Remains of Hon. Drummond were discovered to-day
on hill side near Ulundi ; identified and buried. Rev.
Mr. Corbett read the burial service. Cairns of stones
built over grave.

H. H. Crrrrorp, Major-Gen., I.G.L. of C. & B,
Maritzburg, Aug. 18, 1879.

; (August 22)
 Fort Eveiyn.
 (Fram an Occasional Correspondent.)

August 14th, 1879.

In case it may interest some of your readers to know how we are getting on in this out-of-the-way part of the world, I send you a small account of our doings. The Zulus are coming in daily to surrender their arms, &c., and the commandant (Captain M. Churchill, 58th regt.), in return gives them passes, which permit them to live free and unmolested at their kraals. Some of them come from great distances, from the neighbourhood of the Babanange, and from Ulundi, and give most interesting accounts of the engagements at Isandhlwana, Kambula, Ulundi, &c. They say they did not carry away their dead at Isandhlwana, which, if true, shows that the damage done to them there was much less than was supposed; they also say that in that disaster, our soldiers appeared to be quite confused, and did not know what to do. At Ulundi they say that the shells fired at them when they were retreating did very little damage, as they burst too high, but it caused them to move on, when they were sitting down to rest. They confirm the statement that Uetywayo was quite close, and looking on from an adjacent hill during the engagement. Many of them are wounded, and they are all quite tired of the war, and seem very happy at the idea of the future peaceful days which they are to enjoy. They have had explained to them the many advantages that are in store for them under the new regime. The officers frequently visit the kraals in the neighbourhood, and call for the passes, and when their names are read out to the owners, they appear to be immensely amused at the idea of their being known by the bit of paper. Altogether, some 300 men with arms and assegais have surrendered, and they are coming daily.

On the 13th inst. we had a cricket match, and a concert in the evening; the cricket match was confined to the 58th regiment, A company playing D; the former was victorious by 53 runs; the wickets are made out of old biscuit-boxes, and the bats are pick-handles, but some of the players seem to handle these latter instruments with considerable skill, and the bowlers have to do all they know to dispose of them. Mr. Hornby for D company sent in first, and carried his bat out for 18, and Mr. MacMahon, and Lance-Corporal Fricker were the chief scorers for A company, with 14 each. The concert was a great success, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by all, judging from the applause which greeted the several performers. I enclose a programme, from which you will see that there were three impromptu pieces, first, the prologue by Captain Churchill, 58th; second, "Passing Events," by Sergeant Grundy, 58th; and third, by Sergeant Molyneux, Marshall's Troop of the Natal Light Horse. It is reported from the front that the two who have been retaken, the magazine at Maizkanye blown up, Cetywayo deserted by all his followers, and close to the last-named place. Dabulamanzi walks about camp in a smoking cap, and an Ulster coat, and is admired by all, and willing to drink any amount of rum - so I presume before long we shall be on the return journey. Everybody is much surprised to hear that at Ladysmith, when the sick and wounded from Ulundi were brought in, the inhabitants had not even the decency to turn out and give them a cheer.

Latest from Swaziland.
THE ARMY READY TO MOVE.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Derby, August 14th, 1879.

The Swazi army is now being mustersd with zll speed
by order of Capt: McLeod, in pursuauce of instruecticns
from Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Colonel Villiers with 100 mounted volunteers and 300
natives from Liuneburg, will encamp to-day about 8 wiles
from here towards the Assegai, where they are to be
joiced by 225 volunteers from tbe north, who have been
within 26 miles of here for some days past. From 200 to
800 more Transvaal natives, belonging to this district,
will also be collected in a day or two. Ifnochange
occurs in the situation in the next few days to cause any
alteration in the plans, the Swazi army (probeably to tha
number of some 10,000), 18 expscted to join the above
forces a little to the N.W. of Emkwakweni, about the
22nd instant, and in the event of the Zulus ia
Northern Zululand not havisg surrender=c by that tiwe,
the combined forces will immediately cross the Pongolo,
somewhere about the mouth of the Mozane or Zardlingâ\200\231s
River. Oapt. MacLeod will himself accompany the ex-

pedition. He has endeavoured by every possible means
to induce the Zulus, who can be communicated with from
here to lay down their arms, taking great pains to inform
them through every available channel of the terms offered
by the Government. If ho fails to prevail upon them to
subwit, they must take the consequences; and those
corsequences will nof, T think, be very pleasant for them.
I fear Natal is shouting before she is out of the wood.
You are fÃ©ting Lord Chelmsford and talking of the late
campaign as if the war was over; I hope it is, but I do
not see proof of it yet. It might have been had the
Ulundi victory been followed up; but there is a vast dif-
ference between what might have been and what is.

It is of course humane and well-intentioned to send
offers of terms to the Zulus, but I doubt its utility. My
own opiuiion is that they will come to us soon enough to
ask for peace when they want it, and that our opening
pegotiations with them will rather tend to encourage
them in their resistance than otherwise. Here they are
also encouraged to hold out by the Boers, who still refuse
to believe that we have beaten them at all.

Return of our Volnnteers.

DINNER TO THE STANGER CORPS.

SPEECHES OF MR. SAUNDERS, M.L.C., MR.
HULLETT, CAPL. JEFFRIES, MR. JACKSON,
R.M., &c.

(From our own Correspondent,)

Saturday was a bright and cheerful day ; just such a one as we could wish upon which to give the public expression of the pleasure it gives us to see our local corps home again, and to recognise its services. Seldom before, perhaps, has Stanger presented so gay and lively an appearance ; not so much from any formal decorations, which were chiefly conspicuous by their absence, but from the gladness and jollity which enlivened the face of all you met.

On high days and holidays it is surprising how many folks wend their way Stanger-wards, and one finds himself wondering from what corners and crannies they can all come.

Certainly the fact that the dinner had been postponed, had no ill-effect upon numbers, much less enjoyment ; for I believe that very many were present on Saturday, who, owing to the brevity of the original notice, had not even heard of a dinner. Long before the time announced (2 p.m.) for the sitting down, numbers were pressing to get tickets, and when the gong sounded and the guests entered, it was found that close quarters were the order of the day, some seventy taking their seats around the well-furnished board. Mr. T. Reynolds, who had been requested to take the chair, being absent, the vacancy was thoroughly well filled by Mr. J. L. Hulett, J.P., who was supported on his right by Mr. Saunders, M.L.C., Rev. D. Rood, Dr. Jones, &c., and on his left by Captain Jefiries (88th C.R.), &c., while facing the Chairman at the other end of the table was Mr. Joel Lean, supported on his right by Mr. W. P. Jackson, R.M., and on his left by Captain Addison, S.M.R. The majority of the corps was present, Lieutenants Warren, Shuter, and Q. M. Knox being almost the only absentees.

Mr. 'I'. Bond had excellently done the work committed to him; good things of all kinds jostled each other for table room, while the frothing ale and seething Monopole were in generous profusion. Perhaps the only one thing which marred the scene, in the neatly decorated temporary saloon, was the absence of the fair sex, owing, I understand, to a backwardness in coming forward

Covers being removed, the Chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. Rood to say grace, which he did most appropriately, and the company fell to with great gusto upon the various viands ; and fast and furious was the onslaught, it being most apparent and cheering to find that eight months in camp had in no wise impaired the appetites of our gallant representatives. Poultry of all kinds had hard times of it, and there were not wanting supporters of the more substantial whole pig and roust beef. As the clatter of knives and forks waxed less, the clatter of voices rose higher, and jokes were bandied and wit abounded, till one fancied that there never could be set together seventy jollier fellows. Of course pastry and fruit had little pity from men who for so long had seen them but in dreams; and so the time spun merrily along, and all went gaily as a marriage bell.

The Chairman in due time rose, and proposed the first toast, The Queen, which was loyally responded to.

The Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family was next acknowledged, with due honours.

The Governor of the Colony, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. Bulwer, were next given, and were duly honoured ; after which 3

My, Peacley rose, and in a few brief but forcible words
proposed "Lue Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," coupled
with the name of Captain Jetiries, local commandant.

Captain Jeitries, in responding, said: "I rise to return
thanks for the toast which my Lachiy has proposed; and I
may say that it affords me great pleasure to be present to-day,
when you are welcoming home the local corps of the auxiliary
forces. I think all will allow that the war in which we have
been engaged has been an arduous and difficult task, but that it
has been well done (Lear, hear). It is easy to say that there
was a mistake here and to say that it was not there, but I feel sure
that I may be permitted to say that all soldiers, sailors, and
volunteers have done their duty (applause). We may feel proud
of the days on which Rorke's Drift, Inyezane, Ginguhlovo,

Kambula, and Ulundi were fought and won (applause), though our pride must be tinged with sorrow when we recollect what death and sickness have wrought amongst our forces; and foremost in the list of those we mourn is the brave young Prince Imperial (hear, hear). Our friends the blue-jackets have taken a prominent part in the war (applause) ; and I am sure that Natal will ever remember the name of Captain Bradshaw of the Shah, and the men he brought, as those of true friends in her hour of need (great applause). England seldom has wars upon so large a scale as this Zulu war ; and whatever people may say about expense, she has gained by this war valuable experience for her soldiers, and found out various deficiencies in her system, which will enable her to make necessary changes, and thus materially improve the standing and efficiency of her army (hear, hear). I think we may now fairly trust that the war is drawing to a close, Already the Naval Brigade and several regiments are on their homeward route; Sir Garnet Wolseley is making a

peaceful march on Ulundi, and we hope that peace will soon be restored to Natal. The Zulu war once over we may hope that it will be long ere the Natal volunteers are again called forth; though I am sure that should such be the case, they would stand forward to a man (hear, hear). Before sitting [I wish to say one word more on behalf of the army, navy, and auxiliary Forces, in protest against those who say an ill-feeling exists between the volunteers and the military. I am sure that no such spirit exists among the military, and I think not among the volunteers, but that each is ready to accord to the other the credit due (hear, hear). I am glad to see in Lord Chelmsford's words at the Cape his recognition of the services done by Buller's Horse before Ulundi. I feel assured that if fighting had fallen on the lower column, the Natal Guides would have borne their share well (applause).

The Chairman then called on Mr. Brunner for a song, and he rendered "The Soldier's Song" very effectively, the whole corps uniting in the chorus to the song, which had evidently beguiled a good many weary camp hours, and it received deserved applause.

Mr. Ente then in a few well chosen words proposed "The Clergy, of various Denominations," to which was coupled the name of Rev. Mr. Rood.

Mr. Rood in replying said : Gentlemen, I feel in a strange place to-day, but am much gratified with the reception the toast has received and the kind feeling expressed towards myself. I can assure those present that they have had no warmer sympathisers during the past struggle than the clergy (applause). There may be exceptions, but, as a community, the clergy have not only been sympathisers, but have been ready to show that sympathy (hear, hear). As a missionary, I believe that the weapons employed were really necessary to pioneer the mission work, and that civilisation will follow in their steps, and in years to come open up the country for the charitable work of the missionary (hear, hear). I am glad to see you return unbroken in numbers, and having done your work so well under so good an officer as Captain Addison (great applause, "For he's a jolly good fellow.")

The Chairman then rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said: I am to-day placed in a new and untried position, but as I always endeavour to carry out anything I undertake, to success, I shall try to do that which lies before me. The toast which I have to propose needs not a speech from me, but I trust I may be permitted to say a few words (hear,

hear). We are met to-day to welcome here our local volunteer corps; local as regards Stanger, general as regards the colony. It is no new idea, this volunteering. From the earliest ages it has been natural for men to stand back to back in defence of that which is sacred ; and nothing is more sacred than homeâ\200\224nothing more sacred than driving back the foe (hear, hear). Volunteers existed long before standing armies, The latter are only the creation of a later date, arriving when civilisation has worn off the roughness of communities. And shaped them into states (hear, hear.) It has been said by some that this will be a death-blow to the volunteer system in Natal, and that the volunteer corps will break up. I do not believe it (applause). The fact is we cannot exist without itâ\200\224men cannot get on without it, and in new countries particularly. When Greece began to develop herself she sent forth her colonists in the form of soldiers to extend her em-

ire on every hand. So it has been in every age that colonists have been citizen soldiers standing side by side in self-defence (hear, hear). We see t00 that volunteers have always been on the side of liberty and right (applause). What but the spirit of volunteering was the mainspring of the revolution of 16687 from which time alone England can boast true liberty and

freedom. (Hear, hear). e have among us to-day men of other nationalities than that which we may call our own â\200\224 inglish., We have rcpresentatives of Hol-

land, that sturdy little state which for, so long was engaged in fierce combat with Spain for liberty and life, whose spirit of voluntecring was so strong that even women stood in the breach, deterniined rather to perish than that : should put her foot upon theirnecks (applause). We have Â¢ a representative of a mighty power which has, as it were, sprung from our own loius; Â£ mean the United States of America. Washington was essentially a volunteer, and so were all whe struggled so successfully for that independence whici

rized so highly. Englund vained more than she los

that stl le, and she has leains a lesson Ly it, for she wiill never attempt to repeat the crime (for it was a crime) upon hee colonists As colon then, we must remember that aitnoa

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honours ; and
few words which, however
were unfortunat at the other end of the table.
Mr. W. P. Jacikson, R.M., said : I rise as a citizen of the
rising city of Stanger, not to add anything to what Mr. Hulett
has s0 weil said, hut because we peeple of Stanger would like
to say a few words for ourselves. Our worthy Chairman and
many others here have the honour of being only outsiders

3537/

gaughter) ; but I wishto say on behalf of ourselves that we
ave followed with sympathy your movements, and have on all
occasions come forward to do what we could for your comfort.
If there has been less talk than in other quarters, it has been
because we have acted in the same quiet straightforward man-
ner as the Stanger Mounted Rifles. If we had no public meet-
ing it was because we knew there was no need to drag people
from their homes, when we had only to make a call and people
would come forward with open hearts, open hands, and open
pockets (applause). I am sure I need not say more to convince
you of this when you see such men as Mr. Saunders, Mr. Rood
and others here (applause).

Captain Addison then replied on behalf of the corps: We
thank you for the reception you have given us to-day, and your
kind wishes for future prosperity. I can assure you that men
who have been in camp for eight months can appreciate the
good things you have placed before us (hear, hear). The men,
while out, have behaved wellâ\200\224those who crosssed have, and I
am sare those who remained behind have. I would again
thank you, gentlemen, for the way this toast has been received
(applause).

Mr. Lean, on rising to propose â\200\230â\200\234The Legislative and Exe-
cutive Councils,â\200\235 said : I think that if the whole room had
been searched through, there could not have been found a
person more inadequate to the task which I have set before me
than myself. In the first place, I have not *the gift of the
gabâ\200\235 (laughter), and in the second place, I am no politician.
We are glad to see amongst us to-night such a man as Mr.
Saunders (one, I believe, of the oldest members of the council),
who has done us good service in the past, and will do it again.

It is a great thing to find men willing to give their time and to work so hard for their fellow-colonists. Of course, in a time like the present, it is difficult for men to tell what course to pursue, but I trust and feel sure that at the opening of the session our representatives will have found out that course and pursue it (applause).

Mr. Saunders, M.L.C., in replying, said :â\200\224I thank you for the toast you have just drunk. The Legislative Council welcomes the volunteers home, and I am sure were its members present they would be proud, as I am, of having helped to form and endeavoured to support such a volunteer system. Those who have had the guarding of the border have done well ; those who have crossed have done well. I think if Captain Addison were to reckon up, he would find that the Natal Guides have been under fire more than any other part of the force. I think few appreciate what our volunteers have done. Some say the colonists have not done enough, that they have not sacrificed enough, not sent enough to the front. Have these persons ever realised what the colonists have done? They have sent 600 mounted men to the front. Why, if Great Britain were to send the same proportion of 3 per cent., she would have to send 900,000 mounted men ! Can anyone after this say that the colony has not done well ? (applause.) I am sure that whatever differences might have been felt between the military and the volunteers, they have now rubbed off their sharp angles, and thoroughly appreciate each other (hear, hear). But we must not imagine that all the volunteer movement was bound up in the Mounted Rifles. Large numbers of men have been in readiness to go forward if necessary. I would ask, gentlemen, if you know what Natal has suffered ? Did you ever calculate it ? Why, gentlemen, in the first three months of this war Natal lost a proportion which if Great Britain were to lose she would sustain a loss of 200,000 men! Did anyone ever hear of such a warâ\200\224=200,000 men in three months! think these two facts may be a sufficient answer to those who say the colonists have not made enough sacrifice (applause). This is not an occasion on which to talk politics, but I thank you again on behalf of the Legislative Council for your reception of the toast (applause).

The Chairman here called on Mr. Boyce for a song, to which he replied with â\200\234Old Brownâ\200\231s Sister,â\200\235 which was received similarly to the previous one.

M. Brunner proposed â\200\230The Ladies,â\200\235 which of course was well received.

Mr. J. Jackson, in responding, said that the ladies were among the most earnest sympathisers of the Stanger Mounted Rifles, who had gone forth to gather laurels on the field of Mars, and had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of their wives and mothers (applause).

Mr. J. Lowe said it was all very well for these gentlemen to talk; but when the ladies were in trouble and had to come to laager, one was away at Thringâ\200\231s, others in the Zulu country, and he was the only one who stuck to them (laughter).

Mr. Haworth then sang * The Union Jack of Old England,â\200\235 and Mr. Peachey gave a South Africaa Traderâ\200\231s song *â\200\234Iâ\200\231m a smotse.â\200\235

Mr. Lean then proposed â\200\230â\200\230The Absent Members,â\200\235 mentioning the Lieutenants and Quartermaster Knox. The corps were the former two, but excluded the latter with hisses, themselves wronged by his absence from camp unpaign, and it was not until Mr. Jackson had

ilnes accempted to stem the torrent of hisses, that any-
ug like a show of drinking was procured by his conciliatory
WOYs,

wimer proposed Ay, Lean, Â¢ Our Old Claptain,â\200\235 in a
ich elicited applause ; and
] veplicd in feeling and suitable terms.
ar, Juchson thien proposed â\200\234 Mr. Bond,â\200\235 which was received
vith i L cheers; and
v stuging * The Jerusalem Cuckoo.â\200\235
wii to join in drinking the health of Dr.
din a few apt words. X
caded upon the coinpany to drink to Mr.
Â¢ honouared.
Y ~uying that he had always done
, aud should continue to do so.
S interes tihweir interssts, and those of their
chiildren were those of his cÂ¢hildren. Tle then called
on all to drink to * Natal,â\200\235 which having been done,
the Wational Anthem was sung, and the room was soon vacant,
The wiwle affair, as will be seen from the above brief sketch,
was a brililant success ; and such was the unanimous opinion

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of those present. In the evening the soldiers gave a short entertainment, after which some merry dances were gone through, and enjoyed by those who had remained after the dinner.

. This brought to a close one of the gayest days which Stanger has ever seen, and one which will mark her history as long as she remains.

WHOâ\200\231S TO PAY.

(From our Utrecht Correspondent.)
Tonga, 7th August, 1879.

The great question in England is, Who is to pay for the war? With European nations it is the rule to saddle the conquered with the war costs, but when England has to deal with savages in defence of the colonies, the conquerors have been asked to pay the piper, for the sympathy of the Aborigines Protection Society is always in proportion to the subtleness and barbarity of the white manâ\200\231s foe; and as the scale blanches in colour, and advances in civilisation it dwindles too far below zero. Great outcry is made in the House of Commons about burning Zulu straw huts, which had been abandoned by their inmates, and sheltered the enemyâ\200\231s soldiers, but I have not seen a word about the white menâ\200\231s valuable and costly homesteads which had been built at the expense of years of toil and labour, and destroyed before the war commenced, and since; or of the sufferings of Christian British subjects and families from the aggressions of barbarous Zulus for the last ten years, to the entire ruin of a great many. I have been driven from my farm for two years, and deprived of the means of earning the means of existence for my family, and since the commencement of the war have had to pay famine prices for food, £3 per muid for mealies, £3 10s. and £4 per cwt for flour, and everything else in proportion. This with losses of stock could not be compensated by £2000, exclusive of loss by the destruction of buildings and furniture, agricultural

"implements, &c. And still my loss is small in proportion to many of my neighbours, who are now called upon to pay for the weapon which knocked them down. If the colonists were the subjects of any foreign state they would have Mansion House subscriptions, and British sympathy would help us out of our misfortune, in place of calling upon us to pay expensesâ\200\224incurred principally through blunders, and neglect, and wilful waste committed by the columns of Pearson and Crealock, for the thousands of pounds worth of wagons lying on the road between the Etshowe and the Inyezani Drift, and the hundreds of tons of food and stores carried from Durban to forts on the coast, and pitched off in the grass to rot, without covering above or drainage below. When the Boers conquered Dingaan, Panda had to pay us a fine towards the expenses of the war of 36,000 oxen, and cede all the country south-west of the Umvyolosi River, and several farms were granted to Boers by the Boer government near the lower drift of the Umhlatoosi, the owners of which are still living. i{The late Mr. Morewood had one abutting on the drift, but the Cape Government made a rectification of boundary, retiring on the Tugela, and later advancing again to the Buffalo

" River, fixed it as the boundary. Why should the British

Government be less considerate to the Zulus than the

Zulus have been to those they have conquered and an-

nexed. The Zulu nation is an amalgamation of all the surrounding tribes by conquest. The real Zulu people were only a small tribe under Zinzengekona, the grandfather of Cetshwayo. It has been plainly perceptible that the aggressions on Transvaal territory were not necessitated through over population. On the contrary, every one who was with Wood's and Newdigate's column were surprised at the sparseness of the population between the Blood River and Ondine, the best part of the Zulu country for pastoral and agricultural pursuits; proving that there was no necessity for the encroaching extension of territory that he had been making to the northward for the last ten years. Previous to 1854 the population of the Zulu country was all located, without overcrowding, eastward of the Umhlathuze, and southward within the sources of the Kukuze, Black Umvolosi, and Umhlathusi, since when, from various causes, the population has rather decreased than increased. But the

Zulu country proper extended in length from the Inhlitshuze to the junction of the Umvolosi, in breadth, from the White Umvolosi to the Kukuze. If the Zulu country is to be British territory for the purpose of humanising and civilising its inhabitants, the colonies will not object to pay their quota of the just expenses of the war. If it is to be a conservatory of savagery and barbarism for the benefit of intriguing negroes and Colensoites, it would be unjust to require the colonists to contribute towards what would be nothing less than a

future firebrand to relight another Zulu war,

(August 24)
Headquarters.

HOW THE GUNS WERE RE-CAPTURED.

â\200\224â\200\224

(From a Correspondent.)

Ondine, 12th August, 1879,

After leaving St. Paul's on the 1st inst. we marched by easy stages for this place. We slept at Magwasa (Mr. Robertson's station) on Sunday the 3rd, reached Emtongweni on Wednesday, and camped about three miles beyond it on Thursday, 7th. During our march we had every possible kind of weather. It seemed as if it wanted to show what it could do. One day strong cold wind, next night heavy frost, then a hot sultry day, followed by heavy mist, and it reached the climax when we left Emtongweni in a heavy storm of wind, rain, and hail, It was bitterly cold, the horses would hardly go along unless it was in front of the storm. During the day it cleared up, but gathered again about sundown, and during the night came on again with double strength. Our camp was pitched in sandy ground, which the rain soon softened, and the furious wind then commenced to play havoc with the tents. Down they came, right and

lett, and it is anything but pleasant to suddenly find yourself deprived of the shelter of your tent, and worse than that, if one has to turn out to put it up again, which is anything but easy work with a heavy wind blowing. However, towards morning the wind abated, but the rain did not, so we were bound to camp that day. About midday it began to clear up a little, and ended in being a fine night. On Saturday all the mounted men were turned out for a patrol as far as Ondine. We marched along by an easy road down to the White Umvolosi, and crossing it we soon ascended to the plain on which the battle of Ulundi was fought. As we approached Nodwengu kraal we began to see skeletons of men killed that day, but by taking a road to the right we avoided the battle field, and soon got to his sable majesty's headquarters. Of course the kraal had all been burnt, and one could only see what a large place it had been, In some parts the huts in the ring were nine deep, some places eight. Altogether there must have been 900 huts in the kraal. We moved from here to the store kraal close by, and were soon feeding our horses at his Majesty's expense, for which they were duly grateful. Large stacks of kafir corn were here untouched, besides any number of pits full of both mealies and corn. After a short off-saddle we returned to camp.

Sunday, 10th. All mounted men with Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff and his escort started at 8 a.m., and on reaching Ondine we camped in the middle of the enclosure. Directly the camp was pitched the * Union Jack was hoisted in front of the General's tent. I wonder what Cetywayo would have said to that. The whole of the column moved that day as far as the White Umvolosi, and camped there for the night.

Yesterday morning the mounted men were ordered off again to Maizekanye, a kraal of Cetywayo's, right down the river, We went down by kafir paths over a very rough and broken country past the Umbonambi Kraal, which is partially destroyed, and on to our destination. About a mile before we reached the kraal we came upon a lot of yokes, trektows, and a disselboom, lying on the road, and on looking round found two shells belonging to a T-pounder. This at once gave us a suspicion that the guns we wanted were somewhere in the neighbourhood. We passed on quickly to the kraal, and here we found a case of shells, some rockets, and different things belonging to the guns, but no signs of them. After a diligent search all about the kraal we were ordered to mount and go back and search where we found the first shells ; but one of the staff officers had been before us, and came to meet us with the intelligence that he had found the gun carriages about a quarter of a mile from the yokes. We went at once to the spot, and close by the carriages there were the guns, rather rusty but otherwise uninjured. They were soon got out and put on their carriages, and harness was improvised for a horse to each, and with the assistance of a lot of men were soon on the road to camp. This certainly was cruel work on the men, but they took to it cheerfully and got along well. One long and steep hill had to be climbed, which was terrible work, but it was got over at last, and then the road to camp was easy. About two miles from camp we were met by some artillery horses and men with limbers to bring them in. But this did not suit the men at all, and they were told they could go home, that having done all the hard work without them they were

going to finish it, And so they did, getting into camp

just after sundown. It was a great find, and everybody was highly pleased with the day's work.

(August 27)

At Tulundi.

(From our own Correspondent).

Tulundi, August 12.

On the 10th Sir Garnet, accompanied by Major Barrows mounted men, pushed on as far as Cetywayo's kraal in order to keep his promise to meet the chief at that spot, but I think few were disappointed at none turning up, although rumours of Cetywayo's and various others surrender was hinted on all sides, but the day passed without any one of the principal indunas coming in, , On the following day Sir Garnet determined to push forward the cavalry, and accordingly gave Major Barrow orders to patrol as far as Maizekanye, described on the map as Cetywayo's new magazine in the thorns. By this time everybody is aware that Uluundi lies in a large round open basin of about four miles diameter, surrounded on all sides by high hills ;. but very different is the country immediately over the ridge which lies to the N.E. of it, for not so soon have you reached these heights than you enter a country of steep hills covered with thorn bush

and intersected by continued dongas, rocks, and boulders, not facilitating their ascent and descent. The patrol consisted of Captain Willan's troop of King's Dragoon Guards, Captain Ruwling's troop of Mounted Infantry, two troops of Lonsdale's Mounted Rifles, commanded by Captain Lumley and Captain Hay, and Nourse's Mounted Natives. On the way to the Maizekanye we passed the Bonambi military kraal, which we found partially burnt, evidently done by the Zulus themselves. A like fate had been intended for the Maizekanye, of which also a great number of huts had been destroyed; but sufficient very interesting remains were left intact, for in one part we discovered a regular workshop, as well as one of the lidber boxes belonging to the guns taken at Isandhlwana. Shells and rockets lay strewn on all sides, although they all bore signs of some one having tried to open them, so as to extract their contents; they, however, had only been successful in three or four instances. Garden water pumps, spades, and pick-axes were to be picked up in all directions, while between the magazine and the military kraal stood an ambulance wagon containing ten thousand unused pin cartridges, from which the powder and shot had been extracted. A musical instrument belonging to the 24th regiment was also found.

Major Barrow ordered a thorough search to be made for the guns, but although every hut was ransacked and every hole dug up, our efforts proved unsuccessful. Fortune however was determined to be kind to us and reward us for our trouble, for on our way back to camp we had the luck to discover the two cannon, hidden in a dry donga about half-a-mile from the kraal. How to get them back to camp became the question, but the difficulty was quickly solved, the men volunteering to drag them themselves. This was no easy task they had imposed upon themselves over a country like that between them and Tulundi, nevertheless they set about it with a good will, reminded, no doubt, by the saying "where there's a will there's a way." So general was the desire of all to help that an officers' team was made, our popular leader not being behind in giving a helping hand. After three hours very hard work we succeeded in bringing the guns into camp, where they were handed over to Sir

GarneŃt, who ordered the troop engaged to be served with a tot of well-earned rum. The guns were in perfect condition, never having been spiked, although our ignorant adversaries had loaded one with a shell without previously putting in a charge of powder, while rifle nipples were found inserted in the touch holes of both. which Ń\200\230leads one to the conclusion that the Zulus had attempted to fire them off with the aid of an ordinary muzzle-loading gun cap. ;

CetywayoŃ\200\231s Dutchman (Wyn) has just. come in, and we are ordered off on a three daysŃ\200\231 patrol, in order . to endeavour to catch the King, who has determined not to surrender.

In Western Zululand.

(From our own Correspondent).
Fort Marshall, Zululand, 17th August, 1879,

The dreariness of living in & fort in Zululand can more easily be imagined than expressed. Now that there is not, even the excitement of a possible attack, it grows more monotonous than ever. We keep up Ń\200\231 the precautions of warfare, which, as they become less necessary grow more irksome. Our position Ń\200\231

is being, so far from an:
Ń\200\234of the, Zulus they go to other forts to give them Ń\201elveŃ

and their arms up, and it is solely owing to the exertion

of Captain Worthington, 2nd N. N. Ń\200\230., that we have any
news of the Zulus or their movements. Captain Worthi

339

ington, being possessed of more energy than most people, decided that if the Zulus would not come to him he would go to them, on the Mahomet and mountain principle: Accordingly, on the 3rd inst., he started with 30 natives, at daylight, and marched to a kraal near the Mbembini River which belongs to Sirayo. Here he saw a few Zulu men ; at first they ran away, but when they understood that he did not mean to harm them, returned and gave up the few assegais they had, telling Captain Worthington that they were tired of fighting, and now wished to live in peace and bring their women and children out of the bush, as they were dying of cold. Also, that all the men were leaving Cetywayo, and that there would be no more fighting, acknowledging that from the first they knew the white man would be too strong for them, but that Cetywayo would fight. When asked for their guns, they.. said that the King had taken them all away from them, also his own cattle that were in their charge. Passes were given to those who gave up their assegais, and upon their stating that there were a lot of men who would be only too glad to submit and: give up their arms, but did not like to go to the forts; Captain Worthington promised to go back in three days, when he wished to see the men,; and their cattle, also to receive their arms. He then., returned to Fort Marshall, having covered forty miles of.. very bad ground, and laid the basis of a friendly understanding between us and the Zulus in the Mbembini

district.

On the 6th inst. Captain Worthington started with twenty natives to fulfil his promise to the Zulus. When he arrived at their kraals he discovered that they had not expected him till the next day, and though they had brought all their women homse thsy had not brought their cattle, and only a Fundred or so of the men were present. The chief man at once sent out messengers in all directions to call the men in, but as they had a long way to go Captain Worthington decided to spend the night at the kraal. When informed of this the chief had the best hut swept and new mats put on the floor for the Captain's use, also a hut on either side was made ready for the twenty natives who escorted him. He also sent for his own cattle, and gave Captain W. his choice, saying, kill what you want. The Captain called his chief induna, who killed the fattest cow he could find, by jumping on it with his assegai one stab was enough, the poor beast fell. The induna then sat down in the middle of the kraal, till the cow had kicked her last. During this entertainment all the other natives sat round the outside of the kraal in perfect silence. Night drawing near Captain W. retired to his kraal, but not to sleep, as he had no blanket. The ground was hard, and Zulus all round him, who could, had they chosen, have overwhelmed the gallant captain and his small escort. Under these circumstances few could have slept. It is a peculiar fact that twenty natives can, when they choose, eat a whole cow. On the morning of the 7th, the cow was eaten entirely, nothing being left but skin, head, and bones. During the early part of the morning about 200 Zulus came in, some with cattle and more without; they had no guns and very few assegais. About midday Capt. W. started on his homeward journey, bringing with him five oxen that had been taken from Isandhlwana, and found among the Zulu cattle. He arrived in camp about 6 p.m., wet through. It had rained all day, and I am, sorry to say the weather became so awfully bad afterwards, that my tent came down, and all my possessions went to the immortal smagha together. Capt. Worthington had had nothing to eat from the time he left here on the 6th, till he returned on the 7th. On the 13th he again left us, this time with the expressed intention of sleeping among the Zulus for two-nights, seeing as many of them as he could and getting arms, and Cetywayo's cattle if any could be found.

Whilst amongst his old friends at the Mbembini River, he heard that there was a chief called Mandaga, a brother of Intabinculu, living in a kraal, about seven miles away on the other side of the Mbembini, towards the Inshlazatchi. He at once made up his mind to go and see this great man the following day. The Zulus gave a cow, as before, and added milk, mealie meal, and kafir-beer; a few gave up some guns and assegais, receiving in return a receipt, and passes for themselves and cattle. At dawn of day the energetic captain started for Mandaga's kraal, arriving there at 8 a.m., Mandaga told him that all the arms were at his brother's (Intabinculu) kraal, close to the Inshlazatchi, asking him to go there; at the same time stating that: it was only just over the hill, which afterwards turned out meant a good fifteen miles. On the way he saw about 1000 Zulus all settled down in their kraals, and evidently peacefully inclined. On his arrival at Intabinculu's kraal, he after a great deal of difficulty saw that worthy and another brother called Umyangulu, who informed him that none of the guns had been collected as yet, but that an induna had

been sent to see Mr. John Shepstone, who had given him

8 pass and allowed five days to get the arms and deliver them at Ulundi. He had a long talk with them, and explained the views of His Excellency the General Commanding as published in general orders. They said they were much pleased, and would go with the arms to Ulundi and see the General. Here Captain W. was treated with great kindness and hospitality, and he has expressed to me his surprise at the good breeding displayed by these chiefs, their general tone and manners being far superior to any of the native race he had ever met. He accepted their hospitality for the night, left early the next morning, sleeping at the Mbembini, and arrived here on the 16th inst., instead of the 15th, as he had intended when starting. He brought with him 20 head of Cetuywayo's cattle, and some guus and assegais. Having heard of some cattle and mules which were taken at Isandhlwana, and also of more of Cetuywayo's cattle, he purposes to go out shortly and bring them in. In a few days we are going to have some sports here, of which I shall be happy to send you an account.

THE ZULU KING.

Our correspondent in Swaziland, who knows what he is writing about, and whose word may be thoroughly relied upon, says that an army of 10,000 Swazies was ready on the 14th of this month to advance upon Zululand. It is highly probable that a knowledge of this fact has led Cetuywayo to avoid a retreat northward, and to seek rather to find a refuge in one or other of the bushes south of the northern branch of the Tmvolosi. After Ulundi there was no force in the field to the rear, and had he chosen to retire rapidly in that direction, he might probably have escaped along the Bomba Range to the north of Delagoa Bay or dashed through south of Swaziland to SrxuRUNT's country. For reasons that we can only surmise he has preferred to pass eastward and southward. These reasons remain inscrutable for the time being, as the King has stubbornly refrained from surrendering himself, while he has fled from our own lines. "We are by no means sure that the services of the Swazies may not yet be required before the tribes in Northern Zululand are properly subdued; but if we can effectually conquer Zululand without using their services so much the better.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

WE are glad to see that steps are being taken to prevent some of the fearful waste that has added so greatly to the cost of the Zulu war. The mountains of corn sacks that have lately been accumulating alongside the railway in Pine Terrace piles twenty and thirty feet high have been securely covered in with tarpaulins, while long iron sheds for more valuable commodities have been and are being erected further on. "Better late than never" may well be applied to these precautions, for had such steps been taken months ago, not only in Durban, but at outlying stations, a vast destruction of property would have been avoided. The colonists are saddled at home with the responsibility of having run up war charges to exorbitant figures, but the Imperial authorities have really to thank their own departmental arrangements, or want of arrangements, for a great deal of the cost that has been incurred. Waste and extravagance, however, are natural concomitants of war times, and it is

nseless to lament over milk that was as sure to be spilt as that governments are extravagant and improvident, and mien are fallible. If the management of a war as regards supplies could be farmed out at the outset to persons who would have a direct interest in securing the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of cost, the burdens of taxpayers would be materially lighter than they are. Payment by results, however, is, we fear, an economic impossibility in the case of wars, that are seldom foreseen, and whose magnitude is never properly appreciated until they are well nigh over. Were the Zulu war to last a year longer, we have little doubt that its cost would be fifty per cent. less in proportion than the outlay that has been incurred during the last five months. Experience in this, as in other matters, must be bought, and if the purchase price is not always creditable to those who are most concerned, the fault, at any rate, does not lie with the public. A strange chapter might, no doubt, be written upon the subject, but we are by no means sure that it would prove either edifying or consolatory.

REV. MR. ROBERTSON.

Wxex Mr. Rosertson, the Missionary in Zululand, left his Station at Kwamakwaza, prior to the commencement of the war, he took the precaution to bury his library, harmonium, and more valuable belongings, in a cellar prepared for the purpose, and to rear over them a cairn of stones. This, he thought, would be an effectual protection against the destructive hands of the Zulus. Early in the war Cerrwavo sent a force to destroy this station. While some of these men were engaged in undermining one of the walls, it fell down bodily, and killed two of them. The rest, moved by a superstitious fear that witchcraft was at work, left the remainder of their work undone and returned to Cerywavo. He sent them back, however, to complete the task of destruction under pain of death. On this second occasion they succeeded in destroying everything, leaving only a chimney standing. The contents of the cellar were also laid bare and smashed up. When, therefore, Mr. ROBERTSON returned the other day to his station, he found the work of eighteen years razed to the ground. We believe, however, that he had anticipated this as an inevitable necessity of war, and as part of the price which must be paid for the permanent pacification of Zululand, and the cessation of CETYwayo's tyrannies. He viewed with less resignation, however, a worse piece of vandalism. The Zulus had destroyed his buildings, and rooted up his moveables, but they had left his trees untouched. Buildings may be rebuilt, furniture and books repurchased; but trees must grow, and only time can secure them. After the Zulus had done their worst, came his own countrymen, who did worse still, for they cut down the trees of many sorts that he had reared so carefully and planted so abundantly, and turned Kwamakwaza into a desert. Firewood was wanted, and the nearest at hand fell before the ruthless hatchets of the invaders. The same thing occurred (with more reason, however) at Etshowe, where orchards and groves of thirty years standing disappeared before the stern exigencies of war. It is a pity that such incidents should be recorded, but ever since man took up arms against his fellow man, war has brought devastation in its wake.

THE WITNESS AND ZULULAND.

Taw Witness on Tuesday contained an odd letter entitled, "What to do with Zululand." Three extracts will suffice to indicate the oddity of the writer.

"All our faults, our greed of land, our falsehoods, our meanness and want of generosity, not to mention our blunders and general helplessness, have appeared in the full daylight, and with the world's attention fixed upon us. There is not one point of view from which our conduct can have won us approval or respect. This might have been written by the Daily News correspondent himself, especially when a little later on we are told that, "First and last, we have indeed deserved and received the contempt of the whole civilised world, and now we have the most unusual and undeserved good fortune of an opportunity whereby we may recover our lost position by one generous action, one wise and politic stroke. What is this stroke of high policy by which we are to redeem ourselves from the disgrace attached to "iniquitous" and "disastrous" conduct? Let the writer say. "Having captured the King and obtained the submission of the people (when we have done so), having shown them that we can fulfil our boast and conquer them, let us "with whatever show of power, with whatever solemn and impressive ceremony we may choose" give the nation and its chief their liberty, and leave them once more to themselves. We may then hope that they will return to the peaceful condition in which they have lived Natal's neighbours for so many years. We may then hope "fiddlesticks. It is difficult to know whether the letter is intended as a joke or not; as a skit, perhaps, upon Mr. Agnew's "Forbes" diatribes, It is signed "English," but if it is really meant in sober earnest, we shall not find it difficult to identify the author. Such fanaticism can come from but one source, that "well of "English" undefiled, to which Natal owes so much. It should have been signed "Zulu."

WITH SIR GARNET.

(Times of Natal.)
RETUBRN OF CAPT. BIGGS

EXPEDITION.
PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF CETYWAYO.

(From our Special War Correspondent.)

Headquarters, Usiswhili Valley, near

Ulundi, September 3rd, 1879.

Little thought any of us on Thursday last what was taking place not sixty miles from us, and although it was known that evening by Zulus, yet no authentic news reached us until breakfast time next day. Large numbers of the natives had kept coming in every day, and on Wednesday the most important was Sileku, a brother of the King, living near the Unmlatoosi River. In the afternoon, two old friends Captain Dallamore of the N.N.C., and Civil Surgeon Gubbins, rode over from Fort Evelyn on a two days' leave of absence to see our camp. They were made much of and I took charge of the former while the latter put up with the officers of the K.D.G.'s. At 9.30 next morning three mounted messengers arrived with a note from Major Marter to the General, stating that he had captured the King the day previous at 3 p.m. at a kraal near the border of the Ngomi Forest, and expected to reach camp with his prisoners, either next day or Sunday. This of course caused great excitement in our camps, and settled the question as to the date of our return. We have fortunately had splendid weather here, not one day's rain, but the heat was beginning to tell on us, and those who remained in camp all day inactive were beginning to become ill with fevers, low and malarial. If rain had, however, set in, and we had been obliged to stop here any time after, not only would the men have died rapidly, but our horses and cattle would also have suffered severely. As it was, what with the hot sun, no shelter, and the flies, their lives were a perfect misery to them; and feeding only on mealies and kafir corn, both very heating, was beginning to produce the natural effect, fevers. The issue of oats and compressed hay had been stopped during our inactive stay at Ulundi, and although doubtless economical, was a somewhat dangerous policy with so many English horses, who do not take to mealies in any shape, and whose grazing was of the most limited extent. We have, however, been very fortunate, and have not lost a single horse from sickness during our month's stay, in what was always considered a most deadly valley. Just before dinner hour a large mounted party was seen coming down the hills from the N.E. direction, and many thought it was Major Marter with the King. On their arrival it was found to be an expedition under Captain Yeatman Biggs, R.A., which had started from Port Durnford nearly a fortnight ago, with the intention of proceeding up the coast to St. Lucia Bay, so as to cut off the King's escape in that direction. Several of the party being friends of mine I got the following interesting details from them, of their course, progress, destination, and return. The party consisted of 14 officers, 27 gunners R.A., 10 of the Royal Engineers, and one company of Nettleton's Native Battalion under their own popular commandant who accompanied the expedition himself. The other officers consisted of Dr. O'Neile, Captain O'Sullivan, and Lieutenants Goff and Macdonald, 91st regiment; Lieutenant Thompson, R.A.; Lieutenant Rich, R.E.; Captain Jocelyn, 8th regiment;

Lieutenant Hotham, 90th ; Lieutenants Hall and Bovie, of the N.N.C.; Captain Cooke, of the Natal Horse ; Majors Nicholls and Campion, of the Commissariat Department; and two interpreters. They left Port Durnford on the 17th August (Sunday), and taking with them one week's provisions on pack mules, worked their way up along the coast line, crossing the Umlatoosi at a distance of ten miles from the coast in two days' time. Passing through the Empangweni, they continued their N.N.E. course, and journeyed for some days in the districts of Umkozana and Umlandela, crossing the Umvolosi at the Lower Drift, about twenty miles in a direct line from the sea. From this point they made straight for the head kraal of Somkeli, which is situated at the south-east corner of the Lebombo mountains.: Up to this time they passed lots of kraals en route, and the inhabitants quite friendly, although owning guns and assegais which ought to have been given up. In many they found wounded men still suffering from the effects of Martini-Henry bullets, obtained in Inyezane and Ginhlovo. Out of one kraal alone they were told ten men were killed at the latter battle. No girls were seen at any of the kraals, and little game ; cattle, sheep, and goats being, however, very plentiful. From Somkeli they heard of another white party which had been past â\200\230Stewartâ\200\231s,â\200\235 but did not meet any of them. Mapingâ\200\231s kraal was the next point made for, about twenty miles N.E. of Somkeliâ\200\231s, on the other side of the Inyalasi River. At this place, where every civility was shown them, the party was divided into threeâ\200\224one going north to the Amatongapeople, who found the natives very friendly and lions plentiful ; but hearing nothing of the King, and being assured that if he came there they would give him up, they returned in four days to Mapingâ\200\231s, whence the native company had remained all the time, as the men refused to go through the Impokenyani district, which is very broken, thorny, and _unhealthy_ at all times. Just then many of the inhabitants were said to be down with fever, and this frightened the natives. The third and principal party went through the unhealthy district due east for St. Lucia Bay, and crossed the inlet which connects the bay with the sea, at a place called Hellâ\200\231s Gate. They had a most difficult job of it, having to first get through a mile and a half of swamp covered with thick reeds, and then the drift itself, marked out roughly with stakes at each end, was another mile and a half, wading at times up to their saddle-flaps, and knowing that to take a false step on either side was certain death, as the water was not only much deeper there, but the bottom was one large, swampy bog, out of which, when once in, no living thing could get out. They

341

found a large kraal on the isthmus belonging to a chief named Sinkopie, wrongly placed on the mainland in the military map. Sinkopie was Somkeliâ\200\231s father, and although messengers had been sent on to announce the white manâ\200\231s coming, they were so frightened that for some time they all fled. At last the old chief mustered up courage, and came out to see them, attended by their followers ; and after a while got quite confidential and chatty. He then called his 1Eâ\200\230rincipa,l wife, and laughingly introduced her to the first white man and horse she had ever seen. An ox was killed for them, and they were treated right royally, but heard nothing of the King, which they must otherwise have done somewhere if he had come in that direction. They returned the next day, having seen old Sinkopieâ\200\231s daughter some way from the kraal quite by accident. They describe her as a large, fine-looking girl. Upon their return to Mapingâ\200\231s, it was decided that the whole party should return via Ulundi, and cross the junction of the two Umvolosis, go through the Amanzekanze district, and so reach our camp. The members of this i\201arty were particularly fortunate in keeping their health, and the horses, considering the work

they had done, looked wonders. They were also lucky in coming in the nick of time to see Cetywayo brought in. They rested their horses, and stayed with us till after Cetywayo's forced arrival on Sunday morning in camp, and then returned via St. Paul's and Etshowe to Port Durnford. These expeditions, if they did no other good, at least showed up a large extent of country hitherto seldom, if ever, visited, and accustomed our officers, men, and horses, to the rough life of patrolling in a difficult country without commissariat or transport other than pack animals. At 7.15 p.m. on Friday Gifford, Lieutenant Creagh, R.A., and Captains y and Nourse returned with their party, after having hunted Cetywayo about for seventeen successive days, and although glad then that the King was at last caught, and not in the least grudging Major Marter his success, yet they all seemed more or less disappointed that they were not able, through several causes, to capture him themselves.

THE SEARCH.

The forces reached the Black Umvolosi at two p.m., having ridden all night, crossed it at a fair drift, and went to a place called Dutchman's Kraal, where the King was then supposed to be. Upon their arrival they found that the King had been there, but left two days previous in consequence of messages sent to him by Dabulamanzi threatening his life, and stating that unless he did all that was required, he (the King) would be sent across the water. This frightened the King from coming in, as it is looked upon as a great degradation to go on the sea in a boat. Nothing daunted; they set to work to find the direction taken by Cetywayo in his flight, and in so doing Gifford came upon the trail of three horses, which led up to a hill to some bush. He got near enough to see the men riding them, but could not catch them, as it was getting dark. That evening they slept at Imbobo's Kraal close by, and early next morning, Thursday, they got a guide and made straight for the kraal of Cabinini, who was a great friend of Imbobo's. This kraal was under the Lobombo, and they found there some oxen of the King, which he had been driving with him, but was forced to leave behind. Major Barrow remained there, but Gifford went down into the valley below where there were two kraals. Going down to them he saw a mounted man leave the kraals, about two miles before him, and he then started to give chase, and ran him to a mile of the Umvolosi, when the man left his horse, which Gifford captured, and took to the bush. In returning, he captured a servant of the King's, and got some information out of him. Captain Hay, who had also gone out, but in another direction, captured two more servants and their horses, but let the men go. On Friday morning they made the servants take them to where the King had slept the previous evening in the Morna Bush, which borders the Black Umvolosi, and rises almost in a due northerly direction for miles. Gifford then took up the track of the King from that point, and succeeded in tracing it through the bush to near the river again, when Major Barrow decided to move back into the main road, as he thought this track was a false one. They recrossed the river then, and went to Furiar's Kraal, Barrow, with most of his men, staying at the river. At this time Gifford got news that the King's servants had passed through that way, and that the King himself was somewhere about the hills. So he sent word of the track to Major Barrow, and left at once on the new trail. Travelled all the night, and carried it on to Scharmaan's kraal on Saturday afternoon, having ridden all that night. Here they got a goat, some mealies, and beer, for they were almost starving, having quite run out of food, and after sleeping the night there, they left on Sunday morning at daylight for the south, and left two notes for Major Barrow and Sir Garnet. Our party, under Captain Stewart and Barrow, having met

that morning, reached the same place about 10 a.m., and resting there, decided to send Jantje's Native Horse, under Captain Hay, after Gifford, with what provisions they could spare, and all the rest returned to Ulundi. Gifford had taken eight Mounted Infantry men and two natives with him. He followed on the trail thirty-five miles that day, to a place close by Umchika's kraal, in Umkozana's district, towards the Uvulu River. From there they went up on to the hills that night, and reached a pass where people coming out of the vairley and going south must come through. Next day they went on to another pass towards the Entonjaneni Range, and on the road captured some of the King's women, and later on a servant and ten more women. In this they were aided by Captain Hay, who just arrived with the natives. The prisoners all expressed great astonishment, and said they expected the King had been caught by the Black Umvolosi, as the white men had been so close on them as to initiate their scattering. They had fled from there to rejoin their people, and did not know in the least where the King was. Hearing this from several, and finding it was corroborated by the fact of their never having got the least trace of Cetywayo this side of the river, they decided to turn back ; and next morning, after letting all the prisoners go, except two, they did so, and reached the White Umvolosi at noon, and went on to within a few miles of Furnian's kraal that night. Next day, Wednesday, the mu.,

Lieut. Creagh, R.A., A.D.C., joined the party, having left camp with provisions for them all on pack mules, This proved a very welcome addition to the force in several days. They trekked to the Black Umvolosi, and again picked up the trail, which went to the Umgeni Bush; but having got a clue Gifford proceeded straight to the kraal of Cabanini, as he had reason to believe that the King had passed through it lately. He here heard that a party of officers had recently gone past. The Chief was not visible, having bolted, fearing punishment for previously having put them off the trail ; but Gifford went in before them and helped himself. They found the King's water-bottle and some rugs, so they naturally imagined they were at last on the right track. Finding that their previous policy of letting the natives alone did not pay, they decided to take prisoners at each kraal, capture the cattle, and keep harassing them in every way until they got the King ; and in pursuance of this scheme took one of Cabanini's lot, and made

him guide them. It was also found out that some of the girls from this and a neighbouring kraal had taken beer and meat out one evening and returned the next. This aroused their suspicions, and in the morning they made the man lead them off to the place where they learnt the King might be. The guide took them into a kloof to search, where they had to dismount, and even then found it most difficult. They found a hut ready prepared as a hiding place, but no one was there. Next day, Friday, Gifford took out a small party only, and made excursion round to the north, and on his return was joined by Major Barrow and a few men ; and the following morning went to Umgeni Bush with his own men and some of John Dunn's scouts. They captured several people en route, including a witch doctor; and heard later on that an ox had been killed for the King at a kraal ten days ago; on arriving there, however, the people protested that the ox had died from lung sickness, and that they knew nothing about the King. They searched through some very thick bush, but found no trail, so they returned to Cabanini's. They rested all the next day, Sunday, only riding very short distances to get information.

THE CAPTURE.

On Monday, the 25th, Gifford, Hay, and Nourse, with their parties, started off at 3 a.m. in the direction of the Lebombo Mountains, visible from there, and rode close to them that day. While coming along they took nearly 200 guns in different kraals, and smashed them. They also got many cattle, and took several prisoners. They searched about well, and making sure that the King was not in that direction, cut across the country, and went to the kraal where the King had slept the first night after they crossed the river. All Monday nothing was done except to herd the cattle, and drive in others from the distance, in doing which they were fired at. At daylight on Tuesday they sagged up, leaving Barrow and his party with the cattle; and, getting on the trail, they followed it up, and arrived within two miles of the Drift at the Black Umvolosi, where they heard that Colonel Clarke and the 60th Rifles were encamped. So Gifford sent for two more days' rations, saddled up at 10 p.m., and travelling through that night in some of the most difficult country they had yet been in, reached a kraal at daylight, which belonged to Umyamana, where they heard that the King was only six miles off. They had previously got another message to the same effect, and now thought it was all right. Up to this time they had taken six horses from Cetywayo, the three last being taken only four days previously. The King was now walking, being unable to ride any more. That evening they slept at the kraal, and next

day sent out scouts to find out where this place was, and how it was situated. Very soon some of them returned and said that it was in a small valley surrounded by high mountains on three sides, and approachable only at night from the fourth, as it was over perfectly open ground, upon which they saw the King's spies. Upon this, as Lord Gifford had only a small force with him, he sent off a note to Captain Maurice who was supposed to be near, and a messenger to the King's Dragoon Guards, who he learnt had gone to the north, that the King was close by, and asking for assistance. They held a council of war, and decided to wait till night to surround it, and in the meantime sent out some of their natives to keep a good watch all day to see that the King did not leave. The day passed, and at 5 p.m. they were off-saddling when a Zulu rushed in and said a party of mounted men and natives had surrounded the kraal that afternoon and captured all the inhabitants, including the King. This caused, as may be supposed, a good deal of surprise and regret, but it was mingled with satisfaction at knowing that if Cetywayo was caught it was only through their many days' hard work on the trail, and the constant following of him up. They rode on towards the kraal to verify the news, and about half way met a party of Dragoons returning with the baggage, who said that Major Marter had returned with the prisoners round an easy way to the right, and would not reach the kraal of Umyamanies that night, as the King travelled so very slow, so they all returned, and next morning about ten, Marter arrived with his cast down but distinguished captive. He told Gifford how the whole thing had occurred, and said he should be at least two days getting in unless a cart was sent to help to get the King on. A messenger was then despatched to Colonel Clarke for one, and some more soldiers to act as escort, and Gifford then went off and reached Ulundi that night, Saturday was a busy day in our camp at Ulundi, as it was now settled that Clarke's Column should return on the Tuesday, and Tucker, with the 80th, and two guns for Utrecht the same day, the headquarters following on the Thursday. At noon we had a sale of some things of Brigadier-General Sir E. Wood, K.C.B., V.C., for which high prices were got. A common saddle went for £3 3s, as did also a White's valise, and other things from 2s 6d to 27s 6d. The great feature of the sale was undoubtedly a kafir meat dish, made out of wood, with four short legs, carved on the outside, and hollowed out in the centre, it was about 3ft by 18in. This curio fetched about £4, an officer of the Rifles competing with one of the Staff for the possession of this valuable (?) article, the Staff officer winning by the last 2s 6d bid. During the day five very fair tusks were brought in by some of Dunn's men, who had found them in a

cave. In the evening the 57th regiment had a sing-song, or open-air impromptu concert, and great fun it was; officers and men all seated and standing round a large wood fire enjoyed:

the songs, sung by some of each, until eleven o'clock. In the morning a short church service next morning, and at eight o'clock I heard that the procession was approaching with

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I rode out to meet it. LRI

ARRIVAL IN CAMP. 18

The escort with the ex-King had camped a little way off on Saturday night, and came slowly in this morning. Cetywayo, who had up to that time alternately ridden, and walked, now insisted on walking, and he did walk or rather crawl all the way. Just after Tâ had had a good look at them an aide-de-camp arrived with orders from the General that flanking parties were to be sent out 100 yards on each side, and others in

front and rear of the procession, so as to prevent anyone getting near it while coming through the camp. So with drawn swords on they came looking and feeling doubtless very important. Major Marter was to be seen leading with a few unattached officers, his bugler and orderly behind him, looking out here there and everywhere to see things were all right. Then came part of a company of the Native Contingent, a company of the Rifles, and then the King walking very erect, and with the aid of a long stick, between Captains Gibbings and Godsen, outside whom were single files of men of another company of which closed up in the rear. The other prisoners, of whom there were five men and a boy, and four women and a girl, came next in the middle of a lot of Native Contingent, and some more Dragoons with led horses, and the pack mules, and cart and four closed the entire procession. The flanks were kept by some Mounted Irregulars, while the advance and rear guards were made up of Dragoons.

DESCRIPTION OF CETYWAYO.

The King, who is ringed, wore only his mutcha and a long, damask table-cloth thrown over his shoulders. He is a fine, stout made man of about forty-five, with a nice intelligent face, high forehead, and fairly good features. He has good, shaped hands and feet, and strong nails, of which he seemed proud. He walked very erect and slowly, and looked every inch a king. He is certainly one of the best looking that I have ever seen. Two tents had been erected near the guard-tent of the Headquarter Camp, the end one being for his women and the one between it and the guard was destined for Cetywayo. Upon the near approach of the cavalcade, everyone rushed out of the camp to see its entry, and much disappointment was caused by the inability to see much of the King, who, passing through two lines of troops, went quietly into his tent and sat down, his wives having laid down a mat for him. The escort was then dismissed, and double guard put on. Meat was given them, and a little girl cooked some for the King, who was also helped liberally to kaffir beer by his wives. Mkozeny and the other men who were captured with him, had to seat themselves outside, and gradually became the cynosure of all eyes.

THE DEPARTURE.

At half-past one an ambulance with ten mules was drawn up at the mouth of his tent, and preparations made for the conveyance of Cetywayo on to Entonjaneni that night. In the morning John Shepstone was the only one beside an interpreter who was allowed inside, and to them the King protested that he had always wanted peace, but had been forced into war by his people, and interspersed his remarks with tears. The sight must have been, no doubt, affecting, but not the more likely to impose upon John Shepstone, who knows so well how false they were. Grass was cut and placed at the bottom of the ambulance, and upon this Cetywayo, his four wives, and a little girl, were placed, merely squatting on the floor. The back seat was then put on, and at the special request of the King Mkozeny was allowed to ride behind, while another conveyance was provided for the other prisoners. The escort, which consisted of a troop of Natal Horse, under Captain De Bnrgill, and a few of Lonsdale's men, was placed especially under the charge of Captain Poole, R.A., Lines of Communication, and that officer had orders to deliver the King up to the Natal authorities as soon as possible. Sir Garnet and staff all witnessed both the arrival and departure of this important prisoner, but nothing official was done. Old Jantje was also present with most of his men, and they all seemed delighted to have at last

ot the old Schelm, as they called him. Dr, Glanville was
usy sketching the proceedings for the Graphic, and his pictures will be most interesting to all in Natal who were not present at the scenes thereof, Late that evening our pioneer company returned from making our road, and reported it in fair condition. They were followed by Colonel Clarke's patrol and the Native Contingent. From Mr. p_r_Marter, who, captured the King, I got the full particulars, which he kindly gave me early the next morning.

MARTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

It appears that he was with Colonel Clarke at the Black Umvolosi, and having received a message from General Coll - to the effect that the King had gone towards the Ingnomi, started off in that direction on Wednesday, the 26th of August, taking two troops of the King's Dragoon Guards, under Captains Gibbings and Godsden, one company Barton's Natives, under Captain Plesh, and ten Mounted Irregulars, under Lieutenant Wurgh. Young Oftenbro accompanied them as interpreter, and they had four guides. He passed several kraals during the day, and each enquired for information, but could get none. He then informed the natives that knowing Cetywayo had gone in that direction, he had orders to take men, women, and children prisoners, capture cattle, burn huts, and

revent them cultivating until the King was caught; that, Eoweever, he did not want actual help, but only the slightest clue that he could work upon. That evening they stayed at a kraal of Umkojane's, and got some mformatloq and guides, and next day they went on, and during the morning were met by another Zulu, who said he had been sent by the white people that he had heard that : the'mnd blew their way, pointing to the S.W.; but that in order to get there, they must go up north. Another messenger way also

tnet, who had a note from Captain Lord Gifford to Captain Maurice; but after reading it, as he thought he ought to being out on the same errand, he closed it up again, and gave it back to the native to take on. Lhe note, he says, contained nothing definite either as a clue to the whereabouts of the King or of Gifford. Following his guide and the hint he had received, Marter worked his way steadily up the side of the mountain ridge, and, when near the top, reached another kraal. Here the interpreter had a talk with the inhabitants, asking whether they knew that the troops were in the neighborhood, and if so, that they wanted guides and information. Without answering, two men got up, and quietly led the Major further up the hill, until near the top they reached an open place. Here they put up their hands and stopped. Then crawling on their hands, knees, and stomachs, and followed only by Marter and his interpreter, they got through the grass thickly, and they looked over the side of the mountain, which were nearly precipitous. Below in the valley, about 1500 feet down, Marter saw a small stockaded kraal of about twenty huts, and it was situated on a slight rise in the middle of a semi-circular glade, surrounded on three sides by thickly-covered, bushy, precipitous rocks, and only exposed on the fourth. This was guarded by several spies, who, however, never thought of watching the mountains behind. A very short time was needed to plan and surround it, and while the natives were sent down naked, with only their arms, to cut off the escape in front, the Major having found a ravine less difficult than any other, dismounted his men, at great risk, and losing two horses, and having several men injured, he managed to reach the bottom at three p.m., having been an hour and a quarter coming down. The trees were all interlaced with thick creepers, and here and there were boulders and ledges of rocks, which necessitated a clean drop of four or five feet. How they got down at all is a wonder. Luckily when there they found that a slight hill intervened between them and the gul, which was only 500 yards off, so they were able to await the last man's arrival, and then mount. "Orders were given for Captain Gibbing's troop to make to the right of the kraal, and Captain Godsdens for the left: When all were ready the word was given, and off they galloped in single file, and, before the astonished Zulus knew what was up, they were surrounded on all sides, the Native Contingent just getting across the open space in front at the right time to co-operate. The Zulus were all around with guns and assegais, but they were told that if a shot was fired the kraal would be set alight, and they would be blazed at from all around. However, no resistance was offered, and Major Marter dismounted, and, followed by the interpreter and some of his men, entered the kraal and enquired where Cetewayo was. Umkozana, the last chief who remained and fled with the King, pointed out a hut at the other end, to which they went, but the King refused to come out, saying that they must come in to them, and wanting to know what rank was the officer. He also requested to be shot, but was assured of the perfect safety of his life. Talking being of no avail, threats were used, and, just as they were about to set fire to the hut, out he came, and looking around him haughtily, said that they would never have caught him fairly, and that he never expected troops could get down from the mountains at the back. The rest of the prisoners were then secured and brought out, and the King was told that he must come with them. It was most firmly impressed upon all also, that in the event of any attempt at escape or a rescue, they would be all shot.

THE JOURNEY.

They are said to have found it very difficult to get the King along, as he walked intentionally very slow, and was too sore to ride. They went on till an hour after dusk that night, and next day at ten reached Gifford's party. They then went on,

being joined by two companies of the 60th Rifles and a mule cart, until they reached the Black Umvolosi that evening. Just before camping at dusk, and while passing through very thick bush, two of the men and one woman darted off and tried to escape; a volley was fired after them, the two men being killed, and the woman getting away, but wounded. This made them very sharp afterwards, and the King gave them much less trouble after seeing his men shot. reached next day (Sunday) all right.

SIR GARNET\200\231S SPEECH.

Sir Garnet lost no time in preliminaries, but commenced his speech, which was interpreted bit by bit to the Zulus by John

epstone. During its progress they seemed greatly interested, and at the end appeared to be, with few exceptions, much relieved to have found things no worse. The General told them that six years ago, on that very day (a true, but curious coincidence), Cetywayo, their late king, had been crowned in this valley by the Queen\200\231s representative ; but that now, only yesterday, he had passed through here & prisoner on his road to Natal, never to return to this country. Upon the occasion of his coronation, Cetywayo had made promises and pledges to laws he would govern by, none of which had been carried out; and as the country was now about to be divided into thirteen districts under separate chiefs and resettled, he trusted that the fate which had overcome Cetywayo would be a warning to them not to do as he had done, for although the Queen lives a long way off, and is slow to punish, that when necessary, she can do so, and would, if necessary. The interests of the native races in South Africa were dear to the

Queen, and she wished them all to be loyal and industrious, like the natives in Natal; and she is always inclined to be lenient with those who err in ignorance, but that those: who persistently run counter to her orders and disobey the laws set down for their guidance would assuredly be \200\230punished sooner or later, and that they might not always get off so easily as their King had done, with his life, Cetywayo took the lives of his people for trivial offences, without giving them a chance of trial or of defending themselves. is practice must now entirely cease, and in the future for offences of a minor nature the accused must be fairly treated by a council of the indunas of his tribe and before the chief, and then, if found guilty, to be punished with fines, or such other punishment as they may inflict. The King

The camp was

343

also kept on foot a large and powerful army, and to do this did not allow any of his men to until they had served many years in one of his regiments, and then not until he gave them permission to do so. In future, all young men are to marry whenever they have earned sufficient to keep a wife, but only those girls who have both parents full consent. Zululand being now surrounded by the English or tribes friendly to them, it would not be necessary to keep an army, and that therefore levies were not necessary, and in order to prevent them from

being brought into the country, no chief will be allowed to have any goods sent in over the border, whether by land or sea without permission. All young men are also to be encouraged to work and labour, and in order to be able to do so, they shall be allowed to go and come when and where they like, as unless by labour they can never become rich or independent of others. The King encouraged also the practice of witchcraft and what

was known as smelling out, and then through these, lives and property were sacrificed, and Sir Garnet specially stated that he looked to the chiefs in charge of districts to see that these absurd practices are no longer continued. When the chiefs who have been selected to govern these districts sign the document to-day, they will also promise never to allow a man's life to be taken without he has had a fair trial, and convicted by the Council, after being allowed to speak himself and call whatever witnesses he may think necessary, and that even then the conviction must go for approval to the British Resident. In what the General had said to them as above there was nothing new, as the laws which are intended to be established in future are precisely the same as those which existed in the country before Chaka overturned the laws and customs of the land. But as they might be forgotten by some of the men, and never known to the young ones, he explained them fully to them. The General added that when he left he intended appointing an English officer as Resident in Zululand, to be the eyes and the ears of the people, to see that the country is governed with equality and justice, and report to the English Government any infraction of those laws. He knew even now that there were lots of g'ns and cattle belonging to us still in the country, and he should not consider their submission complete until they were brought in; and he hoped that those who desired the British Resident to think well of them would be foremost in exerting themselves to get these in. They must well know now, that by their laws as well as ours, Zululand belongs to us by right of conquest, but that the Queen does not want to annex it, as she has plenty of land of her own, and that therefore the General as her representative had divided the country into thirteen districts, and appointing a chief to each, who will be all equal, and govern these districts in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the papers they would have to sign. But he wished the chiefs thoroughly to understand that it was purely an act of grace on our part to allow them to have them, and that in so doing he was only following Cetewayo's example in parcelling out the land to favourites, killing and stealing their cattle from the original owners. They also well knew that their laws and native customs are different to ours, and that we had no intention of forcing either upon them. As regards laws, he wished them to be guided by the old laws and ancient customs of the country, and that no means be spared or left untried to give people a fair trial, and to respect life and property; but as regards religion it would be left for them, to say whether they wanted missionaries or not. The British Government were extremely anxious to prevent the settlement of white people in the country, and therefore, no sale of land on any pretence whatever will be recognised or allowed by the Government. This Sir Garnet considered most important, as he told them that most of the quarrels and even wars have arisen through the sale and purchase of lands. If, therefore, missionaries came and they wanted them, enough land for the mission could be lent for any time, but not absolutely sold. The chiefs could not also sell or alienate land, as it belonged to the people, and cannot be alienated from them. Regret was expressed that all who are appointed chiefs were not present, but he hoped that the others would give them a full and faithful account of it, and that all the thirteen chiefs were on equal independent footing. Sir Garnet then concluded his speech of over three quarters of an hour, by telling them that he was going to appoint a commission of officers to act as boundary commissioners, and that when they came round the chiefs would have to go with them and help. In all cases where possible rivers to be boundaries, and that in the event of the inhabitants of any kraals finding themselves put into another's district, they must have liberty to move to that district where their own chief and people are. He mentioned Ohama's not being here, but said it was impossible. Olam got

his district because he was one of the first to come in, and has always been ready and willing to do anything he could to help us.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY CHIEFS.

Copy of Terms and Conditions signed in duplicate by all the newly appointed Chiefs in Zululand, at Ulundi, September 1st, 1879.

[The prelude and ending are verbatim, the rest (eleven conditions) are summarised].

PRELUDE.

I recognise the victory of British arms over the Zulu nation, and the full right and title of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, to deal as she may think fit with the Zulu chiefs and the people, and with the Zulu country, and I agree and hereby signify my agreement to accept from General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, CG.C.M.G., K.C.B., as the representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the chieftainship of a territory of Zululand, to be known hereafter as "the Territory", subject to the following terms, conditions, and limitations.

Terms, conditions, and limitations laid down by General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and assented to

by me "the Chief" as the terms, conditions, and limitations subject to which I agree to accept the chieftainship of the aforesaid territory.

o THE CONDITIONS,

1â\200\224To observe and respect whatever boundaries shall be assigned to his territory by the British Government, through the Resident of the division in which his territory is situated.

2â\200\224Not to permit the existence of the Zulu military system, or the existence of any military system, or organisation whatsoever within his territory, and to proclaim and make it a rule that all men shall be allowed to marry when they choose and as they choose, according to the good and ancient customs of his people, known and followed in the days preceding the estaglis ment by Chaka of the military system, and to allow and encourage all men living within his territory to go and come freely for peaceful purposes, and to work in Natal, or the Transvaal, or elsewhere, for themselves or for hire.

3â\200\224Not to import, or allow to be imported, into his territory by any person, for any object whatsoever, firearms or other oods of any description, and ammunition, from any part of inland or sea coast, and to confiscate all such goods, or arms, &c., as come in, fining the owners, or possessors of them, with heavy fine, or such other punishment as may be allowed.

4â\200\224Not to allow life to be taken on any pretence without trial, before the Council of Chief Men, allowing fair and impartial defence and examination of witnesses in the chiefâ\200\231s presence, and further not to permit witchcraft, witch doctors, or smelling out.

â\200\224To suarender all fugitives demanded by British Government, flying from the laws, and t6 prevent them coming into Zululand, and if in, to escort himself and his people to catch

em.

6â\200\224Not to make war on any other chief without the sanction of the British Government, and in any unsettled dispute it must be settled by arbitration of the British Government, through the Resident of the district.

7â\200\224The succession to the chieftainship to be decided by ancient laws and customs, and nomination of successors to be submitted for approval of Government.

8â\200\224Not to sell or alienate land.

9â\200\224To permit all people now in the district to remain upon recognition of his power, and any wishing {o leave are to be allowed to do so.

10â\200\224In all cases of dispute in which British subjects are concerned, to appeal and abide by decision of the British Resident, and, in other cases, not to punish until approved by Resident.

11â\200\224 In all cases not included in the above, or in any doubt or uncertainty, to govern and decide in accordance with ancient

W8

These terms, conditions, and limitations, I engage and I hereby solemnly pledge my faith to abide by and respect, in lelter, and in spirit, without qualification or reserve.

Signed at Ulundi on this first day
of September, 1879,

Chief â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224 X his mark,
Tuduna â\200\224 X his mark.
Induna â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224 X his mark. .

GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY,
General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces
in South Africa, and High Commissioner for
South-Eastern Africa.
Signed by John Shepstone as witness of the correct interpretation by him, and thorough knowledge of the contents of the document which the Chief had signed.

The Return from Ulundi.

We (Zimes) have been favoured with the following rough diary of the incidents of the return march, by Col. Clarke's Column, now bound for Natal. At the latest date (Sept. 7) they were making for Middle Drift or Fort Buckingham Our correspondent says it was not quite certain that the Zulus in that part of the country have given up their arms, though all they had seen confessed themselves thoroughly beaten, and professed to be quite satisfied with the proposed mode of government :

September 2. Left Ulundi about 8 a.m., on our homeward march ; crossed the White Umvolosi, and encamped this side for the night, the distance being about four miles.

8rd. Upon the morn at 3 am., left camp at 3.45, and marched on to the Umtonjanini ; encamped under the hill for the day and night, distance about eight miles; arrived 7 a.m. ; during the day went down to a kraal and heard from a Zulu chief who had been at the meeting at Ulundi the day but one before that, that they were well satisfied with what they had been told by Sir Garnet, but that they thought that more than one British resident would be required in the country to settle differences between the chiefs and people.

4th. Started at 3 a.m., and reached the Umfuli River by sunrise, where we encamped for the day, the last of the wagons arriving about 10 am. Nothing of consequence occurred.

6th. Left the Umfuli at 2.30 a.m., and reached the camping place at dawn of day on the Natal side of Mugwaza last night. One of the men of the 60th Rifles was bit by a snake on the hand ; the swelling was considerable, but owing to commendable medical assistance, the man is doing well, Wagons arrived slowly to-day ; the oxen are very poor, and are obliged to be left all along the line of march as they knock up. Met wagons this afternoon on their way to bring the troops from Magwaza.

6th. Started at 2.30 this morning, and reached camping ground by daylight, within seven miles of St. Paul's. In addition to poverty, the oxen have lung-sickness. About 90 have died since leaving Ulundi. News in camp this morning that Cetshwayo had left by the Forester from Port Durnford.

7th. Left at 3 a.m., and reached St. Paul's by daybreak, where we are to remain, I believe, till 1 p.m. to-morrow. Here we leave the Natal Horse and Gatling Battery; they proceed to Fort Pesarsen, we to the Middle Drift, Fort

Buckingham. This morning part of the Mounted Infantry left to join their regiment (the 90th) that has been stationed there.

From Colonel Villiers's Column.

(From a Correspondent,) ;
7th September, 1879.

The work of this column is now, I may say, accomplished, and the column itself, it may be expected, will soon be broken up. Having forced the Chiefs of the Masipulus to submission by a series of very dashing attacks upon them with Ferreira's and Schermbrucker's Horse, the Kimberley Contingent, and the Utrecht Burghers of Commandants Rndolph and Zeitzmann, and after letting Jim Henderson loose upon the Zulus cattle kraals, with the effect of capturing above 1000 head of cattle. Colonel Villiers left the camp, on the 3rd September, on Zending's River, accompanied by a force of 70 mounted men under Schermbrucker's command, to pay a visit of the La bourse ou la wie, description to our friends the renowned Bagulusini, who invest the Dombe Mountain, and were said to graze their cattle, innumerable herds, on the fat lands between Dombe and Zunguin. However, Baker Russell's column had been before us, and the mighty Bagulusini had surrendered on the previous day. Colonel Villiers then pushed on to Luneberg, and it was settled that the savage and cruel Manyonyoba should receive his settler's forthwith, There are certainly no two men in the whole of the South African army better acquainted with all the positions held by Manyonyoba in the Intombe Valley, along the Umkaza, on the Palaka and right up to the Pongweni, than are Commandants Schermbrucker and Henderson, We had not a doubt but that Colonel Villiers would obtain his object of destroying or capturing the wily chief who had committed such atrocious cruelties ; and when when we halted on the Pongolo, whilst Colonel Villiers with Captain Moore, and Commandant Schermbrucker proceeded to Lueneberg, we made sure that the plan of attack would be concocted in conjunction with the garrison of Luneberg, and that the next day, the 5th of September, we should be permitted to close the work of the column with the attack upon and certain defeat of Manyonyoba.

You may imagine our disappointment when, on the return of our indunas, it was whispered that Baker Russell had somehow or other interfered, and the upshot was that Commandants Schermbrucker and Henderson were ordered to proceed down the Pongolvo, whilst Baker Russell's column marched into the Intombe Valley ! Was it jealousy that did it ? I cannot say, but so much I know, that the faces of our three indunas, taken together, would have fairly represented the colours of the British flag. Schermbrucker's was as red as red hot iron, Villiers's was as white as the driven snow, and Henderson's looked simply blue. However, the fates were not altogether unpropitious, for, whilst Baker Russell's column from want of knowledge of the country effected nothing, we happened to drop across two files of Manyonyoba's cattle, numbering about 1000 head, and just trying to escape. We relieved the men in charge of their burthen, and after a night march in moonlight, brought our spoil of war safely into camp.

What or whether anything is now doing at Luneburg I cannot say. There is one instance worthy of record which just proves the absurdity of one column interfering with the work cut out for another, Manyonyoba had sent word to the officer commanding at Luneburg (Major Elliot), that he was anxious to surrender. Time was given him to 4 p.m., up to which time he should not be molested. Colonel Villiers attended in proper time at the appointed place of rendezvous, but Manyonyoba was not seen. Why ? Tol. Baker Russell, had an advanced

pickot placed at the foot of Manyonyoba's mountain by about noon. He was, of course, unaware of what happened at Luneburg, and vice versa. Some of Manyonyoba's men came down from the mountain and surrendered to Colonel Russell's pickets. Others of Russell's men (natives) went up the side of the mountain, and one of them, passing the entrance to a cave, came rather close to look at the inside, when one of the inmates of the cave shot him through the jaw. No sooner did the men come down below than the shot fired, than they, suspecting treachery at once assailed the few prisoners they held. It is but fair to say that these prisoners were held as hostages, and that the shot fired by Manyonyoba's man out of the cave was clearly a breach of the armistice; it was agreed upon at Luneburg, whilst on the other hand it was, to say the least, very injudicious on the part of any of Russell's men to search for the caves whilst negotiations were pending. :

The result of this most deplorable accident was, however, distrust in our word by Manyonyoba: and his determination either to fly or fight, but certainly not to

surrender to an enemy, who, from his point of judgment, had wrongly killed those who had surrendered before him.

â\200\234We are now expectine Oham to come up from Utrecht, to take possession of his throne as sovereign over the fifth part of Zululand. This accomplished, ** the northern column â\200\235 will be disbanded.

8ir Garnet Wolseleyâ\200\231s Movements.
ARRIVAL AT UTRECHT.
VICTORIA CROSS PRESENTED TO MAJOR BROMHEAD
DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR PRETORIA.

â\200\234From the Witness.)

Head-Quarters, Utrecht,
Thursday Morning.

Bent you a telegram yesterday upon our arrival, Later on the following address was presented to Sir Garnet, at his quarters, and reply read :â\200\224
His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c.
" Special High Commissioner.

MAY IT PLEASE YoUR EXCELLENCY :â\200\224 y

We, the undersigned, inbabitants of the town of Utrecht and its neighbourhood, desire to accord to Your Excellency a sincere and hearty welcome upon your arrival in this, the border town of Her Majestyâ\200\231s territory of the Transvaal. We hail Your Excellencyâ\200\231s advent among us with heartfelt joy and thankfulness, as another proof of the interested sympathy evinced in so large & measure by our Sovereign and the peo-

le of England in the troubles and dangers which have lately set us, in common with the inhabitants of the whole of the British possessions in South Africa.

â\200\230We must congratulate Your Excellency upon the result of your exertions even during the short period which has elapsed since your landing in Natal, and accept this as a good omen for the future peace of the country at large.)

We pray that your Excellency may be so guided by Divine counsel as to establish in this territory the basis of contentment and prosperity. Hoping also much from the very extensive knowledge and experience you are so well known to have acquired in other quarters of the globe, and assuring you of our earnest support in the work imposed upon you by our Queen, and wishing you, in conclusion, all temporal and external prosperity and happiness, 5

We remain your most obedient and humble servants,
G. M. RuporpH, Landdrost, and 63 other names,

In reply to the Landdrost and other inhabitants of Utrecht
â\200\224gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the warm welcome you have given me on my arrival at Utrecht ; you say truly that Her Majesty and the people of England are deeply interested in all that concerns the British possessions in South Africa, and I assure you that there is no subject of the Queen more anxious than I that those possessions should enjoy lasting peace and prosperity. I trust that the settlement of Zululand, which has now taken place, may bring to you permanent security from all external dt_mgers, an<_l that all the inhabitants of the Transvaal wlll unite to assist me in securing for them that external peace and prosperity which

can only be established where law is respected and constituted authority is supported by the cheerful obedience of the people.

G. J. WOLSELEY, General,
Governor and High Commissioner,

This morning, at daylight, the 80th regiment²³⁰ marched for Pretoria. leaving the two guns here for the present. At half past eight we had a parade of all the troops in garrison, consisting of the 2-24th, the three squadrons of Dragoons, and the detachment Royal Artillery with two guns, were drawn²³⁴ up in front of our head-quarters, in three sides of a square ; and then the General attended by his Staff and many other officers rode on to the ground. - :

General Colley then called out for Brevet-Major Bromhead and Private Jones, who both came forward from the ranks; a letter from the Secretary of State for War to the General Commanding in South Africa was then read, and afterwards extracts from the Zondon Gazette, giving the acts for which the Victoria Cross was to be presented,

Sir G. Wolseley having had the much-prized honours handed to him by Colonel Degacher, said: ²³⁴Colonel Degacher and men of the 2-24th²²⁴ The extracts just read describe very fully the two acts for which Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to order these two crosses to be awarded. The decoration is the highest one that a soldier can obtain, and is naturally highly prized in consequence. It is worn at the present time by many brave officers and men in our army; but none for better services to the State than those for which it is given to-day, in gallantly defending Rorke's Drift against overwhelming numbers of savages; the defence, I believe, is only an instance of what British soldiers can do when properly handled and led. That fight will always be remembered with pride by every British regiment, as well as by the 2-24th ; and when so thought of I feel sure that the names of the two who now obtain the cross will be associated with it in the regimental annals, together with those other brave men who have also obtained the crosses,²³⁵

(Signed)

The General then pinned the crosses on their left breasts, and wished them a long life, and many opportunities of gaining other medals, ;

The troops were then formed up and marched past, after which they were dismissed, and the General rode to see the laager and the town.

Dr. Russell has arrived, and goes on with Sir Garnet, and Mr, John Shepstone only awaits the arrival of Hlubi, the new-appointed Basuto Chief over Sirayo²³¹s district, to return to Maritzburg.

The main part of our wagons leave to-day, at two o²³¹clock, in advance, end the headquarters, with baggage und escort to-morrow morning, direct for Pretoria via Wesselstroom,

Boundary Commissioners appointed are Colonel Villiers, president; Captain Moore, 4th regiment, and Alleyne, R.A., and Mr. Wheelwright.

CETYWAYO AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following interesting documents appear in one of the recent Bluebooks. They cast light upon an important question :â\200\224

No. 10.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir H. B E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.8.1, to the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart. (Received May 16, 1879).
Standerton, Transvaal, April 5, 1879,

Sir,â\200\224I see that a question has been raised as to whether I was correct in stating that there had been a visible change in Cetywayoâ\200\231s demeanour towards the officials of the English Government during the past two or three years previous to the appointment of the commission of inquiry into the Zulu clai

ransvaal, and long before there was any addition to the British force in his neighbourhood.

2. With one exception I have met no one who has known Cetywayo so well personally, and who takes so favourable a view of his character and of his capabilities, as Mr. Rudolph, the Landdrost of Utrecht.

3. Mr. Rudolph had paid several official visits to Cetywayo's kraal, and was personally a favourite of the Kingâ\200\231s, and he was sent by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, with Mr. Enrique Shepstone as Secretary of Native Affairs, to state to the King what had passed at the meeting between Sir Theophilus Shepstone and the Zulu indunas at Conference Hill.

4. The enclosed note gives an account of his reception, and it will be remembered that Mr. Fynney, who was subsequently sent to the King by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and who also was a well-known personal favourite, experienced the same want of courtesy at the hands of the King.

5. I asked Mr. Rudolph from what time he considered that the Kingâ\200\231s demeanour towards the representatives of the English Government had changed. He said he thought within the last two or three years, but the only point to which I would at present draw attention is that any such change was not consequent on the assembly of British troops on his border, or on anything connected with the action of the Natal Government regarding the disputed territory;.

6. I further asked Mr. Rudolph whether he considered that the award of the commissioners, as it stood, would have contented the King? He said certainly not.

In reply to an inquiry what, as far as he could judge, were the Kingâ\200\231s expectations, a concession of which might have kept him quiet for the present, he indicated an area chiefly on the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg, as far as Lake Crissie and the sources of the Assegai River, and including the Swasie country between the Drakensberg and the Lebombo mountains,

7. As I know no one who had better opportunities of judging than Mr. Rudolph, and who was so little inclined to judge harshly, I attach much weight to the testimony he gives, both

as to the change in Cetywayo's demeanour, and the extent of his expectations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Governor and High Commissioner.
The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Account of Mr. Rudolph's (Landdrost of Utrecht, Transvaal) last interview with the Zulu King in 1877,

I have met the Zulu King, said Mr. Rudolph, *four or five times, and know him well, He is a very straightforward man and says cat what he thinks. He is not like most of his people. He is very acute and sees the meaning of anything very quickly. I have never believed in his invading {Tatata He once said to me, If the tiger comes I will seize him in both hands and crush him, but I will not go into his country.

Cetywayo always treated me kindly, and I think liked and respected me, as I always spoke out to him my mind. When I arrived at his kraal he always presented me with a fine beast to kill, gave me a good hut, and enough kafir beer, but the last time was different.

This was the year before last, after the meeting at Conference Hill of all the Zulu indunas and headmen with Sir Theophilus Shepstone, when the meeting broke up abruptly, when Mnyamana, the prime minister, had treated Sir Theophilus Shepstone with such discourtesy, calling him Somtseu short, and never saying Inkoss when addressing him, and suddenly breaking up the meeting by striking his assegai defiantly on his shield and departing without saying farewell.

This time Cetywayo treated me unkindly. Henrique Shepstone and I were sent down to tell the King the terms of the decision of Sir Theophilus Shepstone with regard to the Zulu claims in Transvaal. Shepstone did not wish to sleep at Cetywayo's great place. I think he was a little uncertain as to his reception, so he slept at the mission station. When we approached the great kraal, it is a grand place eight or nine

hundred yards round, a Zulu came out to us and told us to leave our horses at the entrance and walk, This was a deliberate slight put upon us, and I saw things would not go well.

We advanced towards the King, who was sitting on a native chair with Zulus holding shields (not an umbrella) over him to keep off the sun. The King would use nothing European that day. It was very hot. When we came near I saw that there were no seats. Shepstone stood still, but T moved to where I saw Mnyamana, and asked him for a seat,. *Did you give us seats at Conference Hill? said he with a sneering smile.

What are you walking about for? said the King when I returned to where the royal chair was. I walk, Oh son of Umpanda! for as you know it is against the rules of your people to remain standing before you, yet you send us not seats. Look! said the King, this Chela (my name among the Zulus) he is a man, he moves about, but this son of Somtseu, what is he? he stands still. He then ordered mats to be placed on one side and not in a place of honour.

Before the King allowed us to speak he asked why we had not slept at the Royal kraal? How have I always treated you? said he, have I not always treated you well, Chela, when you have come to see me? why then did you not sleep at my kraal? I said that as horse sickness was very prevalent, and the grass round the royal kraal not good, we thought it more prudent to keep at the missionaries. On this the King ordered someone to bring him a handful of a certain poisonous grass. Here, feed your horses on this, it will not harm them, said he. This was to show that he did not believe the excuse.

He was difficult to deal with that day. When Shepstone began speaking he addressed the King as Cetywayo. The King stopped him, Are you the son of only an induna to speak to me like that. So Henrique Shepstone said he was in error and proceeded.

Then T spoke, I called him Cetywayo first, then King of the Zulus or Son of Umpanda, and then again * Cetywayo. He then put out his hand towards me. You heard he said the word I spoke to that son there of Somtsen. I meant it also for you, yet you have since called me Cetywayo. T said * you must forgive me, Oh son of Umpanda, but, I have known you well and have so often so called you that my tongue slipped. Our talk did no good. When we departed, the King pointed out a small beast to us, There, you may take that beast, go eat it with the missionaries.

(September 18)

On the March with Cetywayo.

(Communicated.)

Hardly yet are all here persuaded that the man who was spirited away from Ulundi nor again heard of till he suddenly appeared at Port Durnford, only to be as rapidly transferred to the steamer in waiting to convey him to Capetown, is the veritable Cetywayo, ex-king of the Zulus, and amongst the Natal kafirs there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of disbelief in the whole story of the capture and subsequent fate of the King whose tyranny had in many instances forced either themselves

or their parents to seek on this side of the Tugela the protection of the English. The strictest surveillance was maintained the whole way from Ulundi to Port Durnford, which journey was accomplished in five days, leaving Ulundi at 2 p.m. on the 31st August, and arriving at Port Durnford on the 4th September. Cetewayo travelled the whole distance in an ambulance drawn by mules, which are most trying for cavalry to keep pace with, as it is only down hill they put on any pace, whilst the necessity of the mounted escort keeping close to the ambulance containing the King obliged the cavalry to trot at a most trying rate, and as I say nearly always down hill, which anyone knows is of all things most trying to both riders and horses. But little opportunity for communication whilst travelling presented itself, but of an evening Cetewayo was very pleased to have a foe in his tent, more especially so if accompanied by a bottle of $\frac{1}{2}$ i.e. Hollands gin, to which he seems partial, though he is by no means a drunkard. I believe he would really have rather had some $\frac{1}{2}$ tyuala, $\frac{1}{2}$ or beer, of the royal brew, which I can answer for as being very different to the usual stuff presented to you at the minor chiefs' kraals. Whilst squatted, sipping his $\frac{1}{2}$ square face, $\frac{1}{2}$ and with a very gorgeous rainbow-hued rug thrown over his shoulders, which he exchanged at night for the damask tablecloth worn during the heat of the day, Cetewayo would enter most affably into conversation, behaving at all times with perfect courtesy and good breeding, being most particular not to interrupt any one who was speaking, and evincing considerable annoyance at the way some of the officers repeated the same question over and over again, often asking another question in the middle of the King's answer to a former one. A question that was frequently put to him was, what did he think of the battle of Ulundi? This was a standing dish, and both the King and officers of his escort seemed thoroughly sick of hearing it put, especially as the King was not present at it, but had already begun his flight towards the Black Umfolosi; heaving told his brother Umswetu that the white soldiers would be sure to win, and that his men were fighting without his wish or advice. He also spoke of the herd of cattle he had sent to ratify his peaceful intentions, but which his young men had turned back again,

refusing the men driving them permission to hand them over to Lord Chelmsford, and taking the question of more fighting completely out of the King's hands. Kambula, was his fight, he said, the one in which he had given the most minute directions to the various commanders of his regiments how to attack and what ground to occupy, which regiments were to form the horns, which the main body: $\frac{1}{2}$ in fact he planned the whole of that battle. The others, he said, were not under his immediate supervision, and with Ulundi he distinctly declared he had nothing to do. Cetewayo was anxious to know which of his regiments we thought the best and bravest, he himself holding his Ingobomakosi regiment in the highest estimation, and refusing to believe our cavalry had scattered half of this particular regiment, which formed a horn of the Zulu host at the battle of Kambula, under the command of Dabulumanzi. Whilst passing a particular spot on the road down, the King expressed a wish for the ambulance to be stopped, as he wished to show the white men the $\frac{1}{2}$ Coward's Bush. $\frac{1}{2}$ Being rather behind time it was impossible to comply with his request, but he was told by the interpreter that the white men would remember the bush he meant, and would listen to

what he had to tell them about it in the evening; and so when evening came, and a square face was produced, Cetywayo announced that if they were quite silent he would tell them about the Coward's Bush, so called since Chaka's time, who used to sit under it, while in front of him, row after row, were his warriors, while still nearer, and between the King and the soldiers, were those men who had been accused of cowardice. Beginning with the man on his left hand, the same ceremony was gone through in each case, the accused being obliged to step forward while his accusers gave evidence, as to when, where, and how he had disgraced himself. As soon as his guilt was established, Chaka would give the command, * Let him die the coward's death, which was performed in the following manner: The culprit was obliged to hold his left arm extended above his head, when an assegai was slowly, quite slowly, pressed with a downward motion from his armpit towards

his heart, death of course ensuing immediately the heart was pierced. The only thing these men could do would be to bear with what fortitude they were able their terrible punishment. Of course those (and there were he said occasionally some) who could not stand the torture, were held in the necessary position by force. Being asked if he followed Chaka's example in this, Cetywayo replied no. and that he did not see it made a coward any better by killing him. Another person then suggested how cruel it was of Chaka to put his people to death like that, and what was Cetywayo's opinion on it. Instead of giving a direct reply, Cetywayo told the interpreter that he wished to ask the white men a question, and having received an assent, he said that he thought there was a law for killing men in the English army who ran away, and would like to know if that was the case. I need hardly add the Englishmen did not repeat their former question. Cetywayo on several occasions tried to lead the conversation into a political channel, but was invariably told that no political discussion would be permitted; that the people he was with were only soldiers, whose business it was to fight. Yes, replied the King, I know, and I like the soldiers, they behave well to me; it is not they that drive me out of my country, but Shepstone; he wants to get rid of me quietly and quickly, as I could tell things he would not like to hear: in fact, Cetywayo laid the whole blame of the war on Shepstone's shoulders, saying: He was the man that set light to the fire that has burnt up Zululand. This being too political a conversation, was put a stop to, though it was almost impossible to prevent the King constantly recurring to the same theme. His idea, when he heard of the death of the poor Prince Imperial, was that a nephew of the Queen had been slain, and he gave orders at once for the sword to be returned. To show how nearly caught he must have been more than once, he pointed out one person who had passed with a party close by the bush he was hiding in, within ten or fifteen yards in fact and Cetywayo was able to describe the movements of the men patrolling in search of him minutely, from his personal observation.

The King evinced great uneasiness each time that they came to a cross road, saying that they were not going the proper road towards Natal, but were going towards the sea. He was not, however, enlightened as to his destination, but seemed perfectly aware that he was being taken to the sea, and grew more and more dejected at his worst fears being thus realised. He maintained that from the first he was aware that the English

would in the end defeat him, but he said: I was not a child to let anyone come and take my country, which, as you have seen, is so large and beautiful, without my fighting for it. No nation, he continued, could have

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the saad:of i decent kingdom, a feeling of pity was not

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GBITWAY0 IN CAPETOWR.

(Cape Times.)
THE.KB_,AA.L ON BOARD THE â\200\234NATAL.â\200\235

As soon as it was known-at Port Durnford, that the Natal had-been selected to convey Cetywayo away from Zululand, gteat'prepayrations were made for his conveyance. The won-derful-stories of-the Kingâ\200\231s size, perhaps account forthe fact that & bridge. was made for the passage from. the boat.to the;ship, aidralso for the erection of what is known as *â\200\230the krand ?.on the poop. This kraal is a wooden frameyvork, covered with heavy tarpaulins, and the atmosphere inside of it on thearrival of the Natalin Zululand must have reminded Cetywayo of the h%&. of his beloved lgnd, In the surf-boat Cetywayo, bad, bis first experience of, mal de mer, and if he wanted to bÃ© shof. when caught by Major Martr, it is certain that he wished'he were deadâ\200\235 ten minutes after embarking upon the'plensant waves, which break in such thundering lies of surf, along- the coagt'of the country over which he once ruled. All' the difnity with which Cetywayo had borne his eaptivity: gave way a3 he saw the sea, and realised his fate, whilst the antics oft the whole party in the surf-boat are said to have been ludicrous; Nothing could persuade them tg sit down quietly, and when they moved they did so crawl-jug on all fours. In the transhipment from eurf-boat to steamer they were handed not only with gentleness but with a tender consideration which approached homage. This has been considerably developed as those in charge of him grew upon terms of intimacy. Cetywayo has been treated very mich like & spoiled child, or perhaps rather as a magnificent brute whose claws having been cut, it is rather fun to pet, It was a'bade calamny which was uttered by my disappointed brother of the quill, who was refused a peep of CÃ©tywayo, and whio:declared to me that he was placed on deck from odorif-ercts reAsons. The escort point out that it was simply for the convenience of the King, inasmnch as the builders of the Natal never contemplated carrying;a passenger who would

- require that four wives should sl3prâ\200\231in his cabin with him, In the kraal, his majesty occupied a central mattress, and big four wives and an intombi (young girl) had mattresses round him. Cefywayo is given to much resting, and of this luxury there was lo stint, Everything in the way of personal comfort that he asked for has been given to him, and Mr. Interpreter Liongeast has had a pretty lively time of it, for whenever the Kiog requires anything which has to be communicated to the Europeans, Mr. Longoeast is in request. ;

During the voyage of the Natal there was one rough night and thy King had'a very bad â\200\230time of it, but he gÃ©nerally kept up his spirits, and conveyed in his cheerful moods his itipression of nÃ©w sights, The first morning when there was lo, and. in_view, he, after looking round, held" up his bands in intense astonishwnent, but like all natives ha does nat permif himself to appear to be much surprised af anything.. At home he was rather a considerable beer drinker, but he thinks Cameron & Saunders very inferior- stuff, and palms that off - on his wives, whilst he is quite ready to do

his share of * fire water," in the shape of gin. He had rather a wild way of taking 'tu European food, and 'as a preliminary to a substantial feed of beef the other day he devoured a pot of jam & half of jam., He has not given over the assertion of his dignity, and in this, I think, he has been very much encouraged by the amount of waiting upon which he has received, On Saturday last after promising to have his photograph taken, he kept photographer and everyone else waiting upon his pleasure for some hours, was pleased to be gracious enough for a few minutes, and then went back to his seclusion. His observations often show, as

highly as the world conveys, that he possesses no inconsiderable

fund of humour., He was good enough to come out of his shop during the time his photograph was taken, and the smiling face he gave, and, as his photograph was taken, Broves.

that he is not altogether unacquainted with the world, It was evident that he intended that. Cetywayo would show his face if he was compelled to show his face smilingly to the world. A portrait of Dabnlamanzi excited a desire to make as good a picture, and he readily threw aside his blanket so that civilisation should see Cetywayo in only the royal attire as King of Zululand, When his wires were being photographed nothing could induce them to leave off giggling, or to sit still, until Cetywayo sternly commanded them to do so, and then at once they were as motionless as statues it was evident they had not forgotten the temper of the King, and the way he once reigned in Zululand. When he was asked to sit for another photograph he declined

doing so on the ground that he was not going to make a

fool of himself twice in one day.; he would not sit with his wives because he said as his wife's his photograph they could easily let the group of women take two and put him in the

centre, and he suggested that if other photographers wanted

his likeness they could photograph his followers as often as they liked, and, the pictures would sell just as well for the white man would buy anything. The photograph was

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his escorts - H& is Rot. h&preciative & either of a\200\230the duties: of his rank; a\200\230and&\200\231 T mention' these incidents to indicate in sonme: degree what the Zulu court was like, and that, although a\200\230barbaric; as it was, it must&\200\231have had a dignity of its own. For' instance on Saturday last the: medical officer in charge intro-deic&drhis a\200\231s&a\200\230perior officer&\200\231 to the King, upon which the latter re&\200\231Foïr\201ged"tha the medical attendance during the voyage was all'that could be desired.. 'The whole party evince a very e&rn&st wish for clothes, and Cetywayo was in great delight on'wearing & suit sent him by the Commadore, and strutted about quite proudly witha black: & tile&\200\235 which hehad managed to squeeze over his head ring. He has lately developed a won-derful taste for scribbling, and in a few months under the careful tuition of Major Poole would probably become a polite lettei writer. Ind Major Poole has the King&\200\224excepting the sulks which are exceedingly inconvenient&\200\224 perfectly under control, and the attempts at letter writing are an infinite source of amusement. e wives of the King, who are his fellow-captives, are four in number, and are tali lithe, shapely women, of about twenty years of age. The photographs are not just to them for their attraction seems to be in their vivacity and their good temper. Like their lord and master they are anxious about their dress, and at the present rate of a\200\234 petting a\200\235 to which they are indulged we may expect before long to hear of their subseribing tothe Ladies&\200\231 Journal. On Sunday Cetywayo was taken on & tour of inspection of H.M.S, Boadicea, which visit seems to have given him a terrible shock: Such a visit & year ago might a\200\234have saved England some millions of'mon&y. a\200\234The chiefs talkjvery openly about the war. A few words, the resnlt'of my conversation on Sunday, may be worth profucing.-

TER DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Cetywayo. agserts. that, the first intelligence he had of!the death of the:Prince Imperial was conveyed by Lord Chelms-ford&\200\231s demand. for, the return of the sword of. his Imperial Highness,. The King-at once sent to the district in which the Prince had bezn' led, and the sword was sent to him. _Cety-wayo declares that he never knew how the Prinee came by his death, and his impression is that at the outside there were not more than ten Zulug in the donga. Longeast, who followed the spoor, thinkg less. -

WDH&\200\230LWANA.

lt is difficult, s8ys M;%; ongeast, to get an a\200\230accurate number of the Zulus w] fvpl,:&t Isandhlwana, because the Zulu has no.idea of, numbers. "hen they speak of the strength of an army, they say there were so many companies, and inasmuch ag the Zulu companies range from eighty to two hundred, it is imppe@sibl_&a\200\230 thug to get the exact figures. The conclusion I have arrived at, after hearing many stories, from the King&\200\231s down-wards, is that aq:g were at least 25,000 Zulus under Maveum-mengwavs and Dabulamanzi at Isandhlwana, The fight taking

lace on the day which it did was an accident. For, to use a Eaïr\201r metaphor, the moon was dead. The following day would have seen a new moon, and it is a kafir&\200\231s superstition never to do.any work or business on the day before a new moon&\200\224the day is always kept as a holiday. The main body of the army arrived at the range&\200\224the Inqutu&\200\224overlooking the valley of Isandhlwana on the night of the 21st January, and the stragglers only came up on the morning of the battle. So. when we pitched our camp in this valley on the 19th, there' were mno Zulus in the neighbourhood. On the morning of the 22nd, the Zulu army was about five miles from the camp, and it was disturbed by the mounted Basutos who were sent out by Colonel Durnford to

draw them off. 'The Zulu' army was sitting in an immense half circle retaining its battle array, when the left horn was fired on by the Basutos, the result being that the Zulus rushed to the fight without any order whatever. The two horns were composed of four regiments of unmarried men, the rest of the army being older men. The two horns rushed away to the attack, but the married regiments moved steadily up to the right until they outflanked the British position, when they doubled down to the left, and then the English were completely surrounded. The Zulus say the battle lasted for a little while—certainly not an hour. They did not lose heavily until the last when they got into close quarters, and they tell with admiration of how sometimes four or five soldiers would get back to back and hold their numerous enemies at bay for ever so long. One square of about sixty men defied the repeated attacks of one horn of the army, and so courageous did it become that the men used to beckon to the Zulus to come on. At last by overpowering numbers, or by the exhaustion of ammunition, and then the British repeated charges the little square was destroyed. 'The Zulus say that was the only square they fought that day. Cetywayo estimates his Isandhlwana losses: at 1000. — It was reported to him that the whole column had been destroyed, and he reckoned that the column was too strong. His story at Tsandhlwana, and his defeat by "the British" column, was almost reported to him simultaneously. — He said, however. "We have done very well. There is one column we shall never hear of again." His fighting farce he still reckoned at close on 60,000, so he decided on investing the column at Etshowe, and by smashing Wood's column to lay the Transvaal at his feet. Isandhlwana gave him the least hope of saving his kingdom, and he only learned that he had lost in his kraals some of the officers who died at Isandhlwana. I mention this to show what the effect of Isandhlwana was upon his mind. The arrangements for the attack upon the camp at Kambula were made with great haste, care, and the King never dreamt of failure. 'The result of that fight settled in the King's mind what the end of the war would be, and when he heard of the arrival of reinforcements he was in the nearest in his desire for peace. But his warriors, less sagacious than himself, would not confess that they

were beaten, and the young bloods were eager to destroy the small force with which Lord Chelmsford's advanced upon Ulundi. And thus it is that the Zulus cannot understand why Cetewayo has been taken captive. Dabulamanzi may be taken to represent the Zulu nation in his question as he saw the King carried into captivity. What has he done that he should be punished ; it is not he that has been beaten but his soldiers. On the other hand, Cetewayo quite recognises the wisdom of the policy which takes him away from Zululand, and his only surprise now is, that a nation so powerful as England has proved herself to be, should have ever given him so much consideration as she has done. He acknowledges the generosity with which his people have been treated, and is slow to understand the leniency shown to them. From what I can gather he is much more concerned at present with his own future than that of his people, and the only bargaining he is now prepared for is that which will advance most his own comfort. It is singular that he has not the least conception of the great distance he is from his native land, and although he has seen travellers, he is not aware of the power of England, or the extent of the continent in which he lives. He was in Natal when he was ten years of age; he is said to be now fifty-four years old, although he certainly does not look much more than forty, yet he never saw a ship until he was taken on board of the Natal. Had he have done so he might have saved many valuable lives and many millions of money. What the use can be of now showing him the resources of England it is difficult to understand, except that it is intended to send back his followers, and to let them convey to Zululand the wondrous sights which the King's eyes have seen

THE ARRIVAL IN CAPE TOWN.

There has been scrupulous care that there shall be no infringement of Constitutional law in the passing of Cetewayo from Zululand to the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape has a too lively recollection of Langalibalele to repeat a similar error. Cetewayo having arrived in Simon's Bay before the warrant of his delivery had reached Capetown, his ex Majesty was detained for some days. Yesterday, shortly after sunrise the Natal and H M S Forester were made down as standing into the bay. At a quarter past 7 a.m, both vessels rounded the breakwater, the Natal leading. As the latter steamed into dock the Forester left her consort, having successfully protected her all the way from Port Durnford. The Natal in dock, the landing of the King and party was most expeditious. Even at that early hour a crowd had assembled, and the Lancers with difficulty kept a clear way from the quay to the carriages for the captives. The first to land was the unhappy petty chief in whose kraal the King was captured, and it is not surprising the fine, stalwart figure of the old man led to the belief that this was the King. A few seconds later, however, the King himself came on shore, wearing a light suit of clothes and a tall black hat. He seemed intensely amused at the eagerness of the people to catch a sight of him, and there was an attempt to give him a cheer. When will not an English crowd cheer? Received by Lieut. Shephard, of the 4th King's Own, at the Docks, Cetewayo was driven to the Castle, where he came under the custody of Colonel Hassard, C.B., the commandant of the forces in Capetown. Cetewayo was shown his quarters, which command a view of Capetown and Table Bay, and as he walked out after inspecting them, and looked down on the metropolis of South Africa, with its magnificent bay, and the shipping, and seeing the buildings which filled Table Valley, he said I am now a very old man.

Cetewayo's Statements.

(From the Times of Natal Correspondent.)

The particulars which we have received with reference to Cetwayo's behaviour and statements since his capture, though they do not place him in so heroic a light as that in which he has been represented to one of our contemporaries, nevertheless go to show that he behaved with considerable dignity, and displayed an amount of savoir vivre which would hardly have been expected from him. It appears that his destination was kept a profound secret, and that even those forming the escort did not know where it would be when they left Ulundi. Cetwayo chatted contentedly with the officers in charge of him, and showed himself sufficiently advanced in civilisation to take a glass of brandy and water, when offered to him in the customary way, and also to have the sense fully to know when he had had enough. He conversed with apparent freedom about the incidents of the war, but was peculiarly reticent on some particular points. It was evident that he took the keenest interest in everything that had taken place, and he even recollected the different officers killed in the various actions, though, of course, he was not always able to give their names, or even to approximate to them. His statement of the drift of matters generally, shows that his soldiers were from the very first disheartened, and that he was never able to infuse any spirit into them after the battle of Isandhlwana. The number of the lost is one of the points upon which he is silent. It seems that the Zulus have a kind of superstition against speaking of the dead, and prefer to leave only those who are immediately connected with them to take count of their departure from the world. Cetwayo, therefore, gave no statistics of the Zulu losses; but it is evident that they must have been very heavy at Isandhlwana; and there seems further confirmation of the statement made in many different directions, that the enemy on that occasion were within an hour of retiring. Cetwayo declares that one large body of his troops actually did give way, and were retreating

when the others made the desperate and fatal rush, Whether this version of the affair is strictly correct may

be open to question, but there seems to be no question

that the Zulus from the first felt the loss they suffered at

Isandhlwana most severely; and it thus appears that

the brave stand made by our men, at the cost of their

lives, had the most salutary effect on the Zulus, and tended to keep them back till we could obtain the reinforcements. Cetwayo declares that his men were only half-hearted at all the subsequent actions, and that as regards Ulundi, they knew beforehand that they were bound to be beaten.

Cetwayo kept up his spirits during the early part of his journey extremely well, and was chatting away about past events, and showing an evidently chummy disposition generally, but he repeatedly asked the question "Where are you going to take me to?" and was told in reply that the officers could not say, but went by orders. At last, on arriving at the cross-roads, when the cavalcade turned in the direction of Port Durnford, he said, pointing in the opposite direction, "That is the way to Natal," and on

being told that the instructions from the General were to go by the other road, he said, "Ah, I see, you are going to take me to the sea," and his countenance fell, and from that time to his arrival at Port Durnford, he said little more. It seems that when he left Ulundi he was fully under the impression that he was going to be brought to this colony, and that this had comparatively little terror for him; but the mysterious sea, which the Zulus dread so much, rose up as a terrible prospect before his imagination. He appears, however, on arriving at Port Durnford, and discovering that we had no intention to subject him to any cruel treatment, to have regained his good spirits, and to have gone on board with less hesitation than might have been expected. ;

We hear that some of the Native Contingent men who returned on Friday last have been speaking freely of the capture of the late Zulu King; and that it now seems probable there will be sufficient native testimony to make it generally known that Cetshwayo has been really taken. One of them said that Cetshwayo, though he was chained like a dog, still looked the king, and was not to be ordered about like a common man.

The Partitionment of Zululand.

The special correspondent of the Times of Natal supplies the following particulars :

The names of those who were appointed were then read out, and the extent of their district roughly sketched. First came John Dunn, and his territory was from the Umhlatosi to Tugela Rivers, and from the sea coast to Ondini Forest.

1. This district will lie between Ohamas and Usibebo, and will enable the Imchwambo tribe to regain the portion they held before.

2. This district is in the north-west, and in calling over his name, Sir Garnet reminded him of the fact that he had never done anything to prevent the war or help us, and had still guns and the kin, his cattle, to be given up before being recognised as chief.

3. Soyikeli retains his territory as on the map.

4. Umgitywa lies almost in the centre.

5. Umyaman between the two Umvolosis.

6. Gaozi Also in the centre ; and

7. Onham, in the north-east corner. There are five others not yet fixed. These, in the order above-named, then came forward and signed the book, and then the copy which was given to them. Two or three of their indunas also put their crosses as witnesses, and Sir Garnet's signature follows at the bottom, with John Shepstone's, as interpreter, last. In those cases where the chief himself was not present, the copy was not given up, but will be kept until he comes for it or the Boundary Commissions go round.

In conclusion, Sir Garnet spoke about Sirayo, and said that he had always been noted for disturbances, and horse and cattle stealing. That he was one of the principal causes of the war; and that, therefore, he was deposed, and would never again be allowed to live in the district. One son was already

. & prisoner in Natal, and the other one and a brother were still

to be given up for being concerned in the murder of a woman who had taken refuge in British territory. Old Nmyaman did not sign, saying that he was getting old, and would rather and live with Oham. This was agreed to; and so ended the meeting, Shepstone and Dunn being besieged for an hour or more by the men asking questions.

The Captured Guns.

The two guns which were captured by the Zulus at Tsandhlwana from Capt Harness's battery may now be seen at the shed in Pine Terrace, close to the line of railway, just above the Trafalgar Theatre. They arrived in town on Wednesday, and were brought down by the 6th battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery. There was only one limber carriage with them, the other not having yet been recovered. They do not appear to have been much hurt, although the Zulus had been tampering with them, and had tried to fire them by means of caps. The carriages are but slightly injured. The guns, we believe, are to be taken to England either by the S.S. Ontario or the S.S. Tom Morton. A large number of persons inspected them yesterday.

THE BATTLE OF ISANDHLWANA.

An Account by Mehlokazulu, Son of Sirayo

GIVEN ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1879.

Q. Where did you steep the night before the battle ?â\200\224

A. In a valley rising from the Nqutu range and running eastward towards the Kingâ\200\231s kraal. It abounds with scrubby bush and small stoos.

Q. Did you see Lord Chelmsfordâ\200\231s army leave the camp on the day of the battle Pâ\200\224A. No; we heard the reports of firearms, and saw him returning.

Q. What were the orders given as to the attack 7â\200\224A. No orders were given ; it was not our day. Ourday was the following day: it being the new moon we did not intend to fight. Our intention wasto attack the camp next day at dawn, but the English forces came to attack us

rat.

g Q. Who attacked you first â\200\224A. Three mounted troops â\200\224white and blackâ\200\224attacked us. The Zulu regiments were all lying in the valley I have mentioned, but the Umecityu made their appearance under the Nqutu range, and were seen by the mounted men of the English forces, who made at the Umecityu, not seeing the main body of the army. They fired, and all at once the main body of the Zulu army arose in every direction, on hearing the firing. The attention of the English mounted troops was drawn to the few men who had exposed themselves under the range, and before these mounted men knew where they were the main body of the Zulus got up and swarmed in every direction. On their seeing we wors so numerous they retired, and the Ukandapenwu regiment

Q. Tell the story now.â\200\224A. The mounted men retired very slowly on seeing the Zulu army. On zeeing the English troops retiring the Ukandapemvu regiment, called also the Umcityu, advanced. The mounted men retired and advanced four times; we just went on, and they retired before us, our Zpâ\200\231 - army appearing to become more numerous every moment; we never atopped in our advance. There 18 a little red hill which over-looks Isandbhlwana, within sight of the camp, and thence the Ngobamakosi, to which I belong, came in contact with two companies of mounted men. This was on the left, and about as far from the camp as the Court House is from Fort Napier; but we were on the height looking down. Some of these mounted men had white stripes up their trousers (Carbineers); there were also men dressed in black, but none of the Native Contingent on the brow of this kill. The Ngobamakosi and Uve regiments attacked on this side. The English force kept turning and firing, but we kept on; they could not stop us. But on the side of this little hill there is a donga, into which the mounted men got, and stopped our on-ward move there; we could not advance against their fire any longer. They had drawn their horses into this donga, and all we could see were the helmets. They fired so heavily we had to retire; we kept lying down and rising again.

Q. Were the Basutos and Edendale men in this

donga Pâ\200\224A. The Edendale men were, but we did not see the Basutos. The former were mixed with the Carbineers. At this time the wings of the Zulu army were running on both sides above Isandhlwapa, and below towards Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift ; the men in this donga were firing on the chest of the army. Then, when the firing became very heavyâ\200\224too hotâ\200\224we retired towards the left wing, towards Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and they then withdrew. On seeing us retire towards the Buffalo, they retired on the camp, fearing lest we should enter the camp before they could get to it, and that the camp would not be protected. All the troops had left the camp to come and attack us, but on seeing us retiring on the camp as we did, they also retired on the camp.

Q. Where were the soldiers Pâ\200\224A. The soldiers were sent out in small companies in various directions, and caused great havoc among the Zulus. The Carbineers on entering the camp made a strong stand there, and their firing was very heavy. It was a long time before they were overcomeâ\200\224before we finished them. When we did get to them, they died in one place all together. They threw down their guns, when their ammunition was done, and then commenced with their pistols, which they used as long as their ammunition lasted ; and then they formed a line, shoulder to shoulder, and back to back, and fought with their knives. At this time many of the soldiers had retired from the positions where they had gone to attack us, and the Ukandapemou and Umbonambi regiments were killing them from the end of the camp. The Carbineers and others were in the rear of the camp, the soldiers in the front part. The Zulu army first entered the front where the soldiers were.

When the soldiers retired on the camp, they did so running, and the Zulus were then intermixed with them, and entered the camp at the same time. The two wings then met in the rear of the camp, and those who were in the camp were thus blocked in, and the main body of the Zulu army was engaged in chasing and killing the soldiers. When the Zulus closed in, the English kept up a strong fire towards the Buffalo. They were concentrated near the rear of the camp, and the fire was so heavy as to enable them to make an opening, and thus a great many of the mounted men escaped through this opening. The attention of the Zulus was directed to the killing of men in the rear, and so they did not attend to the closing up of this opening, and thus let the mounted men out. There was a mixed medley; white men, Edendale kafirs, and others managed to get out in the direction of the Buffalo. They made an opening across the neck, crossed the stream. and then made for the Buffalo. This stream is that which goes through my fatherâ\200\231s kraal.. The ridge on this side is what we call the-neck, the camp was on the other side. The resistance was stout where the old Dutch road used to go across; it took a long time to drive back the English forces there; they killed us and we killed them, and the fight was kept up for a long time. The British troops became helpless, because they had no ammunition, and the Zulus killed them.

Q. You have said nothing about the cannon?â\200\224A. There were cannon fired at this place where the opening was; they were lost in the camp.

Q. Where did you first see the cannon ? ~A. When the soldiers left the camp and came to attack us in front. There was one drawn by mules, the rocket, and one by

horses. They commenced firing as we came over the small hill looking down upon the camp, and before we had entered the camp at all.

Q. Did not they support the Carbineers in the donga ?
A. Yes, they came to assist the Carbineers, and fired in the same direction from near the donga into the body of the Zulu army.

Q. How many cannon shots were fired ?
A. Four shots. The Ngobamakosi; they then turned and fired at the Umbonambi also. I don't know how many shots they fired at them, they fired very quickly, not at one, but at all three regiments ; they must have fired from 10 to 20 shots; they commenced firing when we were a long distance away we had not got near the camp; it was as far as the Willow Bridges from this court house, and we had to run all that distance to the camp.

Q. Were the rockets fired ? --A. There was something wrong with the rocket battery. Two of the rockets got on top of a boulder, and were thrown over and killed ; two mules then were left, but the man could not fire it. When we really saw rockets fired was at Kambula.

Q. Did the cannon do much damage?
A. It only killed four men in our regiment, the shot went over us. When we saw the smoke at the cannon's mouth, in a direct line for us, we opened out, and the ball passed and lodged behind. Occasionally 2 men would run, thinking to avoid it, and the shell would burst and he would be struck. We lay down flat on the ground when we knew a cannon ball was coming, and then rose again after it had passed. When we saw the smoke at the cannon's mouth, it was an indication to us that the ball or shell was coming, when we heard the report the ball was already with us. There are two reports, that from the cannon's mouth, and that when the shell bursts.

Q. Were any Carbineers killed by the Zulus between the top of the hill and the donga ?
A. No, our firing was bad. When they were in the donga with the Police we had to retire, because we found our losses were so heavy. When they were rising out of the donga and retreating on the camp, we shot two Carbineers.

Q. How did they get from the donga to the tents ?
A. They mounted their horses which they had drawn into the donga with them. The Carbineers were still fighting when the Edendale men got into the camp. When the Carbineers reached the camp they jumped off their horses, and never succeeded in getting on them again. When they got into the camp they dismounted, made a stand, and prevented our entering the camp, but things were then getting very mixed and confused what with the smoke, dust, and intermingling of mounted men, footmen, Zulus, and natives, it was difficult to tell who was mounted, and who was not.

Q. Were there any soldiers in the camp then ?
A. They were at this time in the camp, having come back from the front, all but two companies, which went on to the hill and never returned they were every one of them killed. They were firing on the wings of the Zulu army, while the body of the army was pushing on, the wings also succeeded, and before the soldiers knew where they were they were surrounded from the west, attacked by

the wings from the right, and the main body from the

â\200\234back. " They were all killed, not one escapedâ\200\224they tried to makeâ\200\234an opening towards the camp, but found the Zulu army was too thick : they could not do it, it was impossible: .

Q. Did you examine the pouches of the men Pâ\200\224A. Yes, we searched them; some had a few cartridges, most of them had none at all ; there were very few found. Some had cartouche boxes, others cartridge belts ; the belts were all empty, but a few cartridges were found in a few of the cartouche boxes.

Q. Did the soldiers fix bayonets?â\200\224A. I did not see them. They could not have done so; they were retiring with the wagons. They turned the oxen and were going towards the drift, and were crossing the neck and making for the wagon road. These wagons were without tents, and the soldiers were on each side of them.

Q. Were the bayonets of the men of the two companies who were killed fixed Pâ\200\224A., Yes: the men formed back to back. Some Zulus threw assegais at them, others shot at them; but they did not get closeâ\200\224they avoided the bayonet ; for any man who went up to stab a soldier was fixed through the throat or stomach, and at once fell. Occasionally when a soldier was engaged with a Fulu in front with an assegai, another Zulu killed him from behind. There was a tall man who came out of a wagon and made a stout defence, holding out for some time when we thought all the white people had been driven out of camp. He fired in every direction, and so quickly as to drive the Zulus some in one way, some in another. At first some of the Zulus took no notice; but at last he commanded our attention by the plucky way in which he fought, and because he had killed so many. He was at last shot. All those who tried to stab him were knocked over at once, or bayoneted; he kept his ground for a very long time. When I came up he had been stripped of his upper garments. As a rule we took off the upper garments, but left the trousers, but if we saw blood upon the garments we did not bother, I think this man was an officer ; he had gaiters on, but I did not see his coat. His chin was shaved. He was killed immediately under the Isandhlwena hill, Only two cannibals were taken to â\200\230Cetywayo, the two in front part of the camp were sent. The cannon remained on the field for a long time, and at last Cetywayo... sent for them ; he directed Mtembu, who lived near, to remove them. Each Zulu helped â\200\230himself to watches, and such other property as they could lay hands upon and carry away.

Q. How many days did the cannon remain on the â\200\230field Pâ\200\224A. I should think about ten days, and then they â\200\230were sent for and brought down in a wagon. Only four wagons were taken to the King, but Matyana took a number of wagons, and Sirayo four.

Q. Did you take much ammunition ?Pâ\200\224A. Yes, each man helped himself. The cases of guns and ammunition were smashed open, and broken, with stones,

Q. Is all the ammunition spent?â\200\224A. No. Our principal weapon is the assegai. Our plan is to fire two or three shots and then make a rush. All the dead bodies were cut open, because if that had not been done the Zulus would have become swollen like the dead bodies.

I only know of one man whose head was cut off, I heard
that some bodies were otherwise mutilated. 1

Q. Where was the man whose head was cut off Pâ\200\224A.
At the entrance of the camp; where the white people held

-out, and formed back to back.

Q. Is most of the ammunition spent Pâ\200\224A. It is in the
country ; we have returned some of it. All the guns
have been returned.

Q. Where did you put the dead Zulus Pâ\200\224A. They were
buried in the grain siloes in two kraals; some in dongas,
and elsewhere. Zulus died all round Isandhlwana.

Q. When did you see the army come back that night ?
â\200\224A. We saw the force about â\200\230as far off as the Willow
Bridge in the afternoon, The sun was over the hill, and
it was near sundown. The main body of the Zulus had
gone over the hills, the fag end of the Zulu army was in
the camp.

Q. Where were you when the cannon fired that night ?
â\200\224A. T was back again in the valley where we had slept
â\200\230the night before. â\200\230

Q. Where were the two guns?â\200\224A. Two were in the
rear, one near the donga. I did not see it, I only heard
of it. We left â\200\230the guns there, One horse was killed,
another stabbed ; we unharnessed the other two. They
were rushing about with the gun and we stopped them.
In the other cannon one horse was killed, but where the
other got fo I donâ\200\231t know. I saw two cannon return
â\200\230into camp, & small party of soldiers being with each, but
T donâ\200\231t know whether they were sitting on the wagon..

Q. â\200\230What became of the men Pâ\200\224A. They made for the
tents. I cannot say whether they got over the neck and
made for Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, or whether they succeeded in
getting there. ; ; ; g

Q. How many horses had each cannon when returning

into camp Pâ\200\224A. I saw one of them in & litile donza wi
three horses, but where the fourth was I donâ\200\231t kn%w?mh

Q. What became of the four horses in the other gun P
â\200\224A. T donâ\200\231t know, thers werÃ© no horses in it when'I
saw it. I donâ\200\231t think they could have been killed, or
they would have been in the harness. Some of the horses
would not let a kafir mount them, but all that were taken
died ; thany were killed in our district, only two lived.
The artillery horses died. '

Q. When did you return to the
never went near it
Ul&ndi here. i

- Did you notice a yellow sword at the spot whers &ll
the Carbineers were y"â\200\231lâ\200\224A, No, !:Lw Oolomnel
Durnford on my return fÃ©m the Baffalo. I did â\200\230not see
him killed, but when T came back certain mbi of the
Ngobamakosi regiment were tying up somÃ© things, and
T was called to observe the peculiar character of the arm.,
I will make enquiries about the sword, and if I can get
it I will return it. â\200\230

Q. Was not the opening towards Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift 16ft open

on purpose Pâ\200\224A. Yes, it was left because we saw we were being killed yezy heavily, and we allowed the mÃ©n to break through, and then fcllowing them behind killed the stragglers.

Q. Who _went to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift Pâ\200\224A. The meÃ©n who fought at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift took no part at Isandhlwana ; they were the men of the Undi regimÃ©nt, who formed a portion of the Jeft wing, When the camp at Isandhlwana had been taken these men came up fresh and pursued the fugitives right over the Fugitivesâ\200\231 Drift into Natal. There was a long line of stragglers, as we supposed, making for Jimâ\200\231s house. The other reserve regimeÃ©nts, intending to cut them off, crossed the Buffalo at the point where the Bashee flows into it, and came round crosging the roald near the kraal of Inswarele. These reserves cowplained that they had had no opportunity of taking part in the battle of Isandhlwana, and therefore they wout on to Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift, and fought there. Thsse weÃ©re men with rings. I only followed the fugitives a litfle way, I did not go as far as the Buffalo. We who hdd fought at Isandhlwana were as tired as the Englishmen, and many more of the English forces would have escaped if the reserve regiments had not come up.

Q. Were many men killed at Rorkeâ\200\231s house Pâ\200\224A. I heard about 300.

Q. How many at Isandhlwana Pâ\200\224A. It is not known how many hundreds ; there might have been a thousand.

Q. Were there more killed at Kambula Pâ\200\224A. Yes, you could not count them there; we were completely annihilated. We commenced at midday and fought until sundown.

turn t battle field Pâ\200\224A. I again until T was on my way from

Q. Let us have some account of Zlobane and Kam-bala?â\200\224A. T commence at Zlobane. The English forces wont up the mountain and did not see us; we came round the mountain. Those who were on the side of the

â\200\230mountain where the sun sets succseded in getting gut

quickly ; those who were on the side where the sun Tises were driven the other way, and thrown over the krantzes. There was a row of white men thrown over the krantzes, their ammunition was done, they did not fire, and we killed them without their killing any of our men ; a great wiany were also killed on the top; they wore killed by the people in the mountain. We did pot goup the mountdin, but the men whom the English forces had attacked followed them up:. They had beaten the Maqulusi, and sucosedÃ©d in getting all the cattle of the whole neighbourhood which were there, and would have taken away the whole had we not reseued. them. We encamped for the night, and then in the morning we went to attack the Kambula camp. When we were a long way from the camp we saw it; and it appeared as if an entrenchment had been made. When we got as near-to the camp as the Vieteria bridge is from this Cpurt-house, the white people came towards us upon horseback. They commenced firing first; we did not commence there. We fired and they fired ; they retired and we followed them. That was tha' Ngobdnakosiregiment. We thought the Zulu army. was not far off, -but it appears that at thi

time the main body had not got up; I mean that portion of the army which subsequently rose in the rear of the larger. The horsemen galloped back as hard as they could to camp; we followed and discovered ourselves almost close to the camp into which we made the greatest possible efforts to enter. The English fired their cannon and rockets, and we were fighting and attacking them for about the same time we have been here to-day (some hour). I mean the Ngobamakosi regiment, Before the main body of the Zulu Army came up, we, when the Zulu army did come up; were lying prostrate we were beaten, we could do no good. So many were killed that the few who were not killed were lying between dead bodies, so thick were the dead. The main body of the Zulu army attacked the camp from the rear, and tried for a long

time to get in, Thā Nkenkeregiments succeeded in getting into the cattle kraal. The Umbonambi regiment suffered much loss, indeed the last two named regiments were almost annihilated. It was unfortunate for the Zulus that the Ngobamakosi regiment should have marched quicker than was expected; we had no intention of attacking the camp, but were drawn on to do so by the mounted men before the main body of the Zulu army came up.

Q. Were the regiments anxious to attack? did they

forward with spirit? A. We went there cross, our garts were full, and we intended to do the same as at Isandhlwana. At the Ondine battle (Ulundi), the last, we did not fight with the same spirit, because we were then frightened. We had had a severe lesson, and did not fight with the same zeal. At Kambula the Ngobamakosi suffered the most. At the conclusion of the fight we were chased by the English forces over three ridges, as far as from here to Bishopstowe, and were only saved from entire destruction by the darkness. I myself only just managed to escape. My hair was cut through by a ullet, but it has since grown again. Night came on, and they left off following us. Had we all come up and attacked the Kambula camp at the same time we should have entered the camp on that day; it is at any rate probable if the attack had not been spoiled as I have said.

Q. Who was chief in command? A. Muyamana was the induna in charge; Tshingwayo also commanded under him.

Q. Where was the Zulu plan determined on? A. Cetywayo's orders were not to attack the entrenchments, but pass them by. If they attacked us we were to attack them; if they remained in their laager, then we were to pass on into the Transvaal territory, and that would bring the English forces out. But as it happened, we found ourselves by accident in action with the English forces. Cetywayo was very angry with us, and said we had no right to attack the laager. He blamed, and said he would kill the officer in command, but he did not. We acted contrary to instructions at Isandhlwana, and were successful; and then we acted = contrary to instructions at Kambula. The attack at Rorke's Drift was led by Dabulamanzi and Vumangwana.

Q. Is Dabulamanzi a good general? A. No, he is too hasty. He commanded the lower column at Gingihlovo. Gwelegwele and Umbulwana commanded at Inyezane. We do not know how it is the Coast Zulus did not fight better. We looked down upon them, and complained that they fought so badly.

Discharge of Mehlokazulu.

THE JUSTICE'S ADDRESS.

The following is a full report of the address to the prisoner delivered by Mr. J. P. Symons, who, as Justice of the Peace, took the evidence in the case of Mehlokazulu:

Mehlokazulu, From the evidence before me and your own confession, you with an armed party entered this

colony, and took two women (for the purpose of executing them in the Zulu country), who had claimed the protection of this Government.

It is well for you that their blood was not shed on British soil. England never allows any nation, large or small, to take by force any person who takes refuge in other countries. If any crime or offence has been committed, a representation should be made by the Government of the one country to the other, in order that the proper lawful steps may be taken to secure the delivery up and punishment of the offender. In this case neither your chief nor yourself applied to the Government for the restoration of these women, but you with force and violence, took them away, although warned by the police not to do so. It is true you respected what you called English people and English property, but you and your nation must know that any person touching English soil is sacred, be he or she who they may, and England always makes war with the nation that infringes this sacred law. The consequence of this offence has been the dreadful war which has just terminated. Anyway was asked to give you and others with you up, in order that the matter might be investigated here. This was refused, and the King took upon himself your offence, and England sent her armies at great cost to punish your nation for this that you had done. Your nation has been punished, the Zulu power is broken and your King is in captivity.

oblokaZulu\200\224You see what a dreadful thing it is to quarrel with the English, even in small things. One great Kafir war was brought about through a Gaika stealing\200\231 an axe, that was not worth more than a box of snuff; that war cost the Cape Frontier Kafirs a large piece of their territory; so that I wish you to understand fully that England will not allow any nation or people

to play with her in the manner that the Gathas played, and as you and your companions did when you rescued those women. It is quite true they were adulteresses, and ran away from their lawful husband, and by the Zulu law deserved death; but there is a right and a wrong way to capture fugitives. You went the wrong way. Your offence may have appeared small in your own eyes, and no doubt you thought you were upholding the honour of your father's\200\231 house; but it was not small to England. I believe you did this in the execution of your duty to your King, and to escape punishment yourselves; and even if the King had not given orders for the capture and execution of these women, he ratified and approved of what was done, as did also your nation,

Although England is jealous of her rights, and will fight against and punish offenders, she never punishes twice for the same offence. The English Government declared war against the Zulu nation, because you captured these women on English soil. The English fought and will fight until they conquer, although they may lose many; men and much property: they fight for their honour, not for gain. The Zulus, and you with them have been punished, and punished tremendously, and it is not my intention that you should be punished twice. The smaller punishment which would have been inflicted on you personally, had the King delivered you up, is swallowed up or drowned in the greater punishment inflicted on your nation and your King. Your father, Sirayo himself, has been degraded from his position as chief, and his cattle taken away, the consequences to

yourself as his heir followâ\200\224he and you are now no more than common men. .

I discharge you; and I hope that wherever you go you will understand well, and inform others of your countrymen, that it is no small matter to break our laws. You see how many of your countrymen are living in peace and plenty in Natal, how they respect the laws, and how they are protected in life and property. You are a young man and may live yet many yearsâ\200\224you may become of use to your peopleâ\200\224you may impress upon them the advantages of doing right, and caution them of the consequences of wrong-doing. You may go.

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THE ZULU (MISSIONARIES) QUESTION.â\200\224No. IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATAL MERCURY.

Sir,â\200\224I feel that an apology is due to yourself and the public for my asking you to make room for this letter in your valuable paper. It is a plea for Christian Missions, and seeing that the vast majority of your readersâ\200\224if not allâ\200\224" call themselves Christians,â\200\235 it seems something like an insult to them to have to plead for toleration and encouragement (not support) of the mission cause. That some such appeal is necessary has, I think, been amply shown by the recent act of Her Majestyâ\200\231s High Commissioner in Zululand,

That England is a Christian nation, I suppose no one will deny. Our beloved Sovereign is a Christian; and the sittings of the English houses of parliament, as well as of the legislative assemblies over which her satraps preside throughout the world, are all opened with prayer to Him who said :â\200\224â\200\234Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.â\200\235

What would have been our condition to-day had Christian missionaries not taken pity on our forefathers and brought them to Christ? But I go further and say, he is a poor student of history who does not see that the power, the wealth, and all that we understand by the prestige of England are given her for the sole purpose that she may bear witness before the world for the Son of God. When we, as a nation, cease to do that, Englandâ\200\231s power will decline, and her fall will become a matter of history.

Those who carp at and decry mission work, have little ideas of how much they owe to the preaching of John Wesley, and to the labours of those good men who started the various agencies for the promotion of missions to the heathen. Students of history well know what was the state of religion and morals in England of that day. It was such as to fill the hearts of her best sons with the saddest forebodings and it would not be difficult to show that the improved morality, the wide-spread growth of deep religious feeling, the wealth and greatness of England, have kept pace with the enlarged efforts made by her children to spread Christianity throughout the world. The promiseâ\200\224there is that scattereth and yet increasethâ\200\235â\200\224has been made good to her ; her liberality to others has been rewarded.

There are many theorists, each with his pet scheme for the benefit of the South African native; but no scheme can

prosper which excludes the Christian missionaries. Knowledge, which does not make its recipient a wise unto salva-

tion,â\200\235 is worse than no knowledge at all.

An eloquent writer on the subject has well said :â\200\224* The history of the modern world may be said to bear witness to the fact, that wherever this knowledge has been received great temporal blessings have been the result, in many cases directly, in others indirectly, but all clearly traceable to the

Word of God.. Directly, for instance; we have seen it in the results of missionary exertion among the veriest savages; among almost the very lowest in the scale of humanity ; those whom the most enlightened of old heathen nations would have classed with the beasts of the field, and used them but as such; It has sometimes raised them, almost immediately, above the terrible privations of savage life, One of its first effects in such cases has been to improve them in the means of order, decency, and comfort, all of which is necessary to civilised existence. The wilderness both morally and literally, has been changed into a garden, and the mere human animal been raised into a man, even as to his temporal comforts, There is no denying this truth now. It was long attempted to throw discredit on missionary exertion in this very respect; but the history of missions has established it as a fact beyond dispute, that by far the most successful means to civilize the savage, to give him even the arts of life, and raise him to the rank of an intelligent man, is to instruct him fully and freely in the knowledge of God and of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It is indeed a great fact that no instrument of civilization has ever yet been discovered equal to the Christian missionary. We do not undervalue other means; we only contend that this has won for itself the highest place, and in this matter we have not only to look to recent records; but we have also to bear in mind what the servants of the Cross have done in older times. Our own empire, for instance, has risen in respect of civilisation as high or higher than any other nation of which history makes mention. But we do not find that it was the Roman armies who introduced the change from utter barbarism ; most certainly it was not the Roman mythology. It was not until Columba made Iona the star of our western isles, and Augustine led his peaceful followers along the shores of Kent it was not until the introduction of Christianity that England or Scotland became of any account among civilised communities; and the same may be said, we believe, of any modern nation which claims to be at all advanced in the arts of civilised life. It is not only in the wilds of Africa, where Moffat and Livingstone have won their laurels, nor in the islands of the southern seas, where the blood of the martyred Williams has proved the seed of the church, that we find proofs of the fact; but every modern Christian land is, more or less, a witness that the free diffusion of divine truth fosters that spirit of enterprise and industry which is so favourable to the most ordinary interests of society.

The truth of this I maintain is fully borne out by the results of missionary enterprise in South Africa. This assertion requires no laboured proof; all I need say is, look around. And it is only what we might naturally expect when we consider the doctrine which the Christian missionary is bound to teach. He teaches, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," but he no less emphatically adds, "six days shalt thou work," and again, "Let him that stole, steal no more, but rather let him labour with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth." This one passage, often on the lips of the Christian missionary contains in it the elements of all true civilisation—honesty, industry, philanthropy—what more do those who are always clamouring about civilisation want ?

I am well aware that there are those who are never tired of decrying mission work ; whose view is that it is a failure everywhere, and that the native instead of being improved is made worse by it. It is a foul libel, both false and foul. The

truth is, Christian teaching brings forth exactly the same fruits among black men as among white. In both races black sheep are (alas!) too often met with; neither can afford to throw stones at the other; and I would advise the calumniators of Christian natives to wash their own dirty linen before they again take exception to the hue of their neighbours. Let them remove the beam from their own eye before they attempt to pluck the mote out of their brother's eye,

Let these charges against the native Christians as to honesty, morality, &c., be tested, and it will generally be found, although I am ready to admit, not always. That those who make the charges know nothing whatever of Christian natives themselves personally, - and, 2. That the subjects of the accusation are often not Christian natives at all, but semi-civilised kafirs who have adopted the dress and the vices of the Europeans.

But whether missionary teaching is a success or not a success, is not the question. Suppose it were a failure (which I maintain it is not), it still remains the duty of Christian men and Christian nations to persevere in carrying on that work, as the Saviour in whom they trust has commanded. How very humiliating then it must be to every true-hearted Englishman to read of the unkind and unstatesmanlike way in which Her Most Christian Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Garnet Wolseley has dealt with the Mission Question in the Zulu settlement. His words are, "As regards religion, there is no wish to force ours upon them (the Zulus), and missionary enterprise will not be encouraged contrary to the wish of the chief and the people he proposes to reside amongst." His Excellency then proceeds to express the great anxiety of the British Government to prevent white people settling in the Zulu country, and returning to the mission question proceeds, "If, therefore, missionaries do come and wish to reside among the people, all that can be permitted them to hold in land, must be a small patch for their house and garden, but none must be alienated from the Zulu people to whom it really belongs."

Now, regarding the above, I have the following questions to ask: (1) Who ever thought of forcing the Zulus into Christianity? I am quite sure no Zulu missionary ever did. (2) The country not being annexed, I quite agree with the clause which excludes white settlers; but why include the missionaries with them? ([tis] clear they are included, for his Excellency says, "if therefore, &c.") What missionary has ever sought to hold land in the Zulu country otherwise than hold, i.e., according, not only to Zulu law, but according to the native law of the wholly of South Africa? What missionary has ever had any trouble with his Zulu neighbours about land? I have never heard of such a case, and I do not believe there has been one. The first is, land being a drug in Zululand, the missionaries have always obtained whatever they required for their purposes - that is, the missionary received the small patch for his own use, and as much as he required for the native Christians who settled round him and grazing a little.

There are two things which lead me to the conclusion that underlying the small-patch clause there is a deeply laid scheme for the utter extinction of missionary work in Zululand, Time will show whether I am right or wrong:

(1) I hear that Mr. John Dunn, who has been appointed Chief of the district between the Tugela and the Umhlatuze, has begun his reign by showing that he intends to interfere in the work of the missionaries, and that in no very friendly spirit too, and (2) no mention whatever is made by the High

Commissioner of the native Christians, .

Now, if that means that the missionary is not to be allowed to form around his â\200\234small patchâ\200\235 a Christian village, as all missionaries have done hitherto, then my surmise is correct., Were the Zulus congregated in town, as are the natives in some other parts of Africa, the missionary might be well content with his â\200\234small patch,â\200\235 but scattered far apart, as they are, no other mode of doing the work efficiently is possible,

I have used the word â\200\234 unstatesmanlike.â\200\235 I do so advisedly with reference to the fact that the native Christians of Zululand are simply ignored in the new settlement. I do not know what their exact number may be, but they cannot be far short of 700, if indeed they do not exceed that number. As far as I am informed they are all anxious to return at once to their old homes, and we may expect them now to increase in a much larger ratio than they have done hitherto. Surely their status under the new arrangement ought to have been dealt with by the High Commissioner. They are Zulus and have just as good right to their place in the land as any other Zulus. What I maintain is that both the missionaries and the native Christians have a just claim to demand all the rights and privileges they enjoyed under Panda and Cetywayo. They have done no wrong. With the exception of two or three of Mr. Lareenâ\200\231s people who were found to take part in the war, they were on the side of the English to a man; and so far they have been the only civilising agency in the Zulu nation.

On what ground (I ask) has this policy adverse to mission work been adopted? What war in modern times has England waged in which the right and property of private individuals have not been respected? When did she adopt the new policy of robbing her own peaceful subjects, as seems to be the case in Zululand?

But I do not blame the High Commissioner altogether. I believe fully that he has given ear to bad advisers who have misled him for their own purposes. X

The right solution of the difficulty, in my opinion, would be the appointment of a commission to enquire into and report to His Excellency on the whole question: Â\$

As to the missionaries, they have no reason to be discouraged. â\200\234Stronger is the case for them than all that are against themâ\200\235â\200\224no weapon formed against the cause they have at heart can possibly prosper; but for the sake of the high reputation of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the peace of all, I hope and trust that the matter will be reconciled; and I advise the Zulu missionaries to get up a movement with that object in view.â\200\224I am, sir, &c.

Sept. 30, 1879.

A.B.

SIR GARNET AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria,; September 27, 8 p.m.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the entrance of the town by a number of the inhabitants. In reply to an address of welcome, he said a constitution suited to the requirements of the

country, as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, should receive his early and earnest consideration. He repeated that the annexation was irrevocable, and that law and order would be maintained. He also said that the new boundary line of the Transvaal on the Zulu side, would include all the farms previously occupied except two. Sir Garnet was escorted by a troop of dragoons. 3 4 :

The remainder of the force, including the whole of the Scots Fusiliers, a company of the 7th regiment, and a battery of artillery, are stationed at Heidelberg.

At the Boer committee meeting, held on Thursday last, resolutions to demand the reversal of the annexation were carried. Sixty members were present. A mass.

meeting is to be held on the 9th November, when the:

committee will report to the people.