Major Blackwood and myself left the Blue Mountains in 1813-14 during three years of great drought of 1812-13-14—our cattle 2,000 at the time were dying in Tennessee. I may say thousands for want of grass & water we were then confined to the County of Cumberland. At no distinct line was there Grenville—no doubt the discovery of the Apsley River saved the Colony from perishing—we found the Tally mi about thirty two mi. N. from our camp, evidently they were preparing to attack me from the great quantity of baggage and packs at their camp in improving their stock. The road was made by order of the Government under the direction of the late Mr. McLeod, on our line of marked trees, so that a carriage could pass over. Governor Macquarie effected the mountain 1815, and established the settlement of Bathurst, and—Mr. Corfield in charge—went about twelve or more—consisting of sloop, cutter, and schooner.
with a Detachment of soldiers, a surveying party, and a number of freemen to carry on the Agricultural Establishment at Sumpine.

I was put in charge to receive Mr. 1819. in order to relieve Mr. 1828. with several detachments placed—

I orders were to protect the blacks and establish a good understanding between them and the white people.

While I succeeded in the whole thing, I held the command—The object of the settlement was to procreate a population of which to enable the new settlers to establish their selves, and to enable the Military and Establishment to prosper and protect the said settlers, and to have the lands surveyed in proper order and improve that whole country for agricultural purposes for feeding the growing herds of cattle which could spread over the face of that country. On my arrival at Bathurst, I did not see a whale—
For some months I was very anxious to be on friendly terms with them. One day a Chief of the Pothwi Tribe came to Government House by him- self. He seemed very mucherry and alarmed. His name was John a
Brown about 40 years of age, much miffed with the small pox. I gave him a little
and some flour. He remained with me
best a short time, and very merry.
He came again with three or four others
in a few days. I gave them flour
and old clothes. They told me about
a very Brown person in the tribe,
about twenty or thirty. We number
John told me that many men had
been there and also drowned in the
River by the Kangaroo Dip. Before
while the Indians were very true,
they came across the river in the
night and many of them.-Stinking
Potatoes, and had Carved Off, like
quantities before this happened in
1817 or 1818. The Old Chief informed
me that the creature killed
some and in this book with me two
Months.
at a time, he was killed with many of his tribe about 1826, after I left the command they had committed many outrages—

Another, they killed three of my men on a

That regard to two shepherds and called them which they took away with them.

This was not Dami Tribe who—

Committees this act, but Saturday Tribe—so Ferocious and Cruel fellow he is as the black fellow, they became to very troublesome at last and—

Committing so many acts of violence on the white men. The Governor sent out a detachment of forty

and in the Command of Major Wau the Governor requested me to—

Accompany them, we were out about the woods without seeing a single Black, we had some Black

Natives with us, from the stockade also a Black a Greatman belonging to—

Saturday's Tribe from the stockade in Sydney, who had been guilty of some outrages—we visited the different

tribes from one place to another, but not able to talk with them—
we let our promises go on a promise of the friends and the tribe, which he faithfully performed — we had that man bound up to a white man the whole time we were out. The tribes came and we were all placed to win times and a good understanding treaty between them and the whites —

Most of the quarrels between the tribes and white arise in my opinion from the Pottawatomie taking their women, although the Indians often give their presents, tobacco, flour, meat, cloth, and clothes, they feel nothing but cheated that makes the Indians angry — most of these poor creatures are now dead. These tribes are devoted to a very few, with small boys, mothers, and old men — has carried them off in great numbers in my opinion. This race of men will die sooner than — I don't see any probable existence of success in civilized them and bring them to understand the art of farming themselves from their own labour —
For the old Natetcs had agreed

to desire the young men among
their tribe; they and often he was
one tribe with another, they then
send for all the young men that
many the country, they immediately
off the call——and go to them
and I have a black man in my
employ. He was then, about when he
was very young, he was brought
up with the white people, and was
in my employ as I faithfully drove
he received wages, and sometimes he
Drove one of my teams between
Monte and Legmy. I found him
faithful, and then, and now, and
I was useful as was whistle. I
think they could be made to if
they were very young and removed for
their own part by the country,
to another part. I had these
young men belong to one of the
western tribes living with me
as Osages for nearly two years;
they were quite contented and
would walk to their work as regular
as my white men.
a Native came down from their Tribe over the Mountains, saying they must immediately go with him as they were going to where they told me they were forty, they must go; or stand punisch'd on the Tribe would use them, they—own came back; I have seen them once living with their Tribe—they would all submit to very hard labour, they gave for Tobacco, Gunpowder, or anything else. I have seen a Black man, a Lady, and our Porter as Negro who, according to the Book we were having equally tolerably, the Character of the Natives in their wild State, are Disregard Society—where injured, and if any one of their Tribes are destroyed by a White, or one of another Tribe, the whole never be satisfied until they have their Revenge on the poor White or Black they meet. But they have strong Attachments for Persons, were they are treated kindly—and preach Love for their Children—and believe nothing would induce them to fight with their Children when little.
She later Governor Macquarie tried to improve their condition and to educate and bring them to European habits and notions — indeed these were the tribes in the Country Cowra and he built them a Black town but gave laws to them to men to cultivate them in working Cloths and in clearing their grounds, and they did remain there for some time but at last left altogether although they received presents for a long time from the King. They went back to their wandering life which they prefer to all other. He also caused to be built for them a small village of Elizabeth Bay and taught and encouraged to fish and bring their fish to market to Sydney. They very soon got adjusted with and tried to their old habits. They cannot settle in one place only for a short time. They are as people who do not think and provide for to-morrow, sometimes in wet and cold weather and they will not look for food until they are compelled from starvation there remains only of our Jurigated tribes four mid members a man his wife and two daughters.
My wife were some years in the school in Paramatta she could read and write quite domesticated after all told to the old and new as bread as any of them —

Hearing the experiment was fully tried Drummond was sent to England in the early part of the winter about 97 or 98 after being there some time and knew nothing taken with him on his return to this Country he was—

As to the Bush he could not leave off his wild habits and at length died in the Bush with his tribe of fighting flour who were all now dead nearly extinct — Dan a Blackman who went to England with Bell— the Britisher in 1811 and remained there for three or four years and never seen since then. One morning on the Parade at James Park I asked him—

And he liked the fine things in England his answer was — I am going to return to my own Country and more pleasure with a gun than sitting with my tribe then I did.
...he returned to this country thinly about 1814 on his arrival took to the bush with tribe, and was afterwards taken for a violent rape on a white woman. Therefore think there is little chance of civilizing and bringing them to habits of labour to maintain themselves. If the children could he taken from their tribe very young, or their mothers be induced to give them up, both boys and girls not exceeding two years of age, as they grow up, they would know nothing of their native language or habits. The dried laws cannot specify the nature force and shall appear oblige to his country men.

I am but a poor burden and I fear you will hardly make it all out.