

It is a very wicked thing, indeed, that people should be deprived of their land by force in this way; but it is just one of the fruits of human pride and selfishness. We can have no right to take our neighbour's land, and shoot him down if he tries to keep it himself. And I hope that if you grow up to be men and women, you will resolve to have nothing to do with any such wicked wars, but use all your influence to spread honourable, kind, and loving dealings amongst all mankind. The Gospel, you know, is a great peacemaker, and as its influence fills the earth and governs men, the nations will "learn war no more."

I must, however, go back to my account of the Kaffirs. Though driven back upon their own lands they never have been conquered, I was saying, and have always been a great annoyance to the settlers. Down they would come in large numbers when the people were unprepared for them, drive off the farmer's cattle, and sometimes destroy his whole farm produce, and burn his buildings, and murder him and his family. This has called forth acts of revenge from the settlers; and these again brought down fresh bands of Kaffirs; and so it has been going on for many years. Different governors that have gone out, have done what they could to make agreements with the Kaffirs, and get them to give up quietly some part of their territory for a proper return, or enter into some arrangement for preventing these quarrels. At times good seems to have been done, and all has gone on well for a time, but suddenly some new quarrel has arisen, and more annoyance has come out. Then fresh settlements have been made and a little peace secured, and so on. We have had, too, quarrels between the government of the colony and the chiefs, besides those of the settlers; and these have given rise to two very expensive wars already, and now to a third, which is involving the whole country in distress, and will require probably two

millions of money to pay its expenses. Sir Harry Smith, the governor of the colony, has resolved the Kaffirs shall be all destroyed; and numbers of troops have been sent up to drive them out of their mountain homes, and put them all to the sword, or bring all down by the gun. It is dreadful to think about, but such is the fact, and already much human blood has flowed, and many Kaffirs been destroyed.

The Mission stations are very painfully placed with this dreadful war.— But a short time ago they were rejoicing that their beautiful settlements were bearing the appearance of prosperity, and that the bad effects of the former war were passing away. Mr. Freeman visited many of them on his late journey amongst them. He saw their neat chapels, pretty gardens, and well-cultivated fields. He heard the people sing God's praises amid those lovely scenes. He spoke to the fine Kaffir children, and was delighted with their bright looks, noble bearing, and ready answers. The war has now passed over these spots, and swept away the chapels, gardens, and fields. Many of the dear children and the women have been killed, and the whole routed and dispersed. It was easy work to put the order upon paper to destroy the Kaffirs; but, oh! it has made many hearts bleed, and has thrown a great hindrance in the way of the work of God, to carry out the order.

I have told you all this about the Kaffir war, dear children, not to make you hate Sir Harry Smith, or blame any body else concerned in this war, because these have only acted as they thought best for the good and peace of the colony, and as many men of the world will quite approve. But I have told you all this—

1st. To give you all a horror of war, and help you to grow up, resolving that when you are men and women, you will do all you can to aid in the promotion of peace throughout the world.

2dly. To excite in you sympathy,