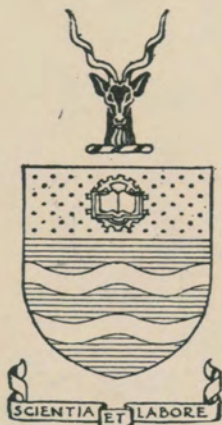


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JOURNAL OF A VISITATION
OF THE
DIOCESE OF NATAL
IN 1864.

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JOURNAL OF A VISITATION
OF THE
DIOCESE OF NATAL

IN 1864.

BY
THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT GRAY,
LORD BISHOP OF CAPETOWN
AND METROPOLITAN.

LONDON:
BELL AND DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.
1864.

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JOURNAL
OF
THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN.

On the evening of Saturday, *April 16th*, 1864, I embarked at Capetown, with my wife, in the coasting steamer *Dane*, for Natal ; Dr. Colenso having allowed the time assigned him for retractation to pass by without notice, and having consequently ceased to be a Bishop of this province. My office as Metropolitan, no less than the sad condition of a distracted and neglected flock, makes it my duty to take immediate charge of the Diocese *sede vacante*, and to provide it, so far as it is in my power so to do, with those spiritual ministrations of which it has already for nearly two years been deprived.

I was able to hold service on Sunday morning, though few were well enough to attend. On Tuesday evening we anchored in Algoa Bay. Though Wednesday was wet, we went on shore, both to look at the progress made in the rising town of Port Elizabeth, which I had not visited since I went to take charge of that Diocese, on Bishop Armstrong's death, and to see the clergy. Two of these I found

preparing to welcome me, and with them, amidst the rain, I looked into the churches and schools. We sailed again in the evening, and reached East London, the port of British Kaffraria, on Thursday, the 21st.

Here we could not land our passengers or mail, owing to the heavy surf on the bar. After nearly eight hours' delay, therefore, we proceeded to Natal. We had hardly left our anchorage before the wind, which had hitherto been favourable, drew quite ahead, and for the next six days we had to battle with it, and with a strong current. The distance from East London to Port Natal is only 250 miles. We kept near to the coast the whole way. On two successive mornings we found ourselves opposite the exact spot that we had last seen the night before. I looked with much interest on the beautiful country of Independent Kaffraria, down which I had passed in a cart in 1851, from Natal, during my nine months' Visitation, against the advice and warning of all my friends in Natal, who told me that I should never reach King William's Town, which, however, I did in twenty-four days. This was one of the great fields for a Church of England Mission which I urged the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* to occupy on my return to England after that Visitation.

For at least six years, I think, a grant of 1,100*l.* a year has been made for a staff of Missionaries; but not one has yet appeared, and the last letters I received from Mr. Hawkins led me to apprehend

that through failing resources the Society might be compelled to abandon it. I trust, however, that the resolution which the Bishops of this Province adopted at their late Provincial Synod, may lead the Society to reconsider the question, and to act. We unanimously resolved that "the Society be requested to send forth men as speedily as possible to that country, and to present one of them to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for consecration; and that his Grace be requested to consecrate."¹

On reaching Port Natal, we received an inquiring telegraph to know whether I was on board. I had not written to announce that I was coming, but had said only that I hoped soon to visit the Diocese. I found Archdeacon Fearne, Rev. W. A. Elder, Rev. A. W. L. Rivett, and several of the laity, on the quay, waiting to receive me, and was by them greeted heartily; for in their present state they have been looking anxiously for help from without. The committee of the Club were good enough to invite me to occupy rooms there during my stay, as an honorary member; but having my wife with me, I went to the Royal Hotel, where we got very comfortable rooms.

Thursday, 28th.—The morning was spent in receiving visitors, and in transacting business with the clergy. All represent the state of the Diocese as

¹ The Society has since sent to that country two students (Messrs. Key and Dodd) from St. Augustine's, with two Kafirs educated first in my native college at Capetown, and afterwards at St. Augustine's in England.

most deplorable—the clergy reduced from fifteen to ten; the laity distracted, and some of them perverted by the late Bishop's teaching; other bodies making great progress, the Wesleyans especially amongst the white population, the Americans amongst the coloured. One intelligent magistrate told me that the Americans had occupied nearly the whole coast-line with twenty (they proved only to be eleven) stations. The Wesleyans are, through means of local preachers, as well as regular teachers, providing for the scattered English.

Meantime the clergy, diminished in numbers and disheartened, can do but little, though there are many openings, and in two places at least, the laity are building churches, in the hope that a clergyman will be supplied. Here in D'URBAN, one clergyman has the sole charge, during the absence of the Government chaplain, of two parishes, and keeps a school, the population of the place being, I understand, 5,000.

The town has advanced considerably since I was here in 1851. There is now a hospital; Wesleyan, Independent, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a handsome square laid out, which is an ornament to the place. Many of the merchants have gone to live on the beautiful wooded hill called the Berea, about three miles from the town, and commanding a view of the harbour, and of the country to the right and left.

Friday, 29th.—Heard this morning that the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, our Missionaries from

Zululand, had arrived to see Mr. and Mrs. Proctor off by the mail. Went up before breakfast to greet them, and was delighted to see these excellent people in better health than I expected. Mr. Robertson has been now for four years in Panda's country, and has acquired, I hear from many, great influence with the king, his son Cetywayo, and the whole nation. I had intended, if possible, to have gone up with my wife on horseback, to render him any help in my power. Probably, now that I shall see something of them here, we shall be spared this exhausting ride, and have more time for work within the colony. It is to the region beyond Mr. Robertson's Mission that I have recommended that the Central Africa Mission should migrate, as the northern boundary of that region is not more than 700 miles from the Zambesi. The establishment of the Missionaries in that region will be the nearest approach to the original idea of the Central Africa Mission. We may perhaps penetrate into the interior in this way. At all events we shall have the colony of Natal as a safe base for our operations, and shall be connecting our Missions in Africa by a new link in the chain. This, indeed, was my original plan.

Had a good deal of conversation with the Robertsons, and Archdeacon Fearn. Received and returned visits.

Saturday, 30th.—Rode out with Mr. Robertson and my wife about nine miles, to the UMLAZI Mission Station, which was the first field of Mr. Robertson's missionary labours. Our road lay through a rich

and beautiful country, and we crossed several rivers. I see on all sides evidence of material prosperity. We passed three or four sugar estates, with rich crops upon the ground. We turned off the road at one place to look at the little church of Clairmont, situated in a picturesque churchyard.

Unfortunately, the Rev. W. Baugh, who holds service there occasionally, is in so poor a state of health that he has not been able to officiate at these outposts for some time. He is now better. The Umlazi Station is situated on the top of a hill commanding fine views of the sea on two sides, and of the Umlazi river, which winds down a wooded valley very beautifully. We found that the native population had removed from the neighbourhood of the station further into the location, which consists of about 8,000 acres of land. The reason appears to be, that the advance of the white man with his civilization interferes with the black man and his interests. I was told that the trespass of cattle in their gardens was the chief reason. Mr. Baugh is anxious to move the station into the interior of the location. Mr. Robertson is doubtful whether this would be wise. The population under the charge of the Missionary is about 3,000. Mr. Baugh's state of health has stood in the way of his itinerating much amongst them. Some few of the people came together to greet their former Missionary when they heard of Mr. Robertson's arrival. The Government have endowed this Mission with 500 acres of land. Of this nearly 300 acres are let on

lease to a sugar planter, for twenty years, at a rent increasing from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* per acre. We took luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. Baugh, and then returned home, having greatly enjoyed our ride.

Both in going and returning we met English settlers, former friends of Mr. Robertson, who were rejoiced to see him. All complained grievously of the state of Church matters. One gentleman said that he held service regularly in his own house for his family and neighbours, and that he was saving up money to build a little church. Another said that there being no services in the neighbourhood, churchmen were compelled to attend Wesleyan services. At Clairmont, the churchwarden, against the remonstrances of the Archdeacon, had invited a clergyman whom the clergy would not recognise, to officiate. All complained that they were left to themselves.

On my return to D'Urban I heard rumours that some Church people were disturbed in their minds about the sentence of Deprivation, which is to be read on Sunday in all churches of the colony, and about seven o'clock in the evening one of the churchwardens came to me with a protest signed by twenty-seven persons. I talked with him for some time, and ascertained that the general idea was that Dr. Colenso was to be excommunicated. I explained matters to him, pointing out that it was merely a formal notification to the Diocese, that the late Bishop, not having retracted, had ceased, in accordance with the terms of the sentence, to be Bishop

of Natal. He was himself satisfied, and took the document with him to explain the case to the subscribers, whom I invited to an interview. On Sunday morning, the churchwarden having failed to satisfy the minds of the subscribers, who did not accept my invitation, placed the document again in my hands; and I then sent them a written reply.

We had a crowded congregation, both morning and evening, on both of which occasions I preached; in the morning on Faith, in the evening on the Inspiration of the written Word. When the sentence was read after the Nicene Creed, about eighteen or twenty walked out. Nothing could be more reverent and devout than the congregation generally. The number of communicants was what it generally is. I gave notice that I would hold a confirmation. In the afternoon I walked down with Mr. Rivett to his little church at Point D'Urban, and preached there also. Mr. Rivett has been the means of getting that church erected, at a cost of 500*l.* I was much exhausted with the services of this day, more especially because of their painful character.

Monday, May 2d.—Writing letters during the morning for the English and Cape mails, and occupied with visitors. One of them, a great friend of Bishop Mackenzie, told that, though in church yesterday, he had believed, until Mr. Robertson undeceived him, that I had excommunicated Dr. Colenso during the service, and that that was the general belief. He told me also that the idea of some was

that this was persecution, and that I had no authority whatever, by Letters Patent, or oaths taken by Dr. Colenso, over him as my suffragan. I gave him my Letters Patent to read, and the oath taken by the late Bishop on his consecration. He was amazed. He told me that he really believed that, with the exception of a very few, the laity generally repudiated Dr. Colenso's teaching, and would never wish to see him back in Natal again; but that they knew nothing of the office of Metropolitan, and thought that I wished to make myself a pope, and did not like "Table Mountain Government." I had a long conversation with him about the nature and constitution of the Church, civil courts, &c. It is thus that these difficulties and trials and misconceptions force men to think and inquire and examine for themselves. If they are right-minded men, and have no personal objects to serve, they never fail, in time to see the truth.

Spent the afternoon in returning calls. In the evening one of the churchwardens came to express his regret for not having fully acted up to his duty, and for his own misconceptions, and to assure me that he and his brother churchwarden would gladly co-operate with me in any plans that I might have for the benefit of the place or Diocese; and said that he had several things which he wished to bring before me on my return. I told him that I should leave for the capital (Pieter Maritzburg) in the morning, but that I should hope to be back again in about three weeks' time.

It seems that a few people here, who caused great anxiety, and offered much opposition to Bishop Mackenzie when he was placed here as minister, aided now by some who had taken part with him, have been endeavouring to get up an agitation, and that they have signally failed. I understand that their movement is likely to lead to one of a very different character, and that not a few of the laity feel that the time has arrived when, for their own and their children's sake, they ought to repudiate the false teaching put forth by Dr. Colenso, and affirm their unshaken faith in the Bible as God's Word, and in the fundamental Articles of the Christian faith, which he has called in question.

The Robertsons and Mr. Rivett came to take tea with us.

Tuesday, May 3d.—Left this morning at half-past six, in the Royal Hotel's four-horse coach, the *Herald*—in other words, a light omnibus—for Pieter Maritzburg. The road up to the top of the Berea was deep in sand, and I walked up it. In two hours and a half we reached PINE TOWN, driving through a beautiful country. Population is thicker than it was fourteen years ago, and there are signs of prosperity in the number of wagons carrying produce to the bay. I called upon the Rev. Mr. Walton, the clergyman of this small village, and of the surrounding neighbourhood. He has built an exceedingly nice house, and there is a small church, which he says needs enlargement. A large portion of the population around him consists of

Germans, and of Scotch Presbyterians. The members of the Church do not seem to contribute more than 30*l.* a year to his support. He says that it is beyond their power to do more. The remainder of the road has been taken over a different line of country from that which it passed over fourteen years ago. We changed horses four times, and it was with great difficulty that they accomplished their work, for the hills are steep and unceasing. We had two intelligent gentlemen for fellow-passengers, with whom I had a good deal of conversation as to the state of the country. One of them told me the story of his life, in many respects a sad one. The romance of real life is more striking than that of fiction.

On arriving at Camperdown, the driver of the other D'Urban omnibus, which had preceded us, came up to tell us that one of his passengers was taken ill on the road, and was dying in the inn, and added that he had been my fellow-passenger from Port Elizabeth. I went in, and found him stretched upon a bed, insensible, and apparently dying; his poor wife in deep distress, with two little children crying at their father's side. We applied restoratives, but with little hope. I offered up prayer. In a very short time he breathed his last. My wife laid the poor widow on a bed, with her children, and our driver being impatient, we proceeded on our way, promising that on our arrival I would immediately go to the brother of the deceased and break the sad news to him.

As we approached MARITZBURG, and it was growing dark, we met my dear friend Dean Green, who had driven out with the two churchwardens of the Cathedral, and one of St. Andrew's, to meet us. We took seats in their carriage, and reached the Deanery before seven.

It is fourteen years since I have seen my dear friend, having parted with him when I left Natal for my difficult journey through Independent Kaffraria. Those years have been full of anxiety to us both. He has acquired great influence in Maritzburg, and in the Diocese; and I hear him spoken of by everybody with very great affection and respect. We spent the evening in talking over the past.

Wednesday, 4th.—Much conversation with the Dean as to the state of the Diocese. He tells me that scarce a day passes without some of the laity earnestly asking whether nothing can be done to provide them with means of grace; that months have passed away without services having been held in many of the country districts. He says that there is little or no sympathy felt with Dr. Colenso's views; that the general desire is that he may never come back again; and that if he does, it will be impossible for him to remain; that he will be without clergy, and without a flock. Service at eleven o'clock. Visited the three churches. It is intended to make an effort to enlarge the Cathedral at once. I urge that the present nave should be regarded as an aisle, and that they should attempt the erection of a larger

nave by its side. He says that additional sittings for 300 would be immediately occupied. The cost will be great. St. Andrew's Church is a plain and homely building. The exterior of the Kafir Chapel is very nice, but being used as a school, its interior is rather disappointing.

Received several visitors, and made some calls.

Thursday, 5th.—Day much occupied with visitors both from town and country. Had conversations with several gentlemen from a distance, and arranged with them to hold services in their neighbourhoods, and to meet the inhabitants with a view to raising funds for the support of clergymen, the erection of churches, &c. Fixed also my plans for the future. I cannot hold my Visitation next Wednesday because on that day the local Parliament will be opened, and I wish to do so in the middle of the week, to enable the clergy to get back to their parishes for the Sunday. Determined, therefore, to hold it on the following Wednesday, the 18th, and to have a conference with the clergy and churchwardens of such parishes as can conveniently assemble, on the following day, intending to discuss with them the present condition of the Diocese, and the steps to be taken with regard to the future. I propose immediately afterwards to visit Archdeacon Fearne's parish, at Richmond, and Dr. Callaway's mission, at Spring Vale. Then to return here, and on the first of June to start for Moor River, Lady-smith, Greytown, Umhlali, Verulam, D'Urban, and the stations on the lower coast, finishing, if it please

God, in time to return by the mail which will leave on July 2d. We propose to go on horseback, and if we accomplish the whole, shall have a ride of 700 miles. Had a long conversation with Mr. Scott, the Governor, who is about to be relieved, his term of government having some time ago expired. He spoke with great interest of the colony, and of its rapid development; and of the quiet, order, and obedience of the natives. I have always myself felt that there has never been a heathen and uncivilized population under British rule which has given so little trouble, or such small ground for anxiety and alarm, as the Zulu-Kafirs of Natal. He said that if we dealt justly by them, the present state of things might be believed to be lasting; that they were, however, beginning to feel the pressure of the system of forced labour, owing to the increase of our public works, and that some change must be made. It seems that, for making or repairing roads and for other works, we call upon the various chiefs in turn to supply parties of men. These are obliged to work, and receive in return rations, and about 7s. a month. Those that I saw on the road between Maritzburg and D'Urban looked wonderfully sleek and cheerful. The hut tax—*i.e.* seven shillings for each native hut—produces now nearly 20,000*l.* a year. This is really a tax upon polygamy; a man contributes to it in proportion to the number of his wives, or huts. It is the only direct poll tax in the country, and, the Governor said, was most cheerfully paid.

He told me that one chief had just applied for leave to quit the colony with his people, and go over to Moshesh. He seemed to think that the forced labour system had something to do with this.

This being Ascension Day, we had Holy Communion in the Cathedral at eight o'clock. Morning service at eleven. Evening at seven. I preached in the evening. After service, one of the churchwardens of the Cathedral, and one of St. Andrew's Church, came to the Deanery to tea, and to talk over Church matters. The Dean is at present doing the duty of both parishes, four full services every Sunday. The churchwarden of St. Andrew's said that he and his brother churchwarden were quite willing to guarantee to me not less than 150*l.* a year, in behalf of the congregation, towards the support of a clergyman. I on my part undertook to endeavour to obtain one for them, and to induce the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* to supplement his income, making it up to 200*l.* He is in a few days to bring the guarantee. Mr. Turnbull, the churchwarden of the Cathedral, discussed the question of the enlargement of the Cathedral. I undertook to preach on the 29th on the subject, and to attend a public meeting on the 30th. The plan most in favour is that which I think the best, to make the present nave an aisle, to erect by its side another nave both wider and higher, and to place arches on the south side also for a second aisle, and an arch for a central chancel. The cost will probably be 5,000*l.* The difficulty will be to raise

so large a sum. The Dean and his churchwarden, however, do not despair.

Friday, 6th.—Morning prayer at eleven. Visitors; returning calls. Writing Charge. Looking at horses for my journey. Two or three Church people in the evening.

Saturday, 7th.—Preparing for Sunday. Writing Charge. Continual visitors. Church people in the evening. The Dean has done an excellent work here. He seems beloved and respected by all. The feeling against the Bishop seems very general, in spite of much to attract personally, and many acts of kindness shown by him to individuals, and appreciated by them. I cannot hear of more than two or three people in this place known to be infected by his teaching. The great body of Church people shrink from his views, though scarce knowing the extent to which he has carried them. They do not, however, see their way clearly as to the future. The case is of so novel a character, that plain people may well be perplexed and puzzled as to the relation of the Bishop to the Metropolitan, and that of the Metropolitan to the Primate of all England. I have been asked many questions about the property of the Church at the Bishop's station, Ekukanyeni, and here in town, which I am unable to answer. Some of the land seems to have been given by Government. Some was, I believe, purchased with funds placed by me at the late Bishop's disposal, some with money raised by him in England. The orphan house, purchased by Sir G. Grey, is now inhabited by the

Colonial Secretary, who rents it of the late Bishop. Church people are in anxiety about the Church's property, and wish me to make inquiries concerning it, which I have undertaken to do. They speak freely, too, as to the mismanagement and expenditure of Diocesan Funds. The Colonial Secretary to-day told me that 500 acres of glebe on a farm of 6,000 acres, adjoining a farm of his on the Nonoti, had been given for a mission station; but that no attempt to found a Mission there had yet been made.

Sunday, 8th.—Service at nine o'clock at St. Andrew's Church, with Holy Communion. A good congregation. I preached. It was eleven o'clock before we left the church. We had then a warm walk of ten minutes to the Cathedral, where was waiting an overflowing congregation, which more than filled the church. Had chairs outside the west door, and also filled the vestry. The service was choral. The choir, a very good one, consisting of volunteers, who take a deep interest in the Church, filled the whole chancel. I preached on the text, "Will ye also go away," to a very attentive people. We had Holy Communion again, and a good number of communicants at each church. I did not attend the afternoon service at St. Andrew's. The Cathedral in the evening was again very full, when I preached on the subject of God's last Revelation of Himself and His truth to man. We had one or two zealous Churchmen to dinner and to tea.

The Dean has named to me four laymen whom he is anxious to see ordained. Two of them are

University men. One was at school with my son at Bradfield, in England. The difficulty is to find a sufficient maintenance for the clergy, in the weak state of the Church in this colony. The time that has been lost, to say nothing of other things, has been a great evil. People feel very keenly that the Bishop has been spending the last two years of his life in writing infidel books in England, instead of doing his own proper work. To-day I was told by a respectable Churchman, that even here the Wesleyans are numerically stronger than ourselves, which, however, others do not allow. The work must languish,—the Church must die out in this land, unless for the next few years the mother Church will help it in its affliction. We have all of us contributed to inflict a great blow upon it, by sending out to it one who has undermined its life, by instilling the poison of unbelief into it. We must all come to its succour in its hour of weakness and of danger, and provide it for a time, and largely at our own cost, with true and faithful pastors. It is, at this hour, the weakest of the Church's distant outposts; and it is in greater danger than any other.

Monday, 9th.—Nearly the whole day spent in working at my Charge, and in returning calls. Judge Connor came to dinner in the evening. He is a man deeply respected by all, and is an earnest Christian. He spoke with much feeling, and with great soundness of view, on the subject of the Holy Scripture, and upon other matters.

Tuesday, 10th.—Rode out to Ekukanyeni, the late

Bishop's residence, about five miles from the town, erected on land given by the Government, partly for a mission station, partly as an endowment for the See. There are about 8,000 acres of valuable land. The house built by the Bishop is a very large one, with ample accommodation for boarders. There is a picturesque wooden school-chapel close by, and several houses or farm buildings on different parts of the estate. It was here that the Bishop began his Native Institution, which was at one time so full of promise, but has long since been abandoned. We found one Zulu printing portions of the New Testament: and on the place there were also two Zulu catechists, whom Mr. Robertson, who went with us, sent for, to have some conversation with them. Everything looked very desolate, and I was filled with sadness as I thought what might have been the present state of things, and what it really was. Of the land, about 2,000 acres form part of the endowment of the See. The remainder was for the endowment of the Mission. Mr. Foster, who is in charge, told me that he thought there were about 400 Zulus living in a heathen state, in their kraals, upon the Church property; that there had been about eight or ten children in the school till Archdeacon Grubbe went away; that there was at present no school; that about thirty natives occasionally attended the catechist's service. He told me also that the farm under Table Mountain, belonging to the Church, about twelve miles further off, consisted of about 9,000 acres; and that at present it produced

a rental of about 75*l.* a year." The rental of Eku-kanyeni is barely sufficient to keep the buildings in repair.

This morning the Governor opened the Legislative Council with a short speech, and announced his own speedy departure. The formalities were not very striking. The Council meets in the Government schoolroom, which, when I was here fourteen years ago, we used for Divine Service. In the evening we met all the officials at Government House at a public dinner.

Wednesday, 11th.—Day spent in preparing Charge, and in returning visits. We have had very many callers; I believe many have come purposely to show that they recognise my office, and my judgment, and that they take part with the Church and with the Faith, against him who has sought to overthrow both. I gladly give up the time needed to receive and return visits at such a time, even though it is difficult to get through all my work.

Mr. Robertson had to-day the three catechists from the late Bishop's station, and had a long conversation with William, the Zulu to whom Bishop Colenso in his book on the Pentateuch so often refers, as having suggested doubts and difficulties to him. Reports had reached me that, both here and at Ekukanyeni, this man had been teaching that there was no Resurrection, and no eternal punishment. He told Mr. Robertson that he had imbibed the Bishop's teaching—that he had always felt that so clever a man could hardly be wrong;

but that he simply wished to teach what the Church teaches. Mr. Robertson was much pleased with his tone. It is a grave subject for consideration what is to be done with this man. Unfortunately we have no one here who understands Kafir, under whom he can be placed, and I am afraid that he has been hitherto preaching and teaching contrary to the Faith.

Thursday, 12th.—We rode out with a small party early this morning, intending to hold service at Kar Kloof to-morrow, and afterwards meet the people of the neighbourhood, with a view to the establishment of a church, and the support of a clergyman. We breakfasted at the house of the widow of the late Colonial Secretary, about five miles off. High as Maritzburg is (about 2,000 feet above the sea), the country continually rises as one moves to the north and west. After breakfast we proceeded through a beautiful country to the farm of Mr. Barter, who has been very active about a church, and who has published several works on Natal. During our ride, I had a good deal of conversation with Mr. F—— a young farmer, and son of a clergyman, about his entering the ministry. The Dean is very anxious that he should do so. He was originally intended for it, but his father could not afford to send him to college. The subject, he told me, had been constantly in his mind. He already renders much help to the Dean, and I trust that, ere long, he may be ordained. Several gentlemen who are farming in the neighbourhood met me on

the road, and one had provided dinner for us. Mr. Barter's farm, which we reached before sunset, is 1,800 feet above Maritzburg, and is very beautifully situated, and surrounded with the rich evergreen bush, which, though abundant on the coast, is scarce in the hill country ; and there is some large timber. The road was very steep and bad, and we crossed two stony and difficult rivers.

Friday, 13th.—Rode after breakfast to Shafton, where service was to be held. The house has a Gothic appearance about it, and I was surprised at finding so much taste displayed in a part of the country so recently occupied. About forty people were gathered for service ; and there were twenty-four communicants. I preached with reference to the occasion. Unfortunately the Kafir who was to have brought a bag containing our clothes and my robes to Kar Kloof last night, did not arrive until the service was half over, and I was only able to robe for the Holy Communion. As beards seem universal in this country, I had not been able to borrow a razor to shave in the morning, and was glad to do so after service. Dinner was kindly provided for us ; and we afterwards held a meeting to discuss the question of church and clergyman. At it, several Wesleyans were present. They have erected a neat little Gothic chapel in the neighbourhood, with vestry and chancel ; and it was proposed by some that this building should be transferred to the Church and consecrated, there being no Wesleyan teacher stationed there. One of the Trustees thought

that this could not be done, because the building had been partly erected by Wesleyan friends in England. It was then proposed that it should be handed over to the Church for three years. Some of the Wesleyans expressed a great desire that their late teacher should be ordained by me, and said that he was anxious for ordination. They thought that his ordination would unite Church and Wesleyans in one congregation, and they said that with the aid of 50*l.* a-year, which Mr. Barter stated had been promised from England through his father to that district, they would be able to maintain their clergyman. All gave this teacher a very high character, and commended him earnestly to me. I told the meeting that if Churchmen and Wesleyans united in a recommendation, and the building were handed over to the Church for three years, and a sufficient stipend were provided, I should be prepared, if on further inquiry in Maritzburg, where this gentleman had been residing, the opinion which they had formed of him was confirmed, to receive him as a candidate for Holy Orders at some future time; but that at present I had received no application from him. The Dean afterwards put this in writing in a letter addressed to the trustees of the chapel.

We returned to Mr. Barter's for the night, taking the Kar Kloof Falls by the way. There are two of these, falling into the same kloof, within a quarter of a mile of each other. The principal fall is very fine. It is about 300 feet high. The smaller one

is the same height, but has less water in it. My wife made a sketch of it.

Saturday, 14th.—Rode into town early, arriving there about noon. Visitors again. Sermons in the afternoon. Unwell in the evening; no sleep last night. One of my visitors, Mr. Allison, who was a Wesleyan Missionary when I was here fourteen years ago, and is now an Independent,—a zealous man, who is erecting in this city a chapel to hold 300 natives,—told me that the late Bishop had done infinite mischief to the Kafir mind by his teaching. He said that, mainly in consequence of Dr. Colenso's views on the subject of polygamy, a young chief and twenty-two other Christians on his station had become polygamists; and he added, that he thought that those views had been widely disseminated amongst the Kafirs by William and others.

Whit Sunday.—Preached twice to crowded congregations in the Cathedral, on the subject of the day, and with special reference to the needs of this Church at the present time, and the source from whence succour is to come. Mr. Robertson took two services in the pretty Kafir chapel. He had twenty-four in the morning, and forty in the evening. He had also a long conversation with poor William, the late Bishop's Zulu. He freely admitted that he had been instilling the Bishop's views amongst the natives—said that he felt that what Mr. Robertson declared to be the truth was the truth, while he was with him—that when Mr. R. was gone, he feared his former views might come

back to him. That he thought that it would be better for himself to cease teaching for a time, until a white man could be placed over him; that it was impossible that we should have any confidence in him. It is, alas! too true; but where are we to look for a man to put over him? Who is there to take up this work, feeble though it be? There are said to be about forty Kafirs that belong to us in this place. There is no one to teach them, or hold service for them, or to work amongst the still heathen population.

The Dean took the morning service at St. Andrew's, and Mr. Robertson the afternoon.

Whit Monday.—Service at eleven. Long interview with the Governor. Rode out in the afternoon to Miss Barter's mission station, about six miles off. She has erected a small house upon land, amounting to 100 acres, given by Government, and she has gathered a few people around her. She came out to labour amongst the natives, and has done so very devotedly for some years. Had the circumstances of the Diocese been more happy, I cannot but think that she might have been of great use in female education. The bringing into contact with young native females a highly cultivated English lady, in the way of daily intercourse and teaching, could not fail to have its effect. I have seen the effect produced in my own native college by the instruction of a refined English lady upon native girls, and it has been great. I deeply regret that Miss Barter is not now employed in this way. At present her

health seems to be suffering, and it is probable that the Church may shortly lose the services of one who has acquired a knowledge of the habits and language of the people. She has with her a Christian Kafir, in whom she has taken a deep interest, and whom she thinks quite fit to be left in charge of the station where she is, as an outpost to the work in Maritzburg, if she should be compelled to leave it, always provided that he is placed under an English clergyman, who would himself visit the location once a week.

Had some conversation with the Dean about placing Mr. F——, after his Ordination, in Maritzburg, and giving him the superintendence of the mission work. The harvest all around is plenteous; the labourers how few! Let us follow our Lord's encouraging command, and pray to the Lord of the harvest. He, in His own good time, will send forth pastors and teachers into this land.

Spent a pleasant evening at Judge Connor's. The Governor and the Colonel commanding were there.

Whit Tuesday.—Morning prayer. Conversations with several of the Clergy, who have arrived for the Visitation and Conference. Still employed in returning calls. In the afternoon, the Dean gave to the Church schools of the city a tea in the open grounds near the camp. All the world was there, from the Governor downwards, and the military band. There was the usual finish of games, races, scrambling, &c.

In the evening we went to meet, at the house of

Mr. Buchanan, editor of one of the Maritzburg papers, Dr. Duff, the celebrated Free Church Missionary from India, who has been travelling all over South Africa. There was a large party there. After some conversation, it was suggested that Dr. Duff should give us some account of India, and its present condition, especially as regards education ; and that I should give some account of my own work. Heber's hymn was first sung. Dr. Duff spoke of that as the first Missionary hymn ; of his acquaintance with its revered author ; of his feelings on ascending the pulpit from which Bishop Heber had last preached ; and on stepping into the bath where he died. He then gave a most interesting account of many things connected with the advancement of education and religion in India. At the close he alluded to my present position, its difficulties, and its privileges, and called upon all Christians to rally round me, and support me in the stand that I was making for our common faith.

I had met this excellent man, whom the Metropolitan of India, in his Charge just published, describes as " That illustrious Missionary, whose loss India is now deploring," on his first arrival in Capetown, and had received a letter from him, from which the following is an extract :—" Since my arrival I have been perusing, with painful, yet joyous interest, the ' Trial of the Bishop of Natal for erroneous teaching ; ' painful, because of the erroneous teaching ; joyous, because of the noble stand made by your

Lordship and the Clergy at large for true, primitive, apostolic teaching. For this stand—worthy even of primitive times—it is no mere word of course to say, that I do unfeignedly thank God, and take courage.”

He was to have paid me a visit on his return to the Cape. He leaves, however, by the next mail, and will have sailed for England before my return to Capetown. He is one of those large-hearted men whose Christianity is above all sectarian feeling, and who would be prepared to sacrifice everything for the faith.

Wednesday, May 18th.—I held my Visitation this morning in the Cathedral Church, at eleven o'clock. All the clergy were present, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tönnesen, who had broken a collar-bone; and the Rev. Mr. Barker, the most distant of all, who has been dangerously ill, but who had written to say that he was determined to come, in spite of the remonstrances of his medical man. Dr. Mann, however, the Superintendent-General of Education, who was in Mr. Barker's neighbourhood examining schools, adding his warning that it would be at the risk of his life if he did so, he reluctantly gave up the effort.

There was an exceedingly good congregation. Canon Callaway said the Litany, the choir being present; and we had a considerable number of communicants, though the Communion is celebrated weekly. My Charge was long, occupying about an

hour and a half in delivery.¹ I felt it necessary to go fully into the late Bishop's teaching, and into all questions relating to this painful case, as *e.g.* the mutual relations of Bishop, Metropolitan, and Patriarch. The relation of the State to the Church in South Africa. The independence of Colonial Churches of Civil Courts. The true standing-ground of the Church, &c.

The clergy and churchwardens dined afterwards with me at the Visitation dinner ; before which the Dean read the following Address, agreed upon by the Clergy :—

“ To the most Rev. the Lord Metropolitan of South Africa.

“ We, the Clergy of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Natal, assembled in the Cathedral Church of Pieter Maritzburg, to confer with your Lordship on the present state of the Diocese, desire to express our deep sympathy with your Lordship, in the painful duty you have been called upon to perform in sitting in judgment on Bishop Colenso ; and gratitude for the fatherly care and help your Lordship has extended towards this portion of your Province, in the perplexities and trials to which it has been subjected. We would also place on record our emphatic repudiation of the erroneous teaching of Bishop Colenso, and our conviction that, should it please God for the chastisement of our sins, to allow Bishop Colenso to return to this Diocese with legal authority, he must still be regarded as lying under a righteous sentence of condemnation, and that we dare not acknowledge him as having authority in spiritual matters.

“ We would further beg to be allowed to offer your Lord-

¹ The Charge has been published, and may be had at Messrs. Bell and Daldy's, Fleet Street, London. My “Judgment,” may also be had at the same publishers.

“ ship our most grateful thanks for the Charge your Lordship has delivered to us in this Cathedral Church this day, and pray your Lordship to permit it to be printed, that it may be in the hands of every member of our flocks ; and to allow that manuscript to be placed among the archives of this Diocese.”

The Address was signed by all the clergy present, and afterwards by the two that had been prevented from attending by illness. To it, I gave the following reply :—

“ REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,

“ I beg to thank you very sincerely for your Address. The duty which I have had to discharge has been a most painful one. All personal considerations, however, must give way when the Faith of Christ is at stake. The questions which your late Bishop has raised are, as I have said in my Charge, no less than these :—Is there a written Revelation from God? Is our Lord God incarnate? Is Christianity true? We ought not to suppose for a moment that any Civil Court would, if appealed to on the question of Civil right, venture to send back to this land one whose teaching you yourselves, with the whole Church, have solemnly repudiated, with the right to take possession of the property of the Church, given for far different purposes ; nor do I imagine that any would have thought this possible, had it not been for the confident tone of Dr. Colenso himself, assuring those to whom he has written that such was about to be the case. It rejoices me, my brethren, to receive from yourselves the assurance that, let the worldly position of Dr. Colenso be what it may, you dare not acknowledge him as having authority in spiritual matters. Maintain your ground as witnesses for Christ, and for the Faith once for all delivered to the Saints, and in God's good time all will be well. Our country's Courts will not commit the great wrong of giving a legal right to a Bishop, deposed and rejected by the

“ Church, to force himself into your churches, and proclaim
“ from your pulpits ‘erroneous and strange doctrines, con-
“ trary to God’s word,’ which he and you have sworn at your
“ ordination, ‘with all faithful diligence to banish and drive
“ away,’ and thereby compel your congregations, who, I re-
“ joice to hear, have no more sympathy than yourselves with
“ the late Bishop’s teaching, to abandon the churches which
“ they have erected for themselves. But if it were so, your
“ course is plain. Christians have before now been driven
“ to worship on the mountain-top, or by the river-side, in
“ dens and caves of the earth. I believe there is faith and
“ zeal enough amongst yourselves, if driven to it, to do the
“ same. I shall have much pleasure in complying with
“ your wish, by publishing my Charge, and by placing the
“ manuscript afterwards at your disposal.

“ I am, Rev. and dear Brethren,

“ Your faithful servant and Brother in Christ,

“ R. CAPETOWN, Metropolitan.”

We had evening service at seven o’clock, Arch-
deacon Fearne preaching. Afterwards several of the
clergy took tea at the Deanery. Thus passed a
most anxious and painfully interesting day.

Thursday, 19th.—We began our Conference this
morning in the Cathedral at ten o’clock. All the
clergy were present except the two who were ill,
and about an equal number of laity. After prayer,
I informed them that I wished to consider with
them the following subjects :

1. The present condition of the Diocese as regards
means of grace for the Europeans, and Missions for
the conversion of the heathen.

2. Whether there was any desire on the part of
the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, that any clergy-

man now in South Africa should succeed to the office of Bishop of Natal.

3. Whether the Conference desired to express to the Metropolitan any wish as to the steps to be taken by him in securing the appointment of another Bishop.

We discussed the first of these subjects at our morning sitting from ten to one. The opinion on the part of the clergy and laity was unanimous—that the most effectual way of converting the heathen to the faith of Christ in this land, under existing circumstances, would be, not by increasing at present the number of Mission Stations, but, inasmuch as the coloured and white populations were becoming day by day more intermingled, by carrying on in each district a combined work, and employing the clergy in ministering at the same time to both the English and the Kafir population, endeavouring to work upon the latter through the former. It was thought that by the adoption of such a system, the farmers and their families would be induced to do more largely what some are doing now, viz. to keep Sunday schools and night schools for the heathen around them, and invite them to their family services on the Lord's day, when they were too distant from a church to attend regularly, or had no church to go to. The clergy—even those engaged in pure Mission work—were as strong in their views on this subject as the laity. Some very intelligent laity spoke of the bad feeling growing up between the races, where the contrary system was

adopted. All admitted, however, that there are parts of the country where no white population exists, and that if we had a sufficiency of men and means, these ought not to be overlooked; but they held that, with narrow means and few labourers, the work in those districts should be postponed.

Dr. Callaway's Mission, which I am about to visit, is confessedly the best Church of England Mission in this Diocese; some say, perhaps with the exception of Mr. Alden Grout's, the one in the whole colony in which the best work is going on. The cost, however, is 440*l.* at present to the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, while the whole expenditure for the Diocese is less than 1,500*l.*

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Conference, and I was requested to forward it to the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* :—

“ Resolved,—That the systematic practice under which Missionaries minister solely to native congregations in places where the population is of a mixed character acts injuriously upon both European and native; being calculated to excite class prejudices, and to prevent the white population from taking that practical interest in the natives which would tend so much to their elevation, and ultimate admission into the Christian Church.

“ That, therefore, in the opinion of this Conference, a complete system requires not only that the isolated Mission Stations should be maintained; but also that some provision should be made for the instruction of the many thousand natives mixed up with the European population, and for encouraging and stimulating the latter in discharge of its Christian obligations to the heathen around him.

“ That, therefore, they request his Lordship the Metropolitan to communicate the above resolutions to the *Society*

for the Propagation of the Gospel, with a recommendation that for the future the Society's grants should be made wherever there is a white population, subject to these two conditions :—

- “ 1. That, as at present, a certain amount of local contributions be made to meet their grants.
 “ 2. That a certain amount of Mission work be carried on within the locality to which the grant is made.”

On analysing the condition of the Diocese, we came to the conclusion that clergy should be at once appointed to the following places :—

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| £75. | 1. Ladismith, with the Klip River County. | |
| £100. | 2. Estcourt, Colenso, and Mooi River, with Weenen County. | |
| £95. | 3. Greytown, with Riet Vley, Nood's Berg, and Fort Buckingham, Umvoti County. | |
| | 4. Kar Kloof, York, and Liversedges, in Pieter Maritzburg County. | |
| £150. | 5. St. Andrew's, ditto. | |
| £50. | 6. St. Mary's, ditto. | |
| £100. | 7. Isipingo, Clairmont, Bellairs, in D'Urban County. | |
| £200. | 8. Berea, | ditto. |
| | 9. Lower Umvoti, | ditto. |

That these Districts could provide the amounts opposite to their names, towards the support of a clergyman; and that the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* should be addressed, and urged to sanction the appropriation of the sums which it was thought would be needed from other sources to maintain clergy in these districts to minister both to black and white. In case they should not be able to do this, the Conference thought that an appeal should be made, in the present distressing circumstances of

the Diocese, to the Church at large, and they requested the Dean and one or two other gentlemen to prepare an address.

In the afternoon we chiefly discussed the future of the Diocese. The Dean and Mr. Wathen, M.L. both expressed a great desire that the Dean of Capetown, who had rendered such services to the Church by his noble and most remarkable speech at the trial of the late Bishop, should be their future Bishop. An opinion was expressed by some that no one who had taken part in the trial should be appointed, thinking that it might be considered that there would be an indecency in such an appointment. This view, however, was strongly dissented from by others. One member of Conference expressed a great desire that the Dean of Maritzburg should be the future Bishop. Ultimately it was decided that the Conference did not wish to name any one in particular, as I told them I asked simply for my own information, that when the time for consecrating another Bishop should arrive, all who would be concerned in making the selection, whether it were the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Duke of Newcastle, or the Metropolitan, would wish to know what the views of the clergy and representatives of the laity might be on the subject—whether they had a wish for any particular clergyman for their future Bishop, or not.

On the third point, it was decided that the Conference did not desire to express to the Metropolitan any wish as to the steps to be taken by him in

securing the appointment of another Bishop. I told the Conference that I thought that for the Church in Africa to take any decided step at present would be premature ; that Dr. Colenso had written out to say that he was making his appeal to civil courts for civil rights ; that I believed that no court would decide that he was entitled to hold the property of the Church, given for teaching far different doctrines from those which he has set forth ; and that it would, on every ground, be wiser and more respectful for us to wait, and endeavour to obtain the appointment of a Bishop, as he had hitherto been appointed, by the Archbishop, with the concurrence of the Crown, and with the support of letters patent. But I added that, if, unfortunately, any civil court should affect to reinstate Dr. Colenso as Bishop of this Diocese, he having been deposed by the Church, I would, with my suffragans, God helping, and life being spared, come up here, and consecrate in the cathedral church in which we were sitting another Bishop to have the care of their souls. I told them that, believing this to be a matter of life or death to the Church, I dared not do otherwise ; that I could not hereafter stand before our Lord, if, at such a crisis as this, I stood patiently by while the wolf was devouring the sheep ; that it was simply with me a matter of conscience. What I believed Christ would have me do, that I would do at any cost, for the saving of His Body from ruin. I added that, if this whole Church was firmly resolved that it would

never receive Dr. Colenso back again as its Bishop, no civil court would venture to thrust him back upon them. They were, I believe, of the same opinion, and adopted a resolution which was signed by nearly all present. One gentleman, a member of the Council, felt that he could not do so, because of his views on the subject of the Royal Supremacy. He said that he believed that the return of Dr. Colenso would be the very greatest calamity to the Church here, and would gladly sign any document to that effect. The existing resolution, however, was not so strongly worded as some wished, and it was felt that it was the least they could consent to say. It was as follows :—

“ We, the undersigned clergy and lay members of
“ the Church of England, being satisfied that Dr.
“ Colenso has widely departed from the faith of the
“ Church, and that he has been righteously deprived
“ of his office by the Metropolitan, hereby declare
“ our fixed resolve that we will no longer acknow-
“ ledge him as our Bishop.”

Another declaration was produced, which was already in circulation in the Diocese, and had received the signatures of about a hundred persons. It was said, however, that many declined to sign it, because they had never read Dr. Colenso's books, and thought the document too long. They would willingly sign a mere repudiation of him. We had some discussion respecting the property of the Church, which some of the laity spoke of as misera-

bly mismanaged, the qualifications of several gentlemen who were candidates for ordination, &c., and agreed, at the request of some members, to meet at half-past nine to-morrow morning.

We had evening service at seven o'clock. Dr. Callaway, Canon of the Cathedral, preached. After service, the Dean and myself went for an hour to Mr. Campbell's, the Scotch Presbyterian minister, to meet Dr. Duff, of whom I took my leave, and whom I thanked for a most hearty and affectionate letter which I received from him to-day, and which, as coming from a very distinguished man not of our communion, I venture, though far too flattering to myself, to insert, hoping that it may serve to show the oneness of faith and love of those who, alas, are still in some measure separated from one another, and who, I pray, in God's good time, may be brought nearer to each other. How much, indeed, have our present trials done towards this, in Africa as well as in England! They have *forced* men who hold by the faith once, and once for all, delivered, nearer to each other. God grant that it may be the prelude to a still closer union amongst the alienated members of our Lord's broken and disjointed Body.

Maritzburg, 19th May, 1864.

“ MY LORD BISHOP,

“ It was my privilege yesterday to hear the charge delivered by your Lordship to the clergy of the English Church in this Diocese. The occasion was one of pre-eminent solemnity, the subject one

of life and death importance to every branch of the Evangelical Church of Christ throughout the world.

“ On the principle that when one member of the body suffers, all the members suffer, I have felt intensely the deep wound which has been inflicted on your noble branch of the Universal Church, and through it, on every other that holds by the Head, —CHRIST, the Lord of Glory, the Lord our Righteousness. On this account I cherish an inward consciousness that you will not be disposed to regard any reference on my part to the services of yesterday as an unwarrantable intrusion.

“ With certain portions of your Lordship's Charge, such as the office itself of Metropolitan, the question of jurisdiction in the present instance, &c., I do not feel myself called on in any way to intermeddle or to pronounce any judgment, *at such a time as this*. These are matters respecting which the wisest and the holiest of men have differed, and will continue to differ. Sufficient for me, on an occasion like the present, that the office of Metropolitan is in strict accordance with the Ecclesiastical polity of the Church of England, and therefore one in which all the members of that Church ought to acquiesce ; and that to the mind of your Lordship and other dignitaries and high authorities, the right of jurisdiction is clear, &c.

“ What I, as a professing disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ, feel deeply, vitally concerned with is, the grand subject-matter of the Charge, as an emphatic testimony against Gospel-extinguishing

heresies, and in favour of those glorious fundamental verities which constitute the very Gospel of grace and salvation.

“ Considering the extreme peculiarity of the occasion and the circumstances, I know not that I ever listened with more real heart-felt enjoyment to any statement or vindication of the *foundation-doctrines* of our common Christian faith, than when listening to your Lordship’s noble Charge of yesterday. Certainly, in it “the trumpet” gave no “uncertain sound.” There was transparent clearness in happy combination with intrepid firmness and indomitable strength. It was worthy of any of the Fathers of ancient, or any of the Reformers of modern times, viewed as a martyr-like testimony to the assailed essential verities of Jehovah’s holy oracles. I have thanked God, and will ever continue to thank God, for that noble testimony.

“ Excuse me for thus writing ; it is my nature and my habit. What I feel I like to express, what I feel strongly I cannot but express strongly.

“ My only regret yesterday was, that there were not more of the Christian inhabitants of this place present to hear the Charge. I would that all the Christian inhabitants of the colony had been present !

“ But I trust—indeed, I take it for granted—that the Charge itself will be published, and that forthwith, for universal circulation. If so, greatly would I prize a few copies of it before I left these South African shores. If, otherwise, any copy or copies addressed to me ‘Edinburgh,’ would be sure to reach me.

“Copies, if possible, should be sent to all leading journals, and especially religious periodicals, throughout the world, for the subject is one of world-wide interest. I should like much to have it in my power to send some to India. When Colenso's first volume appeared in Calcutta, all the copies were at once bought up, not by Europeans only, but by *educated natives*. Indeed, by the latter class it was eagerly and universally read. To them, therefore, I should like much to be able to forward copies of your Lordship's Charge, as a powerful antidote to the poison of infidelity, for really and truly, infidelity it is of the most odious and venomous kind.

“Again craving your kind indulgence, and thanking God for the heroic testimony of yesterday, I remain, with sentiments of profound esteem,

“Very sincerely yours,

“ALEXANDER DUFF.”

Friday, May 20th.—We resumed our adjourned Conference at half-past nine this morning. After discussing several questions respecting the qualifications of men who were anxious to be employed by the Church, Mr. W——, an influential member of the Council, brought forward a motion respecting the natives. He wished the Conference to memorialize the Local, or the Home Government, on the subject of the breaking up of the native locations. He was supported strongly in this view by Mr. S——, another influential member of the Council, and other gentlemen present; and the subject gave rise to a deeply

interesting discussion. Mr. W—— eventually withdrew his motion, the feeling of the clergy being very strong against our seeming to interfere in political matters, especially at a time when we were taking an independent line in Church matters, and might possibly, in the assertion of our independence, be brought into collision with civil authorities. They expressed, however, generally, their concurrence in the views of Mr. W—— as to the desirableness of not perpetuating the separation of classes by the maintenance of the reserves; but they wished to see some security given that the natives should not be gradually deprived of all right in the soil, and brought down to the mere condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water to the white man. The laymen present expressed a wish that I might hear their views more fully on the subject; and we arranged that, on my return from Richmond, we should have, if possible, a more full discussion of the subject in private.

After forming a Committee for taking into consideration the present condition of the property of the Church, the Conference closed its proceedings, and we united in the daily prayers of the Church.

Made one or two calls. Rode out at two o'clock, with the Dean and Mr. Robertson, to Edendale Mission Station, about six miles distant, calling by the way at Dr. Sutherland's, the Surveyor-General. Edendale was founded by Mr. Allison, formerly a Wesleyan Missionary, and a man of great zeal, who, when I was last here, was considered to be the most

successful Missionary in the colony. He purchased the farm of Pretorius, the rebel Boer, who fought the battle of Boemplaats with Sir H. Smith, and whose son is now President of the Trans-Vaal Republic, for 1,300*l.*, having only 100*l.* to pay for it. Gradually the debt was paid off; but, in the course of years, differences arose between Mr. Allison and the people, and he was constrained to leave. The Mission has been taken up by the Wesleyans, and does not appear to be in a flourishing condition. The chapel and schoolroom are poor. The Missionary, however, told me that they hoped to build a new chapel this year. A very zealous mistress has charge of the only school—an infant one—but she does not know Kafir. The industrial school had not much to show. The village is beautifully situated, and deserves its name. It is surrounded by picturesque hills, several of which are clothed with wood. It has about 700 inhabitants, most of whom live in small square houses. One house, just finished, contains ten rooms. On the estate, which consists of 6,000 acres, there are about 1,500 inhabitants. I was sorry to hear that the native residents bade fair soon to be supplanted by white men. They borrow money at an extravagant rate of interest, to purchase oxen, wagons, goods for trading; and, being unable to pay the interest, the lender takes the land. The Missionary told me that one man had just borrowed 100*l.*, undertaking in return to pay 3*l.* 18*s.* a month for five years.

At seven o'clock attended service in our Kafir

chapel, St. Mary's, in Maritzburg, Mr. Robertson conducting the service. There were about forty men present—no women or children. The service was very nicely conducted, and the men made the responses devoutly. After service was over, I addressed the congregation through Mr. Robertson, and told them that I would do my best to provide them with a teacher as soon as possible, but that at present I had great difficulty in doing so. One of the most respectable men present, a very nice-looking fellow, got up and said that "they were lean and starving"—meaning in spiritual things; "that they were much disheartened; that several were anxious for baptism, but that there was no one to prepare them, or baptize them; that some who had been anxious had gone away unbaptized." After he had finished, William, (Bishop Colenso's Zulu,) sitting still, asked whether the late Bishop was coming back. "They wished to know why he was not coming. They did not know what to believe. One teacher told them this was true, another told them it was not." His manner was not pleasant. I think he meant mischief. Mr. Robertson told them that there were two ways in which the late Bishop might come back—(1) as a penitent, or (2) in rebellion. That if he came back in the latter spirit, the Church would not receive him.

I am afraid that this poor man has been entirely perverted by the Bishop's teaching, though Mr. Robertson hopes better things of him. But how sad a sight, how destructive of all faith in these

poor people, is their present position ! Just gathered out of heathenism, they find the highest teachers of the Church entirely opposed upon what constitutes the Gospel of salvation. What a comment on our Lord's prayer, "Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are . . . that they also may be one in us : *that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.*"

Mr. Baugh is to take the service on Sunday. It is a pity that he ever left. He was doing a good work here. The position is an important one. We must place a man here ; but where are we to find him ? The Dean says that he will guarantee 50*l.* a year on behalf of the congregation at the Cathedral. A few of the clergy to tea in the evening. Took leave of dear and good Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, who return to their Mission to-morrow, *viâ* D'Urban.

Saturday, 21st.—Morning spent in writing letters, sermons, correcting proof-sheets of a sermon which I have been asked to publish. Started, a little before one o'clock, for Richmond, distant twenty-five miles, in company with Mr. Wathen, member of Council, who lives in the neighbourhood. Our road lay through a hilly country, clothed with grass, but very little timber. Near the capital farms are springing up in every direction, but after the few first miles the population is scanty. The country offers no features which are striking or interesting. It was growing dark as we drew near to RICHMOND,

which is a village consisting only of a few houses. There is a plain little church in it, and a small Wesleyan chapel, lately erected, far more ecclesiastical in appearance. Archdeacon Fearne came out to meet us. He tells me that there are no Wesleyans, but some Presbyterians in the village. The Wesleyan Mission Station at Indaleni, which I visited fourteen years ago, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the village. A Missionary, going to do duty there on Sunday, overtook us on the road, and I had some conversation with him. He told me that, in addition to the Mission work in Maritzburg and D'Urban, their Society had four Mission Stations—Indaleni, Edendale, Verulam, and a fourth just established

It was quite dark before we reached the Archdeacon's pretty farm, where we were kindly received by Mrs. Fearne, and rejoiced in a quiet evening, after so many days of bustle and excitement.

Sunday, 22d.—Rode into Richmond for morning service. The church is a plain building, capable of holding 100 people, with a tiled roof, not in the best repair. There was a congregation of about eighty people; nine candidates for confirmation, and thirteen communicants. Preached on 1 Thes. ii. 13: "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, "because, when ye received the word of God which "ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of "men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which "effectually worketh also in you that believe." After service, returned to the Archdeacon's, took a

hasty dinner, and rode six miles over a hilly country, with scarcely any visible road, to BYRNE TOWN, for afternoon service. Here there were five candidates for confirmation.

The village consists only of seven houses, and is situated in a *cul-de-sac*, towards the end of a wild mountain valley, apparently not very fertile. It can never become a place of importance. The chapel is a neat wooden building, with a verandah all round, to the posts of which we tethered our horses during Divine service. There were about twenty persons present. It began to grow dusk during the service. On our way home rain came on, and darkness overtook us, so that we could scarcely distinguish the horses immediately in front of us. We had, too, some nasty drifts to cross, very stony, and with deep holes, in one of which my poor horse floundered and came down. We found these little mountain torrents, across which there are no regular roads, worse than the larger rivers, which at this time of the year are not full, and where the footing is generally smoother.

An evening of quiet talk with the Archdeacon.

The people here only give 30*l.* a year to his support. He has, consequently been obliged to farm for his maintenance, and is in weak health. He is anxious to go to a new Church on the Berea, near D'Urban, where the people have, I believe, offered 200*l.* a year to him.

Monday, 23d.—As usual, the Kafir sent by the magistrate to carry my bag to Dr. Callaway's

Mission Station, did not arrive in time, and somewhat delayed us. These Kafirs are the porters of the whole country, and carry great weights for a whole day, with no other food than a handful of mealies. Our journey to-day is thirty miles. After two and a half hours' ride, guided by the Archdeacon, by Kafir paths through the hills, we arrived at the prettily-situated farm of J. W. Turnbull, Esq., one of the Churchwardens of the Cathedral, who had breakfast ready for us. The country through which we had passed was covered with long grass, very hilly, but without any fine features; and the grass, as elsewhere, is running to waste. This country would bear ten times its present stock, which is less than it was a few years ago, the lung-sickness having destroyed about two-thirds of the cattle, by the Archdeacon's account.

In our way to Mr. Turnbull's we passed by the Wesleyan Mission Station at Indaleni, which is a wretched-looking place. The Archdeacon, however, says that it is much improved during the last year and a half, under the present Missionary. Government has given the Society, for the purpose of this Mission, 6,000 acres of land. I am told that there are about 150 Christians on the Station.

After leaving Mr. Turnbull's, the character of the country became entirely changed. From the house we descended immediately to the valley of Unkomanzi. As the drift was said to have been rendered almost impassable by a recent flood, Mr. Turnbull kindly sent a party of Kafirs to cut a road out

through the bank of the river, which had become nearly perpendicular, but which, with this assistance, presented no difficulty. The river is wide, but at this time not very deep. The Archdeacon parted with us at the river; and a young man, preparing, I trust, to become a Missionary, under Dr. Callaway, acted as our guide. The country here became more mountainous, and covered with bush of various kinds. The thorny mimosa predominated, but there were also euphorbias, aloes, &c., but no forest-trees. From the Unkomanzi we ascended gradually to a considerable height, for more than two hours, and had some very fine views over the country on various sides, with winding streams tracing their way through several valleys. At length we emerged on to a high plain of grassy meadow, along which we cantered till we reached the brow of the hill looking down upon Dr. Callaway's Station at SPRINGVALE. We reached our destination in good time in the afternoon, and Dr. Callaway came out to meet us. The country through which we had passed was full of *kraals*, and we were seldom without companions travelling from kraal to kraal during the day. These Zulus are a light-hearted race, full of song and merriment. The young men, too, are great dandies. The favourite dress seems to be a soldier's cast-off red coat. In place of a hat or head-dress, their woolly hair, which towers up to a great height, is cut into fantastic shapes, the most fashionable of which is that of a cocked-hat, often very well executed.

Had much pleasant and I trust profitable conversation with Dr. Callaway during the remainder of the day. In the evening the people on the Station came to welcome me. The Mission premises here are excellent. A Church, however, is wanted, and one should be built capable of holding 500 persons. The present School-chapel would make a very satisfactory school-room. Dr. Callaway has plans for a Church, and would begin to build if only he had the funds. There is one line of a street from the Mission buildings down the valley, with gardens in front. There are about sixty acres of land under cultivation. Some of the people have purchased ploughs, and even wagons. The wagon too often takes the Christian population from the Station for trading purposes, or for transport, and the effect upon them is not good. The farm here consists of 3,000 acres. I understand that 1,500 are to be transferred to the Church. In the present condition of the Diocese, with its property in a state of insecurity from Dr. Colenso's threatened legal proceedings, it will, I believe, be transferred to the Church in this Diocese in communion with the united Church of England and Ireland, for a Mission, to be in connexion with the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* until it shall be self-supporting. Dr. Callaway has purchased another farm fifteen miles distant, on which he has placed young Mr. Button, for farming purposes, on to which he wishes to bring both a native and English population, and to carry on a combined work of ministering to both races in one Church.

He offers to give 200 acres on this farm, to be selected by himself and the Government Surveyor, for Church purposes, and wishes at once to erect a School-chapel. I have promised to recommend his application to the favourable consideration of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, and the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. He tells me that he could at once place four fresh Mission Stations in this part of the country, and that the Government would give land for such purposes, and the chiefs would welcome the Missionaries. The Doctor's skill as a physician, I have already heard from others, greatly adds to his influence as a clergyman.

Tuesday, the 24th.—Early English prayers in Chapel at half-past seven. Service in Kafir for the natives at ten o'clock. There were ten native candidates and one English for confirmation. Dr. Callaway interpreted for me. The Chapel will only hold about one hundred. There were, I think, nearly ninety, including children, present. All the Christians were very neatly dressed, and sang nicely.

Dr. Callaway has given a great deal of time to the work of translation, and to the collection of Kafir legends and fables. Had some conversation with him about the work of translation. It appears that, in addition to the late Bishop's translation of the Prayer-book and New Testament, and Miss Barker's of the Acts, Mr. Robertson has translated one Gospel, and much of the Old Testament; and that the American Missionaries are about to pub-

lish a new translation of the whole of the New Testament. I suggested that he should open communications with them, and endeavour to arrange for some joint action; that he and Mr. Wilder, deputed by the Americans for that purpose, with Mr. Dohné, one of the best Kafir scholars in the country, and, if possible, Mr. Robertson, should meet and compare the several existing translations, as well as the proposed new ones; communicating at the same time with our frontier Missionaries and the Wesleyans in the Diocese of Grahamstown; and then agree, if possible, upon one text, at least for this Diocese and Panda's Country, and Independent Kaffraria. I offered, if this could be done, to urge the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge* to print the New Testament for them. It is a matter of great importance that, as soon as possible, there should be one settled text for the Word of God. Dr. Callaway has entered heartily into the plan. If anything can be done in this direction, Mr. Shepstone is to be requested, if his other duties will allow of it, to revise the whole.

I examined the school in the afternoon. The education, at present, is very elementary. A good schoolmaster is greatly needed, who might also aid the Missionary in the work of visiting the kraals for miles round this Station, where visits would be welcome, and productive of much good.

Wednesday, 25th.—A wet night and threatening morning. We determined, however, to keep our engagements and start for Richmond. Our route

lay, for the first two hours, chiefly amongst the fastnesses of the Unkomanzi River, the scenery of which is very beautiful. The river, which is of considerable size, makes numerous very short turns and windings, between banks which rise to a height of probably not much less than 1,000 feet on either side, and rather thickly clothed with mimosa. We were a tolerably large party, and had to walk and lead our horses down this long and steep descent before reaching the river, on the bank of which we parted with Dr. Callaway. We off-saddled at Mr. Hutton's farm. Here the Archdeacon met us. He had very kindly brought a rug for me, of which I was glad to avail myself, as rain came on. We reached Mr. Hawkins', the magistrate of Richmond, before sunset. He had gone into Maritzburg to be present at the Queen's birthday festivities, and to carry with him 2,000*l.* of the Kafir hut-tax collected by him. Never was a tax collected more easily—seldom one paid more cheerfully. The magistrate goes to certain spots in his district in his waggon. The chief is told to meet him there. He comes with the amount due from his people, and it is said that there is seldom any mistake.

Thursday, 26th.—After a seven o'clock breakfast, started for Maritzburg. The morning was very fine, but the roads were very slippery from the heavy rain of last night. We reached the Deanery about one o'clock. Spent the afternoon in preparing sermons, correcting the proofs of my Charge, &c. &c. Spent an hour in the Council in the evening.

No debate of any importance. Railroads, and the best mode of dealing with the Kafir population, are the chief subjects which interest men's minds at present. The latter is one on which a wide difference of opinion exists.

Friday, 27th.—Sermons. Letters for England. Visits. Quiet evening with the Dean, talking over plans for the advancement of the work in the Diocese.

Saturday, 28th.—English mail arrived. Confirmed forty-nine in the Cathedral. The Dean says that the number would have been much greater if he had had longer notice and time to prepare his candidates. Took luncheon with Dr. Mann. Conversation on the subject of education within the colony. Rode out in the afternoon to call on Mr. Frampton, whom I hope to ordain.

Not much news, except that 11,000 of the clergy of England have, in fact, repudiated the judgment of the Lord Chancellor, *re* "Essays and Reviews," which was considered to affirm that the whole Bible was not held by the Church of England to be the Word of God, and that she allowed her teachers to deny an article of the Catholic faith.

Sunday, 29th.—I preached this morning at the Military Chapel, and celebrated Holy Communion. By great exertion I reached the Cathedral before the commencement of the office for Holy Communion. Preached on the subject of the enlargement of the Cathedral, for which a public meeting is to be held on Tuesday. The number of communicants very great. The Dean tells me that there were never

so many in the Cathedral before ; although some stayed away on account of the crowd. About one third of the congregation appeared to remain. Preached again in the evening—my farewell sermon ; subject : eternal life, and eternal death. Urged the Church to stand fast in the faith, let their trials be what they might. To pray for their late Bishop, that he might be recovered from the snares of the evil one, and brought back to the truth, and to the faith of Christ ; and also to pray fervently that God in His goodness would speedily raise up for them a true and faithful pastor. There was a very crowded congregation.

In the afternoon I had a conversation with Mr. Frampton about his admission to holy orders. Arranged with him that he should at once undertake the mission work in this city as catechist, there being no one whatever at present to minister to our converts ; that he should study under the Dean till Christmas, and then come down to Capetown and stay with me until his ordination.

Monday, 30th.—Letters for the English mail. Winding up matters here. Last visits to such as have been more than usually obliging during my stay. Dined at Mr. Turnbull's, our excellent Churchwarden and Registrar.

Tuesday, 31st.—Ill from a violent cold. Finished my last visits. Meeting in the Cathedral in the afternoon to take steps for its enlargement. About forty present. Long discussion. Agreed to add another nave as a central one, higher and wider

than the present,—to have a third hereafter added, and a larger central chancel. Doubts were expressed whether funds could be raised. Resolved not to have pew-rents, or to give life-interest in sittings for 10*l.* each, which seemed to be the most certain way of raising immediate funds. Appointed a committee to collect subscriptions.

The Churchwardens came to tea in the evening.

June 1st.—Employed the early part of the morning in reading over some very interesting papers relating to the natives, and the despatch which is to accompany them, which the Governor is about to forward to the Secretary of State. I regret much that I have not had more time to study these important papers, which are very voluminous. They touch upon some of the questions of greatest moment at this time to this most interesting country, where there are points to be settled of greater delicacy, difficulty, and importance than present themselves, perhaps, in any other colony of Great Britain, and which demand all the energies of able, upright, conscientious men to determine rightly.

The colony has within it 15,000 white inhabitants, dwelling amongst 210,000 coloured people, nearly all of whom are heathens and in the very lowest state of civilization. But the white man lives on his lonely farm in perfect security, without fear or dread of any. He has no apprehensions either as to his life or property. He can leave home for days with perfect confidence, and not even lock up

his house. If he is a kind and good master, he will seldom be without servants. The black man still looks with reverence to the white man. His attachment to him, and to his Government, is even said to be increasing. The causes for all this are not far to seek. The population was wretched and oppressed when we first took possession of the country, and a very large proportion of it has come into the colony since British rule has been established in it. The Zulus fled from the oppression and cruelty of their native king, and sought our protection. Under our Government life and property have been secure, and there have been, in the main, equal laws, and justice impartially administered, and fair dealing generally, on the part of the white man. The same kind of oppression, it may be, somewhat modified, still exists beyond our borders. The present generation will not forget the things which have happened within the last twenty years, and might occur again. Their children may have different feelings, knowing nothing of the bitterness of their parents' early life. The Executive Government, influenced greatly by Mr. Shepstone, has understood the natives—understood their wants and feelings—and has been strictly just and fair towards them. The result is that we have confessedly a loyal and obedient people, amongst whom we can live in peace and safety.

At present there are two parties in the country, entertaining different views on the subject of the proper mode of treating the natives—the party of

progress, represented by the Council, and the cautious and conservative party, represented by the Government. Each I believe to be equally sincere in their desire to see the natives fairly treated. But on one side there is a feeling that enough is not done to change the character and habits of these people; on the other it is thought that to move faster would be dangerous. I regret that I have not been long enough in the country to form an independent judgment upon the questions at issue, upon the right solution of which the future of the country so greatly depends. On the question of the locations, I think most are agreed that it is not desirable to leave the great mass of the population in a state of barbarism, in the fastnesses of the country; but what to do with them is the difficulty; how to change their position, and yet retain for them a right in the soil. Two things seem to be determined on. First, that the Government and the officers of Government shall hold all their existing property in trust for them, so that the natives may be in some degree secured in their title to the soil; next, that individual titles shall be given, or sold, as rapidly as circumstances will admit of. I am glad to find that individual natives are purchasing lands for themselves, and that grants of twenty-five acres each are being made to Kafirs in any degree civilized, chiefly around Mission Stations, but sometimes elsewhere also. There is some difference of view as to the real title of the natives to the land. Some affirm that when

we took possession they were but a mere handful of people ; others, that they were very numerous, though broken and disheartened ; and that many who flocked into the country when it became settled, were the old inhabitants of the land. The Governor, after close inquiry, says that there were 34 tribes still remaining in Natal when we took possession of it ; and that they numbered from 80,000 to 100,000 souls. The land question, however, is not the only one on which parties differ. The labour question, and the social habits and customs of the people, are topics which are freely handled and agitated.

The enterprising English population which has for some years been flowing into Natal, has been for the last few years trying various experiments to ascertain which of the present productions of this fine country are likely to be most remunerative. At length they seem to have settled down to the conviction that sugar, coffee, and cotton will pay well on the coast-line, according as the soil may suit each. Sugar cultivation, especially, is spreading fast. Consequently there is a great demand for labour ; and the demand increases so much more rapidly than the supply, that although, as the Governor says, 20,000 of the natives are now in the employment of the Europeans—and I am told that he has under-rated the number, and that there are 30,000—the labour market is so ill supplied, that a considerable number of coolies have been introduced from India. This daily increasing demand for more

labour, with a population living to so large an extent in idleness, naturally leads men to desire that some measures should be adopted which may tend to the supply of a want so widely felt. The question is, whether anything can fairly be done. It is impossible to alter the habits of a nation in a day; and I confess that, as I have gone through the country, and looked at the fields of sugar-cane, and plantations of coffee and cotton, I have been far more struck with the way in which the population is rising up to meet the requirements of a newly imported race, full of a spirit of active enterprise, than disheartened by the strong inclination which still exists for a *kraal* life, which is a life of idleness. Fourteen years ago, when I last saw this land, very few of the natives were employed in the cultivation of the soil, or other works for the white man. Now there are thousands so employed, on the roads, on public works, as carriers, as indoor and outdoor domestic servants. Another twenty years of fair dealing and kind treatment will bring half the population to the labour market, more especially if a desire for self-improvement and education can be more widely spread amongst them.

The polygamy question is, if possible, a more delicate one than the labour question. There are some who would interfere with this by direct legislation; others by indirect. Some of the measures of the Government with regard to the law of inheritance, and the enabling natives to emancipate themselves from native law and come under the operation

of colonial law, would, I believe, tend indirectly to the discouragement of this most hateful and cruel system. Some of the oldest Missionaries, I find, think that more might be done in this direction than has been done. There are others who think that stringent measures might provoke a rebellion. In various quarters I have heard complaints as to the cruelties practised on young girls, in order to force them to hateful marriages with old and rich polygamists, and of the lightness of the punishments inflicted in such cases by the magistrates.

The government of this country, above all others, should be wielded by a good man, and an able one. Its population is a deeply interesting one. I have met frequently with old colonists who have spoken in the warmest terms of the natives, saying that there never was such a race of savages. The great problem for England to settle in this country is, how to lead on this people to Christianity and to civilization, neither timidly and weakly allowing it to continue in the practice of barbarous and debasing habits and customs; nor forcing on changes too rapidly. Justice, kindness, firmness, are the qualities at this time most needed in a Governor. Whatever may have been the faults of Mr. Scott's government, and, as he is not popular, there probably are some, I believe that all allow that he had these most essential qualities for a Governor of such a people as this. The successor who, we have just heard, is appointed has had long experience on the frontier in dealing with the Kafir race. But no two popula-

tions could well be in a more different state of feeling as regards their rulers than the frontier Kafir and the Natal Zulu ; and the same system of government which may be needed for the former, would simply be destructive of all hope for the future, if applied to the latter. There must be sympathy for, and interest in the native races of Natal, if they are to be raised up to be what I trust they may become ; or even if they are to continue in their present state of hearty and loyal obedience to the Crown. Let New Zealand be our warning in all our transactions with a race in no way inferior to the Maories.

After eleven o'clock prayers, we started for the Umgeni, on my tour round the Diocese. We were accompanied by the Dean and Mr. Green, and enjoyed our ride and the comparative quiet. I am not sorry to have completed the most anxious part of my visitation, and I bless God for the success which He has granted to my efforts. Many here told me that my visit has been of some service to themselves, and to the Church I trust that it may prove so.

We reached the little inn at the UMGENI in time to have a good view of the waterfall. The river just below the drift precipitates itself, down a chasm 350 feet deep, into a narrow gorge, shut in by perpendicular basaltic rocks. The view both of the fall, and of the stream, as it wanders through the valley below, is very fine ; S—— made a sketch of it. Spent a quiet evening talking over the work of

the Diocese with the Dean. The inmates of the inn were glad to join with us in prayer before retiring to rest.

Thursday, June 2d.—An early start for Mooi River, distant twenty-eight miles. It is fourteen years since I came along the same road from the Free State on my first journey to Natal, which occupied nine months. Then I was appalled by the magnitude of the work before me in the immense region included within my Diocese, now, happily, subdivided into five. But how should I have felt if any one had told me that, fourteen years afterwards, I should traverse the same road, having just deposed the Bishop, once a brother beloved, whom I had joined in consecrating? What a waste of effort does it seem to have returned to England, and spent more than a year in stirring up the Church to found the see, the Bishop of which has sown the seeds of unbelief broadcast over the land. How humbling to myself to have been the instrument in bringing him out! Thoughts of these things kept me low during my ride.

We off-saddled at Currey's, one of the quiet little wayside inns which are to be found all along this road. We reached the Mooi River in good time in the afternoon. During the day we met or passed a great number of waggons, either taking their loads of wool from the Free State and Trans-Vaal to the Bay, or returning with goods for the interior. The traffic along the road seems to be considerable. This is one of the coldest spots in the colony, as I found, to my cost, suffering as I was from a cold. It is called

the Greenland of Natal. It is, however, healthy, and the farmers are flourishing.

Friday, 3d.—Started before breakfast, at seven o'clock, for the Bushman's River, where I had appointed to hold service. The distance is nineteen miles, but, having fresh horses, owing to the kindness of Mr. A. Gibson, who has taken mine to his farm, and sent his own to Mooi River for me, we reached the inn at Bushman's River by half-past ten. The descent from the high land through a new and good road, recently made, presents beautiful views of the valley, with many reaches of the river winding its way through it, and with different ranges of hills and mountains beyond; all, however, bearing the usual character of the hills in this country, and being quite flat at the top. Unfortunately, the atmosphere during winter, in this colony, is so thick and misty, that we cannot see the more distant mountains. The Drakenberg, which is not far distant, is, I am told, covered with snow, but we have not caught a glimpse of it.

As we drew nigh to the village of ESTCOURT, which at present is little more than the hotel, we saw parties riding up, evidently for the service, of which notice had been given for eleven o'clock, but which, we had been told, in consequence of a large cattle-sale twenty miles off, was likely to be thinly attended. After getting some breakfast, I held service in the court-house, which the magistrate kindly placed at my disposal. We had about thirty present, and eleven communicants.

After service we held a meeting. Resolutions were drawn up pledging the members of the Church to raise funds for the maintenance of a clergyman for the whole county, making Estcourt the centre of his labours; and also towards the erection of a parsonage. The Government was also to be asked to give land for glebe, and sites for Church, parsonage, school and burial-ground. In this county the Dutch have a grant of 150*l.* for the support of their Minister, who resides at Weener. There is no other Minister in the district. Upwards of 50*l.* was subscribed in the room, and pledged for five years. The gentlemen present said that there was no doubt that from 150*l.* to 200*l.* could be raised. I promised, in case this were so, to urge the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* to assist them. It is the greatest mistake and folly to leave rising districts like this to fall into the hands of other religious denominations for lack of a little aid from home for the first few years. A grant of 100*l.* a year for three years would establish the Church in this locality, and enlist the feelings of all religious bodies in its support. It would, too, by deepening religious feeling in the white man, do much for the improvement of the coloured people. Several earnest Churchmen complained bitterly of the way in which they had been neglected. The feeling of indignation is deep and freely expressed, that the late Bishop should have spent the last two years in writing infidel books in London, instead of caring for his Diocese. Spent an hour in conversation with

those who came to the service, after our meeting was over, and then mounted our horses again for another ten miles' ride to Mr. Moore's farm, which, although somewhat out of the direct route, would shorten for us our ride before breakfast to-morrow to Colenso, which is twenty-four miles distant from Estcourt.

Saturday, June 4th.—The cocks and hens allowed us but little sleep. They began crowing close to our window at half-past two. We were in the saddle by a little after seven, which is as soon as the daylight is sufficient for riding, and reached COLENZO before ten. The character of the country is somewhat changed. The thorn-tree (*Mimosa*) which grows to a considerable size, and is frequently very picturesque in form, abounds, and greatly improves the scenery. Colenso, which is on the banks of the Tugela, is a small village of about six houses. We spent three hours there, and I visited all the people. I found one candidate for confirmation, who had been examined but not confirmed. Arranged for a service on Monday at eleven, on my return. There are several English gentlemen farming within a few miles. The innkeeper promised to give notice of the service. The distance from Colenso to Ladysmith is eighteen miles. Started at one. The road for the greater part of the way hilly, and uninteresting. About half-way we found a Kafir, sent by the magistrate to the point where the road branches off to the Free State, to warn us not to take it. As we approached Ladysmith we met a party of gentlemen who came out to welcome us.

LADISMITH is a county town with about 200 inhabitants, nearly all English. As the main road to the Free State and Trans Vaal no longer passes through it, it is said to be in a state of decay. It lies on the banks of the Klip River, and is the capital of the Klip River country. On entering it, the first object which caught our view was a really neat and correct stone church, not quite finished. It is quite as good as many of the churches in the villages of my Diocese. The spiritual condition of this place is sad. The first clergyman was Mr. Barker, whom I sent out as a Missionary before the Diocese was founded. He left years ago. The late Bishop then sent Mr.—— a clergyman who was obliged to leave. Since then there has been no resident clergyman, and only one or two occasional visits from clergy.

We reached the town at four o'clock. Dressed and went to see several candidates for confirmation, whom I afterwards met in the court-house. Mr. H——, whom I sent out many years ago to Port Elizabeth, to found a Grammar School there, but who is now in the public service at Newcastle, rode down seventy miles to meet me, and join our services to-morrow. He is a Cambridge graduate, and the Dean, who is very anxious that he should be ordained for Maritzburg, where he is well known and respected, had written to inform him of my intended visit. I had some conversation with him on the subject of ordination, and he spent the evening with us.

Sunday, June 5th.—A restless night, having talked too much in the evening. Walked up to the camp before breakfast, which is a kind of native suburb, where a coloured mission congregation is located. Mr. Barker began a work amongst these. At present it is in the hands of the Dutch Church, who employ Mr. E——, a German, formerly employed by Bishop Colenso at Ekukanyeni. All agree that this man is doing a good work amongst the natives. As I drew nigh to his mud cottage, he was summoning his first congregation to worship in his mud chapel, by some sacred music played upon a trumpet. Had some little talk with him. He told me that he had been upon the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* list; that the Bishop had promised to ordain him after six months' trial, if he gave satisfaction; that on one occasion, when preaching on the subject of eternal punishment, the Bishop stopped him; that shortly afterwards he told him that Apostles had supported themselves while preaching, and asked him if he would make bricks; that he undertook to do this, but afterwards complained that he had no spiritual work given him to do, and he and the Bishop parted. I tell his story as he told it to me. There may be two sides to it, but it is only fair to this good man to say that all speak well of him and of his work.

Baptized a child before service. Service, with Holy Communion, at eleven. Court-house crowded. All seemed to join in the service reverently; nine communicants. There would probably have been

more, had not the Archdeacon celebrated here three weeks ago. As an illustration of the condition into which people may fall without means of grace, I may mention that a wagon-full of English people, including the organist of this little congregation, left the village this morning, for a picnic at a trader's a few miles off. Doubtless the engagement had been made before notice of the service was given; but it might have been put off. We had in consequence no psalmody.

After service, till three o'clock, I called on the communicants, and on the Dutch minister, who has a salary of 150*l.* from Government. Public meeting at three, to consider what steps can be taken to procure a clergyman, and to complete the church. Four gentlemen offer to guarantee, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, a sum of 75*l.* a year. Mr. H—— was requested to collect in the Newcastle district, which is to be included in the parish. At present there are but few English there; but rich coal fields have been discovered, and it is expected that the Legislative Council will pass a measure this session for making a railway into this district, distant 150 miles from the sea. The proposal is to guarantee six per cent. to a company which is to make a railroad from D'Urban to Maritzburg, and to give, beyond that, three miles of land on each side of the railway. At present it is supposed that the few English church people who live seventy miles from Ladisnieth, cannot give more than 30*l.* a year. A desire was expressed that the clergyman

should be also Government schoolmaster, which would add 100*l.* to his income, and it was hoped that the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* would give 100*l.* for three years. The churchwarden is to let me know before I leave the Diocese how much can be depended upon from all sources. All think that a clergyman should have not less than 300*l.* a year. At five o'clock I met the candidates for confirmation, for farther preparation. Evening service at half-past six. Court-house crowded. Confirmed eight young persons, and after service a sick person privately. Very tired with my day's work.

Monday 6th. — We were in the saddle again at seven o'clock, after a quiet and refreshing night. We reached Colenso before ten. At eleven o'clock held service in a private house. About twenty persons present. Confirmed one young woman. Afterwards met those present at the service, with a view to arrange for getting subscriptions for a clergyman. Off again at one o'clock for Estcourt, Bushman's River, distant twenty-four miles. Off-saddled in the veldt, under some large mimosa trees. Reached Estcourt by five o'clock, and found there Mr. Gibson, who had kindly lent us his horses for this journey, waiting to be our guide on the following morning.

Tuesday, 7th. — Off at seven. The hills were covered with white frost. Reached Mr. Gibson's farm, more than twenty miles off, by ten o'clock. Breakfasted, and proceeded on a fresh horse, again kindly provided by Mr. Gibson, to Riet Vley, about

sixteen miles further, where we arrived at three o'clock. Mr. Varty kindly received us at his comfortable farm.

On our ride to-day, Mr. Gibson spoke freely on the subject of Bishop Colenso. He told me that his writings had been a good deal read amongst the farmers, but none of the replies, except those written by dissenting ministers in Natal, which had only irritated them: that he thought that the minds of very many were greatly unsettled, and that not a few had been entirely misled. He himself spoke with great intelligence and good sense. Promised to get him one or two of the many replies to the earlier portions of the Bishop's work on the Pentateuch.

During this day's ride, the atmosphere was clearer than on any former day; we were mostly on high ground, and had an extensive view; and for the first time saw the Drakenberg distinctly. There was a good deal of snow on these mountains, which are very lofty, but the outline of them is not striking.

After dinner we had service in Mr. Varty's house, where all the neighbouring farmers were collected. There were five communicants. Most of the people here are Church people; yet, in the centre of this cluster of farms, stands a Wesleyan chapel, where at present no services are held. The Church people say that they contributed to its erection on the distinct understanding that all religious denominations were to be entitled to its use. It is however conveyed to the Wesleyans. After service, held a meet-

ing. All expressed a desire to be united to Greytown as a parish, and to be an out-station, or chapelry of that place. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference, and keeps up the plan of regarding the counties as parishes. I told them that I hoped to arrange for monthly services on the part of Mr. Taylor, if I should, as I expected, ordain him. The inhabitants are to ascertain what each will contribute to his support, and let me know before I leave the colony.

Wednesday, 8th.—Rode into GREYTOWN, twenty-four miles, this morning, two gentlemen accompanying us, and furnishing us with fresh horses. The road lay over high grassy ridges of hill; but there was a dense, wet mist, so thick that we could see nothing of the country, and could scarcely distinguish the path, covering all the upper part of the hills, reminding me of a London fog.

GREYTOWN is a rising village of about twenty-five houses. Mr. Wyndham, the magistrate, was kind enough to receive us. We found at his house, Mr. Alington, of the Zambesi Mission, who has come up from the Cape, which Bishop Tozer has not yet reached. Had much conversation with him about the future of the Mission. He has agreed to go on to Mr. Robertson's Mission in Panda's country, and inspect the field proposed for the future labours of the Zambesi Missionaries, and be ready to report to Bishop Tozer, on his arrival from Mozambique. Mr. Alington has been to Johanna and to Zanzibar. He is very anxious to see a Church Mission planted

in the latter island, and says that the Consul, and others residing there, are most anxious also. Called on the Dutch minister.

Thursday, 9th.—Much conversation with Mr. Taylor, the catechist and schoolmaster of Greytown, in behalf of whom the inhabitants have memorialized me, requesting that I will ordain him. Called with him on the inhabitants of the village. Held service at four o'clock. Confirmation. Holy Communion. Meeting afterwards, at which churchwardens were elected—a subscription towards building a church was opened—and an application to Government for a grant of land for a glebe, was resolved upon. Here, as elsewhere, 150*l.* a year is granted to a Dutch minister, while nothing is given to the English Church.

I told the members of the Church, who had unanimously requested me, in a memorial, to ordain Mr. Taylor, that I hoped to receive him as a candidate for deacon's orders before I left the colony.

The cold to-day was very great. We heard that snow had fallen in the night on the high land in the neighbourhood, and that the hills over which we passed yesterday, were covered.

Friday, 10th.—Left Greytown this morning at seven, in a sharp, white frost. There was ice on some of the little streams we crossed. Mr. Wyndham kindly escorted us for eight miles, to see us safely over the Umvoti river, and some extensive marshes along its bank, which must be difficult to cross in the summer, but were now nearly dry. Shortly

after parting from him, we were met by Mr. Eastwood, who conducted us to his house, distant about eighteen miles. We breakfasted with him, and I baptized his youngest child; after which he rode with us to Mr. Boast's, at the NOODSBERG, leading my horse, and mounting me on one of his own. Had service here in the evening. There was not a large gathering, several of the neighbouring farmers being prevented, from one circumstance or another, from attending. After service, held a meeting, and passed resolutions:

First, That the inhabitants of the district would erect a school-chapel, and teacher's house, in a central situation, where either of two or three proprietors, whose farms adjoined, were ready to give land.

Next, That a guarantee for an income of 100*l.* a year, should, if possible, be sent to me before quitting the Diocese.

I undertook to apply to the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, to aid them in erecting their building; and to the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, to assist them with 20*l.* or 25*l.* a year, in support of a catechist, and by the payment of his passage out.

Unfortunately for our horses, who have a day's journey of fifty-six miles before them to-morrow, there was no stable, and the situation is high and exposed, this part of the country being entirely bare of trees, or even bush. Mr. Boast, however, kindly provided cloths for them.

Saturday, 11th.—Off before seven. Rode nearly four hours over the Little and Great Noodsberg, and off-saddled by a pleasant stream, fringed with picturesque trees, which now again begin to appear, as we descend from the high land towards the coast. Turned our horses out to graze, though the grass was dry, and not very good, and ate the sandwiches which we had brought with us.

While running after my horse to catch him again, I had the misfortune to fall into one of the deep porcupine's holes, of which the grass country is full, and which was hidden by the long grass, and to sprain my ankle, which pained me a good deal the rest of the day, as I had to rise in my stirrups during a kind of shuffling trot, my horse declining altogether to canter. We off-saddled again at Mr. Dyke's, after riding for two hours through a very pretty country, between the Tnanda and Umvoti native locations, and passing within sight of Mr. Tyler's American Mission station, which I was sorry not to have time to visit. Here we parted from Mr. Boast, and proceeded alone to the Tongaat, Mr. Saunders's, which we reached just as it was getting quite dark. The last fifteen miles was through a charming country, more like a beautiful park than anything else, and rapidly descending towards the coast. Here we found an excellent supper laid out for us by order of Mrs. S——, who was herself absent at Maritzburg. We also found Mr. Elder, the clergyman of Verulam, here, who had come to prepare some candidates for confirmation. After

doing justice to our entertainment, we rode on by moonlight, nine miles, to Verulam; I left my horse to rest, and rode one kindly offered me by our host; but my wife still kept to her gallant little grey pony, which carried her all day quite well. Mr. Elder accompanied us, and we reached his house about half-past nine, not much fatigued with our long day, and found Mrs. Elder expecting us, and every comfort provided for us.

Sunday, 12th.—VERULAM is beautifully situated on the banks of the Umshloti. When I was here in 1850, there was but one house. There are now several hundred people. It is quite a Wesleyan settlement, and there is a very handsome Wesleyan chapel just completed, which has cost 1,500*l.* The church is small and plain, and was only finished last year. It cost 400*l.*

The Church is, however, gradually making its way in this district. Our Kafir carriers not having arrived with my robes, &c., I had to prepare a sermon during a morning's walk, and Mr. Elder had to send some miles to Mount Moreland for a second surplice. They arrived, however, just before church-time. About twelve communicants; full church. Confirmation at three; church full to overflowing; ten candidates. Service again at seven o'clock in the evening; church again crowded.

Monday, 13th.—Off by sunrise. On arriving at the Tongaat, I found my horse ill with a cough. Mr. C—— urged me very kindly to take on that upon which I was riding. He proceeded with us to show

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