I Felkornet Zomandla we Qonce.

I Felkornet zalomandla zimisa ezintsu-
ku ukupulapula izimangalo zabakalazela
ukungangeniswa encwadini, nabagxeka
abanye abangenisiweyo:—

Ward No. 1., A. D. Thomson, Mimosa
Park, 29th December 1887, at Mimosa Park

Ward No. 2., G. C. Stewart, Ntsikizini,
30th December, 1887, at Ntsikizini.

Ward No. 3., H. M. Lowe, Iqibira,
2nd January, 1888, at Iqibira.

Ward No. 4., R. J. Crowe, Debe Nek,
31st December, 1887. at Debe Nek.

Ward No. 5., J. Moody, Ncera, Yellow-
woods, 5th January, 1888, at his residence, i

Ward No. 6., J. Francis, Chumie, near
Alice, 31st December, 1887, at his residence.

Ward No. 7., H. Keenan. Keiskama
Hoek, 5th January. 1888, Public Offices

Ward No. 8., W. Poutz, Izeli, 30th
December, 1887, at his residence.

Ward No. 9., G. Broster, King William’s
Town, 30th December, 1887, Public Office,
10 a.m.

Ward No. 10., Y. W. Landrey, Mow-

bray Park, near Kei Road, 27th December.
1887, at Mowbray Park.

Ward No. 11., J. R. A. Cross, H. Brown,
*Ag.,* Sunny Braes, near Blaney, 29th
December, 1887, Egling’s Hotel, at Blaney

Ward No. 12., T. Singleton, Berlin.

Ward No. 13., E. Fletcher, Kentbury,
near McLean Town. 31st December, 1887,
at Kentbury, near McLean Town.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1887.

The THE course pursued by Registration Registering Officers Tembuland. towards natives in the

 Tembuland Constituency, as reported in the Press, is flagitious in the extreme. Every device that official ingenuity can invent is being pressed into service to exclude our countrymen from the Register. “ The names of “ native grantees,” says our Tembuland telegram, of Monday last, “ at Xalanga “ have been omitted from the voters’ “ Register by Mr. C. J. Levey, the “ Magistrate, but the Dutch holding “ ground on precisely the same tenure '‘ have been registered. The *“ Herald* maintains that natives have been unjustly excluded, and calls on the '‘Press to see justice done to them. The “ men in question were located by the “ Tembuland Commission.” Such are the facts; and they are confirmed by letters from Cala. To pile up the agony, we learn that Major Elliott, the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland, has issued a Circular to all Magistrates to rigidly en- ??10th Section of the Constitution ??which excludes all who are ??subjects of the Queen ??chise unless they are ??result of this, will, ??of the 290 Natives

??Deans at present ??only 12 Natives ??but there is no

??istering Officer ??he has put on ??he now calls ??is to receive ??to the Chief

enemies of doing. The f the to all they can to

But under the Act no hint is given the parties objected to. They may be in- formed of this from the bench of the Registering Officer. By this means much havoc can be done to the interests of thoroughly qualified voters. This is one only of a number of serious defects in the Act—defects with which it passed through Parliament simply because Sir Thomas Scanlen, who generally licks the crude essays of his opponents at law-making into shape, had no heart in furthering this piece of legislation of doubtful utility (at any rate so far as the country generally
is concerned).

The apologist of the state of affairs in Herschel, in another column, appears to us to be playing the part of an inverted Balaam. Sent to bless the doings of the officials, he has simply cursed them. To begin with the Pass grievance. Our correspondent refers to the case of the Editor of this paper, who found that there was no one at the Residency to issue passes. It is admitted that it is no un- usual thing for all sorts of excuses to be set up for the non-issuing of Passes. The annoyance to the travellers who have to go long distances to get their passes, must be very intolerable, This one grievance, the justice of which is frankly acknowledged by “Summurn Bonum,” is sufficient to show the callousness and carelessness of the magisterial staff at Herschel to Native sufferings. It is a fair
sample of the rest of the proceedings of the officials. Our correspondent lays the blame on Benjamin Moyedi, the Native Pass Clerk. The country knows nothing of this person at the magistracy, but of the Magistrate who must bear the blame. As to the success or otherwise of the missionary agencies, our correspondent has a right to hold his opinions. For ourselves we do not budge an inch from what we said that the missionary agents are doing good work which will be seen in time. “ Summurn Bonum ” pleads on behalf of the Magistrate that “ Herschel is filled by a heterogeneous host of Natives claiming
to be the off-shoots of nearly every tribe in South Africa, and what pleases one off-shoot offends another.” This would hold water if there were not such a thing as right and justice; and there must have been a departure from these unchangeable principles to cause the condition of things defended by the eulogist of Herschel officials. That is exactly what we say, and we advocate that men blessed with patience and well-balanced minds should be appointed to such positions. Such men are to be found here and there in the Colonial service. As to the 300 morgen that have been filched from the people, the Magistracy has as much a right to graze its horses on the lands of the Natives, as the Natives themselves. There is no argument therefore for maintaining the disputed rayon. We could go on in this strain pointing out the weakness of our correspondent’s case ; but, on account of space exigencies, we forebear.

It is no unusual circumstance to meet with persons who are equally interested in the welfare of the Native Races in Africa, but who nevertheless fail to see their grievances, in the same light as pointed by others,—this is more or less my case, although agreeing with the principle appearing upon the face of your able article “A Peep at Herschel” which appears in your issue of the 23rd of November, 1887. I do not see the grievances therein named in exactly the same light as you do. So with your permission I will venture to give you a friendly criticism of the salient points contained in your leader, which are, as I understand : 1st, comes the Attenuated staff of the Resident Magistrate; 2nd, comes the missionaries and their work; 3rd, comes the inevitable Trader; 4th, comes the care and keeping of the Natives, their discontent, and contempt for the authorities—together with some examples of the apparent causes, tending as exciters in breeding discontent and contempt &c.; 5th, comes hints or suggestions or making things better. Now, the “attenuated” Magesterial staff referred to by you, is made up as follows:—1. There is the R.M., and the A.R.M. 2. The European Interpreter and the Native Interpreter. 3. The Chief Constable. 4. The gaoler and two prison guards. 5. The District Surgeon—9 in- dividuals in all. It, so happened that, when you applied at the Herschel Magistracy for passes for your escort and servants, both the Magistrate and the Assistant Magistrate were away from the District upon public duty, and that government had not made any provision for this unusual contingency; perhaps there is no local man fit or capable for this minor post or duty. The circumstance, that there were no officials in the Office when you called, I do not understand, unless you were there before office hours. However, the difficulty you experienced in obtaining passes, seems to me trifling, when I can tell you that I have seen Natives obliged to wait in all weathers, for hours or days before being successful. I sent a note the other day, with a Native, asking for a pass, but failed in getting one until the following day. The usual reply given by the Native, who seems to have little else to do. but employed to fill in the Passes, generally answers—The Magistrate is engaged, or it’s Court day, or the Magistrate is getting off the post, and can’t find time to sign passes just now. But I imagine that much of the delay I have seen, lies at the door of this “ Native
Pass Clerk ; ” perhaps the stream of temporary leaves flowing through the minor ranks, may account for the “attenuated” staff you seem to have seen. Then there is the Inspector of Locations, and a detachment of C.M.R., resting upon its arms at Palmeitfontein. Two of the latter are stationed at the Magistracy, and act as .Orderlies, Ac. There is also a Telegraphist stationed at the seat of Magistracy, and one at Palm-eitfontein. It’s only the other day, that some discussions took place about the unusually large “staff” connected with the Herschel Magistracy and its probably reduction, <tc.

There are three chief long, long established Mission Stations, with numerous branches. But the general impression is that, in a certain way, they are a failure. As regards the schools, it was only recently found necessary by the

Isaziso kubo bonke
Abahambi

ISAZISO

KUFUNWA.

 Kuba Hambi Nabanye.

1. Yena ucinga ukuba izibonda zifane-
Iwe ukwamkela ku Rulumente.
2. E Qonce u Rulumente ulungiselele
ukuba irafu elityala ihlanganiswe zizibo-
nda, nalapa ke ubona kwalonto yena.
3. Ebeseletshilo ukuba yena uya-
kuxhasa yonke into engemfundo, akabo-
ni ke ukuba imali yotitshala itotywe,
kodwa ke xa u Mongameli wemfundo
angakolwayo ukuquba kwesikolo esi-
S’p-unelwc.. sicita.

Mr. P. Kula ute yena
nto ayikalazayo kulo-
Umlomo (Registration
 mteto ngokwawo, into

wenziwe nje lo-
 lilizwe eli, we-
ibamnyama.

ndulA \*f- Mr. S. Makiwane ute
to uti xa umntu anomhlaba obha-
 egameni lake, waza lomhlaba ku-

 nezindlu zake zalitikelela elinani £25 unokuvota, kwayeke kungeko
u unokuti enomhlaba obhalelwe ega-
i aze angabi nataitije, tina apa sine-
aba esiyicandelweyo, ukuba yena
u iti ebeyakungeniswa onke lamagama
aze ati ukuba aliwe andule ukubona into
angayenzayo. .

Ezinye ke indawo ziyafana nezitete
kweya magwangqa, sepdite ndakutatela
indawo ezizintloko kuzo zombini. Kwe-
yetu utenjiswe yiyo yonke into ayayise-
ndlini apo ukuba iyakumnyula. Na-
ikweya magwangqa nakuba besekuko
azimisele u Cloete, libe ngapezulu iqela
elimtembisileyo—

Kweyetu ke upete ngelokubulela wati
ukuba unyulwe siyakubona ukuba asizi-
kohlisanga, kanjalo unga singazama
namawetu akwezinye indawo ukuba
anyule yena (u Mr. T. Makiwane siyaye-
nza lonto nkosi, kwahlekwa).

Tina apa kufike i Circular evela kwi
 Chief Magistrate Tembuland, eti bonke
abangazalelwanga pantsi kolaulo Iwe
Nkosazana (njengoko kutetwa siqendu
seshumi se Constitution Ordinance)
amagama abo makangatunyelwa kuyo.
Ke indawo esizama yona tina kukuti
onakati e’lowo nalowo ukuba uneqhaga
(Certificate of Citizenship) abange ngalo
ivoti nokuba uzalelwe pina.

Ucinga ntonina wena Mr. Editor?

[Esilicingayo tina lelokuba, ngenisa
amapepa (claims) okubanga imfanelo,
ningaxhali, umteto ungakuni nokuba
akuko qhaga. Sonitumela umteteleli
ngomhla wokupulapulwa kwalo.—Edi-
tor Imvo.]

defeat the machinations of their enemies. Any one referring to pages 25 and 29 of the Tembuland settlement Blue Book would see that a large number of Natives were recommended for grants of land from six to fifteen morgen. A number of Europeans, called in the Report the *poorer class of Europeans,* and in our telegram the Dutch, were also recommended for small holdings on the same
terms and conditions as the natives, lhe recommendations of the Commission were approved, and 600 of our people were allotted land which has been surveyed. From 300 to 400 poorer class Europeans had likewise land allotted to them. It now transpires that the Europeans have
all been placed on the Register by Mn Levey; but the natives have not. We have jet to learn why this is so. So much as regards those who apply by virtue of occupying *house and land* of the necessary value. Then as regards those who apply under household occupation, in the circular of the Chief Magistrate will, if not challenged, do frightful havoc; and we shall have the spectacle of the bulk of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Transkeian Territories disfranchised, and all who went among the natives for purposes of bettering their position, who may leave the country as soon as they make their pile, enfranchised. This ought not to be the case if the natives are alive to their rights. For ourselves we believe that the tembuland natives possess the qualification to be registered under the 8th Section of the Constitution Ordinance. They should forthwith file their claims with the Magistrate so as to facilitate arrangements for having their case argued before responsible courts, and ferreted out of the grossly prejudiced tribunals that sit in holes and corners, most of which would, if left to themselves, do anything to get rid *of* Native voters. There can be no question that the law is on the side of the Natives of Tembuland, and they only need to file their claims and get a lawyer who knows his work from these parts to appear for them on the day claims and objections are heard—to find this out. We have said over and over again that the 10th Section, which excludes aliens unless naturalized by some act of Parliament, never contemplated the Natives of this Colony who are fully naturalised by acts of Annexation under which they became British subjects. It surely would be an utter burlesque for Native subjects of the Queen to naturalise themselves. These are points that should be reserved for the Supreme Court to settle. We hope that our people and their friends, will insist that these points are so reserved. Meantime, let all who have the qualification such as it is set forth in the law of the land, and not by ardent partisans, file their claims at once and get gentlemen properly
qualified to appear lor them.

Editorial Notes.

Adverting to Mr. Crawshaw’s appointment as Deputy Inspector of Schools, it would appear that he succeeds Mr. John Samuel, who travelled the Midland and Northern divisions of the Colony including West Griqualand. The im-portant Native district of Herschel is als in this Circuit. The appointment is an indefensible one, and the more we think of it, the more the conviction deepens that Dr. Dale has committed a disastrous mistake. The last we heard of Mr. Samuel was when he was recovering from a very severe illness which seized him at Richmond a short while ago. There can be very little doubt that he has found his strength insufficient to bear the arduous and trying duties which fall to the lot of Inspectors of Schools. Hence his resignation. Having himself been an experienced and successful teacher in this Colony, Mr. Samuel has from all accounts, proved one of the ablest Inspectors the Education Department has ever had, and one who thoroughly understood, appreciated, and sympathized with the manifold difficulties and various trials which beset the Teacher’s calling. He was therefore a wise counsellor ; and his retirement will be deeply deplored by all who knew his work and worth. Yet, although we are well aware that, under any circumstances, it would have been difficult to find a fitting successor to him, still we frankly confess that a little exercise of judgment and discretion would have led to a better selection tha the one it is our painful duty to lament.

We learn that the “Life of Bisho Colenso,” by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, is passing through the press, and Mr. William Ridgeway will publish it before the end of the year.

THE HERSCHEL RESERVE.

It is most amusing to observe the result of . the attempt of the Sprigg Ministry in setting up simple Field Cornets to interpret legal phraseology. The Governor under the 6th Section of the Registration Act fixed the 15th December as the day on which Field Cornets complete their lists. They then post them up for public information for, at least, *fourteen* days. What do we find ? Mr. Landrey, of Kei Road, in this division has allowed *twelve days,* and Mr. Brown, of Blaney *thirteen days,* thus placing themselves and their proceedings deliberately outside the pale of the law. Then all our Field Cornets would seem to be fallen into one common mistake. The *fourteen days* of the 6th Section within which claims and objections are to be filed are unaccountably jumbled with the *ten days,* which, according to the 7th Section, legally come after the fourteen for exhibiting the lists. The claimants and objectors are thus humbugged out of their rights under the statute, and we shall be surprised if the proceedings of Field Cornets in this division are not ruled out of order and therefore quashed.

which has its existence in name only, though, and seems to be like a carpenters saw, or any other tool, it does not seem to have any powers, there being no divisional council to make rates to keep the Board pot “ a bileing,” so far as this Public “Body” goes. Small-poX has its own way, and has more or less become what the doctors call chronic in the Dis­trict, occasionally death claims a victim or two suffering from this fell disease. The suffering weak and helpless natives for want of a local press or something better, viz., money is denied the council, aid or advice of the District Surgeon, on the ground that there are no friends at the disposal of the Board to pay him. Syphilis is attacking both old people and young innocent children, this has been represented to the Local Authority, and to the Authority at Cape Town and the medical officer for some time gave gratuitous aid to these sufferers, but the numbers were too great for this under paid officer’s cheritable pocket, so now, to my horror and disgust be it said, these innocent children are deliberately allowed to suffer and die from this terrible but easily curable disease whilst Her Majesty’s officials are quietly looking on.

Summum Bonum.

Herschel, 5 Dec., 1887.

Iliso Lomzi Ontsundu.

NJENGOKUBA kunqweneleka ukuba umzi uke udibano, unikane amacebo, ngalo mcimbi ’mkulu kunene wokungeniswa kwamagama, kuyaziswa ukuba Intlanganiso yamadoda, iyakuba se Mgqwakwebe kwa Mdingi, iqale ngo 8 ngokuhlwa ko-Mvulo, 26 December, lo uzayo. Kuya kulindelwa amadoda ngamabini, nangama-
tatu, nkuza kupulapulela imizi alunge nayo. Aya kuvela e Mkangiso, kwa Kama, Enchwazi; kwa Mabandla nakwa Qobo-qobo, nase Barnshill.—Zindawo ezi ezibonakala zinje nge nkwali , ezilindele ukupandelwa zezinye kulentlalo ukuyo
umzi. Amadoda eze epete ingxelo ngento ekuyiyo Ngongeniso-Magama.

J. TENGO.JABAVU,
Ummemi Nombhali,
King Wm’s Town,

20 Dec., 1887.

OFUNA indawo ebusulu yokudla, neyo-kulala. makaye kwa John G. Kosani, Market Sauare, Grahamstown. Onenkuku zokutengisa makaqale kwakona, wofumana amanani ase malikeni ngazo. Qondani apo akona— Market Square, (e Rini) Grahams-town.

JOHN G. KOSANI.
Grahamstown,

15th December, 1887.

 Intlanganiso Yomandla we Qonce.

NGOMHLA wa 27 ku December, 1887, kuya kubako i Tea Meeting etyalikeni yase Wesile. e Rini. Kuya kungenwa nge tikiti, ixabiso lazo yisheleni. Zofunyanwa ku,
E. MAGABA.

Grahamstown,

15th December, 1887.

ITITSHALA enesiqiniselo, okanye ewaziyo umsebenzi, enesimilo, ifunelwa isikolo sase Debe. Umvuzo £30 nemali yabantwana.

Kobhalelwa ku Rev. William Stuart,
Burnshill, Middle Drift.

MAWETU, ndincedeni ngamagama embo-
ngi ezisapilileyo, ndifuna ukuzazi zo-

shumi, ze xa ndinetuba ke ndizityelelele.
Lonto inxhamisekile. Tumelani amagama
azo kum or kumhleli, nendawo ezikuzo.
Andifuni magama amaqobola.

JAMES J. BOVULA.
c/o W. Terwin, Esq., Chumie Post, Alice.

ISICELO.

WENA nehashe lako ungafumana ukutya nge 6d. Ungafeketi ngemali yako!

Ozikofu no ziswekile, nempahla ezitofo tofo ngamanani alula. Awona manani ape- zulu ngemfele nenqolowa njalo njalo.

Kwa G. FRAUENSTEIN, kwa Qoboqobo.

Keiskama Hoek, August 31st, 1887.

ISAZISO ESIKULU.

Amayeza ka (Nogqala) Jesse

Shaw.

BONKE abantu aba kwindawo ezingena Magosa am bowatunyelwa onke amayeza nge Posi xa bebhalele kum batumela izitampo nokuba yi mali ehamba ngepepa 1-posi (P.O.O.) Imali yawo yi 3/6 lilinye, ngapaandle ko *Mpilisi* Wenene (Sure Cure) oyi 8/6 ukuba imali tunyelweyo igqitile yo buyiswa namayeza.

JESSE SHAW,

Igcisa Lemiciza.
The Laboratory, Fort Beaufort.

 J. G. NICHOLSON,

Igqweta elise zincwadini zakomkulu
nomteteleli wama Fandesi,
E-NGQUSHWA.

Ulungisa amafa. Uguqula amagama e Tayitile. Uquka izi kweliti zi Bhatalwe kwa ngoku.

Yonke into ayi patisisweyo ifezwa ngokukauleza.

Uli Gosa *le Colonial Mutual Life Assurance
Society.*

Government Inspector to close one of them. The sins of mind and body do not diminish in that proportion, one might have expected, seeing the numerous branch mission stations diffused throughout the district, and the total absence of canteens. The sins principally include, stock thefts, syphilis and leprosy, beer drinking and fightings. The “inevitable” Trader, has a footing throughout the district, their number is legion. Although this is the case, and government derives a good annual income by their presence, yet strange to state, Acts Hot 1858 and 15 of 1876 do not seem to be in operation.

The care and keeping of the Natives and the Reserve, have been entrusted to one officer, specially selected for his “knowledge” of Natives, the son of a missionary. formerly employed on mission in the Transkei or Tembuland, but you will say, that “knowledge” unless coupled with an amiable loving temper, generally begets tyranny and oppression Ac. The Magistrate is known by his
“impartial” reputation, by his care and patience, &c. A Magistrate is frequently trammeled by his chiefs, he has many varied and numerous duties to discharge, to please all is no easy task. The officer
you require is, I imagine a sort of *raraavis* in the Cape Colony. You name, as an element of the discontent you discovered so deep, and so wide spread amongst the Natives of Herschel, the circumstance that they are not equally privileged to “ gas ” at public meetings. Practically I may state that there are no public meetings of Natives held at the seat of Magistracy for the sole purpose of
hearing grievances, and the “ gasing ” j of the common Native. Probably it might prove a relief to these orators, and the R.M., to visit the various Field Cornetcies every six months or so with the object of hearing these aggrieved speakers. I suppose government would not object to defraying the costs necessarily connected with such trips. It should be remembered that Herschel is filled up by a heterogeneous host of Natives, claiming to be the off shoots o nearly every tribe in South Africa, and what pleases one off shoot, offends another, and so on. They are a chieftain-
less, tribeless mass, collected together. Pitsos are not the fashion for such a mixture, and they are best kept apart; and it requires not a little tact to keep the whole in order and free from strife. Amongst the elements of discontent discoverable worthy of consideration, are the unequal and the irregular distribution of the Lands. A Commission was asked for to go into this Land Question, but government, though at first admitting the need, ultimately refused to appoint such a Commission. However, the chie grievance is having to pay taxes at all, when bad crops exist. The greatest (grievance) of all is having to pay both Hut Tax and House Duty, especially as they were informed that the latter tax would only last for three years, it has now lasted some six or seven years. You speak of the rigour used in getting in arrears of Taxes. I am informed that in spite of the stringent measures recently adopted, there is still remaining some £6,000 due to government. And in trying to get in these arrears, no doubt in the eyes of the defaulters, the prestige of the government is at a low ebb. The circumstances and surroundings of Her- schel are unique, the character of the Natives is unique, the ideas, wishes, and longings of the latter are unique. Perhaps you will add, and the local management is unique, and I agree with you. But a very small *section* of the Herschel people are affected by the Magisterial Reserve grazing ground in extent about 300 morgens. This reserve ground has existed to the same extent ever since a
Magistracy existed here, a slight difference has, I believe, been made in the boundaries recently; the government yielding up a position or slice on one side, but taking on a similar slice on the opposite side. This has caused a change of beacons, which the Natives living on the borders of this Reserve do not quite understand. And unfortunately they can only be taught these changes by what may appear harsh measures, viz.,
by pounding of trespassing stock. I believe the ground is not tor the exclusive use of the Magistrate’s horses, for I see that the C.M.R. horses graze there, the gaoler’s cows Ac., graze there. I do not think that the horses or cattle of Headmen or any other natives, are permitted to graze there. The duties of the officials require that they keep horses, and as Natives have the whole run of the district it is absolutely necessary that soon restrictions exist. Now, as regards the Pass system inaugurated here, it is not the rule to refuse the Native a pass who wants to seek employment, it is the rule to grant passes to such. This being known, Natives take advantage, and say they want passes to seek work, whereas they do not intend doing so. Passes are refused, to those wishing to visit small-pox areas, and to those making pleasure trips who owe arrears of taxes. The
refusal to allow a man to re-occupy the ground he has abandoned for years, has a reasonable explanation, but this is suggesting a sort of “ dog in the manger business on your part. Whilst stock stealing is so rife, and small-pox seems all round, the utmost care is needed in giving passes. Say nothing about the tricks and dodges adopted to deceive the authorities.

If you will kindly advocate a scheme for facilitating “ appeals ” the costs of which practically preclude the natives from the advantages of this provision—thus constituting the R. M’s court practicing so far as the civil litigants go the final court—the enforcement of Acts 11 of 1848 and 15 of 1876—also Act 37 of 1884, the suppression of quackery and such like impositions upon these weak and helpless subjects of Her Majesty—the suppression of native doctoring—witchcraft throwing of bones, or openly and extensively pructured amongst both civilized or christianized and heathen natives, by­urging the erection of a suitable civil Hospital or dispenssary by the establish­ment of Government Industrial Institu­tions for this reserve might be made field for advancement instead of remaining the hot bed of the idle, a field for nursing sin and proflegacy and discontentment hatred and bickering, by doing all this you will confer a lasting blessing upon your benighted friends at Herschel, (The land difficulty needs solving by a special commission.)

There is actually a Board of health, |

 DECEMBER 21, 1887 IMVO ZABANTSUNDU (NATIVE OPINION) **3**