a candidate was beard when address­ing bis countrymen, and when ad­dressing the natives. The” man” was to be estimated, his opinions carefully noted on both occasions, and minutely compared. As it was supposed that the Town Hall of Alice would not contain all the Victoria East electors, men who could be relied upon were sent to take “notes,” and report. These reports were compared and it was only then that a decision was arrived at. All this, we repeat, was done without the help of these dreaded influential missionary wire-pullers; and as the discussions were very free it will appear that the native voters deserve to be called “inde­pendent electors” The country generally has, we think, acknow­ledged that the natives in this in­stance did good service to the colony in sending Mr. Advocate Innes to Parliament. We believe that Mr. Innes as well as the rest of the European community is not aware of the close examination they had to undergo; for although the Natives are regarded as children, like other children they form an estimate of their own of what the grown-up people are. We fear that like other children they are not always wrong.

We have been shown some notes which, we can assure our readers, were taken down on the occasion of the last general election, and which give a *bona fide* native’s im­pression of the state of things then or during that examination. These notes were not intended for publica­tion; but they were widely circu­lated among those concerned, and they were compared with the esti­mate of old men and 6f the young men who were present. We,

that the natives will exercise the privilege of voting intelligently, although, of course, they cannot be always right or so fortunate as in the Victoria East case. On other grounds we believe that the follow­ing extracts will be found inter­esting and, we hope, useful to those who may wish to gain native votes. The writer proceeds thus :

“ November, 1883 I may here

note for my information hereafter that (1) Stephen Johnson, or ‘ I Stephen Johnson,’ as he is fond of calling himself, gave me the impression that he was reading a speech which had been composed or dictated by somebody else. The speech, as written, seemed to be very long, and he seems to have seen or felt that it would be too long for his audience; but he did not seem to know what to leave out or how to condense what was written. ... It was distress­ing to notice how he glanced at his papers backwards and forwards, while repeating that he was not going to deliver all his speech.— Conclusion : he is no speaker. (2) A pronouncing dictionary would be of immense advantage to this ‘ I, Stephen Johnson.’” Alice, I notice is HAlice, and origin is oreegin. So the future represen­tative of Victoria East is to be a truly original man; a man who is to do justice to all men and to all things except the Queen's English. (3) He is one of the best men I ever listened to so far as promising is con­cerned. He began with promising and ended with promising. There are to be railways and bridges for Alice, and so far as I could make out, there will one day be a railway for any place that las votes.

1. The man ‘I, Stephen Johnson,’ must be a great genius. He declared as plainly as language can make it, that *" I* am Liberal i\* principle and Conservative in politics.” This definition of what the man is bfats me altogether. It is either too deep or too high for a native. 1 Do in Rome as the Romans do,’ a saying which was quoted by ‘I, Stephen Johnson,’ perhaps throws some light on this Liberal. Conservative doctrine.
2. He is very clever in answering questions. I for one could not disagree with any of his answers. They are generally long and neatly worded, and as a rule they did not do away with the necessity of repeating the question. As an instance, someone asked him what he thought of the Transkei being taken over by the Imperial Government, and ‘I, Stephen Johnson,’ said he would by all means agree to the Imperial ' Government taking over the Transkei, • on the terms that ‘I would dictate to them in twenty minutes! What this answer amounted to I dare not say; but I could scarcely picture to myself the Earl of Derby by sitting at a side table with pen, ink, and paper, ready for a dictation exercise of twenty minutes, and ‘I, Stephen Johnson,’ sitting in an easy chair ‘dictating terms!’ (6) Mr. Johnson professes to be very straightforward in all he says, and his agent (to whom I felt inclined to say, “why don’t you speak for yourself” man,) tried to impress this truth on all present. And yet when one question was put, near the close of the meeting, Mr. Johnson, before answering, said he had been answering in a straightforward way, and that he would answer the said question “straighter.” One felt that there was room for what we used to call the comparative degree; and I felt that there was room for the other degree

oo. It was a great pleasure to see that *he* ecognised the necessity of answering *freighter. (7)* While in| the meetings he ,

seemed to be convinced of three points only, viz.: *(a)* That he is Stephen Johnson ; (b) That he is very rich ; (c) That he is the best representative Victoria East can have. The second point especially was repeated again and again with increasing emphasis, and my impression was that it was a power, ful point with the audience, and that it will probably help him out of his present diffi- culties. My own preference would certainly be for a man who had his treasures in his head than in the pocket, especially for the business in hand, viz.: making laws for a colony such as we live in. Perhaps Mr. Johnson has treasures both in the head and in the pocket. ... (8) My conclusion at the close of the meeting was that the chief requirement of the colony at the pre­sent moment is men.”

“ Young. — Now what about you Mr. Young ? About you, too, I must record my judgment, a judgement which is worth nothing to you, but is something to me. (1) I am of opinion that your chances or prospects are not very bright, and that you have damaged your own cause. In your speech you put in too much matter for, let us say, the younger portion of our audience. They cannot assimilate all you say in so short a time, and they must consequently ‘ kick up a row.’ If you had only put in some water in your condensed milk we would have enjoyed it; as it is, it is too thick, and we refuse to drink it. In plain, you are a dull speaker. (2) You seem to me to grapple fairly enough with difficulties. You appear to have an opinion, and to be ready to express it, and to stand by it even in Rome. (3) I am relieved, and glad to see that you do justice to all classes of men in the colony. (4) You are very sparing with your promises, and you don’t say much about your riches, and yet you want our votes ? You are a strange man, and I must refuse to promise you *my vote,* if I have one, until I consider the situation a little more, and hear what other candidates have to say on the great questions of the day, viz., their money and the railway bridge across the Tyume. But more especially your information on native mat­ters is defective. If you would take the trouble to ascertain from the natives them­selves, what they think and say, instead of the farmers in congress assembled you would find it better for y out self. Anyway I would advise you so to do if you wish us to take you for an authority and guide ou native matters, as you seem to be anxious that we should. Perhaps such a vote as I command will be given’to ‘I Stephen Johnsen,’ “for I admire his daring.”

“ Innes.—Is this the man we have heard

so much about. Then I shall look at him.

He seems to be young. As he stands I notice that he has not much sympathy from the audience, and as he proceeds I fancy he has less from the chair. He proceeds never­theless, there is surely some stuff in this young mau. His manner is not very attrac­tive, but he speaks with ease, and nothing seems to put him out. He is inclined to speak fast, but his brain appears to be always ahead of his mouth. As he goes on I entirely forget that he appears to be young, and I am taken up with what he says. And here I wish to record more par­ticularly, (1 ) That he does not give us con­densed milk, like the last candidate I listened to, nor water like the first, but sweet milk. The result is that I can drink with pleasure, and so far as I can see, he has compelled even those who did not wish, to pay attention to what he is saying. (2 ) He is a colonial, as distinguished from a local, man. Unlike the others he seems to call on us to consider the interest of the Colony, instead of asking the Colony to con- sider our need. A fine state of matters indeed. (3.) His views are pronounced and he pronounces them. So far as we natives are concerned he seems to be the man. He is against ‘ vigour,’ as it is now understood ; there is a ring of an Englishman’s love of fair play, and above all he is for handing back the Transkei to the Queen. Yes, we sigh for the Queen. (4 ) He faces all diffi­culties manfully, and gives reasons for his opinions. He is evidently well informed and one can respect his opinion, even where he may not agree with it. He is a ready speaker, and those who interrupted him only seemed to give him breathing time, and enable him to take a fresh start and make a more vigorous onslaught on Mr. Sprigg’s policy. (5 ) Perhaps what I like mos about him is that he does not promise that he will do everything. Then he is frank enough to state that he is anxious to get to Parliament, and that he will be disappointed if he does not get there. The rest will be so too I fear, although they don’t say so. If, when you meet the natives, you speak as you have done now, it will not be your fault if you are disappointed. I conclude that you are a man, and that you are a man of the right sort.”

We need add nothing more to these extracts. It is be regreted that the writer was not present when the other candidates delivered them­selves. We may only here assure Mr. Stephen Johnson that the way his name is referred to in the notes is not due to want of respect Let us hope, too, that it will be recollected they were written before the election day, and that they were not intended for publication. We have no doubt that a great many notes of this kind were taken by the natives, and they sufficiently show that they made an effort to make a *bona fide* choice, which is, so far, a guarantee that the next choice will be of the same cha­racter. Seeing, moreover, that the matter of the representation of the Transkei will shortly engage the attention of Parliament, these “ notes ” will not have been given in vain if only to show the country what an ordeal candidates for legis­lative honours *go* through among Native Electors.

MABANDLAS CASE.

WITH his usual uprightness and decision, Mr. De Wet, the

Secretary for Native Affairs, has

acceded to the demand for an inquiry

from those who thought Mbovane Mabandla had been arbitrarily dealt with by the Government in the matter of his dismissal, and Mr. Dick, the Special Magistrate, has been appointed to conduct the inquiry, which, we may depend upon it, will be strictly impartial. In interesting ourselves in the case of this Native chief we have been urged only by a desire to see that justice, which is the boast of every Englishman, and which Natives are not incapable of understand­ing or being grateful for, measured out to one of Her Majesty’s liege subjects. And as we have known the present Secretary for Native Affairs for years as a man keenly sensitive of committing an injustice we knew we would not appeal to him in vain. We shall watch, as every Native will do, the progress and result of the inquiry with rapt interest, only fervently desiring that justice may be done.

Editorial Notes,

The session of the Congregational Union this year was held at Graaff- Reinet, the Rev. R. Birt (General Chair­man) presiding. Business was begun on Monday, the 11th of May, and closed on Thursday the 14th inst. The Union has, we understand, appointed the Rev. Simon P. Sihlali, an Under Graduate of the Cape of Good Hope University, to take charge of the several Stations of that Church in Tembuland and Fingoland. Mr. Sihlali will probably leave for his new work in July or August. The proceedings of a Conference of delegates from the Congre­gational Union, United Presbyterian, and Free Church denominations, to consider the question of establishing a Theological College at Lovedale were confirmed by the Congregationalists. The Conference agreed, if we forget not, that such a college should be established at Lovedale, with as many professorships as there were denominations represented, and that each denomination should support its pro­fessor. The scheme has been heartily accepted by the Union and the representa­tives of the Mother Church in London, who, beyond giving £2,500, have promised to assist in paying the salary of a Theolo­gical Professor. The Rev. T. Durant Philip, B.A. (London) at present at Graaff-Reinet, was unanimously ap­pointed professor to represent the Congre­gationalists at Lovedale. The annual ser­mon was preached by Rev. W. Buxton Philip, B.A. (London) of Cape Town. Thus it will be seen that the last session of the Union was an eventful one.

Some weeks ago a rumour was on foot in Tembuland that Government was about to change the boundary between European and Native Tembuland to please the Europeans, and revive the line proposed by Mr. van Rensburg, M.L.A., in the Commission. We strongly urged Govern­ment to take such action as might at once put a stop to the rumour. Somehow or other Mr. Newman Marks, who was Secre­tary to the Tembuland Settlement, Com­mission was reported to Government as having started the report, which in official quarters is characterised as “ a deliberate false statement.” Mr. Marks, of course, denies that because he happened to state in the newspapers that such a report was in existence among the Natives, therefore he was its originator. But, so far as we are concerned, be Mr. Marks the origin­ator of the report or not, we are pleased to find that Mr. de Wet lost no time to brand it as “ a deliberate false statement ” in the following letter to Major Elliott

Office of the Sec. for Native Affairs, Capetown, 23rd April, 1885.

*Mr. Newman Marks unsettling the Natives in the Xalanga District.*

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 70, of the 8th inst., with enclosures relating to the above matter, I am directed to state that it appears desir­able that the Resident Magistrate, Xalanga should make it known to both Europeans and Natives that Mr. Marks is no longer in any wav connected with Government.

For this'purpose Mr. Secretary de Wet considers that Mr. Levey should call a meeting of Natives, inform them publicly that Mr. Marks made a deliberate false statement, and that Government has no intention of disturbing them by altering the line defined by the Tembuland Com­mission.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. Rose Innes,

Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Chief Magistrate, Tembuland.

Relating to the above subject one of our countrymen, who is an .idolater of Mr. Newman Marks, and who seems to have lost that shrewdness with which Provi­dence would seem to have endowed the Natives, thus rushes to print to air his pious indignation at what he considers the maltreatment of his idol, and we give his senseless effusion as we have received it.

*To the Editor of Native Opinion.*

Sir,—I trust you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns, as I want to say some few remarks of what I have read from the *Frontier Guardian* complaining about Mr. N. Marks, the good man who sympathizing the Native race.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that this white gentleman has done a great good- ness to the Natives. Natives are not com- plaining of what he has done, although some of the white people saying that he get up meetings of the farmers to protest against the Magistracy being retained at Gala. Mr. N. Marks is a very good man, faithful man, and straightforward naan, wanting to elevate

the Native tribes from the low step up to the high degrees.

Well, of course, I say that Mr. Marks is quite liable to detail the grievances of Xalanga farmers, as well as the Native farmers. I don’t see the reason why the white people spoke so roughly about him, as there is no mischief done by him here in this part of Emigrant Tembuland. Those who have spoke so roughly of this respectable gentleman, I believe are those cannibals   
who wanted to abolish the Native race. If I were an Englishman as I am a Native man, while these enemies of the Natives spoke so badly about this respectable gentleman, I believe are those cannibals who wanted to abolish the Native race. If I were an Englishman as I am a native man while these enemies of the natives spoke so badly about this esteemed gentleman I would have took a spear and put it in one of my side and murdered myself if I was not afraid to shed my blood, because I see that the white people here are wanting to make a plunder of this country in which we are. As  
we see that these Europeans does not want to see the Natives going on well on their privileges. As I am still astonished to hear that Mr. Marks has been going round the country creating dissension and ill-will the farmers. I believe that this man who said he has been going round the country creating dissension are those who are against him, those who does not want to see the Natives in a happily state. Well, Mr. Editor, I am not afraid of saying that I contradict all what was said by him. Mr. Marks is not? a man who speak to tongues  
like other white people in this part. When I been reading about all these nonsense I was in a geat indignation, as I know that Mr. Marks is a man sympathising the Native race, and he is quite different from all these European belonging into this country. As his deeds show that he is not an European born in *Africa.*

Sir, Mr. Editor, I conclude by saying this gentleman is good as what ever. From the time he began this employ of being a commission in the year 1883 in connection with the Tembuland Commission, he has done a very fair progress to all the Natives. Natives were well satisfactorily.

I should be glad, Mr. Editor, if you could publish all these remarks in your famous paper, *Imvo Zabantsundu.*

Yours, &c.,

Robt. Madliwa. Little Tembu.

Blackfountain, 7th May, 1885.

The various Examinations in con­nection with the Cape of Good Hope University come off next month. From a copy of the list of centres we find that Examinations will be held at *Bloemfontein,* Rev. Professor Brebner, M.A., being Com­missioner, and where 9candidates for ma- tric. will *assemble; Burg hersdorp,* Commis­sioner, Rev. W. Cormack, matric. 3, B.A.I., total, 4; *Cape Town,* (including some of the Western Districts), Commissioners, the Examiners, matric. 58, 1st B.A. 22, B.A. 6, LL.B. 2, Law Certificate 10, Survey 7, total, 105 *Graaff-Reinet,* Commissioner, Rev. Canon Steabler, matric. 5; *Graham's Town,* (including Alexandria, Cradock and Somerset East), Commissioner, Rev. J. A. Chalmers, matric. 27, 1st B.A. 6, B.A. 3, LL.B. 2, Survey 4, total, 42. *Kimberley,* Commissioner, Rev. Canon Gaul, matric. 11, Law Certificate 4, total, 15; *King William's Town,* (including Cathcart, Heald Town, Lovedale, Pan­mure, Queen’s Town and Seymour), Commissioner, Rev. John D. Don, matric. 14, 1st B.A. 6, B.A. 1, Law Certificate 1, total, 22; *Murraysburg,* Commissioner, Rev. B. Pienaar, matric. 7; *Paarl,* Com­missioner, Rev. C. H. Hahn, matric. 12; *Panmure,* Commissioner, Rev. H. Baum­garten, matric. 6; *Port Elizabeth,* (inclu­ding Uitenhage), Commissioner, Rev. R. Johnston, matric. 4, 1st B.A. 3, Law Certi­ficate 2, total, 9; *Rondebosch,* (with Clare­mont) Commissioner, Rev. Professor Foot, B. A. L,L.B., matric. 27, B.A. 3, total, 30; *Stellenbosch,* (with Worcester), Commissioner, Professor Ritchie, M.A., matric. 30, 1st B.A. 19, B.A. 4, Survey 4, total, 63; *Swellendam,* Commissioner, Rev. W. P. Schierhout, B.A., matric. 3; *Wellington,* Commissioner, Professor Thompson, M. A. ,B.Sc.,F.R.S.E., matric. 12. The total number of candidates proceeding to University distinctions this year is 344, of which 237 are for matriculation, 56 1st B.A., 18 B.A., 4 LL.B., 16 Law Certificate, 13 Survey Certificate.

Among purely Native schools sending candidates to the Matriculation Examina­tion are Heald Town and Lovedale. We are pleased to find Heald Town sending up as many as four Native students—the largest number ever sent up in one year from any Native school in the whole of Africa. There are at present only two Natives who have passed this examina­tion, and these by the skin of their teeth, and both more or less through private study. Lovedale sends up one European candidate. We hope these Native candi­dates will give a good account of them­selves and of the institution which sends them.

Our publishing date is now changed to Wednesday.

ISAZISO

[INCWADI E COLWE ENDLELENI]

Tyinira, May 1st, 1885.

Sitandwa John—

Undicela ukuba ndiku tumela indaba Andinazo, ngako mandiku xeele ukuba ngoku sinenye ivenkile apa. Inyanga zintatu ivuliwe. Ingubo zitshipu ine

ntwana-ntwana ezisandu’ nkufika. Uzeke ufike uze ku nditengela enye. Umnini wevenkile unika amanani alungileyo ngezikumba noboya nempondo zenkomo,

Ivenkile ingakwa (Msesani endleleni yenqwelo epuma emcancatweni ising’ e-Tsomo. Ukuba kuko into esiyifunayo ingeko evenkileni akukataleki nokuba yintonina umnini venkile unako ukuyitumela. Kupela myalele kupela wokufumanisela. Igama lake ngu.

P. H. POTTOR.

Owako otandikayo

Ida.

ISAZISO ESONA

Kutengiswa ngoku ngama- nani apantsi natotyiweyo—

Into eninzi kunene yencawa ezifanele abantu basesikolweni, kwanezimigca ngaminye nangamibini ezilungele amaqaba

Kusand’ nkufika kananjalo impahla yetu entsha evela e Amelika amakuba amashumi asixenxe anantlanu awona ohlobo aye enokufunyanwa ngamanani abulula bungazanga babako.

Kufike nesukila emhlope  
nebomvu evela e Natala amanani azo atotywa nanga pezu kokwalenyanga ifileyo.

Kufike namakulu omabini etauli ezidla idobilityi zone nehalafu inye, oko kukuti zintatu ngesheleni.

Intlobontlobo zengubo za-  
madoda nezamakwenkwe.

W. O. CARTER & CO

Maclean Square.

Paula oku!

JOHN CHARLTON,

*Umlungisi wemicimbi yentlobo zonke, Enjengeyomhlaba, Nomteto, Namafa,*

e-Dikeni, nase Xesi (Kwa- Kama) nakwa Qoboqobo.

Lomsebenzi wauqala ngo 1878.

*UYAZIWA. AKUFUNEKI KUZINCOMA*

Amafa, Ingqeshiso, Iminqopiso nokwa- nanwa kwezi qiniselo zomhlaba—yonke lemicimbi yenziwa ngokukauleza.

OfUtetelela ematyaleni, aquke nemali engamatyala.

M. L. GERRARD

Umteteleli kwi Ofisi yema-  
ntyi e Komani.

Uteta amatyala kwi ofisi ye mantyi.

Iminqopiso yokwananwa kwemihlaba uyayifeza kwaneye mvumelano.

Ulungiselela abo baqondayo ukuba abana- kuwahlaula amatyala abo ngokubala amapepa abonisa oko.

Abanemali ebanjwa ngabangena kuhlaula amatyala ivakaliswa nguye into leyo ematya- leni. Iminqopiso yamafa uyayibala, kwane- zinye into zase nitetweni. Uhlanganisa izo kweliti, ayinike uminiyo imali kwa oki" Incwadi zabasebenzi usigcina kakuhle.

Amayeza ka Cook Abantsundu.

UMZI ontsundu ucelelwa ukuba ukange-  
lise lamayeza abalulekileyo.

Elika

lyeza Lesisu Nokuxazazo.

1/6 ibotile.

Elika

COOK

COOK

COOK

COOK

COOK

COOK

lyeza Lokukohlela  
(Lingamafuta).

1/6 ibotile.

Aka

Amafuta Ezilonda Nokwekwe.

9d. ibotile.

Elika

lyeza Lepalo.

1/6 ibotile.

Ezika

Ipils.

1/ ngebokiaana.

Eka

Incindi Yezinyo.

6d. ngebotile.

Abawafunayo lamayeza mabaye kwivenkile ezimelene nabo bawayaleze. Enziwe kupela ngu

*Chemist and Druggist,*

Downing Street, e-Qonce,

4 IMVO ZABANTSUNDU (NATIVE OPINION)