Emgwali.

 ♦
[ngu william d. soga.J

5th September, 1885.

Ixa eli sibe sixakiwe, kuba ilanga lasuka lawati gqi onke anaehlo. Abatile, pakati kobunzima bendlala, balima, ihabile, njalo njalo ngemvulana zokungena kobuaika. Inxenye yalima netapile kwindawo ezingase- milanjeni izinyela nge emele.

Usikumbule ke opeznlu watuma kuqala inene lokupela umfo ka Irvine ote waaipa injowa zontandatu ze tapile. Zafunyanwa yinxenye nenxenye. Wapinda wati kwa lomnutnzana indoda eneaiqiniaelo aomhlaba mayitabate inxowa zibe mbini, zibe yimbewu nokuba yinkinqa ezoti zihlaulwe nge nya- nga ezintandatu. Asimlibalike lomfo. Ka- nanjalo aainakuwuxela umbulelo wetu.

> Usikumbule u Sonto zonke ngeveki egqi- tileyo watuma amafu atsho ngeaipango aa- matye esite asafika kwicala elingentia apa Emgwali. Lati qabu; kanti lisazekemva. Latsho kaloku kwati manga yana kalo lonke eli. Siyalima ludaka ; koko kwi nxenye ku. ko ukweyeka kwemvula. Simbulela kaku- lukazi nangokungena knxelwa.

• v E-Lesotho.

[IVELA KUMHALELI WETU.]

Morija, 10 September, 1885.

Asikuko nokuba imvula iyana, ina ngohlobo esingazange silubone sekuyi- minyaka eminintshi. Sekuzimini ezi litoba ezilandelanayo soloko isina ngamandla. Impahla enje nge nkomo ifile, iyafa nangoku, kuba sibhala nje iyana kanye. Kufa nenkabi ngenxa yokuba ilanga be libalele kakulu inca ingeko.

Kwe sakwa Masopa indaba zokubulala abantu abatatu ngokuti batakate inkosi u-Chopo, ngati uzi nxamele u-Colonel Clarke, ucele ku Letsie inkosi ukuba abo babulali maba nikelwe isigwebo esiba- faneleyo. Ite ke inkosi maka bacele yena abo bantu ku Masopa abagwebe ngo Mteto wakwa Rulumeni. Kuvakala ngatike unyana ka Masopa oyeyona nkosi yababulali akavumi nabo. Azika pel Ike ezo ndaba zisatetwa.

Kuya sivuyisa ukubona ngati u-Tixo uyawavula amehlo ezi nkosi zakuti. Siteta ngoku malunga notyalwa babe- lungu i *Brandy.* Kwakutyelele elinye itshawe elingu Paulus Mopeli unyana ka Mkatshane uyise omncinane ka Letsie, ose Free State ngoku, yamanake leyo nkosi ukwendza intlanganiso yokuteta ngo tyalwa babelungu ebutyila into obu- yiyo esizweni. Esiti sisifo kanye ilizweni. Mabulahlwe ! Ati onke amabuto. Ma­bulahlwe !

Bazigxotile ke ngoku ikantini ukuzi buyisela e Free State. Apo zinga gxo- twanga kusesitilini sakwa Masopa.

Ezababaleli.

INKIBITSHOLO YONOZALA.

Mhleli we “Mvo,”—Ndincede, nali izwana ku *Sigidimi.* “ Kufe banina lento wenjenje ukuteta? Ngubauina otileyo lo kuia izwe ngaye? Kade sinyamezele; endide, ndakuva umbali okwa Zanyokwe kwi *Mvo,* zefileyo inyauga ndati ‘ U- duslie luyapela namhla.’ Kanti nditsho pantsi! UKuba nditsho, *Isigidimi* sika September sipuma sitwele izikali zoku- binza, zise zitsho yayi nkungu nelanga ku mhleli *Wemvo.'’* Mhleli we *iSigidimi* wazi ngapezulu kwam ukuba umntwana uzalwa, oyintombi, endiswe; xaendileyo unina akasenanto nokumyala, ngapandle kokuba abe utunyelwe ngumzi wake Ukuba ake ayekuyalwa kowabo. Uku- tsho, “ Ewe wamzaiau *Mvo,* wamendisela kwa bantsundu. M’sukuhlala umpete esandleni umfazi woluntu ; kotiwa ungu- mkwekazi ongazindilileyo. Yeka uku- hlala uyigxwagxusha intombi yakowode utatyateiwe amate.” Ukuba ungu noza- la we *Mvo,* ndiyatemba ukuba unenye inzwakazi ozakuyandisa, nokuba ngu mfo onobom oza kumzekela, uyakwenza lonzala yako yoyikwe, ngokwenjenje oku. Uyakuti okunye kanti sewusiva into emnaudi ukuhlala uc’enlwe kwa ntombi. Ze ngomnye umhla utiwe ukwanku. Yayingenguwena owati wenza imbali ye mbodla ne mpungutye, wati kwangalomhla wabalisa ngo nyaniso mhla kwalityobo ngentonga equ bisene noXeki? Sele pate eyeka u Xoki ; kunge- ko nanye emkolisayo, kulompalane we petelo. U-Mvo uti akuposa izwi, uzalise ipepa ngento ezininzi wena ukumpendu- la. Lamabalana ako asiyonanto igquba umkondo. Uxokozela kakulu akuna kumva, kungako lento ungamvayoke. Andimangaliswa mna kuba ungu mfazi- kazi ukweletele intombi yake. Namhla lamazwi am mna ndinga angapendulwa neama doda ako; okanye, lento andiyi- hlebi, ndinga angandi giba nawo. Ke mna udibe ndi koiwa yimpato yentom bi vako/.pete lomzi wakowetu. Kuba iya- tumekelela, ibatanda abantu bomzi waj o. Nowasemzini umlangu ube sakolwa kuba lentombi yako ibe izala inzwana ne nzwakazi; zibouwa e Palamente napipi. Koko wena uti kwakubako isipakosewu- siti “ asikokuzala lento!’- “ Akuko nzwana ingenasipako sayo, latsho iqhalo.

Mandikushiye ngeli u Gcina olwako psapo wena.” Lofa ymdlala wakuti va unyawo uya kwa ntombi. “ Akuko nka- nga idubula ingeti; ” litsho iqhalo. Taru ni manene na manenekazi, ndi zama ukunqanda lemfazwe; kuba u mazala uyambulala umfazi warn.

Ndingu,

Myeni we “ Mvo.”

UKWEKO NGENTSHUMAYELO.

Nkosi,—Kulusizi ukubala ngalomci- mbi ubaluleke kangaka. Ndizifumana amandla okunyamezela epeliletu kanye, kade ndinyamezele, ebalanje umntaka- bawo, it Tiya inkolo engena msebenzi, sendinyamezele kade. Ke ite intshuma- yelo yomhla we ku August yandenza ukuba ndibone ukuba mandingaticwaka, njengokangati ndivumelana nazo ezizi-nto. Ishunyayelwe ngumfo ko Gamanda Ndasendigcina amazwi odwa ndayi libala incwadi ayetatwa kuyo.

Mngcwaliseni u Tixo ezintliziyweni zenu. Uyishumayele lendawo ngente to edibene nomsindo nengxolo watsho wafundekela kulatyalikana yake. Uti amakolwa alapa akamngcwali si 11 Tixo ezintliziyweni zawo watsho wati asuke anolwimi.

Sipulapule kunene ukuva lento ixokwe ngamakolwa, tsi umfoka Gamanda ndeva selesiti anamaqinga, amaqinga qinga. : Sapulapula sada salala nge nqolonci; ) singazivanga into aziqingileyo.

Qada into kamfi anocuku, ngama ncwa- ba aqatyiweyo, ngapandle abe nga pakati ezele kubola nengxokolo yamatambo. O ! Sabehla sabona, yimbabala ulwantu- nge, ayiyi kona apa, kude kusenjalo engaluxelanga nolo cuku u tsibile kwa- kona umfo wati lamakolwa asuke agcine imiteto yelizwe. Ati akubona enamalu- ngelo elilizwe ezinto zalentlalo azipaka- mise.

Wenze oluhlaza umtsi kuba umfo u shushu, esiti kuko mntu apa emapepeni uti ukuzibiza Ngutiyinkolo engena mse­benzi, ute yena angati ukumbiza ngu Satana kuba akamazi apo akona, ati mhlaumbi yingelosi yake u Satana, kuba ufumane azinike igama elikulu kangaka engena msebenzi kuba nanga amaqaba J ngapesheya apa ngeleshumayela kuwo.

Mandikupendule mfo ka Gamanda u- man’ukutwala ezinqala zako uyekuziku- pela etyalikeni nje, uzakuba yinto yokonwabisa abafunai bamapepa; ude umngcwalise u Tixo entliziyweni yako, woyike ukuya kushumayela imvo zako etyalikeni uti lilizwilika Tixo. I. Kufu- ueka umnumzetu u Gamanda ewaxelile lomakolwa anolwimi, anamaqinga, ano­cuku, angamancwaba aqatywe ngapandle, asiwe ngapambili, ukuba akuwavelisi, uyakuba ngumshumayeli wobu xoki, ; Njengokuba etshilo u Tiya inkolo enge- namsebenzi, kufuneke ugciniwe. Uti agcina imiteto yelizwe, ngati lendawo uyiteta kuhle, watinina u Yesu baku mlinga beti uzukuti makukatalelwe u Tixo yedwa kangela Mateyu xxii 21 Kwabase Roma xiii 7, enye into usengo- zini nakwe yetolongo, kuba ushumayela uku Rabela, kufuneka ungacimi xa ute- tayo ukangele izinto eziya kukuxaka.

Ati akuba namalungelo azipakamise Tata intonga yako usinge ngase Dayimani nako Loliwe apo kusetyenzwa kona ngoba ngena malungelo, uyeke ukutung’indlu zaoafelokazi. Uti u Tiyinkolo engenamse benzi ngu Satana kubu ungamazi kufune­ka uyicacisile lendawo, mhlekazi Asiyazi indawo eti amakolwa angazi wayo ngu Gamanda ngo Satana, ukuze libe lilo malitate ihambo nokuba lipi liye ku Gamanda.

Aze alipe ukushumayela kumaqaba angapesheya. Njengokuba engakanje amakolwa angawaziyo u Gamanda ngo Satana na? Enye into umntu ogama lihle engamazi umzalwana yingelosi ka Satana na ?

Mandiyigqibe ngeliti inteto yam umnumzana u Gamanda, wati xa aqale- kisa epulpetini esiti ngu Satana umntu, ndakumbula ukuba ingelosi ayimqale- kisanga u Satana yasu^a yati u Yehova makakutelise. Enye into ndikumbule ukuba lomfo wahlala iminyaka elitoba i engumlingwa ekushumayeleni, wada wa- ngeniswa ngapandle kwe siko engapume- lelanga, Babesiti abanye kuyabonakala I ukuba okawubizelwanga lomsebenzi, I bati abanye banceda ngesisa masengabi J nzima kubo, kwalihle elo lomini, namhla I kuhle elokuqala. Undixolele nkosi nge- I ndawo enkulu endiyetalileyo kwelopepa ■ lako lihle.

M.Q.

ABALIMI NA BARWEBI.

E-MABKEMI.

E-QONCE (September 22).

! Ibotolo, 1/3 to 3/1 ngeponti Amaqanda, 9jd to l/0| ngedazini Irasi eluhlaza, 1/11 2/4 ngekulu

, Ihabile, 3/ to 5/ ngekulu

1 Itapile, 5/ to 8/9 ngekulu j Umbona, 12/1 to 13/ ngekulu Amazimba, 15/ to 16/ ngekulu

I Ibran, 6/11 ngenxowa Amatanga, 1/3 7/10 ngedazini Inkuni, 9/ to 20/ ngeflara Imbotyi, 16/3 to 20/6 ngekulu

E CAWA (September 16).

j Ibotolo, 1/9 to 2/ ngeponti

! Inkuni, 20/ ngeflara j Umgubo, 31/ ngenxowa I Itapile, 11/6 to 13/ ngenxowa

E-RINI (September 21).

j Ibotolo, 1/6 to 1/11 ngeponti i Irasi, 12/ to ngenxowa I Ibran, 6/ ngenxowa

Amaqanda, 1/ to 1/2 ngedazini Ihabile, 3/9 to 4/ ngekulu Amazimba, 33/ to 24/ ngenxowa : Umgubo, 23/6 to 27/' „

! Umbona, 12/3 to 13/ ngekulu ■ Ihabile, (Imbewu) 12/ to 13/ ngenxowa

Itapile, 7/ to 9/ ngekulu Inkuni, 10/ to 30/ ngeflara

E-KOMANI (September 22).

Ibotolo, 2/ to 3/6 ngeponti Amaqanda, 1/3 to 1/9 ngedazini Amazimba, 27/ to 30/ ngenxowa Umbona, 26/ to 28/ „

Irasi, 15/ to 17/ ngenxowa Ihabile, 6/ to 9/6 ngekulu Ibran, 7/6 to 8/6 ngenxowa Itapile, 11/ to 16/ ngenxowa Amatanga, 6/ to 8/ ngedazini Umgubo, 14/6 17/ ngekulu Inkuni, 30/ to 61/ ngeflara

We have received the pamphlet con- j taining Mr. John K. Boiwe’s tunes in the Tonic Solfa system, entitled “ Lovedale Music.” The tunes have been in the hands of the public before, but in a frag­mentary form having appeared at differ- j ent times in the Kafir periodical published I at Lovedale as early as 1876. The col­lection might have been made more attractive if entirely new songs had been included in it, and which would be peculiar to itself. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is the first effort of the \*ind by a native.

NATIVE OPINION

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1885.

THE BEAUFORT ELECTION. JUDGING from the significant silence of the local press, which consists of the *Advocate* and *Adelaide Record,* the European section of the Fort Beaufort elec­torate seems profoundly indifferent in regard to the election of a re­presentative in the room of Mr. Laing, who has retired. The fact is important, as it serves to show more clearly what careful students of our political institutions had marked in the tone of the present Parliament—the thorough prostra­tion of men of light and leading under Bond domination: the con­sequence of which is the extinction of hope and belief in the vital in­telligence of the country, which is bound ultimately to prevail. But Bond domineering will be rendered more galling by such an attitude, than by real efforts to grapple with it. For the interests of our com­mon country, then, it is to be hoped that those who view the ultimate objects of that organization with dismay, will unite in endeavours to improve the character and com­position of the Great Council to which is confided the best and most precious interests of each inhabitant of this country. It is, however, satis­factory to observe some interest in this direction among the coloured and native electors. A preliminary meeting was held in Stockenstrom on the 15th September, to consider the question of filling up the vacancy in the electoral division. Elsewhere we give the observations made by the chairman of the meet­ing, the Rev. James Read, from which we get a glimpse of the po­sition the coloured voters of Stock­enstrom are likely to take up. “ Compromise ” is the watchword Mr. Read gives to the electors. What kind of coalition can be ef­fected between Bondism and Free­dom Mr. Read does not say. It seems to us, however, that the question lies in the fitness of the gentlemen for the work to be under­taken. We grant that the views of Mr. Hutton, Mr. Richard Solo­mon, Mr. Dormer, and Mr. Green — we are as ignorant of Mr. Hunt- ley’s as Mr. Read is, and even more so—on the leading questions at present causing this country much anxiety, are in accord; if so, there can be no doubt that three of the four gentlemen must be asked to stand aside and not place the electors in the false position of choosing between gentlemen bold­ing similar views.

Mr. Hutton, it seems to us, may have been a model representative in the Upper House : he does not appear to possess the requisites for the rough and tumble of the kind of Parliamentary warfare which is waged in the Lower House. Beyond being a local man, Mr. Green, so far as we know, has not shown any peculiar fitness for the Assembly battles. The country wants men who, to be of any good in that House, must be qualified to main­tain their views ably and eloquently; and we humbly submit that if the choice is to rest upcn aptitude for the boisterous atmosphere of the Assembly, we should say it is be­tween Mr. Solomon and Mr, Dor­mer. To those who know the merits of both these gentlemen, nothing could be more painful than to record a vote for one which would imply that you loved the other the less. It is stated, however, that Mr. Solomon has no intention to enter Parliament just yet. and thus a difficulty has been removed. We understand that Mr. Wrensch is spoken of as a candidate and he will, no doubt, look to the Dutch vote. In any case we do hope the sound sense of the majority will prevail over local and selfish considerations, and that electors will study the best means of extricating the country from its present political evils by sending to Parliarfett^-^-^trong and fearless representatiT®’ The salva­tion of the country lies in the unitedefforts of the anti-Bond section of the community, whether they be white or whether they be black. We see no reason why this phalanx should not carry the position in Fort Beaufort. Short of this we shall join those who mourn the re­tirement of Mr. Laing from Par­liament.

Editorial Notes.

It will, we think, gratify our English readers to learn from a native source that affairs are taking a turn for the better in Basutoland. Writing from Morijah, on the 10th instant, our correspondent says :—“ We are having glorious rains; it has not rained so much for many a year. Heavy rain has descended for nine successive days. Stock has died, and is dying; for as I write con­siderable rain is falling. Oxen are perishing, as they have been in a poor condition from the drought, there having been no grass.”

In regard to the murder of three persons referred to in these columns recently, our correspondent says :—“ Colonel Clarke has requested Letsie to see to it that the mur. deters meet with their deserts. Letsie, how­ever, wishes Colonel Clarke to move in the matter and demand them from Masopa, and proceed according to English law. It is said Masopa’s son is deeply implicated in the affair. Up to the present nothing definite has been arrived at.”

The same correspondent has the following in respect of the Brandy traffic, which has been the bane of Basutoland since the dis- annexation :—“ We rejoice to see that God is opening the eyes of our chiefs. I allude to the matter of the sale of brandy. The country had recently been visited by Chief Paulus Mopeli, Mkachane’s son, and Letsie’s cousin, who resides in the Free State. He has been holding meetings, at which he pointed out to the Chiefs and people the ultimate consequences of brandy drinking to them as a nation, saying that it is the ruin of the country. \* Let it be put away,’ said Mopeli, and the people joined in a chorus, after the Basuto fashion, ‘ Let it be put away.’ They have now sent the canteens back to the Free State, except in Masopa’s district.”

Our countrymen in Port Elizabeth are to be commended for availing themselves of the presence of Sir Charles Warren at the Port to give him on their behalf, and on behalf of their countrymen throughout South Africa a public welcome. The sen­timents given expression to in their address will touch a reverberating chord in the heart of every native who has followed the course of events which led up to the coming out of the gallant General. From a Port Elizabeth paper we read that “ A deputation composed of Mr. S. F. Makwena and three other respectable and influential natives, viz., Andries Pu, Peter Rwexu, and A Ngcoza, attended. The address ran as fol­lows :—

To Major-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E., K.C.M.G.

Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of the Native Locations at Port Elizabeth, wish to avail ourselves of the opportunity of welcoming your Honour into this town, and of congratulating your Honour on the success which has so far attended your mission in Bechuanaland.

We are aware of the circumstances which led to your being sent to this country, and we deeply respect the motive which prompt­ed Her Majesty’s Government to send your Honour out here. Your presence out here speaks volumes of the kindly regard in which the native tribes of this country are held by the English Government.

We know that England values her own rights and liberties too well to remain indiffer­ent when the rights and liberties of the weak are invaded; and that she holds her own obligations in too honourable an estimation to tolerate the wilful and shameful tramp­ling under foot of treaties solemnly entered into. Your presence here this day proves all this.

We can assure your Honour that this event will never be forgotten by the natives, and that her Majesty’s Government will, by noble acts of this kind, gain a host of faith­ful adherents and loyal followers not to be repented of.

Wishing your Honour every success in the future, and a safe homeward voyage,

We are your Honour’s faithful servants.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address Mr. Makwena said it was signed by 46 natives, and represented the feelings and wishes of about 1,000 natives of Port Eliza­beth (cheers). The original draft was, by request, subsequently given to General Warren.

It has been circulated that the natives who have been getting advances in mealies and Kafir corn for the last week or two, have been hawking the same mealies about town, and selling them to Kafir traders at half-price in order to get brandy. That mealies have been hawked about and some sold we have good authority for stating, though the object is not vouched for. The act appeared so incomprehensible to us that we made inquiries among the people, and we need hardly state the story has been in­dignantly denied. It has been found diffi­cult to get the names of the miscreants. We deem it necessary to state these facts not with the object of cloaking the rogues, guilty of such unprincipled conduct, but to point out the injustice done to the natives in general by holding them responsible for the unaccountable conduct of a few insigni- ficant and unknown scoundrels.

From the Transkei we learn that Chief Sigidi’s allowance has been stopped by the Government through a certain dispute he had with one of the headmen under him wherein he claimed subjection of the head, man and people to him, and wanted to putup a kraal in the headman’s location. We don’t know why his allowance should be stopped for a small matter of this kind, as this headman was appointed and placed where he is by him. Very lately the allow­ance drawn by Chief Zenzile (son of the late Chief Smith Mhala) was stopped summarily on account of a certain difference between him and the Magistrate, in which we believe he (Zenzile) was misunderstood. But in this case his Councillors advised him to apologise. Both these matters have created ill-feeling in the District of Idutywa» Should rumour be true that the Magistrate is about to be changed the Government would be acting wisely. These proceedings savour much of what has been done to Chief Mbovane Mabandla, and we fear Mr. de Wet will estrange the people from him in resort­ing to or sanctioning a restive policy.

The following notice of the marriage of the Rev. Dr. Soga appears in the *Christian Leader* last to hand and will be cf interest to our readers :—Soga—Meikle.—At Ward­park, Cumbernauld, on 18th inst., by Rew. William Smith, Bonhill U. P. church, assisted by Rev. A. Borland, Larkhall (brother-in- law of the bride), Rev. Robert Primrose, Cumbernauld, and Rev. John S. Sclater, Manchester, Rev. William Anderson Soga, M.B.,C.M., U. P. mission, Kaffraria, to Mary Agnes, second daugter of Thomas Meikle, Esq.

The Fort Beaufort Election.

A preliminary meeting was held on the 15th inst., in Stockenstrom, to consider the mode of supplying the vacancy caused in the representation of Fort Beaufort by the retirement of Mr. Laing. We understand that the final meeting at which the popu­lar candidate will be chosen will be held on Friday next. As chairman of the preliminary meeting the Rev. James Read made the following remarks on the various candidates:—

“Gentlemen and electors of the Fort Beaufort and Stockenstrom constituency ; our representative, Mr. Laing, who has for twelve years served us efficiently, having resigned his seat as a member of the House of Assembly, we are called on to exercise our right and privilege as electors to fix on a gentleman who may be nominated as a candidate, and it neces­sary be elected in Mr. Laing's room. Seeing the critical circumstances of our country it behoves us to act with great discretion, prudence, conciliation, fore­sight, and firmness in carrying out our behests as electors, and perhaps leaders of public opinion. In certain political emer­gencies there are such safety valves in the political machine called coalitions, when neither party is strong enough to carry out its peculiar views, and that is to make concessions and to meet on the same common ground of action. It is proposed then to endeavour to act with unanimity in the matters before us, and first to form a committee consisting of, say sixty members, half Natives and half Europeans, to comprehend Stockenstrom, Blink­water, Heald Town, and Winterberg; none have as yet been proposed for Ade­laide, Fort Beaufort and Koonap as no correspondence, and negotiations have taken place with them. There are 1,523 electors in the constituency, of whom there are 424 of English descent, 438 of Dutch descent, and 661 of Native or Colo­nial descent, and if we act with discretion there is no doubt but we shall be able to return as our member an able and good man. Five gentlemen may be said to have sent in their cards offering them­selves as candidates for the vacant seat.

1st.—Mr. Hutton intimately known, to some of us as an able and accomplished scholar in classics and science, versed in statesmanship and the theory of legisla­tion, and who has served the country and this division efficiently in Ilie upper House; a tried man.

2nd.—Mr. Advocate Solomon, a consum­mate jurist, an eloquent and successful pleader, who promises to be an intelligent, influential, and leading statesman, able to cope with such compeers as the Upingtons, the Innes’s, the Leonards, the Merrimans, and others.

3rd.—Mr. Dormer, the powerful editor of the *Cape Argus,* who also lias sent in his card, of him I would repeat that lie is an able, intrepid, and liberal journalist, who has already done great service to the country. He has taken a comprehensive view of the situation and sought to recon­cile the interests of all sides impartially— Natives, English, and people of Dutch descent beyond the Colony. Whatever he undertakes he will pertinaciously stick, to and carry out.

4th.—Mr. Huntly the late C.C. andR.M. . of the Eastern Metropolis and City of the Saints has also sent his card to solicit our suffrages. I do not know much of him, except that he matriculated at the Cape Col­lege with me and some of the now leading men in Church and State in 1830, and since occupied a high and responsible situation in the Civil Service. I can only say that he is well spoken of by a popular and rising Nonconformist minister of the city, and it is no doubt an honour to our constituency that the ex-Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of the second magis­tracy iu the Colony should appeal to our little community for support. He is well versed in official duties and public affairs.

5th.—Then comes our friend Mr. James Green, whose friends have also brought him on the political *tapis* or arena as a fit and proper person to represent us in Parliament. Of him I would say that we have known him from infancy, that he holds liberal views, is a thorough man of business and of liberal education. He has filled several offices of trust in the settle­ment as M.D.C. Board of Supervisors and Management, and is withal a man of means and independence, and not de­pendent on the Government or public for pecuniary considerations.

The committee will adopt the candi­date who receives the majority of votes and will labour for and try to secure his return. Had I a vote in each of five constituencies I would give one to each of these gentlemen.