

(Ku Mhali wa Nkanyiso.)

MAGEMA Mhali omsho. — Dugthabe lishayo ngokungemela njengasobho zama, ngokungemela...

Groutville.

BENJ. LUTULI.

(Ku Mhali wa Nkanyiso.)

MAGEMA.—Nginkomo indawo epepeni lako, ngipendule ku Benjamin Lutuli wase Groutville. Yabo-ke, Lutuli, incedi yako izwakele kimi...

I Cor. ix. 13, 14.

Njengoba wena ungibuzile ukuba ngikala nobani ngalolu udawo, asengikanyisela ngamazwana ayi- ngomana alandelayo.

Kute ngokugqalisa kwokungena kwakalole nonyaka, kwafika u Friday Mhali, eleta abake ababili e St. Alban's. Kute silezi naye kanyo nomunye walandisa usizi lokucitshwa kwake imali, nokungqabisa kwake ukuba azisebenze eminye imisebenzi...

Ngayabuzi-ke kuwe, mfo wetu, ngiti kulungile yini ukuba umuntu atume omunye, aze emveni kwakole ambakelele na? Ake ungithathele ukuti lowo mantu usuke enjani na? Konje kungatshwa umuntu onjani lapa emhlabeni na? Ngitsho ngoba amazwi ami emahle, kodwa engenasigqi, utsho njalo umfandisi wakiti e Springvale.

Nkosi yami, ngitetelele ngokwelula kwami okungaka, pezu kwoba ngingakqedi; ngenael'ukuti angiveze iqiniso lami engingalimisela ofakazi.

Ngingowako

MAGEMA MAGWAZA.

Pietermaritzburg.

Kubikwa ukubulawa kwabeLungu ngaMatabele.—Amazwana afike e Mercury ngo Cingo evela e Pretoria ati izigijimi zabantu zileto e Pieterburg indaba yokuti ngo Lwesine abantu base Matabele babulale abelungu abangama 20, kusadhlule izinsuku eziyishumi nje bekwenzile, indawo yokwenza loku kungatiti amamile ayi 15 enyakato kwe Fort Victoria, bebabulala ngobani bedhlal'emkaulweni ongase Lobengula. Singokolwe loku singakawisisi futi.

Native Thoughts,

THURSDAY, MAY 7th, 1891.

(Communicated.)

We would again call attention to the very unsatisfactory way in which the work of interpretation is carried on in

many of the Circuit Courts. Not infrequently have we heard the remark made, that So-and-so altogether failed to catch the meaning of what was being said, and that some of the most telling points in a case have been hurriedly passed over as of very little importance; because the interpreter has failed to grasp a man's meaning. He failed to grasp a man's meaning. He failed to grasp a man's meaning. He failed to grasp a man's meaning.

Great care should be taken by the Government in procuring men for this work, and proper steps should be taken to secure competent men for these posts. It may not always be possible to select as administrators of Native Law, men thoroughly acquainted with the native language—and this is to be regretted, for Natives feel greatly relieved where this is done—but what is possible should be done, viz., to let those Administrators of Native Law who are not so well acquainted with the language, have the more proficient interpreters, and vice versa.

But in addition to the interpreters appointed to each magistracy, there should be at least one, and that one a complete master of his art, who should accompany the Circuit Judge wherever he goes. The Port Elizabeth Telegraph commenting on the Imvo's remarks on this matter, has the following which we cannot do better than reproduce here. "The work of interpretation is so delicate and yet so important that the court must have not only an accomplished linguist, but also a man absolutely removed from the slightest traces of partiality or local feeling. In nine cases out of ten, he has the court and the public completely at his mercy. Nothing will bring the administration of justice into greater discredit than any uncertainty as regards the giving and recording of oral evidence. We notice that Imvo writes strongly on the subject, and recommends the introduction of a gradual system of examination for the office of interpreter. We consider the idea a good one and commend it to the notice of the Government. Interpretation is a work for which the Natives seem to have considerable aptitude, if we may judge by the number of Native interpreters in connection with the Magistrate's Courts throughout the country. We are glad to see the employment of Natives of good attainments and character in positions of official responsibility, and we believe that in time their services will be increasingly required. All progress of this sort gives them an increased interest in our constitution and institutions, and is a pledge of the stability of our administrative system."

GENERAL.

"It is alleged," says the Mercury, "that certain residents at Bellair are in the habit of sending their Natives into the bush for buck; and that on Saturday morning one of these Natives killed an Imbabala, which is royal game; the animal being skinned and offered for

sale on the morning market." The last paragraph of the Imbabala to be royal game was published not many months back in the Gazette, where, it is reasonable to suppose the white man would see it; but where it is most unlikely that it would ever be seen by the Natives.

The Honorable the Governor's speech last Tuesday, might well be likened to what is known in trade as stock taking before handing round the whole buildings. The new firm was taken round the whole buildings, and as each of the numerous paragraphs was announced a new door was, as it were, opened showing the various stores the room contained. Whether the new firm was satisfied with what it was shown, we have not yet heard; or whether it is at all troubled to know the reason why that one 'Mysterious Chamber' was passed over, upon whose door was marked in red letters that awful and fearful word 'Natives'; we are equally unable to state. We cannot help thinking, however, that before the members of this 'new firm' separate, curiously may prove too strong for one or two, and that this 'Mysterious door' will be slowly and cautiously opened. For why should the natives be passed over as undeserving of notice? All Sections of the Governor—the Immigrants received his notice and the Indians were equally honoured; but nothing was said about the 455,000 natives in the Colony—no, that one door was kept fast closed. However, perhaps this was merely an oversight; and we are the more inclined to think so, as there are several matters touching Natives which, we think, should have engaged the attention of the Governor, and which, we feel sure, he takes much interest in. Probably he had very good reasons for this seeming neglect, and, as we have already said, among the various messages to the house, will probably be an invitation to unlock the door, enter the chamber and view—the horrors!

Under the heading "shocking incidents," Imvo has the following: BAD BEHAVIOUR.—Our correspondent in Middelburg informs us that a Native girl of seventeen years of age was shot dead by a Dutch lad on the 14th inst. A preliminary examination took place on the 1st of April, 1891. Bail of £50 was at first asked, but after the records were forwarded to the Solicitor-General, bail of £100 was fixed. The trial took place and a verdict of "Accidental death" was passed, consequently the dutch youth was exonerated. Then again in the same Village one of the European Workmen drew his pistol and fired at a Native man, the latter received a wound in the leg. The case is proceeding. Again, a Dutch man, also at Middelburg, inflicted two severe cuts with an axe on the head of a Native man. After having done so, he went and lodged a complaint that the Native had stolen the axe which was the instrument used for inflicting the wounds. The case was dismissed. All these misdemeanours have caused much agitation among the residents of Middelburg, and the Government should have a keen eye on such acts.

The same Journal writing of the acquittal of two policemen at Johannesburg, charged with the murder of a Native named 'Schoy', says:—"The evidence was of such a nature that the verdict of 'not guilty' produced a murmur in Court, and gave rise to much talking outside. Unfortunately it is another case of Dutch Juries and men in the prisoners' dock of the same nationality, and at a time when there is an agitation fomented by Boers, against Natives sitting as Jurors, it is well that the fierce light of publicity should be turned upon these repeated cases of acquittal of Dutchmen by Dutchmen." We trust this Spirit of injustice does not exist to any very great extent among the Dutch, for if it does, they have certainly degenerated since about 1855. In that year if we are not mistaken a Dutchman about 80 years of age, named De Laing, shot a Native under the Drakensberg in Natal. The case was a bad one and he was arrested. After considerable hesitation on the part of the Government in Maritzburg, it was decided to allow him to be tried by a Jury of his own Countrymen. The trial took place in Ladysmith and contrary to the expectation of everybody, the Dutch Jury, by a unanimous verdict, condemned him to death. After thus proving their impartiality when administering justice, it was rather poor spirited of the English Government to send up a detachment of Soldiers to see that the sentence was carried out. It was the Dutchman who showed up well in those days.