

places by which one may ascend. When I went there I took up a Pondoist young fellow, and a very communicative companion I found him to be. From him I found that during the late rebellion some of the old men and women were taken to the top of this mountain with provisions, and that their friends took water to them as they found necessary. As a place of refuge it is not of much use. The flat on the top is very small; there are no caves about it; and it is dry and bare. The ascent, as I have said, is not difficult or tedious. My visit to the top of the Tolo I enjoyed very much. The scenery, though not extensive and grand, is beautiful on the north and north-west side. The old Residency was near this mountain, and it may be from this fact that the District is called after it.

The two Districts together are hilly, especially on the north. They contain large bushes, which are being wrested for fuel. To travel through them is very trying, both to the horse and the rider. I had to do this several times during the short time I was there, and the result was that two of my horses did not pull through the following winter, and I myself did so with some difficulty! The Pondoist country is not large; it is easy to ride through it in one day; what I mean is that you may easily ride from Umata to the Tino, or from the bounds of Maclear to the Pondo boundary. The appearance of the country is rough. There are no plains worthy of the name, and few valleys which may be said to be extensive. One finds few basins of the same description as you find in Tembuland. It is, however, fertile, though inferior to Tembuland or to such parts of the Colony as the Tyume, the Keikama, or Fish River. Some parts of it, especially about the Qumbu, are good for sheep, and the whole may be said to be a fairly good country for cattle. The grass has generally the appearance of our sweet grass here, but it is inferior in nourishing quality. I have gone through several parts where the grass stood much higher than I have seen it about the Chumbe for years past, and yet the cattle were as lean as certain cattle which were once seen on or near the Nile. There are, however, certain spots which are all that one can wish; what we would call *inon* (the breast) of the country. This is especially the case along the Tino River. One of the best Kafir Corn gardens I remember to have seen was along this river. In addition to good soil, some parts are well watered. This is especially the case along the Tino or in the Qumbu District. Perhaps the most attractive spot in this District for beauty is round what is called *Isabedati*. It lies near the northern border of the Qumbu District. It is itself not a high mountain, but it is placed, as the natives say, "on the top of other mountains," seen from the south side, and taken along with the other mountains, on the top of which it stands, it is very beautiful. It is also a round mountain, reminding one of the *Isabab* in Ndebe, and though in height it is less than Tolo, the scenery near it will repay a visit. Another beautiful spot which is much patronized is near the Shawbury Institution, near the border of Pondo. Near this institution the Tino runs through rough deep gorges, into which it makes an abrupt descent, forming what in German is called the Tino Falls. When I was there the Tino was very low, but the beauty of the falls, with the wild rugged appearance of the country below, was very striking; in some parts it may even be said to be grand, though certainly less what one sees along the Kei River. On some hills I saw the first signs of the *isabedati* which, as I have seen many times, is the same as that which we describe in the *isabedati* of the Kei River. It is a very low mountain, but it is very beautiful. It is also a round mountain, reminding one of the *Isabab* in Ndebe, and though in height it is less than Tolo, the scenery near it will repay a visit. Another beautiful spot which is much patronized is near the Shawbury Institution, near the border of Pondo. Near this institution the Tino runs through rough deep gorges, into which it makes an abrupt descent, forming what in German is called the Tino Falls. When I was there the Tino was very low, but the beauty of the falls, with the wild rugged appearance of the country below, was very striking; in some parts it may even be said to be grand, though certainly less what one sees along the Kei River. On some hills I saw the first signs of the *isabedati* which, as I have seen many times, is the same as that which we describe in the *isabedati* of the Kei River. It is a very low mountain, but it is very beautiful.

quiries. If this very natural supposition is correct, we may expect other Proclamations soon. Indeed, I understand Mr. Upton, in Graham's Town, and Mr. De Wet's attitude towards Native Chiefs to indicate as much. The Fingoes who are most numerous in the Qumbu are the Hlubi, who have Mtangwane as their principal Chief. They occupy the greater part of the Tino valley, and have the best portion of all Pondoistland. It includes Mhionlo's great place on the Qanqu Stream, a rich well-watered country, with plenty of bush and good grass. The Hlubi are found in the Tolo District under petty chiefs. Next to the Hlubi come the Amabale, whose principal Chief is Jamangile. They mostly occupy the left bank of the Taisa Stream. There are some, near the Tino and the Umata Rivers under smaller Chiefs. The other tribes are also well represented.

I may perhaps here refer to a question that has been put to me by some when I was telling them of how well filled up that country already was, viz.: "There are then no vacant lands? Where are the Tembus and the Peddie Fingoes to be located?" In answer I wish to state that I left Pondoistland in June last; that from February to June I travelled through and through the country. Near the *Isabedati*, or as we in the Colony would say *Isabodato*, there was a small tract of country, a strip of about seven or eight miles long, by two to four miles wide, which was partly occupied—in some portions thickly populated—but which was not formally given out to the natives, and was therefore said to be a Government Reserve. Then again near the Residency at Qumbu to the border of Pondoistland there was another strip which stretched to the Tino River. Generally speaking I may say that all along the Pondo border in both Districts (Qumbu and Tolo) there was a strip of land which, though occupied in some parts, was not formally given out. This portion of land, which is about five miles wide or less, has good grass for cattle, and on the Qumbu side in one portion, sheep may be kept with advantage. It is, however, what we call "land *elilukuni*," except a small portion near the town of Umata; it is also badly watered, so that in dry seasons the natives will suffer very much. These parts comprise the whole of what is called vacant lands in the Tolo and the Qumbu Districts. I hope you notice that by vacant I do not mean unoccupied, I mean what had not been formally given out to the natives.

Then again when I was there there was a large native population in Maclear or Ndebe. There were the Amabali under Dyantl and Jozana, the Amabale under Lize, the Amangwana under Ntuli and Mfeto. One of these *Homdus* was asking Government to be removed to Qumbu. His request has since been granted, and the rest have been compelled, or as Frost would say, have been asked to follow. The land near the *Isabedati* and along the Tino River have been given to these people. Between the Tolo Residency and Pondoistland, as well as on the Taisa River, has been given to some of these *Homdus*, and to another Chief who is said to have come from the Colony. From this it will be seen that what regular would not be much, I would be surprised if it is as much as the former, without further reference to the Tino River. If the statement reported in the newspapers is correct, I am considerably eager that the Tolo and the Qumbu Districts are already over-occupied. Then it is to be borne in mind that Pondoistland is, in all respects of carrying a large number of people, inferior to the Colony and Pondoistland, and that the Tolo and the Qumbu Districts are the only parts of the Colony on which the population is being allowed to increase.

BONISANI.
SILAHLEWE egudade weta igama lake
S nge Anzi, eliyaye ngu-Nomcapakio.
Wemba apa scawo ogama linga Andise
Zeba—ogama limbi ngu-Sibhali Umata.
Ongandiladiseyo angabele ka Rev. E.
MAGARA, Graham's Town, nokuba kukwi
ofice yalipapa. Unyanga 'ntatu ote shwaka.
2117 JOHN MPANDE MAGIDIGIDI.

BONISANI.
NDILAHLEKELWE pesheya kwe Tzomo,
N Kwehla M'balawa Ndoondo, yi NKA-
TYANA EBOMVANA YE HASHI, emsila
mfutshane, egeza le pau la mbi nge paddle
kwe dala sili bakhelana lo mkono wase
kheho, ka amabala amabali esali ngeze
kheho silaye ngeze kaena. Umkondo walo
wabhekisa ngeze Dutywa. Iminyaka yalo
lebhoso. La lahleka ngo 29 December,
1885. Ndibambise umvazo ofanzekileyo
kongu adiladiseyo.
Ndin.
WM. S. MAZWI.
Goshen, Catboat, 23 January, 1888. 2110

Kulahleke Okanye Kubiwe.
KUNZI wemapolha e Sofolo, ngati
kuso 10 October, INKABI YE-
HASHI emnyama, emsila ushequlwayo,
lize ngokulinganayo, lidala.
KYANE NKABI yakuba egwanga,
enkolo; imiseze imilope ino P unshelo
kwinyanga yokawona, lize, iminyaka ml-
hlant.
Owafanayo ngandiladiseyo wov-
wa. Umkondo mantsinyane ka
JOHN MALONGA,
Cape Point, Fort Beaufort.
23 Oct. 1885.

Kubakhandi-Bhekile.
KUFUNYA umfo outwanda akwalyo
K. kukuba akhanda ibhekile, akuba
ayikupata ukudana elandlawa laseboni
kwi Ndamel yan Dantingrills (e Umango)
Emappondweni. Umvazo yi 220 ngonyaka
kwakanye ukusila, nezisimi. Abafanayo
umabonali lowo mahambile kwakanye em-
mappondweni ka Rev. J. B. Morris, Umata
ngonyaka ka 20 October 18. Kufunwa in-
duna egqamile nazi, ikakhe kwinyanga
okanye.
Dantingrills, Umata, 7 Oct. 1885.

Isaxiso Kubahambi.
U GEORGE WILLIAM J. BARDIST
was Mpofa. Umvazo lowo kukuba
akhanda akhanda kwi FORT EAST ukuba
kufunwa ukusila ka Rev. J. B. Morris (Fort
Beaufort). Umvazo ngonyaka ngonyaka
kuba kwakanye ka Rev. J. B. Morris.
Umvazo lowo mahambile kwakanye em-
mappondweni ka Rev. J. B. Morris, Umata
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Kubakhandi Wam.
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okanye.
Dantingrills, Umata, 7 Oct. 1885.

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Abatanga impahla kwamanye amawo
Nakwali

Nabatengali bofani ngobani
Abatengali bafani ngobani
Abatengali bafani ngobani
Abatengali bafani ngobani
Abatengali bafani ngobani
BOYA, IZIKUMBA, ZENKOMO,
Nezempahla emfutshane,
BEMPONDO,
Nokudla, njalo njalo.

Ivenkile nezitona sentlobo ngentlobo, emkhandweni
ngendawo, ezitanga impahla kuni, nge cam lokhambisa
impahla yentlobo sentlobo ezitanga ngentlobo
enkulu kumabandla ngonyaka okanye.
Kuyo yango indawo ezitanga kuyo impahla yentlobo
setu ezitanga ngonyaka kwakanye ka Rev. J. B. Morris, Umata
ngonyaka ka 20 October 18. Kufunwa in-
duna egqamile nazi, ikakhe kwinyanga
okanye.
Dantingrills, Umata, 7 Oct. 1885.

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U MZI outwanda see Komani, e Kowu, e Mafika, e Kama-
ranga, ka Ndipheleli, kwakanye zize kufunwa, ka-
kuyo yango iminyaka yentlobo ngonyaka ngonyaka
ngonyaka ngonyaka kwakanye ka Rev. J. B. WAUGH & CO., the
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