



UDABA LOVELA KU RILI.

[NKHOLA PALATI]

St. Marks 23 May 1887.

Amazantsundu omhlobo ka Rili Hinta nange... kuba mna... ngumhlobo omanyazayo eminye sayine. Kodwa ndingumhlobo...

Ndabuya ndinjengo kumkani kase Sheba yingqondo ka Rili. Anga ngayo angagonda lizwi. U Mr. Jacob Maneli...

ABAXHASI BE "MVO."

Ngenyanga enyu May 1887 kufika lemali... kufika lemali kufika lemali...

- J. Makuleli, Rev. E. Loneo, T. Tyamzahe, Isaac Landela, E. W. Nondaya, Mati Tonga, S. Magula, (Kimberley) J. Ntali, D. Fokota, H. Magabala, A. Cindi, M. Gazo, J. Maziya, B. Giza, Miss Ntanta, J. Masiza, T. Ngwendo, M. Njikela, A. Ngwanya, F. Ndira, N. Sekhese, S. Mosisile, T. Nongalaza, Joseph Barabas, W. T. Randall, Miss Jane Mbele, E. Ndobu, James Jones, D. Bikitha, Noapayi Ndwaya, T. Zwedala, Rev. J. M. Dwaane, Bugmore & Hollier, J. Nombawa, Hon. Chas. Brownlee, Alfred Balfour, L. Tyali, T. Ntshela, Miss B. Makasi, John S. Kisi, J. Rotube, J. Micoana, Wm. Mbyanda, E. Mhlabiso, E. Ngaka, Sol. Mabasa, Selam Mti, Zachei Kondlo, Miss E. Kewana, Narmal Pita, J. Nojoko, William Neta, H. Nyanya, M. C. Mafene, G. Hoko, B. Ntanga, J. K. Mkan, Sibeko Mnyango, Jacob Maneli, C. E. Kcwawo, Andries O. Mhlabane, Rev. W. Gwa, John James, J. Teta, E. M. Dlova (adv.), S. D. Mawelle, W. T. Kole, Edward Mokeni (adv.), Philemon Reze, S. Maysipai, Rev. G. Kakaza, Ncapayi Magabala, Edward Ngesi, D. Mayokiso, (Port Elizabeth), S. Njikela, M. Ngqina, James Mpiadi, Wm. M. Dungele, Wm. Daniel, Miss H. M. Toni, S. Dingiwayo, John Langa (Kongka), Rev. R. Fuzani, The Lord Bishop of Graham's Town, J. D. Ngqosa, Geo. Peter, M. K. Mtshali (Apr.), Rev. E. Magaba (Apr.), P. Nkosi (Apr.), J. Tsipa, D. Jali, J. G. Gwa, B. Mizek (Apr.), K. Kosi, T. Spondo, T. M. Mapikele, L. Wauchope (adv.), L. Wauchope (adv.), W. Froyke, Rev. W. J. Hecker, Rev. G. Mboogwe, Rev. J. Poote, Rev. W. Sigona, Jer. Tolibadi, P. Q. Muzanda, P. B. Lucasani, Cape Government, Philip M. Bidli, S. W. Botha (adv.) Az. Siyoni, Chas. Maguga, Philip Ngqosa, O. Nkosi, Rev. D. Ntshali, P. Mfuzile, Joseph Mnyane, Mrs. Ngwayi, B. Mizek (Sec. gen.), Chances Nalle, Elias Mizek, Rev. B. E. Dlova, Sergeant Lobi, Tho. Teta, Geo. E. Rust, Rev. A. Masiza, W. O. Ozwana, Rev. J. Zweliban, Elijah Mdo. lomba.

B BHOZOLA.

Int June 1887.

Umbhalali wetu oza Singqongqeni... umbhalali wetu oza Singqongqeni...

Impawana.

Siyavuya ukubona umsi ontundu... siyavuya ukubona umsi ontundu...

Transkeian Teacher's Association.

UQEQESHO LONTINJANA ONTSUNDU.

Lenteto ivela kwinekesi-Isakowetu... lenteto ivela kwinekesi-Isakowetu...

Ukuqeqesha kukusisa into kwesinye... ukuqeqesha kukusisa into kwesinye...

Sekukukulu okusekuteliwe ngo qeqesho... sekukukulu okusekuteliwe ngo qeqesho...

Imfuno ivela kuma Ngesi, kuwoke... imfuno ivela kuma Ngesi, kuwoke...

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Amanye aqili akukonto yaka yayilaye... amanye aqili akukonto yaka yayilaye...

Inxwaleko ezinyanwa ngabantu aba... inxwaleko ezinyanwa ngabantu aba...

"Unobunzima" (Etshoxo) usibikela... "Unobunzima" (Etshoxo) usibikela...

Native Opinion.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

So it would appear in Parliament...

So it would appear in Parliament that to spite a harmless, well-meaning, although a hitherto obscure individual native in Kingwilliamstown, the Ministry has, Sir GORDON SPRIGG tells the country, abandoned a large-hearted and magnanimous act of Jubilee mercy.

ABALIMI NA BARWEBI.

Amazantsundu oboya kubonakala ukuba... amazantsundu oboya kubonakala ukuba...

E MARENKI.

Ithabile, 10d to 2/ ngokulwa... ithabile, 10d to 2/ ngokulwa...

E RINI (June 6).

Iyasi, 5/ ngokulwa... iyasi, 5/ ngokulwa...

E KOMANI (June 3).

Ingolowe, 7/ ngokulwa... ingolowe, 7/ ngokulwa...

Impawana.

Siyavuya ukubona umsi ontundu... siyavuya ukubona umsi ontundu...

far as we are concerned, as a base and baseless fabrication. We go further. We defy "the highest authority," as a gentleman and the son of a worthy sire, to lay his finger upon "the weekly seditious articles" that have appeared in this journal and make good his charge, or run the risk of being forever afterwards regarded and shunned as the person who recklessly wrecked a grand scheme of mercy, that has made this fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign to be welcomed with delight by the native races of this land.

If at the present time there are, among the natives, any feelings of apprehension and distrust of Sir GORDON SPRIGG's administration, they are those of his seeking and creation. The aim this journal has ever kept in view in matters touching Government, is one that we venture to think must commend itself to all fair and moderate colonists. Nothing has been further from our wishes than to foment sedition, which must calamitously recoil on our people.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to get our countrymen to understand that under the Queen's Government there are other—peaceful and better—ways of securing the redress of grievances than a resort to brute force. We allude to constitutional means. We have been proclaiming Pen and Speech as the new and effective weapons. In our efforts we confess we have been seriously embarrassed by the SPRIGG Ministry with measures of the nature of the Native Disfranchisement Bill, directed at disarming our people even of constitutional weapons.

BLACKS swamping the whites.

THE letter of "Lidmaat" in this paper on the attitude of the Dutch Reformed Church on the Native question has, we observe, provoked a long and acrimonious controversy in the Dutch press of Cape Town, from which we judge that the temperate remarks of our correspondent have made a good impression in certain quarters. DR. DALE has got up a nice address printed on beautiful ornamental paper, which will be read in the schools at the Schools' Jubilee Festival on Monday 20th instant. A Kafir version of it will be given in our next issue. The Government and Jubilee Mercy. From the Parliamentary proceedings on Thursday last (2 June), as reported in the Cape Argus, we extract the following: RELEASE OF PRISONERS. MR. INNES asked the Premier if he has any objection to state to the House whether it is the intention of the Government to recommend to His Excellency the Governor the exercise of his prerogative of pardon in regard to any political or other prisoners in consideration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen? SIR GORDON SPRIGG said there were some 1,000 convicts under punishment at the present time. The Government had no intention of advising a general good delivery (hear, hear). A very large number of the 25,000 prisoners set free in India had been imprisoned for debt. He did not think a wholesale release of criminals would be gratifying to Her Majesty herself. These prisoners were for the most part other than thieves, natives of this country, or I.R.S.s, who were not, for the most part, natives of this country. The prisoners here were of an altogether different class from those in India who had been released. He took it from his source from which that question emanated, that the prisoners referred to were what are called political prisoners—that is natives. Much misapprehension existed as to the number of these prisoners. There were but seven altogether—two at Table Bay and two at Robben Island. The Honorable gentleman went into particulars of some of these cases. Those at Table Bay were—Ed. Magona, G. Magona, M. Magona, Edmond Magona and Guma. It was an unfortunate thing for those who had been released that they had been released. They were in far more comfortable circumstances on Robben Island than since they had been released. Much was the testimony of the Northern Border Controversy as to those who had been released from Robben Island. The others were justly suffering for their share in the unpopular rebellion of 1874; and the military and bloodshed they had caused. During the last six months he had been applying to us to the release of these men. Magona had asked him himself whether he might expect that mercy. Magona's conduct had been good, and he was not kept at Robben Island. He did not think it advisable that any number of prisoners should be released at once, but had had it under consideration whether he ought not to advise some commutation independently altogether of the further. He had, however, been induced to recommend the question; for there were persons who entered an opportunity of advising the Government to release the prisoners. He might refer to one Magona, who was the publisher of the "Imvo," which he had been allowed to publish. He had been allowed to publish the "Imvo," which he had been allowed to publish. He had been allowed to publish the "Imvo," which he had been allowed to publish.

the natives did on that occasion was this—they out-generalled the Europeans to save the constituency from having two ineffective representatives in Parliament.

Moreover, it seems to us that a most advantage is being taken of the privileges of the Natives under the same cry. Suppose our people were to concede the point of the swamping. What of that? The Transkei is essentially a Native Territory, just as much as the Western Districts are virtually Dutch. As well, then, might the English say to the Western districts: "Your voting powers should be so crippled as not to swamp us English, who form the minority." And this could be urged with a show of reason in respect of the West, where the Bond have succeeded in boycotting the Free of the English and Dutch extraction in the matter of representation. Has such species of boycotting been practised by the natives? Certainly not. Our people know that a selfish policy—such as finds favour with the Bond—has never yet made a strong, progressive, and united state. But no one dreams of curtailing the voting powers of the Bond Party; because they drag on the Free Party. The Transkeian natives are not so childish as to set themselves against the whites only for contrariety's sake, and they may be depended upon to elect members whose views will be fair and satisfactory towards all sections of the community, and we see no obstacles in the way of the whites in the Transkei co-operating with them on these lines.

Editorial Notes.

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