

HOUSE IN Bloem Fontein TO LET.

THAT House and PREMISES situated in George Street of Bloem Fontein, presently occupied by Mr. PLATTER, as an Hotel and Boarding House. Entry on 6th February, 1854. Apply to D. C. GRANT.

Bloem Fontein,
25th November, 1853

NOTICER.

EX MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT having announced its resolution to relinquish the dominion of the Orange River Sovereignty, the Undersigned begs leave to acquaint his friends and correspondents in the Cape Colony, in the Sovereignty, the Colony of Natal, and the Transvaal Republic, that, it is his intention to remain in Bloem Fontein.

He takes this opportunity of informing them that he will devote his best energies to the promotion of the interests entrusted to his management, and of thanking them for the numerous proofs which they have given him of their confidence.

C. W. STUART,
Attorney & General Agent.

Bloem Fontein, 10th August, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE AT PAURESMITH.

THE undersigned, duly authorized by the Proprietor, Mr. James Brown, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

SATURDAY

17th December next,
to the highest bidder, that favorably situated

HOUSE & ESTATE
No. 5, Upper Church Street, in this rising Town. The extent of the Estate is full half a Morgen, and is planted with many choice Fruit Trees, consisting of Peach, Apricot, Apple & Almond, all now in full bearing—hedged on three sides by rows of Fig, Quince, and Pomegranate trees respectively, and more than this, there are 800 luxuriant vines overloaded with fruit—the whole enclosed by a substantial Stone Wall, about 5 feet high. The House, which is new and well built, of good material, plastered with lime outside and just completed conveniently fitted up inside, comprises five suitable Rooms, Kitchen, and pantry. The owner has been at some expense in making this a pleasant Dwelling.—To say more would be useless, for the property itself, combined with the respectability of its appearance and situation, is sufficient to show that this is the best and most desirable property in the Town.

Title clear, and a liberal Credit will be given.

On the same day, immediately after the Sale of the above Property, will also be sold a Valuable assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting in—

Chairs, Tables,
Sofas, Bedsteads,
Beds, Looking glasses,
Dishes, Plates, Pots,
Kettles, &c.

and whatever else may be offered.

CHARLES W. HUTTON,
Licence I Auctioneer.

Fauresmith; Nov 22nd 1853.

Marshall & Upplby,

Forwarding, Commission,

AND

GENERAL AGENTS;

PORT ELIZABETH: ALGOA BAY

N.B. Wool Washed and Pressed, and all other descriptions of Produce prepared for Shipment.

Mr. Henry Hodgson,

AUCTIONEER,

Law, Land, & General Agent

DRAPERIES LTD

Caledon River District.
SALES, TRANSPORTS & MORTGAGES, together with all business connected with the above mentioned departments, transacted with punctuality & despatch.

FOUR HUNDRED FATHOMS for Sale, apply to the Undersigned, O. Fenton, near Philippiopolis, FERGUS CONN., Philippiopolis, 3rd Nov. 1853.

A large house situated in Bloem Fontein, containing four rooms. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to C. E. FICHARDT.

Our small sheet has from its commencement been regularly posted to our Agent in London F. ALGOA, Queen, 11 Clement Lane, Lombard Street, London; and by application to him, the unbroken file of this paper may be seen.

AGENTS

R. Atlyar, 13, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, London
Graham's Town..... Godlonton & White
Cape Town..... R. J. M. Syret.
Port Elizabeth..... W. C. Hulston,
Uitenhage..... J. Brechin,
Graaff-Reinet..... Moerenthal Brothers,
Cradock..... C. Stanlen,
Somerset..... P. R. Marillier,
Colenso..... W. P. R. Dixon,
Winburg..... W. J. O'Flaherty,
Harrismith..... Arthur R. Orpen,
Smithfield..... R. W. H. Giddy,
Sannah's Poort..... W. A. Dickson,
Pietermaritzburg..... J. P. Symons.

MEMORANDA FOR THE WEEK.

DEC.	DEC.
SUN Rises 7 AM.	SUN Rises 7 AM.
10 Saturday 4 41 7 2 14 Wednesday 4 45 7 5	11 Sunday 4 43 7 3 15 Thursday 4 45 7 6
12 Monday 4 43 7 4 16 Friday 4 45 7 7	13 Tuesday 4 41 7 5

THE MOON.
7 First Quarter
15, Full Moon.
23d, Last Quarter.

THE

FRIEND OF THE SOVEREIGNTY.

BLOEM FONTEIN, 10th DECEMBER 1853

On Saturday the 20th ultimo, Sir GEORGE CLERK left Bloem Fontein for Winburg—Some hours after his departure, half a dozen Boers came into the town with a Memorial, which JACOBUS VENTER had been hawking about the country for signature, to the effect, that Government should protect the country, or leave it. Mr. VENTER is no doubt a very worthy man in his own way, & conscientiously so, in his own estimation, but when it is stated, that he is one of the Committee of Delegates appointed to negotiate with Sir GEORGE CLERK, the proceeding on his part looks supremely ridiculous. Mr. VENTER's love of a little notoriety, could easily be gratified without his making a laughing stock of himself. Mr. VENTER having advocated points from every quarter of the compass, we are not surprised to find him acting in a manner which is neither becoming in itself, nor courteous towards the Committee of which he is a member. But we were going to say, that, finding Sir GEORGE's gate shut, off rode the six gentlemen of the two points, towards Winburg, determined to catch the Special Commissioner. And they did catch him, for he had outspanned about 8 miles from Bloem Fontein. The "opportunity" as Mr. PAUL would say, was a good one. The Special Commissioner received the Memorial, as it is said, and no doubt dismissed the Deputation with his usual politeness. Instead of riding on Sunday, Sir GEORGE outspanned on the banks of the Modder River, remaining there till Monday morning, when he inspanned early, and proceeded by easy stages to within some three or four miles of Winburg, pitching his tent in a picturesque Valley on Lavy Spruit. On Thursday, Sir GEORGE entered the town of Winburg, accompanied, we believe, by Dr. CAMERON; and after examining the site of the church in course of erection, and looking into some of the shops, he returned to his encampment.

Our readers will remember, that we lately intimated, that ADRIAN STANDER was making some sort of political movement in the district of Harrismith. We were correct. Mr. STANDER was in Winburg, accompanied by Mr. CAUVIN, and Mr. COQUIN, of Harrismith; Mr. GEORGE SCHMITT acting as Secretary of the Triumvirate. Meetings have been held amongst the Boers of the Wittebergen, (White Mountains,) with the view of signing a Memorial to the Special Commissioner, offering to take over the Government on very easy terms; the leading points being, as we understand, that allegiance is to be continued, but that the Boers will look to the natives for compensation for their losses. These meetings have alarmed the natives on the line, and we are credibly informed, that they are preparing for self defence. Mr. STANDER boasted at Winburg, openly, that Sir GEORGE CLERK was cognizant of their proceedings, and approved of them. This we cannot bring ourselves to believe. That many farmers signed the Memorial on this bait being held out, we have every reason to believe; but that the Special Commissioner has in any way countenanced these proceedings, seems incredible. We have seen the original of a notice of a public meeting to be held at the farm of Mr. LANDRE, (some twenty miles from Bloem Fontein,) on the 9th inst. This notice is signed by ADRIAN STANDER. The signature is not a forgery. We give the following translation of the document:—

NOTE:

On Friday, the 9th instant, a public meeting will be held at the farm of Mr. V. Lind, with the previous knowledge of Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, w.r.t. reference to the abandonment of this country by Her Majesty's Government.

Every person is requested to give this notice speedy circulation.

Os Spruit, the 6th December, 1853.

(Signed) A. H. STANDER.

Mr. STANDER's party presented on Friday last week, the memorial in question to Sir GEORGE CLERK, at Winburg; and it was stated in the village, that an official answer would be given on Saturday the 3rd instant. What that answer was, we have not been able to find out. It would seem, judging from Mr. STANDER's notice, just quoted, to have been favorable to the ex Transvaal Commandant's pretensions to authority amongst those who would wish that Mr. STANDER would remain quietly at home, instead of sowing the seeds of dissension and introducing confusion, in a country that would make rapid advances in all that is peaceful & prosperous, if we were not apparently given up as a prey to every roaring lion that goes about seeking whom he may devour.

It must have been manifest to our readers, that Sir GEORGE CLERK has from the first day of his arrival, been regarded by us as the most fitting person that could have been sent to this country. For the purposes of investigation, and adjustment of complicated and conflicting claims and disputes, he has talents of a high order. He sees a case intuitively; and if his decision be unfavorable, it is conveyed in terms of such perfect good taste, and so politely, that it is impossible to be offended. He exhibited, we thought, much feeling on the occasion of the first announcement of the abandonment of the country by Her Majesty's Government; and we thought much of Sir GEORGE for that. We fancied that he had a disagreeable duty to perform; and that the Ministry had singled out Sir GEORGE CLERK, in order that bad business might be transacted with a good grace. The coalition Ministry, indeed, by selecting the Special Commissioner, wished to make a little capital of Sir GEORGE CLERK's well known character. Painful, however, as it is for us to say so, the truth must be told, that Sir GEORGE appears now to be carrying on this painful duty with a thorough good will. Sir GEORGE called a Meeting of Delegates, and is now in communication with the Committee appointed at his own request to treat with him. This, however, does not appear to be sufficient, in the opinion of Sir GEORGE. We know, that, he has in several instances at Winburg, endeavoured to persuade staunch and loyal Boers to take over the country, & the argument that he used, was, that if they did not do so, the country would fall into the hands of bad men! We will give the names of the Boers, if they be demanded. For the sake of Sir GEORGE CLERK's own reputation, we regret this. It is just as if the Prime Minister, finding a little unpleasant opposition from the Commons, set out upon a pilgrimage to the Provinces, to get up a counter opposition from amongst the multitude.

SIKONYELLA.

This Mantatee Chief, with some 60 followers, arrived in Winburg on Tuesday the 29th November. The good people of Winburg, remembering the Commando, a few weeks ago that entered the town, under CALLOOY, for the purpose of scattering the Fingoes, very naturally dreaded the appearance of another Basuto Commando in pursuit of SIKONYELLA. This apprehension, was, however, removed, when it was found that Chief on his way to Bloem Fontein, proceeded, on Wednesday morning, to the camp of Sir GEORGE CLERK, some three or four miles to the westward of Winburg. It was reported in the village of Winburg, that, Sir George Clerk received SIKONYELLA with a degree of consideration; and that his people received an ox for slaughter. This civility, amongst the natives, is regarded as nearly equivalent to the "cup of milk," or cup of friendship. We understand, that SIKONYELLA remains for the present in Bloem Fontein, & that he has intentions for 10 men. With all the scruples against further expense, it would be absolutely base to refuse hospitality to a Chief who has been unwavering in his attachment to the interests of the Government and people of the Sovereignty. SIKONYELLA may have no "legal right" to rations for 10 men during his stay in Bloem Fontein, but it is to be hoped the brave fellow, will, with all his faults, be treated considerably and hospitably. The writer of this notice finding it difficult to get the particulars of the recent attack upon him by Moskesh, made it his business to find out the facts of the case as they appeared to the Chief; and the result is now given from notes written to the dictation of SIKONYELLA, through an interpreter. It is possible, that the native interpreter spoke Dutch rather incorrectly, his statements may, in some particulars, have been misunderstood. SIKONYELLA is a slender man, about five feet four inches high, with expressive eyes, narrow forehead — the cranium indicating great courage; and the combative organ being nearly as large as half a pheasant's egg. His story was told with great firmness; and the only emotion manifested, during the narration — was a complacent smile when he said, that Moskesh had taken from his people 4,000 head of cattle! It seemed as if he would have said, "Lucky dog!" —

AS IT IS WITH SIKONYELLA

The sun rose, and the cattle were driven out. I was still in my house, and wished to go to the place of assembly. The people at the watches screamed. I went out to see, & asked what was the matter, as I saw nobody. On examining, I saw men with a troop of horses ride to the cattle. I seized my gun, and got a horse caught. The horsemen were about three miles off. I got three men with me; and we rounded our horses. The horse I had refused to proceed. I could not at the moment get my own riding horse. I returned to a mountain named Kaping, whilst the three men endeavored to collect the cattle. One of my men fired a shot at the Basutos, consisting of perhaps 80 men. There was also a troop of horsemen behind a hill that now showed themselves. We all fled now to David's Berg. Gert Taaybosch with 14 Korannas joined my people, when we consisted altogether of less than 100 men, and all took refuge in David's mountain. We found now that we had the Basutos in front and rear, — some having come on to the mountain to which we fled. We took shelter in a kantz; but soon of my people were still separated from the main body, and we had Basutos between us. The Basutos kept up a steady fire, but not being skilful, they fired high. They spent much powder and lead. Four men went to a poort to see what was going on, and found another division coming. They defended the approach for a time, and then came to the kantz where I was. The Basutos and my people now got mixed, and in the confusion it was difficult to distinguish them. One of my people shot two Basutos and took their horses. There was much firing. Gert Taaybosch's and my people sheltered by the kantz, fled away till their gunpowder was finished. Letsea (Moskesh's son) was there — and with him there were some Bastards belonging to Carolus Baie de Platberg. Letsea and the Bastards left David's Berg, and went towards my mountain to seize the wagons. A party of my men went to lie in ambush at a difficult point of approach to my mountain, where a path has been cut out of the rock. To their surprise, they found that a force of Basutos was above them, and they fled to where I was. David (my son) and his people were on my mountain, but they were nearly overcome at this time. The Basutos now got possession of the difficult points of access, & threw stones on my people underneath; and 5 women, 1 child, and 2 men were killed at these points. My son David with about 20 men found themselves hemmed into a corner by the Basutos. Their powder failed; the Basutos stormed, and killed every man but two, my son David, and Moskesh. David had a gun, and rushed to one division of the storming party, when it gave way. Moskesh had only an assagai; he dashed at another party, which also gave way. In this way David and Moskesh got separated, and neither could help the other. David was now killed, but Moskesh escaped. My nephew was hid amongst the rocks; but the Basutos fired much at the point, by which he received a musket shot on the shoulder. These affairs occupied the whole day till sun down. My son David was killed about noon. The cattle were in possession of the Basutos — some on the mountain, and some below. The Basutos took away about 4000 head of cattle; at the sight I had only about 50 of my own people to defend me; with 14 Korannas, and 6 Bastards. I have about 800 fighting men, and Gert Taaybosch had almost 100 Korannas, but the people were scattered over the country. About 100 head of cattle escaped from the Basutos. The great body of my people were absent, and being unprepared, were not armed. On finding that the mountain was attacked, they hid themselves. The spies had slept; and the people generally were quite unprepared. I do not know rightly how many of my people have been killed. I hid in the mountain ten days. Moskesh was there. I lived by eating corn at a kraal that had been deserted. I found corn cooked. I am sending a man to enquire into the actual losses sustained. The Basutos left on the twelfth day, when I came with 60 men to Winburg on the 29th November. I rode to Sir George Clerk, who was encamped on Lavy Spruit. Sir George treated me kindly — giving me an ox to kill, and ordered me to go to Bloem Fontein till he should return from Winburg. My brother was brought before Moskesh and killed. This is contrary to our custom. I hear that two of my wives, and two of my son David's wives have been taken away by the Basutos. I want them back. I likewise want my cattle and my people's cattle back. I have always been faithful to

Government. — Moshesh was once under me; then we disputed about a boundary line; then I fought against Gert Taaybosch and beat him. Then my people divided; so're going to Moshesh, and others to Cullouy. Gert Taaybosch and I made peace, and so have Moshesh and I, from time to time, fought against each other till this day. Moshesh will now have that I shall pay him tribute as he has paid to me; but I will not submit to Moshesh. On this account Moshesh wants to have my head. I have therefore come out of the way to hear what Government, which I have always obeyed, thinks of these things; and whether I am to get any help, considering that I have ever been ready to help Government. I have left two men in charge of the country; and wish to know how they get on with Moshesh. I want a place of shelter in the meantime. If I see that all goes on well I may perhaps believe, that though Moshesh and I have fought, there may yet be peace between us; but at the present moment I cannot trust him.

I do not know where Gert Taaybosch is. In the night we were together; when we saw a man in front of us, who shouted, "Who are you?" This startled, and separated us. I have never seen him since.

CATTLE STEALERS.

The Bushmen have again been at the Kraals of Mr. Wm SEPPIER: and have stolen 9 head of cattle. They have also, stolen 17 cows from Widow BORMAN, leaving her without a milk cow for her children. The Field Cornet had been again applied to; but he said, the neighbours would not help. The Magistrate had been applied to, and nothing had been done.

It should be well understood, that unless on the spur of the moment, when there is a good prospect of getting back stolen cattle, the Boers do not like giving chase to, or coming in contact with, Bushmen. It is really no joy to be killed by the poisoned arrow of a daimon-like specimen of the human family, who has no value on human life; nor so much, perhaps, as on that of a Beagorilla's quenget. We think Mr. SEPPIER's course is to wait upon the Magistrate, and make an affidavit that he in course of being cleared off all his stock, by a band of robbers near his farm, of which he stands in hourly fear. The Magistrate would on this, no doubt, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the robbers, giving directions, at the same time, to the Field Cornet, to see that the warrant was executed. It would greatly encourage the Field Cornet, and stimulate the Boers, if the Magistrate would lead the charge against these vagabonds. Were this plan adopted, we have, no doubt, judging from the past, that cattle stealing by the Bushmen would cease. We have an utter abhorrence to the shedding of human blood; but are firmly of opinion, that strong measures be necessary, they should be pursued with a vigor that will not soon be forgotten.

LIONS.

Major CHAMBERLAIN, from Bombay, Lt. Colonel KYLE, and Captain BATES of the 45th Regt., Lieut. CLERK, Madras Cavalry, and Lieut. DR. JOHN, Royal Artillery, had, we understand, rather good sport the other day. The Major shot three lions; Captain BATES, two; Lieut. CLERK, one; and Lieut. DR. JOHN, one. One lioness was vicious, & charged Captain BATES, who, it is said, had a rather narrow escape on his well known black shooting pony. Colonel KYLE, we suppose, politely gave his shots to the strangers.

The young Van der Bergs destroyed two lions and a tiger, about a month ago, some 30 miles to the South West of Bloemfontein.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

Bloemfontein, Dec. 8, 1853.
To the Editor: Sir.—In my letter of the 30th ultimo, published in the "Friend" of the 3rd inst, I stated, in reference to the abandonment of question:—"All that can be said, at present, of our Special Commissioner, Sir George Clerk, is, that he is cautious and courteous." I was induced to advance thus much from what little I had seen of that gentleman, and from the applause he had generally gained, in his diplomatic character, in other parts of the world. I had pictured to myself what we are led to expect to find in the highly cultivated, highly accomplished, and honorable British statesman. These qualities I gave Sir George the credit of possessing. I did not think it possible, that he could stoop to any thing undignified, or intriguing, indeed! I was much prepossessed in his favor, and made sure that he would, to use the Englishman's expression, give us "fair play." What, then, was my surprise to hear, a few days after he took his departure from Bloemfontein for the Winburg district, that he not only encouraged the party that were actively engaged in taking steps to the abandonment of the Sovereignty by the British Government, but that he used his influence to induce all the Dutch farmers he met with, to entertain that notion.—This has been confirmed by a letter I have received from the District of Winburg, dated 5th inst., of which the following is an extract:

"Sir George is here, and I fear is intriguing amongst the Boers at a prodigious rate; and the worse of it is, there is no opposition; so he has got it all his own way."

I do not agree with my friend that Sir George has got it all his own way; no, not even in the District of Winburg, as I have heard. I am quarters that may be depended upon, that most of the party, commonly called the "Wesels' Party", will not give their consent for the relinquishment of the country. This is much to their credit.—Were they to act otherwise, it would be base indeed, knowing that they were, by their memorials and letters, one of the prominent causes of the territory being proclaimed under British jurisdiction.

At this moment, I will only add, that Sir George's sycophants and tools are known.

I am, Sir, &c., JUSTICIA.

DE VRIEND VAN DE SOUVEREINITEIT EN BLOEMFONTEINSCHÉ COURANT.

BLOEMFONTEIN, 10 decem. 1853.

De 29sten II. was de dag ter opening van het eerst Hof der Vereenigde Magistraten te Winburg bepaald. De Magistraten die het Hof moesten uitmaken, zyn de Wedede Heeren T. W. Vowe, Hector Lowen, en John Brunet. De Wedede Heer T. J. Biddolph, is, uit de eene of andere oorzaak, te Bloemfontein in dienst gebleven. Da Heeren Procureuren S. Aart en Campbell zyn ook daadnemen gedaen, om zaken waarteneemmen, en voor het Hof te bepleiten.

Sir George R. Clerk is met het begin van verledene week na Winburg en deszelfs buurt vertrokken; gewis om zaken met de Souvereiniteit gepaard. Men verzekert ons dat de Heer Adriaan Staanders—die was, en waarschijnlyk tot nogtoe is, een ambtenaar in de Trans Vaal Republiek, in welk land hy woont—vooreen tydlang denankomst van den Speciaal Commissaris op Winburg wacht, met wiens hy zaken,—weltigt met de Republiek in verbindenis—te verrichten heeft. Indien hoewel het blyken zou, dat hy zich met Souvereiniteits belangen bemoeit, zyn wy van het gevoelen dat hy meer verstand zou tonen met zulks te laten blyven. Wy verneemmen dat een Heer G. S. —, zich aan den Heer Staanders als Klerk bygevoegd heeft, en dat hy en zyn baas hunnen invloed gebruiken, om de inwoners tot de verlating der Souvereiniteit te houden. Al wat wy aan den heer S. — zullen willen ronden, is, om zyn geweten natevragen, of hy overeenkomstig met zyn voorig gedrag hierin handelt. Wy weten bei, dat verscheidene mensen in de Winburgsche en Vaal riviersche distrikten te vinden zyn, die het graag zouden willen zien, dat dit land door het Britsch Gouvernement verlaten zou worden, maar wy stellen op het verstand en de doordienbaarheid van Sir. George Clerk groot vertrouwen.

(Uit de "Graham's Town Journal.")

Niemand, geloven wy, kan het Blauw Book,—welk maar binnen de laaste 14 dagen in onze handen gekomen is—met oplettenheid doorlezen—wat de verlating van het Oranje Rivier Gebied aantreft,—zonder overtuigd te worden, dat gemelde maatregel onder de grootste politieke misslagen gerangschikt moet worden. Het is geheel onmogelyk om in een van de documenten, daar in beheeld, een enkele gegronde reden te vinden, die eenen zoodanigen stap eenigzins regtvaardigen kan. Zelfs de opinie van de Procureur General, den Heer Porter, zoo schoonschyndend als zy is, recommandeert de verlating van het gebied, slechts niet de veronderstelling dat de inwoners na zoo iets verlangen—zonder voor een oogenblik te meruen, dat Britsche onderdaan buiten het Ryk tegen wil en dank gesmeten moesten worden, noch minder om Trokaten te verbreken, en verbindissen te schenden, die elk grondbegin sel der gerechtigheid ons gebiedt om ongeschonden te laten.

In een deel zyn aanmerkingen gaat de Heer Porter voort, met te erkennen, dat de Souvereiniteit kan verlaten worden, maar dan rust zyne beweegreden geheel en al op de verkeerde veronderstelling, dat allen klar staun om aantrekken, hetgeen hy toestemmen wil om te vergunningen. Dus zegt hy: "Wie zou over verbrokene beloften kunnen klagen, indien het Britsch Gouvernement zou weg gaan? De Boeren? Gewis niet. Zy zullen maar verkrygen hetgeen zy altoos om gewoest hadden; zelbst bestier. Zal het handvol Engelschen zyn, die zy gaan nederzetten onder de Boeren? Hy gelooft het niet. Zy zyn allen, denk ik, beginstigers van het plan van verterenwoordigende regering, & kunnen niet verwachten dat Britsch geld en Britsch troepen hen beschermen zullen tegen een regering van hunne eigen keur. Zal het Moshesh zyn met zyne Basutos? Hy en zy hebben zich op de Boeren, om ondersteuning tegen ons, geworpen. Zal het Adam Kok zyn? Hy is, tot een zeker punt, onder de misnoegden. Ik erken het dat Adam Kok, Maroko, en eenige andere kleinere Opperhadsen zouden, in hunnen tyd van nood, ons kunnen missen: maar dewyl het echint besloten te zyn, dat wy over de Natuurellen indien zells dat wy hier blijven, ons zeer

weinig bekomen zullen, en dewyl zy zich nooit na de omstandigheden onderwerp zullen, om de veiligheid wille,—zoo lang zy denken dat zy op Britsche bescherming kunnen bouwen; ik acht het als mischien beter dat wy gehelenweg trekken zouden, Indien daar lier en daar een Engelseman of een Natuur Oppervoer'd zou zyn, die onder enige andere regering dan die van Engeland weigert te leven, laat de eerstgenoemd zyne plaats verkoopen, & laat den laatstgenoemden ergens anders nedergeset worden.

(Uit de Zuid Afrikaan den 21 Nov.)

"Ik geloof dat een vry Gouvernement en een vrye Drukpers, leidt enlijk bestier, natuurlyke bondgenoots zyn."

Wy zullen eenige aanmerkingen maken op deze merkwaardige woorden van Zyne Edelheid, onzen Luit. Gouverneur. Wy hebben eene vrye drukpers en de tyd waarop wy mede een vry Gouvernement zullen hebben, nadert thans niet Russische schreden, en het is van het uiterst belang, dat de onderling betrekkingen van beide volken verstaan en op behoorlyken prys worden gesteld. Wy vereenigen ons volkomen met het gevoelen dat dezen twee natuurlyke bondgenooten zyn, een gevlogen even goed bedacht als schoon uitgedrukt. Als bondgenooten zyn die twee krachtige werktuigen verpligt mede te werken en daar alle mogt tot buitensporigheid leidt, zyn zy mede verpligt over elkander de wachtt houden. Maar voordat wy op medewerking aandringen, kan het niet opgepast zyn te toonen wat hen natuurlyke bondgenooten munkt. Het is dit, zy hebben beide hun oorsprong by het volk. Vry bestuur is noodwendig een populaire instelling. Het volk kiest vertegenwoordigers uit deszelfs eigen midden, & draagt van hen de belangryke taak der wetgeving op, welker doel het is alle publieke aangelegenheden te regelen en de vereenigde belangen der zamenleving, zo veel mogelijk te bevorderen. Misschien is het niet even duidelyk, ofschoon daarom niet minder saar, dat eene vrye drukpers ook een populaire instelling is. Het is waar dat publieke schryvers niet gekozen worden; wij rijken tot hen geene requisities; zy vertoonen zich niet op spreekplaatsen by de opneming der stemmen. Zy kunnen er zich op beroepen dat zy zichselven in aanwezen hebben gebragt; maar hun toestand is zelfs nog gevauylker, meer afhankelyk van den wil des volks dan die van een lid van het Hooger of Lagerhuis, omdat zy al hunne levensdagen voor de publieke regtbank staan. Het komt er niet op aan hoe dapper zy hunne vaartuigen op de see der staatkunde van stapel mogen hebben gezet, op het oogenblik dat de aura popularis, de volks wind, ophoudt derzelver te begunstigen, zyn zy als slaven schepen, veroordeeld opgebroken te worden, en niet langer hun eigen gewigt in hout waard. Deshalve is een vrye drukpers even zeer als een vry Gouvernement een populaire instelling. Uit een gemeene boven ontspruitende, zyn zy natuurlyke bondgenooten, en bondgenooten zynde, zyn zy verpligt mede te werken.

Het wetgevend lichaam staat tusschen het volk en het uitvoerend gezag om beide te verlichten, en eerstgemelde te beschermen tegen overschredingen van laatsigemelde. Het is daarom noodig dat wetgevers gehest onafhankelyk zyn van het hoofd des Gouvernement; van daer bepaalt de Constitutie, dat geen individu, een winstgevend ambt onder het Gouvernement bekledende, verkijsbaar is als lid van het Parlement. Maer de publieke schryver heeft deszelfs pligten te vervullen. Hy heeft de hoge roeping om niet alleen het volk en het uitvoerend gezag voortelichten, maar mede het wetgevend lichaam. De wetgevend vergadering is de werkring van den wetgever; daar moet hy al zyn bekwaamder ten koste leggen om de belangen zynr constituenten voort te brengen; hy begeeft zich op het veld der behandeling en worsteling hand aan hand met zyne tegenstanders. Zyn stred is besliger maar ook moet afgerekend dan die van den publieken schryver. Laatsigemelde ziet uit een hoge op het gewelbeneden. Hy moedigt de stryders aan, beveugelt de onstuimigen doortien te waarschuwen en wakkert de tragen aan, door hen teisteren: "Ontwaakt gy die slapt!" Maar een der hoofd pligt van den publieken schryver is om het licht van bedaarde overweging over ingewikkelde punten te verspreiden, welke des te neteliger worden door de hitte van redenering. Het is zyn pligt staatkundige gevoelens en uitvoerende party-inzigtighe te toetsen aan algemeen grondgewels van gezonde staatkunde.

Laten wy de belangryke daadzaak niet over het hoofd zien, dat een vry Gouvernement en een vrye drukpers slechts bondgenooten zyn kunnen,mits zy eerlyk worden besleid. Eerlykheid geeft het onverklaarbaar besluit te kennen om dat te doen hetgeen wy weten regt te zyn. Indien het Gouvernement niet eerlyk het grootste go'd voor het grootste ghet hoocht; indien het Parlement en uitvoerend gezag zich te zamen tegen het volk verenigen, dan zal het wetgevend gezag, instede van een bescherming te zyn voor diegenen aan wie het datzelfs oorsprong verschuldigd is, een werktyg worden van onderdrukking in de handen van tirannie; het Parlement door het volk in wezen gebragt, wordt een vadermoorder! Nog eens indien een publieken schryver stellig naar den kant van het Gouvernement overhelt en kruist de gunzen diegenen die in gezag zyn, niet mit begerie om op hetzelijc voor het publiek welzyn invloed

uit te uitoefen, maar uit het lang legt's honig kruipjes op te gaan, die vande taalder g'ontroleren, verdient die man doer het volk verlaten en veracht te werden. Hoe geleed hy ook moge geheten, is hy zynre hoge roeping onbeweeglyk; hy is een verrader dergen die hem tot zijn hoog standpunt hebben verheven, hy is enerlyk. Hy is ook, door het volk in aanwezen gerepen zynde een vadermoorder geworden.

In afwachting van onzen nieuwenv regeri g'ien we het voor de drukpers zeer vlotlyk in breedte uitwyden over de pligten van kreuz en over die van onzo toekomstige wetgevers, maar het motto aan het hoofd van dit stuk geplaatst heeft ons auleiding gegeven, om de pligten van onzo eigene broderschap te overwegen, en we vertrouw in dat onza mids letter hebben, het ons niet ten kwade zullen dienen indi in wy ons gelijk men gewoonlyk zegt, watsterk over het ontwerp hebben uitgelaten. De drukpers zat in deze Kolonie welraa een nieuw tydlyk harer geschiedenis hanvangen. Eint elk publiek schryver wel toeziel of zyn schryfje nog gaaf is, dan of het niet beter voor hem ware attetaken, alvors op het strand te worden gelaen als een droevig rehospel voor diegen die hem op het talme niet hebben zien dobbren.

Waarschuwing

AAN

SCHUTMEESTERS

DE Ondergetekend vele Paarden en Merries van het Dorp vel van Bloemfontein, in de jaren 1852 en 1853, verloren hebende, en daarna verloren hebende, dat verschillende daarvan uit de Schutten der Souvereiniteit verkregen geworden zyn, zonder dat eenig Publiek Bestuur gegeven geworden is.—Dient dit om alda Schutmeesters te waarschuwen tegen de verkoop van Paarden of Merries uit hunne schutten zonder een volle beschrywing van hunne token en koluren in de "Krant" te publiceeren, zoo als door de Schutmeesters verecht wordt: want indien hetzelijc weder zou plaate vinden, zal de ondergetekend genoemd worden om zodanige Schutmeesters volgens de wet te vervolgen.

Do merries en paarden vanden ondergetekenden zyn allen met de letters R. aan de linker zy van dennek gebrand.

J. J. RAAP.

Bloemfontein,

den 4den Nov. 1853.

FERGUS CONN.

Philippolis,

den 8den Nov. 1853.

Een Pond Belooning.

VERLOREN van Bloemfontein op den Oden dezer, een donker bruin paard—omtrek 7 jaren oud, zonder tekens of merken, verloren op alle vier pooten, had eenen riem aan zynen hals, wanneer verloren.

Wie ook denzelvenden paard by den Heer Baumann van Bloemfontein bezorgen zal, of by Dr. Way to Smithfield, zal bovenstaande belooning ontvangen.

KENNISGEVING

AN Debiteuren en Creditoren van den Boedel van den overleden Jacobus Johannes Janse van Rensburg, wordt verzocht hunne rekeningen, binnen zes weken van deze datum, bij den ondergetekende in te zenden, en allof daengenamen wordt ook verzoekt hun te melden binnenvoengemelde datum.

Me. J. WESSELS,

Datrek Zekteur.

Klein Saxe,

naby Winburg,

den 22den November 1853.

DIESTEREL VLA

VAN

OMTRAPPELD

Caledons Rivier,

Plaats te Koop.

DE Plaats "Kalk Fontein" in het Veld Cornischap Wilgeboom Spruit, heeft een Stark Fontein toereikend om 3 tot 4 Mudden Zaad te bevochtigen.

Deselv is tot alle zoorten van Vie geschikt, en niet buiten waters wal voorzien.

Kalk Fontein legt annex aan Rijgde Fontein of Stretton, eigendom van den Wel Edel Heer T. W. Vowe, Civiel Commissaris en Resident Magistraat.

Prys en termen magtig.

Om byzonderheden vervoeg men sich by.

W.M. A. DICKSON,

den 26den Juny, 1853.

Sannah Poort.

Aan de Schutmeesters.

Rds. 20 Belooning.

VERLOREN op Bloemfontein, in den nacht van voorverleden DINSDAG,

Een Zwart Paard

met klein kol, en een wit agter poot, omtrent 5 jaren oud. Zyne hoeven zyn voor eenen langen tyd niet gesneden geworden, dus waren zy zeer uitgezel. Ben ledereen die gemeldan paard na het Kantoor van deze courant zal breng'en, zal bovenstaande beloning ontvangen. Toch by weggegaen is, lat hy een niem van