





## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

(Communicated.)

CAP TOWN, OCTOBER 20, 1851.

EARL GREY's despatches of 30th June and 13th August, copied in this number, show the correctness of the step adopted by our fellow citizens in protesting against the reconstruction of the Legislative Council for ordinary legislation. Disregarding, therefore, the vituperative slang of the "Montagu organ," we shall proceed to show the grounds upon which our assertion is based.

The Legislative Council is incompetent to legislate. This fact, we need not dwell upon. It is admitted by the Home Government. Hence the Letters Patent granting a free constitution;—hence the subsequent additional instructions, empowering the "rump,"—upon the honest declaration of Sir HARRY SMITH that no gentlemen of the requisite ability and station in society could be found to accept the vacant seats,—to do what has not been improperly called the "dirty work," prior to the introduction of the new form of Government; hence Earl GREY's anxiety that this "work" should be out of the way, so that upon the arrival of the draft ordinances, fit and competent men may be at liberty to afford their services, and at once enter upon the consideration of those drafts.

How has this injunction of the Colonial Minister been observed? We do not hesitate to say that both that and public opinion have been openly defied. In selecting the present nominees, Mr. MONTAGU's undated letter to them plainly shows that he deems the constitution ordinances of secondary, "the estimates" and "such other measures as cannot be postponed without prejudice to the public service" of primary consideration. And why? For this simple reason, because now there is a very fair chance of retaining absolute power for some time longer, and because the Council, as now constituted, cannot be supposed to possess sufficient firmness or resolution to contend against the Secretary's sophistry. Hence he may have it all, or nearly all his own way, and such prejudicial provisions may be made in the draft Ordinances, as would never have received the sanction of the Council, if the "urgent" business had been first disposed of, and the vacant seats subsequently offered to properly qualified gentlemen. As the case now stands, it seems almost impossible to anticipate even an objection.

But even those measures which Mr. MONTAGU alleges cannot be postponed without prejudice to the public service, include bills on which the Council is incompetent to legislate. Public works and Church regulations in the hands of the present Council, will not benefit the public service. Of the latter we shall say nothing more just now; but as the first involve the expenditure of a vast amount of money, and the government exchequer is in a state of bankruptcy, we may be allowed to ask, what right Mr. MONTAGU has to incur debts which can only be repaid by future direct taxation, or what right his nominees have to give a mock legality to the transac-tion by their presence at the Council board?

The foregoing, we think, comprises sufficient proof to support the position above taken; and on the grounds thus advanced we repeat that the course adopted by the inhabitants is both a legitimate and a constitutional one.

We may be told that there appears to be no knowing what the inhabitants want. They have protested against the additional instructions delegating legislative powers to the "rump" of the Council, and now that there is a full complement, they again protest. But we beg to be well understood. We look upon both in the same light. Neither,—not to recapitulate the many important objections previously advanced,—possess the confidence of the people, of whose interests they presume to dispose; every act performed, every word spoken by them, is subject to suspicion; and although we entertain every respect for the "Queen's prerogative,"—which in this colony would seem to imply freedom to her servants to traduce the character of her subjects, over whose interests they are appointed to preside, to make free with their money without their consent, and to forestall the functions of their future Parliament,—still we look upon the body called Legislative, sitting by virtue of that prerogative, as mere instruments in the hands of one man.

The Secretary of State has distinctly stated that respectable and well qualified men should be invited to do what? Not to pass estimates and bills authorizing the government, or rather Mr. MONTAGU, to contract vast debts, but to consider the constitution ordinances; and will his Lordship's object of having, in the persons of such men, a kind of popular sanction expressed to those measures, be realized? Who dares to assume this? or to maintain that the "opinions" of the government nominees are concurred in by a part of the community? It is as plain as noon-day then, that even here a successful attempt has been made to act in opposition to the Minister's wish, and the people's interest. Though the latter would never consent to send men to the Council with a view to ordinary legislation, several respectable and well qualified men would readily have yielded their services to pass the constitution ordinances. In the event of differences in the Council, their position and influence in the community might have given weight to their opinions or objections; but Mr. MONTAGU, rather than encounter this—has adroitly prevented such a consummation.

To men who know what the Queen's prerogative implies, but who also know the weight which is attached to the liberty of the subject,—to those who, whilst they yield to none in loyalty and devotion at the same time detest the rule of despotism which, to maintain itself, has to clothe its executors in the garb of the peaceful citizen and to resort to the system of espionage,—to those it must be clear that their rights can only be protected by means of their protest. They will pay no attention to the investigations of hirelings nor bestow any consideration upon the self-interested brawlers and threats of some half-a-dozen nameless scribblers, who dare not face the light, but serve their employers in the two-fold capacity of contributors and correspondents to the government organ.

Letters from Swellendam announce the intentions of a considerable number of landholders there to come to town, in order personally to present their protest against general legislature on the part of the reconstructed Council.

## SOUTH AFRICAN BIBLE UNION.

(Communicated.)

The Annual General Meeting of subscribers and friends to the South African Bible Union, was held in the Lutheran Church, Strand-street, last Wednesday evening, the 15th instant. In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Rev. G. Faure, the chair was occupied by the Rev. G. Morgan. The attendance, though by no means so large as might be expected, was considerably larger than on some former occasions. Beside the lay-Directors of the Society the following Ministers were present, viz.:—The Rev. Dr. Hews, Messrs. Ham, Van der Linjen and P. E. Faure, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Messrs. Van Staveren, Parisius and Bamberger of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Morgenrood, of the South African Missionary Society.

The meeting having been opened with the usual devotional exercises, the Chairman in a brief address referred to the benefit which had been conferred on the Colony by means of the Bible Union, and pointed out the day of continuing to circulate the Holy Scriptures, and especially of imbuing the minds of the young with a knowledge of divine truth, as the only effectual antidote to the errors which are insidious and industriously propagated at the present time.

The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary; after which the Rev. Mr. Ham delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse from Phil. iii. 8. "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." The Report stated that 1,100 Bibles and Testaments and 801 copies of the Dutch Psalm and Hymn Books had been issued from the Depot during the past year, being a considerable decrease on the circulation of the former year. This decrease was accounted for partly by the disturbed state of the Frontier, and partly by the unusually large distribution which had previously taken place in the Country Districts.

The amount of subscriptions and donations received by the Treasurer was £152—being £10 more than the preceding year. The Bible Union was established about 33 years ago, and has circulated during that period 22,385 Bibles and Testaments, and 13,390 Dutch Psalm and Hymn Books, besides a great many thousands of Religious Tracts, &c.

It is understood that the Funds of the Society are in a very flourishing state, and that the Directors have recently had under their consideration a proposal to devote a portion of them annually to the printing and distribution of Tracts, specially adapted to the wants and circumstances of the inhabitants. Such an appropriation of the superfluous Funds, seems to be quite in accordance with the Fundamental Rules of the Society, especially if the projected publications were to include occasional notices respecting the "circulation of the Bible by other Societies"; and should the proposal alluded to be adopted and energetically carried out, there can be no doubt that it would add greatly to the popularity and usefulness of the Society.

It is understood that the Funds of the Society are not as yet ready us this week, but as an opportunity offers from this to-morrow, I embrace it, in order that the contents of this may reach you without delay.

Yesterday Mr. Pringle, Messrs. Lucas, Fincham, Hooker, and myself, were out on cattle-guard, when about 4 o'clock p.m., we heard the reports of musketry in the distance, and shortly descried a body of an enemy furiously driving off a flock of sheep. We hurried to the rescue; but on a nearer approach we found an overpowering number of the enemy, upwards of 100, several of whom were hurrying to the different flocks of sheep and cattle depastured around. We made all haste to a flock of wethers, and drove them before them, the rascals serving us out all the while with a goodly share of their powder and ball. Mr. Lucas's horse was shot through the shoulder, and died the same night. I assure you the enemy's bullets shaved very close. We then dismounted, and had a few shots at them, which were instantly acknowledged by twenty to one. Not seeing the smallest chance of beating them back, but every appearance of getting hemmed in, and ultimately massacred, we retired, grievous to the heart at being compelled to turn our backs upon such a squad of unhang'd vagabonds. One man (Mr. Lewis) was still behind along with his flock of sheep, and was carried off—among them a great number of Mr. Pringle's—upwards of 1,000. Mrs. J. Rennie lost 500, Mr. Cotttingham 800, Mr. Lewis 1,300, and my own 1,650. On the return of the cattle herds, they informed us of the lamentable fate of poor Mr. Lewis. On the approach of the enemy to his sheep, his horse being very unable to carry him, he was compelled to dismount and run for his life; but also! in fleeing from the one party he came in contact with another, which immediately pursued, caught, and cruelly butchered him. On our jaded horses being fatigued, a consultation was held to determine our future procedure. The smallness of our party and the impov-erished state of our horses led us to banish the idea of pursuit; but eventually the best horses were saddled, and despatched off to the Fingoes residing at Lichtenstein, to Ainslie's at the Cowie, and to Sutton's camp at Mancazana. A party from both the latter places instantly turned out, and lay in ambush at some of the customary passes at Mancazana, but none of the enemy made their appearance. The parties were just returning to their stations next morning about 9 o'clock, when the enemy were perceived coming on with the whole of their force. The battle soon commenced, and I am grieved to say our side had the worst of it, and had to discontinue the unequal contest, one of their party shot dead, (a person named Prince,) and Mr. Wm. Ainslie wounded in the groin from a spent bullet. The bullet has been extracted, however, and I am happy to say serious danger is not apprehended. The parties from Ainslie's and Sutton's were 40 men, and the force of the enemy was computed at 300; so that they must have had a large body in reserve. The best armament among the enemy fired on our party from opposite directions, while the others drove on the stock. All our friends here, at Eldson and Mancazana have been removed, or are about removing what stock they have left to places of safety. We have received few slaughter sheep, and when these are consumed, but if not massacred before, we are likely to feel the effects of starvation, and may probably have to resort to Major Smith's system of Natal, of eating our own horses. Oh, what a fearful state of things, which a little forethought in sending assistance might have averted. A sad reckoning awaits those in power, who ought to have attended to these matters better. If something is not effected in regard to Waterkloof, and that very quickly, there will be few men left in this district. All who have the means will flee, and others who are not so fortunate will likely have to defend themselves within the walls of their houses. Matters in this locality are getting daily and hourly worse, and no accounts of any movement being made to put a stop to the enemy's ravages. I believe the majority of the Kafirs of British Kafiristan are residing within our Colonial line, and clearing the whole frontier of every kind of live stock for their support.

P.S.—Sunday morning.—The enemy on their route burned down the residence of Messrs. Chas. Rennie and H. W. Dale at Buffalo kloof. In the hurry last night, I omitted to mention that a party from this started early next morning with a cart, and brought home the mangled remains of poor Mr. Lewis, which will be interred to-day. A Fingo was also killed, who was in charge of one of the flocks taken away.

The above party then proceeded on the trail of the cattle and sheep up Buffalo's kloof, in hopes of picking up any stock that might have been left behind by the villains. There were only here and there a single sheep, or two alive standing at great distances apart, driven by the wolves from where they had been left. The carcasses of others were found by the way, which had been destroyed by the enemy, or become fatigued and unable to proceed further, but the vultures were regaling themselves. They were sent to do garrison duty in Cape Town they might be of some service—here, in the present state of this frontier, they are worse than useless.

amending them, that if, when they are received, they shall be found to be defective, any necessary corrections may be made in them.

Her Majesty's Government are anxious that the intended change in the Constitution should come into effect at the earliest possible period,—and as some delay must, at all events, take place in transmitting home, for Her Majesty's confirmation, the Ordinances which it will be necessary to pass,—and this interval will, I hope, be more than sufficient for the complete restoration of tranquillity.—I have to insist upon you to lose no time, on receiving this Dispatch, in completing the Legislative Council to the number required for considering and deciding upon the draft Ordinances, which I hope to be able to send you by a very early opportunity. After these Ordinances shall have been passed in the Colony, the question will still remain for consideration,—at what precise period they should be brought into operation, and, as by the Letters Patent, continued until the first writs for the election of the new Parliament shall be issued—if the obstacles to summoning that Parliament should unfortunately prove of longer continuance than I anticipate, the final steps to be taken for doing so can be postponed.

I have, &c., GRAY.

No. 666. By Steamer *Bosphorus*, 23rd Sept. 1851.

Lt.-General Sir H. SMITH, Bart., &c.

Downing-street, 13th August, 1851.

Sir.—In reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the Ordinances to be passed for constituting a legislative Council and Assembly for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and especially to my last despatch on that subject, No. 650 of the 30th of June last, I have to state that the pressure of parliamentary business has rendered it impossible for me to give you further instructions by the present mail.

The draft Ordinances for this purpose are, however, in preparation,—and will, I hope, reach you by the next mail. I am, &c., GRAY.

## FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, Oct. 17.)

LYNOCH.

THURSDAY.—The following, which came to hand by the inland post this evening, cannot be perused without feelings of the deepest commiseration for the handful of brave men, who are struggling to preserve their lives and the remnants of their property against the hosts of savages for whom they are surrounded. Two other respectable frontier Colonists are added to the long and melancholy list of those who have perished by the hand of barbarian violence during the war. It is not to be wondered at that men who are thus smiting—who witness their friends and companions fall around them—who find the lives of those they hold most dear, in imminent jeopardy—and whose property, the accumulation of many years of hard, persevering, honorable toil, is rapidly disappearing:—it is not, we say, to be wondered at that men, so circumstanced, should assume a tone of asperity, and that when they fail of receiving that support to which they conceive they are entitled, they should reproach in bitter terms those to whom they attribute the failure. It is quite natural that man, in such trying and difficult circumstances, should expect succour from their government; it is impossible that any loyal man can do otherwise; and it is no less natural that failing to receive such support, he should complain loudly and bitterly of disappointment.

Saturday night, Oct. 4.—As no post has yet reached us this week, but as an opportunity offers from this to-morrow, I embrace it, in order that the contents of this may reach you without delay.

Yesterday Mr. Pringle, Messrs. Lucas, Fincham, Hooker, and myself, were out on cattle-guard, when about 4 o'clock p.m., we heard the reports of musketry in the distance, and shortly descried a body of an enemy furiously driving off a flock of sheep. We hurried to the rescue; but on a nearer approach we found an overpowering number of the enemy, upwards of 100, several of whom were hurrying to the different flocks of sheep and cattle depastured around. We made all haste to a flock of wethers, and drove them before them, the rascals serving us out all the while with a goodly share of their powder and ball. Mr. Lucas's horse was shot through the shoulder, and died the same night. I assure you the enemy's bullets shaved very close. We then dismounted, and had a few shots at them, which were instantly acknowledged by twenty to one. Not seeing the smallest chance of beating them back, but every appearance of getting hemmed in, and ultimately massacred, we retired, grievous to the heart at being compelled to turn our backs upon such a squad of unhang'd vagabonds. One man (Mr. Lewis) was still behind along with his flock of sheep, and was carried off—among them a great number of Mr. Pringle's—upwards of 1,000. Mrs. J. Rennie lost 500, Mr. Cotttingham 800, Mr. Lewis 1,300, and my own 1,650. On the return of the cattle herds, they informed us of the lamentable fate of poor Mr. Lewis. On the approach of the enemy to his sheep, his horse being very unable to carry him, he was compelled to dismount and run for his life; but also! in fleeing from the one party he came in contact with another, which immediately pursued, caught, and cruelly butchered him. On our jaded horses being fatigued, a consultation was held to determine our future procedure. The smallness of our party and the impov-erished state of our horses led us to banish the idea of pursuit; but eventually the best horses were saddled, and despatched off to the Fingoes residing at Lichtenstein, to Ainslie's at the Cowie, and to Sutton's camp at Mancazana. A party from both the latter places instantly turned out, and lay in ambush at some of the customary passes at Mancazana, but none of the enemy made their appearance. The parties were just returning to their stations next morning about 9 o'clock, when the enemy were perceived coming on with the whole of their force. The battle soon commenced, and I am grieved to say our side had the worst of it, and had to discontinue the unequal contest, one of their party shot dead, (a person named Prince,) and Mr. Wm. Ainslie wounded in the groin from a spent bullet. The bullet has been extracted, however, and I am happy to say serious danger is not apprehended. The parties from Ainslie's and Sutton's were 40 men, and the force of the enemy was computed at 300; so that they must have had a large body in reserve. The best armament among the enemy fired on our party from opposite directions, while the others drove on the stock. All our friends here, at Eldson and Mancazana have been removed, or are about removing what stock they have left to places of safety. We have received few slaughter sheep, and when these are consumed, but if not massacred before, we are likely to feel the effects of starvation, and may probably have to resort to Major Smith's system of Natal, of eating our own horses. Oh, what a fearful state of things, which a little forethought in sending assistance might have averted.

P.S.—Since writing the above the Queen's have been obliged for want of water to leave Breakfast Vley, and join our camp.

A letter from King William's Town dated 8th instant, says:—

A brief report has been sent from the patrol under Col. Michel, to the effect that the Hottentots and Kafirs had suffered very severely from the want of food of the artillery. The casualties on our side are 3 of the 6th Royal Regt. wounded, one C.M. Rifleman killed, and one Fingo wounded.

Were this the most favorable results might be anticipated. It strikes me that our commanders have too much contempt for our enemies, and that if they were to act in concert, the effects of their movements would be much more disastrous to the enemy. Two divisions in a country like the Fish River Bush can

flames. Three women, a girl, and a man, have been killed. Another man had his arm shattered by a musket ball. Two of the women and one man were burnt alive in their huts. The other woman and the young girl were barbarously murdered while attempting to get out of the flames. The Basutos were gathering in great force to fall upon Sikonyella, whom they could have easily destroyed, but Mosheba has to our great satisfaction prevented his people and the Bataungs (Moltsane's people) from doing so.

#### AN EXTENSIVE INSIDE SALE

OF

#### Fine Goods,

WILL be held at Mr. L. P. CAUVIN'S Sale Room, (To-morrow,) Tuesday Morning, the 21st instant, of several entire packages, to close sundry consignments consisting of MUSLIN DRESSES, REALED MADRAS and MALAY HANDBERCHIEFS, FURNITURE PRINTS, Hosiery, Diapers, Shawls, SMALL-WARES, Ladies' and Children's LINGERIE BOOTS and SHOES, handmades DOLLS, with a great variety of other Goods, too numerous to particularize.

Positively without the least Reserve.

#### Inside Sale.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Messrs. BLOOM & BARTMAN, will hold an Inside Sale of FANCY GOODS, without reserve, to close Consignments.

VAN DER BYL, & Co.

#### WINES.

M. R. J. JONES will sell, at his Commission Rooms, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2 P.M., a consignment of BLACK'S Superior WINES, just landed ex "Favourite," consisting of:

2 Butts, PALE SHERRY,  
6 Hds.,  
6 Qr. Casks, BROWN do.,  
4 Hds.,  
6 Qr. Casks, 15 Cases SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,  
ALSO,  
160 Cases COS CLARET, and a few Cases of SHERRY each 3 doz.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

#### French Produce.

THOMSON, WATSON, & CO., HAVE just received ex L'Equateur, from Bordeau, an investment of

OLIVE OIL,  
MACCARONI,  
VERMICELLI,  
SARDINES,  
BOTTLED FRUITS,  
BRANDY in cases,  
CLARET, (St. Julien),  
PACKING PAPER,  
LEATHER PAPER, &c. &c.  
13, Herengracht.

#### House & Steam Coals.

NOW LANDING and for Sale at the Stores of THOMSON, WATSON, & CO.

#### BAR IRON.

NOW LANDING and for Sale at the Stores of THOMSON, WATSON, & CO.

#### ALLSOPP'S

Fast India Pale Ale.

NOW LANDING and for Sale at the Stores of THOMSON, WATSON, & CO.

J. S. MOORE & CO., MERCHANTS,

20, St. George's-street, Cape Town.

#### HOUSE IN BIRMINGHAM,

MOORE, PHILLIPS, & CO. HOUSES IN HONG KONG AND MANILLA, PHILLIPS, MOORE, & CO.

#### EX "GLADIATOR"

AND STEAMERS

Sir Robert Peel and Bosphorus.

THE Undersigned have received by the above Vessel an assortment of

BIRMINGHAM and Sheldene Goods, comprising, GUNS, MUSKETS, &c., of every description, PLATED and PAPIER MACHE WARE, No. 4 CAPE SPADES, KAFFIR PICKS, and a variety of other Articles;

ALSO,

#### SADDLERY,

AND AN INVESTMENT OF MANCHESTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

MUSLINS, PRINTS, CALICOES, HOSIERY, &c. &c.

J. S. MOORE & CO.

HENRY RUDD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED per "JOHN KING," Summer Style DOEKINS, Figured Cotton and Silk Nets, Silk Fringes, Brown Holland Pinafres, Rich Black Satin VESTINGS, BRACELETS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, Sateens, Whalebone, Perfumery, Balzarine and Parfge DRESSES, BASKETS, in great variety, DRAB HATS, narrow and broad brim, Black Velvet Napped Hats, &c. &c.

#### FRENCH GOODS,

Per "EQUATEUR," from BORDEAUX. HENRY RUDD & Co. have received BRAN-UY, in 60, 30, 12, & 6 gall. casks, CORKS, &c., quillies, VERMICELLI and MACCARONI, Case BRANDY, CLARETS, and other light Wines, FOOLSCAP PAPER,

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having become the owner of the Dutch Bull YOULER, here to notify, that said Bull will serve Cows at £1 each.

P. J. ULRICH,

Buitenkant, October 18, 1851.

#### FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale at his Farm "Groene Fontein," a span of beautiful Black Oxen, which bring in fine condition, and well broken, are worthy the attention of Wine Farmers, and parties going on Tour.

ROBERT HAFER,

October 20, 1851.

L. H. TWENTYMAN & CO. HAVE LANDED PER RECENT ARRIVALS AND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY MANUFACTURES, suited to the season.

ALSO,

#### IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BY SICKLES NO. 4 SPADES PERCUSSION GUNS  
NO. 5 AXLES FLINT GUNS  
COLLINGS' PATENT AXLES DESCRIPTION  
GRASSHOPPER SPRINGS MILL STONES  
IRON BEDSTEADS GRIND STONES  
WEIGHING MACHINES BRIMSTONE  
No. 24, Adderley-street. GLUE, &c., &c.

For the Benefit of the Sufferers by the Kaffir War.

THE PRIVATE DUTCH AMATEUR THEATRICAL COMPANY, "HOOP EN TROUW."

PLAYING UNDER THE MOTTO

"TOT OEFENING EN VERMAAK," Beg respectfully to announce that the use of the above Theatre has been kindly granted to them by the Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Colz, and that they will have the honour of giving a performance

For the Benefit of their suffering Fellow-Colonists

ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23,

On which occasion will be produced the Grand Historical Play, in Four Acts, entitled

De Toveres Sidonia, By the Author of "Aballino,"

With NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, and DECORATIONS.

#### TO-MORROW,

At 10 o'clock,

#### The Public Sale of SILWOOD,

And all the Household Furniture, &c., as before advertised will take place.

ALEXANDER CBOLL

20th October, 1851.

#### PROTECTEUR

Fire & Life Assurance Company.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the above Company, that the interest upon paid up Capital, together with the dividend declared at the annual general meeting of Shareholders on the 1st October 1851, will be payable at the office of the Company from the 1st November next, between 9 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m. without the production of their certificates of Shares.

Oct. 9, 1851.

S. DE KOCK, Sec.

#### PROTECTEUR

#### NOTICE TO INSURERS

WHO, in pursuance of the Trust Deed, are entitled to a Dividend upon the Premium of Insurance paid by them in the past year.

The Dividend awarded at the General Meeting held on the 1st October 1851, again amounts to

50 PER CENT.,

and is receivable upon the Renewal of the Policy.

Protecteur, Oct. 9, 1851.

S. DE KOCK, Sec.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Gas Light Company.

#### GAS FITTINGS.

NOTICE TO INTENDED ASSURERS, NOTICE of Intended Assurers is invited to the 9th Session of the Society's Deed, viz.

The Holders of all Policies will be entitled to share in the Profits realized in and for this present year 1851, in accordance with the Deed.

2. The Company must disapprove of the filters proposed, in order to prevent an improper filter being employed to the injury of the consumer and the discredit of the Company, and all fittings must be examined and approved previous to the Gas being turned on, and no alterations are to be made by the approved filters.

3. All fittings, repairs, and alterations, are to be at the expense of the consumer.

4. Twenty-five Shillings is to be paid the Company for laying down the service pipe, and connecting the Meter, exclusive of Mason Work.

5. The service pipes, or pipes connecting the mains with the consumers' meters, will be laid by the Company, and are in all cases to be considered the property of the Company.

6. The Company reserve the right of providing by sale of hire the Meters.

7. No Meter is allowed to be removed or unconnected, unless by the authorized workmen of the Company.

8. Should a Meter from any cause not register correctly, such payment for the Gas is to be made according to the Company's time table, for the number and description of Lights used, and the time of their burning, as would have been made to a consumer burning without Meter. Such charge to commence from the time at which the Meter was last tested, and the same is to be correct.

9. The Company require that whenever a meter is to be removed or altered, it shall be permitted to survey all premises where Gas Lights are used and to inspect the fittings.

10. It is particularly requested that whenever a smell of gas is discovered, immediate notice may be sent to the Company's works, where the promptest possible attention will be given to all complaints. Such complaints will be best in writing.

FRED. S. WATERMEYER, Secretary.

20th October, 1851.

#### EXTENSIVE SALE OF Furniture, Cows, Oxen, Mules, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

HAVING disposed of his place Kirstenbosch, by Private Sale, the undersigned has instructed Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, to sell by public Auction.

Without the least Reserve,

At the aforesaid Place, On Thursday, the 23rd October, 1851,

At 10 o'clock precisely,

In the attention of Persons using GAS on their Premises, is particularly requested to the following Rules, which will be strictly enforced.

1. Our monthly notice will be received from all persons desiring the use of Gas, and also previous to removal, such notice to be in writing, and left at the Company's Office.

Any person removing without giving such notice shall be responsible for all the Gas consumed on the premises, until one month after notice shall have been given.

2. The rates are payable and collected quarterly, and are expected to be paid within 14 days after the end of each quarter, but in certain cases payment may be demanded in advance, and every incoming Ten-nt is required to give written notice of his intention to continue the light.

3. The Company may discontinue the supply of Gas, on giving notice, or without notice, upon breach of any of these conditions by the consumer.

FRED. S. WATERMEYER, Sec.

Kirstenbosch, Oct. 12, 1851.

#### Garrison Theatre.

For the Benefit of the Sufferers by the Kaffir War.

THE PRIVATE DUTCH AMATEUR THEATRICAL COMPANY, "HOOP EN TROUW."

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With NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, and DECORATIONS.

20th October, 1851.

D. A. DE VILLIERS.

#### Public Sale at the Paarl.

ON MONDAY, the 27th instant, the undersigned will sell by Auction at his residence in this Village, situated on the road leading to the Paarl.

2 new Wagons, (Home and Bullock).

1 Currier's Horse Wagon, equal to new, with white alum leather Harness, for 6 horses.

4 well trained maddie and draught Horses,

1 fine Bayy with one and two shafts; also two-horse black alum leather Harness, plated mountings, and one horse plated leather Harness, brass mountings.

£100 A liberal credit will be given, and the whole sold

at the least reserve.

D. A. DE VILLIERS.

Pearl, October 16, 1851.

M. M. BASSON.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

OCTOBER 16, 1851.

M. M. BASSON.

D. A. DE VILLIERS.

OCTOBER 16, 1851.

M. M. BASSON.

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OCTOBER 16, 1851.

M. M. BASSON.