

SLAVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.—The Undersigned will purchase or receive Powers to recover Compensation Claims.—Persons requiring Cash in advance may have the Amount they require at a moderate rate of Interest. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS Purchased by THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

FRESH GOODS PER Frederick Huth.—A handsome and fashionable assortment of Summer Goods, including Challie and muslin Dresses, Challie and Bandanna Aprons, Challie, silk, satin, and other Reticules, silk Parasols, carriage do., artificial Flowers, elegant Thibet and French Merino Shawls, silk do. do. Scarfs, blond and silk do., real lace Tippets, worked Collars and Habit shirts, gossamer, fancy, and other Stocks, French cambric Handkerchiefs, neck Ties, and a number of other fancy articles too numerous for insertion.

Tuscan and Dumstabe Bonnets and Hats, of the latest fashion, ladies' satin, kid, lacing, and other Shoes, children's do. of every description, youth's do.,—the whole of which will be sold at a considerable Reduction in Price. No. 2, Grave-street, Dec. 8, 1837.

TO LICENSED DEALERS IN GUNPOWDER. W. ANDERSON, Sen., & Co., Graham's Town, have for Sale the best large grain Gunpowder,—to be had from their Magazine in that Town. Price low.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in the Village of Stellenbosch, with Liberal Privileges.—On MONDAY, the 18th December, 1837, at 10 o'clock, A.M., will be publicly sold, under Administration of the Undersigned,

IN TWO LOTS, Lot 1.—That valuable and pleasantly situated House and Erf, together with a piece of Garden Ground, situated near the Market, belonging to Mr. Hendrik Philippus Beyers, and Mrs. the Widow Christiana Beyers.

Lot 2.—Contains a large Dwelling-house, Passage, Hall, four large Side rooms, Dining room, four Bed rooms, Servants Apartments, Kitchen, Pantry, a large Yard with several Out-buildings, as Cellar, Smith's Forge, Stable, &c. &c. In one of the Outer Buildings is a Distilling Machine, made by M. J. Muller, which is one of the best in the Colony, and being worked by Steam only, the fiery taste so common in Cape Spirits, is entirely prevented.—This Machine will first be put up separately by the rice, afterwards with Lot No. 1, by the full, and lastly together with Lot No. 2, by the fall.

Lot 2 has a fertile Garden, planted with all sorts of Fruit Trees, and has abundance of Water.

After the above shall have been disposed of, the Indentures of the following Agents, namely,— Adam, of the Cape Consular Agent, of do. do. and Laborer, Auctioneer and Pencil-maker, Laborers, belonging to Mr. V. O. ATKINSON, who, on account of bad health, intends to give up farming,—will be sold.

Lastly will be put up five Mules, well worthy the attention of the Public. FAURE & KORSTEN, Vendue Office, Stellenbosch, Nov 27, 1837.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, £4,000.

The Directors of the Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, offer the above Sum, or any part thereof, on loan at Five per Cent per Annum, under good security. 6th December, 1837. J. DE WET, Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT.—In the name of the Directors of the Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates in their capacity as Testamentary Executors of the late Mrs. M. M. Elser, Widow of the late Mr. H. C. Vogel, Notice is hereby given to the parties interested that the provisional Account and Documents in support thereof, may be inspected daily at the Office of the said Association, during the usual office hours; and should, previous to the 24th instant, an objection be made to the said Account, conformable to the liquidation of said Estate, conformable to the account above mentioned. J. DE WET, Sec. 7th December, 1837.

Under the Insolvent Estate of WILLEM DE JONG, of Worcester.

SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at Worcester.—The above-mentioned Claims of the said Estate, amounting to about Rds. 850. J. A. MUNNIK, Sole Trustee. Worcester, Dec. 1, 1837.

THE Undersigned intending, in consequence of bad health, to leave Cape Town, will hold a Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., of Household Furniture, Casks in sort, old Wine, French Brandy, Gin, cellar, tap, and kitchen Utensils, glass and Earthenware, a few gross Dutch Tobacco-pipes, an open Horse-wagon and Cart, and other Articles. The Undersigned requests those indebted to him to pay their Debts within 14 days from this date, to prevent Costs, and those having Claims upon him, to send the same for Payment within the above period. Cape Town, Dec. 5, 1837. P. DE GEEST.

STELLENBOSCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next Quarterly Fair at this Place will be held on the King's Square, on FRIDAY, the 22d instant, commencing at Nine o'clock in the Morning. By Order of the Committee, Stellenbosch, Dec. 2, 1837. A. FAURE, Jr., Sec.

TWENTY HEAD OF EXCELLENT FAT SLAUGHTER CATTLE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, A.M., will be sold, at the Town Market, the above number of fat Cattle brought by me from Bokkeveld,—they are in excellent Condition, and well worthy the attention of Butchers. M. VAN NIEKERK. Zwaandam, Dec. 7, 1837.

REWARD.—Absconded, since the 18th March last, my Apprentice Damon, formerly the property of Mr. B. A. Marais, of Drakenstein, a Cooper by Trade; was lately seen in Cape Town, and therefore supposed to have hired himself to a Cooper.—Any Person lodging him in Prison will receive the above Reward, and those harbouring him Prosecuted. J. H. NEETHLING, Ma. Neethling's Hof, Nov. 30, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE the Undersigned, do hereby engage, to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, chosen by a Committee, to be appointed by us, at a General Meeting of the Subscribers,—to be holden upon the requisition of Ten or more of our number,—the Sums mentioned opposite to our respective names.—To be employed, in aid of the expense of preparing and Publishing a brief Analysis,—supported by a complete set of Official, or such other Authentic Documents as can be obtained, which shall place in its true light, the conduct of the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Native Tribes of South Africa, more especially towards the Caffers; with the view of thereby refuting the calumnious statements, which, whether from misfortune, or by design, have so long misled the European Governments of the Parent Countries, and the civilized World at large, as to the true character of the people of this Colony:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. C. S. Pillans, £5 0; H. Cloete, 5 0; C. Bird, 5 0; A. B. Elden, 5 0; Geo. Thompson, 5 0; Edw. Norton, 2 0; R. P. Jones, 2 0; W. H. Herron, 2 0; C. J. Brand, 2 0; W. Harding, Jun., 1 10; Handlun Ross, 5 0; Wm. Musgrave, 5 0; O. J. Teunter, 5 0; J. Deney, 5 0; P. L. Cloete, 5 0; C. F. Juritz, 3 15; Capt. J. Varenen, 2 0; J. H. Hofmeyr, 2 0; Dr. Murray, 3 0.

The original of the above is lying at the office of De Zuid Afrikaan for further signature.

S. A. COLLEGE.—The Senate of the S. A. College beg to announce, that the Annual Public Examination of the College Classes will commence in the College Hall, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at Ten o'clock, and will be continued during the Week. The Days to which the respective Classes are to be examined will be notified in Saturday's Paper. J. R. INNES, Secretary to the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the House and Site No. 37, Long-street, the Property of the Undersigned, which was to have taken place on TUESDAY last, has been postponed until MONDAY Morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. D. KUYSS. Cape Town, Dec. 13, 1837.

ON the 22d inst. the Undersigned will hold a Public Sale of Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shop Selves, &c. C. J. ACKERMANN, No. 12, Breestraat, Corner of Dorp-street.

H. M. VICTUALLING OFFICE, Simon's Bay, Nov. 22, 1837. NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office, until Noon on SATURDAY, 16th Dec. next (when Parties Tending, or some Person on their behalf, are requested to be present), for 56,000 lbs. of Biscuit, for H. M. Navy. The Tenders must express the Price Sterling per 100 lbs. English weight, in words at length, and the period of Delivery. The Names of two responsible Persons must be proposed in the Tender, as Securities for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

H. M. VICTUALLING OFFICE, Simon's Bay, Nov. 22, 1837. NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office, until Noon on SATURDAY, 16th Dec. next (when Parties Tending, or some Person on their behalf, are requested to be present), for 20,000 lbs. of Flour for H. M. Navy. The Tenders must express the price in Sterling per 100 lbs. English weight, in words at length, and the period of delivery. The Names of two responsible persons must be proposed in the Tender, as Securities for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

H. M. VICTUALLING OFFICE, Simon's Bay, Nov. 22, 1837. NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office till Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th December next (when Parties Tending, or some Person on their behalf, are requested to be present), for all such quantities of the undermentioned Articles as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, Transports, Government Ships, either at the Anchorage of Simon's Bay Table Bays, and the Civil Naval Establishments on Shore, for the Year 1838, commencing on the 1st January next.

Wine.—For such quantities as may be required for the Sick on board Her Majesty's Ships, and for the Civil Establishments,—to be one Year old, and warranted to keep good for Nine Calendar Months,—to be delivered into the Magazines. The Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Imperial Gallon. Sugar.—For such quantities as may be required,—to be of good Quality, and warranted to keep good for Nine Calendar Months,—to be delivered into the Magazines. The Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Pound English Weight. Rice.—Ditto, ditto. Soft Bread.—Of first and second qualities, for such quantities as may be required. Tenders to express the price Sterling per pound, English Weight. To be delivered on the Town Jetty. Fresh Meat.—For such quantities as may be daily required, to be of good quality, and such as is sold to the Inhabitants. To be delivered on the Town Jetty. The Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Pound, English weight. Vegetables.—Ditto, ditto. Live Oxen & Sheep.—For such number of fat Oxen, Cape Sheep, and half bred Merino (for the Island of Ascension), as may be required. To be delivered on the Town Jetty. The Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Head. Pressed Hay.—For such quantities of Pressed Oat Hay as may be required. To be delivered on the Town Jetty. The Tenders to express the Price Sterling per 100 Pounds. Adequate Security will be required, and the Names of Two Persons must be proposed in each Tender, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.—Parties desirous of Tending may obtain all further information and particulars on application at this Office.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

£50 WOOL PRIZE CUP.—Notice is hereby given, that, in order to suit the Woolgrowers in the Eastern Division of the Colony, the competition for the above Cup, (which was appointed to take place on the second Wednesday in January next,) will be postponed until Saturday, the 17th February, 1838. By Order of the Committee, P. VAN BREDA, As., Hon. Sec. Cape Town, 13 December, 1837.

THE Capital of a Fidei Comissi Inheritance administered by the Undersigned, amounting to 4,436 1/2 Guineas, Cape Currency, which will be paid on the 27th January, 1838, according to Notice of the Debtor may be had on Interest, under first Mort age of Landed Property, and unexceptionable Securities.—Any Person wishing to have said Capital requested to apply to the first Undersigned. G. E. OVERBEEK, M. C. ENSTEN, J. G. BLANCKENBERG, Administrators. Cape Town, Dec. 7, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The agreeably situated Dwelling-house (on Wynberg Hill), well and strongly built, containing six rooms Apartments, two Kitchens, large Hall, Stabling for six horses, small Garden, &c. The Conditions of Sale will be made very convenient.—Apply to the Owner, J. F. SEEMAN. N.B.—This House has a fine View of Table and Simon's Bays.

REMOVAL.—The Undersigned notifies to the Public and Travellers, that he will remove from Wynberg to Cape Town, on the 1st of January next, and take over the House of, and the Business hitherto conducted by Mr. P. DE GEEST, (upper end of Logstreet,) Buitens Street, No. 1, where may be had all sorts of good Cape Wine and Foreign Spirits, as well as comfortable Lodgings for Country People and Travellers. Cape Town, Dec. 14, 1837. J. F. SEEMAN. N.B. Stabling for Horses.

TO LET, a spacious House, with arable and garden Ground, situated on the Simon's Town Road, opposite the Wynberg Dutch Church;—it is well adapted for a Baker and Butcher; contains four front and three back Rooms, Bake-house and Oven, Coach house, two Stores, &c. Apply on the Premises to J. F. SEEMAN.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned's Farm, Weigund, near Constantia, planted with 14,000 Vines, and upwards of 200 Fruit Trees, and has running water throughout the year. Apply to the Undersigned at his Farm. J. F. MUNNIK.

EXCELLENT FRESH BUTTER. The Undersigned has a few small Casks of excellent fresh Butter for Sale, at his Stores, No. 16, Rosland-street. J. H. WATERING.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, will be sold at the Town Market, 5 teams draught Oxen, and 40 saugh-oxen and Cows. T. CHRISTIAN, Kassier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- Arrivals in Table Bay. Dec. 7. Roxburgh Castle, ship, W. Cumberland, from Portsmouth Oct. 13, to Madras.—Put in for refreshments. 7. H. M. S. Wellesley, Capt. Matland, (bearing the Flag of Admiral Sir F. Matland, K. C. B.) from Plymouth 11th Oct. to Bombay.—Brings a mail. 8. Patriot, bark, J. Burton, from Downs 12th Sept. to this port and Algoa Bay. Cargo sundries. Brings a few letters. 9. Pegasus, bark, R. Hawlett, from Mauritius Nov. 16, to this port. Cargo sugar. Brings a mail. 9. Catherine, bark, A. Brown, from London 13th Oct. to this port. Cargo sugar. Brings a mail. 9. John Marsh, ship, J. T. Lucas, from Calcutta 1st Oct. to Liverpool. Put in for water. 10. Mission, J. Pasley, from Portsmouth 20th Sept. to Singapore and Manila. Cargo sundries. Put in for refreshments. 10. Cheerful, T. Tinley, from Mauritius Nov. 17, to Liverpool. Cargo sugar. Put in for water. 10. Le Gol, French bark, M. Lesport, from Nantz 11th Oct. to Bambaun.—Cargo sundries. Put in for refreshments. 10. Avoca, T. Boudle, from a Mauritius 16th Nov. to Liverpool. Cargo sugar. Put in for water. 10. Ann Gales, bark, T. Giles, from Plymouth 20th Sept. to this port. Cargo sundries.—Brings a few letters. 10. Reliance, ship, R. E. Warner, from Calcutta 9th Oct. to London. Cargo sundries.—Brings a few mail. 10. Eleonora, bark, P. Waterer, from Liverpool Oct. 12, to this port and Ceylon. Cargo sundries.—Brings a mail.

- Sailed out of Table Bay. Dec. 8. Le Blochvan, to Mauritius. — Louis, to London. 10. Roxburgh Castle, to Madras. 12. Anstralia, to Batavia. — Mithridates, to Bourbon. — Strath Eden, to London. — Iris, to London. — Cheerful, to Liverpool. 13. Avoca, to Liverpool. — H. M. S. Wellesley, to Bombay. — Triumph, to Bombay. 14. Mission, to Singapore.

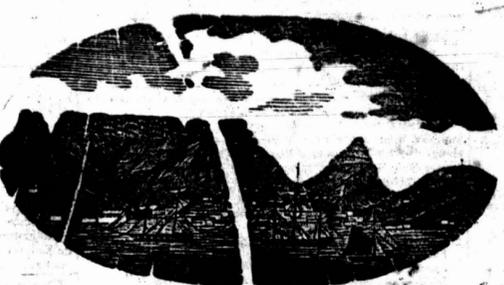
- Ships—Ranger, Warrior, Paragon, John Marsh, and Reliance. Barks—Helen, Henry, Augustus, Martha, Strathfielday, Patriot, Pegasus, Catherine, Eleonora, Le Gol, and Ann Gales. Brigs—Britton, Mellon, Packet, and Resource. Schooners—Apprentice, Regent Packet, Frederick Huth, Richard Mount, and Couch. Cutters—Friends' Goodwill.

- Arrived on Simon's Bay. Dec. 6. H. M. S. Leveret, Capt. Busanquet, from Ascension Oct. 8, to Simon's Bay. Vessel in Simon's Bay. H. M. S. Thalia, Pyliades, and Leveret.

CAPE TOWN.

Edited by P. A. BRAND, Buis street, No. 2.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. A. BRAND, No. 62, Water street.

Deze Courant wordt elke Vrydag Ochtend uitgegeven aan het Publicatie-Kantoor: No. 62, Waterstraat, en des Zaturdags met de Post naar alle de Buiten-Distrikten verzonden. Prijsen van Intekening.—In de Stad, per jaar, 16 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Buiten-Distrikten, per jaar, 19 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds. Schell.—Voor ene enkele Courant 7 Pence.—Elk Kwartaal moet vooruit betaald worden.



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL VIII. VRYDAG DEN 22 DECEMBER 1837. No. 412.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH ATHENÆUM.—Ingevolge de voorzieningen van de Ordonnantie, "ter vestiging, regeling en voorbereiding van het Athenæum," zal de jaarlijkse Algemeene Vergadering van Deelhebbers gehouden worden, in het Gebouw van het Athenæum, in de Kaapstad, op Dinsdag den Negenden der aanstaande maand January, des Na-middags ten Een uur. En de Raad van Directeuren zal ene Byeenkomst hebben in het Athenæum, op Woensdag den 3 January aanstaande, s' Middags te 12 uren, ten einde te handelen over de algemeene belangen van het Athenæum, en "het Verslag hunner handelingen en van den staat der zaken van het Athenæum gedurende het afgelopen jaar, vaststellen."

Namens den Voorzitter, J. A. TRUTER, Voorzitter. J. H. HOFMEYER, Hon. Sec. Zuid-Afrikaansche Athenæum, 21 Dec. 1837.

BERIGT AAN DEELHEBBERS. KAAP DE GOEDE HOOPSCHE BANK. WORDT by dese narigt gegeven, dat ene Algemeene Byeenkomst van Deelhebbers zal worden gehouden in de Beurs, op MAANDAG, den 15 January aanst., ten 12 uren precies, voor het ontvangen van een Rapport en Opzave van de zaken der Compagnie, tot op den 31 dezer, en mede voor het overwegen en beslissen over de gepastheid van het oprigten van eenen Takbank te Grahamstad, of in andere Districten van de Kolonie, en mede voor de verkiezing van Drie Directeuren voor het aanst. jaar, zynde de Candidaten beoorlyk benoemd voor het ambt: De Heer THOMAS SUTHERLAND. Ed. C. S. PILLANS. HARRISON WATSON. Op last der Directeuren, T. CHRISTIAN, Kassier.

PUBLIEKE Verkoop van Vast Goed, aan Hottentots Hollandsch Strand.—Op DONDERDAG, den 11den January 1838, zal voor rekening des Boedels van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer J. C. FAURE, op billyke voorwaarden worden verkocht het aangename en zeer gerieflyke Huis, gelegen aan Moster Baai, naby Somerset, voorzien van een ruim Voorhuis, drie Slaapkamers, twee Dispensen, een Kombuis, en een Buitenkamer. De Condities van verkoop zyn intusschen te vernemen ten Kantoor van de Ondergeteekenden. Vendu-Kantoor, Stellenbosch, 19 Dec. 1837. FAURE & KORSTEN.

Steltige Verkoop van den Handelsvoorraad van een Kruiderierswinkel. In den Insolventen Boedel van T. J. C. VAN DER KEMP, van de Burgstraat, Kruiderierswinkel.—Op DONDERDAG den 28 December, ten 10 uren des morgens, zal by publieke Vendutie worden verkocht, stellig aan den hoogsten Bieder, aan het Huis in de Burgstraat, de geheele Handelsvoorraad bestaende in 10 zakken Ryst, 2 kisten Bladtabak, 200 lbs. grove Grot. 382 lbs. Roxyne, 12000 Okkernoten, 292 lbs. Abrikoos, 180 lbs. fyne Sago, 157 lbs. Periken 27 lbs. Appels, 5000 Amandels, 294 lbs. Boonen, 22 kjes Macaroni, en Vermicelli, Broodsuker, Hyson en andere Thee, Koffy 166 bostels en kruiken Aljara, Mostard, Vischman, Sinaas, ene ene party Stysel, Zwartsel, Rotting, Bokkings, gedroogde Kabeljauw, 23 Hammen, Borstels, Stoffers, Dweilen, Haardeenten, 20 trommels Thee, Koffy, Speeyeren enz. ene grote party Glas- en Aardewerk waaronder 240 dozyn Borden, 200 Schotels, 32 Groenteschotels, 26 Turines, 83 Aardbeekken, 12 dozyn Bekers, 227 Kopjes en Schoteltes, porseleinen Theeservies, Slabakken, Kaasborden, Karaffen, en een geslepen Glaswerk, Wyb- en Bierglazen, een assortiment Kinder Speelgoed, Tafelmessen en Vorken, Messerwerk, Bath Klinkers, 5 kisten beste Vensterglas, van 20 x 16—R. V. EATON, enige Curator.

PUBLIEKE Verkoop.—De Ondergeteekenden zullen op Maandag den 15 January 1838, publiek doen verkopen de Erfpachts plaats genaamd "De Modder Rivier," gelegen in het vooftste Foschjesveld, distrikt Worcester, voorzien van overvloedig Water, en algemeen bekend, als hebbende uitmuntende weide voor Paarden en Beesten, en in byzonder voor Schapen; alsmede goed Zaailand, Wyngaard, Moestuin, en een groot aantal Vruchtbouwen, Houtbosch, enz. enz. Voorts ter gem. Plaatse een aantal vette Trekkossen, Paarden, Merino Schapen, Aantelbokken, ene otrechte Bul-kalf, een jaar oud, Wagens, Bouwgeredschappen, eenige Meubelen, Koorn, Garst, Haver, Rog, en hetgeen verder zal worden aangebragt. JOH. TROMP, LOD. REYNHARD.

BERIGT.—Doctor GUSTAVE REQUIER, onlangs uit Frankryk aangekomen, berigt den Ingezetenen van Wagenmakers Vallei, en hare nabijheid, dat verlof van ene Excellentie den Gouverneur bekomen hebbende, om Genees-Heel- en Vroedmeester, in deze Kolonie te practiseren, by zich heeft medegebragt by den Heer SKEPHANS ROTX, alwaar hy zeneskundige advies geeft, en men om zenden kan. Wagenmakers Vallei, 20 Dec. 1837.

WYNEN.—De Ondergeteekenden zullen op ZATURDAG NAMIDDAG, 23 dezer, 3 uren precies, by publieke Vendutie, zonder Reserve, verkopen de volgende Wynen, ontvragen per "Patriot, Ann Gales, Catherine en Eleonora":— H. B.) 6 kisten, ieder 3 doz. Port, Royal Oporto Compagne, 1827. 8 — witte moosereerde Champagne van 1834. 2 — roode Hermitage, 1ste gewas. 2 — witte do. do. 4 — Haut Sauterne, Oogst van 1832. 6 — Claret Lafite, do. 1827. 6 — Do. Margaux, do. do. 2 — roode Bourgogne, do. do. 4 — Champagne Cognac, onl. 3 — twee doz. Cherry Brandy. 20 — drie doz. Huns beste Portwyn. 20 — Do. brune Sherry. 20 — Do. St. Julien Claret. 20 — cen doz. Segur. do. 10 — Do. St. Gans do. Alameda heerlyke Ale en Porter. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS. Kaapstad 19 Dec. 1837.

OP ZATURDAG, den 23sten dezer zullen in front van het Kantoor van de Heeren BORRADAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS, (onmiddelyk na de Verkoop van het Mosselbaaische Graan aan de Beurs) per publieke Veiling worden verkocht:— 1 kist Zadelwerk, Hoosaren Zadel- en Toomen, compleet. 1 fraaye koperen Ledekant, roede Behangsel, Kist, enz. compleet. 1 roede Tanyt, Gordynen, enz. Een Kantier, (Officier's) voor een mess van drie, geheel nieuw, en verscheidene andere artikelen, het eigendom van eenen Heer, die de Kolonie heeft verlaten.

BERIGT AAN STADS- EN BUITENHANDELAARS. —De Ondergeteekende is voornemens zynen geheelen Handelsvoorraad, per publieke Vendutie, van de hand te zetten, te beginnen op MAANDAG, den 8sten January aanst. en dagelyk te worden voorgezet, tot dat de Pakhuizen ontruimd zullen zyn, bestaande uit fraaye witte Bengaalsche Ryst, bruine- en Soepstry, Java, Braziel, en Ceylonsche Koffy, Rio- en Mauritius Suiker, Capers, Souchong, en Hyson Thee, het grootste gedeelte versch van China; Peper, Zeep, Kaneel, Notenmuskaat, Schotache Gort, gespleten Erwtten, Touwwerk, Rottings, enz. Alles zonder Reserve, daar de Ondergeteekende voornemens is, zyne zaken te vereffenen voor zyn vertrek naar Engeland. ISAAC MANUEL. St. Georgestraat, 20 Dec. 1837.

ONTVANGEN per FREDERICK HUTH, PATRIOT, en CATHARINE, en te koop aan het Pakhuis van EDWARD DURHAM, No. 3, GRAVESTRAAT. Register en Rumford Kagchels, marmeren Schoorsteenmantels, Keuken-roosters, ovale Ketels, Saas-, Stoof- en Braadpannen, en Potten, zieren en koperen Theeketels, zieren en koperen Zyls en Stampers, Britannia metalen Tafel- en Theelapels, dito in Onthyt zetten, Koorn- en Koffy-moelens, bloktinnen Schotel-Couvertiers in zetten, Smids Blaasbalgen, Aambeelden en Schroeven, Hamers, Sloten, Grendels en Scharnieren, van alle soorten, in koper en yzer, Zaagrylen en Zaegen, Gordynknoppen, band en enden voor Gordynplanken, band voor Stoelen en Rydtuigen, Astragals, Stiel- en Matras-bindsel, Graven van No. 4, en Foster's beste dito, kleine dito, Sikkels, Tuin-rolmachines, Harken en Scharen, gegoten zieren Tullies, voor Bloembeden en Tuinen, Timmermaans- en Kuipersgeredschap, in grote verscheidenheid, Hoefsmids-, Schoenmakers- en Metzelaarsgeredschap, Troffels, zyer- en koperdraad Zeeven, geassorteerde, gevlochten Koperdraad voor Meelbuitels en Vleesch-zeeven, Hagel, Vuursteenen in Pluksel, Kruid in bond, tinnen Borden, Bladkoper, spkers en latten voor Leyen en Zink-daken, gegoten zieren Pypen, een Wammachine compleet. Memel Timmerhout, Deelen en Planken, Spaansch en Honduras Mahonyhout, Verwen, Olie en Kwasten, met een verscheidenheid andere artikelen, te veel om te melden. Alles tegen verminderde pryzen.

TE KOOP.—Des Ondergeteekendens Woonplaats genaamd "Welgevond," gelegen naby Constantia; dezelve is bestaande met 14,000 Wyngaardbokken en ruim 200 Vruchtbouwen, en heft een loopend Water het geheele jaar.—Adres by den Ondergeteekende op gem. Plaats. T. F. MUNNIK.

OP den 22 dezer, zal de Ondergeteekende ene publieke Verkoop houden, van Huismeubelen, Negotiegeredschappen, Winkelkasten, enz. C. J. ACKERMANN, No. 12, Breestraat, Hoek van de Dorpstraat.

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PUBLIEKE BYEENKOMST.—Narigt wordt gegeven, dat met sanctie Zyner Excellentie den Gouverneur, ene publieke Byeenkomst zal worden gehouden op ZATURDAG den 23 dezer, in de Koopmans Beurs, om het gevoel uitgedrukt door de Inwoners der Kolonie, gekoesterd wordende, omtrent de diensten door Zyner Excellentie, gedurende zyn bewind bewezen, en het leedwezen dat zy gevoelen wegens zyn spoedyg ontslag uit het bewind dezer Kolonie. De Stool zal precies te 11 uren worden aanvaard.

VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBAAR HUISRAAD, ENZ.—Het Eigendom van Zyner Excellentie den Gouverneur DAG, den 22sten dezer, in Gouvernements Huis, verkopen, bovengemelde Huisraad, bestaande uit mahonyhouten Ledikanten, met vier stylen, Bedden, Gordynen, en Theesofas, Rustbanken, Ottomans, Heden, Gordynen, Glas- en Aardewerk, prachtige porseleinen Diner- en Theeservies, en alle soorten van Keukengeredschappen,—alsmede ene kostbare groote Piano Forte, door BROADWOOD, 2 excellentie Ryfpaarden, eenige goede Melkkoeijen, en een vier Paardenwagen, Tuigen compleet, Zedels, enz. R. J. JONES, Afslager.

STELLIGE Verkoop van zeer kostbare Vaste Goederen, gelegen in de Tuinen.—Op Maandag den 8 January 1838, des Morgens precies ten 10 uren, zal volstrekt aan den meest-biedenden worden verkocht, in 40 Perceelen.—Het kostbare eigendom genaamd ZORG EN LUST, gelegen in de Tuinen, benevens een groot gedeelte aangrensende Tuingrond, verdeeld in Bouwerven van differente grootte, zeer verkiefslyk gelegen, beplant met diverse Vruchtbouwen, en in Wynaard, ZORG EN LUST bevat een zeer ruim en fraai Woonhuis, geschikt voor ene groote familie, hebbende onder 2 aangename en lichte Visitekamers, 1 Eetkamer, 1 Achterkamer en ene groote Voorhuis, benevens 2 Dispensen, 1 Provisiekamer, Kombuis en Stoepekamer, het bovenste gedeelte van het Huis bevat 3 ruime lichte Slaapkamers, benevens ene groote Voorzolder, hebbende een zeer aangename uitzigt over de Vallei en de Tafelberg.

De Buitengebouwen zyn zeer talryk en gerieflyk, bestaande in ruime en lichte Vertrekken, geschikt tot alle zindens. De Koopcondities en Plannen van het Eigendom, zyn te zien van den 22 dezer, by den Ondergeteekenden, en by den Vendu-Afslager JOHN BLORE. H. P. MOLLER, Senior. Zorg en Lust, den 14 December 1837. Ruim Strykgeld zal gegeven worden.

SLAVEN COMPENSATIE-VERDERINGEN. De Ondergeteekenden zyn genegen te koop en procuratie te ontvangen om COMPENSATIE VERDERINGEN in te volderen. Personen konstante gelden benodigd hebbende, kunnen het door hen vereicht wordende bedrag tegen een matig interest bekomen. HAMILTON ROSS, & Co. COMPENSATIE VERDERINGEN worden gekocht door THOMPSON, WATSON & Co. No. 19 Heenzengracht, Kaapstad.

VERHUIZING.—De Ondergeteekende berigt het Publiek en de Reizigers, dat hy van den Wynberg verhuizen zal, naar de Kapstad, met 1 January aanst. in het Huis, en de affaire heeft overgenomen van den Heer P. DE GEEST, (benevende der Langestraat), Buitengracht, No. 1, alwaar te bekomen zal zyn, alle soorten van goede Kaapsche Wynen en Vaderlandsehe Dranken, zoo ook goede Logies voor Buitenlieden en Reizigers. J. F. SEEMAN. Kaapstad den 14 December 1837. Stalling voor Paarden.

TE Huur, een ruim Huis, met Zaailand en Tuingrond, gelegen aan den weg van Simonstad, recht over de Hollandse Wynbergs Kerk; het is zeer geschikt voor een Bakker en Slagter, bevat vier Voor- en drie Achtervertrekken, Bakkerij met Bakoven, Koothuis, twee Pakhuizen, enz.—Te bevragen by J. F. SEEMAN.

TE Koop of te Huur.—Het aangename gelegen Woonhuis, (aan Wynbergs hoogte) wel en keurig gebouwd, bestaande in zes ruime Vertrekken, twee Kombuisen, groote Voorhuis, Stal voor zes Paarden, Tuinje, enz. De Koopcondities zullen zeer aanneemlyk gemaakt worden.—Adres by den Eigenaar. N.B. Dit Huis heeft een fraai en ruim uitzigt; zoowel op de Simons- als Tafelberg. J. F. SEEMAN.

DAMES ZADEL.—Op aanstaande ZATURDAG, den 23 dezer, zal aan den hoogsten Bieder worden verkocht, een der beste Dames Zadels, immer in deze Kolonie ingevoerd—bykans nieuw.

TE HUUR.—Het ruim en gerieflyk Huis van den Ondergeteekende, No. 51, Langestraat.—Te bevragen juist tegen over by den Heer WERMULLER, dan wel by den Eigenaar. D. KUYSS. Saasveld, den 19 Dec. 1837.



Kerk, meldende dat de Synode den inhoud van een Memorandum, geadresseerd aan den Wetgevenden Raad, door den Wel-Erwarden Heer A. Faure, Questor van het Predikanten Weduwen Fonds, ten aanzien van deze Ordonnantie, onder hare ernstige overweging had. Dat de Synode ten sterkste hare verplichting gevoelde jegens den Wetgevenden Raad, voor de toestemming in het verzoek van die Memorie, t. w.: Dat de verdere overweging van de Huwelijks Bill, zou mogen worden uitgesteld tot de vertegenwoordigers van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, een gelegenheid zouden hebben om hun gevoelen op dat punt te verklaren. Gebruik makende van die vergoeding, verlangden zij nederig de aandacht van den Edeelen Raad, te vestigen op de daadzaak, dat de staat van de publieke zedelijkheid in ieder land, zoowel als het geluk van het huiselyk leven, veel af hangt van de heiligheid en het gewigt, welke de maatschappij hecht aan de instelling des huwelijks. Dat de godsdienstige voortrekkers van deze instelling, zoo al niet stellig bevoren aan de Christenen volgens het woord van God, ten minste een krachtige strekking heeft om in den geest des publieks een gevoel van de verplichtingen van den huwelijks staat en van de daarmede verbonden pligten levendig te houden, en dus wezenlyk de beste belangen der maatschappij te bevorderen; tervyl in het tegendeel, het aangaan van huwelijken, bloot als een civiel contract, voor eenen Magistraat, bevonden is eenen strydige uitwerking te hebben. De Synode kan hare vrees niet verbergen, dat indien de Huwelijks Bill, in deszelfs tegenwoordige gedaante tot een wet werd gepasseerd, de godsdienstige inzegening des huwelijks dikwyls zou worden vernachtzaamd, en de belangen der zedelykheid veel benadeeld; voornamelyk, wanneer men bedenkt, dat de middelen van godsdienstige opvoeding in deze Kolonie zoo schaarsch zyn. De Synode heeft goede reden te gelooven, dat dit het inzicht is dat het meest algemeen door de Ledematen van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk van dit onderwerp wordt genomen, en dat voornamelyk in de Frontier Districten, de publieke geest zoodanig door dit onderwerp geexciteerd is, dat velen hun besluit hebben verklaard om de Kolonie te verlaten en zich te voegen, by hunne broeders in de woestyn, liever dan zich te onderwerpen aan een wet, welke zy beschouwen als geschild om nadeelige gevolgen te hebben op de zedelyke gewoonten tusschen kinderen, en velen van dien aardigen staat. De Synode is bewust dat deze excitatie gedeeltyk ontstaat uit een verkeerd inzicht, van sommige der voorzingers van de deze Bill, maar in vele opzichten, is dezelve gegrond op die algemeene inzichten, en bekommernis over deszelfs gevolgen, welke wy hierboven hebben gemeld. Dat er een sterk vooroordeel bestaat tegen de afschaffing van het tegenwoordige gebruik van het aflezen der geboden des huwelijks, en de Synode neemt de vryheid voor te dragen, of zulk gebruik niet zou kunnen blyven voortduren, met zoodanige uitzondering als men noodig mag oordeelen.

By het maken van deze aanmerkingen ontkende de Synode alle verlangen om inbreuk te maken op de vryheid van eenige klasse van hare mede onderdanen, of hen die voordelende te onthouden welke de voorgestelde Bill hen belooft, zynde haar eenig verlangen het zedelyk kwaad af te weren, dan uit de gezegde Bill voor de Ledematen der Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, zou kunnen ontstaan. Met betrekking tot de meergemelde Memorie, van den Wel-Erwarden Heer Faure, verlangt de Synode te melden, dat behalve het nadeel dat het Predikanten Weduwen Fonds zou lijden, indien de voorgestelde Bill tot een wet werd gemaakt, het Kerken Fonds en de Salaris van de Voorzangers en Kosteren, wier inkomen, voornamelyk buiten, grootelyk bestaat uit de Huwelijks gelden, ook aanmerkelyk zouden benadeeld worden. Tegenwoordig wordt Vyf Ryksdaalders, ten voordeele van het Weduwen Fonds, gehegwaard op ieder huwelijks voltrekken buiten de gewone uren van godsdienst-oefening, en by alle huwelijken, behalve van armen, ontvont het Kerken Fonds, Vyf Ryksdaalders, tervyl de Voorzanger en Koster geregelyg zyn tot een som van Twee Rys, ieder, en dat daarom nederig, daar dezelve het Huwelijks beschouwt niet alleen als een civiel contract, maar meer byzonder als van Goddelyke instelling, dat in iedere wet, welke de Edele Raad mogt goedkeuren op dit onderwerp te maken, niets zal worden gevonden dat zal kunnen worden uitgeleed om de Synode van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk te beletten, derzelver Ledematen te noodzaken hunne huwelijken, als voorheen, door de Predikanten te doen voltrekken; dat het aflezen der huwelijks geboden moge blyven aanhouden; en verder, dat voorzending moge worden gemaakt tegen alle verlies van het Kerken Fonds en de salarissen van de Voorzangers en Kosteren der Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, dat door zulk een wet kan ontstaan.

De Raad geadjourneerd tot Donderdag den 7den December, ten 1 ure.

DONDERDAG, 7 Dec. 1837. Present.—Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur; de Ed. Kol. Hare; de Ed. Secretaris des Gouvernements; de Ed. Procureur Generaal; de Ed. Thesaurier Generaal; de Ed. Auditor Generaal; de Ed. Hr. H. Ross; de Ed. Hr. Elden; de Ed. Hr. Cloete; de Ed. Hr. Pillans.

ATHENÆUM BILL. Deze Bill werd voorgebragt als gemeenderd in het Comité.

Op motie van den Ed. Secretaris des Gouvernements, werd voorzien dat de dagelyksche werkzaamheden van het Athenæum zullen aangevangen worden met godsdienstige dienstdienst, door het lezen van de Heilige Schrift en Gebed, als voorheen, door de Leden van den Senaat, by toerbeurt, in tegenwoordigheid van niet minder dan twee der Professoren, zynde Leden van den Senaat.

Er werd mede een additie gemaakt by de 15ste clause, plussende ter beschikking van Directeuren alle interest en opbrengst van het Latynsche School Fonds, van den 1sten Januarij 1831.

In de 27ste Sectie, in plaats van "Professor van Hollandsche en Klassieke Literatuur, werd voorzien dat er zal zyn een "Professor van Hollandsche Klassieke Literatuur, en levende Talen."

Op motie van den Hr. Cloete, werd dat deel van de 32ste sectie, verbiidende het aandoen van lyfstraf, zonder toestemming der Ouders of Voogden, verworpen.

Eene clause werd mede ingevoerd, bepekende den duur van het penitaal vertrouwen van de Directeuren tot eenen tijd van 21 jaren.

Verde lezing beregesteld en de Bill gerefeerd aan de Reeters.

HUWELIJKS BILL. De Procureur Generaal las een Memorie van de Synode van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Gemeente, ten aanzien van deze Bill, en zande: De Raad zou zien dat hetgeen de Synode verlangde, in substantie dit was:— "Dat in andere wet, welke de Raad mogt noodig oordeelen op dit punt te maken, niets zou worden crast dat kan worden uitgeleed om de Synode van de Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk te beletten in deszelfs Ledematen te dwingen, hunne huwelijken als voortdurend eenen Preekant te doen inzegenen." Nu is er

niet in de Bill bevat, dat de Synode belet, een ieder van de Ledematen, die al te regelen welke zy maken niet volgt, te excommuniceren of met de grootste strengheid kerkelyk te straffen. Maar zy kunnen niet vorderen een verzoeken van burgerlyk gezag uit te oefenen. Dan vragen zy dat de publicatie der huwelijks geboden zal blyven voortduren. Maar zekerlyk in een Bill, welke de menschen toelaet te trouwen zoo als zy verkiezen, zou het ogerynd zyn een clause toe voegen, om hen te vergunnen hunne huwelijks geboden zoo vele Zon- en wekdagen te laten aflezen als zy verkiezen. Het is zeer duidelyk dat, zoo als de Synode zegt, vele der objecten tegen deze Bill gemaakt, ontstaan uit een verkeerde opvatting van deszelfs voorzieningen; maar indien die voorzieningen tot een wet gepasseerd zynde, waarschylyk algemeen nut zullen te weeg brengen, is het de pligt van den Raad niet toe te geven aan zulke verkeerde opvattingen of vooroordeelen.

De Hr. Ross wist, dat deze Bill was ontworpen door den Procureur Generaal en aan den Raad voorgelegd ingevolge van een order van het Gouvernement in het Moederland, maar hy zou gaarne willen hooren, welke noodzaak er bestond voor het ontbrengen van zulk eenen maatregel, en het veranderen van het zedelyk stel van huwelijken in de Kolonie, zonder de goedvoren der Ingezetenen te raadplegen.

De Procureur Generaal verzocht dat de papieren, in verband staande met dat onderwerp, mogten worden gelezen,— deze zoudden voor zich zelven spreken.

De Depeche van den Secretaris van staat voor de Kolonien, waarop deze Bill steunde, werd toen gelezen, meldende dat Zyn Loreschap eenen brief had ontvange van den Secretaris van het Wesleyaansche Zendingels Genootschap, te London, verzoekende de aandacht van het Gouvernement op een zeer ernstig misbruik dat over geheel de West-Indien heeft plaats gevonden, het onverschillig en onverschillig scheidt van gemanciperde Slaven, en toeneemde verder het kwaad dat te vreezen stond uit den tegenwoordigen staat van de wetten, welke het vermogen van het volbrengen van de huwelijksplegtigheid beperkt tot de geordineerde geestelyken van de Vastgestelde Kerk; en encloosende verder, tot Zynen Excellentie narigt, een gedrukte kopy van de Bill waarop die brief doelde, als toen hangende voor het Parlement, voor het verbeteren van de Huwelijks Wet in Engeland. Onbepaald intemende in het gevoelen, dat de Bedienaars der onderscheidene Zendingels Gemeenten het recht behoorden te bezitten om huwelijken te voltrekken onder hunne eigene Gemeenten, en dat alle twyfelende aangaande de validiteit van zoodanige huwelijken voor het toekomstige moest worden weggenomen, vermaande Harer Majesteits Gouvernement de Wetgeving dezelve Kolonie, onder het Gouvernement van Zyne Excellentie, een wet te bepalen, verrat in den geest van de nevensgaande Bill, bevattende natuuryk zoodanige veranderingen in de details als noodig zoudten zyn om den maatregel toepasselyk te maken op de omstandigheden dezer Kolonie. Hoe sterk ook zulk een afwyking van de striktheid van de wet van Engeland aldaar gevaard was, waren de redenen voor een verandering in de West-Indische Kolonien zeer veel sterker. In die Kolonien heeft het aantal lieden, of openlyk afgescheiden van de gemeenschap van de Episcopale Kerk of erdiendst voerende zonder bisschoppelyk toezigt, een groote evenredigheid tot de bevolking dan in Engeland. Daar mede is het groote aantal van Christenen niet, even als in Engeland, van jongen af opbrengt in de tucht der Kerk. Het zyn bekeerlingen uit het Heidendom. De band, welke dus den Leeraar aan zyne Gemeente verbindt, is veel krachtiger en geeft den Leeraar regmatyge eenen invloed, welk regt gebrekkelyk hoogst nuttig kan zyn voor de maatschappij. Liederen die zulk eenen stand bekleeden, de middelen te ontzegen, en onder hunne bekeerlingen een beoorlyk eerbied voor het huwelijks te doen ontstaan, zyn een daad zyn, waarvan het moeyelyk zou zyn te zeggen of dezelve meer ontaandkundig dan ongodsdienstig was. Zyn Loreschap hield zich verzekerd dat de Plaatselyke Wetgeving zich vlytig zou toelieven tot het rypen van een liberale en omvattende wet, welke alle twyfelende ten aanzien van de validiteit van huwelijken, alreeds voltrekken door Zendingelen, zou wegemen en alle hindernissen tegen het voltrekken van deszelve onder de ledematen van hunne gemeenten uit den weg ruimen.

De brief van den Secretaris van het Wesleyaansche Zendingels Genootschap, aangehaald in de depeche, werd mede gelezen.

De Procureur Generaal zande, dat hy de tegenwoordige Bill had ontworpen volgens de wet in de depeche aangehaald, zoo ver als dezelve hier toepasselyk was, en by kende geen deel der wereld waar dezelve meer toepasselyk of meer noodig was.—Het is wel bekend, dat het hoofdoel van de Engelysche huwelijks wet niet was het relief van de lieden van kleur, maar van zekere dissenters, die niet verlangten te trouwen met eenen zynen of met eenen zynen, en daar er nu vele lieden van die dissentierende ligchamen in de Kolonie zyn, het opvallend dat zy groote hindernis moeten lieden in het voltrekken van hunne huwelijken, met de proclamatie van Sir David Baird tegen hen. Hoe, by voorbeeld, kon een Kwaker gehoorzaamt aan deze wet? Hy was by een Kwakers huwelijks geweest, en de zaak droeg zich dus toe.—De bruid en bruidegom met hunne vrienden komen in het verduerhuis, waar allen stit nederzitten met de onderlingen rondom hen, tot de geest den een of anderen broeder of zuster beweegt, die opstaat en zene vermaning doet, op de wyze welke hy of zy het best oordeelt. Dit, met overlending duurt een paar uren, wanneer eenig bedaria lid, denkende dat er genoeg is gedaan, opstaat, liet paar naar een boek brengt, waar zy hunne namen teekenen en inboeken dat zy niet elkaner trouwen, en de onderlingen teekenen als getuigen. Nu zouden deze lieden, volgens de wet der kolonie, niet wettig kunnen trouwen, omdat Sir David Baird ons zegt in zyne proclamatie van April 1806.—Nademal by de door het geweste Bataafsche Gouvernement sub dato 20 Sept. 1804 gemaakte declaratie, bevonden, dat in de Buitengewest dactree dezer Kolonie de huwelijksplegtigheid door de respectieve Landdrosten en Heemraden kunnen worden verrigt, zonder de assistentie van een Predikant, of zonder dat die plegtigheid in een Kerk of andere gewone plaats van Godsdienst behoeve te geschieden; en nademal de gemelde Ordonnantie, by een Resolutie van den Gouverneur en Raden van Politie, sub dato 3 January 1805, ook applicabel tot de Kaapstad werd verklaard, en dien ten gevolge de huwelijksplegtigheden sedert door het Collegie van Huwelijkszaken, ten eenemaal uit leken bestaande, zyn verrigt geworden, en welke huwelijken, reus de thans op dit stuk existierende Ordonnantie, zonder dat een verordent Predikant of de Kerk eenigzins daartoe is vereischt, voor wettig worden erkent. Zoo is het, dat de voorgedee Ordonnantie en deze nieuwe gewoonte in myne ernstige overweging genomen, en daary gelet hebbende dat in alle beschaide landen, waar Christelyke religie heleden en eerbiedigheld wordt, de huwelijksplegtigheid met recht wordt gehouden voor een heilige instelling, in verband staande met de gehele grondbeginselen van de Godsdienst, en niet zoo als deze Ordonnantie zoude willen besluiten; voor een bloot burgerlyk verband, ik, uit

kracht der door Zyne Groot Brittanische Majesteit aan 'ny verleende maat en autoriteit, by deze het Collegie van Civil en Huwelijkszaken, alsmede de Landdrosten en Heemraden der respectieve Buitendistricten, stelliglyk interdicere voortaan de huwelijksplegtigheid te verrigten; hierby ordonnerende en gelastende, dat alle huwelijksplegtigheden in deze Kolonie, gelyk voor dato der meergemelde Ordonnantie, door een verordent Predikant of Bedienaars des Goddelyken Woords, tot deze volkplanting behoorende, op de voorige wyze verrigt zullen worden." Deze woorden zyn borenmatyig los. Wie zal bepalen wat bedoeld wordt door eenen "Bedienaars des Goddelyken Woords?" Sir David Baird verzocht echter het groote o'gemak dat in alle deelen uit deze wet zou ontstaan, en hy voegt er by:—"Dat, daar uithoofde der verafgeleghenheid op welke eenige der opgezetenen van de hoofdstads woonachtyg zyn, dezelve groot ongemak zouden moeten lieden, door verpligt te wezen een lange reis te doen, indien dezelve alleenlyk in de Kaapstad, zoo als voor dezen, vermogt aangekeend en getrouwd te worden; zoo is 't, dat ik de Predikanten der respectieve Buitendistricten by deze autorisatie, om de huwelijksplegtigheden in hunne onderscheidene gemeenten te verrigten, en het Collegie van Landdrost en Heemraden, om die huwelijken aan te teekenen op deszelve wyze als het Collegie van Huwelijkszaken in de Kaapstad; zullende, indien het mogte gebeuren dat in eenig district of gemeente geen Predikant aanwezig is, alsdan de partijen, die wenschen te worden getrouwd, zich moeten verzoegen by den Predikant der naburige gemeente, die by deze geautoriseerd wordt, om, nadat dezelve partijen zullen hebben vertoond een bewys van hun Landdrost en Heemraden, dat er geen wettige verandering voorgekomen is, en onder observantie van alle andere gewone wyzen en plegtigheden, hen in den huwelijken staat te bevestigen."

Nu hebben de Joden een byzondere manier van trouwen, gelyk ook de Herhutten, zoodat de ledematen van deze gemeenten, zoowel als anderen, die niet willen trouwen op de wyze welke Sir David Baird bepaalt, zich moeten gezoeken. Maar deze Bill voorzieit alleen, dat een zekere vorm van registratie zal moeten worden gevolgd, afgescheiden van iederen vorm van inzegening, welke de partijen in hun geweten gepast of noodig zullen vinden. Het is mede aanmerkelyk, dat de Synode niet zegt, dat dezelve de Bill afkeurt maar dat dezelve bereerd is, dat sommige lieden er misnoegd over zullen zyn. Wederom, men zegt, dat er zedeloosheid zal worden te weeg gebragt; maar het is zonderling, dat misschien in geen deel der wereld de huwelijks trouw beter wordt in acht genomen dan in Schotland, waar de wet het huwelijks bloot beschouwt als een civiel kontrakt. Ook moet men niet vergeten, dat Holland, volgende op gelyk staande met Schotland in zedelykheid, in denzelfden stand is. Hier is een sprekend, krachtig en levend argument, waarmee de Synode de vrees kan stillen dier boeren, die zich buiten de grenzen hebben terug getrokken, en liever in de woestyn leven, dan in dit afgruyslyk land, onderworpen aan een wet, welke hen toelaet te trouwen zoo als zy willen. Wisten deze lieden, dat deze wet nauwekeurig overeenkwam met de wetten in Holland, dan zouden zy zeker minder geneigd zyn om het voor te geven als een reden waarom zy de kolonie verlaten. Laat de Nederduitsche Kerk hier banblikens uitzenden tegen hare eigen leden, maar laat dezelve niet spreken van den mensch te dwingen door burgerlyk wet. Er is geen petitie gepresenteerd van de ledematen van de Engesche Kerk, en het is twyfelachtig of de Synode, ware de zelve niet gezeurd, het gewest de zaak van het weduwen fonds op te nemen, ooit eenige stappen in de zaak zou hebben genomen. Laat men bedenken, dat de Malayers onder deze Bill in staat zullen zyn te trouwen en hunne kinderen te wettigen, dat zy tegenwoordig niet konden doen. Hy (de Procureur Generaal) wist niet of een Engesche geestelyke of een Hollandsche geestelyke een Maleisch paar konde trouwen, wanneer zy aanzooek deden, en men moet zeggen dat de ledematen van de Engesche Kerk, en het is twyfelachtig of de Synode, ware de zelve niet gezeurd, het gewest de zaak van het weduwen fonds op te nemen, ooit eenige stappen in de zaak zou hebben genomen. Laat men bedenken, dat de Malayers onder deze Bill in staat zullen zyn te trouwen en hunne kinderen te wettigen, dat zy tegenwoordig niet konden doen. Hy (de Procureur Generaal) wist niet of een Engesche geestelyke of een Hollandsche geestelyke een Maleisch paar konde trouwen, wanneer zy aanzooek deden, en men moet zeggen dat de ledematen van de Engesche Kerk, en het is twyfelachtig of de Synode, ware de zelve niet gezeurd, het gewest de zaak van het weduwen fonds op te nemen, ooit eenige stappen in de zaak zou hebben genomen.

De Hr. Ross zande, dat hy moest erkennen, dat toen hy vernam dat de Procureur Generaal de Bill had opgemaakt by verwachting had betere argumenten voor dezelve te hooren. Het bleek uit de brieven welke gelezen waren, dat het eenige doel van de Bill was om de manier van het voltrekken van huwelijken te vereenvoudigen, ten einde de lieden van kleur in staat te stellen een wettig huwelijks aan te gaan. Hy geloofde dat de Procureur Generaal gelyk had, toen hy zande, dat een Hollandsch of Engesche geestelyke zenen Maleisch paar trouwen, maar hy kon geen hindernis zien tegen het inbrengen van een Bill, dat zulke huwelijken te vergunnen, en ledematen van zyne kerk te trouwen. Wat kan den Raad beletten alle huwelijken door Zendingelen over deze Kolonie te wettigen? Een hetzelfde kon worden gezegd ten aanzien van huwelijks door Maleische priesters, en mede ten aanzien van Joden en Kwakers. Maar men zande,—de Bill voorzieit de middelen van registratie. Nu kon niets gemakkeliker zyn dan een Bill op te maken, gelastende de Zendingelen en Predikanten van ieder Gemeente, maandelijks of driemaandelijks, lieten in te geven van de huwelijken door hun voltrekken, en den Magistraat, om een jaarlyksche lyst naar de Kaapstad te zenden. Hy verklaarde, dat indien deze Bill passeerde, dezelve zou stryden tegen de zedelykheid, door het beletten van huwelijken onder de gekleurde bevolking. Indien het huwelijks wordt onthout van deszelfs godsdienstige plegtigheid, zal zullen de zwarten er dan om geven? Zy zyn van onheugelyke tyden af gewoond geweest hunne vrouwen los weg te nemen, niets anders dan een kennis aan een verantwoordelykheid hiernaan, zal hen uit dien staat brengen. De kennis dat zy in eenen toekomstigen staat zullen worden gelyk met de zwarten, zal hen niet beletten, zal hen, meer dan iets anders, overhalen om gezegde huwelijken aan te gaan. Wanneer lieden van kleur voor een Predikant komen, zal hy natuuryk zien dat zy eenig bezit van godsdienst hebben, voor hy de plegtigheid volbrecht, tervyl de Magistraat blootelyk hunne namen inboekt en hen hun gang laat gaan. Er is een ander punt dat de aandacht van den Procureur Generaal geheel ontsaapt is, dat is de doop, welke de Magistraat niet kan worden geroep, sedert de bedieners; gevolgelyk zullen de lieden van kleur trouwen en kinderen worden gedoopt, en de zwarten niet. Het is niet om twee of drie Predikanten te lietten rond te reizen en loven van huwelijkszaken in verscheidene deelen der Kolonie te houden (gelach). De heeren konnen inghen, maar by onderzoek zou men bevinden dat zulk een schakelijng bereekend was, om veel kwaad weg te nemen, dat deze Bill kon te weeg brengen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "M.T." on Infantile Education, in our next.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 22, 1837.

It has been justly remarked, that the departure of every Governor from this Colony has hitherto been attended by some common-place adulatory Address, got up by his personal friends and Public Functionaries, or by some conivental Public Dinner, where the orgies of the Meeting were supposed to express the public feeling on the occasion of his retirement: It has been reserved to Sir BENJAMIN'S Government to submit his public acts to the only test which ought to mark the expression of the Inhabitants of a Country, and in that, the only mode of being really and deeply complimentary to a Governor. His Excellency has sanctioned a Requisition of the Freeholders and Merchants of this Colony to meet to-morrow, publicly to take in review the whole of his Administration, and to award him that meed which the general tenor of his government may be deemed to deserve.

The honesty of such a mode of proceeding becomes the more apparent, when it is considered that His Excellency is to be relieved by another Governor two years before the term at which, by the acknowledged terms of the Public Service, he had a right to expect to hold the Government; and that in the whole proceeding a manner has been adopted evidently marking the displeasure of the Authorities, at least in Downing-street, towards him.—Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of every Inhabitant, who glories in the name of a "South African," not to lose an opportunity of publicly showing, whether this Colony be or not, alive to its own interests; whether, in their proverbial apathy, it is indifferent to the Inhabitants who rules the Colony, or how it is ruled; and whether, if satisfied that their best interests have been faithfully supported, if convinced that they have had the advantage of an able, honest, upright, industrious Governor, whose every thought and action has been devoted during the last four years to the welfare and safety of the Colony, they shall shrink from publicly marking their sense of such conduct?

We, who from the original establishment of this Paper, have never scrupled to avow our sentiments on Public men and measures, and whose sole aim has ever been to support the interests of the Colony, must be permitted to exercise the same liberty, for praise as well as censure, and we feel called upon to avow "to Caesar what is due to Caesar," and to declare, that throughout the whole course of SIR BENJAMIN'S Government, a temper, patience, indefatigable industry, an honesty and singleness of purpose, and a devotedness to the best interests of this Colony, have been exhibited which challenge comparison with every Governor that has yet ruled this Colony, and will ever stand as a model for the future conduct of every one to whom the destinies of this Colony may be entrusted.

Having such a Governor, the Colony is entitled to demand "why" SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN is thus to be treated? In what has he offended, that this mark of Her Majesty's apparent displeasure should be exhibited towards him? We trust that the answer to this question will be insisted upon by the Colonists; and that if that answer should be, that the cause of his recall is only to be found in the manner in which he has vindicated their character, and the measures best calculated to secure the future tranquillity of this Colony, that they will not be wanting to themselves, but to express their sentiments in such a manner as can alone compensate for the unjust mode of treatment which he has experienced.

PORT NATAL.—THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.

The following are the Documents from the Graham's Town Journal, referred to in our last:—

Port Natal, 24th Oct. 1837.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, Knowing, from the tenor of the remarks which have appeared at various times in your valuable and independent journal, on the affairs of this infant colony, that you have a friendly feeling towards it, and wish for its prosperity, I am induced to trouble you with these few lines.

The arrival of Mr. Retief and a party of emigrants at this place, on the 19th inst., with a view to their final settlement, was hailed by us as a matter of no small moment. The conviction that we shall for the future be permitted to live in peace, and be freed from the constant, though idle, threats of Dingaan, has infused a lively spirit amongst us. We can now proceed with confidence, and an assurance that our future exertions will be no longer cramped by doubts of our stability, but be rewarded with fruits of our industry.

I enclose you the copy of an address, which was unanimously agreed to by all the resident inhabitants that could be collected on so short a notice, to Mr. Retief and his party, which I hope will find a place in your paper. Mr. Retief sets off this day to enter into a treaty with Dingaan, but he had previously transmitted to the King a letter announcing the object of the intended visit, a copy of which I also transmit to you.—I am, &c.

(Copy.) Port Natal, Oct. 12, 1837.

TO THE CHIEF OF THE ZOOLAHS. I embrace this opportunity of your messengers' return to inform you, that it is my ardent wish to have a personal interview, in order to prevent any vague reports that may reach you respecting the intentions of the party who have left the colony, and wish to settle in the uninhabited country adjoining the Zoolah territories.

It is our fervent desire to live at peace with the Zoolah nation. Reports no doubt have reached you of our late quarrel with Matzellikaze, arising from the frequent and daring murders of that tribe, and in consequence of which it became absolutely necessary to declare war, having tried in every possible way to adjust the differences, but without avail. I leave in a few days for the Zoolah country to arrange with you our future relations.

Hoping for ever to live in peace and good understanding with the Zoolah nation, is the sincere wish of your True friend, (Signed) P. RETIEF, Governor, &c.

PS.—Our party having parted, should all or any of them were in the Zoolah country before me, it is my wish you should allow them a free pass to join us. (A true copy) A. BIGGAR.

the following address was voted to Pieter Retief, Esq., and deputation of emigrant farmers, and presented by A. Biggar, Esq., who was accompanied by the principal residents then assembled:—

Address to Mr. Pieter Retief by the British Residents at Port Natal.

We the undersigned, inhabitants (original settlers) of Port Natal, hail with sincere pleasure the arrival of the deputation from the emigrant farmers, under Pieter Retief, Esq., their Governor.

We beg they will present our good wishes to their constituents, and assure them generally of our desire to meet them as friends, and eventually as neighbours, and of our wishes that a mutual good understanding may at all times prevail amongst us.

(Signed) Alex. Biggar, C. Piekana, John Cane, John Kemble, H. Ogle, Chas. Adams, J. D. Steeler, Thos. Carden, D. C. Tooley, W. Bottomley, George Biggar, F. Fynn, Thos. Holstead, R. King.

To which address the following reply was made:—

Port Natal, Oct. 23, 1837.

Gentlemen,—After the very flattering reception experienced by me, on my arrival at Port Natal, I have no cause to regret my very arduous journey of 90 hours.—With heart and hand I declare to you, that the sentiments expressed by you are those I also cherish. I have no doubt, therefore, but that the Almighty disposer of events will cause us to unite together for our mutual welfare.

If it please God, I intend communicating further with you on my return from Dingaan.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your obt. Servant, and faithful Friend, (Signed) P. RETIEF.

A. Biggar, Esq., and other gentlemen who signed the address.

Besides the information contained in the foregoing documents, a letter has been received at Graham's Town from Mr. Retief, an extract from which, translated into English, has been furnished to us, as follows:—

Port Natal, Oct. 23, 1837.

With much pleasure I inform you, that after a very arduous journey of 90 hours, I arrived here with my fellow travellers in good health on the 20th inst. Mr. Maritz and Field-Commandant Stephanus Erasmus, whom I had arranged to meet on the 1st Oct. on the Draakberg—not having arrived at the appointed time, I waited for them six days, and at last concluded that they must have crossed the mountain at some other point,—and which I still fear, as Mr. Maritz proceeded directly due east. He was much further to the south-east, I was even then compelled, on the last day, to proceed in a line directly south. I fear that if Maritz has done the same, he will come out upon Dingaan's territory, and that he will not be very welcome, as I have been given to understand that Dingaan will not recognize as friends any persons who come from the direction of Matzellikaze. During the whole of my journey as in the last tour of 90 hours, perpendicular activities,—the first took us six hours with the wagons, the others less; in some places we greatly fatigued our horses in riding right and left to find a path to descend,—as also in crossing large rivers and valleys, through which we could not find a passage for considerable distances; and as during the whole of that time we did not fall in with a single soul, we were obliged to find our way in the best manner we could. The merciful kindness and protection of Almighty God, hitherto extended to us, we must ever most gratefully acknowledge.

I have now, from all accounts, travelled through the worst parts of the Natal country, and which I have found tolerably well suited for cattle and agricultural purposes. On this subject, however, I will write you at length on my return from Dingaan.

I am extremely desirous, to see and to speak to Dingaan; it is much feared here that I shall not succeed in obtaining an interview, not to do harm, but good. It is possible that I shall not succeed in my object, without a great deal of difficulty, and which I must patiently endure, as I consider it one of the most important matters for us to see him speedily. I also believe that the chief Sankjala has committed a daring robbery upon Dingaan, and which the latter may lay to our charge,—as the rascal went out with a commando on horseback, to Dingaan's country, and returned from thence with upwards of two hundred head of cattle, and twenty or thirty red sheep, which he passed my encampment; I have since ascertained here that he has robbed Dingaan of these cattle.

I have not yet seen Captain Gardiner; he resides a considerable distance from this; on my way to Dingaan I must pass his residence, and trust then to meet him.

I was vexed to be obliged to see from a distance Mr. Norden sailing out of Natal, without having an opportunity of speaking to him.

In addition to the foregoing we have a communication from one of the old residents of Natal up to the 30th Oct. to the following tenor:—

Port Natal, Oct. 30, 1837.

Mr. P. Retief has arrived with a small party of Boers, and is now on his road to Dingaan to request permission to settle in this country. The language of Mr. Retief breathes peace and goodwill, and it has been met with a corresponding feeling by the whole of us here. I am, however, under some apprehension that our situation and feelings as British subjects must prevent us from forming that intimate union which has been formed for their government. We of Port Natal becoming the outlet of import and export, as well as the additional security which their numbers will afford against our neighbour Dingaan. It seems, however, to be the general feeling, that any attempt on their part to coerce us with their code of laws will compel us to evacuate Port Natal; that is as soon as it becomes Port Holland, which they think of calling it. It appears the cold is so intense where they spent the winter, that they are obliged to leave it. They were on the road 14 days, however, accompanied only 90 hours. It has been ascertained that some of the cats taken from Dingaan from Matzellikaze were formerly theirs.

The day after the *Etha* left this port, some of Dingaan's people arrived with an ivory tusk, and a note from the Rev. P. Owen, requesting gunpowder to the amount of its value. The tusk weighed about 50lbs., nevertheless, five casks

(about 70lbs.) were inconsiderately issued by Mr. Maynard's agent here. We feel, however, convinced, that if Mr. Norden had been here, no powder would have been sent, although it is due to Mr. O. to remark, that his note does not say it was under a conviction, that the note was a forgery; but ascertaining it to be correct, he has, I believe forwarded a part. The crops of maize promise a most abundant harvest. A regular post will now leave this, and I hope our communication will be more frequent. Mr. Cane is gone with Mr. Retief, and Thos. Holstead, as Interpreter.

I am, &c. C. P. A formal contradiction would have been sent to a statement in cue of your journals—"we intend to join the Boers, and have a government of our own,"—but as a petition to the government, assuring them of our unskaken loyalty, signed by nine-tenths of the residents, has been forwarded, it is now unnecessary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1837.

Present: His Excellency the Governor; the hon. Colonel Hare; the hon. Secretary to Government; the hon. Attorney-General; the hon. Treasurer-General; the hon. Auditor-General; the hon. Mr. Ross; the hon. Mr. Elden; the hon. Mr. Cloete; the hon. Mr. Pillans.

COLLEGE BILL.

This Bill was brought up as amended in Committee. On the motion of the hon. Secretary to Government, it was provided that the daily business of the College shall be commenced by the worship of God in reading the Holy Scriptures and prayer, and in the presence of not less than two of the Professors, being Members of the Senate.

An addition was also made to the interest and other proceeds of the Latin School Fund, from 1st January, 1831.

In the 27th section, instead of "A Professor of Dutch and Classic Literature," it was provided that there shall be "A Professor of Dutch Classic Literature and Modern Languages."

On the motion of Mr. Cloete, that part of the 32d section, prohibiting the infliction of corporal punishment without the consent of the parent or guardian, was expunged. A clause was also inserted, limiting the duration of the pecuniary trust vested in the Directors, to a period of 21 years.

Second reading confirmed, and the Bill referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

MARRIAGE BILL.

The Attorney General read the Memorial of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church respecting this Bill, and said,—The Council would perceive that what the Synod had submitted to the Government, was not a petition, but a memorial, and that in any law which the Council might deem necessary to frame on the subject, nothing may be contained which may be construed to prevent the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church from rendering it imperative on its members to have their marriages solemnized by clergy-men as heretofore. Now, nothing is contained in this Bill to prevent the Synod from excommunicating and ecclesiastically punishing to the utmost, any of its members who do not follow whatever canons may be laid down. But they can have no claim to exercise a power of civil-restraint. Then, how to continue. But surely, in a Bill which permits a clause allowing them to publish their bans as many Sundays and as many week days as they like, it is quite clear that as the Synod says many of the objections made to this Bill, arise from a mistaken view of its provisions; but if, when passed into a law, those provisions are likely to be productive of general benefit, it is the duty of this Council not to give way to any such misconception or prejudice.

Mr. Ross was aware that this Bill had been framed by the Attorney-General, and introduced to the Council in consequence of an order from the Home Government, but he would like to hear what necessity could exist for bringing forward such a measure, and changing the whole system of marriages in the colony without consulting the feelings of the inhabitants.

The Attorney General requested that the papers connected with the subject might be read,—they would speak for themselves.

among their converts for the institution of marriage, would be an act of which it would be difficult to say whether the impolicy or the irreligion would be the more evident. His Lordship was persuaded that the local legislature would promptly and diligently apply themselves to the work of maturing a liberal and comprehensive law, dispelling all doubts respecting the validity of marriages already celebrated by the Missionaries and removing all obstacles to their solemnizing such contracts hereafter amongst the members of their various congregations.

The letter from the Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, referred to in the Despatch, was also read.

The Attorney-General said, he had framed the present Bill on the law referred to in the Despatch, as far as it was applicable here, and he knew no part of the world where it could be more applicable or more necessary. It is well known that the primary object of the English Marriage Law was not the relief of people of colour, but of certain dissenters who did not choose to marry in the way formerly prescribed; and as there are now many members of these dissenting bodies in the Colony, it is evident that they must experience much annoyance contracting marriage with Sir David Baird's Proclamation standing in their teeth. How, for instance, could a member of the Society of Friends conscientiously comply with the requisitions of the present law? He had been at a Quaker's marriage, and it was conducted thus:—The bride and bridegroom, with their friends, come into the meeting-house, where they all sit down in silence, with the elders round them, till the Spirit moves some brother or sister, who rises and exhorts in any way he or she may think proper. This lasts, with meditation, for an hour or two; when some decent member, thinking enough has been done, rises and leads the couple to a book, where they sign their names, and record that they marry each other, the elders signing as witnesses. Now, according to the law of this Colony, these persons could not be legally married, because Sir David Baird tells us in his Proclamation of April, 1806:—Whereas by the Regulations issued by the late Batavian Government, dated 20th December, 1804, it is ordered and decreed, that in the Country Districts of this Settlement, Marriages may be solemnized by the several Landroosts and Heemraden, without the ceremony being performed in a church, or at the usual place of Divine worship; and whereas the above Regulations were ordered by a Resolution of the Governor and Council, dated 3d January, 1805, to be adopted also in Cape Town; and in consequence of that Resolution it appearing that Marriages have been of late solemnized by the Matrimonial Court (composed entirely of laymen), and which marriages are esteemed valid by the present law on that subject, without the ceremony being performed by an ordained Clergyman, or the assistance of the Church being in any manner required. Now, having taken the above Regulations and this new custom into my most serious consideration, and reflecting that in all civilized countries where the Christian Religion is professed and respected, the marriage ceremony is justly reckoned a holy institution, connected with the principles of Religion, and not, as these Regulations would infer, a mere civil contract;—he forgetting that he was himself born in Scotland, where his mother might have married his father over a broomstick! He proceeds—"I therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by His Britannic Majesty, do strictly prohibit the Court for Matrimonial and Civil Affairs, as also the Landroosts and Heemraden of the several Country Districts from performing the Marriage Ceremony in future; and do hereby order and direct, that all Marriages in this Settlement, as was the case before the Regulations before mentioned were issued, are to be performed in the former manner by an ordained Clergyman, or Minister of the Gospel belonging to the Settlement."—These words are exceedingly vague. Who is to define what is meant by a "Minister of the Gospel?" Sir David, however, foresaw the great inconvenience which would arise in many cases from this new law, and he adds, "As however in consequence of the great distance that some of the inhabitants of the Settlement dwell from the Capital, they must suffer great inconvenience in being obliged to make so long a journey, if they were allowed only to be married in Cape Town, as was formerly the case, I do therefore authorize and allow the Clergymen of the several country districts to perform the marriage ceremony in their respective cures or parishes, and the Court of Heemraden to register these marriages in the same manner as is done by the Court for matrimonial affairs in Cape Town; and whenever it may happen that there is no clergyman in any district or parish, then the parties wishing to be married must apply to the clergyman of the neighbouring parish, who is authorized to marry them upon their producing a certificate from their Landroost and Heemraden that there is no legal objection, and observing all these usual forms and ceremonies."—Now the Jews have a particular manner of marrying, as have also the Moravians, so that members of these bodies, as well as all others who do not wish to be married as Sir David Baird points out, must submit to have their children regarded as illegitimate. But this Bill most liberally requires only that a certain form of registration be gone through, in addition to any form of solemnization that parties may conscientiously consider proper or necessary. It is worthy of remark, that the Synod does not say it disapproves of the Bill; but that it is afraid some of the people will take offence at it. Again, it is said that a laxity of morals will be produced; but it is singular that in no country, perhaps in the world, is the marriage vow better regarded than in Scotland, where the law holds marriage to be a mere civil contract. Nor should it be forgotten that Holland, either the next, or an equally moral country, is in the same situation. Here is a speaking, living, and cogent argument with which the Synod might ally the fears of the bigots who have threatened to go beyond the boundary and live in the desert, rather than remain in this bonny country, subject to laws which allow them to get married as they please. Were these persons aware that this Bill is in strict accordance with the law of Holland, they would probably be less likely to assign it as a pretext for leaving the Colony. Let the Dutch Church formulate its thunders against its own members, but let it not seek to compel them by the civil law. No petition has been presented from the members of the English Church, and it is to be doubted whether the Synod not been called upon to consider the case of the Widows' Fund, they would have taken any steps in the matter. But being obliged to take that subject in hand, they must say something. Let it be considered, that under this Bill, Malays will be enabled to marry and legalize their issue, which at present they cannot do. He (the Attorney-General) did not know whether the English clergyman, or a clergyman of the Dutch Church, could marry a Malay couple were they to present themselves; and ought it to be said, that there are 6,000 people in this town who cannot be married? This Bill will give them that right, and legalize the inheritance of their issue; it will not interfere with the rich or the learned man, and it will permit

the poor and the ignorant to enjoy a privilege so conducive to their own comfort and to the welfare of society.

Mr. Ross said, he must acknowledge that when he found the Attorney-General had drawn up the Bill he expected to have heard better arguments in its support. It appeared by the letters which have been read, that the sole object of the Bill was to simplify the mode of contracting marriages in order to enable the coloured people to get legally married. He believed the Attorney-General's motive to be correct in saying that the church was not to be the place for such an announcement. It is an interruption to all devotional feeling; it generally gives rise to some little gossipings and titillations, especially among the ladies; and it has also the effect of keeping the parties out of church for three Sundays, under a notion that if they are present all eyes will be upon them. This is the only effect he had ever seen produced by the proclamation of bans in church. The declared object is to give an opportunity of making known any impediment that may exist to the marriage. But should any objection be started, the whole proceedings are thrown back to the magistrate, who has already had to examine whether there is any pre-contract of marriage, or whether the parties are within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. What then can be more reasonable than that the clergyman should be relieved from so incongruous a duty? It was evidently the question of fees that had brought the case before the Synod; but surely that is not a point of sufficient importance to prevent the Council from enacting a law, which so far from discouraging marriage, will invite the Pagans, the Mahomedans, or the Dissenter, voluntarily to bind himself in the chains of wedlock, and thus secure the rights of his children, and the best interests of society.

Mr. Ross—Whether it is more likely that these Apprentice Laborers will be benefited—by being induced to marry under the influence of the clergy and of religion, or by going before a magistrate and paying a fee to have their names registered. It is obvious that without a higher motive they will not take the trouble, making out a religious feeling will induce them to do so; but as the majority of Council appear anxious to think differently, and the Bill is likely to be carried, he should beg to propose that a clause be inserted by which Protestants shall be allowed to go before a minister and not before a magistrate.

The Attorney-General said, the proposition now made involved obvious and insuperable difficulties. It had been said let every clergyman and every priest have power to marry his own flock. It was very odd this scheme had never been put up before, but the reason perhaps was this:—A case comes on in court, "illegitimate or not." The first witness says, "I was present when the parents of this child were married by a Mahomedan priest." The next witness says, "I saw them married by a ragged fellow, who called himself a Mahomedan priest, but old Achmet says he is only a bungler who pretends to be a priest." In comes old Achmet, and says, "I am the only one who holds a letter of authority from Mecca, and the first of my kind in the Colony." The Court gape at each other, and who shall decide? Or, in another case, a witness tells you he is a free thinking Christian; he was present at the marriage of the parties. He is asked, who was the clergyman? and answers, "La, sir, it was the gentleman what preached that day, there's no clergyman, we preach in the town!" Then, how shall we define the term clergyman? It is to be applied to any one who may gather together a congregation in a bye-lane. And how shall we distinguish with certainty between a Catholic and a Protestant? A man protests he is no Protestant, he says, "I go to the English Church, but I hold my own opinions I don't believe in any thing." Another says, I am no Protestant; I go one day to a dissenting chapel, and the next to a street or private preacher, and perhaps the next day to the pews. Must we then have a jury to try the case? These questions are very intricate, and this law must have required a great deal of labour from its framers, and the Bill has also done some of the members of the English Church appear to entertain an all too popular idea with regard to marriage being a sacrament. Now there is no authority for such a doctrine in the Scriptures. The Jews were never married by a priest.

Mr. Ross—Prove that. Attorney-General—I can prove it. The bridegroom went to the house of the bride's parents, and there married her in the presence of witnesses. The first Christian did not marry by a priest; the custom was introduced in later times, it may have been a good introduction, but I believe, that if a man is not faithful to his marriage engagement, he went before a magistrate, neither would he if he went before a clergyman. The blacks will soon find, that a marriage contracted before a magistrate cannot be shaken off; that they are tied hand and foot, and that the man may claim the woman, and the woman the man for ever. But great stress has been laid on the religious feeling that is to hold them together; now that right is feeling, whether or it is excited, will induce them to go before a clergyman to have their marriage solemnized. But suppose a couple come before a clergyman without any such feeling, he must either marry them as they are, or say, "Go back into your concubinage, and when you have a religious feeling and can pass my examination, come again, and I will marry you." After the observations that have been made on the Bill, and as it changes the law so materially, it would perhaps not be improper to let it go some for sanction before it is put into execution. But it is desirable that the Council shall as far as possible unite in giving it their approbation.

Mr. Cloete stated, that to his knowledge, a serious inconvenience had arisen from the operation of the law as it now stands with regard to the Hottentots who had been married by Missionaries. Only two years ago he had been professionally consulted by one of the chief Missionaries, who had pointed out to him the dreadful consequences which were daily arising from this cause. He (Mr. Cloete) had then the painful duty of informing him as a lawyer, that the marriages so contracted were illegal. Nothing therefore could afford him greater satisfaction than to find a law passed, to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate circumstances.

to go through ceremonies from which they were likely to be withheld by their prejudices. He agreed with the Synod that "The state public of morals in any country depends much on the sacredness and importance which are attached by the community to the ordinance of marriage," but he was yet to learn how this sentiment could accord with a desire to continue a restriction which virtually excludes so large a portion of the community from the benefits of legal marriage. With regard to the publication of bans, it had often occurred to him that the church was not to be the place for such an announcement. It is an interruption to all devotional feeling; it generally gives rise to some little gossipings and titillations, especially among the ladies; and it has also the effect of keeping the parties out of church for three Sundays, under a notion that if they are present all eyes will be upon them. This is the only effect he had ever seen produced by the proclamation of bans in church. The declared object is to give an opportunity of making known any impediment that may exist to the marriage. But should any objection be started, the whole proceedings are thrown back to the magistrate, who has already had to examine whether there is any pre-contract of marriage, or whether the parties are within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. What then can be more reasonable than that the clergyman should be relieved from so incongruous a duty? It was evidently the question of fees that had brought the case before the Synod; but surely that is not a point of sufficient importance to prevent the Council from enacting a law, which so far from discouraging marriage, will invite the Pagans, the Mahomedan, or the Dissenter, voluntarily to bind himself in the chains of wedlock, and thus secure the rights of his children, and the best interests of society.

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The Attorney-General considered that even under Sir David Baird's Ordinance, if any two persons had been united by a Missionary, as a Minister of the Gospel, it was still a marriage, although a very irregular one.

Mr. Ross—If the interests of morality are to be regarded in the Bill at all, there ought to be a clause, not only legalizing all marriages hitherto made by the Missionaries, but authorizing them to marry in time to come. They have all certain congregations under their charge, and would be much more likely to influence the people to marry than the Magistrates. In this way, the Council might encourage marriage throughout the Colony, but at present they are passing an Ordinance to prevent it.

Mr. Eldon said, when this Bill was first brought forward, he had professed himself an advocate for delay, his mind not being fully made up as to whether the measure was not calculated to weaken the moral principle of the population, and also

whether it was likely to answer the object which the Home Government had in view. On reflection, however, and finding that the principle, although recently applied to England, had been long in operation in Scotland and Holland, two countries certainly not inferior to any in point of morality, he was disposed to think, that acting on the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number," the Council might proceed to legislate on the subject with much benefit to the coloured population. Some of the details might be susceptible of improvement, but, taking the Bill as a whole, he considered it objectionable. Mr. Pillans must acknowledge, that he came here with a prejudice against the Bill, but after the arguments he had heard, he would honestly confess that his mind had changed, and he considered the Bill was likely to work well, particularly in raising a large portion of the population from the state of immorality in which they are now living. He trusted that, when passed into a law, it would be the means of enabling many of these people to place themselves in a state so conducive to happiness and domestic comfort.

Mr. Ross had not changed his mind at all. He was still of opinion that instead of promoting morality, it will do away with it altogether. It leaves the people where it found them; instead of bringing them to be married by a clergyman, who would give them religious instruction, they are to enter into a contract before the Magistrate, merely to secure to their own property. He thought it would work very ill the child ren's property. He thought it would work very ill the child ren's property. He thought it would work very ill the child ren's property.

The Auditor General entirely concurred in this sentiment; but thought there was a sufficient safeguard in the circumstance that the confirmation of any law the Clergy might pass on the subject, is in the hands of the Executive Power; he was satisfied that the Executive would not sanction any law they might pass, that would militate against the civil law. The blacks were then filled up, and the Bill referred to the Council adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1837.

CAPE TOWN MUNICIPAL BILL.

A Petition, praying for certain modifications in this Bill, was presented from the Inhabitants of Green-point and Sea-point. After some discussion, it was resolved,—"That the Petitioners be requested to inform the Council whether they intend to form themselves into a Municipality; and if so, that they will prepare the Draft of an Ordinance to that effect, and deliver it to the Clerk of the Council as soon as possible; and that, in the meantime, the Council do postpone the further consideration of the Cape Town Municipal Bill. Council adjourned till Thursday, the 14th instant.

Under the Insolvent Estate of WILLEM JOHANNES JOOSTE, Pa., of Koude Kalkeneld, District of Worcester.

PUBLIC SALE.—On FRIDAY, the 5th January next, the Undersigned will cause to be sold all the Moveables belonging to the said Estate, as an excellent Stallion of a very good breed, of which fine Colts have already been got, young Stallions, Saddle-horses and Mares, Oxen and Cows, a fine Bull, Sheep and Goats, &c. an Ox-wagon complete, Ploughs, Harrows, a Saddle, and Brags, a Gun, various Household Furniture; likewise a few Pear-wood Planks; and lastly, the Indentures of 12 Apprentices. Further particulars may be learnt from J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Trustee. Cape Town, Dec. 14, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.—The Undersigned, duly authorized by Mrs. the Widow Jacobus de Jongh, Jrs., will cause to be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, on THURSDAY, the 11th January next, a House and Erf, situate in Table Valley, in Church-street, block Z.Z., being part of the Erf No. 3, now marked No. 11. Also various sorts of Household Furniture.—The Sale of the House will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, and liberal Strickled will be given.—The Diagram and Transfer can be seen at No. 1, Church-square. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., q. q.

ESTATE OF FELDHUSEN.—To be let for a term of 5 years, or Sold with possession from the 5th of March 1838, the Family Residence and Estate of Feldhausen, the Property of Sir J. HERSCHEL, about to leave the Colony. For Particulars, enquire of Messrs. HAMILTON, Ross, & Co. Cape Town.

TO SPECULATORS IN HORSES.—The Undersigned informs Speculators in Horses, that there are for Sale at his Farm, 20 cross-bred English Stallions, 3 and 4 years old, among which are excellent well-trained coach horses in teams, and to match, of equal size and proportions; likewise some excellent saddle horses. J. J. MALAN. Eckenboom, Dec. 18, 1837.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & DEBTORS.—All Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late Mr. Johan Joseph Gans, are requested to forward the same within Three Months, and those indebted to the Estate to pay their Debts within the above period, to the Undersigned. PHILIP LEEB, Test. P. D. MORGENROOD, J. Exors. Cape Town, Dec. 20, 1837.

FAT CATTLE FOR SALE.—For private Sale, 60 large and very fat Oxen, well worthy the attention of Butchers. Apply to Mr. W. MERRINGTON, at Beaufort.

ASBONDED, on the 23rd November last, from the Farm of G. G. Foutin, situate behind the Paarl, belonging to Mr. Cornelius Grondelung, a dark brown Gelding, with a white star on his forehead, black mane and tail, he was knee-baited. Any Person returning the said Horse to the Undersigned, at Welbelacht, Wagon-maker's Valley, will be well Rewarded. GERRIT JACS. ROSSOUW, Jrs. Welbelacht, Wagon-maker's Valley, Dec. 18, 1837.

For Algoa Bay and London. CAPT. SEARLS, of the Richard Mount, will leave this Port for Algoa Bay after the first week of January next, as he intends to look there for the first time. Application for Freight, either to Algoa Bay from this Port, or to London from Algoa Bay, can be made here at Dr. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., Algoa Bay. Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1837.

Rice, Sugar, Turmeric, Pepper, and Tamarinds, can be had at moderate Prices at C. L. HERMAN, Wale-street.

JUST LANDED EX CATHERINE, and will be Sold by Public Sale THIS AFTERNOON, at the Stores of Mr. C. BUCK, Burg-street, the following Goods, viz.:—A splendid cabinet Piano, a superb piccolo or cottage Piano, and an elegant table ditto; these Instruments are all of superior workmanship, and for sweetness of tone exceed every thing hitherto imported; a few Articles of beautiful Furniture, consisting of a mahogany Sofa, Chairs to match, and assortment Baskets of every Description, French, Tyrolean, &c.; a small assortment of a newly invented and elegant article for ladies' dresses (Mousseline de Laine), plain, figured, and printed Salempores, Thibet and Cashmere Shawls; a few chests of Souchong and Orange Pekoe Tea, loaf Sugar, salad Oil (equal to Sperrin), with various other articles too numerous for insertion. The Sale will commence at half-past Three, in the mean time the Goods can be viewed at Mr. BUCK'S Store, Dec. 21, 1837.

HAMS, PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, &c.—TO-MORROW MORNING, 23d instant, a Public Sale will be held at the Stores of WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY, Of 100 prime Westphalia Hams, 5 cases English Fruits, Jams, and Jellies, 10 ditto Pickles, Mustard, &c. 5 crates blue Earthenware, consisting in Vegetable Pie, and flat Dishes, Soup Tureens, and flat Plates, Basins, &c. Molekin Jackets and Trowsers, Flannels, fishing and sash Lines, seino and sewing Twine, and sundry other Goods. For Private Sale, a few Hogheads Cognac Brandy, Sae-ra's Brandy.

WITHOUT RESERVE.—The Undersigned will hold a Public Sale opposite their Stores in St. George-street, THIS MORNING, of a variety of Manufactured Goods, to make room for a large Investment now shortly expected per Courier. HEIDEMAN, HODGSKIN, & Co. St. George-street, 21 Dec 1837.

FOR Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, Silvery and Claret, fine old Port and Rhine Wines, &c. JACOBSON, KISCH & DUNELL, Castle-street.

AT Mr. JONES' Sale, To-morrow Morning, 23d instant, will be sold, 75 prime Westphalia Hams, A lot of German Sausages, 13 kgs prime Uitenhage Butter, 20 wet Hides.—Without Reserve.

COMPENSATION MONEY.—The Undersigned beg to Notify, that the following Names are now Payable at the Counting-house of Messrs. HOME, EAGER, & Co., to whom the respective Claimants are requested to produce their Agreements. (For Numbers and Names see the Dutch.) R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Sen. HOME, EAGER, & Co. Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1837.

COMMISSARIAT, Supply of Unburnt Shells.—Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 23d inst from such Persons, as may be willing to contract to supply for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department, 10,000 BUSHELS SHELLS, to be delivered at the Engineer Lime Kiln, from time to time, as may be required from 1st January to 30th September, 1838. The Price to be stated in Sterling, at per Imperial Bushel. Any further Particulars may be known on application. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, 15th December, 1837. CHARLES PALMER, Deputy Commissary General.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Commissariat.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Saturday, 23d instant. For placing two New Roofs, covering Main Stables, over portions of the Officers Quarters, in the Cavalry Barracks. The length of one Roof is about 82 feet by breadth of 17 feet, that of the other about 81 feet 6 inches by the same breadth. The Roofs to be trussed as per plan, and specifications to be seen in the Royal Engineer Office, Imhoff. Tenders will be received for executing either one Roof or both, the Contractor furnishing Labour and Materials, with the exception of Slaten, all Nails and Lead, which will be furnished by the Royal Engineer Department. Any further particulars may be known on application at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, 14 Dec. 1837. CHARLES PALMER, Deputy Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT.—CAPE SPARS REQUIRED.—Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, for the supply of Spars, Cape, 35 to 40 feet long, and not less than 4 inches in diameter at bottom. No. 200 For service of the Royal Engineer Department. The Price to be stated in Sterling. CHARLES PALMER, Deputy Commissary General. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1837.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.—Under, and in pursuance of the Provisions of the Ordinance, For Establishing, Regulating, and Providing for the College, the Annual General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the College Buildings, in Cape Town, at One o'clock on the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. And the Council of Directors will hold a Meeting at the College, on WEDNESDAY, the Third Day of January next, at 12 o'clock at Noon, for General Business, and for the purpose of settling "the Report of their Proceedings and of the state of Affairs of the College, during the preceding Year." By Order of the Chairman, J. H. HORMEYR, Hon. Sec. South African College, 21 Dec. 1837.

Cape of Good Hope Bank, 15th Dec. 1837. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Commercial Exchange, on MONDAY, the 15th January next, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report and Statement of the Company's Affairs, made up to the 31st instant, also for considering and determining on the expediency of establishing a Branch Bank at Graham's Town, or in other districts of the Colony; and further, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, the Candidates duly nominated for such Office, being THOS. SUTHERLAND, Esq. The Hon'ble C. S. PILLANS, HARRISON WATSON, Esq. By Order of the Directors, T. CHRISTIAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS' BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the Savings' Bank will attend at the Bank, corner of Heerengracht and Wale-street, between the hours of 10 and 12, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of January next, to receive Interest. Cape Town, 19th December, 1837. J. T. JURGENS, Secretary. SAVINGS' BANK.—Notice, is hereby given, that the Savings' Bank will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of January next. Cape Town, 19th December, 1837. J. T. JURGENS, Secretary. NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having been admitted to practise as Attorney before the Circuit Courts, offers his services as such to those who may have cases to bring before the ensuing Circuit Court, to be holden here on the 5th January, 1838. JOH. VAN BLOMMESTEIN, Stellenbosch, Dec. 14, 1837.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF A GROCER'S SHOP.—In the Insolvent Estate of T. J. C. VAN DER KEMP, of Burg-street, Grocer.—On THURSDAY, 28th Dec. 1837, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Auction, peremptorily to the highest Bidder, on the Premises in Burg-street, the whole of the Stock in Trade of the Insolvent, consisting of 10 bags of Rice, 2 cases Leaf Tobacco, 200 lbs. Scotch Barley, 382 lbs. Raisins, 18,000 Walnuts, 292 lbs. Appriots 180 lbs. fine Sago, 15 lbs. Peaches, 27 lbs. Apples, 8,000 Almonds, 294 lbs. Beans, 22 boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli, Loaf Sugar, Hyson and other Teas, Coffee, 166 bottles and jars of Pickles, Mustard, Fish Sauce, Safford Oil, &c. a quantity of Starch, Blacking, Rattans, pickled Herrings, dried Cod, 23 Hams; Brushes, Brooms Mops, Hearth Stones; 20 Candelars, containing Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, &c.; a large assortment of Earthenware and Glass, comprising 240 dozen Plates, 20 Dishes, in sizes, 32 Vegetable Dishes, 26 Tureens, 36 earthen Pans, 12 dozen Jugs, of various sizes, 227 Cups and Saucers, China Tea Services, Salad Bowls, Cheese Trays, Decanters, plain and cut Wines and Tumblers, an assortment of Children's Toys; Table Knives and Forks, Cutlery; Bath Bricks, 5 boxes of superior Window Glass; 20 x 16, &c. &c. R. W. EATON, Sole Trustee.

SALE OF BOOKS & TOYS, &c., Without Reserve.—On WEDNESDAY Afternoon, the 27th December, at the Stores of the Undersigned, The Books comprise Fisher's drawing and juvenile Scrap Books, Christian Keepsake, Gage's Amittie, Waverly Novels with Illustrations, Scott's miscellaneous Prose Works, Martin's British Colonies, Mammon Hill's Village Dialogues, Hannah More's Works, Pope's Poetical Works, Mechanic's Magazine, Family Library, Gazetteer, Biography and Geography, &c. &c.; Toys, Dissected Maps, &c.; Stationary and Account-books, Writing-desks, Letter-copying Machines. Dec. 21, 1837. EWAN CHRISTIAN.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—The Undersigned, authorized thereto by Mr. E. HENNIC, will cause to be publicly sold, to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1838, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon (if not previously disposed of by private bargain), a certain Store and pleasant Garden, No. 9, Rosland-street. The above Landed Property is in the mean time for Private Sale, and may be inspected daily, from Nine o'clock, A.M., till Three o'clock in the Afternoon.—Apply to the Owner, or to J. T. JURGENS, q. q. Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1837.

CHEAP GOODS.—The Undersigned have received, and are now for Sale at their Warehouse, Buitengracht, corner of Wale-street, several sorts of Merchandise, Glass, an Earthenware, as also Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tea, Pepper, &c., &c., by Wholesale and Retail. At very reasonable terms. C. H. VAN DER BURG, N. B.—Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes for Sale cheap.

NOTICE.—The Capital of a Public Commissary Inheritance, amounting to 14,325 Cape Guilders, administered by the Undersigned, may be had on Interest at 5 per cent, under management of unincumbered Landed Property, and good Security. A. G. ALTHOFF, Administrator. J. P. VOLSTEDT, J. rators.