





Nearly nine months have now elapsed, since the *New Marriage Law* has been introduced into this Colony, and the natural question presents itself to our mind—how has it answered?—Its object was set out in the preamble of the Act sufficiently clear, so as to leave no doubt in that respect.—Whereas since the abolition of slavery, the Marriage Laws of the Colony, have been found inappropriate to the altered condition thereof, and inadequate to the increased desire for lawful matrimony therein. It is expedient and necessary to amend the Marriage Laws, and to adopt the same to the altered state and condition of Society of the Colony.—The desire therefore of increasing lawful marriages amongst the emancipated Slaves is most laudable, and the question whether that object has been obtained, is one of great moment, and which it behoves the Legislature to inquire into.—A trial has been made; and for the purpose of such trial, the Colonial Legislature in England, have interfered with the rites and forms of every acknowledged Church Community, except with those of the Episcopalian Church;—an interference altogether unnecessary and un-called for, as those rites and forms did not stand in the way of the proposed object.

No Legislative measure can be more unsound, than that which unsettles fixed customs, destroys rooted principles, and alters well understood Church Rites; nor any more unjust and unfair, than that which infringes upon the acquired rights and superannuated privileges of one part of the Community, with the view of benefiting only a certain portion!—Whenever therefore a Government considers itself called upon to assume that destructive power of interference, it is their duty, before proposing or introducing such a measure, well to enquire into its effect and consequences; and after such introduction, minutely to ascertain whether the desired object has been attained.

The question, “whether lawful marriages have increased amongst the emancipated slave population,” is one which we hope to see answered in the next session of the Legislative Council, with a view towards such further alteration, if possible, as will tend to secure the laudable ends proposed. As far as our information goes, we have reason to think, that the expectations have not been answered to the extent which was anticipated. For those cases, in which such marriages have taken place, the present New Marriage Act, with all its innovations, infringements, and alterations, was absolutely unnecessary, and the parties who have been married, might have enjoyed the same benefit under the old existing laws, by only granting the power of legal marriages to such Churches and Clergymen, as were deprived of it. And if such be the case, the world may judge, whether it was right thus unnecessarily to interfere with the rites and forms of Church Communities. But is it to be expected that we can feel indifferent and not grumble! Or that we can kiss the mind torturing rod?

But what have been the injurious consequences and evil effects upon those, for whom the alteration of the marriage law system was not so particularly intended? This—that some 20 or 30 years hence, several marriages will be called in question, for want of some of the new formalities prescribed in the present act; a fact in respect of which we are borne out, by the several cautionary notices and advertisements, which the government of this colony felt itself called upon to publish. In this town, where the Ministers and Vestries of the different churches were within reach of legal assistance, several parties were obliged, upon those notices, to undergo the marriage celebration for a second time, for the purpose of completing all the forms required by the act for legalizing such marriages. We have been told, on the other hand, that a certain couple, after the informal marriage, although married in the church, have refused to be re-married, and have quietly separated, after one month's cohabitation. From the Circuit Report it has been ascertained, that the forms prescribed by the marriage act have not been duly followed up, in marriages celebrated in the Reformed Church at Colesberg, and the Judge very properly expounded upon the evil consequences which must necessarily arise in respect of the legality of marriages, if these forms were not properly attended to. Have those informal marriages been rectified? Will all the parties repair to that place for the purpose of such ratification? If not, or if some of them follow the example of the couple we have alluded to,—what must be the consequences upon those who are in *entre matris*, and whom the law ought to protect? What must become of the religious and moral feeling of the parties in respect of the sacred bond of marriage? Will the minister refuse them the sacrament, or expel them from the communion table? How can, how dare he? Have they not been married according to the doctrine, rites, and forms of the Dutch Reformed Church?

Another evil consequent upon these odious and unnecessary innovations, is the grievous feelings which they have excited in the minds of many of our less enlightened and less protected fellow Colonists in the country. In a State where religious exercise is free,—in a country where it is boasted that any man is free to worship his God according to his own conscience,—every interference of the Government or Legislature with the rites or forms of any particular Church, is considered an infringement upon such religious freedom of

conscience. Is it than to be wondered at, that those of our country people we have alluded to, consider the rites and forms as prescribed in the Marriage Act, as an innovation in the tenets and doctrines of the Reformed Church? Can we condemn their jealous feeling, when, from their childhood, and by their Church Catechism, they are imbued with a firm conviction, and with a religious belief, that a deviation from the rites of forms, as established by the celebrated Synod of Dordrecht, of 1619, is against the doctrine of the Reformed Church? We will not inquire here whether the conclusion is correct, or whether their impression is right; but such is their impression and belief, and no one will feel astonished under such circumstances, that one of those has written to a friend in town some time ago, that he is going to leave the Colony, and “trek” with his family, now that his Church doctrine is interfered with.

It is indeed much to be regretted that the present Act should have been introduced in the Colony, without the previous opinion or suggestion of the Government or Legislature of this place having been ascertained.—Unacquainted with the special laws of this Colony, they legislate for us at home, and must necessarily get into the error of doing wrong. This is exactly what has been occasioned by the present Act.—In case of a second marriage, the party having children by a former one, is bound, before the celebration of second marriage, to produce a bond duly registered at the Registry Office, for the purpose of showing that the children's inheritance of the former marriage is duly secured.—This bond was formerly under the old system produced to the Matrimonial Board. But as this Board is done away with, or rather, the parties are not obliged to present themselves before that Board before marriage, the protection which the law intended for minors, is now a dead letter.—There is nothing in the Act forbidding, abolishing, or repealing it, or showing that the Legislature even intended to abrogate that Colonial Law.—IT ONLY DEPENDS FROM OUR COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, TO APPOINT A PROPER PERSON, who is to receive and decide upon those bonds called “Kinderbewyzen.” If a party wishes to be married by License, his marriage is celebrated without any promulgation of the Bans, on the mere production of such License. Why then should not the widower also be obliged before the celebration of the marriage to produce and hand to the Minister, a Certificate of the Registrar of Deeds, testifying that the deed alluded to has been properly passed and registered?—and why should not the Magistrates in the Country Districts be charged with the same protective duty?

This is a question, on which the public feel highly interested, and we are gratified to find that the Act leaves the power in the hands of the Government and the Legislature of this Colony, to provide in that respect. The 29th section enacts, “That it shall and may be lawful for the local legislature of this colony, by any Ordinance to be by them for that purpose made, to provide for the better adaptation of the present order, to the local circumstances of this colony,” provided it be not in contradiction or repugnant to any of the provisions of the order, confirmed by the Government at home.

We hope, therefore, that with the knowledge which the government of this colony have now acquired, of the working of the Act, and of its defects, they will introduce a legislative measure to provide for the exigency, and for the necessary means of enforcing the existing law in respect of said *kinderbewyzen*.

“QUERY,” under the head of Colesberg, complains that four months have elapsed, without the Committee, chosen by the Householders of that place, for the purpose of drawing out MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS, having as yet submitted such Regulations to the Public. We are afraid that the power of that Committee has ceased, because the 6th section of Ordinance No. 9, 1836, enacts, “That the Committee shall submit the Regulations, (which may have been given by them), to a Meeting of Householdors, within one month from the date of their appointment, otherwise the Committee shall be ipso facto dissolved, and a new Committee chosen by the Householdors, for the purpose of framing Regulations.”—“at a Meeting to be called by the Resident Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, to whom such dissolution shall have been notified.”—If therefore the inhabitants of Colesberg are as anxious to have Municipal Regulations, as they appear to be from the correspondence referred to, we advise the Householdors of Colesberg to apply to the Resident Magistrate, by virtue of the said 6th section, for another Meeting, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to frame Municipal Regulations. We are sorry that the Gentlemen chosen, have disappointed their constituents; and we sincerely hope that the next Committee to be chosen, will seriously assist their fellow inhabitants, in obtaining the means and power of self government of local affairs, which throughout the whole Colony is so earnestly sought for. We, of course, except Graaff-Reinet, where the inhabitants do not yet seem to understand the benefit of such institutions. May the light soon shine upon them!

In respect of CAPE TOWN, we feel happy in being able to announce to our fellow inhabitants, that the new or amended CAPE TOWN MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE, will be introduced into the Council in its first sitting.

We regret to find from our Swellendam communications, that the “Swellendam Post-wagon” will not be able to keep up with the expense of horsehire, and be obliged to give it up altogether. We are aware of the difficulty

and the expense which must necessarily fall on the very energetic few who have made the trial; and we are, therefore, inclined to think, the suggestion of our correspondent well worth consideration, viz., to form a general Company, with branches at this place, Caledon, and Swellendam. If this suggestion might happen to meet the views of the Company at Swellendam, we shall feel happy in forwarding any sound plan for that purpose, as it would be much regretted, if that Company should at once decide to give up the Post-wagon altogether, without any previous call upon public support. We hope, therefore, to be favored by some of the gentlemen forming the Company at Swellendam, with their suggestions or future plans, with a view of supporting them as much as lay in our power.

On Sunday last, the 15th inst., the Rev. Mr. J. G. L. Scholtz, delivered his first sermon in the Dutch Reformed Church of this place, to the great edification of his numerous auditors, having taken his text from 1 Tim. Ch. 2, verses 4, 5, and 6.—We have before us his *Dissertatio historico-theologica*, qua “Thoma a Kempis Sententia de re Christiana exponitur et cum Gerardi Magni et Weseli Gansfortii Sententia comparatur,”—written by him when taking his degree of Doctor of Divinity in June last, at the University of Groningen, and giving to his friends and the members of the Community the best proofs of his high qualifications as a Minister of the Reformed Church. There are now in the Colony four Ministers of the Reformed Church, who have not yet been appointed to any particular place, all natives of this Colony, and educated at the South African College; we have therefore more than sufficient reason to hope, that in case of any vacancy or new appointment, His Excellency the Governor, will call them in preference to execute their clerical functions. They are the Reverend Messrs. Roux, Borcherts, Du Toit, and Scholtz.

“An Inhabitant of the Paarl,” will find that the “facts” which he communicated, in as far as they are of a public nature, have found ready admittance in our last paper, but we must decline to insert his entire letter. We must do the same with the one signed “B—t,” on the same subject, and on the same side of the question. We deal with “facts,” and not with “personalities.” Pledged as we are to be “open to all and influenced by none,” we would violate that public duty, and as tyrants of the free and open press, we would be assuming to sit in judgment on Public Opinion, were we to refuse any such insertion of facts even against ourselves; but we enjoy the undoubted privilege, and have a duty equally important imposed upon us, of refusing the insertion of such communications, which apparently have no other object but to give vent to rancorous personalities. As we are in expectation of a statement of the affair from another quarter, we will adjourn our further comments, until we have received it.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
The Hon'ble Judge W. Kerkwood, Esq., having opened his present Circuit at Clarendon on the 14th inst., will proceed with the short Circuit, and open his Court at Stellenbosch, on Saturday, the 4th January 1840.  
at Worcester, on Friday, 10th “ “ “ “  
Swellendam, on Wednesday, 15th “ “ “ “  
George, on Thursday, 23d “ “ “ “

**COLESBERG.**  
Dec. 6.—Two respectable inhabitants of the Winterfeld have just been brought in upon a charge of murder, on the person of a Hottentot.—As neither the Clerk of the Peace or District Surgeon have returned their examination of the body I must decline any comment.  
Bains have been plentiful—unexampled for the last five years.—The country and cattle are looking fine.  
The Orange River has been impassable for the last month.—  
(Correspondent.)

Dec. 6.—Having several times observed in the columns of the *Graham's Town Journal* mention made of projected improvements for this place, such as a Reading Society, Savings Bank, Society for promoting Christian Religion, for obviating the difficulties attending in obtaining the rites of Christian Baptism, with numerous train of others, we have been led to expect great things, and began to feel proud that our little but thriving Village would one day rear its head with its competitors in the march of improvement, but, alas, our hopes are futile, and experience proves that there has been “much to do about nothing.”

Among the above enumerated improvements, Municipal Regulations were esteemed the most essential, the very announcement of which caused universal satisfaction;—no one dissenting voice—all agreed, and the motion for such laws were unanimously carried, and the framing of them placed in the hands of competent persons, as was usual, are the chosen few,—Messrs. Cock, Draper, Howell, and King, a period, however, of four months has elapsed, and we, the constituents of these gentlemen, cannot ascertain what has been done in the matter. I am of opinion, that when a body of men consider themselves as the leading characters of a community, and act as such, they become public property, and are liable to be called to account for their actions. Such, therefore, being the case, allow me, as an individual interested in the result, through the medium of your valuable columns, to inquire of these gentlemen, individually or jointly,—whether these regulations, which have died a natural death; or whether we have to hope any thing will take place in regard to their establishment?—Their necessity is beyond a doubt; the present Churchwardens Regulations being a source of continued vexation to those not in favor with the person in charge of the communion lands. This is the case with the independent feelings will not allow them to stoop for any great man's favor, are constantly threatened with the Schut kraal, should they attempt to indulge themselves with an extra horse or cow for their pleasure or profit. Would it not be more advisable for these leading men, as they call themselves, that they meet for the purpose of forwarding the establishment of these Municipal Regulations?—I think it would be more proper, than to meet for the purpose of obviating the difficulties of law unpledged bachelors have to contend with (which regulation I should like to know,) for I am at a loss to conjecture, except that such an excuse to reflect on the conduct of a pious-worshiping Clergyman, who in respect for his cloth will not compound with the notions chosen to be entertained by a set of crowds and inexperienced young men.  
The principal object of my letter being to inquire whether Municipal Regulations will be established or not,—I here beg these gentlemen will be kind enough to give information to that head.—**QUERY.**

**GRAHAM'S TOWN.**  
(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, Dec. 12.)  
Graham's Town was visited on Monday evening with a storm, attended by phenomena of very rare occurrence in this part of the colony. The day had been warm, but not remarkably so for the season. About 6 o'clock heavy masses of clouds began to spread themselves out, evidently much agitated by conflicting currents of air. The wind was in a similar perturbed state, whirling about in eddies the dust and every small particle of loose matter within its vortex. The lightning was extremely vivid, which combined with the lurid appearance of the atmosphere, gave a sublimity to the scene

which it is not easy to describe. The rain which fell here was but inconsiderable, but the hail was such as is not remembered by the oldest resident. It was a shower of large masses of ice, some of them eight inches in circumference, and a proportion of them half that size. Fortunately for the town the fury of the storm was spent just on its outskirts, the sloping ground to the eastward being covered, along a strip 400 or 500 yards wide, to the depth of eight or ten inches. Had this hail fallen on the town it must have done great damage,—as it is many windows have been broken and gardens completely cut up. As these pieces of ice began to melt the rivulet which runs through the town rose so rapidly that in the course of 15 minutes it was impossible, while the rush of its waters could be heard for a considerable distance. Fortunately we have not yet heard of any serious accident occasioned by the storm, but if it extended far into the country it must have done much mischief amongst stock, as well as vast injury on the cultivated lands.  
Since writing the above an account has reached us that a wagon, belonging to Mr. Jas. Miller on attempting to ford the river near Mr. Fuller's residence, about three miles S. of town, was carried away by the force of the stream, and that before the oxen could be extricated, seven out of a span of twelve were unfortunately drowned.

**Original Correspondence.**  
Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1839.  
SIR,—I find in the Book, entitled “Government Proclamations and Ordinances, by Walter Harding, Esquire,” published in 1838, the following note to Ordinance No. 9, 1836, in vol. 2, p. 405.—“His late Majesty's decision on this Ordinance, (the general Municipal Ordinance,) is suspended, until the Legislature shall have had the duration thereof, shall have been brought under the notice of the Legislative Council, and until His Majesty shall have been apprized of the result.”—I have not been able to find the authority upon which this note is given, and as the public are interested in the question, I beg to take this opportunity of enquiring from that gentleman, the authority for the note, whereby he will increase the public property, which we owe him for the useful collection which he has, with so much honor to himself, published in the above volumes.—Yours, &c.  
PUBLICOLA.

Stellenbosch, Dec. 23, 1839.  
SIR,—I exceedingly regret that your Correspondent, *Insolent*, has again dipped his pen in gall, to chastise some of our Civil Servants in this place, for not having so much work to do as he supposed they had.—No one can deny that judicial business has decreased in this place, as well on account of the establishment of two additional Magistracies, as other causes; but I cannot see why this should be considered a reason to reduce the salaries of the minor officers, such as the clerks, &c.—Then the same reduction may as well be effected in the Supreme Court, and other public establishments.—Your Correspondent therefore seems to lose sight altogether of the principle, that a public functionary ought to be so paid that he may live respectably, and give himself up to the duties of his office.—The question therefore should not be,—“have the clerks now so little to do in the office that they may be seen daily walking up and down before the offices?”—but this—“do they properly and punctually perform their official business?”—and if this latter question be answered in the affirmative, I say no one has any right to complain.—I cannot understand why there is so much talk about the leisure time of the functionaries of this place.—In my occasional visits to head quarters, I have seen many functionaries, some continually strolling about, others doing nothing, and others again never attending in their office, except, perhaps, when the quarter is up, for the purpose of signing the receipt for their salary.—In other districts I know of Civil Commissioners who are absent on their farms, or amusing themselves with hunting or shooting during several days, and of those we never hear any thing said.—Why then is this place made the subject of such complaints? and why should the minor functionaries, whose salaries do not enable them to make a fortune, or to enjoy the luxuries as their superiors, be made the subjects of rancorous remarks?—Every well-wisher of his country should rejoice at the decrease of judicial—particularly criminal—business, but your Correspondent seems to feel a regret at the circumstance.—Surely a strange patriotism! and if the public were to judge of his patriotic object, in respect of the complaint, alluded to, what must they say?—I am slow to admit the propriety (in the present circumstances of the Colony,) of increasing salaries; I think we have had enough of it;—but I cannot resign silent when I perceive that the idea of “increasing salaries” is brought forward ostensibly to have an opportunity of railing about the little business of the clerks, and the occasional absence of the functionaries.—Perhaps your Correspondent would do better to meddle less with similar affairs, and study more the writings of those who may teach him how to prescribe the “pillule tres,” or a “lectuicum compositum.”—I am, &c.  
ROBIN ADAIR.

**FOR PRIVATE SALE.**  
ON the 13th and 14th January, 1840, the Undersigned will offer for Private Sale, at his Residence situated below Westenberg, 1000 Merino breeding Sheep, fit for being shorn.  
D. P. MALAN, P.

**3000 EXCELLENT WETHERS.**  
THE Undersigned expect in the beginning of the month of January next, the above-mentioned number of excellent Wethers, purchased by them with the greatest care at the Zuur and Stenberg's Sprouts, they being some of the best parts for grazing known in the Interior after the late draught.—This Cattle have been left behind on the 22d October last, under the good care and superintendance of Mr. FRITS BAARTMAN, at Renosterberg, and as the pasture along the road is very good, this Cattle requires no further comment, but will prove to be in the best condition on the day and place of the Sale, which will be hereafter notified.  
C. A. MARAIS,  
S. P. BURGER.  
Klein Drakenstein, Dec. 24, 1839.

**1700 excellent Wethers.**  
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly Sold, in the month of January next (the Day to be fixed hereafter), at the place of Mr. Hendrik Cornelius van Niekirk, Iostenberg, the above-mentioned number of excellent Wethers.  
DANIEL PETRUS MALAN, P.  
Tulbagh, Dec. 24, 1839.  
Messrs. FORD & HAUP, Vendue-Adm.

**800 excellent fat Sheep.**  
ON Monday, the 6th January, 1840, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly Sold, at the Farm of Mr. JACOB DE VILLIERS, A.B., the above number of excellent fat Sheep, which will positively be present.  
L. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vend. Adm.  
Paarl, Dec. 26, 1839.

**Public Sale of “Start of Paardenberg.”**  
ON Tuesday, the 7th January next, the Undersigned will cause a Public Sale to be held at the above-mentioned Farm of Mr. J. van Leonard Waldpot, of a select assortment of Merchandise, of various sorts, well adapted for the season, and worthy of attention.  
J. A. GRUNDELINGH.  
Start of Paardenberg, Dec. 26, 1839.  
Mr. P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vend. Adm.  
N.B. Cold refreshments will be given.

**2000 Excellent fat Sheep.**  
ON Wednesday, the 8th January, 1840, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly Sold, at the Farm of Mr. Hendrik Cornelius van Niekirk, at Iostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Sheep, which will be positively present.  
The Public and the Butchers are assured that such a number of Sheep have not been offered for a long time.  
H. J. ENSLIN.  
Paarl, Dec. 26, 1839.  
Mr. P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vend. Adm.

**GENERAL AGENCY.**  
THE Undersigned offers his services to the public in the above-mentioned Capacity, and assures those who wish to honor him with their faith, of the strictest punctuality in their Orders.  
P. M. VAN DER SPUY.  
Corner of Long-wind Dorp streets, Cape Town.  
P.S. Accounts are collected by him, and advances made, at a reasonable discount on approved bills.

**FOR ALGOA BAY.**  
THE Schooner “COURIER,” is now receiving Freight for the above Port at a low rate, and will have dispatch.—Apply to HEIDEMAN, HODGKIN, & Co.

**THE following Goods, newly opened, are for sale at the Stores of the Undersigned at reduced prices:—**  
Chita Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Rolled and colored Linings, Printed ditto, Haircord and furniture Dimities, Blue Roman ditto, Do. and fancy checked Muslins, Fancy checked Verpa, Do. and imitation Cambric, Ditto Muslin ditto, Combric and Jacquemé ditto, Fine Malay Handkerchiefs, new patterns, Lawn and imitation Cambric, Common ditto, Colored haircord Muslins, Printed and haircord Cravats, 6 4 ditto Merinos, Imitation cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 ditto black ditto, Merino & Thibet Shawls & Black Bombazines, Ditto and colored Shalloons, Black Crapes, Black silk Handkerchiefs, Black Crapes, Fanny and silk Waistcoatings, History of all kinds, Voerchitz new patterns, Threads and Tapes, 72-inch brown and white Sheeting, 40, 54, and 72 inch brown & white Twill, Fine and other Ducks, Blue Salempores, Brown Holland, Fine Shirtings, Hats, broad and narrow brim, Red-end ditto, Mole-skin shooting coats, Gold-end ditto, Duffle and kersey Jackets, Brown & white Panjams, Waistcoats, Ditto ditto Baftas, Regatta and striped Shirts, Stout Furniture Check, Red Caps, Cotton & linen Bed Ticks, Canlet and Tartan Cloaks, Chamberys, Florentines, Nan-kinette, Wellington Boots, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Children's and Girls' Shoes and Slippers, Double strong Drills, India silk Bannanias, Fancy Trowsers Stuffs, China figured and plain silk Handkerchiefs, Coris & Velveteens, Ditto crape Shawls, White & printed Jeans, Mole-skin plain & printed, Ditto and colored Satins, Ditto and colored Camlets, Hackabuck and Disper, Ditto sewing Silk, Tartans, Manilla Cigar Cases, Fancy Cassinet Trousering, Ditto Chocolate, Summer Cloths, Sperm Candles, Cloths, Cassineries, & Buckskins, Boiled Oil in 3 gallon Jars, Fine pilot cloth Duffles, Sperm ditto ditto Tins, Common ditto ditto, Spirits of Turpentine in 1 gallon Tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Candy and wafers, Baize, Capers Tea, in 10, 25, and 40 Striped and fancy Ginghams, &c. &c.

JAMESON, WINGATE, & Co. 44, St. George's Street.

**SCOTCH CARTS.**  
TO-Morrow Morning, at the Sale of Mr. BENNINGFIELD, will be sold 2 Scotch Carts.

**NEW GOODS.**  
RECEIVED, per “Warrior” an Investment of Manufactures, including superior bleached Longcloths, black Prints, green Baize, superfine Cloths, black and drab Moleskins, printed Jeans, Shawls, &c. &c.; also, Coals, Tar, Deals, and Iron.  
VENNING, BUSH & Co.

Also for Sale, a small quantity of superior Champagne, grain Bugs and Bagging, Sandoway Cigars, Tobacco, Irish mess Pork, Cape tanned Goatskins, Wagwood, &c. &c.

**Genuine Hallish Medicines.**  
THE Undersigned has received by the ELAN his usual supply of the above-mentioned Medicines.—The genuine Amara, of which so much was left, from the great demand, may again be had. The respective Agents in the Country Districts are again requested to order their supply of Amara, and other Hallish Medicines, by the first opportunity. C. F. JURITZ.  
Angel Dispensary, No. 87, Loop street, Cape Town, Dec. 26, 1839.

**THE Undersigned having become Proprietor of the Garden of Mr. BRENDKAMP, will cause to be publicly Sold, in the beginning of next month, his well known Establishment in Loop street, No. 97, consisting of an airy Dwelling-house, extensive Baking Establishment, Flour Mills, &c. &c., all in the best state of repair, and provided with private Water-loading, and a three-story Store adjoining. The Conditions will be very convenient for the Purchaser, as two-thirds of the Purchase Money may be retained on Interest at 3 per Cent. per annum. Said Establishment is in the mean time for Private Sale. Dec. 26, 1839. J. A. BAM.**

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Undersigned's Place, situated on the banks of Diep River, formerly the Property of the late CAROL PATERSON, opposite to the 6th mile stone, on the road to Simon's Town, measuring in extent about 3 morgen, or upwards of 15 acres as per Diagram, this property is abundantly supplied with excellent running Water throughout the whole year, it is well adapted to the building of Houses having excellent Garden ground adjacent to the public road, and a very superior kind of Bricks, is made on the Premises. P. F. HARMES, No. 30, Loop street. N.B. The whole of the Purchase Money may remain at Interest.

**HORSES FOR SALE.**  
ON the 30th instant will also be sold, by Public Auction, at Mr. N. MORKEL'S Place, called “Nooitgedacht,” situate near Stellenbosch, 16 saddle and wagon Horses, amongst which a team of 8 accustomed to draw together.—Also 3 Stallions, one of 7 years, which goes in single and double harness, the others of 2 years old, not broken in, of an excellent breed. December 19, 1839.

**LIME & BRICKS.**  
FOR Sale, at C. N. NEETHLING'S, at Green Point, Bricks, shell and stone Lime of good quality, and at reasonable prices.—Orders may be left at Mr. A. de Kock's, Strand-street.

**EDUCATION.**  
THE Undersigned respectfully announces that the Business of his Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 6th January next, and that in addition to the branches formerly taught, a Class will be opened for instruction in Translation from English into Dutch, and vice versa. This Class will be taught to write the English and Dutch Languages grammatically. ARCH. BROWN, A.M. Commercial, Mathematical, and Classical Academy, 23, Loop street. N.B. An Evening and Morning Class is constantly open of Adults.

**WANTED, a Foreman for the Baking Establishment of JACS. VAN BREDA, Rose-street, to whom liberal wages will be given.**

**WANTED, a Blacksmith, to whom liberal wages will be given, should be a master of his Trade, and attend to his time properly; none other need apply, as the Undersigned has for these very reasons dismissed those he had in his service.—Apply P. L. MORKEL, No. 29, Loop street.**

**TO Let, and occupation to be had on the 1st February next, two neat small Houses, situate in Keerom street.—Apply at No. 21, Keerom street.**  
**TO LET, (possession to be had immediately,) a House in the Buitengracht.—Apply at No. 17, Hottentot's Square.**

