

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE SEASON'S RESULTS.—The period of the year has now arrived at which we may speak with tolerable accuracy of the result of the fishery, and of those auxiliary pursuits on which the subsistence of this population depends; and as regards the catch of our staple product, we very much fear that the unfavourable promises reported from time to time during the season will be realized in most parts of the island. At the northward, we understand on good authority, the voyage is miserably deficient—so much so, that it is spoken of, and with little exaggeration, as a decided failure. In the southern and western localities generally, the average will not be so low, but will certainly be far from sufficient for the requirements of either the suppliers or the supplied. Nor are the accounts of the Labrador voyage of a more cheering character: as we are informed, the calculation is, that the catch in the last-named quarter will not amount to more than from two-thirds to three-fourths of that of last year,—which was itself scarcely up to an average mark.

The hay and oat crops, we believe, have met moderate expectations—or at least, will leave no good ground for complaint or re- pinning. The Potato is variously reported of. In a few districts the blight has been extensive; whilst in others it has either hardly been experienced at all, or so lightly as to create little or no apprehension about a fair supply. Taking all the statements on this important matter at what they may probably be worth, it seems as if we may hope fully say that, on the whole, and with exceptional instances here and there, where the disease has been very prevalent, the proportion saved will be tolerably sufficient for the people's wants.

Assuming these statements to represent the truth, or a near approach to it, there can be little doubt that destitution to no small extent will have to be met by the funds of the Government, and it is therefore highly important that the condition of the country should be duly considered in good time.—with a view to such provision as the Government may be enabled to make for the employment of the needy on the public works. The debasing and ruinous principle of gratuitous relief to any who can render an equivalent in labour, we hope, is for ever abolished.—Newfoundlander, October 23.

English Mail of November 15.

The Royal Mail Steamer Asia, arrived in Halifax on Monday morning, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, in eight and a-half days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have intelligence from England to the 16th instant.

The Brevet was gazetted on the 11th instant, comprising a numerous list of promotions. Among the number of officers thus distinguished, we find under the head of Lieutenant Colonels, J. Bazalgette, half-pay, Unattached, Deputy-Quarter Master General in Nova Scotia, and F. H. Lockyer, 9th Foot—to be Colonels in the Army.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Bosphorus steamer has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, after a passage of thirty-five days, bringing dates from the Colony to the first of October. The intelligence seems to confirm, and indeed, to add to the disastrous news brought by the last packet, and the alarm which we have expressed on this subject respecting the critical position of the English population at King William's town, and in the River Sovereignty, fills us with serious anxiety. In one of those desultory encounters with the Kaffirs, which have been described so frequently on previous occasions, it seems that, either owing to the defection of the Hottentot levies, or by accident, the Kaffirs surprised and surrounded two companies of the 2d (Queen's) regiment, and killed Captain Oldham, two sergeants, and nineteen rank and file; twenty-three were wounded and eight missing. The opportune advance of a relief prevented further loss.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

Kossuth is exhibiting in the principal cities, and the people turn out in multitudes to peep at and cheer the fugitive rebel. Birmingham and Manchester seem to have received him more cordially than Southampton and London.

The last accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state, the affairs of that colony in place of improving are worse than ever. Storms and inundations effected a frightful amount of loss and distress in Germany previous to the 4th inst.

France continues tranquil, but the safety of the country is menaced every day by the discontented aspirants to political distinction.

The Submarine Telegraph communication from Paris to Dover opened on Tuesday.

PROTEST AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.—A letter from Florence, in the Courier Mercantile of Genoa, positively asserts, that the Governments of France and England have addressed diplomatic notes both to the Court of Florence and to that of Vienna against the apparent project of absorbing Tuscany into the Austrian empire; and reminding those Courts that such a measure would be contrary to existing treaties, and would increase the complication of affairs in Europe.

Baron Haynau is lying dangerously ill. A consultation of four of the first physicians has been held, and they have pronounced his case by no means satisfactory. The sudden death of his consort, it is said, brought on this alarming illness of the field marshal.

The protestant clergy of Hungary have determined in synod, that a petition shall be presented to the Governor, in order to inform the Emperor of the state of oppression under which the Protestants in Hungary are labouring, and entreating the Governor to use his influence for its speedy removal.

The German Journal of Frankfort states, that the Austrian charge d'affaires at Washington has received from his Government the order to demand his passports, in case the President of the Government of the United States shall officially take part in the reception of Kossuth, and also that the Minister of the United States at Vienna shall receive his passports.

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert will pay a short visit to their marine residence in the Isle of Wight next week.

The Prince of Wales completed his tenth year on Sunday. The event was celebrated at Windsor by the usual rejoicings.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament in the next session, which will have for its object a thorough reform, if not an entire annihilation, of the Court of Arches, the Prerogative, Consistory, and Admiralty Courts.

On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, William Anson, aged 36, a stoker at Bethnal-green, died in great agony, in consequence of eating a pint of mussels for his supper on the previous evening. Several other persons have lately had a narrow escape from the same cause.

FIRST USE OF COAL IN ENGLAND AS FUEL.—When the article was first introduced into use as fuel in Great Britain, the prejudices against it was so strong, that the Commons petitioned the Crown to prohibit the "noxious" fuel. A Royal proclamation having failed to abate the growing nuisance, a commission was issued to ascertain who burned coal within the city and its neighbourhood, and to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces, if they persisted in transgression. A day was at length passed, making it a capital offence to burn coal within the city of London, and only permitting it to be used in the forges in the vicinity. Among the records in the Tower, Dr. Astle found a document importing that in the time of Edward I. a man had been tried, convicted, and executed, for the crime of burning coal in London. It took three centuries entirely to efface this prejudice.

THE ARMY BREVET.—We have hitherto refrained from alluding to the several reports which have been circulated regarding the long expected brevet in the army; but we have now the pleasure of stating that we have every reason to believe that the boon of a general promotion will be granted upon the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, viz. 9th November next.—Chronicle.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The East India Company have forwarded to Mr. Hugh Flemming, secretary to the Commercial Association, Manchester, 1,000 bales of cotton for sale in that town, recently shipped per Armdale, of which rather more than 800 bales is from the indigenous plant of the country, grown in the Dalwar districts. The remaining portion is from New Orleans seed experimented with in the same district.

The Australian Gold Discovery.—It appears by the latest accounts that Gov. Fitzroy has been licensing individuals to explore for gold by means of monthly payments in advance, and that the same privilege has been extended to proprietors of the soil, without any fear of being dispossessed of the fee-simple. This is as satisfactory as could be expected from any Government, and will bind the colonists to act justly towards the State. Since these fair terms have been made with individuals, it is but reasonable to suppose that the government of this country will readily grant extensive privileges to a few Public Companies in England for the purpose of exploring the aridiferous districts of Australia, one of which has been for some time before the public, under the expectation of obtaining such terms as will be satisfactory to a body of shareholders.

A valuable coal mine of anthracite coal has been discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria.

IRELAND.

The Nenagh board of guardians are entertaining a project of sending 1000 of the paupers to America.

Mary Kinsella, of Tinnehinch, aged 105 years, was admitted to Mountmellick Workhouse last week.

It is currently reported that Mr. Sergeant Murphy, M.P., Cork, has received his appointment of judge at Calcutta.

The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop, Fermoy, has addressed a long letter to The Freeman's Journal, in commendation of the Queen's Colleges.

The mortal remains of Richard Lalor Sheil have been interred in the chancel of Templetoohy, county Tipperary, the property acquired by Mr. Sheil by marriage with Mrs. Lalor, his relict.

Ten Irish families, fifty-four persons in all, from the Queen's Kilkenny, and Kildare counties, have sold their property in Ireland, realizing thereby £3000, and are about to emigrate to Australia.

The Mayo Constitution states, that a young blacksmith, named Walsh, whose leg had been dreadfully injured by the accidental discharge of a gun, obstinately refused to allow the limb to be amputated, declaring that if he lost his leg he could never enter the kingdom of heaven. The result was, that he died from mortification of the limb.

FOREIGN.

Of 1145 tribes proved to exist in Algeria, 1100 have acknowledged the sovereignty of France.

The general effective land force of France, consisted, on the 1st October, of 387,519 men and 84,306 horses.

A letter from the Russian frontier, reports the publication of an imperial ukase ordering the Jewesses to wear their own hair, and prohibiting the use of wigs.

According to Galignani, the Emperor of Russia has just ordered 6000 carriages to be built for the different railways in his empire, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops.

A fire broke out on the 28th ult., at Vesprim (Austria), which destroyed 87 houses, 130 outhouses, and other buildings. One life only was lost. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a drunken baker.

The Cologne Gazette states, that a peasant, while lately clearing out a ditch near the paved road between Frank-sur-Maine and Housht, discovered a quantity of muskets of a very old manufacture, placed upright, about two feet below the earth, to the number of several thousands.

Fresh inundations are reported from all parts of Austria. The Danube, the Drau, the Enns, the Save, the Adria, have all overflowed their banks, and done great damage. Every heavy rain is followed by disastrous inundations in the valleys through which the rivers of Austria flow.

The King of Hanover, according to every account, is fast approaching his end. His great age itself forbids, and he hopes that his life will be much prolonged. His grandchildren have been summoned to his bedside; and the Duke of Cambridge is now with him, having been sent for from England.

FRANCE.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS AT ST. MALO.—A traveller who arrived at Jersey on the 21st inst. from St. Malo, informs us that extensive military precautions are being taken in that town; that guns are being mounted on the ramparts, and that a government order ordains, that all travellers coming from the Channel Islands must be furnished with passports, giving a description of their persons, their age, place of birth, &c. Can it be that the late visit of Louis Blanc to the Channel Islands has induced the French government to believe that Jersey and Guernsey were about to become seats of conspiracy on the part of the political exiles?—Chronique de Jersey.

UNITED STATES.

A boy in Winchester, Va., while intending to shoot a man with whom his father was fighting, missed his aim, and shot the latter.

The New York Herald says, we have been informed upon high authority that a treaty, from His Majesty Kamehameha the Second, King of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, has been transmitted to the government at Washington, and is now among the files of the State Department.

A Railroad depot, tavern house and store at Springfield, Mass., were recently moved a distance of over a mile, on four platform cars, with the chimneys and every thing in the building remaining undisturbed. They were successively placed on the cars which were arranged, two on one track and two on the other, and ran over the track in nine minutes.

The new steamship chartered to run between Galway & New York is named Blenville and is now receiving her engines at Morgan's works. She is expected to be in readiness by the 1st of December.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Friday night the 8th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith residing in the northern part of Logan county, fell into the fire-place containing a few chunks and a small stick or two of wood on fire, and when discovered, her body was entirely with the exception of a small portion of the spinal bones, one thigh and foot, and a portion of the other thigh and foot, consumed. When first discovered, her form was lying obliquely on the hearth, and emitting a light and brilliant blaze, very much resembling that given by the burning of an oily substance. Water was immediately thrown upon the fiery mass, which seemed to have extinguished it for a moment, but which immediately ignited again; and an additional application of water was required before the blaze was extinguished. The remains were then examined, when it was found that the entire body and frame with the exceptions before-named, were entirely consumed, leaving only a substance resembling coals of burnt leather, perfectly black and porous, with a shining and glistening surface. As there was not sufficient coals on the fire to have consumed the body in one or two hours, it is supposed that rapid combustion was occasioned by that free use of ardent spirits in which she indulged.—Russellville [Ky.] Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon Mr. Chipman, St. John, late Chief Justice, while going into his house on the 4th, fell and broke one of his arms.

THE GALE IN THE BAY OF CHALEUR.—As we anticipated, there have been some disasters among coasters and shipping in the Bay of Chaleur. Schooners "Samuel" of Gaspé, "Three Brothers" of New Brunswick, and "Dove" of Anticosti, are ashore at Malbay Cove. The "Elizabeth," "Dart," and "Mienac," of Gaspé, are high and dry on the beach at Malbay. Crews and cargoes saved. The "Mary Seraphine" arrived in Gaspé Basin on the 30th ult. with the crew and passengers of the ship "Lochmaben Castle." Poole, master, from Quebec to Liverpool, timber laden, wrecked in a dense fog on the Island of Anticosti.

A ship is reported ashore at Miscou—name not known. Several schooners have got into ports in the Bay, with loss of spars and sails.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

We regret to see that the Halifax Guardian closed its useful career, after having been nearly fourteen years in the field, with the number issued yesterday. The reason assigned for its cessation, is one that too generally applies to newspaper enterprises.—the difficulty of collecting outstanding dues.—Halifax Wesleyan.

ATLANTIC PASSAGES.—The Americans have been boasting that one of their ocean steam-ships performed the trip round from New York to Liverpool and back in twenty-nine days. This was certainly a great feat. But the Europa, Canadian, left Boston for Liverpool on the 9th of July last, and returned to the former port on the 5th of August, thus performing the voyage round in twenty-seven days—although detained twelve hours out of that time at Halifax. The last performance of the Canada throws all others into the shade—her voyage from Boston to Liverpool, via Halifax, and back to New York having occupied about twenty-four days.

CANADA.

It appears that Her Majesty's Printers have received orders to remove the Canada Gazette establishment to Quebec, before the close of the navigation.—Quebec Mercury.

The last division of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad is to be put under contract in November. This will complete the line between Portland and the Canadian boundary.

Upwards of 40 emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland—strong, hearty men and women, with families of hale and healthy children—are now in Gait, able and willing to work, and are supported from the public bounty. The attention of the public is urgently requested to their condition. Any farmers or others requiring the assistance during the winter of powerful and vigorous men and women, or useful children, may be immediately supplied on applying to A. Elliott, Esq., the Reeve of Gait.

We are informed, that the Hincks-Rolph Cabinet is already undergoing the process of decomposition. Malcolm Cameron has picked up his night-cap and spare shirt, slamming the door behind him. Malcolm, though a political firebrand, is no fool; he has cut his wisdom tooth, and could not fail to discover that he would bag more kicks than barbees, by keeping company with the pack of loafers, who for our sins, compose the Executive of Canada.—We are positive, that a break-up was inevitable, but scarcely calculated that it was so close at hand.—Streetville Review.

The Cabinet of Canada is again broken up, or partially so. Mr. Cameron and Dr. Rolph are reported to have resigned their places in the Ministry, from some misunderstanding with the Premier, Mr. Inspector General Hincks.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The amount of gold which is now being taken out on the Yuba and Feather Rivers is unusually large. In the neighbourhood of Downville, the diggings are what would have been called good even in the best days of gold discovery.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes—

A few days since I had the pleasure of meeting with a gentleman just down from the mines, who with three others, had been fortunate in taking out the enormous sum of \$35,640 in three days, from a place called "Yankee Slide," on the American river. He told me that nature had changed the course of the river at that point, and after working three weeks in removing the dirt which had thus been washed into the original bed of the river, they succeeded in finding one lump of pure gold weighing 282 ounces, which, with other small pieces; they collected, in all, within three days' time, the sum as before named, of thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1851.

TENANT COMPENSATION BILL.

Without security of property there can be no permanent civilization, no true freedom. The enjoyment of the fruits of industry and talent must be certain, in order to induce men to toil for a great portion of life to accumulate riches or amass wealth, and therefore, before the legislature of any country interposes its authority in matters of private contract between party and party, the necessity and consequent utility of such interference must not only be obvious and imperative, but consistent with the principles of natural justice and equity. Whenever the private rights of individuals are invaded, a great public benefit must be obtained to justify the infraction of the law under which these rights had been acquired or secured. In conformity with these principles, the Statutes of Limitations, of Frauds, and very many others, which are in restraint of the natural liberty of the subject, have been passed. Nor will we venture to say that, under very peculiar circumstances, it may not be justifiable, in the supreme power of a state, so to modify existing contracts, even of the most solemn nature, so as to make them more equitable between the parties themselves, and more consistent with the growth and improvement of the people. These, however, are hazardous experiments, and before they are attempted, should be well considered, as distress, anarchy and ruin almost invariably accompany the failure. Of all species of wealth which may be acquired by men, the quiet and peaceable possession of none has been guarded with more jealous care and attention than that of the soil. "Cursed is he that removeth his neighbour's land-mark," is a denunciation inflicted not only by the law of the Jews, but by those of every people under the sun, where the rights of property are recognized and protected; and justly, because land is the source of all riches, and forming, in the opinion of the majority of men, the most secure fund in which to invest their surplus capital. That the division of the Island into townships and granting them to individuals in the manner they were granted, was a great evil, and one that still continues to operate as an impediment to the improvement of its soil and development of its resources, none are more fully convinced than are we ourselves, and none more regret that the day has been allowed to pass by, when the only proper and legal remedy could have been applied. We hesitate not to say, that through the ignorance and folly, if not worse, of those who pretended to be anxious for escheat, the titles of the proprietors, or rather those deriving titles under them, whether by inheritance or operation of law, has been confirmed and strengthened; and the proprietor of land in Prince Edward Island, whether of 100 or 100,000 acres, must be now considered as entitled to the same rights and privileges as any other land-owner in the British dominions. Let it be remembered also, that these townships have been sold and resold, sometimes with and sometimes against the will of their former owners; that they have been divided and subdivided, and that the proprietors of land in the Island range from ten acres to ten townships, and that any law which prescribes rules of action for the guidance of landlord and tenant will be equally binding upon the one as the other. As this is justly considered a matter of great importance, the proposed law, the title to which heads this article, shall receive at our hands, that calm consideration which, on a variety of accounts, it merits.

Before entering into the details of the contemplated Act, we must first record our solemn protest against its being confined to Township lands, and excluding those of Towns and Royalties. If the principle be correct, the remedy intended to be afforded is equally applicable to one description of leases as the other. Class legislation is always based on partial or erroneous views of the evil to be avoided, or the gain to be acquired, and is therefore deservedly scouted by all wise and intelligent statesmen. Now let us turn our attention to the Bill, as printed for the benefit of all concerned. The preamble states, that lands are let to tenants "in a wilderness state, without any suitable buildings or other appendages made by the lessor." The latter part of the sentence seems superfluous, for if suitable buildings and other appendages had been provided by the lessor, the land would no longer have been in a wilderness state, but fitted for the reception and habitation of human beings; but let that pass. After stating that no compensation for clearing the forest, fencing, erecting buildings, &c., is allowed to the tenant, it proceeds as follows: "And whereas the occupying tenant has cause of complaint, in many cases, from his liability to ejection, without any security for due compensation for labor and capital expended on the premises, whereby labor is checked:" It is not only requisite that the preamble of an Act of Parliament should be true in fact, but that it should be so worded that the truth should be apparent, and admit of no cavilling. If by the words "cause of complaint" be meant just cause of complaint—and that they must mean to afford anything worthy of legislative interference—then we apprehend that the truth of the preamble may be fairly questioned. Let us look a little more closely into the matter. Land in a wilderness state, in the hands of a proprietor may be considered as analogous to money in the chest of a capitalist; neither is of advantage to the owner so long as they remain thus, consequently, each offers the loan of them to those who may be willing to render a fair remuneration for their use; this remuneration is in the one case called rent and in the other interest. In neither case is the owner of the land or money personally concerned as to the manner in which either the rent or the interest is raised; so long as either the one or the other is paid, the landlord or the lender is compelled to be silent, it is only when a failure takes place, either in the condition of rent or the payment of interest, that either has a right to interfere, and then two modes are open to the creditor: the one by process of distress, compels the payment of the rent, and the other by process of law, that of interest. When neither rent nor interest is forthcoming, both demand back their respective principals, the one the land, the other the money, and enforce the demand, the one by action of ejection, the other by foreclosure or action on the bond; in either case an execution issues; in the one, the landlord is put in possession of his land again by the eviction of the tenant, the other is put in possession of his money by the sale of the mortgaged premises, or the lands, goods and chattels of the borrower or his securi-

ties; in both cases the party is compelled to give back that which he had borrowed, and at considerable loss. In the case of the money lender, no one for a moment impugns the propriety of his conduct, and men see their own property and that of their nearest and dearest friends sold, and often sacrificed, and though they may lament the misfortune which occasioned them, at the same time they admit the justice of the proceedings. Let a landlord, however, eject a tenant, and in nine cases out of ten he is—in Prince Edward Island we mean—vituperated and stigmatized as unfeeling, unjust, extortionate, and enriching himself at the expense of the sweat and toil of the tenant. How is this? In what does the conduct of the landlord differ from that of the lender of money? We will endeavour to give the answer in our next.

Royal Agricultural Society.

PRINCE COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, 30th SEPT., 1851.

Table listing cattle show results with columns for animal names, breed, and prize amounts.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

We the Judges of the Ploughing Match which took place at St. Eleanor's, on the 30th September, under the superintendence of the Royal Agricultural Society, submit that Six Ploughs started in the following order, viz: James Sharp, John Henry, Joseph Rayner, James Macnutt, George Bearisto, jun., and John Walker, when, after the completion of the work, about five o'clock, the Prizes were awarded as follows:

Table listing ploughing match winners and prize amounts.

JUDGES.—W. E. Clark, Thomas Cairns, sen., H. C. Green, George Price, George Sinclair.

INDIAN CORN.

The Inspectors of Indian Corn do award the First prize to Mr. Netus Darby, £3 0 0. Second do. Mr. George Darby, 2 0 0. The produce of Mr. N. Darby's field was 10 bushels from one-eighth of an acre, and that of Mr. G. Darby's was 8 1/2 bushels from one-eighth of an acre. All the crops of Indian Corn in this part of the Island have been much injured by early frost. JUDGES.—John Craig, Harry C. Green, John Haszard. JOHN HASZARD, Secretary. St. Eleanor's, Nov. 12, 1851.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF TURNIPS, FOR QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Inspectors of Turnips for Queen's County, report, that they examined the Fields of the several Competitors during the last week in October, and the result is as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, No. of Roots in a Chin, Wt. of Roots in a Chin, No. of Roots in an Acre, Wt. of Roots in an Acre, and Remarks.

The crop this year, generally speaking, seems to be somewhat lighter than that of last, principally on account of the damage done by the fly, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, would be remedied in a great measure, if there were more seed sown; and, also, if they were thinned out at first hoeing, to about six or seven inches; at the second, by taking them out alternately where the fly had not injured them, would leave them the proper distance.

The largest crops this year were of the improved Purple Top, imported by the Society, which appears to be of a more regular size than Skirving's.

The Fields belonging to T. H. Haviland and James Peake, Esqrs., were the most even crops. There was no competition for yellow turnips. The Undersigned during their inspection, noticed a small Field belonging to J. D. Haszard, Esq., a very excellent crop, but there not being quite an acre, could not compete—they were measured, and would have yielded at the rate of 28 tons, 15 cwt., 2 qrs., 24 lbs. per acre.

Also, a field belonging to Mr. George Beer, jun., a very good crop, which was also prevented from competing, by being sown broadcast.

The Field owned by Daniel Hodgson, Esq., was inspected by Mr. George Beer, jun., and William Forgan, Esq. The mode for ascertaining the quantity of Turnips per acre, was the same as that adopted last year.

JUDGES. HENRY LONGWORTH, JOHN THORN, WM. PETHICK.

The Steamer Rose brought the English Mail of the 15th November, on Friday last. The Canadian papers are chiefly filled with matter relating to the General Election for that Province.

A Proclamation was issued last week, appointing Thursday the Eleventh day of December, inst., as a day of General Thanksgiving.

A Court has been advertised to be holden this day, for the nomination of a Member to represent Georgetown, in the House of Assembly, in the room of James MacDonald, Esq., deceased.

Winter appears to have set in, in right good earnest. For the last fortnight, we have experienced successions of snow, cold North-west winds, and all the premonitory symptoms of the approaching season. It is milder to-day.

Married.

At New York, 1st November, at the British Consulate, Henry Cary, of N. Y., to Elizabeth Vincent Lewis, daughter of Major Lewis, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, resident of Barstaple, North Devon, England; and the bride recently of F. E. Island.