From the Quebec Mercury of May 5.

Le 30ème Jour de Mai.—It must have been a season very different from the present, that the poet pictured when he wrote the following words which form the head of this paragraph. *The fifth of May* has now arrived, and so far from any symptom of vegetation appearing, the snow still lies along the fences and in the ravines, and though in some spots, having a favourable exposure, the plough has been at work, the agricultural labours of the season can hardly be said to have commenced in this district—and the ice-bridge still stands firm, in all its ample dimensions, having resisted the high tides and easterly gale of Monday and Tuesday; yesterday it was crossed with heavy loads. The Master Carpenter of the Royal Engineers had the curiosity to bore the ice in several spots yesterday; and ascertained its depth by means of a long pole with a crow foot projecting at a right angle from the lower end, which, catching in the under surface of the ice, as it was drawn back, enabled them to ascertain accurately the thickness. The results of the experiment showed, near the Lower Town market, eighteen feet thickness; at a distance further from the shore, seventeen feet, and still further on the spot where the bet was erected, the same depth. Two feet of the lower surface, in all these soundings, was found to be soft, and offered but little resistance to the gauging hook; proving, that notwithstanding the low temperature of the water, the under thaw has been considerable, and with the action the current is destroying the ice which has this year formed the ice-bridge. From the unusual thickness of the ice and coldness of the water flowing from the upper portion of the river, this operation cannot proceed rapidly, and we fear that another week may elapse before the channel is open. For those at a distance, we must observe that when for several hours in the afternoon of Monday, however, the *Traveller* came up alongside the wharf; during the day on Tuesday, the wind was south-west, blowing rather fresh, and the Thermometer in the shade about 40 deg. and one loud clap of thunder was heard about five o'clock in the afternoon, the wind veered round to the North-west, and blew in such hot blasts as was quite oppressive—and some workmen who were employed on the roof of a house near the market felt the heat greater than that felt in the streets, and a student coming out of the college actually thought some large fire was near him so strong was the sensation of heat. On looking at our Thermometer, standing in a cool place, it indicated 70 deg. of heat. In about hours the wind got back by the North, and again the air assumed its usual temperature.

We shall be much pleased to receive communications from our scientific friends as to the probable cause of this phenomenon, as well whether the same effect was experienced in other parts of the Province."

We have official accounts from Florida state, though not so far from the Indians having been beaten, and compelled to sue for peace, the small parties which have been met with have offered a fierce resistance. The war on the part of the United States Troops may be said to have scarcely been begun.

The news from Texas are very unfavourable. Men who are unable to bear arms women and children, are fleeing from the Mexicans on one side, and from the Indians of the North on the other; who are proceeding in great force to join them. The scene of misery and confusion, from the sudden abandonment of the country by hundreds of people, is said to be indescribable.

A British schooner has arrived at New York from London, via Falmouth, from which port she sailed on the 5th April. The Sun brought a Falmouth paper of 31st March, which had London dates of the 28th, nothing in the shape of news.

The sparks from a locomotive engine on the Providence Railroad, kindled a fire in the woods in Mansfield, which spread over a considerable tract of land.

Dr. Rolph, of Ancaster, is about publishing a Statistical Account of Upper Canada. A work of this kind is much needed, though the rapidly advancing state of the country will soon make its details inaccurate, which indeed, would require to be corrected every two or three years.

The steamboat *St. George* arrived in port on Saturday evening, from her winter quarters, with two barges in tow.

Mr. J. Dallas has resigned the Treasurership of the City Funds.

The tolls collected on the Erie Canal during May and Troy, for the six days ending 30th April, amounted to $23,000.

On the night of Wednesday last, seventy houses were destroyed by fire at New York.

Lower Canada.

The Weather.—There is every appearance this afternoon of a heavy storm. The mercury has risen from the eastward, and is rather cold, the thermometer at 38. The tides have been high and if the wind helps them, we may get rid that present nuisance, our ice-bridge. The ice on the river St Charles has sunk, and a channel is open for a considerable distance. On the amised roads in the vicinity of Quebec, they are excellent for summer carriages.—*Q. Gazette.*

Planting May Poles on the Ice of the St Lawrence.—On Saturday night, one May-pole near the termination of the main road on the side, and one on that of Pointe-Levi, were on the ice-bridge. The attendants fired, as usual several discharges of musketry, and repeated early next morning. From Derry's wharf a couple of carronades, during the were frequently discharged. Bags from the May-poles, the steamer *British America*, and wintering in the Cul-de-Sac, were displayed and crowds of people walked over the which was safe. The weather was clear, fine spring air, and the thermometer by five. Under the French Government Colony, the May-pole was ceremoniously the chief of the *Capitaine de Cote*, who was a military officer, but every one who lived the right, from the Captain of Militia to the vers-keeper. The ceremony was then performed by the greater part of the young men of parish, and the person honored funded all and dancing and mirth followed. It was the popular holidays.—*Ib.*

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From the London Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The advantages likely to accrue from the late changes in the corporations, under the Municipal Bill, have already become visible. The city of Bristol has, by the change, been relieved from heavy harbour dues, and in consequence of this and other reforms which are anticipated from the liberal spirit of the new corporators, a company has been formed under the title of "The Great Western Steam Navigation Company," and their first vessel is to start for New York. Should the intentions of this company, and I must inform you, that it comprises the names of some of the most wealthy and influential individuals in the city of Bristol, be carried into effect, I am convinced that the Liverpool Packets will lose a considerable number of passengers. Bristol is now only twelve hours ride from the metropolis, and when the railroad is completed, the distance will be accomplished in less than half that time. If steam navigation should succeed in crossing the Atlantic, a mighty change will take place in the relations of the two countries, which cannot be contemplated but with feelings of the greatest delight. The advantage of steam navigation was never more apparent than in the recent instance. A fast sailing brig of war and a steamer left the Tagus on the same day, and a good natured challenge was given by His Majesty's skipper, which was immediately accepted by the master of the steam boat. What was the result? Why, the former was four weeks and five days on her passage, whilst the latter made it in little more than four days, thus beating His Majesty's ship by a month! In conjunction with the mode of navigating the Atlantic from Bristol, there is to be a harbour formed at Tremouths Bay, under the express direction of the Admiralty and the Trinity House; and so anxious is the King about it, that he has expressly ordered it to be called after himself, "The Duke of Cornwall's Harbour." This place is on the N. W. coast of Cornwall, and will be a perfect refuge to all vessels in sailing round the head lands, to enter the English Channel from the Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean. When completed, this new harbour will be accessible at all times of the tide, for 500 vessels of the largest class. Its contiguity to Launceston, the country town, which is to be reached by a railroad will bring it within a day's ride of Bristol, and save passengers 2 or 3 days' sail up the Bristol Channel. The next topic of any interest is the sudden fall in railway shares which has taken place during the past week. Many persons have burnt their fingers most woefully, and are now repenting in the bitterness of anguish their folly in not having taken warning by the speculations of 1825. There was a plethora of wealth in the country at that time, as there is now, and most of it fell into the hands of artful schemers, which will be the fate of most of that how imprudently thrown away upon railroad shares. On the Brighton road there are five proposed lines, and all at a premium. As only one can be adopted, what will be intrinsic value of the scrip of the other four? Why, not more than the half of a farthing; the mere price of the memorandum of proceedings, or waste paper! There will be many a ruined man from these swindling speculations, for no less than fifteen new plans were started on Saturday, notwithstanding the shock which the mania had received.

It is understood that the Earl of Burlington is likely to be the Chancellor of the New University of London. When we look back on the distinguished honours which he attained at the University, his Lordship having been Second Wrangler, First Smith's Prizeman—having been elected for the University for his academical merits, and then rejected for his political demerits—we cannot but hail the probability of his Lordship's appointment as a mark of the efficiency and liberality which will characterize the proposed arrangements.—*Observer.*

The new naval armaments were still in progress at Toulon, but their destination was as much as ever matter of conjecture. According to one version, the expedition was to proceed against Tangier, with orders to set fire to that town by way of reprisal for the powerful assistance in men and arms secretly afforded by the Emperor of Morocco to Abdel Kader.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted a supplementary grant of 500,000 francs (£20,000,) in favor of the Polish and Italian refugees residing in France. The sum previously voted to them, and which has turned out short of their wants, was 1,500,000 francs (£100,000.

Germany has taken no small part in the march of real improvement which has of late been adopted by the most civilized states. She has entered the lists with England, the United States, and France. She has been the first in Europe to form a Railroad on an extended scale. At the present moment them railroads have become the fashion in Germany, or rather a species of mania; they have projected as many as we think, and they would should all that was sound, because they could not preserve what was rotten, and that they would fall these institutions to the earth, not because they had yielded poison, but because they might be made to bear salutary fruit. The Right Hon. Member for Tamworth was indeed afraid that these corporations should become, as the Member for Dublin had said, normal schools of agitation, but the Right Hon. Baronet had never objected to them when they were the polytechnic schools of which Conservatism brought up its pupils [loud cheers of laughter]. He (Mr. Shiel) joined most cordially in declarations made by the Attorney-General, when he protested that he should never propose this Bill if he thought it would lead to the ascendancy of any party. He was convinced that if the country was well governed, the religious discords that were the bane of Ireland would die away. Even as it was, the Roman Catholics, in the exercise of whatever power they possessed, never consulted their religious prejudices or predilections. (Cheers.) His colleague in the second county of Ireland was an Englishman and a Protestant, with a large Cromwellian estate, of which he made the best and noblest use. In the adjoining county of Waterford, two Protestants, Sir R. Musgrave and Mr. Stuart, were returned by the Roman Catholic electors. The same observation would apply to several other counties. The religious animosities of Ireland were fomented by the law, and the institutions of the country, with whose reform they would soon expire. Restore Ireland to a rational condition, and every individual would soon lose all unnatural power, while, beyond a doubt, as in every other country, property would soon resume its rational influence. But with what face the Conservatives talk of religious animosities? By whom are they most sedulously fostered and maintained? Look at the public journals in their interest, and at the emissaries of theological rancour whom they send as incendiaries, to propagate the worst feelings, and inculcate detestation through the country [cheers]. Are not our clergy designated as surplice ruffians? are not their fellowers represented as hooded assassins? and are not the representatives of the Irish people held up as guilty men, barely forsworn upon the word of the living God [loud cheers]? And when such language as this is applied to our country; and to our religion, can it be wondered at that there is a feeling of inevitable resentment produced in the nation's heart? And what estimate ought to be formed of those who first raise this religious excitement, this miserable "No-popery" howl, and then avail themselves of it, for the purposes of party; and, in order to deprive us of the benefit of British institutions, appeal to the passions which they have themselves excited, on which they blow, and fan, and whose flame by the incendiary spirit of a factious theology, its fatal aliment is unremittingly applied? Sir, we are entitled to British institutions, and have them we will and must. What is the plan of the Conservatives? to transfer the nomination of sheriffs, of magistrates, of police, the management of property, the administration of local justice to the Crown. This in England they did not dare to propose; this in Ireland, please God and the people, they shall never carry. No; we must have municipal, as we have secured Parliamentary reform. By the same policy both countries must be governed; and if corporations in England have been submitted to popular control, in the true sense of the word "popular" corporations must in Ireland be submitted. Do you think that we will, or that we ought, to acquiesce in any measure short of complete equality with England? Don't you know that if you treat us as a province and a colony, and not as a part and parcel of yourselves—if you refuse us what we call justice, and what your hearts must tell you that it justice are rightly designate, a perilous question will be revived, and its discussion will inevitably be resuscitated. But if you carry the great international compact into real, substantial, practical effect; if you abolish all distinctions, natural and religious; if you give us the same laws, the same rights, the same privileges, the same institutions; if you place us on a noble level, and establish a glorious parity between us; if you fill our hearts with the glorious consciousness of British citizenship, and make us feel that we even as you are—then you will not only have refuted the argument for repeal, but you will have annihilated its pretence; you will not only have removed the motive, but eradicated of the desire; and that you may act this wise part is the prayer of one who holds at heart the interest and peace of his country, and the glory of that great empire of which it forms so essential, and of which I trust that, ere long, it will prove a prosperous part.—(Loud cheers.)

Important Sale of the East India Company's Warehouses.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hoggart submitted to public competition, in the large sale-room of the East India House, the extensive and important freehold warehouses of the East India Company, situate in Cutler-street, New-street, and Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate. The sale excited unusual interest in the City, and the auction-room was crowded to excess with the principal merchants and capitalists. At one o'clock Mr. Hoggart, having mounted the rostrum, proceeded to describe the property at great length. He said that the important estate which he was deputed to offer to the company, had been constructed at an expense exceeding half a million, and occupied an area of nearly five acres. The warehouses consisted of 25 stacks, six stories in height, containing 143 rooms, exclusive of the lofty cellars, and contained upwards of 1,100 squares of building, appropriated with separate accommodation for bale and piece goods, tea, indigo, spices and drugs. The capacity for stowage was equal to 36,000 tons of general merchandise, or 650,000 chests of tea in stack pile. After some further explanations, and a statement that the ground-rent, and delivery machines would be included in the purchase, the biddings commenced at £100,000. The competition was carried on by £500 biddings, and with great spirit, until the sum offered augmented to £164,000, at which price the lot was knocked down, and declared to be *bona fide* sold. A commercial company was mentioned as purchasers.

Novel Importation.—Five large African Male Asses of a nearly milk white color, were on Saturday landed from the brig *Commerce*, which arrived here on Friday from Gambar. These animals are altogether unlike in appearance to the English Ass or Donkey, one of which may be occasionally seen here, and which is a diminutive little animal, and of very little use as a beast of burthen. The African Ass is as large as they were at Troy, and as Troy was indeed a measure with Troy indignation? How does it come to pass that the moral sense of the Conservatives was so suddenly shocked at the mention of effeminacies of which the imputation were the old depositaries [cheers]? Was the rank heap of moral sodure new for the first time stirred? Did they not know this? Of all this had they not cognizance before? Did they not know that the Conservatives, whose purity was vitiated to its source, that to the foulest political immoralities corporations had been turned? When the House compared the former conviviality of the Tory corporations, the orgies of revelry, and suddenly, and most unexpectedly exalted honour, at debauches with which they were so familiar, it was not unreasonable to conjecture that they abominated by with the harmony which had hitherto existed between him and his leather breeches, for he felt uncomfortable in them, and he felt uncomfortable out of them, arising from the dread that he might never be able to get into them again. His latitude, however, succeeded in allaying his fears for the moment, and having lent him one of her mother garments for present use, she finally consigned him to bed, with injunctions to sleep undisturbed, for that she would take the special care, while they undergoent the necessary fiery ordeal, that she would put that within which should preserve their capacities undiminished.—Notwithstanding the satisfactory assurance on the part of the dame, a doubt continued still to hang on the mind of the man in the petticoat; and as "the mind disturbed denies the body rest," so was every attempt of his to close an eye, met by the vision of a pair of shrivelled leathers, until at length, in a fit of foresight excitement he started from his couch determined to know the worst; and throwing open the door of the kitchen, he, to his no small astonishment, beheld his leathers not only filled, but well filled too, by the landlady herself, who there stood in a blushing and turning round and round neither so gracefully nor so fast as Taglioni, perhaps, but still she kept turning all the same; and it, probably, was the smoke arising from the lawyer's wet leathers which Tom Moore saw curling so gracefully above the green elms when he wrote the Woodpecker.—*Random Shots by a Rifleman.*

Miscellaneous.

Classes at New Orleans.—This assemblage is compounded of men from every section of the Union—the quiet Yankee, cautiously picking his way to fortune, with small means and large designs; the gay Virginian, seeking a new location on the rich land of Mississippi or Alabama; the suddenly enriched planter of Louisiana, full of spare cash, which can only be got rid of in a frolic, having settled with his merchant, and purchased the contemplated addition to his slave-stock, and resolute to enjoy his holyday after his own fashion; the half-civilized borderers from the banks of the Gazoo, or the prairies of Texas, come hither with the first produce ever won by industry from the swamp or the forest, to see New Orleans, form connexions, and arrange credit for future operations. Numerous as are these classes, they are yet readily distinguished by one who has seen and observed them in turns, and noted their characteristics, which are indeed sufficiently distinct. The Yankee, slow, observant, concentrated, with thin, close compressed lips, bilious complexion, and anxious countenance, may be picked out amongst a hundred other men, edging cautiously from place to place, scanning every group, and having, as it were, eyes and ears for all presents. The Virginian, tall of stature, thin and flexible of form, of an easy carriage, with an open up-look, and an expression at once reckless and humorous, talking rapidly and swearing loudly, frank in his *abord* of engaging deportment, and assuming as though there were no cares for tomorrow, only pausing for breath through sheer exhaustion, or prostration rather. His person is square, and better knit together than most men's; his complexion clear, though bronzed by exposure to sun and storm; his manner rustic, but not rude; with a self-possession that is evident at a glance, and which makes him at all times equal to any chance or change that may cross him. Good-humoured, sociable, and very observant, his confidence is quickly won, or lost, according to a first impression. Proffering largely, yet ever ready to more than make his words good; full of kindness to those he loves, or boisterous, rude and ill to deal with where he dislikes; capable without of rapid refinement, and having a ready perception of its advantages. The Creole of Louisiana forms another distinct specimen to be met with here, though seldom mixing much with either of the first named classes. He invariably conserves much of the air and appearance of *le beau France*, and can never be mistaken, offering, according to his disposition, all the varieties of his original stock, from the amiable deportment and companiable *bonhomie* of the well-bred Frenchman, to the fierce *brusquerie* and swaggering sneer of the gallant of the *estaminet*.

Fleas.—At the last meeting of the Ashmolean Society, at Oxford, Mr. Hussey, of Christ Church, read a paper on the growth of the flea, in which she changes through which the flea passes were described, and an account was given of some observations of the manner in which these changes may be retarded. The flea, it was stated, lays from eight to twelve eggs, which fall down into crevices or among dust, where they are hatched in about five days. They produce small white maggots like cheese-mites, which increase in size for about fourteen days, when they spin a bag or case of silk around them, and become chrysalids. Within this case they gradually darken in colour, until at the end of about sixteen days, they come out perfect fleas; having been, on the whole, about thirty-four days from the laying of the egg to the perfect state. M. Defrance's opinion, concerning the food of the young maggot, was quoted; namely, that it is fed by small grains of dried blood, which the parent has the power of extracting from the skin of the animal on which it feeds. It was shown that the growth of the flea may be retarded, by the following fact: A quantity of dust, less than half a tea-spoonful, collected in a glass tube, upon which a dog had lain, was found to contain eggs and maggots, in which very little change was to be seen from August till the end of September. The first perfect flea was produced at the end of two months. The chrysalids, and some perfect fleas, were exposed to severe cold, without any harm beyond rendering torpid, from which they recovered when brought into a warm temperature; and warmth quickly brought out the mature fleas from the chrysalids. But the last of those observed was not produced till 156 days after the time assigned for the usual duration of growth. Some fleas were found to have survived the action of wet for upwards of twenty-four hours. A maggot, in the earliest stage, was found to live between two and three weeks in confinement without food; and the dust, in which those observed had been kept, gave birth to about twenty-five fleas in five months and a half, without any other food than what the dust might have contained. For the destruction of fleas, it was said, that some thought water effectual for killing the maggots; but M. Defrance recommended rather the application of heat; although nothing was so much to be depended on as cleanliness. In the conversation which followed, it was observed that fleas were known to have been killed by exposure to the sun in Egypt; and that they seemed to be affected by the heat of noon in Italy. In confirmation of the suspension of their growth, Dr. Buckland mentioned, that he opened boxes which had been packed at Naples three years before, and found in them great numbers of fleas in full activity. He added, that he doubted whether M. Defrance's opinion concerning the food of the young fleas was correct. He (Dr. Buckland) believed that the maggots were fed by the scales and scurf which fell from the skin of animals, while the full-grown fleas lived on blood alone.

Wonders from Cultivation.—There is scarcely a vegetable which we now cultivate, that can be found to grow naturally. Buffon has stated that our wheat is a factitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rye, rice, barley, or even oats, are not to be found wild, that is to say, growing naturally in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of mankind from plants not now resembling them, even in such degree as not to enable us to recognize their relations. The acrid and disagreeable *opium graveolens*, has been transferred to delicious celery, and the coleworts, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing altogether half an ounce, has been improved into cabbage, whose leaves weigh many pounds, or into a cauliflower of considerable dimensions, being only the embryo of a few buds, which in their natural state would not have weighed as many grains. The potatoe, again, whose introduction has added many millions to our population, derives its origin from a small bitter root which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video.

Hypocrisy.—There is much hypocrisy in affecting to give up the pleasures of the world from religious motives, when we only withdraw from it because we find a greater gratification in the pleasures of retirement. "My dear children," said an old rat to his young ones, "the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments: youth is the season for pleasure; be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction—never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you all!" Deeply affected, snivelling audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his youngest daughter, moved rather by filial affection, than by that curiosity which has been attributed to the sex, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole made by his own teeth in an enormous Cheshire cheese.—*The Tin Trumpet.*

Dean Swift.—When a gentleman, who was trying to persuade him to dine at his house, said, "I will send you my bill of fare," he replied, "Send me your bill of company."

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED FOR SHIPPING.

Liverpool, March 28.—William Hardman; Milo; Hodgson; Rothschild, Laidley; Leeds, Millman; Campo Bello; Carleton; Aberconway; Nass; Cassegar; Clyde, Brown; Sir Walter Scott, Young; Thetis, Grainger; Dryad, Fletcher; John, Rubock; Economist, Quebec; Isabella, Montreal.

London.—30.—Europa, Byers, Montreal; 31, Southampton, Heron, Quebec.

CLEARED.

London.—24.—Toronto, Montreal, with cargo; 25, Brilliant, Flagg; Callingham, Short; Centurion, Hopponstall; Sir William Bensley, Grubb, and Rackham, Roberts, for Quebec, in ballast.

Teignmouth.—6.—A vessel timber laden, is totally wrecked near Remind, on the N. W. of this Island, and the whole of that part of the coast is covered with timber and deals.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. L. B. Lepreohon, of a son.

At St. John's, yesterday morning, the lady of W. D. Lindsay, Esq., of a son.

At Elora, Gore District, U. C., on the 16th instant, Mrs. David Gilkinson, of a son.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. W. Taylor, Mr. James Cooney, to Mrs. Macintosh, widow of the late Peter Macintosh, Esq.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Henry Esson, Mr. William Hopkins, to Miss Sarah Hoy, both of London.

In St. Armand, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Jas Reid, Mr. John Shattuck, to Miss Edith, daughter of Abram La Grange.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Henry Esson, Mr. Neill Campbell, of Chatsworth, to Miss Fisher, of Long Point.

At Brockton, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Joseph Stinson, Charles Hayle, Esq. to Elizabeth Cheetle, second daughter of the Rev. John Cheetle, Wesleyan Minister, Frome, Somersetshire, England.

DIED.

At Lachine, yesterday, Mary McKercher, wife of Charles Penner, Esq. aged 28.

At Lachenaye, on the 15th ultimo, Clarissa Metcalf, widow of the late John Vernon, Esq. aged 76.

At St. Philippe, Mr. Rene Bel, aged 20.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 27th ultimo, Julie Elizabeth Alphonsine, daughter of Mr. A. T. Lepontoin, in the twelfth year of her age.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 29th ultimo, Charles Mailloux, aged 75.

At Sorel Mills, Quebec, on the 5th instant, Alfred Hackland, youngest son of Mr. John Hackland, aged two years and six months.

At Tremont, on the 1st instant, of consumption, Mrs. Frances, wife of Alpheus Jones, Esq. aged 40.

At Kingston, on the 2d instant, Charles Marshall, son of Dr. E. W. Armstrong, aged three years and four months.

At New York, on the 2d ultimo, Aaron Hart Isaacs, aged 23.

At Quebec, on the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. James M'Arthur, printer, formerly of Arnprior, aged 28.

On the 6th March, after a short illness, of his residence, Middlewood, William Hopkins, Esq., formerly of the Town Council of Leamington Priors.—The late Mr. Hopkins was one of the Proprietors of the Warwick Bank, Stratford, and Chipping Norton.

Lately, in the Quaker's Friary, Bristol, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton, aged 100.

Lately, in the Workhouse, Mrs. Mary Penny, in her 101st year.

At Bristol, England, on the 2d March, Mr. James Maley, aged 108.

At Cribb Mock, England, on the 20th March, Mr. William Cockram, aged 102.

At Rouen, Charente Inferieure, Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, in her 100th year.

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