

STRONG SENSE OF SHAME.

Robert A. the foreman to a respectable nurseryman at some distance from town, who had lived with his employers ten years, and borne a good character, on Saturday se'nnight applying for his wages, claimed pay for a man up to that day although he had discharged him some days before. His master said, looking him steadily in the face—Robert, do you want to cheat me, by asking wages for a man that you yourself discharged eight days ago? He had no sooner said this, than the miserable conscience-stricken man's blood forsook his face, as if he had been stabbed to the heart. When his master saw him so much affected, he told him that he might still labour as he had done, but that, after such a manifestly dishonest attempt, his character, and the confidence in it, were gone for ever. On Monday, Robert made his appearance, but was utterly an altered man. The agitation of his mind had reduced his body to the feebleness of an infant's. He took his spade and tried to use it, but in vain, and it was with difficulty that he reached his home. He went to bed immediately; medical aid was procured, but to no purpose, and the poor fellow sunk under the sense of his degradation, and expired on Wednesday forenoon! His neighbour, who attended him, says, that a short time before he died, he declared that the agony consequent on the loss of his character as an honest man, which he had for so many years maintained, was the sole cause of his death.—*English paper.*

EXTREME DROUGHT.

For the last four or five weeks there has not fallen any rain, and the week just ended was the warmest experienced here for very many years, the thermometer standing in the shade, about noon, at 92 to 93. This weather has been favourable for the inning of the crops, which, in this respect, have been well advanced; but if the rain now begun does not fall in considerable quantities, every description of plants remaining behind must soon be destroyed. Even the forest trees changed the colour of their leaves, which have dropped off like in Autumn. As a proof that the drought of this summer, generally, has been greater than in the last fifty

years, the oldest inhabitants now see springs dried up which have before always flowed copiously. On perhaps the greater number of farms in this district, cattle have for the last week either been driven long distances, (sometimes more than a league) to be watered, or water has been drawn from the large rivers; disease has carried off many of the cattle, and numbers have died while drinking, after a long abstinence. To increase the misfortunes, fires spread in the woods, and yesterday the country was covered with a thick smoke as dense as that which was driven up the St. Lawrence last year after the fires at Miramichi.—*Q. Gaz.*

GREAT FRESHET.—The most unexpected and rapid rise of water in the Androscoggin occurred the week before last, that has ever been known. In Livermore and Jay the water rose eight feet between Monday evening and Tuesday morning. It swept in its course every movable thing on its shores, such as timber, ferry-boats, &c. The swell of water reached this place on Tuesday evening. Between one and two thousand logs, that had been rafted below the booms at this place were swept over the dams, and some damage done to a number of mills; the loss, however to the lumber merchants, will probably be more than counterbalanced by a fine run of logs from above. There had not been rains in this vicinity sufficient to affect the river. It is not impossible that there might have been a rupture of the banks of one of the numerous lakes and ponds, which are connected with the Androscoggin near its rise, or somewhere in its course to the sea.—*Brunswick Herald.*

Com. Porter.—It is stated in the Raleigh Register of the 29th ult. on the authority of a correspondent, who has seen a copy of the articles of agreement entered into between Com. Porter and the Mexican Government, that the government have granted to the Commodore the payment of a claim on the old Mexican Government of 50 or 60,000 dollars for destroying Privateers.—The navy is placed under his entire controul—he selects all his officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next Congress. His salary is to be 24,000 dollars per annum—his pay continued in

all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all, in case of his death or accident a pension is secured to his family.—*Balt. Gaz.*

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

The following letter from a gentleman to his father in this city, dated Bogota, 19th of July, gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Fudger, the American Consul for the port of Santa Martha.

“With feelings of the deepest regret I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, *J. H. E. Fudger, Esq.* [of Dorchester, Mass.] the American Consul, who was inhumanly murdered in his own bed, on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear, and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective, that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

“Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities to spare no exertion to discover the murderers, and St. Ravenga, Secretary of foreign affairs, is particularly active on the occasion.

“An address signed by several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

KINGSTON, Aug. 30.

By the latest English dates, which are to the 22d of July inclusive, we regret to find that the most alarming distress prevailed throughout the Manufacturing Districts. In addition to the melancholy details given in our preceding columns, we present our readers with the following extract of a letter, dated July 11th, from a friend now residing in Yorkshire.

“Nothing but gloom and misery stares us in the face. When I look around, I see the earth scorched with the sun—if I walk to a neighbouring village, I perceive distress pictured in almost every countenance—if I take up a newspaper to read I find many columns filled with the names of Bankrupts, and the proceedings of Public meetings, to devise

means for supporting the poor (who are daily increasing) with food. It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the extent of the misery which prevails, and unless a sudden change takes place, I am afraid thousands must perish for the want of bread.—God knows what the event will be.”

The Montreal Herald of the 23d instant, gives the following as the substance of an article from the London Times of the 14th of July.

“Ministers are becoming seriously alarmed at the continued distress which prevails in the manufacturing districts, representations of which reach them from quarters so respectable, that the nature and extent of them can no longer remain a subject of doubt. An extensive manufacturer from the north of England has had an interview with ministers, and he states that unless something be done to remedy the distress, the most alarming consequences may be anticipated. He describes the poor-rate, in many places, as exceeding the rents, and those who were accustomed to contribute to this fund are becoming themselves applicants for relief from it. The farmers in that part of the country are small; growing little more than what they consume in their families, and paying their rent from what they gain by weaving. This last source of income is now dried up, and consequently no rent can be procured. These representations, it is said, have been heard with the utmost attention by the members of His Majesty's government, who have given it to be understood, that “if the leading manufacturers and land owners will combine and suggest any remedy which they conceive will prove effectual, Ministers will not allow any abstract notions of policy, on the adherence, to which in ordinary times there could be no question, to interfere with its adoption.”

It is added: “The obvious relief of emigration has presented itself to some of the manufacturers; and enquiries have been made, as to how far the regulations of the Canada Company will permit an arrangement for transporting the unhappy weavers to the land purchased of the British Government. No progress has yet been made in this project.”

In confirmation of the above, we add an article from a London paper of the 20th of July.

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