

THUNDER STORM.—A most violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain broke over this city on Tuesday morning, being most terrific between 8 and 9 o'clock. Although of short duration, it was the most alarming of any experienced here for many years. A 15 inch fender at the South Market Wharf, was struck and split in two pieces by the lightning, and three cows were instantaneously killed on the farm of Mr. Flewelling, Kennebecasis, about 15 miles from this city; beyond this we have heard of no further damage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. ANDREWS.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—We have the melancholy task this week of announcing an awful visitation to St. Andrews—the destruction by fire of one of our largest and most valuable properties, viz., the Rope-walk and buildings owned by Messrs. J. & R. Jarvis—with their new Ship, nearly ready for launching, and two Dwelling-houses, with the furniture, &c.; owned by Captain Peter Smith, and occupied by G. Pendleberry; the other owned and occupied Mr. Wm. Jarvis, who, we are sorry to say, has lost everything. The fire broke out about half past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, last, and was caused by some tar, which was boiling for the purpose of tarring rope, boiling over, and spreading to the side of the building situated at the lower end of the Rope-walk, near the water's edge, and within a few yards of the New Ship. Several barrels of tar were in the building, which immediately ignited; and the whole establishment, extending from Water-street to the shore of the harbour near the Light-House, was immediately in a blaze. The flames made such rapid progress, that even the workmen employed in building the vessel had not time to save their working tools, and the boys employed in the 'Walk' were obliged to save themselves by jumping out of the windows.

The heat was so intense that the houses on the western side of the Rope-walk were frequently on fire; large pieces of lighted shingles, &c., were scattered over the town, and it was with difficulty that the fire was prevented from spreading. We learn that Messrs. Jarvis' loss, including the Rope-walk, rope, several suits of new sails, new &c., is estimated at £10,000. No insurance on the Rope-walk, &c.,—and only £1000 on the vessel. We, in common with the whole community, deeply sympathize with these gentlemen, whose labours for years have been destroyed—their hopes blasted—and their families ruined. Thus in a few hours have these industrious, honorable, and enterprising gentlemen been deprived of everything—a large number of persons thrown out of employment, and the town suffered a loss of which will not soon be made up.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Although we hear of partial damages sustained by the Potato crops in the upper districts of York and Carleton, we are, however, convinced that down to the present period, the general appearance of that valuable article of produce never displayed a more healthy appearance. Should a few more weeks pass away without the appearance of the Blight, we may indeed safely congratulate ourselves in the possession of one of the finest crops ever raised in the Province; and from all quarters of this great Continent, the accounts are in this particular, equally pleasing.

We should observe, that the Potato vines which have been affected within the range of our observation during the present season, have suffered from a totally different cause, than the recurrence of the blight of the three last years.

In the present instance, the failure is occasioned by myriads of small green insects, lodged all over the stems and leaves, and destroying the growth and verdure of the vines. Indeed, so overpowering are these animals, that in some instances where the vines have been cut off, and thrown together in heaps, they have been found to turn to a living mass in a couple of days. A gentleman in this city informs us that he has endeavoured to destroy them by the application of lime and hot ashes, but he found these attempts ineffectual; and when he covered them with a pretty thick layer of earth, he found that in a few hours they had worked their way to the surface.

The above injury is, we believe, confined principally to a few gardens in this city; and we have no hesitation in stating, that if divine Providence should ward off the dreaded evil of the Rot, this Province has never gone so far as in the present season, in producing food for its whole population.

Since writing the above, we have seen a sample of Winter Wheat, raised by Mr. Thomas Barker, on his farm in the neighborhood of this city. It is almost ripe, and as large and full as any we have seen in thirty years.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A MOTHER.—On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Madden, who came to this country about a month since, buried a child in the Catholic Cemetery in this city, and on their return home the mother was seized with a severe cholera, and was supposed by several friends in the house, which was ascribed to eating green fruit. Having taken a medical prescription from her physician, she went to bed comfortable being left after consultation by her physicians and attendants. In the morning, Monday, her husband, on awaking found her on the floor dead, with a smile on her face, and her side, Coroner Brown, being called, made a careful inquiry into the circumstances, and after hearing the testimony of the physician, the nurse, husband and others, pronounced it a case of sudden flitting and delivery—having detected no appearance of crime.—*Newark Paper.*

New-York, Sunday, August 6th, }
8 1-2 o'clock, P. M. }

We have accounts from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. There had been another fight between Bustamante and Paredes, in which the latter was defeated. Bustamante had entered Guanajuato, and the rebellion was considered to be effectually crushed. Jaruta had been taken prisoner and immediately executed.

An insurrection has been attempted at Ponce, but the plan was discovered, and the attempt suppressed.

There has been a late arrival from Sisal. It is stated that the white inhabitants were gradually subduing the Indians.

An arrival from Mantanzas, with dates to the 25th July brings nothing with regard to the revolution.

We have a few straggling further returns from the North Carolina election, which throw some doubt upon the election of the Whig Governor.

Congress—Saturday In the Senate, amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were adopted, providing for the purchase of the Jefferson and Hamilton papers at \$20,000 each, appropriating \$50,000 for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Washington, Friday, August 4. Information from Cuba via Pensacola, has been received here. It states that very serious revolutionary outbreaks had occurred in Cuba.

In Havana the Government troops and the revolutionists had been fighting desperately. Several hundred had been killed on both sides, when finally the patriots were forced to retire to the mountains.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—By an arrival from Kingston, Jamaica, we have files of the *Despatch* and the *Journal* to the 7th July, being the same as received a few days since by the Robert Peel, at New Orleans. The political affairs of the colony engross the attention of the people and the press. The feeling of discontent caused by the depressed state of mercantile and agricultural pursuits, is yet on the increase; and various movements and projects are presented, in order to relieve the people and the local government of the oppressions and embarrassments that have been daily growing upon them, through the illiberal policy of the home ministers.

Among the movements now on foot, is one urging the Assembly to resign its functions into the hands of the Governor. Another recommends a separation from the mother country. This last appears to have a large number of advocates; and their object, it is stated, is a union with the United States.

PROSPECTS OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Prognostics of bad crops are not quite so plentiful as they commonly are at this season; and a fair presumption from such a fact is, that the fruits of the field will be very abundant. The Rochester American remarks as follows:—

Unless the European harvest should prove disastrous through bad weather, there can be little ground to expect higher prices this fall. The crop throughout the Union is large, and the domestic demand cannot be anticipated to be greater than at present. A decline is more probable than a rise, though from existing appearance, we should not be disposed to prognosticate a very material change either way.

CUBA.—The brig Michigan, Capt. Varney, from San Juan, Cuba, the 20th of July, arrived at this port this morning. All was quiet at San Juan when she sailed; but all American vessels leaving for the United States were strictly searched for fugitives. The Michigan was searched by the government officers, in the expectation of finding Gen. Lopez, who had, however escaped a week previous from Mantanzas, and is now in New York. At Cienfuegos, several of the chief men had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to overthrow the government, and were in prison. Capt. Varney heard of no trouble at Trinidad, and did not believe that any had occurred.—*Boston Traveller.*

MURDERED BY HIS SLAVE.—The *Fredericksburg Recorder* says: "Mr. James Caillett, of Gloucester, Va., was most brutally murdered by one of his own servants, a few days since. Mr. C. had punished this negro for insolence. After this he went into the field where the man was at work, and was not seen again. A few days having elapsed, search was made for him, and he was found near the place of the murder, his head split open with an axe, and his body partially devoured by vultures! The negro fled. The inhabitants of the county are in pursuit of the villain, for whose capture the sum of \$500 has been offered. Mr. C., with whom we were intimately acquainted, was a gentleman of great amiability of character, and the only son of a widowed mother, who is nearly frantic with grief."

FROM CAPE HAITIEN.—The brig Shenus, Capt. Perry, from Cape Haytien, June 22d, arrived at this port this morning. Business was dull there when the S. left, but the island generally seemed to be settling down into a comparative state of quietness. The President, with his army were at Jeremie on the 15th July. It was rumoured that the Americans, English and French, on the island, had interfered to prevent any more executions or outlawries by the Government.

FROM OREGON.—Dates have been received at St. Louis from Oregon, to the 10th of March.

There had been a battle between the Indians and the Oregon Regiment, in which the former were defeated with the loss of fifty killed and many wounded. The Americans had ten wounded, none killed.

A pursuit of the Indians was prevented by a want of provisions and ammunition. Aid from the United States was anxiously expected.

Col. Gilliam was killed after the battle, by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

The Indians had entertained propositions of peace, but the affairs were not settled, and the Government had called for more troops.

The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake was flourishing.

The crops through Ohio are unprecedented. It is estimated that this State will yield this year 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, over one-third more than ever before in one year.

A SLAVE RESCUED.—The New York Tribune contains an interesting account of John Lytle, a colored man born in Philadelphia, who has just arrived from Havana, where he has been unlawfully held as a slave for eleven years. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, and made his way to a slave factory. Thence he took passage in a slave vessel for Cuba, and was treacherously sold as a slave. He contrived to make his case known to an American gentleman who was travelling on the island, and stopped at the plantation where he worked. This gentleman laid his case before the Secretary of State, who promptly instructed the American Consul, Gen. Campbell, formerly member of Congress from South Carolina, to demand the liberation of the American citizen thus unjustly held. Great caution was necessary in order to identify the captive before suspicion was entertained of the object. Both the Secretary of State and Consul appear to have acted in the most prudent and creditable manner, and the result of their exertions have been the liberation of Lytle, and the payment to him of \$2211.33, his earnings for the eleven years of his servitude.

ELOPEMENT AND MURDER IN HIGH LIFE.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Aug. 1, writes that intelligence of a most distressing character was communicated to the Hon. Samuel O. Peyton, member of the House of Representatives for the 3d Congressional District of Kentucky, by telegraph last night. It appears that a daughter of Mr. Peyton eloped a day or two since, from her father's house in Kentucky, with a young man who was personally unknown to her family. When the parties returned, man and wife, Mr. Peyton's brother remonstrated with the young man upon his conduct in thus enticing away his niece, and representing that the honorable course would have been to have demanded the young lady's hand of her father. Recrimination followed, when, shocking to relate, the young man pulled out a pistol and shot his wife's uncle dead.

The shock of this dreadful act affected Mrs. Peyton so much that her life was despaired of, when the telegraphic despatch was forwarded. Mr. Peyton, half distracted, immediately started for his home, in Hartford, Ky.

FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—Sir Geo. Simpson, President of the Hudson Bay Company, has arrived at Montreal, from his annual inspection of the Company's trading settlements lying between Lake Superior and the northern shores of Hudson's Bay. The Montreal Courier says that he reports favourably of the condition of the settlers of those regions. The agricultural population of the Red River settlements amounts to more than 5000, of which 2000 are householders, owning 100 acres of land each. 10,000 acres of land are under cultivation, yielding large crops with little labor. Buffaloes and fish abound. The health of the inhabitants is such, that one doctor among 5000 inhabitants has hard work to make a living.

The garrison of 400 men, which were posted here at the time of the dispute with the United States, are under orders of recall. The English regret this, from the fact that just as they are withdrawn, the American Government have posted a military garrison at Pembina, only 50 miles distant from the British settlement. The good policy of the withdrawal of troops before the advancing forts of a foreign power, is questioned by the English settlers. The massacre of the American missionaries at Waiilatpu, about 250 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River, is adverted to. The cause of the massacre is assigned to the belief of the Indians that Dr. Whitman was desirous of killing off the whole Indian race by poison.

Through the intervention of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, upwards of sixty American prisoners have been rescued from the Indians. The latest account from the scene of this tragedy is that a party of 100 Americans from the settlement of Waiilatpu, under Col. Githams, were in pursuit of the Indians, for the purpose of vengeance and punishment. The Cayuse Indians had retreated to their fastnesses. Some men on both sides had been killed in street encounters, but no general engagement had taken place.

FROM YUCATAN.—By arrivals at New Orleans on the 25th ult., dates have been received from Yucatan to the 8th of July. They report that the Indians had at length been effectually checked, and that the white inhabitants who had been driven from their homes, were fast returning.

AN ACT

In addition to an Act, intitled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province." Passed 30th March, 1848.

Whereas it is deemed reasonable and just that the authorized Ministers of other Religious Denominations in this Province should enjoy equal privileges in the solemnizing of Marriage with the Ministers of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome;

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, all Ministers of the New Brunswick Wesleyan District, all Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick adhering to the Westminster Standard, all Ministers of the Baptist Church in connexion with the New Brunswick Baptist Association, all Ministers of the Independent or Congregational Church in connexion with the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and all Ministers of the Reform Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, being British Subjects, and not engaged in any secular calling, and having charge of a Congregation, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in virtue of their ordination respectively, to solemnize Marriage within this Province, agreeably to the forms and usages of their respective Churches or Denominations; provided always, that immediately upon any person being hereafter ordained in this Province, as a minister of and in any of the said Denominations, and being a British Subject, such ordination shall be certified by the person or persons performing the same, and such certificate shall be forthwith transmitted to the Secretary of the Province; and also provided, that upon any ordained Minister of the said Denominations arriving in this Province, and being associated with the resident Ministers thereof, a Certificate signed by any two of such resident Ministers, certifying his ordination and connexion with their Denomination, shall be forthwith transmitted as aforesaid to the Office of the Provincial Secretary.

II. And be it enacted, That any Minister so certified as aforesaid shall immediately upon the receipt of such Certificate at the office of the Provincial Secretary as aforesaid, be fully authorized and empowered to solemnize Marriage within this Province, and shall continue so authorized and empowered so long as he may remain in connexion with the Denomination with which he may be associated at the time of such Certificate as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted, That in the event of any Minister so authorized as aforesaid, leaving or being expelled from the Denomination to which he may belong, when so authorized as aforesaid, the same shall be forthwith notified in writing, signed by two of the Ministers of the Denomination to which such Minister may belong, to the Provincial Secretary, and upon receipt of such notification, the said power and authorities of such Minister shall cease and determine.

IV. And be it enacted, That every marriage to be solemnized under this Act shall be subject to all the provisions, and every person or persons concerned therein shall be subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed in and by the second third and fourth sections of an Act made and passed in the fourth year of The Regent of King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province," in the same manner and to the same extent in every respect as if such Marriage had taken place by a Minister regularly licensed to celebrate and solemnize Marriages under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province, as therein mentioned.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto first had and declared.

[This Act was specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 27th day of June, 1849.]

To Destroy Cockroaches.

If your correspondents will try the following simple plan, I will warrant them that every beetle and cockroach will shortly disappear; and that the kitchen will not again be infested. Add about a teaspoon-full of powdered arsenic to about a tablespoon-full of marsh boiled potatoes; rub and mix them well together, and then crumble a third of it every night at bed time about the kitchen hearth; it will be eaten up or nearly so by the following morning. The creature is very fond of potatoes, and devouring them greedily, crawls again into its hole and perishes. I had occasion to have some alterations made in the kitchen stove, six months after I pursued this plan, and found hundreds of wings and dried mummies of defunct cockroaches. Their disappearance was not attended with the slightest perceptible smell; and though five years have elapsed, not one has again been seen in my kitchen. In putting it into practice, any remaining crumbs should be swept off the next morning.

We have tried the foregoing, and found it perfectly effectual.—*Downing's Hort.*