SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utrique." Number 12.

Weekly Almanack.

[(The time of high water here given is for P. M.)

November		H. Sun.	s'Moon	H. W.
30 Saturday,	7 23	4 14	3 38	8 57
1 Sunday,	7 25	4 14	3 41	9 41
2 Monday,	7 26	4 13	4 10	10 29
3 Tuesday,	7 27	4 13	4 45	11 1
4 Wednesday,	7 28	4 13	5 24	11 41
5 Thursday,	7 29	4 13	6 6	— —
6 Friday,	7 30	4 13	7 1	3 0 28

New Moon, 3d December, 6h., 52m. morn.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Hankey, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.
Francis Mills, Esquire, Chairman.
Thos. Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Leach Bennett, Esq. | William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chappindale, Esq. | Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Cobb, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. | E. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq. | J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Bylee, Esquire,
Charles E. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 20, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Sir John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

☞ The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to the honored it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realize all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every five years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 Per Cent. on the Premium paid during the preceding five years' The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 Per Cent. on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,989 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an average REDUCTION on the Premiums payable until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or give an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £9 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53½ per cent. on the Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Years Bonus at each Division, if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of British North America, New South Wales, and Cape of Good Hope, without extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance-money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application in the Office of

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO, St. John,
St John, N. B, 1849. Agents for New Brunswick.

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

☞ All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

National Insurance Company.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. Secretary.

A Page in Life's History
MAY be agreeably filled up by calling on the Subscriber at his new and comfortable Establishment, in Prince William Street, near the Commercial Bank.

PAGE'S system of Hair Cutting and Shaving meets with universal commendation; and his stock of Soap, Scents, and Cosmetics, equal to any in the City. A. PAGE.
Oct. 25. Hair Dresser, and Perfumer.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B
(Office Nelson street.)
Robert F. Hazen, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. | William Wright, Esq
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner - Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

Divisions of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Caution.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Deveriney, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Silas Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Botsford, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. Manager, St. John, N. B

IRISH LINEN.
Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—
5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by
WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street.

Brandy and Geneva.
Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—
5 HHDS. Henessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—
For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. Prince Wm. Street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.
SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.
Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted as out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"
Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, John Pirie, Mayor
IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.
Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.
Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B

Advertising.

Benefits of Newspapers.—Comparatively speaking, but few persons fully appreciate the benefits accruing from well conducted and well arranged newspapers. On its first appearance, at the regular time, a few *moments*, or, perhaps an *hour*, may be allotted to its perusal by a majority of readers, and then it is cast aside as being of no further use. But those who have learned its true value are not satisfied with a cursory reading. They examine with critical minuteness the whole contents, and when they have finished the pleasing and instructive task, they carefully put it in some secure place, where it may be had for future reference. Whoever keeps a file of papers knows the pleasure as well as the advantage to be derived from a frequent perusal of them. They bring to mind scenes long forgotten.—They give us a clue by which we can judge of the improvement in the social world—of changes in politics, religion, and in moral science—they are a map of the past, and may be used as a chart for the future. They are histories of the busy world narrowed down to the stated periods of a day, or a week, wherein the various characters of a motley multitude are delineated with critical skill. They show the prevailing passions of the times in which they were published, and often record on their page the essence of sparkling wits. To a family composed in part of youth they are invaluable. Show us a person conversant with the general news of the day, and we will show you one whose general knowledge is more than ordinary. Let every family, then, take a paper; not only *take* a paper, but *read* it.

A Solemn Reproof.—A Cambridgeshire correspondent has sent us the following very striking incident, which we give in his own words:—"When the wheat was in the bloom, six weeks before the last harvest, two gentlemen riding past a find field of it in the Parish of Bumstead, near here, remarked to the farmer, who happened to be standing at the gate, 'You have a fine field of wheat there, sir.' Yes,' replied the farmer, 'very, if God Almighty will only let it alone!' Mark the punishment of such impiety. The piece of wheat is still in the bloom. Such is the curiosity which has been excited in consequence, that no less than a dozen labourers walked over last Sunday out of our village to see it.—They tell me that there it stands as green and unripe as if it were June."—*Doncaster Gazette.*

How to Whiten Linen or Calico.—When linen or calico are discoloured by town washing, by age, or lying out of use, the best method of restoring the whiteness is by bleaching it in the open air, and exposure on the grass to the dews and winds. There may occur cases, however, where this may be difficult to accomplish, and where a quicker process may be desirable. Here the art of chemistry may assist, and the following directions have been given by an eminent practical chemist. "The linen must first be laid for twelve hours in a ley, formed of one pound of soda to a gallon of boiling water, it must othen be boiled for half an hour in the same liquid. A mixture must now be made of chloride of lime with eight times its quantity of water, which must be well shaken in a stone jar for three days; then allowed to settle, and being drawn off clear, the linen must be steeped in it for six and thirty hours, and then washed out in the ordinary manner. This will remove all discolouration.—*Encyc. of Domestic Economy.*

Anecdote of the Queen in Scotland.—The journals of the far north, tell many anecdotes of her Majesty, which, if true, show that the royal lady unbends from her state amongst her simple subjects in the Highlands in a manner that she never ventures to practise amongst those of the south.

The *Inverness Advertiser* relates that a carpenter who was assisting to erect some houses for the poor, built by command of the Queen wounded his hand with an adze. Dr. Clarke, the Queen's medical attendant, was sent to him and shortly afterwards, when the Rev. Mr. Anderson was visiting the humble dwelling, a tap was heard at the door; it was quickly opened, and there stood the Queen, who entered, and kindly inquired after the state of the poor but gratified sufferer.

Another incident, related by the same paper, is more curious, and will tax belief though given "on excellent authority." It is stated that, when netting the river for salmon Prince Albert and others were up to the waist in water, driving the fish to the nets. The Queen was a spectator of the sport. Observing one of her party who stood high and dry on a stepping stone, partaking of the pastime without labour or wetting, the Queen offered a boy who stood near a shilling if he would steal behind the dry spectator and push him into the water. The boy, who did not know the Queen, declined the task, as he prudently conceived the big gentleman might prove more than he could manage.

Her Majesty visited numbers of the poor people who live around the castle and supplied them liberally with warm covering, tea, sugar, &c. An old woman was enjoying a pipe when her Majesty entered. Junet gave up the stool to the Queen, who sat in the cottage some time. When the Queen departed the old woman begged her to "tak tent o' the peel (anglice pool) at the door, or she would gang ower the queets (ankles) intil't." Her Majesty shortly afterwards sent the old woman a liberal supply of tobacco, together with many more other necessary articles.

On another occasion the Queen entered the house of a farmer, and after being seated at the fireside, began to speak freely to the "guid-wife" and the children, and partook with great good humour of the homely cheer—cakes and milk—that was set before her. The farmer also insisted that she would "taste a drop out o' *his* bottle," and with a hearty laugh, her Majesty, wishing them "good health," frankly put her lips to the glass, the Highlander archly affirming that she "had nae better than that at hame."

The *Perth Courier*, in relating some of these anecdotes says; "It is such scenes as the above, suiting herself to the habits and circumstances of the meanest in station of her subjects, that endear her Majesty to her people, and have made her what in reality she is, the 'Queen o' bonnie Scotland.'" The *Inverness Advertiser*, in allusion to the other incident says:—"They help to explain the secret of that devoted loyalty which our beloved Queen has excited in the bosom of an attached people."

Woman.—A writer in a late Review, speaking of the Roman women, and their influence during the existence of the kingdom, says:—"From the time of the Sabines to Theodora's conquest of Justinian, women seem to have been at the bottom of almost all the memorable events of Roman history. Lucretia, Virginia, Veturia, Fabia, the wife of Licinius, who became at her instigation the First Plebeian Consul, are illustrious examples of this: and whatever may be the changes of manner or opinions, as Hume has well remarked, all nations, with one accord, point, for the ideal of a virtue as matron, to the daughter of Scipio, and the mother of Gracchi." Who, then, will doubt the influence of woman?

Early Rising.—A habit of early rising brings two-fold wealth of great price to man; health and length of days. The former is demonstrated by experience, the latter by calculation. The difference between rising every morning at five and at seven o'clock in the course of forty years amounts to 86,000 hours, or eight years, one hundred and twenty-eight days, and ten hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years. So by rising two hours earlier every morning, a person may add ten years to his life. Wisdom says rise early: and we have good authority for saying that "length of days is in her right hand."

From Late English Papers.

WRECK OF THE SHIP MARY FLORENCE.
(From the Times.)

The annexed interesting details relative to the loss of the ship Mary Florence, on the Arabian coast, have been furnished by Messrs. Henry and Calvert Toulmin, of St. Helens Place, city, owners of the vessel.

The Mary Florence left London for Aden on the 16th of February last, with coals, which she had taken on board at Shields. She was quite a new ship, copper bottomed, and this was her first voyage, her cargo being for the depot of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Aden. Her master, Captain Christopher Short, it seems, had a small share in the vessel.—He was accompanied by his wife, a lady of very respectable connections residing at Blythe, in Durham; the crew, consisting of first and second officers, carpenter, stewart, and 12 seamen. The ship, we understand, sighted the Comore Islands, in the Mozambique Channel, on the 25th of May, and Cape Guardafui on the 3rd of June. The latter is a headland forming the extreme eastern portion of the African coast, a few hundred miles south-east of the port of Aden, and the entrance of the Red Sea. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when the Cape, as the master supposed it to be, was sighted, though, from what has since transpired, it is evident that he was mistaken, and that he had taken the top of a high mountain inland for the headland at the point. The course of the ship was north-west by north, while the point of land round which they had to bear stood north-north-west. She had her top-sail single reefed, top-gallant sails set, and was running about nine miles per hour, with a smart wind blowing south-west. She continued in this course till about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock at night, when the crew were startled by the ship striking heavily, and discovered, to their utter amazement, that she had run ashore. The impression on their minds just before was that they had rounded the Cape, and were bearing up for Aden. Attempts were instantly made to get the vessel off, but without success. A heavy sea and a strong current running in from the Indian Ocean swept the ship towards the land. Next morning some of the natives swam off to the vessel, and appeared friendly, offering to render assistance. The master, finding he could not get the vessel off, accepted their aid, and with some of his crew contrived to get an anchor ashore, and bent a hawser to it, securing the other end to the masthead. On the following day, the 5th, the sea increasing and beating over the stern of the ship, the stores and sails were got ready and sent ashore, and by means of the hawser the first officer gained the beach, and two seamen followed, when those on deck commenced floating the stores to them. The natives exhibited every desire to assist, and in the course of the afternoon large numbers came down to the beach. Most of them were armed, and a chief headed them. The latter displayed the same feeling as the others, and appointed a guard to protect the property that had been got ashore. The next day the same friendly spirit being evinced, the master continued to send his stores on shore, and in the afternoon it was determined to effect a safe passage along the hawser for Mrs. Short, as the weather was becoming boisterous. By means of slings attached to the hawser she was conveyed to the shore in safety. Captain Short was about to follow, when the unfortunate lady, notwithstanding the protection of the first officer and seamen, was at once seized by the Arabs, and apparently, to those in the ship, was dragged away, the natives at the same time attacking the crew with spears, and driving them into the sea. The chief officer got hold of the hawser that communicated with the ship, and was making an attempt to gain it, when the natives rushed forward and cut the rope. He was consequently precipitated into the sea, and must have perished had not one of the seamen come to his assistance, and brought him into shallow water. Captain Short had the pistols instantly launched, and was in the act of jumping thro it with one or two of his men, to go to his wife's assistance, when a sea struck the boat, and broke her away, and she was carried ashore. The moment the boat touched the shore, it was seized by the natives, who got into it, and endeavoured to push off, as it was supposed, to board the vessel, but, owing to a very heavy ground swell, as soon as they got off, the boat was carried back again further on the beach. Already had the plunder commenced.—The stores and goods that had been landed were scattered in all directions, and a general scuffle took place among the natives in their endeavours to possess themselves of the property, amidst yells and cries of exultation. Captain Short was most anxious to afford assistance to his unfortunate wife, but it was impossible, with the few hands he had with him, to make any endeavour to rescue her, all the fire-arms and ammunition having been sent ashore. The Captain and the men who remained on board were on deck the whole night in the hope of meeting with an opportunity to gain the beach in the longboat, but they were deterred from making the attempt in consequence of the hostile attitude assumed by the natives.

In the course of the night shrieks were heard from the shore, which were supposed to proceed from Mrs. Short and the men belonging to the ship. Next morning the chief and his followers were seen strutting about in the articles of European clothing they had stolen from the ship's stores.—Captain Short, expecting an attack would be made on the vessel, resolved to launch the longboat and abandon the wreck. This was accordingly done, and putting into the boat all the provisions that remained, the crew shoved off, and anchored about 300 yards from the ship. The natives soon after swam off to the vessel in great numbers, and boarding her proceeded to strip of everything that was valuable. Having completed this outrage they attempted to gain possession of the longboat, and would have succeeded had not the crew immediately put out to sea. Having a fair wind for Aden, the boats gained eighty miles up the coast, when, the wind veering to N. W., she was driven back. An effort was then made to obtain fresh water from a place called Cape Felix, but the natives came down to the beach and drove the helpless mariners away. About 10 miles lower down, however, they succeeded in getting 10 gallons of water at the price of a gold watch and other valuables. They then took a course down the coast of Africa, enduring horrible privations.—The allowance of water was only one gill each per day, with hardly anything to eat. On the 19th of June they anchored about 300 yards from the shore, in a small bay about 100 miles from Cape Guardafui. In this bay, it appears, a vessel named the Dewan was lying, though the crew of the Mary Florence were not aware of her proximity. The natives swam to the boat, and plundered the unfortunate seamen of their money, a chronometer, sextant, and other articles. One of the natives, who could speak a little English, offered to apprise the people of the Dewan of the condition of the unfortunate sufferers. Captain Short immediately wrote a note, which the native undertook to deliver, and on the following day the master (Mr. J. Reed Jeffries) came overland to the assistance of his countrymen. In weighing the longboat anchor a sudden squall capsized it, and one of the crew was unfortunately drowned. Mr. Jeffries at once obtained a supply of food for Short and his men, who were almost reduced to a state of starvation. Mr. Jeffries, hearing of the infamous conduct of the natives, sought out the chief and complained, but he found that the chief participated in the plunder. Indeed, it was found necessary to pay a ransom of £4 for the boat before the natives would deliver it up. As soon as possible Mr. Jeffries got the crew over to his vessel, and in a few days sailed for Muscat. There Captain Short and his men received the greatest kindness and hospitality, the son of the Imaum placing 120 dollars at their disposal, and other parties affording every assistance that was desirable.

As soon as Captain Short had partially recovered from the exposure and privation he had endured during the 15 days and nights he had passed at sea in the longboat, he obtained a passage to Bombay, and on his arrival there he at once communicated the circumstances of the wreck to the Government authorities, and prevailed on them to despatch a steamer to rescue his unfortunate wife and the remainder of his crew, whom he supposed to be in the hands of the natives at Cape Guardafui. Just, however, as the steamer was about starting on the expedition, intelligence arrived from Aden to the effect that a portion of the crew had been taken off the coast by Captain Ramsay, of the Columbia, on the 12th of August, but that the remainder, and also Mrs. Short had perished in an attempt to escape from the natives.

A letter received from Captain Ramsay observes that when his vessel was off the village of Alala, near Cape Felix, on the Soowali coast, he was hailed from a canoe, which proved to contain the steward of the wrecked vessel. Learning from him that the chief officer of the ship and two seamen were in the hands of the natives, Captain Ramsay despatched his boat to bring them aboard, but the chief refused to deliver them up, unless he received 130 rupees ransom money. This demand was complied with, and the men were taken on board and landed at Aden.

The owners of the Mary Florence have learned the name of those who perished with the captain's wife—namely, Mr. Wishart, the second officer; Samuel Williams and Thomas Jones, seamen.—Those taken on board the Columbia were the chief mate, Janiss Perkins, stewart, David Roberts, and John M'Kinnon.

It is now ascertained that poor Mrs. Short, with the other suffers, met their sad fate on the evening of the same day tha: they landed from the wreck. The natives stripped Mrs. Short of her rings, ear-rings, and other jewellery, and also took from her 120 sovereigns. She managed afterwards to get to the boat, and although there were no oars in it, at the earnest entreaties of Mrs. Short, it was determined to make an attempt to regain the ship. The boat was get off, but was swamped by the heavy surf, and the seamen who accompanied her met with a watery grave.

The spot where the ship was wrecked was on the same part of the coast where the East India Company's steamer Memnon was lost some few years since.

The Mary Florence was nearly 600 tons burden, and cost £12,000 She was partially insured at Lloyd's.

Lieutenant-General Sir James S. Bathe, K. C. B., K. C.—Early on the morning of Sunday the 6th inst, this aged and distinguished General Officer died in town. He obtained a commission in the Army in 1791, as an Ensign in the Royals, with which Regiment he served at Toulon, under General O'Hara, until its evacuation, and was present at the defence of Fort Mangrave, and also at the sortie from Toulon, in November, 1793. The following year Lieutenant Bathe served the whole of the campaign in Corsica, including the storming of Convention Redoubt, capture of St. Fiorenzo, Bastia, and the siege and surrender of Calvi. Having, in 1796, obtained his company, he proceeded, in 1799, to Holland, where he served in the campaign of that year, including the actions of the 10th of September and 6th of October, on which last occasion Captain Bathe was wounded. In 1800 he accompanied the expedition to Ferrol, and the next year served in Egypt the whole of the campaign until the surrender of Alexandria. In 1809 he served with the expedition to Walcheren. From 1810 until the conclusion of the war he served in the Peninsula, and commanded the 3d Battalion of the Royals at Busaco, Salamanca, (where he was severely wounded,) and St. Sebastian, for which services he received the gold cross. This distinguished Officer had received the silver war medal with three clasps for Fuentes D'Onor, Badajos, and Nivelle. He was also nominated a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and sword, and in 1831 a K.C.B. For his services in Egypt he had been nominated a K.C. In 1833 he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and in 1842 was removed to the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment, which is vacant by his decease.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

Marriage of a Veteran.—On Monday last the usual quietness of the Lismore clachan was agreeably excited by the arrival of two venerable candidates for the honours of matrimony, who numbered betwixt them the united age of 154 years—81 of which were claimed by the ancient *Lothario*, and 73 by the hardly less ancient-looking though still blushing object of his affections. The gallant hero proved to be Archibald Iver, a veteran Pensioner of the 94th Foot, with which Regiment he had seen some hard fighting in his day. He was adorned with a Peninsular medal, bearing four clasps—for Toulouse, Salamanca, Badajos, and Ciudad Rodrigo. On this occasion he came up to the charge with all the cheerful readiness and practised coolness of the old soldier, and, notwithstanding the perilous engagement upon which he had just entered, told the story of his exploits with a fire and animation which, as he warmed with his subject took fully 60 winters from his looks. We heartily wish the veteran campaigner, with no less *venerable companion in arms*, every success, and addition laurels in the new campaign which they have undertaken together, albeit so late in life.—[Glasgow Daily Mail.

EXECUTION AT ROME.

A wholesale military execution took place on the 9th instant upon the persons of six offenders, charged with having been the principal agents in a horrible tragedy which sullied the streets of Rome with blood last year, during the early part of the siege. When the Neapolitans were at Albano, subsequently to the defeat of the French on the 30th April, the defence of the southern walls became naturally a point of anxiety with the Roman Government, and therefore the vineyard walls and cottage were levelled in the immediate vicinity of the city, whilst the provisions, wine, horses, and arms they contained were brought in, so that they might not fall into the power of the enemy. No doubt such a measure was calculated to irritate the rustics, especially as the military patrollers, did not always use courteous manners, in the execution of these perquisitions, one of which, in a vineyard near the Casa de' Spiriti, or "Haunted House," brought on a quarrel, which ended in the death of the cultivator of the vineyard and the capture of three of his nephews. This was on the 3rd May, 1849, and it was stated at the time that some of the patrol who had been killed by a party of Jesuits were *bona fide* countrymen, and that none of the military were killed. The patrol consisted of cabineers, or gendarmes, and national guards, led by a serjeant of Massi's regiment. The latter suggested the story of the countrymen being Jesuits in disguise, which being supported by the discovery of some medals and crucifixes about their persons, was eagerly caught up by the furious populace, who crowded round the prisoners and their escort, demanding Lynch law.

Near the Colosseum, the advocate Galletti, then general of the Cabineers, met the mob, and having learnt the cause of its excitement, gave orders that the prisoners should be forthwith conducted to the castle of St. Angelo. These directions the escort attempted to obey, but on the piazza before the bridge of St. Angelo, the ferocity of the people burst all bounds, and the miserable prisoners were hewn to pieces and thrown into the Tiber, when within a hundred yards of being saved. It is said that the first blow was given by a carbineer, who was informed that the prisoners were disguised Jesuits, and had killed a soldier of his regiment; but this did not clearly result from the judicial enquiry. Altogether the affair was a complete *furor populi*, and the whole blame rests with the inventor of the calumny which so excited the mob. Those who suffered condign punishment on the 9th were the serjeant in question, three cabineers, and a marble-polisher, all from the Roman provinces, and a butcher, 22 years, of age, a Roman born. The four military men confessed, received the last attentions of the monks who accompanied them in their carts, and were shot before the other two, who obstinately refused to listen to the exhortations of their spiritual comforters. The butcher saluted his acquaintance amongst the crowd, and joked with them on the beauty of the weather; and the marble-polisher turned his head away from the priest, exclaiming, "I die a true Italian."

After some delay the mangled bodies of the four first criminals, one of whom, having risen after the general discharge, was obliged to receive five other successive shots, were taken before the two impenitents to hasten their determination—the horrid spectacle induced the butcher to receive the sacrament, both the others remained obdurate to the last, and was shot without being reconciled to the church. The Roman troops alone were present at the executions, which took place opposite the temple of Vesta; the carters who brought the criminals were distinguished in long white gowns and masks, whilst the monks were arrayed in long black garments of a similar form, leaving only their eyes visible. The immediate prospect of death become more terrible when accompanied by such strange figures. The executioner, Mastro Titta, although baulked of the opportunity of exhibiting his new guillotine, assisted in the ceremony en *amateur*, dressed in a handsome suit of black, without a mask, and showed his dexterity in tying the culprits to their respective posts. With respect to the feeling prevalent amongst the Romans on