Terrible Shipwreck among the Icebergs.

We gave some particulars yesterday, as received by telegraph, of the loss of ship John Rutledge, on the passage from Liverpool for New York. The ship Germania, from Havre, arrived at New York, reports:

"On the 28th of Feb. a ship's boat was seen ahead of the Germania. A boat was immediately sent from the latter to the rescue, when a sad spectacle presented itself. In the boat adrift were found one living man and four dead bodies, one of the latter being that of a female. The survivor, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, sat amid the dead, frozen in hands and feet, and himself nearly dead from starvation. He and the dead by his side, were all that remained above the waters, out of thirteen who nine days before had left the wreck of the ship John Rutledge' Capt. Kelly, of this port, belonging to Messrs. Howland & Bridgeway. The story of the John Rutledge, as given by Mr. Nye, is as follows:

The John Rutledge sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of January. On the 18th of February, in lat. 45 34, long. 46, 56 W., she fell in with the ice. On the 19th she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. Soon afterwards, however, on the same day, she encountered an iceberg which stove a hole in her bow, and damaged her to such an extent, that at six o'clock in the evening she was a complete wreck and evidently sinking. Nothing remained but for those on board to abandon the wreck as they could. Five boats were lowered, four of which took their loads and left. In the fifth boat, which was the one found by the Germania, the mate of the John Rutledge, Mr. Atkison, and several others were just about entering, when it broke adrift with the thirteen already in it, leaving the mate and those with him to go down with the wreck. Those in the boat now pulled it through the water and ice as they were able, but soon their compass was broken, and amid the snowy and cloudy weather which followed, they knew not which way they went. Days passed on, and one by one the thirteen in the boat sank in death, from the combined effects of cold and starvation, and were thrown overboard, until on the 28th of February, Mr. Nye, with the four dead, among whom was Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of the mate, was picked up by the Germania."

The Germania cruised about in the hope of falling in with the other boats, but it is feared that all on board have perished, as the Germania experienced very severe weather after picking up the boats. The Courier and Enquirer remarks:—

The reader will not fail to notice that the track where the Germania encountered the ice on the 28th of February, and where the John Rutledge was lost upon it on the 19th of the same month, is about the same where the Arago encountered it on the 18th of January, the Atlantic on the 19th of February, the Arago on the 22d, the Baltic on the 27th of the same month, the Persia on the 31st of January, the Africa on the 2d of March, and about the same as that were the Edinburgh on the 27th of Feb., saw what has been supposed by some to be the wreck of the Pacific.—Boston Traveller, 25th inst.

TURKEY.

Marseilles, Saturday.

There was a financial crisis at Constantinople. The Exchange on London had risen to 135 piastres the pound sterling.

An order to suspend hostilities had been sent to Omar Pasha and Selim Pasha.

The months of the Danube were free from ice, and the boats of the Austrian Lloyd's had commenced their service.

The construction of barracks continued on both banks of the Bosphorus at Constantinople.

The English were planning an encampment in Asia.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS AT ARCHANGEL.

Paris, Sunday Night.

Letters have been received from Norway announcing that the Russians have made good use of the winter in adding to the defence of the White Sea.

The bar at the entrance to the Bay of Archangel has been rendered impracticable for vessels of large size; and gun and mortar boats of small draught of water would be exposed to a cross fire from batteries on both shores.

The despatches brought by the couriers to Count Orloff on Friday are reported to be entirely favourable to peace.

They are said to refer principally to the rectification of the frontier between Turkey and Russia.

A negro woman, in Camden, Arkansas, lately gave birth to four children, three girls and one boy, averaging weight about seven pounds each. The owner of the mother has named them Mississippi, Ouachita, Red River, and Railroad; the boy received the last appellation.

The Monster Gun.—The boring of this huge gun, which is being constructed at the Mersey Steel and Iron Company's forge, Liverpool, is all but completed. When finished the barrel will be 15 feet long; it will be 27 inches in diameter at the muzzle, or 84 3-3 inches in circumference; and 44 inches in diameter at the breech, or 138 ½ inches in circumference. The bore will be 13 feet 6 inches long, and 13 inches in diameter, When completed it is estimated it will have cost the company £3000 in material and labour alone. The gun is expected to be ready in about six weeks, and, with the trunnions complete, will weigh something over 24 tons. When finished it will be drawn through Liverpool by twenty of the company's fine horses, and will ultimately be taken to Waterloo to be tested. The charge will be over 100 lbs. gunpowder, with one of the shots of 302 lbs. Mr. Clay, the manager of the works, is superintending the whole of the work.

An Arab Lion Hunter.—A rival to Gerard, the famous lion killer, has arisen in Algeria. He is an Arab was the killing of a lion and a lioness. In the night of the 21st ult., after a heavy fall of snow, he went into the mountains of Aures, armed not like Gerard with excellent double-barrelled Devisme's rifle, pistols, and a poignard, but with two simple artillery carbines and a butcher's knife; and, before long, he fell in with a lioness and a lion. He killed the former, and wounded the latter in the foot. The lion limped off, but Baba Hassein followed him, and seeing him in a clump of brushwood, again fired, and wounded him between the shoulders. The lion then threw himself on the ground in an agony of pain, with blood flowing profusely from the wound. The Arab sent him another shot, and then went up to him and put an end to his sufferings by plunging his knife into his throat. The man afterwards had the lion and lioness conveyed to Batna. The former weighed nearly 6 cwt. and measured nearly 10 feet; and the latter was also a magnificent animal. Baba Hassein had previously killed three lions.—Galignani's Messenger.

Relations of France and Spain.—The Times Paris correspondent says—"It was stated some time since in one of the Polaco papers of Madrid, and again repeated here, that one of the first acts of Napoleon after peace was concluded, would be an intervention against Spanish independence and liberty, by means of open and brute force, like that under the Restoration, or in the sneaking and treacherous system which was so congenial to French statesmen under Louis Philippe. It is, I am convinced, as unfounded as was the panic of English invasion. Louis Napoleon has proved to the world that no man understands his own interests better than he does, and he well knows that interference with the institutions of any country for the purpose of producing a reaction and establishing absolutism would be the commencement of his own ruin. I have good reason to believe that the conduct of the imperial Government to Spain has been most upright and honest, and it is still engaged in removing from the frontier the remains of what may threaten her tranquillity. It desires that Spain should profit by her repose from civil strife to develope her immense resources, which have so long remained fruitless, and her wish is, that the present Government should be consolidated. With respect to a rumour which has circulated among the partisans of Maria Christina here, remonstrances had been made by the French Government to the Spanish on the internal state of the country, I can say that it is most unfounded, and, moreover, that for a long time past the relations between the two Governments have not been better than at the present moment.

The Imperatriz steam transport arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning, from Balaklava, with the residue of twelve companies of the sledge train, numbering 780 men. They bring home their guns and various stores. The Imperatriz is order to proceed immediately to Woolwich to disembark the men she has brought home.

Fever in the Crimea.—A letter in De Nord, from St. Petersburg, says:—"We have just received sad news from the Crimea. Several young people of rank, sent by the Government and the imperial family to the succour of the unhappy victims of the war, have been suddenly seized with typhus, and one of them, Count Pahlen, has been carried off."

A thief at Stockton, the other day, who had stolen a gentleman's watch, was so terrified by a rumour that an appeal would be made to a clairvoyance lady who was performing in the town, that he returned the stolen property before the entertainment commenced.

The late Mr. Sadlier, M. P.—The verdict of felo de-se pronounced by the coroner's jury empannelled to enquire touching the death of the late Mr. Sadleir, would have had the effect of preventing any religious ceremonial being observed at the interment of the unfortunate gentlemen, had not the body already been consigned to its last resting place. On the Tuesday after the late Mr. Sadleir was found dead on Hampstead-heath, and after the coroner had given permission for his interment, the body was removed from the workhouse at Hampstead to the house of the deceased in Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, and on the following Thursday morning, at a very early hour, interred in Highgate Cemetery, in the presence of a few of his immediate relatives and others, the burial service being performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman.

EVEN OUR PHYSIC IS ADULTERATED.

Mr. Lindsay Bligh, analytical chemist of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, said he had made examinations of the quality of drugs, and found many of them of very inferior quality. He had found lime juice adulterated, and out of four samples he had examined he only found 1 per cent. of citric acid, and that was in the best sample. If there was not the proper amount of acid it would materially interfere with the use of it on board ship. A great number of samples of chloroform were sent in, but not one of them was of any use; but that might have arisen from decomposition, or being prepared from improper materials. Samples of opium were sent in, most of which were adulterated, and some of them to the extent of 75 per cent. He had examined the milk sent in, and it was reduced in quality, and in one instance he found it adulterated with chalk. The bread was good, with the exception of its being mixed with potatoes. English rhubarb was worth but 3d per lb., while foreign was worth 3s. He had found ground foreign rhubarb mixed with flour and turmeric. He had heard that near Banbury 30,000 tons of rhubarb were grown annually. The roots were taken up and ground. The use of English rhubarb had not been discontinued at the London Hospital. He was of opinion that there should be an inspection of drugs in this country similar to what now existed in Paris, and that offenders should be punished by fine and imprisonment. He had found porter adulterated with narcotic ingredients. He had a case brought before him, where a female was supposed to be poisoned, and it was ascertained that she had been taking cayenne pepper, which had been adulterated with red lead. He was of opinion that alum used in bread was injurious. By the introduction of alum, it prevented the decomposion of bad flour when made into bread.—Mr. Wm. Bastie, chemist and druggist, examined: Drugs were very extensively adulterated. It takes place abroad as well as at home, by wholesale and retail dealers. Scammony comes here adulterated with chalk and flour. Essential oils were adulterated with turpentine at home and abroad. The same with musk, which was adulterated with sawdust, and pieces of the tails of horses were cut up and mixed with it to give it the appearance of the genuine musk. Sweet spirits of nitre were adulterated. White precipitate was not only largely adulterated, but in many cases there was none of the genuine article, a foreign article being (a mixture of chalk) substituted. Red precipitate was largely mixed with red lead. Saffron was mixed with safflower, a kind of dye. There were a great number of what were called by druggists compound powders, and they were technically called "composits gentian," "compositis aniseseed," &c., which meant about one part of the genuine article to six or seven parts of adulteration. The medical man who prescribed those powders was not aware of the proportions of adulteration, so that a surgeon's prescription was rarely complied with. Many druggists were selling adulterated articles well knowing the fact.

HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR WINE, GENTLEMEN?

Mr. Bastie further said: He had heard of spurious Port wine being made from the following recipe:—45 gallons of cider, 6 gallons of brandy, 8 gallons of good Port wine, and 2 gallons of ripe sloes. He had tasted an article made of such a compound. He believed there was a sufficient amount of adulteration to justify the interference of the Legislature. Many wholesale druggists had a book similar to the one he now produced, containing recipes for the purpose of making compounds, and for adulterating drugs in imitation of those that are genuine. The book was not published, but was handed down from generation to generation. It was originally drawn up by a man named Gray, but the last edition was edited by a Mr. Redwood, who suppressed all the recipes for adulteration.—Mr. Moffat wished the witness to read at length the recipe in the book "For Making Good Port Wine."—The witness then read as follows:—"For making Good Port: 45 gallons of good cider; brandy, 6 gallons; good Port, 6, gallons; ripe sloes, 2 gallons, water, 2 gallons; stew the sloes in 2 gallons of water, press off the liquor, and add to the rest; if the colour is not strong and rough, add tincture of red sanders. In a few days this wine may be bottled; add to each bottle a teaspoonful of powdered catechu, mixing it well. It will very soon present a fine crusted appearance, the bottles being packed on their sides as usual. Soak the ends of the corks into a strong decoction of Brazil wood with alum, which, along with the crust, gives it an appearance of age." The preparation so made was sold at 18s or 20s per gallon.

Singular Accident.—One morning last week, a Mr. Proulx, of Nicolet, when in the act of drawing on his pantaloons, lost his balance, and falling forward on the floor of his bedroom, broke one of his arms and two of his ribs.—Quebec Chronicle.