

ions. The deputation was headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

ARABIA.—The late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but for the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the highest point.

SESSION OF A COTTON DISTRICT TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Nizam has decided upon ceding to the British Government the territory which it demanded of him in lieu of his debt and stipulated annual payment to the contingent. The terms of the agreement are certainly favourable to his highness. In consideration of a revenue of 36 lacs of rupees (£360,000) being given up, the English Government foregoes the entire debt due by the Nizam, and remits an annual payment of 40 lacs (£400,000.) The newly-ceded district, Berar, is a continuation of the valley of Kandeish; it immediately adjoins the company's collectorates of Kandeish and Ahmednugger, and is the richest cotton district in India.

A SHIP ON FIRE.—The *Mauritius* Commercial Gazette of the 11th of February, gives the following account of the perilous voyage of the *Adelaide*:—"The ship *Adelaide*, 492 tons, from *Adelaide*, Tremaine master, from London, arrived here on the 11th inst., with a valuable cargo, after having a very narrow escape from being totally burnt. Her cargo consisted of 40,667 ounces of gold, 4428 cakes of copper, 5694 ingots of ditto, 23 bags of lead ore, 1521 bales of wool, 2839 horns, besides bones, hoofs, whalebones, &c. The following is the narrative of Captain Tremaine:—"Friday, Feb. 4. At 3 30 a. m., smoke was seen issuing from the after hatchway; every opening was immediately closed, and a scuttle was cut under the starboard pump ladder; poured water where the smoke was issuing; succeeded in getting provisions on deck in small casks ready to leave the vessel, also rove tackles to the yard ready to hoist out the launch. Carpenter employed in caulking her. Stowed preserved provisions in her. At 9 a. m. less smoke; opened the after hatch to remove paints, oils, turpentine, &c. The smoke increasing, the hatch was immediately replaced. Threw wet sails on every part, to prevent ventilation. At 10 a. m. flames issued from the after hatch; directed the whole course of water to the spot, which appeared to extinguish the fire; much smoke issuing from one of the starboard cabins; cuddy so full of smoke that it was impossible to remain there. At 5 p. m. flames again appeared round the mainmast, with every appearance of its going. Got the passengers into the longboat and dropped her astern. During this time directed the water from the pumps towards the mast, and thus extinguished the fire. Provisioned the quarter-boats and lowered them. The starboard awning cabin very hot, and much smoke was issuing from it. Kept the water continually going. During the night expected to be obliged to leave the vessel. Launch towing astern easily. Smoke increasing every hour, with sparks round the mainmast and starboard awning cabin till 4 p. m. on the 5th inst., when it gradually decreased. Kept the water going all night. On the 6th great hopes were entertained that the fire was sufficiently subdued to enable the ship to reach Rodrigues. In the afternoon of this day holes were cut through the poop and cuddy decks, and hose let in to the tween decks. Kept water continually playing. The mainmast was quite cool, and there was less smoke in the starboard awning cabin. On Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th, the heat and smoke decreased. At 3 30 a. m. on the latter day, considering fire sufficiently if not altogether extinguished, the passengers were taken on board. At 6 p. m. we sighted Rodrigues, W. by S. 12 miles, but considered it more prudent to run for Mauritius, the fire being apparently extinguished. Kept the launch astern all night. Wednesday, Feb. 9. Considering that the launch impeded the progress of the ship, skids were put from the gunwhale to the spars, by which she was hoisted up. Made all sail. Kept the courses furled, as they caused a draught on deck. Thursday, Feb. 10.—Kept the water going. Hurstowed the anchors, but it was doubtful whether the chains could be got at. Saw Round Island on Friday, the 11th, at daylight. At noon run in between Flat Island and the Coën. At 2 p. m. abreast of Cannonierpoint, hoisted ship's number and made Marryat's signal 4791—"send out steamer immediately." A scuttle was cut before the chain lockers. Got the chain up and bent them. At 7 p. m. Mr. Thompson, the pilot, came on board, and at 10 p. m. brought the ship to an anchor. The greater part of the cargo has since been discharged. The gold was landed on the 12th, and deposited in the cellars of the Commercial Bank. The wool is considerably damaged. The afterpart of the deck of the vessel is much burnt."

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

CANADA.

We regret to learn that an attempt was made yesterday morning, to set fire to Mr. Scobie's printing and book-binding offices. The building is a wooden one in rear of Mr. Scobie's establishment on King Street. There could be no doubt that the ignition of the place arose from incendiary, as there is never any fire kept in that part of the establishment. The fire and combustible materials had evidently been put in through a window on the ground floor. One of the printers returning to his work early in the morning, discovered the blaze, and as it had not then made much progress, it was extinguished without much difficulty, and little damage done. Had it been undiscovered a few minutes longer, the whole building and others around it must, from the inflammable materials of which they are built, have been destroyed. We understand that Mr. Scobie is offering a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties.—*Toronto Patriot*.

The Magantic Election Commissioner, Mr. Justice Power, has reported to town, and we understand, reports that the examination of witnesses for or against either Messrs. Clapham and Mr. Ross was impossible as the bailiff who attempted to serve the subpoenas was stoned, grievously wounded, and nearly frightened to death.

DISSENSIONS AMONG ORANGEMEN.—A grand blow up, which seriously threatens the very existence of Orangeism in Canada, has just taken place in its ranks. As far as we can ascertain, the occasion of differences was on this wise: At the annual meeting for the election of officers lately held at Kingston, there were two candidates for the Grand Masterpiece, Mr. Gowan of Toronto, and Mr. Benjamin of Belleville. On some questions as to the right of members to vote by proxy, a majority of these present sided with Gowan's view of the matter, and a pretty large minority with Benjamin's. The contention became fierce so much so as to cause the withdrawal of the latter gentleman and his friends in a body, on the taking place of which the residuaries continued the sitting and elected Mr. Gowan, Grand Master. The dissentients did the same with Mr. Benjamin, so that both aspirants are, for a time being, successful, and the Society enjoys the honor of possessing two Grand Masters and two sets of Grand officers, each breathing thunders and destruction against each other.—*Morning Chronicle*.

We learn that His Honor the Mayor of Quebec, has entered an action for libel, the amount of damages demanding being £5000 against M. M. C. St. Michel, W. Stevenson and J. B. Forsyth, proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*.

H. M. Steam sloop *Devastation*, Commander C. Y. Campbell, one of the squadron employed to protect the fisheries, arrived here on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock. She is a very fine looking vessel, fully rigged as a bark, and now lies at the Queen's wharf taking out guns, stores and spars, previous to going into dock to have her copper examined, and, if need be, repaired.—*Quebec Gazette*

Laborers on the Great Western Railroad, Canada, are now working 12 hours per day—wages, daily, 5s.

PROFITABLE SPECULATION.—An estate in Canada West, known as the Crookshank Estate, which was recently purchased for £30,000, has realized to the fortunate speculators £103,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Morton, the consulting Engineer on the part of our Provincial Government, will arrive here on Thursday evening next, by steamer *Eastern City* from Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the Railway surveys now in progress in this Province. The survey and location of the line from the Bend to Shediac being now completed, awaits only Mr. Morton's official approval; upon receiving which, the construction of that Railway will forthwith be commenced. On the line from St. John to the American boundary, Mr. Goodwin's party are actively engaged in carrying on the survey, having already advanced upwards of two miles below Musquash. This day they remove their camp from Musquash, to a location about four miles farther down the road. The line as far as yet surveyed, is marked out by stakes, driven at intervals of 100 feet each; and so circuitous is the present post road, that the surveyed line crosses it no less than sixteen times, between the Falls and Musquash, a distance of 15 miles, while the surveyed line is also three miles shorter than that portion of the post road. It is intended to form a third surveying party, immediately, to survey the route by the Douglas Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the most eligible line for the railroad to the American frontier.

The turning of the first sod on the Shediac line is to be celebrated, by a grand pub-

lic demonstration in this City; there being no sufficient accommodation at Shediac or the Bend, for the thousands who will either take part in or desire to witness the display. As Mr. Jackson is expected to arrive here by the next steamer from England, the celebration will probably take place about the middle of August; and as it is probable that the celebrated Engineer, Robert Stephenson, Esq., the projector of the famous Britannia Tubular Bridge, will accompany Mr. Jackson, there is every reason to expect that the affair will come off with memorable éclat. A correspondent of the *New Brunswicker*, signing himself "Locomotive," urges the propriety of measures being taken by the Corporate authorities, to provide a superior emblematical, pyrotechnical display on the occasion, at the public expense, and we heartily accord with the proposition.—*St. John Observer*.

WEST INDEIS.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the *Empire City* from New Orleans and Havana, we have dates to the 29th ult. Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to procure our letters in time for publication this morning. The Havana papers as usual, contain but little news of a political nature. We learn from the *Diario de la Marino* that Count Carlisle has been thrown into prison on a charge of having been engaged in illegal correspondence with certain inhabitants of Jamaica. The allegation is that the Count, in connection with arms, had loaded a vessel with arms and ammunition which were destined for the use of the Jamaica negroes, who contemplated a revolt. Owing to a slight mistake on the part of the captain of the vessel the secret was exposed, and the munitions of war were seized by the Spanish authorities. Through the intervention of Lord Clarendon further proceedings in the Count's case were suspended until information could be received from England.—*New York Herald*.

The yellow fever was raging with great virulence at Demerara; its first distinguished victim, says the "Dominican" Observer, "was the lady of the Lieutenant-Governor, since which occurrence death upon death has followed in rapid succession in the onward march of the fell destroyer." On the 12th inst., died D. A. C. G. Frederic Sackville M'Gregor, aged 37 years. He had been in the colony only 43 days, last from Canada, the very personification of robust health.

The aspect of political affairs in Jamaica remains unchanged. Business was at a dead lock, and so, we fancy it is likely to remain so for a season. The spirit that is abroad in this island will not brook much high handed interference from "Home" in the strictly weak affairs of the Colony. Jamaica would present a more hopeful scene of adventure for Yankee filibustering than does Cuba.

At Barbadoes a fair quantity of rain had fallen in the last month and very acceptable it was, through the country, in many parts much needed. The present month, too, has set in well in this respect.

At Tobago a Committee of the Assembly had passed certain resolutions, for raising a revenue by an income and property tax, of one shilling in the pound on the annual value of all real property, and six pence in the pound on personal property. Besides they levy a rum tax of one shilling per gallon, on all rum consumed in the Island; payable by the manufacturer on the difference of the quantity he makes and what he exports from the Island.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bazaar in aid of the Orphan Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, comes off to-morrow at the Masonic Hall. We know of no object that more demands the sympathy and support of the public than such an institution as this, where those who, bereft of their parents at an early age, are cared for, educated, and made useful members of society. The proceeds of the last bazaar—held 4 years ago—have been applied in fitting up, furnishing, and maintaining the Asylum, which now contains some 15 orphans. Finding that the funds are inadequate to extend the benefits of this establishment, the Ladies conducting it, aided by some friends in this city, have got up this fancy fair, in order to make another appeal to the public; and, remembering the reward promised hereafter for "whatever is done to those little ones," we doubt not, that the pious efforts made by those who devote their lives to the care of the helpless, will be as nobly sustained by all classes of our fellow citizens, as they were on a previous similar occasion.

Accounts from every part of the Province speak most encouragingly of the aspects of the cereal and other crops. Never, truly, was the state of the country at large more satisfactory and hopeful.

It is understood that an irregularity in the Jury lists, similar to that which set aside proceedings at the late sitting of the

Supreme Court held at Amherst, will effect the proceedings of the approaching term of the Court which opens in this city on Tuesday.—*Halifax Sun*.

The Hon. J. F. Crampton, British minister at Washington, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last, in the steamship *Niagara* from Boston. It is presumed that His Excellency's object, is to obtain correct personal information on the subject of the Fisheries.

UNITED STATES.

FIRE IN OSWEGO.—Two HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.—We learn from the Boston Journal that a mill in Oswego, U. S., took fire last Tuesday, and was destroyed, together with all the mills in the vicinity. The exertions of the firemen proved unavailing. The sparks from the mills communicated to the houses in the vicinity, and spread with such rapidity that in a short period 15 blocks of buildings were burnt, comprising upwards of two hundred houses, covering a space of forty-five acres. Over 300,000 bushels of grain, were destroyed, and many persons were injured, by falling timbers. The damage is computed at \$1,500,000.

EMIGRANTS.—The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the month of June was 47,865, in 458 vessels. From England and Ireland there were 23,192.

RIOT IN THE NINTH WARD, NEW YORK.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, a very exciting disturbance, resulting in a general riot and fight, occurred in the Ninth Ward at the corner of Troy and Hudson streets, in which several of the Hibernian societies, called the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," formed a very conspicuous part.

At one time several hundred men were engaged in the riot, hurling stones and other missiles at the police. A number of the citizens in the immediate vicinity aided the police in quelling the riot, many of whom, as well as the policemen; received severe cut heads, and bruised limbs. One of Kipp & Brown's stage drivers, by the name of Edwin J. Carpenter, was very severely and cruelly beaten by several of the Hibernian Society.

The origin of the riot was in consequence of the above named stage driver attempting to drive his stage across the line of the Hibernian procession. The Marshal, James Sanders, who was on horseback, ordered the stage driver to back, but it was impossible for him to do so, as his horses were frightened at the fire works, crackers, &c. Several of the members of the Hibernian Society then sprang upon the box of the stage, seized the driver, dragged him off the stage, and beat him in a shockingly brutal manner. A lad of some fifteen years of age, whose name we could not learn, was severely beaten and stamped upon by the excited Hibernians.

Word was despatched to the Ninth and Sixteenth ward police station houses for assistance, as the rumour became universal that the stage driver was killed, in consequence thereof, the people in that neighborhood became interestedly excited and rendered efficient aid to the police. Lieuts. Seabring and Tait, of the Ninth ward police, with a platoon of men, numbering about twenty in all, arrived at the scene of riot, and soon after Capt. Stevenson of the Sixteenth ward police, also with a platoon of men, and the contest then began, the police would make an arrest, and the society would rally round the officers and effect a rescue—during which the policemen were in many cases roughly handled, as the Hibernians armed themselves with cart rungs, sticks, &c.

Lieut. Seabring received a violent blow from a paving stone on the forehead which knocked him down, and as he lay one of the Hibernians was in the act, with a cart rung lifted, just about inflicting possibly a fatal blow, when a butcher of the Jefferson market, who came to the assistance of the police, struck the Hibernian under the ear with his fist, which knocked him over on one side, and thus saved Lieut. Seabring from the violence intended. Many instances of this character took place during the riot. The police ultimately, with the aid of two fire companies, and other residents, succeeded in subduing the riot, and the Hibernians beat a retreat down to Canal Street. One or two of their banners were demolished during the disturbance. The police succeeded in capturing forty of the rioters, a number of whom bore strong evidences of an impression made on their heads by a contact with the policemen's clubs.—*New York Herald*.

FREDERICTON MAIL.

Every day we live we are more and more satisfied that a thorough, radical, revolutionary change in the whole system of what is grossly miscalled "the administration of justice," is becoming inevitable. Whether the law commission will effect the necessary improvement, or whether it