

Lost at Sea.

New York, 28th.—The ship *Cospatrick*, the report of the burning of which is published in this morning's papers, was not from London for New York, as therein stated, but probably from London for Auckland, New Zealand.

London, 29th.—A telegram received by the vessel's owners confirms the reported burning of the emigrant ship *Cospatrick*. The Superintendent of the Brazilian telegraph cable at Maderia also telegraphs that only three persons are at present known to survive, the second mate and two seamen; those were picked up by the British ship *Sceptre* after having been ten days in an open boat subsisting part of the time upon the flesh and blood of others who had died whilst in the boat.

New York, 29th.—The *Herald* has the following in addition to what has already been heard of the disaster to the *Cospatrick*. She took fire and was destroyed on Thursday, the 19th of Nov. Of the passengers lost are four cabin and 424 steerage passengers who emigrated under the Government regulations for Australia. The Government emigrants were for the most part agricultural laborers who left England in consequence of the operations of recent labor strikes. Many of them were married and were accompanied by their families. The *Cospatrick* has been employed for many years past in carrying British troops to India. The last voyage the *Cospatrick* took previous to her fatal trip was when carrying coolies from Calcutta to Demerara. She was a frigate built on the fashion of all the Teak ships built by the old East India Company, valued at £60,000. The name of her captain is Alexander Elmslie. He is about thirty eight years of age, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and is a married man having one or two children. He took command of the *Cospatrick* about 1863, when his brother left her to take out a steam corvette to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The captain of the *Cospatrick* was a remarkably careful navigator, almost over careful if such a quality be possible. The *Herald's* informant attributes the fire to the pipes of the emigrants who are in the habit of smoking between the decks; the English emigration laws being flexible in that respect, conferring but little power on masters to punish a violation of them.

LATER.

London, 29th.—Special despatches from Maderia to the London morning journals give the following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship *Cospatrick*. The fire broke out at midnight, Nov. 17th, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly the entire length. The scene was one of wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 14th of November, when her hull was completely burned out and she sunk. The two boats then started for land; they kept together for two days when a gale arose and they became separated. One of them has not since been heard of, the other was fallen in with by the British ship *Spectre*. At that time it contained five living persons, two of whom died before the *Spectre* reached the Island of St. Helena.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Count Von Arnim appealed yesterday to the Kemergericht from the sentence in his case.

Postal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

For the purpose of placing the communication by post between the United States and the Dominion of Canada upon the most liberal and advantageous basis, arrangements have been agreed upon, to be carried into effect on the 1st of February, 1875, or as soon thereafter as the necessary measures can be perfected for putting them into operation.

1. The unification of the postal system of the two countries in respect to correspondence exchanged between them, each country to forward and deliver, free of charge, correspondence of all kinds, written and printed, received from the other, which correspondence must in all cases be prepaid at the established domestic rates of the country of origin.

2. Each country will transmit the domestic mails of the other in closed pouches through its territory free of charge, by its ordinary mail routes.

3. No account shall be kept between the Post Office Department of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, each department retaining to its exclusive use all the postage it collects on mail matters to the other for delivery.

4. It is understood to be the desire and intention of our respective Post Office Departments that the provisions of this agreement shall extend to an international money order exchange as soon as practicable.

5. The provisions of this agreement, as far as relates to the rate of letter postage, will, be carried into effect on the 1st of February, 1875.

6. All provisions of the existing postal convention, inconsistent with this arrangement, are hereby abrogated.

7. Formal articles, embodying the provisions of this agreement, shall be prepared for execution as soon as possible.

The document is signed by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, and Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General of the United States.

A rifled 64 pounder converted gun has been presented by Sir William Palliser to the Staff College at Sandhurst, where it has been mounted upon a carriage by the commandant, Colonel Hamley, C. B. This gun has fired 2,286 rounds, the last hundred shots being with 14 lb. charges, whereas 816 only is the regular service charge, and at the end of the trial the gun remained quite uninjured. This test was so severe a one that two wrought-iron 54 pounders burst while undergoing it. The Palliser guns have now been extensively introduced into both land and sea services. One of them has lately made very good practice at upwards of four miles. It appears by the army manufacturing accounts last year that the cost of converting these guns was £100 each, while the cost of the wrought iron 64 pounders was £272 each. About 1,500 of these have now been converted, at a cost of about £150,000. The same number of wrought iron 64 pounders would have cost £408,000; the saving, therefore, already has amounted to £258,000.

The Russian Government has despatched a naval attaché to the Berlin Embassy for the purpose of reporting on the progress of the Prussian navy. Russia has hitherto sent naval attachés only to London and Paris,

The commission appointed by the Conseil National, in June, to study the project for the organization of the Army of the Confederacy, hit upon the idea of pursuing their investigations at Muren, the pretty mountain village above the Lauterbrunn valley, where the precipices and snow-tops of the Jungfrau can best be seen in their rugged grandeur. M. Woltz, the chief of the Federal Military Department, is, says the *Continental Herald*, now at Murren with the view of conferring with the commission upon the proposed scheme.

By command of the Sultan, the *Levant Times* says the Grand Vizier has signed a contract with the local representative of the Krupp foundry at Essen, ordering 200 field pieces for the Turkish Army, with the corresponding gun carriages and other appurtenances complete. His Majesty will defray the cost of this order out of his private purse. The Grand Vizier has also signed a similar order for thirty of these field pieces at the request of the Valide Sultana, the Sultan's mother, who will herself defray the cost of this second order, her highness having previously paid for twenty other pieces of Krupp's artillery for the troops. The Valide Sultana makes it a condition that the thirty cannon she now orders shall be delivered within four months.

The Gold Coast.—An account is given by the Cape Coast correspondent of the *Western Morning News* of a very important "palaver" convoked by Captain Lees to induce the Awoonahs to sign a treaty of peace with the Accras and Adahs. The former had been the allies of the Ashantees in the late war, but it was now thought desirable to establish cordial relations between all the tribes of the coast. A meeting having taken place between the hostile parties for this purpose, the interpreter standing forth delivered the administrator's message to the Awoonahs, and said, "You have now the Ashantees to protect you, and we want you to be our allies. If such does not please you, there is no need to conceal the fact that we think it necessary for us to take an active part in protecting our interests, and showing we intend to maintain our rights and once our power. Do you doubt there are Ashantees present; for I will call them, and you will hear what they have to say." Then there stood in the open space an Ashantee messenger, bearing his emblematic two-handed sword, who told the Awoonahs his people were at peace with the English, and to be their friends for ever. After some trouble "fetish" was eaten by those who had lately been foes, and a binding peace was effected between them.

The discovery is reported to have been made at the war office, Stockholm, of a manuscript work composed by special order of Charles XII, to give an exact description of the military successes of Sweden upon the continent. The work is in twenty volumes, and contains more than two hundred pages filled with drawings, representing the flags taken in battles and sieges up to 1697.

For the encouragement of literature, the King of the Belgians has founded, out of his own private funds, a prize of £1,000, to be given annually for the best work on historical, commercial, or artistic subjects, and once in four years foreign authors will be allowed to compete with native writers.

The *Temps* of last Monday's date say that the Berlin Cabinet has endeavored to explain to the French Government that its intervention in Spanish affairs will have in it nothing of an unfriendly character to France,