

were so imperfect that they led to no result and therefore cannot be considered sufficient to release Great Britain from the responsibility incurred.

ALABAMA ADMITTED TO COLONIAL PORTS

and whereas, despite the violation of neutrality committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against, as she might have been, in any and every port of British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and whereas the Government cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence by the plea of insufficiency to legal means of action it possessed,

FOUR OF THE ARBITRATORS,

for the reasons above assigned—and the fifth Lord Cockburn, for reasons separately assigned by him—are of opinion that Great Britain has, in this case, failed by omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the treaty of Washington. And whereas, in respect to

THE FLORIDA,

it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to prevent the violation of the neutrality law, notwithstanding the representations of the agents of the United States to Her Majesty's government, it failed to use due diligence to fulfill the duties of neutrality. It likewise results from the stay of the *Areto* at Nassau, where she had issue there to her enlistment of men, supplies and armament, with the co operation of the British vessel *Prince Alfred* in Green Bay; that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities; and whereas, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality law of Great Britain committed by the *Areto*, the same vessel, later called the *Florida*, was on several occasions freely admitted into British ports.

JUDICIAL ACQUITTAL AT NASSAU OF NO VALUE.

Whereas, the judicial acquittal of the *Areto* at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the *Florida* into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain; for these reasons the tribunal, by a majority of

FOUR VOICES TO ONE,

is of opinion that Great Britain has, in this case, failed by an omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in first, second, and third rules, established in article sixth of the Treaty of Washington. And whereas, with respect to

THE SHENANDOAH,

it results from the facts of the departure from London of the *Sea King*, and her transformation into a cruiser near Madeira that the English Government

NO FAILURE IN DILIGENCE TILL ARRIVED AT MODERIA

is not chargeable with any failure down to that date in due diligence to fulfill the duties of neutrality; but whereas, it results from facts of the

STAY OF SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE,

and especially the augmentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force by enlistments at that port, that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place; for these

reasons the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that England has not failed by any act omission to fulfill duties prescribed by the three rules of the treaty, or by the principles of International law in respect to the *Shenandoah* during that period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne, and by

A MAJORITY OF THREE TO TWO

votes the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed by the second and third rules in the case of the same vessel from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, February 18th, 1865. As relates to 'no

TUSCALOOSA, CLARENCE, TACOURY AND ARCHER, tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the Tribunal are unanimously of opinion that these accessories must follow the principals, and be submitted, the same decision. As relates to the

RETRIBUTION,

the Tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion, that England has not failed to fulfill her duties prescribed in the three rules. So far as relates to the

GEORGIA, SUNPETER, NASHVILLE, TALLEHASSE AND CHICKAMANGA,

the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfill her duties prescribed by the three rules, or by international law. It is of opinion that

THE SALLIE, JEFF. DAVIS, MUSIC, BOSTON AND JOY,

are excluded from consideration for want of evidence. And whereas, so far as relates to the

INDEMNITY CLAIMED

by the United States, costs of pursuit by the cruisers are not in judgment before this Tribunal, and are properly distinguished for general expense of war. The Tribunal, therefore, is of opinion that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head. Whereas

PROSPECTIVE INJURIES

cannot properly be made subject to compensation, inasmuch as they depend on native, on future and uncertain contingencies, the tribunal is unanimously of opinion that there is no ground for award on this head; and whereas in order to arrive at an equitable compensation for damage sustained it is necessary to set aside all double claims for gross freight, so far they may exceed net freight; and whereas it is just and reasonable to allow

INTEREST AT A REASONABLE RATE,

and whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the

TREATY OF WASHINGTON,

it is perferable to adopt as a form of adjudication a sum in gross rather than refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to the board of assessors, provided by article ten of the treaty; the tribunal using the authority conferred by article seven of the treaty, by a majority of four voices, awards to the United States the sum of

FIFTEEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

as indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for satisfaction of all claims referred to the tribunal. The considerations of the tribunal were conforma-

bly to the provisions contained in article seven of the treaty; and, in accordance with the terms of article eleven of the treaty, the tribunal declares that all claims referred to it are hereby fully, perfectly, and finally settled; and it furthermore declares that each and every one of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice or laid before their tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred. In testimony whereof the said decision and award has been made in duplicate, and signed by the arbitrators, who have given assent thereto; the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, Sept., 1872.

(Signed)

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS,
SCHLOPIS,
STAEMPFLLI,
ITAJUBA.

MITRAILLEUSE EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.

A further series of experiments have taken place at the Royal Arsenal practice range this week with the English Gatling gun, the mitrailleuse yet introduced into the service, and that but sparingly, the object being to ascertain the precise value of that arm as an auxiliary either of artillery or infantry, or both. From the opinions already submitted on the subject in official quarters it is believed that the use of the mitrailleuse will, in the British service at least, be restricted to boats and fortresses, where the length and breadth of the space to be swept lies within very narrow limits, and when as heavy a fire as possible has to be concentrated on one spot—in such positions, for instance, as the flanks of the main ditch before a fortress, rendering its passage by an assailant almost impracticable, while the weapons themselves offer so small a mark, being placed low down, so as to bring a grazing fire on the ditch that they can hardly be hit by the besiegers. It appears to be the general opinion throughout Europe that they cannot in any way rival artillery in the open field as grape and canister are far more effective against living objects; and shrapnel or common shell, besides being able to reach the enemy under cover, are much more destructive against resisting objects and at longer range. On the other hand it is thought that they cannot compete against infantry either in usefulness for practical purposes or in number of effective shots per man, and, except in Russia, where 15 batteries of Gatlings are being provided, one for each infantry division, they are not being introduced to any large extent by any European nation. Although the system has been under trial for about two years, there are probably at this time not more than a dozen mitrailleuses in the whole of England.

An Imperialist newspaper says that General Cathlineau and Timdall will soon meet at Bayonne, France, to perfect the arrangements for the next Carlist rising in Spain. Gabrea, a well known Carlist, has been invited to join in the movement, but refuses. General Timdall served under Maximilian in Mexico.

Several trains on the railway between Saragossa and Barcelona have lately been fired upon by Carlists. So bold have these desperadoes become that the drivers, in fear of their lives, have refused to work, and the running of trains between the two cities has been suspended.