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GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In 1875, the question between the British and Portuguese Governments with reference to Delagoa Bay, on the East Coast of Africa, was submitted to the adjudication of Marshal McMahon, President of the French Republic, who pronounced his decision in favour of Portugal, and the award was accepted.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

In 1876, a most dangerous dispute arose between China and Japan, in consequence of the outrages committed by the Chinese on the Japanese in the Island of Formosa. The Chinese Government having refused reparation, war became imminent, when the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Thomas Wade, intervened, and offered to act as Arbitrator. This offer was accepted, and ultimately an arrangement, satisfactory to both nations, was obtained.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

In 1877, a question of disputed boundary between the Shah of Persia and the Emir of Cabul, was amicably settled by the mediation of two British officers, General Goldsmid and General Pollock, at Teheran.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In 1879, the Italian Ambassador at Washington acted as Arbitrator between the two Governments, in reference to certain claims of indemnity put forth by American citizens in Cuba, for injuries inflicted during the late Civil War in that island.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

In 1879, the Emperor of Austria acted as Arbitrator in a dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, in regard to the interpretation of the Treaty of Managan of 1860, and under this Arbitration, Herr Unger, an ex-Minister, and the two Presidents of the Court of Cassation, were appointed as Assessors.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

In May, 1880, a Convention, consisting of thirteen articles was agreed to between the United States of America and the French Republic, signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, and in the following month ratified by the Presidents of the two nations, for the settlement of certain claims of the citizens of both countries, arising out of the war between France and Mexico in