

These birds, at the moment they reach the beach, cast their wings and plunge into the sea. The young birds, which are not yet able to fly, are carried off by the water.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Dissolution of Partnership—Jas. G. Robinson. Shamrock Lacrosse Club—J. Kennedy.

The Ottawa Times. THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

Dr. Tupper is in Cumberland. He is confined to his room by a sprained ankle.

Mr. Bouchette of the Customs Department has left town for a few days.

We regret to say that the Hon. Mr. Mitchell is indisposed, and was confined to his room yesterday.

Major Fawcett, Deputy Minister of Militia, returned to town yesterday from the West.

A number of recruits for the Quebec and Ontario Battalions of the Red River Expedition, are being forwarded to Prince Arthur's Landing.

His Holiness the Pope has appointed the Honorable Mr. Langens, C. B., a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the 1st Jan. to the 4th June amounted to £69,259 2/6, and for the same period last year to £57,943, showing an increase of £11,316 2/6.

The Ogdensburg Northern Light, after discussing the question of Canadian independence at considerable length, and of course arguing in its favour, says: "And after independence, what then? The same reasons that now plead for independence, will, when that is secured, exist in favour of annexation."

The Canadian people understand it as well as American newspapers do, that independence at present is only the first step to annexation, and view it with aversion in consequence.

THE PROVINCIAL ARBITRATION. Our readers are aware that the Hon. C. D. Day, Arbitrator for the Province of Quebec, not having been able to agree with the judgment arrived at by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Arbitrator for the Province of Ontario, has resigned his office.

The Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Arbitrator for the Province of Ontario, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Quebec Premier. His resignation has been accepted, and the Government of Quebec has directed its counsel to recuse Mr. Grey, on the ground that he is a resident of the Province of Ontario.

The Hon. D. L. Macpherson has directed his counsel to recuse Mr. Grey, on the ground that he is a resident of the Province of Ontario. This arbitration proceedings are brought to a stand still for the time being.

As the circumstances which led to the appointment of arbitrators are probably forgotten by many of our readers, it may perhaps be well briefly to recall them. Three years ago, when Confederation was accomplished, it was agreed that the Dominion should assume \$65,000,000 of the public debts of the two Canadas, leaving the payment of the balance to be fairly divided between the two Provinces.

In order that a satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at, it was agreed that each Province should appoint an arbitrator, and that a third should be appointed to act as umpire by the Dominion Government.

This was accordingly done. Mr. Macpherson was selected to represent the interests of this Province, the Hon. Judge Day was chosen by the Quebec government, while the Hon. Colonel Grey was appointed by the authorities of the Dominion.

When the arbitrators met, the first thing to do was to agree as to the principle which should guide them in apportioning the debt. Mr. Macpherson offered three suggestions. First, that the origin of the debt should determine by which Province it should be assumed; i.e. that any debt incurred in advancing the interests of the Province of Ontario should be paid by Ontario, and vice versa.

This certainly appears to us a very fair and equitable proposition. The other two proposals were made by him in favour of each of which there is something to be said. He proposed that each Province should assume a portion either proportionate to its population or to its natural assets.

Judge Day, however, objected to all of these proposals, and suggested that the debt with which each Province entered the Union in 1841 should form the basis of settlement.

Mr. Macpherson very naturally decried to this, and Colonel Grey agreed with him in so doing. After considerable deliberation they determined that the proposition first mentioned should form the basis of the apportionment, and that each Province should assume those debts which had been incurred for its benefit.

Under all the circumstances it appears to us that this was the fairest and most simple method. Judge Day submitted his decision in writing as follows:

"The Arbitrators under the B. N. A. Act 1841, having seen and examined the propositions submitted on the part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively for the division and adjustment of the public debts of the Dominion, and after having heard the arguments of the said Provinces respectively upon such propositions, and after due consideration thereon, are of opinion that the Province of Ontario does not, nor does either of them, wish any legal or sufficient reason to justify its refusal to accept of the said division and adjustment, and that the said division and adjustment should be made according to the rules and property of associations known as the Universal Partnership, in so far as such

rule can be made to apply—and the Arbitrators having also heard Counsel for the Province of Ontario and Quebec respectively upon the objection made in behalf of the former Province to the "jurisdiction and authority" of the Arbitrators to inquire into the state of debts or credits of the Province of 1841, or to deal in any way with either the debt or credit with which either Province came into the Union at that time, and duly considered the same, are of opinion that the said objection is unfounded, and that they have authority, and are bound by the provisions of the said Act to inquire into the state of the debts and credits of the Province of Upper Canada and Lower Canada existing at the time of the Union of 1841, and so to deal with them as may be necessary for a just, lawful and complete division and adjustment of the debts and assets of the said Provinces.

Judge Day declares that Col. Grey is not qualified to act on behalf of the Dominion Government because he is a resident of one of the Provinces interested, and according to the terms of the Act, the Dominion arbitrator should be chosen from one of the other Provinces. This objection appears to us to be altogether frivolous, and we are surprised that a man of Judge Day's standing and position should have urged it.

When Colonel Grey was appointed he was resident of New Brunswick and is still entitled to be so regarded. His residence in Ontario is altogether a temporary one.

While the arbitration was pending he was compelled of necessity to reside for the time being in either Quebec or Ontario, and as he was already staying here while attending to Parliamentary and other duties, he continued, as a matter of convenience, to do so.

But he has no personal interest in this Province, nor do any circumstances exist which can in any way disqualify him or render him an unfit person to discharge the duties of Dominion arbitrator or referee.

Judge Day further insists that the decision of the arbitrators must be a unanimous one. If this were the case it would be difficult to understand why Colonel Grey was appointed to act as referee.

There is no clause in the Act which justifies Judge Day's opinion on this point, and that being the case, it is only fair to suppose that the rule which governs in ordinary cases of arbitration should hold good in this instance.

A third arbitrator who had no personal interest in the question was appointed, in order that if the representatives of Ontario and Quebec were unable to agree he should decide between the two, and if this were not the case it is impossible to discover, as we said before, what reason there could be for the appointment of Colonel Grey.

As matters now stand the Provincial arbitration has been brought to a dead lock. We do not pretend to say what object Judge Day and the Quebec Government can have in preferring the settlement of this question for an indefinite period, or why they should have placed obstacles in the way which appear to us frivolous and unjustifiable.

The people of this Province have no desire to obtain any unfair advantage over the people of Quebec. They simply desire such an adjustment of the provincial debt as shall be equitable and just to both provinces, and we believe that all disinterested parties will coincide with us in regarding the proposition made by Mr. Macpherson and agreed to by Colonel Grey, as one which ought to have been accepted.

We are not at present informed as to what action will be taken in the matter, but it seems to us that the decision arrived at by Colonel Grey and Mr. Macpherson is entirely in accordance with the letter and spirit of the act under which the arbitrators were appointed.

The conduct of the Quebec Government and its representative, reminds us of nothing so much as that of a spoiled child, who finding that it cannot have everything its own way runs away into a corner and sulk.

THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING BOATS. The official report sent in by Capt. Torrey of the schooner Ida E. furnishes details respecting the capture of another American fishing schooner, the J. H. Nickerson, in Ingham Harbor, off the Island of Cape Breton.

It appears that on Saturday, the 25th ult., the Ida E. was cruising in the coast when the J. H. Nickerson was discovered lying at anchor in the harbour within the prescribed limits. She was at once boarded, her commander was on shore, but the crew were desired to inform him that she must leave within an hour on pain of seizure.

Shortly afterwards the Canadian vessel was hailed by the American boat when the commander of the latter requested permission to remain over Sunday, for the purpose of catching fish. The request of course was distinctly refused.

On the following day she was found to still be in the same place, and towards evening she was again boarded, when the American master said that the portion of his crew were ashore, and had been so since the previous day, but that he expected them on board every moment, and would immediately put to sea. With this understanding Captain Torrey and his crew left her, and on the following morning sailed for Gaspe Bay where they captured the American schooner Waspatrik.

On passing Ingham harbor, on their return, they found the J. H. Nickerson still anchored in the same place, and thereupon boarded and took possession of her. She was sent first to North Sydney, but as the Americans had threatened to send her to the Port of Guysboro, two hundred and fifty quintals of green halibut were found on board.

This seems to have been a most flagrant breach of the fishery laws. When Captain Torrey first saw the master of the American vessel he gave him a copy of the notice issued by the United States Government, warning American vessels against trespassing in Canadian waters.

Captain Torrey appears to have performed his duty in the most friendly and conciliatory manner. In fact, if we were disposed to find fault with him, we might object to his having taken the word of the American commander. He desired, however, to avoid any appearance of an unjust treatment, and give the Americans an opportunity of complying with the law, if they really felt disposed to do so.

His civility, however, was apparently thrown away upon the commander of the J. H. Nickerson.

Don't forget the Nightingale Excursion tonight.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

From present appearances it seems that the Emperor Napoleon is determined upon forcing a fight with Prussia, if possible, while the representatives of Great Britain and the other great powers are doing all they can to preserve the peace.

Napoleon probably is of opinion that a war between France and Prussia must take place some time, and that it had better take place now while the former is thoroughly prepared, and while he is alive and able to take the field in person.

A decisive victory for France, resulting in the annexation of the Rhinish provinces, would no doubt do much to render him and his dynasty popular; defeat on the other hand would be almost certain ruin. In the event of war, the French troops would probably advance up the valley of the Rhine towards Frankfurt, at the same time occupying Baden and Wirtemberg.

The French army is divided into seven corps, commanded as under—

- Headquarters. 1. Paris. Marshal Canrobert. 2. Lille. Gen. De L'Amiral. 3. Nancy. Marshal Bismarck. 4. Lyons. Gen. Comte de Palikao. 5. Tours. Marshal of Villiers. 6. Toulouse. Gen. de Goyton. 7. Algiers. Marshal McMahon.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. Those who were present with the British army before Sebastopol will remember often how Lord Raglan's staff, a grave looking Englishman, with deep, penetrating eyes, always seemed kept upon finding out the minutest particulars of everything which occurred.

William Kinglake was commonly called in those days "Ethen," after a work which he had published at short intervals, and which had met with decided success.

The Atlantic Cable yesterday announced the death of Mr. Kinglake at the age of 39 years, and in him England has lost another of her foremost literary sons.

Within the last few years Mr. Kinglake has published a "History of the Crimean War," a book filled with very elaborate and complete descriptions of all the events connected with the Eastern campaign, its only fault being a too evident prejudice against the Emperor and people of France.

Mr. Kinglake was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1837, became a Sergeant at Law, and rose to considerable eminence in his profession.

In 1857 he was elected member for Bridgewater, which town he represented at the time of his death.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION. The parishioners of St. George's Church, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, are going to build a new and handsome church, the estimated cost to be about \$30,000, and seating 700 people.

When finished, it will be the largest church in the Dominion. It is also intended to erect a memorial window to the late esteemed Bishop Mountain.

The Minister says that the enforcement of the new fishery regulations will be a great benefit to the Canadian fishermen. A gentleman who has just arrived in town from New Brunswick, has engaged in his office on Saturday at 11.30 a.m.

He is engaged until 8.30 on Sunday morning when he expired. He was a useful member of the community, and his death is a great loss to the Dominion.

His death is lamented by all who knew him. Bakesman Geo. Higgins, on the Great Western Railway, while attempting to get on a train at the Woodstock station, while in motion, on Saturday evening, missed his hold and fell, striking the back of his head with such violence as to become instantly insensible.

He was lying in a precarious position, and his life was in great danger. He was removed to the hospital, but he died on the 10th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN. The English papers are just now discussing the feasibility of co-operative emigration to New Zealand. A writer in the Times states that a quarter of a million of acres of land in New Zealand might be bought for 7s. 6d. per acre—more than on them being paid for at half a crown a head—and suggests the founding of a vast co-operative colony with a sheep farm of 100,000 acres; the gentry to advance the capital, only demanding a fair interest in the profits.

The London News says: "A proposal has been made to send a party of 1000 men to the island of Madagascar, to be employed in the construction of a canal, and to be paid for their services by the Government."

As there are some pious folk who think it sinful to cure disease or assuage pain which is sent as punishment for sin, it is perhaps not right for the medicine men to discover that the new anaesthetic, hydrate of chloroform, is an almost miraculous remedy in various forms. Dr. George Ballour, of Edinburgh, has tried it in a case of "maniacal violence," and was one of two half-dozens at one hour's interval present to witness the cure.

The Bishop of Chester has refused to consecrate a church at West Derby, near Liverpool, on account of its elaborate decorations of the decorations. The founder of the church, a Mr. Waller, has spent £20,000 upon it, and refuses to alter to suit the Bishop's views and threatens him with a lawsuit for his interference.

UNITED STATES. Red Cloud has christened one of his new "iron roads."

J. T. Waller, a black brigadier who commands the Florida militia, is to be promoted to the rank of Major-General.

An idol, carved out of limestone, with lineaments well defined, was dug out of the earth at Madison, Ind., a few days since.

A Kokomo journal publishes a roll of honor made up of the names of the soldiers who have participated in the late war. It is headed by the name of the Hon. John Morrissey, who has just completed a splendid gambling hell at Saratoga.

logs, at a cost of \$20,000, and the press of the country is engaged in passing around a description of its structures and superb appointments.

The famous expression of an Irish orator respecting a political rival that he would "throw his foot over the fence" and put his foot in it, may apply to a horse owned by T. R. Simont, of Camden, Maine.

Three men found his horse last week in a condition resulting from the experiment, and could not get it out. Eventually the hoof had to be pried out with a waggon stake pushed in behind it.

A Georgia editor's pistol having been stolen, he offers to "give the thief the contents, and no questions asked, if he will return it."

A Danubian girl has sued her brother for slander.

The Louisville Journal says: "George Elliot, the successor of Charles Dickens, a woman stands today at the head of English fiction; the peer of Tennyson and Mill, and greater than all others."

Gen. R. McKee, of Kentucky, has just been married to his first wife the second time. They were divorced twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Sherman took his seat on Friday last, as Attorney General of the United States. He was the first Southerner who, for many years, has been found among the Counsellors of the President.

Murders seem more common than usual in New York. The following is from the N. Y. Herald: "Two fresh murders have been reported since yesterday's issue. Mrs. Fanny Smith, residing at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and the Bowery, was shot to death by her husband, Gerrit Smith, on yesterday morning.

The murderer was infuriated with drink, and sought to correct his wife's supposed infidelity by shooting her from the larger boat saloon at No. 254 West Forty-third street, on Saturday night, for non-payment of dues. The bullet struck her in the chest, and killed a young German named Snider. His skull was fractured. Though a large crowd collected at the place of the murder, the police were obliged to disperse the crowd for several hours.

Three men, named Boyle, Campbell and Stewart, have been arrested for the affair. Boyle admits the drunken attack on the saloon, but denies anything more.

Florence Scannell, the ex-alderman and deputy sheriff, who was shot and mortally wounded during the political fracas in the liquor saloon of Thomas Donohue, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, on Saturday night, has been buried in his residence last night. He has been wearing away since the fatal occurrence, and at the time of his death was a mere skeleton.

He was buried in the cemetery of St. Ignace, and his funeral will be held to await the action of the coroner.

The New York World Washington correspondent says: "The President having appointed me to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court here, never was admitted to the Bar, and who is now in the hands of the department clerk, the Bar of this district have held an indignation meeting, and appointed a committee of three to protest against the appointment."

A judge of the court called on the President, but Grand said he thought his answer was competent to be a judge, as he had read law two years!

OTHER COUNTRIES. Mrs. Hugg, of Chicago, has applied for a divorce from Mr. Hugg.

The Emperor of Prussia is politically known as His Golden Footed Majesty.

Dr. Wolf, of Zurich, and other European physicians are setting on foot a movement in favor of the decimal division of time.

Count Kesselhoff, an unhappy Russian, has offered \$100,000 for a divorce from his present wife.

It has been observed that in the south of Spain, when the south wind blows, linen spread out to bleach, instead of becoming white, is stained a slightly yellow color.

The Agricultural Society of France is at present holding a question which woodpeckers should be the list of birds injurious to man or to stock, to say, whether they ever perforate sound wood.

As yet no satisfactory evidence has been brought forward, except the woodpecker attacking any but insect-haunted timber.

Five centimes, each entitled "The Judgment of God," have lately been composed at Rome by as many pupils, who were each asked to compose a piece, and to compose the works, uninterrupted by friends or foes.

An avalanche recently fell upon a railway train on the Swiss line from Geneva to Lausanne, and five passengers were killed, and five others more or less injured. The disaster might have been much more serious had not the driver of the engine, who was driving at a moderate speed, and put all steam on, only the last three carriages were struck.

The London Globe is responsible for the item, in which a German gentleman, finding that his wife had stopped with a fast friend, and was in the hands of the destroyer of his domestic peace: "Sir, I have for some time wished to get rid of my wife. Eight days since she was bitten by a snake, and she is now in the hands of a physician, and she is in a precarious position, and she is in a precarious position, and she is in a precarious position."

Remember the Excursion and Picnic today.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE. Office—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 11 Sparks Street.

TORONTO.

Meeting of Grand Lodge in Toronto—A Very Large Attendance of Masons. By special telegram to THE TIMES. Toronto, July 15.

The Grand Lodge met this afternoon at three o'clock. There was a very large attendance of Masons from all parts, certainly not less than six or seven hundred being present. W. Bro. Harrington, Gemmill, Barber and others, from Ottawa, were there. The Grand Master read a long and elaborate address, in which he took strong ground against the formation of an independent Lodge for Quebec.

The question was referred to a committee, and it is probable that to-morrow there will be a lively discussion. To-morrow evening there will be a grand Masonic banquet.

CABLE NEWS.

A more Peaceful Prospect—Rumored Movement of Troops—Prussia ready to Mass 250,000 men on the French Border—The Empress Eugenie Strong for Hostilities—Continued Drought.

GREAT BRITAIN. London.—The Telegraph says, to ask Prussia to reply to the note strictly in sense France demands would not guarantee a peace answering the introduction of the treaty of Prague in the matter, and the hope that France will compel Prussia to observe it.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the bill for facilitating the retirement of church incumbents was passed. The House of Commons to-night received the amended Irish Land Bill from the Lords.

Mr. Gladstone said the changes made were generally acceptable to the Government, and hoped to point out the those which they approved.

The House passed the new party programme, and the bill for the amendment of the law relating to the Queen's expected to participate in the ceremonies.

The Telegraph denounces the American life insurance business in England. Why they are allowed, is incomprehensible, giving no security for their performance of contracts, and in reality an unwholesome interference with the English companies.

Fodder in Berkshire is scarce, and the sheep are turned into fields of growing barley to feed.

There is no doubt that Prussian troops are concentrating near Racine and Maenza.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states many letters despatches from Paris to the United States have been delayed or altered, because they contain details of the preparations making for war, and adds that the regimental bands are practising the Marseillaise; and reproduce the report of the Gaulois that the Emperor's horses, after special training to accompany the nomination for his Spanish throne, and to make a rapid reaction may be looked for in the stock market at the opening to-morrow.

The source of the rumour has not been traced, and the news should be received with caution.

London.—The British Government has addressed a note to its representatives abroad, defining its position on Spanish affairs. The note deprecates the discussion of a treaty with Prussia, and friendly power negotiations with a foreign prince, and regrets the threatening one of France, which is calculated to obstruct explanations and an amicable settlement.

London.—The position of Prussia, England will endeavor to induce Prince Leopold to withdraw, in order to preserve peace.

FRANCE. Paris.—No confirmation of the christian massacre in Pekin, has been received.

1 a.m.—The feeling is quiet. The Bourse at midnight was not excited, and it was a decided advance; the last sale being made at 69 francs 60 centimes.

The Emperor arrived from St. Cloud to-day. Mr. Oliver declines to accept as a guarantee of peace the King of Prussia with withdrawal of his sanction, unless he does it as King of Prussia, and not as head of the family.

The bakers have ceased work in the strike at Mulhouse. At least 20,000 men are now idle.

Government troops preserve peace. The night continues in untruce. There has been no rain for ten weeks previous to 4th July. Since then there has been but a few slight showers, but not sufficient to refresh the crops.

According to latest appearances the grain crop will be lost.

Noon.—Mitche in the Rappel to-day pleads for peace, and says: "The prospects of peace is doubtful."

Deputy Gambela intends to make a speech in the Chamber, insisting that the Government should fulfil the Paragay, and will manage to oppose him.

The Spaniards manifest the least concern in the succession. Some reports that the majority is favorable to Prussia, others that it is in favor of Prussia.

It is believed, if war be declared, that the Chambers will vote the entire budget. Journals contain reports of Prussia arming.

It is said that Prussia will centralize armies, to the number of 250,000 men, and the detention of Prussia yesterday to Prussian troops to count time. As a consequence of this the Bourse and the Boulevards, and in the cafes or clubs, heated discussions are going on, and personal encounters are not unrequited.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.—A Paris correspondent of the Prussian Gazette says that the Empress Eugenie is the implacable promoter of war to defeat Hohenzollern and place Don Alfonso on the Spanish throne.

BRUXELLES.

Eugene Simons, the Belgian artist is dead.

ITALY.

Florence.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Minister Venizoti said the Italian Government would co-operate with the other powers to maintain peace, but declined to make any further explanations. He considered any discussion as to the occupation of Rome premature.

AMERICAN NEWS.

MONTE.—The steamship Sidonia, from New York, has arrived.

WASHINGTON.—The President has signed the joint resolution making an appropriation to pay the claims of Great Britain for the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Company.

The Secretary of State has received a note from Baron Ledebur, the Austrian Minister, in which he communicates that an International Exposition of products, manufactures and fine arts will be opened in the spring of 1872.

New York.—The Aspinwall steamer Silver Star arrived, touching at Candana on the 8th, with \$22,680 in specie.

CANADA.—The special session of the Legislature closed opened to-day at eleven o'clock.

The District Attorney moved for the trial of Owen S. Starr.

Mr. Starr, attorney for the defence, on the 11th had been unexpectedly called for the defence, and could not be ready till five o'clock.

The District Attorney stated he was ready, and so far he had not worked for the defence. He stated the case might be gone on with.

The Attorney for the defence pressed his application. He said he had half an hour's notice to prepare. He presented an affidavit that the evidence of A. Quinn is essential to the defence, and he is absent in France. He moved a postponement of the case till the fall session of the court.

The Judge demurred, and stated that he would not postpone the matter, the jury men were of more than average respectability and intelligence, and there had been sufficient time to prepare; consequently he should not consent to any postponement of the proceedings.

He should grant every facility for the defence, but the case must come on at two o'clock. At that time the jury, by order of the Judge, was empanelled, and each was carefully questioned as to whether he had received any impression of the guilt or innocence of the defendant Starr. Several were challenged and left out.

The District Attorney opened the case in a strong speech on the gravity of the offence, in invading a peaceful country. Starr had committed.

C. Stevens was the first witness—He knew Starr; saw him at Malone on May 25th; started with Starr for Trout River; had not remembered hearing him order the men forward; heard him advising a squad to attack the witness. The evidence of this witness was not material.

Patrick Shields, one of the witnesses against Starr, was then called, and gave his evidence. He was immediately afterwards arrested on a charge of perjury, as his statements were contradictory to the sworn before the grand jury, and at such variance.

No material evidence was further elicited for the prosecution, and indeed the defence did not intend to call any witnesses, but relying entirely on the prosecution not being able to make out a case against him.

The Judge ruled several questions out of order, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

New York.—A London special to the Herald says: "The formal withdrawal of Prince Leopold has been telegraphed to Madrid."

His action is based solely on the ground that in consequence of the insult which has been offered to Spain, and the withdrawal of his sanction, unless he does it as King of Prussia, and not as head of the family.

Cortes would be guided in their vote by a determination to uphold the independence of the nation, and therefore, the election would be a spontaneous expression in favour of the Prince, without any influence from the Emperor.

Steamship Jara arrived from Liverpool. A special to the Times says there is reason for believing that Mr. Motley's successor to England will be Senator Theodore Tilton, of New Jersey, and his name will be sent to the Senate to-day or to-morrow.

A cable despatch to the Herald dated Berlin, 12, says the people are a unit in favour of the stand taken by the Government.

Stocks are declining, but the general belief is that peace will be preserved.

A rumour is current that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is about to address a note to the Spanish Government declining the Crown of Spain. It is stated that the letter will reflect in severe terms upon France, and the Prince will decline because he would be unwilling to be an instrument of involving Spain and Europe in war.

SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Distribution of Prizes, 1870.

Prix de Sagesse—Derniers de Delie, Amer. de Prout. Prix de Wisdom—Awarded to Mrs. Lizzie Cope. Prix d'Instruction Religieuse—decerné à Delie Angele Major, a suive le cours complet de l'etablissement et elle a mérité avec un diplôme de lre Classe, la médaille d'or.

Miss Lytle Maitland has followed the entire course of English studies given in the Seminary with marked success, and has obtained the highest marks in every branch. Delie Anne Keeler a suive le cours Français de cet Etablissement et elle a mérité avec un diplôme de 2me Classe la médaille d'argent.