

waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

These rules England will treat as if they were in force when the occurrences took place which gave rise to the present differences.

IV. The decision of the arbitrators is to be made, if possible, within three months after the close of the argument. If the decision shall be that the Government of Great Britain was at fault, a gross sum may be awarded in settlement of all the claims.

V. The claims of citizens of the United States, arising between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865, inclusive, and the claims of subjects of Great Britain against the United States for the same period—not arising out of the escape of the rebel cruisers—are referred to a board of three commissioners. The President of the United States and the Queen of England are to name one each, and the third is to be named by the two conjointly. If the third commissioner is not agreed upon by this means, then he is to be named by the Spanish Minister at Washington. The commission is to sit in Washington.

VI. The right to take fish (other than sell-fish, salmon, and shad) for the space of ten years on the sea-coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, without restriction as to distance, and with permission to use any unoccupied land for the purpose of drying their nets and curing fish, is granted to the United States fishermen. The same rights of fishing in the waters of the United States, &c., are granted to British subjects, as far south as the thirty-ninth parallel. During the existence of the treaty, the product of sea-fisheries is to be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty. Great Britain alleges that the privileges of fishing granted are greater than those received, and a commission of three members is to be appointed to ascertain the remuneration to be paid by the United States. The commission is to sit at Halifax, and the members are to be named—one by the President, one by the Queen of England, and the third by the two conjointly, and, in case of failure, the third commissioner is to be named by the Austrian Minister at London.

VII. Free navigation of the river St. Lawrence to the United States vessels is guaranteed, and the British Government engages to urge the Government of the Dominion to grant citizens of the United States the same privileges in using the Welland and St. Lawrence canals as are enjoyed by the people of the Dominion. The United States grant British subjects equality in the use of the St. Clair Plats Canal, and navigation of Lake Michigan, subject to the laws of the United States.

VIII. The Emperor of Germany is appointed sole arbitrator to settle the San Juan boundary.—*New York Times*.

### The Vendome Column.

The beautiful column of the Place Vendome must not be allowed to fall without an obituary notice. The monument to the glory of the Grand Army has been declared incompatible with the era of peace and goodwill which is to date from the dispensation of the republican gospel according to Felix Yat. It must no longer, like a tall bully, lift its head and lie against the brotherhood of nations; so its bed has been made with faggots, it has been attacked with hammers, its rivets have been loosened, and the crowd which gathered to see it fall have at last seen their hopes or their fears realised.

On the site of the column once stood an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. This was overturned and broken by the *sans-culottes*, and the spot remained vacant till 1806, when Napoleon determined to consecrate it to the eternal memory of the campaign of the previous year, whose glories culminated at Austerlitz. On the 18th of August the first stone was laid; the work was finished in exactly four years. The bas-reliefs, the principal beauty of the column, were cast by Launay. The foundations are the same which served for the statue of Louis XIV. They are thirty feet deep, and are built on piles. The column is, or was, of the Doric order, and was of stone, coated with 425 bronze plaques, moulded in bas-reliefs, and winding round the shaft from the pedestal to the lantern. These formed a complete history of the campaign of 1805. The bronze weighed 1,800,000 pounds, and was the metal of 1,200 cannon captured at Ulm and Vienna. The total height of the column was 132 feet 3 inches, and it was ascended by a spiral staircase of 176 steps. The pedestal was also covered on three sides with bas-reliefs representing arms, uniforms, flags, and other military gear taken from the Austrians.

Napoleon's first intention was that the statue upon the lantern of the column should be, not his own, but Charlemagne's. After Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, however, he changed his mind, or allowed his flatterers to change it for him, and a statue of himself by Chaudet was placed upon the column. This gave way, in 1844, to another

by Seurre, in which the great Emperor was represented standing on a heap of cannon-balls, dressed in his "*costume de bataille*." The hat, the epaulettes, the boots, the "*redingote à revers*," the lorgnette, and the sword worn at Austerlitz were copied exactly. The statue was cast in gun metal taken from the enemy, "under the Empire, let it be well understood," adds the writer of the year, "for if we make war now-a-days we do not take cannon." The present figure succeeded M. Seurre's, and is one of Napoleon's III's tributes to the memory of his uncle.

The bas-reliefs begin with the breaking up of the Camp de Boulogne. The first represents the troops in view, and the Havre flotilla rounding Cape d'Alpreck. Then we have the departure of the various corps from Boulogne, Brest, Utrecht, and Hanover on the great converging march, which, until last year, was perhaps the finest campaign opening ever planned. The troops are represented taking farewell of the sailors who were to have ferried them over to a battle of Dorking; we see them on the march, crossing rivers, entering towns, &c., and in their various arms of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In the sixth tableau the Emperor appears before his Senators at Paris, and informs them that the war against the third coalition has begun. The tableaux continue; the soldiers are still on their road, crossing the Rhine at Mayence, Mannheim, Spire, Durlach, Strasburg—no less than five different places. A few more scenes, among which is the desperate fight at Krems, near Durnstein (where Frenchmen met Russians in a narrow defile and were so crowded together that they could not use their muskets and fought with unfixed bayonets), brought the spectator to the quarters at Schonbrunn, the entry into Vienna, and the surrender of the keys of the capital. A deputation from Paris arrive with felicitations, and then the Emperor is seen quitting Vienna with many of his Generals for Braun. The great blow is impending; a reconnaissance is pushed as far as Olmutz; Presburg is entered; a strong position is taken up, and the heights of Sauton are occupied by the artillery. On the night of the 1st of December the Emperor, wrapped in his cloak, visits the advanced post: it is the anniversary of his coronation, and the soldiers light pine torches, till the whole camp is illuminated.

High up the column began the series of bas-reliefs in which its climbing glories culminated. The sun of Austerlitz rises, and the Emperor was to be seen seated on horseback, giving orders to the Marshals and Generals. A furious cavalry charge breaks a column of the enemy's infantry, captive Generals surrender their swords, and Oudinot's footguards drive a body of Russians into the icy lake of Angerd. In the next scene the battle is won, the Emperor of Austria has craved an interview, and is asking his *bon frère* to grant an armistice. Further on still French soldiers carry off cannon and other arms from the Vienna Arsenal. Talleyrand arrives at Presburg, to negotiate the treaty, which is signed by Napoleon the day after Christmas day. St. Mark's Lion and some richly-decorated gondolas denote the cession of the Venetian States, the Electors of Bavaria and Wurtemberg receive their crowns, the Imperial Guard enter France bearing captured standards, the Emperor returns to Paris, and passes under the Arc de Triomphe, a car laden with spoils of war follows, and, last of all, hundred-voiced Fame proclaims the high deeds of the campaign of 1805, while Seine, reclining on his flood, listens to the story of so many glorious battles.

Such was the Column of the Place Vendome. The Bonapartist who wrote under Louis Philippe, and whose account we have made use of, cannot speak of it without being lashed by his enthusiasm into whole lines of asterisks and notes of exclamation. He offers his pamphlet as a tear, a *souvenir* of the great man, the meteor, the dear child of victory who is no more, but who bequeathed this column to the inheritors of his glory.—*Dublin Nation*.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.



### Ministry of Public Instruction.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

The Lieutenant-Governor, by an Order in Council, dated the 14th inst., was pleased to appoint the following

#### SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

City of Montreal, (Protestant Board) The Revd. Charles Bancroft, D.D., in the room and stead of himself.