

be upheld by the Government. Immediately there arose a chorus of angry deprecation from below the gangway. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, whose zeal for religious education is notorious, protested that it was a grievous wrong that religious instruction should be provided for Churchmen from funds bequeathed by Churchmen, and not for Nonconformists; and Mr. William Fowler asked the House to consider the hard case of a Nonconformist head of a college being compelled to preside over a system of religious teaching of which he did not approve. The initial injustice of placing a Nonconformist in such a position did not seem to strike the House. When the House divided on the religious instruction clause, a large number of the Liberals went into the lobby against the Government, and, but for the Conservative phalanx, Mr. Gladstone, instead of having a narrow majority of thirty-two in a very full house, would unquestionably have been in the minority. The conflict was resumed on the second clause providing for the maintenance of the daily services in the colleges. Mr. Harcourt laid it down that if the majority of the governing body were Churchmen, of course they would have the Church services, and that a Nonconformist majority had a right to use the chapels for the services of their own persuasion. Mr. Gladstone vainly protested against the impropriety of turning consecrated chapels into conventicles. This was one of the agreeable contingencies contemplated by the promoters of the Bill, and the Premier's acceptance of the safeguard provided in the clause was stigmatised as "a breach of faith" towards the Liberal party. Again, when the division was taken, there was a serious defection from the Ministerial ranks, and the Conservative party saved the Premier a second time from an overwhelming defeat at the hands of his own followers. The net result is a compromise by which the rights of the Church, in respect of maintaining its services in the college chapels, and providing religious instruction for its own members, are reserved in consideration of a complete surrender of all the restrictions upon the appointments to headships and the tutorial staff. The college chapels are retained exclusively for the worship of the Church at the price of concessions which will enable Mr. Bradlaugh to become a tutor or a head of a college. It is a compromise which, in company with those who reluctantly accepted it, we cannot regard with anything like equanimity.

The Vendome Column.

(BY LADY WILDE, DUBLIN).

Oh! not with the fall of the Column
Can perish his glory and fame;
Memorials more grand and more solemn
Make immortal Napoleon's name.
Hast thou memories, O France, of that day
When wounded and faint thou wert found
Like a noble deer, hunted, at bay,
With the fierce wolves encircling thee round?

He raised thee, he freed thee, he crowned thee,
O France, by that thought ever shamed—
To strike down the one that unbound thee,
The hand and the sword that reclaimed.
Then the old feudal fetters were riven
And rent by his power from the soil,
And the treasures of Princes were given
To thee and thy sons for a spoil.

He gave for thy mantle of glory
His Standard of conquest unfurled,
And wrote with his sword-point thy story,
Not on bronze, but carved deep on the world.
He made for thee Kings, and unmade them
With a flash of his keen lightning glance;
He gathered their Crowns up and laid them
As gifts at thy feet, cruel France!

He crimsoned the Rhine's fated River
With the blood of thy deadliest foes,
And made Italy's stricken heart quiver
When his cohorts had traversed her snows;

Made the Spaniard and Austrian kneel,
Clipped the black Prussian Eagle's wings,
And left proudly the dust of his heel
On the brows of the fallen Kings.

East and west, north and south, through all lands
His fierce Victor Eagle swept on
To the edge of the far burning sands
Where Egypt sits throned in the sun.
Forty Centuries looked down on Him,
And the Pharaohs awoke from their trance,
As rolled through the Pyramids dim
The sound of the trumpets of France.

Then with joy by his conquering car
Fair France with her *Plaudite!* ran,
Fast gathering the laurels of war
Flung around by the great Hero-Man.
Now degraded, O France, is thy name,
With ingratitude stamped on thy brow;
Thou art prostrated deeper in shame
Than his Column of Glory lies now.

Thou hast given him dishonour for Crowns,
For kingdoms and glory disgrace,
While thy minions with jeering and frowns
Have spat on the dead Cæsar's face.
Thou hast rent with the rancour of hate
His raiment of purple and gold,
Though a triumph and symbol of Fate
Lay hid in each glittering fold.

By the power and might of his breath
That swayed Europe from ocean to Nile,
By his prison, his sorrow, his death
In the lonely and desolate Isle;
By the heart which his pale lips—when dying—
Gave to France, as his best beloved home;
By the grand kingly form that is lying
Entombed 'neath the sepulchre's Dome;

Where the Victories watch, head and foot,
And the Marshals are sentinels round,
And the people—awed, bareheaded, mute—
Stand as if upon consecrate ground:
He is bound to thee, France, by a solemn,
Great compact still grander and higher
Than the Statue, the Crown, and the Column
Thy Commune hath flung in the mire.—*Dublin Nation.*

The Provisions of the Treaty with the United States.

For the convenience of our readers, we present the following abstract of the new treaty:—

I. For the reference of the *Alabama* claims to a tribunal of five arbitrators.

The President of the United States, the Queen of England, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, the Emperor of Brazil, is each to choose an arbitrator. The arbitrators are to meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, and a majority will have power to decide all questions, including the final award. One person is to be named by each of the high contending parties to attend the tribunal as its representative.

II. That the case of each party, either written or printed, is to be submitted in duplicate to each of the arbitrators within six months after the ratification of the treaty. If further information is desired by the arbitrators, oral arguments will be heard.

III. In deciding the questions submitted, the arbitrators are to be governed by the following rules:—

"A neutral Government is bound—First,—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly,—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men. Thirdly,—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and