

In point of fact, it has no genetic relationship to any other known language, so far as comparative philology has been able to ascertain. It is remarkable that in its structure it has more in common with certain American languages than any others; but it is not possible to class the Basque tongue with any known family of languages. Indeed these Basques are the most remarkable, and, in some respects, the most mysterious communities in Europe, for they are the only living representatives of a once great people who have disappeared, and of whom no other fragmentary group remains on the face of the earth. Their language, of which we have a specimen on these tombs, represents a very ancient group or family of languages that had passed away before the beginning of the historical period, leaving only this fragment of the group in a narrow district, on the Bay of Biscay, where it has maintained its existence with wonderful tenacity.

Who could have expected to find such a relic of a world that has passed away in such a remote and little known locality as Placentia! What changes have passed over this new world since these ancient mariners laid down for their long sleep in the Placentia "God's Acre!" Their names cut deep in one of our hardest rocks, have been able to resist the "gnawing tooth of time."

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Though we have to regret that unexpected difficulties have delayed the issue of this No. 1 of our New Series, we hope in future to be able to issue on the proper dates.

In regard to the next number we beg to say that we have already in hand three original leading articles: one on the principles of heraldic bearings, with special application to the Coats-of-Arms of the Cities of Canada, by Mr. Jas. H. Bowe, for many years secretary of the N. & A. S., which will be illustrated by numerous wood engravings. Also a continuation of Mr. McLachlan's paper on Communion Tokens; and some notes on the old fortifications and other points of antiquarian interest of the town of St. Andrew's, N. B.