

exist on New Year's day, that you will feel assured that the personal relations between us will remain unchanged, and that I shall always be ready to do all in my power to further the interests of the College or of any member of it.

I remain, my dear Mr. Bedford-Jones,

Yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM JONES.

A College Meeting was at once summoned and the Dean's letter laid before it. Whilst it was felt that the answer was final and that nothing more could be done about the matter, the men were yet deeply pleased by this words of Professor Jones and by the feeling displayed throughout the letter. The meeting broke up with three cheers for the Dean.

#### TRINITY, DUBLIN, TO TRINITY, TORONTO.

The following invitation has been received from Trinity College, Dublin:

UNIVERSITAS DUBLINENSIS,

UNIVERSITATI COLL. S.S. TRINITATIS, TORONTI,

S.P.D.

TRIBUS justus saeculis jam feliciter peractis, postquam hoc Collegium Sacrosanctae et Individuae Trinitatis juxta Dublinum a regina Elizabetha conditum est, occasionem tam laetam festo ritu celebrare constituimus, atque Universitates, orbis terrarum nobilissimas in partem gaudii nostri vocare. Idcirco vos, quos longis maris et viarum spatiis divisos vinculum tamen communium communium nobis arcte adnectit, pro humanitate vestra impense rogamus ut aliquem doctum virum ex vestro illustri cœtu adlegetis, quem hospitio libenter accipiamus per dies festos quos indiximus in quintum usque ad octavum Julii MDCCCXCII: oramusque ut certiores nos faciatis quem adlegaveritis.

Dabamus Dublini, die 7mo. Novembris, MDCCCXCI.

Scribendo adfuerunt,

ROSSE,

*Cancellarius Universitatis Dublinensis.*

GEORGIUS SALMON,

*Praepositus Collegii S.S. Trinitatis, Dublinensis.*

The Faculty will send a representative, but he has not been chosen as yet.

#### PRO ARCHIA.

##### INTRODUCTION.

BY REV. ARTHUR LLOYD, M.A.

OF Archias, the poet, we know nothing but what Cicero himself has told us in his interesting speech *Pro Archia*.

Born about B.C. 120, at Antioch, at that time the capital of the waning empire of the Selencidae, his early developed poetical genius soon found his Syrian home too narrow a sphere for its development, and Archias came to complete his studies and earn his living, first into Asia Minor and Greece, then into Southern Italy, and finally to Rome B.C. 102, in the consulship of Caius Marius and Q. Lutatius Catulus, the famous conqueror of the Cimbrians and Teutons.

Arriving at Rome at a time when Greek studies were beginning to be fashionable, he found a ready welcome in the house of the Luculli, and Cicero mentions as a fact credible to Archias that at the time when his speech was delivered B.C. 62, he was still an inmate of the same house that had opened its hospitable doors to him when he first arrived as a youthful adventurer in Rome.

The Luculli were one of the best known families in Rome. The father, L. Licinius Lucullus,—Archias' earliest patron,—had been in command of the Roman forces sent to Sicily

in B.C. 103, to quell the insurrection of slaves. Failing in this, he was on his return impeached by Servilus the augur, on a charge of embezzling public money and forced to go into exile. Archias, however, found in the sons the patronage which he had lost in the father. When Mr. Lucullus went to Sicily—probably to collect evidence for a suit to be brought against Servilus with a view to re-vindicating his father's character for honesty—Archias went with him. When L. Lucullus went as proquaestor to Greece in B.C. 88, as pro-praetor to Africa in B.C. 79, and again as consul to Asia during the second Mithridatic war in B.C. 74, Archias was on each occasion a member of his suite.

The interest of the speech to us lies partly in the questions of Roman citizenship which are involved. Archias, a citizen of Antioch, had on his journeys through Southern Italy been presented with the freedom of several of the Greek cities of Magna Graecia and Sicily.

Naples, Rhegium and Heradea, all cities in alliance with Rome, had enrolled him amongst their honorary citizens. But to be a citizen of one of these cities did not give him the franchise of Rome with its immunities and privileges. This franchise he obtained through a law called the *Lex Plantia Papiria*.

The vast Empire which had grown up around the city of Romulus, was full of the strangest anomalies. The relations between the ruling city and her dependencies were of the most intricate and confusing kind.

At the head of the body politic, if such a strange agglomeration deserves to be called a body, were the citizens of Rome herself—the ruling caste.

To be a citizen of Rome gave a man the fullest rights private and public. The Roman citizen had a vote in the elections, and could himself be elected to office (*jus suffragii, jus honorum*); in his private capacity he could contract marriage, conclude mercantile agreements, devise real estate and inherit it. In legal phraseology he possessed *connubium, commercium, factio testamenti*, and the whole of his privileges public and personal were summed up in the expression *dominium ex jure Quiritium*.

As the Roman arms extended their conquests over Italy and the adjacent countries, it became necessary for the handful of Roman citizens to hold the lands which they had thus conquered. For this purpose colonies were founded. A town was chosen—perhaps one that had offered the most determined resistance to the Romans—the inhabitants forcibly expelled from their property, and their land divided amongst a certain number of colonists transplanted thither from Rome. These new colonies—the bulwarks and outworks of Roman domination—were replicas of Rome itself. Each colony had its government modelled on that of the mother city, and its citizens were, to all practical intents, citizens of Rome also, except that distance prevented them from exercising the franchise or holding office. Their private privileges were untouched, their land, like the sacred soil of Rome, was free from imposts—in other words they possessed *civitas sine suffragio*.

Next to the colonies came the allies of Rome. Some voluntarily, as the result of a prudent far seeing policy, some involuntarily as a compromise with the inevitable, or as a desperate resource to avoid total extinction after some crushing defeat, the states of Italy and Sicily had become the allies of the Republic. It will be evident that as each state made its own treaties there were in the case of each peculiar features which necessitated differing terms of treaty. Whilst the citizens of some states had secured for themselves some of the privileges of the Roman citizens, whilst others had none, they all seem to have been alike in this, that they possessed Home Rule, and had the privilege, of supporting the glory of the Republic with their arms and their means.