

Peabody was widely admired and cordially esteemed. The noble statue of him made by the American sculptor Story, erected at the expense of London, and unveiled at a meeting of which the Prince of Wales was Chairman, royally and grandly testified to the work which Mr. Peabody had wrought in the heart of those around him, and to the sentiment which he had created in behalf of his countrymen across the water. Not only has London dedicated him a statue, but Rome, by order of its admiring Pope, whose charities he had aided, proposes also to erect one to his honour, Mr. Peabody's face and bearing constituted a gracious index of the character, worth, and work of the man. It had the intelligence of charity as well as of thrift, and his face was in strict truth an open countenance. The good he did lives after him, and nothing of the benevolent spirit which has left its earthly stage has perished. To repeat the sentiment of the good English Earl; what he gained that he lost; what he gave, that indeed, he owns.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

2. MR. PEABODY'S FUNERAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Following the line of route past St. Peter's Church and along Victoria street, the procession arrived at the Abbey about half-past one. The pavements on either side of the streets and also the windows of many of the houses were crowded with spectators, and it was observable that the crowd was largely composed of the class which has so largely benefited by Mr. Peabody's munificence, and not a few were dressed in mourning. The crowd was most orderly and decorous, and showed all possible feeling of respect for the good man who was being carried to the Abbey. On reaching the Abbey, the coffin containing Mr. Peabody's remains was received by the clergy at the western entrance. The coffin, which was covered in handsome black velvet and surmounted by a wreath of *immortelles*, was carried by ten men and deposited on a stage in front of the steps leading up to the altar. The mourners took their places on seats reserved for them on either side of the sacrum, and inside of the rails of the Communion table were seated the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, in their official robes, together with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Clarendon, who were in private dress, as likewise was General Grey, who attended as the representative of Her Majesty. The "Sentences," "I am the Resurrection" having been sung, and the 90th Psalm, "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge," having been chanted by the choir, Arch-deacon Jennings read the lesson from 1 Corinthians, chapter xv. The lesson ended, the funeral procession was resumed, and while an anthem was sung, the coffin was carried back, as before, into the nave and placed by the side of an opening three feet deep, into which it was lowered, the service at the grave being impressively read by the Sub-deacon the Rev. Lord John Thynne. At the conclusion of the service, the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played on the organ by Mr. Turle, with his usual skill and power.

The interior of the Abbey, to both the nave and the choir of which admission was given by tickets, presented a very marked appearance, from the fact that everyone was dressed in mourning. It was observed that a very large proportion of the spectators present were unmistakably Americans; and, indeed, we believe that in the distribution of tickets the executors showed every possible anxiety that as many of Mr. Peabody's fellow-countrymen as desired should be present on the melancholy occasion.

While the "Dead March" in *Saul* was being played, the mourners one after another stepped forward to take a parting look at the coffin as it lay in its shallow receptacle, near the third arch from the western door of the nave. The coffin lid bore the following inscription:—

"GEORGE PEABODY,
Born at Danvers,
Massachusetts,
February 18th, 1795;
Died in London,
England,
Nov. 4th, 1869."

3. THE QUEEN AND MR. PEABODY.

The Queen had expressed a great wish to see Mr. Peabody again, and to have some conversation with that excellent man. In fact, just before he left England, on the last occasion of his staying in this country, Her Majesty wrote a letter to him requesting him to let her know of his return to England, whenever that should be.

Immediately upon his arrival here, Mr. Peabody communicated the fact to Her Majesty. The Queen was aware that he was in delicate health, and conveyed to him her wish that on her return from Balmoral he would visit her at Windsor, where, without being obliged to dine with her, or to go through anything which might be a fatigue to him, she could see him "quietly." When Her Majesty was made aware of the serious access of illness under which Mr. Peabody was labouring, she proposed to come and see him at Sir

Curtis Lampson's house in Eaton Square, where he was staying. The rapid termination of the disease, however, rendered this impossible, to Her Majesty's deep regret. The Queen has directed that one of her finest ships of war should convey Mr. Peabody's honoured remains back to his native country. This is a graceful tribute of respect by a great and noble Queen.

4. A. N. RENNIE, ESQ.

Mr. Rennie was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a graduate of a Scottish university, and aged 39 years. He came to Canada some eighteen years ago, and settled in Montreal, connecting himself with the journals of that city, on which he held various positions. He was at one time editor of the *Montreal Pilot*, and subsequently had charge of the *Saturday Review*, now defunct. He was a member of the City Council for three years, and acting Mayor for some months; was a member of the Board of Public Instruction, and a Colonel in the militia. He married, some sixteen years ago, a daughter of Dr. Smallwood, of Montreal, by whom he had issue five children, of whom one is now in that city, and the remainder here. Some two years ago he came to Toronto, and obtained an appointment on *The Leader*, confining himself mainly to reporting the debates in the Legislature, when in Session, and the outside work of this journal. He was a good scholar, and a most useful man in several of the departments of journalism.

IV. Miscellaneous.

1. REMINISCENCES OF BUNHILL CEMETERY.

A ceremony which has an interest for the English speaking population of this continent, occurred in London on the 14th October. On that day, the Bunhill Cemetery after having ceased for 67 years to be used as a burial ground, was reopened under the auspices of the London Corporation. That locality is celebrated as the last resting place of generations of Nonconformists, and according to Southey, it was called "the *Campo Santo* of the dissenters." This the *Times* says it was to a great extent, but not exclusively so, for probably every denomination of Christians has there found a resting-place for its dead. There lie the remains of among others, John Bunyan, "the immortal dreamer", and Daniel Defoe; Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law; Lady Erskine and Dame Maria Pugh, pious and devoted women of their time; Mrs. Susannah Wesley, the mother of the Wesleys; George Fox, the Quaker; Dr. Isaac Watts; Duntun the bookseller; Ritson, the antiquary; Stothard and Blake, the painters; Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke, the reformers; David Nasmyth, the founder of City Missions; the Rev. Joseph Hughes, founder of the Bible Society; Dr. Thomas Goodwin; the Rev. Daniel Neal, historian of the Puritans; Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the *Encyclopædia*; and many more persons of note. Of late a rumour obtained ground that there was some likelihood of the ground being turned, in part at least, to some common uses; but a spirited protest having been made by many leading Nonconformists, at the head of whom were Mr. J. R. Mills and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., against such a desecration, the intention was abandoned, if ever it existed, and at the instance of the Corporation, an Act of Parliament was recently passed securing for ever the ground from its original and sacred uses. Since then the civic authorities have expended a considerable sum in laying it out in an ornamental manner, in planting it with trees and flowers, and in restoring many of the monuments which have an historic interest. Not the least interesting part of the ceremony was the speech of Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., Chairman of the Bunhill Fields Preservation Committee. It is full of historical allusions, religious and political. He is thus reported: My Lord Mayor, you are invited here to day formally to re-open this ancient burial-place of Bunhill-fields. Five centuries have passed since this manor was granted by the Prebend of Halliwell and Finsbury to the citizens of London in return for services rendered to the Church, and it was by virtue of this grant your predecessors in olden times bore the title of lords of Finsbury as well as Lord Mayor of London.

In the midst of the fen, beyond the city wall, a tumulus or mound marked traditionally the site of Saxon burial. Be this as it may, this spot has been so used from time immemorial, and in 1549 more than 1,000 cartloads of human remains were removed from the charnel-house of St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited here. From that period there were burials around the Bone-hill, which soon acquired the name of Bunhill-in-the-fields, when the archers and bowmen of the City converted the profitless waste around, into a place for pastime and military training. In the days of the first Stuart, and during the period of the Commonwealth, burial in this ground was much sought after by families who could claim no right of interment in the City churches; and this fact led the Corporation of London in 1665, to enclose this hitherto unprotected spot for the use mainly