

## "THE EARLY MIGRATIONS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE."

The seventh lecture of the Somerville Course was delivered on Thursday night last, by the Rev. Canon Baldwin, in the Natural History Society's Rooms.

The lecturer chose for his subject, "The Early Migrations of the Anglo-Saxon Race," stating as his reasons for doing so, that the marvellous spread of the race over the globe, its restlessness, its power, its influence, made an enquiry into this subject not only natural, but absolutely necessary. Premising that the Anglo-Saxons were not originally one race but were formed of a mixture of nations, he briefly recapitulated the various origins ascribed to them at different times and which obtained until the 16th century. It was not sufficient to say that the founders of the race came from Denmark and Scandinavia—this was but one step and a short one in the march of investigation, nor could much credence be given to the theory, promulgated of late, that they were descended from the lost tribes of the House of Israel. The subject could only be elucidated by reference to ethnological facts, and he dwelt for some time upon ethnology and the knowledge, very limited, of it possessed by the ancients. The science, combined with philology, enabled the student to trace out the origins of the Great Anglo-Saxon race. Europe had been peopled by three great streams of population, following each other at distant intervals—the first comprising the Kimmerians and the Celtic race; the second the Scythian, Gothic and German tribes, and the third and most recent, the Slavonian and Sarmatian. From the first two the ancient inhabitants of England were descended.

Next, tracing the history of the Kelts and Kimmerians, he showed their presence in Europe in the days of Homer, having ere then migrated from Asia towards the West. Driven onwards by a Scythian invasion, a part of them escaped into Asia Minor—which gave rise to the tradition that they conquered that country—and the remainder, as Plutarch states, hurrying on towards the shores of the German Ocean. In the time of Marius, they came into collision with the Romans, and were called Kimmerians, Kimbri, and Cimbri, by various nations. In their Italian invasion a great number perished, the *debris* finding an asylum in Jutland, whence, subsequently, they crossed over to England. But the most interesting invasion of Europe was that of the Scythian, Gothic and German tribes, some time between the seventh and eighth centuries, B.C. These tribes had begun their migrations in Asia, whence they overran Europe—of them were the Sakai or Saxons, the Massagetai and Arimaspoi—in the time of Herodotus they had firmly established themselves in the new country, driving away the Kimmerians and, eventually under the name of Goths, carrying terror throughout the west, until checked by Roman valour. In the days of Caesar, to whom they were known as Germans, they had reached and even passed the Rhine. The Saxons were a part of this great Scythian family, and the lecturer pointed out the various reasons in support of this view, and in opposition to the theory that the Anglo-Saxons are the lost tribes of Israel. There could be little doubt of the Ashkenite origin of the Saxons and even Sharon Turner, who disbelieved in it, admitted that the Saxons were most probably descended from the Sakai or Saccæ. These Saxons reached as far as the Western Coasts of Europe, their early abode having been in Armenia, from which they spread

into Persia, thence invading Europe, leaving a colony on the Euxine as they moved onwards towards Jutland. Thus the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons could be traced from the slopes of Ararat in Armenia to the waters of the German Ocean. In the third century of our era, they made a vigorous attack on the Roman Empire, and in 449 A. D., Hengist and Horsa arrived in England. As for the future of the race, no one could predict its grandeur and magnitude. The Anglo-Saxons had peopled North America; made Australia a new field for enterprise; rescued South Africa from the children of Ham; founded an Empire in India "while over the vast area of the East, where once Aryan and Semite held undisputed sway, the name of Anglo-Saxon is the embodiment of order, justice and civilization."

### LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNEY.

The following is from the New York Herald of Monday:

LONDON, March 29, 1874.

The steamer Malwa arrived off Suez at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, 28th inst., having on board Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright in charge of the remains of Doctor Livingstone. They report that the great explorer had been ill with chronic dysentery several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. He rode for a time on a donkey, and was then carried along by men. In this manner he arrived at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country. Here he said, "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was accordingly built by his followers. On the 1st of May, 1873, Livingstone was placed in bed. He suffered greatly, groaning from pain night and day. On the third day he said, "I feel very cold; put more grass over the hut." His followers could not speak or go near him. Kitambo, Chief of the Bisa country, sent in flour and beans and behaved well towards the explorer's party. On the fourth day Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makaohooa, his servant, was present at the moment of his decease.

The latest entry in Livingstone's diary is under the date of April 27, 1873. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized he told his followers that he intended to exchange everything for ivory, and to give it to them and then push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar and try to reach England. The same day on which his death occurred his followers held a consultation on the subject of what was best to be done. The Nassick boys determined to preserve his remains. They were afraid to inform the Chief of his death, and they secretly removed the body to another hut, and built a high fence around it to ensure privacy. They then removed the entrails from the body and placed them in a tin box, which they buried inside of the fence, under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree in the following words:

DR. LIVINGSTONE,  
DIED  
MAY 4, 1873.

Wainwright then superscribed the name of the head man, Susa. The body was preserved in salt and dried under the sun during the space of twelve days. When Kitumbo was informed of the death of the traveller he had drums beat and muskets fired in token of respect to his memory.

He allowed Livingstone's followers to remove the body, which was placed in a coffin of bark. They then journeyed to Unyanyembe, in about six months, sending an advance party forward with information addressed to Livingstone's son. This party met Cameron, who, on receipt of the news, sent back the bales of cloth and the powder which he was taking to Livingstone. The body arrived at Unyanyembe in ten days after the advance party reached there. The whole party rested there during a fortnight.

Messrs. Cameron, Murphy and Dillon were there together, the latter very ill in health, blind and with his mind affected. He committed suicide at Kasakera and was buried there. At Unyanyembe Livingstone's remains were placed in another case of bark—one of smaller size—done up as a bale of merchandise in order to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of a corpse. They were thus carried to Zanzibar. Livingstone's clothing, papers and instruments accompanied the body. When on his sick bed the doctor prayed much. At Muilala he said: "I am going home; carry my remains to Zanzibar."

T. R. Webb, Esq., United States Consul at Zanzibar, has received letters, through Murphy, from Livingstone, addressed to Mr. Stanley, which Consul Webb will deliver personally.

The only geographical news is as follows:—"After Stanley's departure Dr Livingstone left Unyanyembe, rounded the south end of Lake Tanganyika, travelled south to Lake Bemba, or Bangweolo, and crossed it south to north. He then journeyed along the east side, returning north through the marshes to Muilala. All his papers were sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of State, in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant at Zanzibar.

Murphy and Cameron remain behind.

LONDON, March 30, 5 a.m.

The steamer bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone has left Suez by canal for Southampton.

There appears to be a difficulty in meeting the requirements of the British cavalry, so far as the saddle is concerned, and although by the last accounts from England, a saddle had been submitted to the authorities with the tree constructed entirely of wood, and was reported to come more within the standard—even for rough usage—than the present iron tree, (the *bete noir* of all cavalry men), it was considered questionable whether some greater improvement could not be made. However, nothing definitely had been determined on, although the "wooden tree" saddle was being experimented upon by Sir Roger Tichborne's late regiment, a short distance from the capital.

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, received in London Feb. 5, by the Secretary of State for War, says:—"All the white prisoners held by the Ashantees have been delivered to me. The King accepts my terms for the cessation of hostilities, which he asked, and has agreed to pay an indemnity of £200,000. We halt for a few days thirty miles from Coomassie."

Paris, April 3.—The Caalists here have information that a revolt has broken out in Bilbao; that only half of their army there has been engaged in the recent battles; and that General Saules will shortly march with strong divisions upon Madrid, and cut off Marshal Zerranos communications,