

Mr. Peabody could not be present, but sent a substantial token of his regard in the form of a gift of \$20,000, to establish an institute and library for the people of his native town. Liberal additions were afterward made to this fund, and the Peabody Institute has now an endowment of \$200,000. The Town of South Danvers, where the Institute is located, has received the name of Peabody by legislative enactment.

In 1857, after an absence of twenty years, Mr. Peabody revisited his native land, and was everywhere greeted with demonstrations of respect. All invitations to public receptions were, however, declined, except that of his native town of Danvers, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the people, and welcomed home by Edward Everett, as their eloquent spokesman. Before his return to England he carried out a long-cherished design of founding an institute in the city where he had achieved his early success in business, and gave \$300,000 for the purpose, which he placed in the hands of trustees in the City of Baltimore. This sum has been since increased to \$1,000,000, and an institute founded which is to furnish a free library, courses of lectures, an academy of music, gallery of art, and accommodations for the Maryland Historical Society.

Having thus endowed his native town and the city in which he had spent twenty years of his early business life, Mr. Peabody bethought him how he could best discharge a similar duty towards the great capital which he had adopted for the home of his manhood. 'From a comparatively early period in my commercial life,' he said in 1862, 'I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labours be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare, and comfort of my fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be strongest; and he now made a liberal contribution to the welfare of his fellow-men in the City of London, where he had acquired a large portion of his wealth. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Mr. Curtis Lampson and Mr. Junius S. Morgan were named as trustees, in whose hands he placed the sum of £150,000, to be used, as he said, 'to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis.' The only conditions imposed on the employment of this fund were, that it should be strictly for the benefit of the poor of London, and kept free from sectarian or partisan control or management. No restrictions were placed upon the method in which it should be applied for the relief of the poor and the amelioration of their condition, but the donor suggested that a portion, at least, of the fund should be used for the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy. This wish has been sacredly observed by the gentlemen who have had the control of this fund, and already several fine squares, in different parts of London, have been built up with dwellings for the poor, combining the essentials mentioned in Mr. Peabody's letter.

In 1866 Mr. Peabody contemplated another visit to his native land, and before leaving England added another £100,000 to his magnificent gift to the poor of London. He received the most gratifying acknowledgments of his generosity from numerous public bodies, but steadily refused any public demonstration of regard from the people or the authorities of the City of London. It was even proposed to confer upon him a Baronetcy, Grand Cross or Order of the Bath, but he at once made known his unwillingness to receive any such compliment, and when pressed to mention what token of gratitude he would accept, said: 'A letter from the Queen of England, which I may carry across the Atlantic, and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons.' Before his departure, Queen Victoria sent him an autograph letter, expressing her appreciation of his 'more than princely munificence,' and desiring him to accept a miniature portrait of herself as a further assurance of her personal feelings. This portrait was painted on ivory and framed in gold and gems, and bears the inscription, furnished by the Queen herself: 'Presented by the Queen to George Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London.' It has been deposited, with the Queen's letter, in the Peabody Institute of Danvers.

Notwithstanding his "more than princely munificence" to the poor of London, his greatest benefactions were still reserved for his own country, and during his visit in 1866 he scattered his gifts with a lavish hand. He gave \$25,000 to the Phillips Academy, at Andover; \$15,000 to the Newburyport Library; \$100,000 to build a church as a monument to the memory of his mother, in Georgetown, Mass.; \$16,000 to a library in the same town; \$140,000 to the Essex Institute at Salem; \$5,000 to the library at Thetford, Vt., where he spent the year with his grandfather when a boy; \$20,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society; \$150,000 to found a Professorship and Museum of American Archaeology at Cambridge; the same sum for a similar purpose to Yale College; the last \$500,000 of the fund already mentioned for the Peabody Institute at Baltimore; \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society; \$25,000 to the Kenyon College, Ohio; and \$15,000 for a library at Georgetown, D. C.; besides the crowning donation of \$1,500,000 to build up the cause of education in the South. This last fund was placed in the hands of trustees of the highest character for integrity and zealous interest in the cause of education, and was to be applied to assist schools and to promote the education of the people, without distinction of race or colour, in the Southern States. An appropriate acknowledgment of this last generous gift was made by the Government of the United States. A costly and elegant gold medal was presented to him in pursuance of an act of Congress, bearing on one side a fine profile portrait of the recipient, and on the other the inscription:

"The People of the United States to George Peabody, in acknowledgment of his beneficent promotion of universal education."

Having remained in this country long enough to see that all his beneficent purposes were likely to be carried out in the fullest manner, and to receive ample assurances of the grateful regard, not to say devoted affection of his fellow countrymen, Mr. Peabody again returned to England, and while there added yet another £100,000 to his gift for the benefit of the London poor. His health now failing, and the consciousness growing upon him that if he would once more visit his native land, it should be done immediately, he set sail for America in the spring of 1869. Arrived in this country, he made visits to several prominent cities, and finally retired to the quiet home of his nephew in Danvers. But not yet could his generosity rest, and during this summer he added \$1,000,000 to the Southern Educational Fund, made a liberal donation to the

Washington University, in Virginia, and numerous generous gifts to his relatives and friends. As he passed around among the people, now bowed with the weight of years and enfeebled by disease, he never failed to receive tokens of gratitude and testimonials of heartfelt veneration.

In England, too, there seemed to be a rivalry among all classes to do honour to their great benefactor. A subscription had been headed by the Prince of Wales in 1867 for a statue of Mr. Peabody, to occupy a conspicuous position near the Royal Exchange, in London, 'as a testimony of the deep feeling and gratitude entertained by the English people for his munificent donations for the benefit of the London poor.' The statue was completed in bronze by the American sculptor, W. W. Story, and, during Mr. Peabody's absence from England in the summer of 1869, was dedicated with becoming ceremonies, the Prince of Wales presiding on the occasion, and Mr. Motley, the American Minister, delivering an appropriate address.

Mr. Peabody never married, but had constantly shown a strong attachment for the members of his own family, distributing among them at various times gifts amounting in all to \$1,400,000."

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Peabody's benefactions—apart from the sums he dispensed in compliance with the ordinary calls of charity—amounted to, if they did not exceed, about eight millions of dollars. His life and example ought to teach the English and American people the duty of living in amity with each other.

The obsequies of the late George Peabody took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst. The funeral procession formed at the mansion of Sir Curtis Lampson, in Eton square. It consisted of the hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were: General C. Gray, Her Majesty's Private Secretary, representing the Queen; Minister Motley; Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation; Freeman H. Morse, American Consul at London; Russell Sturges and J. S. Morgan. The following procession of carriages: The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampson, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, High Sheriffs of London and Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, Duchess of Somerset, Marquis of Townsend, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts, and many others.

The funeral cortege passed slowly through the streets, which were lined with silent crowds of spectators, to Westminster Abbey.

The venerable structure was completely filled with people who had been admitted by tickets, and were all dressed in mourning. The choir was hung with black, and the sombre aspect of the interior was only relieved by the richly decorated robes of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs standing near the Sacrament, as the body was brought in were Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Thomas Binney, a Dissenting Minister, Dr. Geo. Edward Day, and John Bright.

A flood of sunshine poured in through the windows of the choir at the moment the procession entered the building.

The coffin, which was placed on a bier at the end of the choir, was plain and unadorned and covered with black cloth, on the lid was a brass plate with inscription simply giving name of deceased, place and date of his birth and death.

The Lesson was read by the Archdeacon of Westminster. As soon as the ceremony within the Church was over, the procession reformed and advanced to a spot near the Western entrance, where a temporary grave had been prepared, an excavation two to three feet deep had been made, the sides of which were lined with black drapery. Here the body was deposited and will remain until it is transported to America.

Lord John Thynne read the remainder of the burial service at the head of the grave; on the right stood the ministers, including the American ministers, and on the left were Gen. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs and Clergy of Westminster and St. Paul's. The solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assemblage. Many present shed tears during the choral service which included the singing of the anthem 'His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth ever more.'

After the coffin had been lowered into the grave a floral cross was placed upon it. This act was witnessed in profound silence, and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed around the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

Hon. Joseph Howe returned to Ottawa from the North-West Territory on the 11th inst.

Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, will leave for England on the 24th.

Brigade Major Colonel David Shaw, of Kingston, has been appointed Emigration Agent for the Dominion in Scotland.

Wolves are plentiful in the western part of Garafraza, and are doing much damage among the sheep.

A new weekly paper in the interest of the colored population, is to be started in Chatham.

On *dit* at Osgoode Hall that Vice-Chancellor Sprague has been informed that he is to be Chancellor, and Mr. Strong, Q. C., is promised the Vice-Chancellorship.

The elections in Newfoundland have resulted adversely to Confederation. Twelve Antis and five Unionists have been returned, and five Constituencies remain to be heard from.

The nomination for North Renfrew, to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, caused by Mr. Supple's retirement, with take place on the 24th inst., and the polling on the 1st Dec. Mr. Murray will, in all probability, be elected.

A bust of the Premier of the Dominion, upon which Mr. S. Gardner, sculptor, of Simcoe, has been engaged for some time, has now been completed. As a work of art, the bust is said to be a masterpiece.

T. J. O'Neil, Esq., has been elected Chairman of the Board of Penitentiary Directors, in the place of J. M. Ferris, Esq., who since his appointment to the wardenship of the Kingston Penitentiary, has resigned his seat at the Board.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall was threatened with some trouble from the half breeds on his arrival at Fort Gurry, but after a few words of explanation the men who had turned out to dispute his coming formed a guard of honour and escorted him to his residence.

We are in a position to state that the payment of £300,000 by Canada to the Hudson's Bay Company will be made on or before the 1st of December next, as on that day the North-West Territory will be included by proclamation as part of the Dominion. The money will probably be immediately raised by a loan on the market under the Imperial guarantee, or, failing this, the Hon. Mr. Rose is authorized to make other arrangements, so that the money under any circumstances may be handed over to the Company before the 1st of December next.—*Canadian News.*

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.—Several Government bills, including the drainage act and an amended School Act, have been introduced. Mr. Boyd has introduced a bill to extend the franchise to persons paying assessed taxes on income. Mr. Trow has introduced a bill to amend the Assessment Act. Hon. Mr. Wood, submitted the public accounts of the Province, for the year 1868, and for the first nine months of 1869. Total receipts for year ending 31st Dec. 1868, \$2,260,176, \$333,750, of which was received as annual subsidy. Total expenditure \$1,182,388. The sum of \$850,000, had been invested in debentures and stocks of the Dominion. For the nine months ending 30th Oct. the receipts, including whole year's subsidy, were \$2,016,611; expenditure for the same time \$1,008,806. Further investments have been made of 88,519 dollars in species debentures at from 93½ to 95½; 50,000 dollars more at 96, and a special deposit of 500,000 dollars; making a sum total invested of 2,065,644 dollars.

The interest at 5 per cent on Ontario's share of the debt of the late Province of Canada, has not yet been taken into the account, but it will probably considerably exceed three hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Blake, has given notice of a series of resolutions condemnatory of the passage of the Nova Scotia bill by the Canadian Parliament last Session; also for the creation of the office of auditor for the Province. Several local railway and other charters, have been applied for. In reply to Mr. Lyons, Attorney General Macdonald explained that there had been a difference of opinion between the Government of Ontario, and that of Canada, in respect of the authority to issue marriage licenses. The Minister of Justice had however, promised to bring in a bill at the next session of parliament, conferring upon the local Governments the power of appointing issuers of marriage licenses.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A co-operative Bank of Credit has been formed for the working classes in Naples.

The British Government has ordered a man-of-war to convey the remains of the late George Peabody to America.

Ledra Rollin refuses to return to Paris, though he has not withdrawn from the canvass for the Corps Législatif.

The Empress Eugénie after spending a few days at Cairo, returned to Alexandria on the 13th.

Admiral Topete has been elected Vice-President of the Constituent Cortes.

The Duke de Montpensier interceded in behalf of the captured Republican leaders in Spain, which vastly increases his popularity among the people.

Mr. Thiers, having recently visited his native town, Marseilles, after twenty-five years of absence, met with an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen.

Count Montalembert, though in a hopeless condition of illness, employs his last moments of relief from suffering, in the completion of the great work on the Monks of the Occident.

The British Government will dispatch the remains of George Peabody to America in the ship *Monarch*, to sail on the 26th inst.

A few days previous to his death, Mr. Peabody gave an extra hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Peabody fund.

The Manifesto of the French Opposition, signed by twenty-eight Deputies, has been published. It is thoroughly Republican in sentiment.

Four Chinamen caught in the act of firing a cane-field at Sas Cruz, Cuba, were seized and immediately executed. Seven cane-fields in that neighbourhood had been burnt.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Port Said on the 15th, and the Empress of the French on the 16th, to be present at the Suez Canal celebration.

Abbotsford is now owned by Miss Mary Scott, great granddaughter of Sir Walter, and her husband, in case she ever has one, must take the name of Scott.

The glory of the African Explorers—Speke and Baker—has departed. In the Doge's Palace at Venice is an old map of the globe, on which is marked the two lakes of Nyanza.

Three thousand tons of coal are used each day in the gas works of London. The aggregate consumption per year is 10,000,000,000 cubic feet.

A general order, issued by command of the Duke of Cambridge, has been promulgated at Woolwich, granting to recipients of medals for acts of bravery in saving life, the privilege of wearing them when in uniform.

The Ceylon *Observer* of the 2nd of September states that goods from Europe had reached Ceylon *via* Suez Canal, and that, according to the bill of lading, the freight came to 30 shillings sterling per cwt.

It is estimated that there are in Great Britain no less than twenty-eight million tons of coal dust that might be used for fuel with some preparation, but which, although already mined, is not used in any way.

An unknown man, while prowling about Compiègne on Sunday, was taken into custody. Upon being searched he was found to be armed. He admitted that his intention was to assassinate the Emperor. He has been taken care of.

The *Brazilian*, a new vessel constructed expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, sailed from Liverpool on the 15th, for Port Said. She draws 20 feet of water. Other vessels of similar construction are building in English shipyards.

Twenty millions one hundred and fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six passengers were carried by the London General Omnibus Company during the half year ending July 1, 1869.

Alexander Dumas recommends onion soup as an infallible remedy for nervous prostration, headache, and debility. He prepares his soup, which has become quite famous among the gourmands of the French capital, of cream and onions.