

England. The inscription round the upper part of the Seal is "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, F. D.," and underneath, "In Canada Sigillum." On the diaper background is the date of the Confederation, 1867. In working out the architectural details Messrs. Wyon have availed themselves of the able assistance of Mr. J. H. Watson, of Nottingham-place, an architect who, a few years since, carried off all the honours open to students in the Royal Academy and in the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Great Seal is attached to all important documents executed by the Canadian Government in the name of the Queen, and, like the Great Seal of England, conveys the Royal authority to all documents to which it is attached. The four Provinces of the Dominion have also separate Seals, smaller in size and different in design, for use by the Local Governments of the respective Provinces. These also have been executed by Messrs. Wyon.

5. ARMORIAL BEARINGS FOR THE DOMINION.

Her Majesty the Queen has directed that the following shall be the armorial bearings for this Province of the Dominion:—

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Vert a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped, or on a chief Argent the Cross of St. George.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Or on a Fess Gules between two Fleur de Lis in Chief Azure, and a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped vert in base, a Lion passant guardant.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Or on a Fess Wavy Azure between three Thistles proper, a Salmon Naïant Argent.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Or on Waves a Lymphad, or Ancient Galley, with Oars in action, proper on a chief Gules a Lion passant guardant or, as the same are severally depicted in the margin hereof, to be borne by the said respective Provinces on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

6. UNION JACK FOR THE COLONIES.

The Lords of the Admiralty having brought under the notice of Her Majesty the Queen the great inconvenience which has been frequently occasioned by the "Union Jack," which is the distinguishing flag of the admiral of the fleet, being carried in boats and other vessels by governors of colonies, military authorities, diplomatic officers, and consular agents when embarked, Her Majesty has been pleased to order that the military branch shall use a Union Jack with the Royal initials surrounded by a garland on a blue shield and surmounted by a crown in the centre; that the Union Jack to be used by diplomatic servants, ministers plenipotentiary, charges d'affaires, &c., shall bear the Royal Arms in the centre on a white shield; whilst consuls and consular agents, &c., shall be limited to the blue ensign, with the Royal Arms in the fly of the flag. The governors of Her Majesty's dominions in foreign parts, and governors of all ranks and denominations administering the governments of British colonies and dependencies, are to be authorized to fly the Union Jack with the arms or badge of the colony emblazoned in the centre.

III. Biographical Sketches.

1. GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

At 11½ o'clock last Thursday night, at his residence in London, died George Peabody, the eminent and beloved benefactor of two hemispheres. He was born in 1795 at Danvers, Mass., whose institute and library he has so munificently endowed, and from whose people in his declining years he has received more than one tribute of honor and gratitude. He was a grocer's clerk at Danvers from 11 till 15, when, after spending a year with his grandfather at Thetford in Vermont, he went to Newburyport as clerk for his eldest brother, a dry goods merchant. Next we learn of him in Georgetown, D. C., whither he went with his uncle after the burning of his brother's store, and there, conducting the business of his house, although a minor, his mercantile genius developed itself. But, fearing that if he continued business in his own name he would be held responsible for debts of relatives which he had never contracted, he withdrew in 1814, to become the partner of Mr. Elisha Riggs, in the wholesale dry goods trade, that gentleman supplying the capital, the management of which he confided to the young merchant.

At Baltimore, next year, the new house flourished in a large and growing business, insomuch that in 1822 it could afford to establish branches in New York and Philadelphia. From such beginnings, Mr. Peabody derived the opportunity to make personal acquaintance with Europe in the purchase of goods, and several times on his transatlantic journeys was intrusted with affairs of moment by the State of Maryland. By the retirement of Mr. Riggs, in 1829, he became the head of his house, and in 1837, settled in London, four years afterwards withdrawing from the firm of Peabody, Riggs &

Co., and establishing himself as a banker. It was then that through his efforts, faith in American credit, greatly damaged in the crisis of 1837, was resuscitated and maintained, and that the State of Maryland was so well favored in transactions for which he refused any compensation whatever. His house in London became the headquarters of Americans in news and intelligence and acquaintance, and in further proof of his undiminished love of home and fatherland he sent over the water in 1852, a toast for the bicentennial anniversary of his native town of Danvers; "Education a debt from present to future generations;" and to pay his share of the debt inclosed a check for \$20,000 to be disbursed in the foundation of an institute, lyceum, and library, subsequently endowed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, including a gift for a branch library in North Danvers. His philanthropy has been exercised in numerous instances. To the first Grinnell expedition to the North Pole he gave \$10,000; and in 1857, the magnificent sum of \$300,000 was given as the first instalment of \$500,000 for the establishment of an institute to promote literature science, and the arts. His later bounties of \$500,000 to the cause of Southern education, increased after the manner of the Baltimore and Danvers endowments, are recent and fresh in gratitude.

But the scheme of philanthropy which, from its novelty and extent, will peculiarly distinguish Mr. Peabody's princely benevolence, is his gift to the London poor. A sum of £350,000 or \$1,250,000, was invested by him in the experiment of alleviating the manifold distresses of a class of people reared amid all the discomforts, temptation, and squalors of that world of a city, the British metropolis.

Mr. Peabody's object, though stated by him as the amelioration of the condition and augmentation of the comforts of the poor generally, was practically the helping of the industrious poor. The most reasonable way of benefiting these would be, he thought, to provide at very moderate rent decent homes for them, and so secure for the worthy unfortunate in London's deluge of humanity, an ark of safety, decent enough to entertain home affections. In that great city, as here, but under less hopeful circumstances, the children of the poor grow up amid surroundings of painful squalor, and in habitations where all the virtues are in danger of being excluded with fresh air and cleanliness. Mr. Peabody thought it no blessing to overweigh those whom he benefited with a sense of their dependence, and argued to himself that the good done would be all the greater by making the poor free agents in it. He would not maintain paupers, for that was the work of society by other means; he wished to help the poor to help themselves. Consequently, he thought it wise to charge a rent below the average, but to give far better accommodations than ever private landlords could offer. He might also have reckoned upon creating a desire to build a better kind of dwellings than have usually been erected for tenants.

Four great buildings, known by the name of Peabody, have been erected in four of the poorest quarters of London. They seemed not to have quite fulfilled their builder's design. In the Shadwell quarter it was said that two rooms in a private house could be had for as little as those in the Peabody building. The former were dirty; the latter clean; but the tenants of Mr. Peabody were required to keep their premises clean, and did not like to do so.

They had to scrub rooms and passages and places in common, and grew to think that this benevolence of compulsory cleanliness was a tax upon them, and an unaccustomed kind of rent-payment.

Those best satisfied were, of course, most industrious, and it was said, too, that many came in slatterns who remained clean. In short, Mr. Peabody's houses though in some respects houses of reform, have had the difficulties to contend against which all enterprises encounter having for their object not a seeming benevolence, but an actual benefit of the poor. His scheme had undoubted advantages. No landlord came to hustle off a tenant in arrears, though a lazy occupant had to quit in due time. Perhaps a well-meaning man long out of work had to leave, and a problem was thus turned back upon the hands of the benefactor. In fact, Mr. Peabody's great experiment served to show that philanthropy is not a sentiment to be made fruitful by squanderers, but a science for wise men. It is said that better buildings than those now erected are wanted at cheaper rates, and though the fund was savingly directed, that the buildings have not fulfilled their projector's design.

But by this time it is probable that the agents of the great well-doer have improved upon their beginnings. A part of the fund, it should be said, is devoted to the relief of tenants in deserving instances. Mr. Peabody made his last visit to the land of his birth on June 9th, and on the 3rd of July last made his additional gift to the cause of education in the South. His many benefactions won for him an esteem rarely accorded in Europe to a private personage, yet Mr. Peabody is believed to have contracted few very intimate and earnest friendships among the English. Sir Emerson Tennant, who died a year ago, is said to be one of several Englishmen who may be accounted his warm personal friends. Nevertheless, Mr.