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## NOTICES.

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1878.

### THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In publishing to-day full-page portraits of the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE, we believe we are doing a pleasure to our readers, as well as in subjoining the following notes of biography. With regard to the fitness and gracefulness of the appointment of His Lordship to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, we cannot do otherwise than re-echo the unanimously expressed opinion of the whole Dominion press.

The MARQUIS OF LORNE, although a subject, is one of the highest in the realm, being heir to a ducal peerage, and, by right of descent, a Scotch chieftain of the first rank. JOHN GEORGE EDWARD HENRY DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND, MARQUIS OF LORNE, M. P. for the county of Argyll, is the eldest son of the DUKE OF ARGYLL; he was born in 1845, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed a Captain in the London Scottish Volunteers in 1866, and to the same rank in the Sutherlandshire Rifles in 1869. He is a zealous supporter of the volunteer force, is a practised marksman with the rifle, and has shot with success at the University v. House of Lords and Common matches at Wimbledon. In person he is handsome, although very youthful in appearance; he has an agreeable ease of manner, and an expression of great good nature and kindness, and would generally attract favourable remark even from persons unacquainted with him. Those who are of his intimates are aware that he is also gifted with considerable abilities, and that, comparatively young as he is, he has given evidence of industry and of capacity for that description of work which is assigned to young men of his condition. He acted for several years as Private Secretary to the DUKE OF ARGYLL, his father, when Secretary of State for India; and at one time, when His Grace was occupied in the preparation of an important legislative measure, LORD LORNE undertook, and carried on with assiduity and success, an amount of business not usually within the sphere nor the ordinary capacity of a private secretary. In Parliament he has distinguished himself by a conscientious independence, which at least once led him to vote against the Gladstone Ministry of which his father was an eminent member. That he is influenced by the spirit of adventure which is characteristic of the greater number of young Englishmen has been shown by the extent of his travels, notably in the United States of America. The book he published on his return, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics," is a very creditable production. It is real-

ly remarkable for the impartiality and clearness of the opinions expressed in it concerning the working of the republican institutions of America, when the extreme youth and aristocratic education of the writer are taken into consideration. He has also published a couple of volumes of poems of more than ordinary merit. Although the Marquis of LORNE has not been prominent as a speaker in the House of Commons, he has been heard in other places, and appeared ready and fluent, without a trace of the awkwardness and hesitation of a comparatively unpractised orator. In the circle in which he moves he has acquired unusual esteem of affection and promises to inherit, with the high rank, the equally high character of the DUKE OF ARGYLL. If personal virtues can maintain old traditions, the head of the Campbells may be regarded in the Western Highlands for some generations to come as almost equal in authority to the Sovereign.

The noble Scottish house of Campbell, of whom the DUKE OF ARGYLL—the MacCallum More, in Gaelic phrase—is regarded as the acknowledged chief, although it stands only third in the Scottish roll of precedence among dukes, is, in one sense, the first and foremost of Scottish titles: for no other house, either of Lowland or Highland origin, ever counted among its members so great and illustrious a catalogue of ennobled and otherwise distinguished individuals. In this respect the Campbells may claim superiority over the Scotts, the Hamiltons, the Murrays, the Grahams, and even the Stuarts. In our own day they hold, or have held, the Dukedom of Argyll, the Scottish Earldom and English Marquisate of Breadalbane, the English Earldom of Cawdor, the Barony of Stratheden, and the Barony of Campbell; the Barony of Clyde, of Indian celebrity, was conferred on one who, if he had not a Campbell for his father, at least on his mother's side belonged to the clan. A Campbell, within the last twenty years, has held the Lord Chancellorship of England, a few years before having been Lord Chancellor of Ireland. At this present moment the Campbells enjoy no less than eleven baronetcies, English and Scottish, including those who have assumed the additional name in right of maternal descent. In the lists of the Orders of the Thistle and the Bath, and in the roll of "Knights Bachelors" both past and present, the name of Campbell figures very largely, and not many other names outshine it in the lists of British Generals and Admirals during the last century and a half.

The Marquis of LORNE derives his title from that district of Argyllshire which is commonly known as Lorne, or Lorn. It occupies the north-eastern portion of the county, from Oban and Dunstaffnage at its south-western extremity, to the borders of Perthshire on the east, and is cut in two by the romantic and beautiful Loch Etive, and separated on the west by a variety of narrow channels from the district of Morven. The district in very ancient times was traditionally possessed by the McDougals, a family in those days almost as powerful as the McDONALDS, "Lords of the Isles." From the McDougals it came into the royal house of STUART, or STEWART; and it will be remembered that among the victories gained by BRUCE in his eventful career was one over the then Lord of Lorne, in the Pass of Awe. According to Sir BERNARD BURKE, the broad lands of Lorne passed into the hands of the CAMPBELLS of Lochow, the direct ancestors of the present ducal house of ARGYLL, about four hundred years ago; and it is remarkable that they were acquired, just as now they are about to be consolidated and more firmly established than ever, not by force of arms, but by a fortunate marriage. Sir BERNARD tells us that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, of Lochow, in recognition of the great additions which he had made to the estates of the House of Campbell and to his achievements in war, acquired the name of "More," or the Great, and from him the head of his descendants, down to the present day, is known among his Gaelic

tenantry and clansmen as "MacCallum More." He received the honour of knighthood in A.D. 1280, from the hands of Alexander the Third of Scotland, and eleven years later was one of the nominees of ROBERT BRUCE in his contest for the Scottish crown. This renowned and gallant chieftain was slain in a contest with his powerful neighbour, the Lord of LOVNE, at a place called "The String of Cowal," where an obelisk of large size is erected on his grave. This event occasioned feuds for a series of years between the neighbouring Lairds of Lochow and Lorne, which were terminated at last by the marriage of COLIN, second Lord CAMPBELL, of Lochow, and first Earl of ARGYLL, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, with ISABELLA STUART, eldest daughter and heiress of JOHN, Laird of LOVNE. In consequence of this union he added to the arms of his ancestors the "galley" which still figures in the CAMPBELL shield, and he assumed the additional title of Lord of LOVNE.

### THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA is the fourth daughter of the QUEEN, and was born at Buckingham Palace on the 18th of May, 1848. She is, of course, as accomplished as assiduous, and well-directed culture can render her, and has developed decided artistic tendencies towards drawing, painting, and sculpture. The bust of the QUEEN in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1870 possessed real merits of execution and verisimilitude; and some interesting specimens of the Princess's work have been exhibited at the collection of pictures and sculpture at Bend Street, destined to aid the funds for the relief of destitute widows and orphans of German soldiers. Mrs. THORNEYBROFT has had the honour of instructing the Princess in the arts of modelling and sculpture. Her Royal Highness has also decided literary tastes, and is so assiduous a reader as to deserve the name of a student. The PRINCESS was for some years the closest companion of the QUEEN, her mother, and is greatly beloved by every member of the royal family, while her sweetness of disposition endears her to every one within the sphere of her influence. A graceful act of appreciative kindness was performed by the PRINCESS, in connection with her position as one of the lady patronesses of the National Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded. During the Franco-German war, to each of the surgeons proceeding under the auspices of the society to the hospitals of France and Belgium she presented, in some instances personally, a handsome pocket-case, ornamented with her monogram and escutcheon, containing the instruments required for military surgery. The interesting personal appearance of Her Royal Highness is well known to the English public generally; to those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the kindly and gracious face, we offer as good a likeness as it has been in our power to obtain. On several prominent occasions of State ceremony, the PRINCESS LOUISE has officiated for the QUEEN, and has always called forth remark for a combination of dignity and kindly graciousness, rightly considered to be the perfection of royal reception. She was married to the MARQUIS OF LORNE in 1871.

### HISTORY OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

#### THE "QUEEN'S OWN" REGIMENT OF TORONTO.

The 2nd Battalion was formed on the 26th April, 1860, from the following independent volunteer companies, viz.: Barrie Rifle Company, organized 27th Dec., 1855; 1st Rifle Company of Toronto, organized 20th March, 1856; 3rd Rifle Company of Toronto, organized 20th March, 1856; Highland Company of Toronto, organized 31st March, 1856; Foot Artillery Company of Toronto, organized 13th Nov., 1856; Highland Company of Whitby, organized 31st March, 1858; Captain Durie (now Deputy Adjutant-General No. 2 Military District) being appointed Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

During the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in September, 1860, the first four Companies were reviewed by him in the Queen's Park, Toronto, being the only occasion on which either of the outside Companies, Barrie or Whitby, were present at head-quarters.

In the latter part of 1861, just previous to and during the Trent excitement, several independent companies were organized in the city, which by a general order issued 21st Nov., 1862, were added to the strength of the corps, making it up to a strength of ten companies, exclusive of the Barrie and Whitby companies, which were dropped. Almost immediately after this re-organization, permission was applied for to adopt the title of the "Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto," which was graciously granted by Her Majesty in March, 1863, and on the 24th May of the same year, the lady friends and relatives of the regiment presented it with a very handsome silver mace. This part of the equipment of a rifle regiment being now obsolete, it has not been used for years, though it is still highly treasured as a souvenir of old times.

Consequent upon the excitement caused by the St. Alban's raid in 1864, two companies of the Queen's Own were detailed for duty at Niagara, as a part of the 2nd Administration Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Durie, and on their return, in 1865, after four months' service, a third was sent to Sarina for upwards of six months.

During the Fenian raid of 1866, after three months' active service in Toronto, the regiment was, on the 1st June, suddenly ordered to Fort Colborne, and the day after took part in the action at Ridgeway, in which one officer and eight non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and four officers and seventeen non-commissioned officers and men were wounded.

Proceeding from Fort Colborne to Fort Erie, where they joined the united forces of Colonel Lowry and Peacocke, they were in two or three days sent to garrison Stratford, the force then consisting of Gore's Battery of Artillery, two companies of H.M. 16th Foot, and themselves, under the command of the now celebrated Sir Garnet Wolseley, then a Colonel on the staff. After remaining three weeks in Stratford, the regiment was relieved from duty until the following August, when they were sent to the Camp of Instruction at Thorold for eight days, again to be under the command of Colonel Wolseley.

Owing to the exciting events of this year, the corps was kept constantly at work and fully up to its strength, which at that time was 600, but as an instance of its popularity, it may be stated that, on the 17th March, there were upwards of 700 regularly enrolled members on parade, while at Stratford the strength with two companies attached was over 800.

Lieut.-Col. Gilmer, who assumed command in the latter part of 1867, served through 1868 and for many years afterwards, and to him must be given the credit of creating an esprit de corps which has carried the Queen's Own through many a trying time, and which it still maintains.

One of the first corps to re-enroll under the Militia Act of 1868 was the Queen's Own, and this example was followed by many others, in whose minds at the time great doubt existed as to whether they would serve under that obnoxious Act.

A period of rest and quiet prevailed until 1871, when brigade camps throughout the Dominion were inaugurated. At those of 1871 and 1872, at Niagara, the regiment carried the palm, and as that of the latter year was probably the largest camp ever formed in the Dominion, some 6,200 being present, it was no small achievement. Again, in 1875, at the same camp, the honours were reaped by the Queen's Own.

Shortly after returning from the last camp, the services of the corps were required in aid of the Civil Power at Toronto during the Pilgrimage riots, but fortunately their assistance was not needed beyond that of the moral effect given by the presence of troops; not so, however, did they fare at Belleville on the 2nd January, 1877, when 200 of the regiment were hurriedly sent there to preserve the peace and protect the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company from rioters in the shape of employees of that road who were on strike. The duty was arduous one, for the cold, which was intense, soon found its way through gilettarys and serge trousers, while on arrival at Belleville, volleys of abuse, followed by ice-balls, bricks and iron units greeted the corps, who, after standing two hours of such treatment without reply, and having many men hit, were at length obliged to use the bayonet in several cases.

At the recent celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday in Montreal, the Queen's Own were present in good strength, and, judging from the reports of the public press, seemed to have upheld the reputation so long enjoyed by them.

In concluding, we might call attention to the fact that all the officers of the Queen's Own are taken from the ranks of the corps; not only have all the present officers done so, but many have had very long services therein, notably Surgeon Thorburn, who has twenty-two years' service. He was President of the Medical Board of Examiners of the Wounded in 1866 for the 2nd Military District, and is a Lecturer in the Toronto School of Medicine, Consulting Physician in Toronto General Hospital, and other institutions. Major Lee (Paymaster), has also had 22 years, while Lieut.-Col. Otter, Majors Arthur and Jarvis, Captains Miller, Foster, Allan, Vandersmissen and Hamilton vary from fifteen to seventeen years each.