

wearing the ribbon of St. Michael and St. George, and took his place at the head of the Clerk's table while the brilliant staff which accompanied him, ranged themselves on either side of the throne, Lady Young occupying a seat, on the left hand of the Chamber, beside Lady MacDonald, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. W. F. Powell, and families of the Privy Councillors.

His Excellency's Civil Secretary then produced the Queen's Commission for his appointment which was read aloud,—the whole assemblage standing. At its conclusion the Judges came forward and administered to His Excellency the Oaths of Allegiance and Office which His Excellency took and signed, a certificate of which was then recorded.

This ceremony being concluded, His Excellency ascended the throne and received, as previously agreed upon, the addresses of the several National and Literary Societies, the spirit and letter of which His Excellency cordially reciprocated.

The following is a condensed sketch of His Excellency :

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart. of Bailieborough Castle, County Cavan, Ireland ; P. C., K. C. B., G. C., M. G., formerly M. P. for Cavan ; successively Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1841 to 1844 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1859 ; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles ; lately Governor of New South Wales, and now appointed Governor-General of Canada, was born 31st August, 1807, and succeeded his father as second Baronet, 10th March, 1848, having married 8th April, 1835, Adelaide-Anabella, daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, Edward Tui'e Dalton, Esq. In Burke's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire we find the following details of his lineage :—He is a descendant of John Young, a burgess of Edinburgh in 1541, who married Margaret Scrimgeour, of the ancient and noble family of Scrimgeour, and sister of Henry Scrimgeour, the celebrated scholar, Professor of Philosophy and of Civil Law, at Geneva. Their father was Scrimgeour, of Glaswell, the descendant of an immediate branch of the Scrimgeours of *Dudhope*, who were created hereditary standard-bearers of the Kings of Scotland, in 1057, by Alexander I., and became afterwards Earl of Dundee. His second son, Sir Peter Young, was assistant tutor with George Buchanan, to King James VI. He was three times sent by James as Ambassador to Denmark, besides going elsewhere, and filled other important offices of State. He was knighted in 1605, by James, then King of England, and is said to have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his royal master till His Majesty's death. Sir Peter Young was a man of distinguished abilities and finished education. His uncle, Henry Scrimgeour, bequeathed him his valuable library, rich in Greek MSS. Some of the descendants of this family went to Ireland and settled in Ulster ; of these, the ancestor of Sir John Young, Bart., the Governor-General, was the Rev. John Young a Clergyman of the Established Church, whose mother was a sister of Sir Peter Young. This clergyman married in Scotland, a daughter of the Earl of Douglas, and afterwards went to the North of Ireland. He obtained considerable landed property through the lady's father by the exchange of lands in the Counties of Donegal and Derry with Lord Abercorn, for an equivalent in Scotland, as a settlement on his daughter and her family. His eldest son, James Young, resided in the County of Donegal, was an active partisan at the siege of Derry, and attained in con-

sequence by James II. John Young, of Coolkeiragh, the great grandson of this James Young, married a grand daughter of the Rt. Rev. Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe. By this marriage the estate of Lough Esk, County of Donegal, came into the possession of Thomas, a younger son of John Young, to whom it was willed by his uncle, Thomas Knox. This second son was the Rev. John Young, of Eden, County of Armagh, who had several children. The second of these, William Young, Esq., of Bailieborough Castle, the father of the new Governor-General, was, for a time, an East India Director, and was created a Baronet on the 28th of August, 1821.

The London *Gazette*, of the 13th instant contains the following appointment : The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., late Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New South Wales, to be an extra member of the civil division of the first class, of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Books and Publications Received.

ARMAND DURAND, or a Promise Fulfilled. By Mrs. Leprohon.—J. Lovell, Montreal, 1868.

It is an interesting spectacle to note the progressive, though slow developments and onward progress of every human community, in its material, religious, and intellectual aspirations. Certainly the course of events amongst us for the last three decades has been in this triple aspect fraught with unmistakable teachings. We say the last three decades ; we might, in all safety, point out to the very year 1840, when the two leading nationalities, which Providence has implanted on this soil, burst asunder the fetters which had enslaved their action for more than a century.

Responsible Government for Canada was not merely a change in its politics ; it was for the sturdy Saxon the opening up of new fields for his enterprise ; for him of the Norman descent and language, the advent of the Messiah of social and political equality. On neither the one nor the other race was the auspicious change lost. The *new* subject soon discovered that politically and socially he was a man ; the *old* subject, (to adopt an accepted term), that neither politically nor socially was he more than a man,—the assurances of an obstructive and tyrannical oligarchy to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the Bourbons, New France, however bright had been her record on the battlefield, in an intellectual point of view was scarcely even a pale copy of her refined metropolis, for years lit up with the glories of Louis XIV., and when the god of battles planted, in 1759, on Cape Diamond, another banner than that of France, bigoted and oppressive autocrats, styling themselves Britons, let drop amongst the *new* subjects only so much of British liberty as was requisite for their own plans of self-aggrandizement. Upper Canada and its *old* country population rebelled in 1837-8. Lower Canada and its *enfants du sol* sought redress by the sword at the same time. The Attorneys-General of both Provinces strongly recommended phlebotomy as an effectual recipe against treason, and reflective men even then began to augur a great change close at hand.

As one of the component elements of this momentous transformation may be reckoned the new intellectual life, which, from that period to the present, has pervaded all ranks of the population. Canada is not only becoming great by her canals, her railways, her shipping, (which ranks her as immediately next to England and France,) her boundless territory, but she is gradually boarding up stores of intellectual wealth. The names of her statesmen, of her *savants*, and her *litterateurs*, are becoming household words amongst other nations. Our writers have furnished the material of Prof. Bibaud's "*Dictionnaire des Hommes Illustres*," and of Mr. Morgan's "*Bibliotheca Canadensis*. It is a pleasing task for the philanthropist to be enabled this much to state : yes, each day ushers in some new work on the sciences, history, poetry—in fact every department of literature.

To-day, we have to pass sentence on the last book published by the Author of "*Antoinette de Mirecourt*."

Armand Durand will, without doubt, remain one of the brightest gems in the rich casket which Mrs. Leprohon has gathered for herself in the field of Canadian literature. Mrs. Leprohon, instead of diving