

under the growth of more modern ideas of State policy. The marriage of royalty with a subject has been illegal during the last hundred years, except the royal personage intending to contract such a marriage has received for it the special sanction of the Sovereign. This was stringently laid down in what is known as the Royal Marriage Act, which was passed in 1772, at the instance of King George III., who was indignant at the marriage of his brother, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in like manner had offended the King by his marriage in 1771 with Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Cutton Hall, Derbyshire. It is well known that the Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and in defiance of the enactment alluded to, went through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Rome in April, 1793, and again at St. George's, Hanover Square, after the publication of banns on the 5th of December following. His Royal Highness, having been left a widower, married, secondly, Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arrian, now Duchess of Inverness. In like manner George IV., while Prince of Wales, is said to have contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert; but in none of the above cases was the Royal sanction given to the union. It is impossible not to admire the courage of Her Majesty in putting aside precedents which were thus enforced by some of her predecessors, without any consideration for the feelings of those immediately affected by them. The Queen has preferred the happiness of her daughter to a pedantic adherence to traditional principles of State policy, which were always at variance with popular feeling, and have now ceased to be supported by any weight of reason.

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 are now exhibited at the collection of pictures and sculpture in Bond Street, destined to aid the funds for the relief of destitute widows and orphans of German soldiers. Mrs. Thorneycroft 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 has been 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 has lately been 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. 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 the practice of 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.

It will be remembered that on several recent 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.—*The Queen.*

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

It has probably been observed that of late the heir of the House of Argyll has been for some time almost domesticated at Balmoral, but few can have suspected to what results his presence at this royal retreat was leading. The "divinity that doth hedge a king" is commonly regarded so highly, that it is, perhaps, unconsciously believed that the daughters of kingly blood are incapable of more than mere sympathy with subjects. It is, however, sufficiently obvious, considering the exceptional character of the projected marriage between H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, that it is, in the strictest sense of the term, one of affection, and that it has received the deliberate assent of Her Majesty.

It is understood that the Queen has more readily consented to the proposed union since she has not failed to recognise those qualities of the noble lord which have rendered him worthy the hand of a Princess of the blood royal of England. Her Majesty has certainly had the advantage of knowing her future son-in-law from childhood, and the concomitant opportunities of becoming acquainted with his character and career. In the journal of "Our Life in the Highlands" we read a description of the royal visit to Inverary Castle, the ducal residence of the Argylls. "Our reception," writes Her Majesty, "was in the true Highland fashion. The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of Lorne, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and mother; he is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporran,' scarf, and Highland bonnet."

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. In connection with these appointments it may be stated that he is a zealous supporter of the volunteer force, is a practised marksman with the rifle, and has shot with success in the University v. House of Lords and Commons 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 status. He has acted since 1868 as Private Secretary to the Duke of Argyll, his father, 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 has at least once led him to vote against the Ministry of which his father is an eminent member. That he is influenced by the spirit of adventure which is characteristic of the greater number of manly 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 really 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. Although the Marquis of Lorne has not as yet 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 and 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 Mac Callum 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 of 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 Scots, 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 ten years, has held the Lord Chamberlainship of England, a few years before having been Lord Chamberlain 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 Bachelor" 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 Lochoy, 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 Lochoy, 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 "Mac Callum 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 Lorne, 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 Lairs of Lochoy and Lorne, which were terminated at last by the marriage of Colin, second Lord Campbell, of Lochoy, and first Earl of Argyll, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, with Isabella Stuart, eldest daughter and heiress of John, Laird of Lorne. 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 Lorne.

The Marquisate of Lorne was created in 1701 in favour of Archibald, tenth Earl, and first Duke, of Argyll, in recompense for his services to the new monarch in the troubled times immediately after the Revolution of 1688. It is thought probable, in well-informed circles, that in the course of a few weeks the broad lands of Lorne will be raised into a duchy in favour of the present Marquis, as there are obvious objections to a son-in-law of Her Majesty holding a seat in the Lower House of Parliament. It is certain that the creation of a new dukedom in favour of the bridegroom elect will not even be open to the objection that it will make a permanent addition to the House of Peers, for, in the ordinary course of nature, Lord Lorne must inherit also his father's title; and as we have a Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, a Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and a Duke of Richmond and Lennox, so we shall have also a Duke of Argyll and Lorne. A slightly parallel example of a father and son sitting in the Upper House under two separate creations, which, however, must ultimately be merged into each other, is to be found in the case of the eldest son of the present Duke of Leinster, who, a few months

ago, was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Kildare. With the exception of her own children and the somewhat anomalous and exceptional case of the Duchess of Inverness, Her Majesty has but once exercised her right of creating a ducal title since her accession to the throne.

A second ducal title—that of the Duke of Greenwich—was conferred in the last century on John, second Duke of Argyll; but it became extinct at the death of the first holder, the same nobleman to whom Pope alludes to in the well-known lines—

"Argyll, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field."

The full list of the present Duke's Scottish and English titles and honours is given in "Lodge's Peerage." Duke and Earl of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Lintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochoy and Glenilla, Baron Campbell and Baron of Lorne, Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tery, in the Peerage of Scotland; also Baron Sundridge and Hamilton in that of Great Britain; K. T., P. C., Lord Lieutenant of county Argyll, Heritable Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick Castles, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Secretary of State for India.

The Duchess of Argyll is the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland. The Marquis of Lorne has four brothers and seven sisters—*The Queen.*

THE NEEPIGON REGION.

No. 6.—VIEWS ON THE NORTH-WEST SHORE OF THE LAKE.

In our last issue we gave a description of Sturgeon Lake and the Black and Little Sturgeon Rivers. Our artist, navigating due north across from the Lake Neepigon rise of the Neepigon River, reached what may be termed the North-West Shore of the Lake, as from the mouth of the Gull River, lat. 50.13, the border of the Lake takes a north-easterly turn until it reaches the mouth of the Waubiosh River about lat 50.32, when it runs nearly due east, some twenty or thirty miles, and receives at the north-east corner the waters of the Umbabich, or Rising Rocks River, which rises in Mud Lake, about fifty miles from Lake Neepigon, and flows south-west into Neepigon, and north-east into Albany River, which it joins near Martin's Falls, some three hundred miles from the James (or Hudson's) Bay. As the Umbabich has only one short portage with a fall of about fifteen feet, and as both the Sturgeon and Neepigon Rivers have many considerable rapids, it may fairly be concluded that the altitude of Lake Neepigon above Lake Superior is very considerable, while it cannot be much lower than that of Mud Lake, whence the water flows in both directions. From the mouth of Umbabich, the coast-line of Neepigon Lake runs south, inclining slightly to the west, the whole shape of the Lake being something like that of a pear flattened at the small end. Rounding the south end and going north by the west side, a narrow neck of land runs into the Lake for some distance just south of the head of the Black Sturgeon River, from which point the coast-line runs about due north to the mouth of the Gull River already mentioned. Some fifteen or twenty miles east-north-east of this is the point we have indicated as being reached in a northerly line from the river. Here the Hudson's Bay Company have a post which forms the subject of the view (No. 11), looking west towards Roche Qui Frappe, a most remarkable head-land which overhangs the water. It is about three hundred feet high and leans over the perpendicular some ten or fifteen feet. The name has doubtless been given to it because of its striking appearance. Close to this rock a line five hundred and forty feet long was lowered without touching bottom. Roche Qui rappe forms the subject of view No. 12, looking towards the Hudson's Bay Post.

GRAND PRÉ, N. S.

The Grand Pré, or Great Meadow, the fame of which has gone abroad as the scene of the pretty, romantic story of Longfellow's *Evangelin*, is situated on the Basin of Minas, where the "Bore," or great tides swell to an altitude quite terrifying to the stranger, though, as the Hon. Mr. Howe says, in spite of their roaring, the Nova-Scotians have got so well accustomed to them that they heed them not. At the Grand Pré, however, they command attention; in fact the Grand Meadow itself has been entirely recovered from the waters of Minas Basin by means of dykes, kept up at great expense and labour, to protect it from the high tides of the Bay of Fundy. These tides have a mean rise of forty-five feet, but occasionally they reach a vertical altitude of seventy-two feet from low water. The Grand Pré is situated in King's County, N. S., and extends from Wolfville on the west to Horton's Bluff on the east. The meadow is now skirted on its southern edge by the Windsor and Annapolis railway, from which tourists may obtain a good view of the surrounding country. But to be able to appreciate at a single glance the full magnificence of the landscape, it must be seen from the summit of the mountain by the old stage road. Blomidon on the north, with the restless tide of Fundy at its feet; and westward the valley of Cornwallis, the garden of Nova Scotia, stretching as far as the eye can reach, with its cordon of villages, constitute a scene of surpassing beauty, which, once beheld, can never be forgotten. The ships in the distance are anchored at the mouth of the Gaspereaux river, whence the ill-fated Acadians embarked and bade a final adieu to their beloved *Acadie*; Chevrier on the right, Long Island on the left, and the coast-line of the county of Colchester with the water of Minas Basin in the centre complete the picture.

Dr. Anderson in his paper on the "Poetry and Prose of History," which appears in the last issue of the "Transactions of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society," has completely taken the romance out of the plaintive story of the deportation of the Acadians, and established, from official documents, found in the archives of Nova Scotia, that though the poetry of *Evangelin* may remain, the story must be relegated to the reign of romance; that, in fact, the measure was a necessary one; a "war measure," necessitated by the circumstances of the time and the conduct of the Acadians—such as, under like conditions, would probably find ready imitation to-day. Those curious upon this point, may refer to the publication mentioned for a correct account of that sad episode in the history of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Swinburne's new poem, founded on one of the mediæval romances, will be ready, it is understood, about Christmas.