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## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We present our readers this week with a portrait of His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., member of the Privy Council, and at present the highly respected representative in these Provinces of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Governor-General of Canada. Sir John Young has already made the tour of the Provinces, and always holds himself accessible to all who, by right or courtesy, have any claim to an audience, so that many of our readers will be able, from their own recollections, to verify the fidelity of the likeness.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baronet of Baillieborough Castle, County Cavan, Ireland, is the eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Sir William Young, Bart., and was born at Bombay on the 31st of August, 1807. He was educated at Eton, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1829. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1834, and was a member of the Imperial Parliament from 1831 to 1855, having been during that long period one of the representatives of the County Cavan, in which the Baillieborough estates are situated. He is also a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the same County. He succeeded to the Baronety on the death of his father, the first Baronet, in 1848; and during his Parliamentary career held many important Ministerial offices. In 1841 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, which office he held till 1844; and from that year until 1846 he filled the more important office of Secretary of the Treasury. On the formation of the Aberdeen Ministry in 1852, Sir John Young was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, which office he held until 1855 when he became Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. For his successful administration of the Septinsular Government, Sir John received the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His office of Lord High Commissioner having ceased with the cession of the Islands to Greece in 1859, he was soon afterwards called upon to fill a more important



RT. HON. SIR JOHN YOUNG.—From a photograph by Actman.

position, having been appointed in 1860 Governor of New South Wales. He continued to administer the affairs of that distant Colony for the full gubernatorial term—six years—when he was recalled and immediately afterwards appointed to succeed Lord Monck, whose term of office, for reasons connected with the Constitutional changes then going on, had been extended for two years beyond the usual period. Since Sir John Young assumed the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in November, 1868, he has been singularly free, though not altogether exempt, from the prying criticism by which nearly all his predecessors in the office have been more or

less persecuted. The criticism alluded to arose from the substitution of the word "allegiance" for that of "alliance" in reference to the relations then and now subsisting between the Empire and the Dominion; and occurred in the report of Sir John Young's speech at the Quebec banquet given in his honour. For a time, in the dull season, this mistake of the reporter, no doubt innocently made, furnished the editors of the daily press with a theme for *pro* and *con* discussion; and singularly enough, when Sir John Young on another occasion, at St. John, N. B., stated the phrase he had used, and the exact meaning he attached to it, the journalists on both sides expressed themselves as being perfectly convinced that the interpretation they had put upon the Quebec speech was exactly the right one! Sir John Young himself has left no room for doubt but that his "mission" to Canada, beyond that of administering public affairs according to Constitutional advice, is to foster the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Crown, which happily prevails throughout the Dominion.

As Sir John Young's name has been prominently, and in a very unfavourable light, brought forward in connection with the Baillieborough estates and the Irish Tenant Right question, it may not be amiss here to give a brief statement of the case on both sides; for though nearly all our Canadian contemporaries have given the case against him, but few have let their readers hear the other side. As at first reported through the British and repeated by the Canadian press, the charge against Sir John Young appeared a very bad one indeed; it derived additional force that the seemingly plain unvarnished tale was narrated by a respectable clergyman over his own proper signature—and for a clergyman's letter on such a theme it must be confessed that it did not contain more than the orthodox quantum of denunciatory adjectives in the superlative degree. The case was that Sir John Young's factor or bailiff had served notice of ejectment, or was about to "evict" the two aged sisters of a recently deceased Presbyterian clergyman—to send them houseless and homeless upon the world, though