

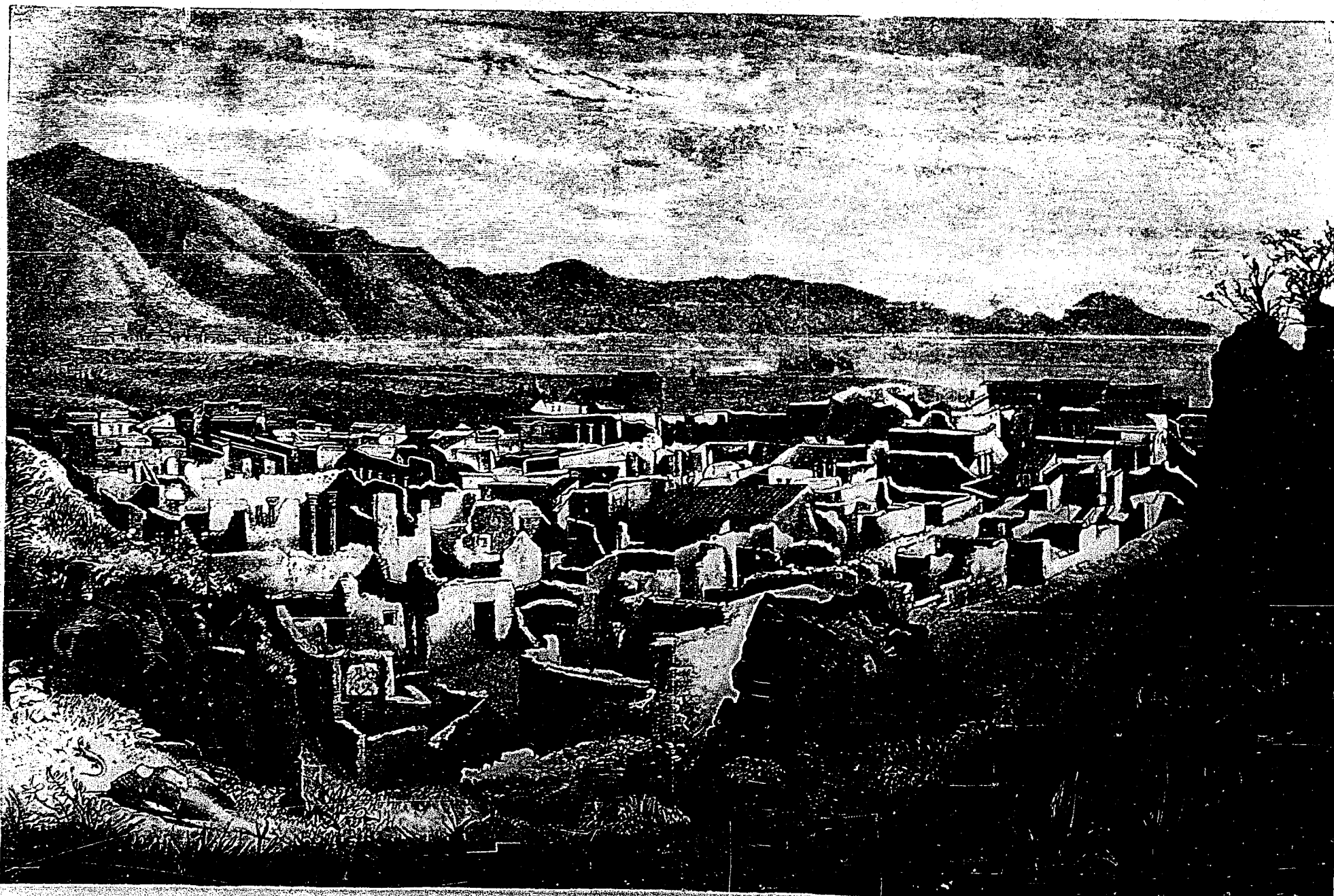
THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Baron Lytton of Knebworth, who succeeded his father in that peerage three years ago, was born on Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated partly at Harrow School, partly under the private tuition of Mr. W. C. Perry at Bonn, on the Rhine, where he pursued the study of Greek and Roman literature, with German and other modern languages. In October, 1849, he was introduced to diplomatic business as private secretary to his uncle, the late Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G. C. B. (afterwards Lord Dalling), who was then Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States at Washington. Mr. Robert Lytton, though so young, was very confidentially employed by his uncle in the affairs of the mission. He became intimately acquainted with the two most eminent American statesmen of the old school, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. It was a speech made by the young British Attaché, at some public festival dinner at New York, that especially pleased Mr. Webster, and caused him to take particular interest in young Lytton. His first regular appointment as paid Attaché was in February, 1852, at Florence, where Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer then became resident Minister. From this point, in the course of his advancement, Mr. Lytton was transferred to Paris in August, 1854. He was removed in March, 1856, to the Hague; but obtained a promotion in 1855, when he proceeded first to St. Petersburg, and shortly afterwards to Constantinople. In the spring of 1860, Mr. Lytton was employed as acting British Consul-General at Belgrade, which at that moment was a post needing peculiar discretion and vigilance. He was again sent to that place, on a special mission, after the Turkish bombardment of Belgrade. His special mission to Serbia was esteemed a great success. It won for him, when he had, in October, 1862, attained the rank of Second Secretary in the diplomatic service, at first at Vienna, a speedy further promotion. This was the post of Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, bestowed upon him by Lord Russell in January, 1863. Mr. Lytton arrived at the Court of Denmark on the day before Princess Alexandra left it for England as the chosen bride of the Prince of Wales. On the very next day he had to assume temporary charge of the mission, which again, in the next year, during the months of April and May, was confided to his administration as *Chargé d'Affaires*. But in May of that same year, 1864, Mr. Lytton was selected, by the special desire of Earl Russell, to reside at the Court of the young King of Greece, a Danish Prince, whose new position at Athens, demanded the best English countenance and advice. From Athens, in April, 1865, Mr. Lytton proceeded to



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Lisbon, where he remained till February, 1868, acting three times as *Chargé d'Affaires* of the mission to Portugal during five or six months of each year. He was next appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, but in October of the same year obtained the higher promotion of Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna. There he was engaged personally in negotiations with the most eminent Austrian statesmen upon the final conclusion of the commercial treaty; but that work had been mainly done before his arrival at Vienna. He was *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Embassy to Austria in the winter of 1869, and upon another occasion. After these services, in which he had to meet or to deal with such eminent statesmen as Count Buol-Schauenstein, Beust, Reichberg, and Andrassy, a new field of employment was opened to him. In October, 1872, Mr. Lytton was appointed Secretary of the Paris Embassy, where he continued, notwithstanding his succession to the title and estates of his father, until November, 1874. His political experiences were enlarged and deepened by observation of the affairs of France during the recovery from the prostration caused by the war and fall of the Empire; and he had to cultivate the acquaintance of French statesmen, Thiers, Rémusat, and Decazes, from whom much was to be learned. These and similar opportunities have not been neglected by Lord Lytton. It is well known to his friends that he has long bestowed earnest study upon the most urgent problems of modern policy. It is true that he has never enjoyed the advantage of a seat in the House of Commons, and has been unable, as yet, to take an active part in the debates of the Upper House. Since November, 1874, he has been British Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. The Post of Governor of Madras was offered him, last May, upon the death of Lord Hobart, but this was declined. This is not the place to dwell upon his literary performances, although they have their peculiar merits in a very high degree. A fertile, genial and graceful fancy, a cultivated taste, and skill in versification, will not be denied to them by any fair critic. "Lucille," a romance of modern social life, but written in verse, was published in 1869. It had been preceded by several collections of minor poems, under the name of "Owen Meredith," and by metrical translations from a variety of languages. Two volumes of "Chronicles and Characters," being poems on historical subjects, appeared in 1868, under Mr. Lytton's own name. The latest and ripest fruit of his poetical imagination is presented in two volumes of more recent composition, entitled "Fables in Song." Lord Lytton married, in 1864, the second daughter of the late Hon. E. Villiers, brother to the late Earl of Clarendon; he has had two sons and three daughters, of whom the daughters only survive.



POMPEII, FROM THE GATE DEL VESUVIO.