

founder of which was Secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, and settled in Ireland in 1609. The celebrated Sir William Temple was this man's grandson, and uncle to the first Lord Palmerston, created a Peer of Ireland in 1722. The father of Lord Palmerston had no issue by his first wife, who was "the daughter of a Cheshire baronet." He married again, the only daughter of Benjamin Mee, a Dublin hatter—into whose house the second Viscount, having been thrown from his horse in the street, was carried at sore need; and they say that the daughter of the hatter, having nursed the widower peer while he lay helpless from his grave injuries, was very naturally fallen in love with and married. There was that in the "happy" humours and unwavering success of Lord Palmerston which seemed to show that his mother was nowise unworthy of her illustrious child. The last Viscount commenced his studies at Harrow, thence went to Edinburgh, studying there under Dugald Stewart, and finally took his degree at Cambridge as a member of St. John's College in 1806. He had succeeded to the title about three years previously, but by the act of Union had been deprived of his seat in the Irish Parliament as a hereditary legislator. He had his choice of waiting for the slow chances of election as an Irish Peer to the House of Lords, or to seek at once the suffrages of the people, and thus enter the House of Commons. To a man of his ardent temperament the choice was not difficult, and for nearly 59 years he has served the English people in Parliament. It is about 58 years since he commenced his official career. Such a length of service is, we believe without a parallel. A man with such vast stores of experience, with an intellect still unblemished by senility, was a treasure to the statesmanship of any country, the loss of which may well be mourned with most profound regret. In 1800 he succeeded Lord Castlereagh as Secretary at War, a post he continued to fill uninterruptedly for ten years, in the Cabinets of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. It has often been noticed, as marking his official connection with a past generation, that it was he who signed the order for the detention or departure of the first Napoleon. In 1828 he went into opposition, and soon allied himself thoroughly with the Whigs. He fought the battle with them till, in 1830, they secured office, when he was given the office of Foreign Secretary in Earl Grey's cabinet. There he followed as closely as possible the doctrines he had learned from his late colleague and chief—Canning; and those principles have, for the most part, guided British foreign policy from that day to this. From November, 1830, till September, 1841—with the exception of a brief interval in 1834-5, he held the place of Foreign Secretary, and again from July, 1846, till December, 1851. During the first period he procured the recognition of the independence of Belgium, and obtained an alliance with France whereby the constitutional governments of Spain and Portugal were protected from the designs of the Holy Alliance. Between 1835 and 1841 his most notable achievement was the alliance for the protection of the integrity of Turkey. But everywhere there was felt to be unceasing activity in British diplomacy; everywhere British influence was felt. While out of office he made a memorable attack upon Lord Aberdeen's and Lord Ashburton's sacrifice to the grasping spirit of the United States in the treaty for the settlement of the boundary question. During the revolutionary period included in his term of office from 1846 to 1851, he had to guide British diplomacy through perilous times, and did so successfully, by acting steadily on the principle that each people had a right to shape its own destiny, always lending the weight of British influence to attempts to evoke constitutional government out of despotism, or order out of anarchy, without, however, committing his country to the defence of any dynasty or any form of government. There was the true distinction between the Præ-Canning and the Canningite foreign policy. In 1851 he promptly recognized the *coup d'état* by which Louis Napoleon secured himself upon the Imperial throne of France. This cost him his office. There followed the fall of the Ministry, and the first Derby administration, followed by the Aberdeen coalition cabinet, in which he took office as Home Secretary, under his old rival in foreign affairs. This continued until 1855, when the break down in the conduct of the war occurring, the cabinet broke up, and almost the unanimous feeling of the country was, that Lord Palmerston was the one man specially fitted to guide the ship through the troubled sea in which it was laboring so heavily. Accordingly, he became in that year, after forty-eight years of public service, Prime Minister—continuing in office till 1858, when Lord Derby again took office; not for long, however, for when Lord Russell tripped up Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, not he, became again first Minister, and has continued in that office until his death. During this latter period, although not in immediate control of Foreign Affairs, his principles have generally prevailed. Long ago Lord Palmerston had proved his sympathy with Gladstone in his denunciation of the Neapolitan tyranny, by enclosing his famous letters on the subject in diplomatic circulars to all the agents of Great Britain in Europe. So when Garibaldi

overturned that dynasty, the sympathy of Lord Palmerston was with him, and afterwards he recognized the validity of the claim of the Hungarian people to be governed according to their ancient Constitution, and he procured the release of Kossuth by the Sultan, spite of the bullying of Russia and Austria. He also held that Austria had not governed the Lombards and Venetians in the manner stipulated for, when those provinces were handed over by the rest of Europe to her safe keeping. The sympathies of Britain with the Italians in the formation of their new kingdom, have been unhesitatingly manifested. And on the Danish question there was a profound feeling aroused, alike by the hardship of the case, by the recent royal marriage, and by the very strong apparent pledges made to Denmark by Earl Russell. It is asserted that it required all the influence of his colleagues, long and persistently used, to induce Lord Palmerston to consent to submit to the bullying and rapacity of Prussia. He clung to some traditions of his long and active public life with wonderful and most fortunate tenacity. He believed that if other nations remained armed, Britain could not afford to disarm. He believed she could not allow any nation to become possessed of a larger and more powerful fleet than she had, and maintain her rank among the powers of the first rank in Europe. He believed that her small army and raw volunteers would fight best behind fortifications, and that it was madness to leave the approaches to her capital and her chief naval arsenals undefended. He believed that the honour of Britain was concerned in the protection of her colonies, her interests in their retention. On the Colonial question his views were to colonists of special importance. We may regret his loss now, as one true to us and our interests, as portions of the empire. When Messrs. Mills, Adderley, and Roebuck led the assault upon Canada in 1862, and some spoke about giving us up unless we behaved ourselves better, Lord Palmerston defended the Canadians, and rebuked the Anti-Colonial connection speakers. Again, in the very last session, in one of his last speeches—if not the last he made in Parliament—he spoke of the defence of Canada, declaring it to be "a question which affects the position and character, the honour, the interests, and the duties of this great country." He indignantly repudiated the idea that Canada could not be defended. Lord Palmerston had little genius apparently. He was not a very profound political philosopher; never seemed to work deep down into the heart of things. Despite all this, he has since the death of "The Duke" wielded more influence than any other man in Britain, and at times he competed with "The Duke" for the credit abroad of being Britain's representative man. All over the globe his name was invoked as the symbol of English generosity and English omnipotence. The Bedouin of the desert recognized in Palmerston Pasha a being whom Allah had endowed with more than mortal power. The negro on the Guinea Coast knew that Palmerston was his friend, and worked day and night against slavery. Brown in the backwoods of America, or in the gardens of Siam, felt that he had an infallible safeguard if he had Palmerston's passport to show. Palmerston, it was imagined, would move the whole force of the British empire in order that this Brown—*Civis Romanus*—might not be defrauded of his Worcester sauce amid the ice of Siberia, or of his pale ale on the Mountains of the Moon. He could do anything, and he would do everything. Nothing great was accomplished without being attributed to him. He was supposed to have his pocket full of constitutions, to have a voice in half the cabinets of Europe, to have monarchs past reckoning under his thumb. He humbled the Shah, he patronized the Sultan, he abolished the Mogul, he conquered the Brother of the Sun, he opened to the world the empire which had been walled round for centuries by impregnable barriers, he defied the Czar, and the Emperor of the French felt safe when he received the assurances of the brilliant Foreign Secretary. His great qualities were sagacity and tact, a winning *bonhomie* towards his friends, a bold, manly, defiant front to foes. These, added to his vast experience, and his knowledge of affairs derived thence, made up his state-craft; and these made him a statesman in the true sense of the word. There was no empiricism about him. He leaves but two men in Europe behind him with a like prestige for sagacity—King Leopold and the Emperor Napoleon.—*Montreal Gazette.*

## OFFICES HELD BY THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.

The following table gives the Ministerial offices held by the late Lord Palmerston during his extraordinarily protracted and successful life:

Secretary of War.....	from 1809 to 1828
“ State for Foreign Affairs	1830 to 1841
“ “ “ again	1846 to 1851
“ for Home Department.....	1852 to 1855
First Lord of the Treasury.....	1855 to 1858
“ “ “ .....	1859 to 1865
Total.....	46 years.