

tians and Druses, showing himself for the first time a diplomatist.

His marriage with Harriet, the daughter of Archibald Hamilton, of Killyleah Castle, Ireland, and granddaughter of Hamilton Rowan, took place 23rd October, 1862. Who of us has not seen and admired the witty and engaging Countess?

From 1864 to 1866 Lord Dufferin filled the office of Under Secretary for India. In 1866 we find him Under Secretary to the Minister of War. Two years later he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, an honourable and lucrative post which had been offered to our former Governor, Lord Elgin, on his return from Canada in 1854.

In 1867, Lord Dufferin presided over the Science Association held at Belfast, where he made, in moving terms and with enchanting eloquence, the eulogium of Sir Walter Scott, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the Ariosto of the North. About this time he was offered the governorship of Bombay, but the feeble health of his mother caused him to refuse this distant pro-consulate.

From the first the Earl of Dufferin allied himself with the Liberal party of Great Britain. It is to the Grand Old Man, the illustrious Mr. Gladstone, that Canada is indebted for the services of this great statesman, the sympathetic and powerful advocate of Canadians whose departure occasioned such general and sincere regret.

His sovereign has bestowed not grudgingly upon him honours for the valuable services he rendered the Empire. He is one of the small number of noblemen who have the right to wear the ribbons of the three orders of chivalry. He was made a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1871. He is about to be created a Marquis.*

Invited to reply to the address from the Throne, in the Imperial Parliament, shortly after the sad death of Prince Albert, Lord Dufferin pronounced on the 6th of February, 1862, an impassioned harangue which appears to have carried away his audience and to have moved everybody to tears by the picture he drew of the domestic virtues and the excellent heart of the royal spouse of Her Majesty the Queen.

This was, it may be said, his first and one of his finest triumphs in oratory. The noble lord replied also in a speech which has become legendary, to the address which was presented to him at a public banquet at Belfast, the 19th June, 1872, on the eve of his departure for the government of Canada.

After having admirably defined the attributes of a constitutional government, he recalled with that magic of diction which distinguishes him, in speaking of our neighbors, the wise inspiration, the spirit of order, the devotion to country which dictated the masterpiece of Washington and of Franklin, the Constitution of the Republic of 1775. Then, at the moment of bidding farewell to his good friends of Green Erin, he summarised in a few words "the progress of our young and virile Canadian nationality," and wound up in a peroration full of nobleness in which he predicted for Canada the most marvellous destiny. "She is a young and chaste goddess," he cried, "traversing a new world, as yet unconscious of her charms, lost in radiant woods all furrowed with shining rivers. Some time or other she will turn to seize in the mirror of their crystalline depths some fleeting traits of her radiant majesty."

His speech made at Winnipeg, by its amplitude, its striking points, its prescience of the future, was a masterpiece, a true revelation. It would be useless to attempt, within these limits, a full analysis of the innumerable and dazzling pictures presented by the gallery of oratory begun by the Earl of Dufferin, in 1872, and which his departure from Quebec interrupted in 1878. At Halifax, at Prince Edward, at Ottawa, at St. John, New Brunswick, at Chicago, at Windsor, at Detroit, at Guelph, at Brampton, at Oshawa, at Woodstock, at Toronto, at the Canada Club of London, to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ottawa, at Victoria, British Columbia, to the Menonites, to the Icelanders at Winnipeg, at New York, at Boston, at Granby, at the University of Laval, at the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Quebec: not forgetting a finished reply, on his part, in Latin and another in Greek, to the addresses presented to him by the University of McGill, Montreal—it is a series of masterpieces. One does not know which to admire most in this interminable list of eloquent harangues!

Under a variety of forms each more engaging than the other, this marvellous Proteus of the rostrum presents himself—this gifted magician of expression. Ever ravished, the ear listens to this gifted apostle of national progress; we see him, the prophet, plucking from the bosom of the future her inscrutable mysteries; again the consummate statesman, hanging above the sphere agitated by party, keeping balanced in the midst of a colossal political crisis, the attributes, the limits of the constitution. To-day we follow step by step the able publicist, enlightening, in an official document, the home government upon the part incumbent upon it for the consolidation of the bundle of diverse nationalities which compose our people, pointing out the shoals and quicksands with which the Canadian shore is beset. To-morrow we listen with emotion to the vibrant tones of the professor of history, or the belles-lettres, or with the doctor of constitutional rights we retrace with enthusiasm the beloved annals of our past, or closely criticise the treaties which safeguard our liberties, raising valiantly the standard of tolerance, of brotherhood, among the various creeds which mark our ranks, and inviting nationalities of different beliefs to find refuge in full security under the ægis of the old British flag, exhorting them to flee discord and to walk in the straight road, according to his noble device. *Per vias rectas!*

Above all, it is when opening to us his heart, he appeals to our feelings as men, to our patriotism as citizens of a growing nationality, and implores us to live peaceably under our free institutions, forgetting neither our God nor ourselves, that his voice takes the tones of inspiration. To-day he opens to us one of Parkman's moving pages on the heroism of the first missionaries of New France, and delights to render worthy homage to the martyrs Breton and Lall-mant. To-morrow he reminds French-Canadians that they come of good stock, that from the example of their fathers they ought to know in what manner to receive the invaders of their hearths, should the need arise.

Of an evening, presiding by the side of his witty and amiable spouse, at a banquet of friends or learned men, Lord Dufferin would open a running fire of bons mots and clever allusions that he would close, as was his wont, by an ingenious flash of wit, or a compliment to the ladies, before entering

upon the discussion of some grave measure of public utility, or of a social problem, to which his pleasant jests served as an introduction.

Above all, let us never forget the generous patron of education, who, to encourage the youth of our universities, our colleges, and our convents, taxed so heavily his patrimony, already encroached upon, to have struck five hundred medals in gold and silver.

The erudite Earl Dufferin, like his predecessor, the learned Count de la Galissonniere, was consumed with the thirst of science and letters. Like the friend of the Swedish professor Kalm, in 1749, Lord Dufferin astonished his circle by his varied knowledge and the charm of his conversation. One is not surprised to find him ready to respond, in the same tongues to the felicitations which the University of McGill addressed to him on one day, in the language of Cicero and that of Demosthenes. One of our cities above all enjoyed his admiration, the old city of Champlain. Here he came each year, in the pleasant season, to rest himself. He traversed at all hours her most populous quarters, alone, or with an aide-de-camp. The people would press closely upon his steps in order to salute *le comte Dufresne*, their good friend. Quebec owes him everlasting gratitude for the ameliorations with which he gratified the ancient capital.

Aided by the experience of the city engineer, M. Charles Baillargé, and guided by an able architect, Mr. Wynn, whom he brought expressly from Europe, Lord Dufferin, drawing upon the royal purse at Windsor, found means to repair our walls, and by what are called the *Dufferin Improvements*, to beautify Quebec and preserve her seal of antiquity, without depriving her of the needs of present progress. The prolongation of Durham terrace—owing entirely to his initiation—worthily crowns all those his labors, of which our city is so proud to-day.

In memory of this fact, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and Lord Lorne, at the express request of the Mayor and City Council, have conferred his name on this terrace, Dufferin Terrace,* unique in the world.

* Dufferin Terrace forms part of the fortifications of Quebec. Its erection then was due, neither to the municipality, the Provincial Government of Quebec, nor to Ottawa, but to the Imperial authorities and the War Office at London, represented in Canada by the Governor-General of the Dominion, whose commission names him also Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, etc. Thus it is that he has control of all that touches the defence of our territory. The municipality has contributed \$7,500 towards the cost of this superb terrace which, before its lengthening according to the Dufferin plans, bore the name of Durham terrace in honor of Lord Durham, Governor-General of Canada in 1838, who constructed it at his own expense on the ruins of the old Chateau St. Louis, burned down 23rd January, 1834.

The Canadian Government also contributed largely to the expenses of this restoration. The terrace was formally opened, 9th June, 1879, by their Excellencies the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who, at the express request of the then City Council and the Mayor, His Honor Robert Chambers, gave it the name of the illustrious statesman, Lord Dufferin, to whom we owe it. The municipality had an official report of the ceremony prepared, and placed upon the terrace itself metal tablets bearing the following words:—

Dufferin Terrace. H. Hatch, Contractor. C. Baillargé, Engineer. The *Société Historique et Littéraire*, having presented to the Town Council a petition asking for the commemoration of certain eminent personages, by associating their names with this terrace, the Council, upon the motion of Mr. P. Johnson, adopted on the 9th May, 1879, a resolution giving to the five beautiful pavilions there erected the names *Victoria, Louise, Lorne, Frontenac* and *Plessis*.

* It must not be forgotten that this paper was written in 1889.