

tians. He succeeded in mastering the details of this delicate mission, and not only satisfactorily arranged the Turkish troubles, but he also compromised matters between the French and the warlike Druses. He gave a Constitution to Lebanon, and we have here the first evidence of his ability as a statesman and a diplomatist. Soon afterwards he was offered the Governorship of Bombay, but declined it on account of his mother's health. In 1868 he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—a position which was once offered to the Earl of Elgin on his retirement from the Governor-Generalship of Canada. In 1866 Lord Dufferin published an able work, entitled "Contributions to an Enquiry into the State of Ireland," and two years later there appeared his keen pamphlet on "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland," which displayed not only a thorough knowledge and practical experience of the subject, but a singular power of satire and much argumentative skill. Every point he made was indisputable, and while the essay bristled with facts which no one could gainsay, its humour was subtle and penetrating.

In politics Lord Dufferin is a Liberal. His party was in power in 1872, and it is to the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone that he owed his appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion. His success in Syria and the adaptability he exhibited in dealing with Oriental peoples has frequently caused his name to be mentioned in connection with the Vice-Royalty of the Indian Empire. Lord Dufferin is one of the few Peers whose privilege it is to hold three orders of knighthood.

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