



EARL GRANVILLE.

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A brief sketch of the career of the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as an accompaniment to his excellent portrait will doubtless prove interesting to our readers.

The Right Hon. Granville George Leveson Gower, K. G., is the eldest son of the first Earl Granville, and belongs to the ancient family of the Gowers—a branch of the Sutherland family. He was born on May 11, 1815, and received his education at Eton and Christchurch, where he took his degree. After having spent a year in Paris as attaché to his father's embassy, he revisited England, where he was returned to the House of Commons as member for the borough of Morpeth. He was re-elected for the same place in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, having followed the Whig party into retirement in 1841, he again took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Lichfield, becoming conspicuous as a warm supporter of the Free Trade policy. In 1846 he succeeded to his father's title, and in 1848 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and when the Conservative Ministry resigned was made Master of the Horse. He was also delegated to preside in the absence of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, over the labours of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851. In the discharge of this duty Lord Granville won golden opinions from all with whom the nature of his duties brought him in contact. His urbanity, tact, and business capacity became widely known and deeply appreciated throughout the foreign countries which sent representatives to that great industrial congress.

In carrying out the details of this task Lord Granville's thorough acquaintance with foreign languages, and particularly



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Administration in 1866. In 1868 he was appointed Colonial Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry; this post he retained until the lamented death of the late Lord Clarendon, whose office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was conferred on him after Lord Clarendon's death.

Earl Granville has been twice married. His first wife (to whom he was united on March 1, 1840) was the only daughter and heiress of the Duke of Dalberg, and the widow of Sir Ferdinand Acton; she died in 1860. The second Lady Granville was the beautiful Miss Castalia Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Walter F. Campbell, of Islay. This marriage took place in 1865.

The son of a peer, who was ennobled in recognition of his diplomatic services, first in Russia, and then for many years at Paris, Lord Granville's earliest education made him familiar with the inner political life of the Continent; subsequent official experience and training have contributed to form a worthy and competent successor to the late Lord Clarendon, and the present political aspect of affairs will afford ample scope for the display of his undoubtedly great ability and experience of foreign affairs. The rupture of relations between France and Prussia, and the yet unsettled succession to the Spanish throne, form a series of complications sufficient to test the abilities of any Foreign Secretary, however great. Another pressing and serious question is the kind and amount of reparation to be demanded from the Greek Government as some slight amends for the sad massacre of our countrymen by the brigands.

The new Foreign Secretary possesses in a remarkable degree the social charm and courtesy of manner which distinguished his predecessor. Long experience as leader of the House of Lords has tested his temper and his skill in the management of men; suave and cautious in speech and clear with his pen,



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with the French tongue (which he speaks with the accent and fluency of a Parisian), proved of great value. In the case of familiar and colloquial intercourse all difficulties seemed to vanish, vanquished by tact and courtesy.

After the Ministerial crisis, brought about by Lord Palmerston's strongly-expressed approbation of the *coup d'état* in Paris on the 2nd of December, 1851, Lord Granville took his place at the Foreign Office. He immediately obtained the strong support of his party by two popular measures; he firmly defended the political refugees against the Continental Powers, and he brought to a satisfactory conclusion the misunderstanding that had arisen between England and the United States. In February, 1852, he retired to give place to the Tories, whose tenure of office, however, was of very short duration, for at the end of the year Lord Granville was again in the Coalition Cabinet as Lord President of the Council. When Lord John Russell succeeded him in his office in 1854, Lord Granville became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in February, 1855, he was again placed at the head of the Privy Council.

In June, 1856, Lord Granville was chosen to represent Great Britain at the coronation of the Czar Alexander II., with the title of Envoy Extraordinary. He fulfilled this mission with a magnificence worthy of the occasion and of the country he represented. In the same year he was nominated Chancellor of the University of London, and in February, 1858, he gave up the Presidency of the Council, only to resume it in June, 1859; then retaining it until the fall of Lord Russell's second



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