SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1850.

# THE Weekly Chronicle.

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**THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,**
is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co, at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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**Weekly Almanack.**
[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

| August | | R. Sun. s | Moon s. | R. w. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Saturday, | 4 43 | 7 29 | 9 24 0 35 |
| 28 | Sunday | 4 44 | 7 28 | 9 52 1 10 |
| 29 | Monday, | 4 45 | 7 27 | 10 19 1 47 |
| 30 | Tuesday, | 4 46 | 7 26 | 10 45 2 31 |
| 31 | Wednesday, | 4 47 | 7 25 | 11 10 3 26 |
| 1 | Thursday, | 4 49 | 7 23 | 11 46 4 41 |
| 2 | Friday. | 4 50 | 7 22 | — — 6 6 |

Last Quarter, 1st. 0h. 52 min. morn.

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**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**
*84, King William street, Mansion house, London*

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The principles on which this Company is found were adopted after mature consideration ; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, are the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis ; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

*Four fifths* of the profits given every *five years* to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years !* The equivalent reduction of Premiums averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30 989 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 21 per cent. ; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two YEAR'S BONUS at such Division, if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

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Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

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Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO, St. Johns.
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

**National Loan Fund**
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**
***of London.***

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

**Capital, £500,000 sterling.**

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

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PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

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Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

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Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

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WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager. St. John. N. B.*

***Mutual Insurance Company.***

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11. 1846. *Secretary.*

CALCINED PLAISTER.—50 Barrels of the above, received this day, and for sale by
April 26. THOS. HANFORD.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

*Copy of a Letter from* HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* Mrs. ANN MEGLISH, *(one of his Tenants.) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,
If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
*Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.*
Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.
LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. Hol. LOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.
*Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.*

**This inestimable Medicine** being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

**Of the Thousands** *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

**All Diseases** (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

**The Afflicted** need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

**Time** should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ague, | Indigestion, |
| Asthma, | Inflammation, |
| Bilious Complaints, | Jaundice, |
| Blotches on the Skin, | Liver Complaints, |
| Bowel Complaints, | Lumbago, |
| Colics, | Piles, |
| Constipation of Bowels, | Rheumatism, |
| Consumption, | Retention of the Urine, |
| Debility, | Sore Throats, |
| Dropsy, | Scrofula, or King's Evil, |
| Dysenter | Stone an Gravel, |
| Erysipelas, | Tic Douloureux, |
| Female Irregularities, | Tumours |
| Fevers of all kinds, | Ulcers, |
| Fits, | Worms of all kinds, |
| Gout, | Weakness, from whatever |
| Headache, | cause, &c., &c. |

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B. ; James F. Gale, Fredericton ; W. J. Baird, Woodstock ; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco ; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac ; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester ; John Bell, Shediac ; John Lewis, Hillsborough ; John Currey, Canning ; and James E. White, Bellevie.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box

## Miscellany.

### EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

We find the following thrilling narrative in a letter received a few days since from Paris :—

"The week has been marked by the death of one of the most leading characters of the empire, whose early life was one continued series of struggles against fortune, and who had ended by leading her captive and enchaining her to his side, after she had led him through every danger, sorrow and crime. Envy and his rapid rise had, indeed, at one time fixed upon him the murder of his own son—many people believe his guilt even to this day, and those who, like himself, have placed their whole stake upon the attainment of wealth—upon commercial honour and financial influence—are forced not only to excuse the deed but even to defend it. During Napoleon's war with Spain, the individual in question had succeeded in obtaining the contract for the supplies of forage for the troops, upon which he had founded, with all appearance of justice, his hopes of a splendid and a speedy fortune. The deposits at the time were compelled to be immense, in order to deter needy speculators from entering into competition, but as the gains were known to be enormous likewise, speculators were always capable of producing the sum required. By dint of much effort, and using every resource in his power, Mr. O—— had succeeded in gathering together the deposit, which was placed in the hands of a banker before the opening of the contract. His was the lowest tender, and he was accordingly pronounced the successful competitor, to his own great delight and the despair of his rivals, who judged his character sufficiently to know that if he once got his foot in the stirrups he would not be long in riding over their necks.—Judge, then, of his consternation upon being informed that his contract was broken by his non-fulfilment of the agreement concerning the deposit, and that not more than half the sum required by the regulations remained in the banker's hands! A draft was handed in by which the greater part of the money originally deposited had been drawn out the day before. Suspicion immediately fell upon the eldest son of the contractor, a wild dissipated young man, who had already given him much uneasiness by his extravagance. The father immediately sent for him into his study, and accused him of forgery. 'Is this your writing?' said he, without taking his eyes from the young man, who turned pale when he beheld the signature appended to the cheque. 'It is,' replied he, in a low and trembling voice. 'You paid this in yourself?' said the father. 'I did,' was the dogged reply of this youth. 'Then take the receipt!' shouted the wretched parent, as he drew a pistol from his pocket and shot his son dead upon the spot. The youth fell without a groan upon the carpet, and O——, with the same stoic firmness which had impelled him to commit the crime immediately rang the bell and ordered the servant to go and fetch the guard and take him into custody. He was conveyed to the Abbaye, and as soon as Fouche became apprised of the catastrophe he went to seek the Emperor. Napoleon was much agitated at the news ; he felt that O—— was a man after his own heart, and one upon whom he could rely for the removal of all difficulties. He paced the room for some moments with folded arms, biting his lips, as he strode hurriedly across the floor.—'It is a bad job,' said he at length, as he scratched his head as was his wont when embarrassed in his mind. 'Tis a bad job for——, but we must bring it in suicide, and he must execute our contract for nothing.' As the verdict was pronounced, so it was executed. O—— furnished the forage without payment, and became one of the richest men in Europe. He has died, 'tis said, possessed of seventy millions—he has died at a good old age, if eighty-four can be called anything good—he has died in his bed, a green satin bed with gold bullion fringes and tassels—all his kind friends and relatives surrounded him, and his children's children gathered about the room.—The priests were there too, in their dresses and decorations *de premiere classe*, as they always are when a rich man dies, and he confessed and obtained absolution and breathed his last in peace; and yet somehow, no one envies him his solitary thoughts when living, nor the memory he has left behind."—(Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

A CHIEF IN DANGER OF HANGING.—Chief Justice Rolle had refused to sit on the trial of Royalists, but he continued to perform the usual duties of his office, and, soon after, he went the Western Circuit with one of his puisnes. While holding the assizes at Salisbury, he was in the greatest danger of coming to a violent end. Penruddock, at the head of a band of several hundred cavaliers, suddenly got possession of the city.—Some of the most unruly, without his knowledge, seized Chief Justice Rolle and his brother judge, who were then actually in court in their robes, and required them to order the sheriff to proclaim Charles II, meaning after the proclamation "to cause them all three to be hanged, who (says Lord Clarendon) were half dead already." They refused, and the threat was about to be executed in good earnest ; but many country gentlemen protested against it, and Penruddock dismissed the judges, having taken their commissions from them and desired them to "remember on another occasion to whom they owed their lives." The were still resolved to hang the sheriff, "who positively, though humbly and with many tears, refused to proclaim the king ;" but he contrived to make his escape. It so happened that in a few days this insurrection was quelled, and the greatest number of the insurgents being taken prisoners, were lodged in Salisbury gaol. Orders hereupon came down from London to Chief Justice Rolle, requiring him to try them for high treason ; but he returned to town without trying any of them, saying "that he much doubted whether they had done anything which amounted to treason ; and that at any rate he was unfit to give judgment in this case wherein he might be considered a party concerned."—*Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.*

HAPPINESS AS A MORAL AGENT.—That virtue gives happiness, we all know ; but if it be true that happiness contributes to virtue, the principle furnishes us with some sort of excuse for the errors and excesses of able young men, at the bottom of life, fretting with impatience under their obscurity, and hatching a thousand chimeras of being neglected and overlooked by the world. The natural cure for these errors is, the sunshine of prosperity—as they get happier, they get better ; and learn, from the respect which they receive from others, to respect themselves. "Whenever," says Mr. Lancaster, "I met with a boy particularly mischievous I made him a monitor—I never knew this fail." The cause for the promotion, and the kind of encouragement it must occasion, I confess appear rather singular ; but of the effect, I have no sort of doubt.—(Sydney Smith.)

### THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The baptism of his Royal Highness the infant Prince took place on Saturday in the chapel within Buckingham Palace.

The Sponsors were :—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, proxy for her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Weimar ; his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia ; and his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Her Majesty the Queen and the other Royal personages having taken their seats, the great officers of the Household took their places

As the Queen and Prince Albert were entering the chapel, the March in Handel's *Occasional Oratorio* was performed.

When the company were all assembled, the following chorale, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, were performed :—

"In life's gay morn, ere sprightly youth
By vice and folly is enslaved,
Oh! may thy Maker's glorious name
Be on thy infant mind engraved;
So shall no shades of sorrow cloud
The sunshine of thy early days,
But happiness, in endless round,
Shall still encompass all thy ways."

The choir was composed of 18 gentlemen and 10 young choristers of her Majesty's Chapel Royal. Sir George Smart presided at the organ. The Queen's private band was in attendance, and the master, Mr. Anderson, conducted the musical performance.

After the chorale the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough. The Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the baptismal service, and on arriving at the part for naming the child, the Countess of Gainsborough handed the infant Prince to the Archbishop, when his Royal Highness was named by the Duke of Wellington

"Arthur William Patrick Albert."

The Countess of Gainsborough received Prince Arthur after he had been baptised, and at the conclusion of the service his Royal Highness was reconducted from the chapel.

A HYMN.

"I will give thanks to thee, O Lord; and magnify thy holy name,
How great and wonderful art Thou in all the world!"

Palestrina, A. B, 1571.

And Beethoven's "Hallelujah"—

"Hallelujah to the Father, and the Son of God!
Praise the Lord, ye everlasting choir, in holy songs of joy!
Worlds unborn shall sing His glory, the exalted Son of God!"

concluded the musical performance.

The Archbishop having concluded the benediction, the Queen and Prince Albert, preceded by the sponsors and followed by the Royal and illustrious visitors, retired from the chapel to the room adjoining the old dining-room, where the Register Book was brought by Mr. Lingard, Serjeant of her Majesty's Chapel's Royal, and here the act of baptism was attested.

The March in *Judas Maccabeus* was played on her Majesty's leaving the chapel.

The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal personages then passed up the grand staircase to the Throne-room, where her Majesty was joined shortly before eight o'clock by her Royal Highness the Duchesss of Gloucester. The remainder of the company continued in the Green Drawing-room.

The Queen wore a dress of white watered and brocaded silk, with a broad flounce of Honiton lace, trimmed with white satin ribbon. Her Majesty also wore a diadem of emeralds, and diamonds and ornaments of emeralds and diamonds to correspond. From the ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter was suspended a most splendid George set in brilliants; the ribbon itself was confined to the left shoulder by a diamond clasp. The Queen also wore the "Garter" as an amulet the motto being formed of diamonds The infant Prince had a robe and mantle of Honiton lace over white satin, with a cap to correspond.

The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena wore dresses of white watered silk, with satin stripe, trimmed with white satin ribbon and silver fringe. The silk woven at Spitalfields.

Her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, at eight o'clock, to a state banquet in the Picture Gallery, accompanied by the Royal Foreign Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other ladies and gentlemen who attended the ceremonial, the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards playing "God save the Queen" on her Majesty's entrance.

After the banquet the Lord Steward gave the following toasts, viz:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur."
"His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia."
"The Queen and the Prince."

The christening cake was placed on the middle of the dinner table on the plateau of the magnificent service of gold plate. The top of the cake presented an octangular fountain, ornamented with a number of small vases filled with miniature bouquets. The fountain rested on a circular plinth, containing a number of painted vignettes set in silver frames.

THE THREE CASES.—A few weeks ago, a lonely traveller was seen approaching a solitary log hut which stands fifty miles from any house in the centre of a western prairie. The tenant of the cabin was much struck by the woe-begone looks of the traveller who approached, holding his knapsack in his hand. The following confab took place:—

"What is your opinion of the Webster case?" asked the traveller.

"Never heern of it," answered the squatter.

"And what do you think of the Forrest Divorce case?"

"Never heern of him nayther," responded the squatter.

"And—and—as to the Galpin claim," continued the traveller.

"Never heern of him," was the quick response of the squatter.

The stranger burst into tears. "Stranger!" he cried, in an outburst of joy, "I'll stay with you for a few weeks. It will take about three weeks for those three cases to reach this quarter; and when they do, why then I'll *strike out for Japan.*"

He was a man who had been bored into madness by reading newspaper discussions on the three cases.—*Quaker City.*

During the past year the average mortality in the model lodging houses has not been more than one-half of what it is in the metropolis generally.

THE SEVEN-MILE TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—Dr. Granville says—"To give at once some idea of the boldness of Chev. Mons' undertaking, we may in the first place state that in its progress the tunnel must pass under some of the most elevated crests of Mont Cenis—one in particular where there will be 4,850 feet of mountain, capped with eternal glaciers over head, at the middle of the tunnel, so that not only will the workmen and machinery in construction and the passengers and trains in transit, be buried to that depth in the heart of the mountain, but all idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation, or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The stream of life itself must be respired, from either extremity, with artificial aid, in shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water power of mountain streams whereby the trains are also to be run through the tunnel, which ascends, from the northern or Savoy side, at Modane, all the way to its exit at Bardenneche, with a gradient equal to 19 in 1,000. The case machine, once presented to the rock projects into it simultaneously four horizontal series of sixteen scalpels, working backwards and forwards, by means of springs cased in, and put in motion by the same water power. While these are at work, one vertical series on each side works simultaneously up and down, so that together they cut out four blocks, or rather insulate four blocks on all sides, except on the rock behind from which they are afterwards detached by hand. It has been already ascertained that each of the two machines, at the opposite ends of the tunnel, will excavate to the extent of 22 feet a day, and it is estimated that the whole excavation will be completed in four years. The gallery to be perforated by the machines will be 13 feet wide by seven feet high, and this once cut through, the bore will be enlarged by ordinary means to 25 feet in the width, and 19 feet in height, and a double line of rails laid. The estimated cost of this great tunnel is only 13,804,-952f (£552, 197.) It is to be immediately commenced at the north entrance."—(Builder.)

DEATH TO THE KILT.—An amusing scene has just occurred in the House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. J. Hume presenting a petition from Stirling against the Highland dress as a costume for soldiers. What very nice precisians the people about Stirling Brig must be. I subjoin a reporter's notes on the subject :—"Mr. Hume presented a petition from Stirling and its vicinity, complaining that the dress of the Highland soldier, consisting of kilt and philabeg, was indecent—(Laughter)—that during the eighteen months the 93d Highlanders had been stationed at Stirling Castle the inhabitants had been subjected to painful spectacles—(Roars of laughter)—that it was understood that each of the soldiers received a bonus of L 1 5s. for wearing kilts, and that it was exceedingly inconvenient to them in this inclement season. (Renewed laughter.) The petitioners prayed the House to give the matter its most serious consideration. (Roars of laughter.)" Old Joe himself laughed as heartily as any of them, but he would give no opinion on the subject till he had consulted the army clothier as to the relative cost and durability of the kilts and the the trews. *London Correspondent of the Inverness Courier.*

## *From late English papers.*

### BIOGRAPHY OF SIR ROBT. PEEL.

*(From the Times.)*

In the following brief narrative of the principal facts in the life of the great statesman who has just been snatched from among us, we must disclaim all intention of dealing with his biography in any searching or ambitious spirit. The national loss is so great, the bereavement so sudden, that we cannot sit down calmly either to eulogise or arraign the memory of the deceased. We cannot forget that it was not a week ago we were occupied in recording and commenting upon his last eloquent address to that assembly which had so often listened with breathless attention to his statesmanlike exposition of policy. We freely confess, too, that however much under ordinary circumstances we feel it our duty to be prepared with such information as is most likely to interest the public, the death of Sir Robert Peel was an exceptional case. It was too revolting to prepare the biography of so great a man while he was yet alive—crushed and mangled indeed, and with little hope of recovery—but still alive. We could do little else when the mournful intelligence reached us that Sir Robert Peel was no more than pen a few expressions of sorrow and respect. Even now the following imperfect records of facts, prepared, as it has been, in the course of a few hours, must be accepted as a poor substitute for the biography of that great Englishman whose loss will be felt almost as a private bereavement by every family throughout the British Empire :—

Sir Robert Peel was in the 63d year of his age, having been born near Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of February, 1788. His father was a manufacturer on a grand scale, and a man of much natural ability, and of almost unequelled opulence. Full of a desire to render his son and probable successor worthy of the influence and the vast wealth which he had to bestow, the first Sir Robt. Peel took the utmost pains personally with the early training of the future prime minister. He retained his son under his own immediate superintendence until he arrived at a sufficient age to be sent to Harrow. Mr. Robert Peel went to Harrow certainly a ready recipient of scholaship, but by no means an advanced schoolboy. From the outset he was assiduous, docile, and submissive, yet in the prompt and vigorous performance of school duties he lagged for a time behind boys who in everything but experience were infinitely his inferiors. This, however, was only a temporary check at the threshold of a great career. He advanced rapidly and securely, and soon left all competition in the rear ; but he wanted the animal energy and buoyancy of spirit which gave pre-eminence out of school. Lord Byron, his contemporary at Harrow was a better declaimer and a more amusing actor, but in sound learning and laborious application to school duties young Peel had no equal. So marked was his superiority in these respects that the unanimous opinion of the little senate to which he then gave laws was, that he could not fail to be a cabinet minister at an early age. Masters and scholars shared this sentiment. He had scarcely completed his 16th year when he left Harrow and became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of A. B., in Michaelmas Term, 1808, with unprecedented distinction.—Advisedly it may be said that his success was unprecedented, for the present system of examination being then new, no man before his time ever took the honours of a double first class—first in classics, first in mathematics. It did so happen that Mr. Peel was the first recipient of that much-prised object of youthful ambition.

The year 1809 saw him attain his majority, and saw him also take his seat in the House of Commons as a member for the ancient city of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary—a place not then returning the nominee of the popular party in Ireland, but the man who, on account of party interests or other considerations, could find favour in the sight of Mr. Richard Penefather, who, in the phraseology of that day, "had the patronage of Cashel."—Whether similarly of opinion in matters political, or a more direct influence, may have led to Mr. Peel's being member for Cashel, one need not, at this distance of time, too minutely inquire. Whatever may have been the consideration, the twelve voters of Cashel (then the only electors in that city) enjoyed his first services in parliament, and continued to call him their member till the general election in 1812, when he came in for Chippenham a Wiltshire borough, where he became—probably by means similar to those used at Cashel—the honour of a seat in parliament. The main differences between the two boroughs consisted in the fact, that in the former case he had only 12 constituents, in the latter 135.

The first Sir Robert Peel had long been a member of the House of Commons, and the early efforts of his son in that assembly were regarded with considerable interest, not only on his account of his University reputation, but also because he was the son of such a father. He did not, however, begin public life by staking his fame on the results of one elaborate oration ; on the contrary, he rose now and then on comparatively unimportant occasions ; made a few brief modest remarks, stated a fact or two, explained a difficulty when he happened to understand the matter in hand better than others, and then sat down without taxing too severely the patience or good nature of an auditory accustomed to great performances. Still in the second year of his parliamentary course he ventured to make a set speech, when, at the commencement of the session of 1810, he seconded the address in reply to the King's speech. Thenceforward for nineteen years a more highflying Tory than Mr. Peel was not to be found within the walls of parliament. Lord Eldon applauded him as a young and valiant champion of those abuses in the state which were then fondly called "the institutions of the country." Lord Sidmouth regarded him as the rightful political heir, and even the Duke of Cumberland patronised Mr. Peel. He further became the favourite *clere* of Mr. Perceval the first lord of the treasury, and entered office as under-secretary for the home department. Mr Richard Ryder, uncle of the present Earl of Harrowby, was at that time the principal secretary. He continued in the home department for two years not often speaking in parliament, but rather qualifying himself for those prodigious labours in debate, in council, and in office, which it has since been his lot to encounter and perform.

In the month of May, 1812, Mr. Perceval fell by the hand of an assassin, and the composition of the ministry necessarily underwent a great change The result, so far as Mr. Peel was concerned, was, that he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, of Ireland. This was an office which, in those days, and long afterwards, it was the practice of successive governments to confer upon the promising of the useful members of their party. Mr. Peel had only reached his 26th year when, in the month of September 1812, the duties of that anxious and laborious position were entrusted to his hands. The late Duke of Richmond held the office of viceroy, and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards Lord Fitzgerald, that of Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. The legislative union was then but lately consummated, and the demand for catholic emancipation had given rise to an agitation of only very recent date. But, in proportion to its novelty, so was its vigour. Mr. Peel was, therefore, as the representative of the old tory protestant school, called upon to encounter a storm of unpopularity such as not even an Irish secretary has ever been exposed to. No term of reproach was too strong ; no amount of obliquy considered disproportioned to the high enormities which the Roman catholic party charged upon him whom they would never call by any other appellation than "Orange Peel." That he bore it with all becoming fortitude, and resented it as often as it was safe to do so, is no more than the subsequent course of his life would lead one to expect. But he sometimes went a little further, and condescended personally to take notice of the offensive violence which marked the course of Irish opposition. The late Mr. O'Connell, at various public meetings and in various forms, through the agency of the press, poured forth upon Mr. Peel a torrent of invective which went beyond even his extraordinary performance in the science of scolding. At length he received from Mr. Peel a communication in the shape of a hostile message. Sir Charles Saxton, who was Under-Secretary in Ireland, had an interview with Mr. O'Connell and afterwards with a friend of that gentleman, a Mr. Lidwell.—Negotiations went out for three or four days, when Mr. O'Connell was taken into custody and bound over to keep the peace towards all his fellow-subjects in Ireland. Mr. Peel and his friends immediately came to this country, and subsequently proceeded to the continent. Mr. O'Connell followed them to London, but the police were active enough to bring him before the Chief Justice of England, when he entered into recognizances to keep the peace towards all his majesty's subjects ; and so ended one of the few personal squabbles in which Mr. Peel had ever been engaged. For six years he held the office of Chief Secretary to the lord-lieutenant, at a time when the government was conducted upon what might be called "anti-conciliation principles." The opposite course was commenced by Mr. Peel's immediate successor, Mr. Charles Grant, now Lord Glenelg. That a chief secretary so circumstanced, struggling to sustain Orangeism in its dying agonies, should have been called upon to encounter great toil and anxiety, is a truth too obvious to need illustration. That in these straits Mr. Peel acquitted himself with infinite address was as readily acknowledged at that time as it has ever been even in the zenith of his fame. He introduced and defended many Irish measures, including some peace-preservation bills. The establishment of the constabulary force in that country has, however, been amongst the most permanent results of his administration. It is, moreover, one which may be considered as the experimental or preliminary step to the introduction of that system of metropolitan police, which gives security to person and property amidst the congregated millions of the vast cluster of cities, boroughs, and villages which we call "London," and which has since been extended to every considerable provincial town. The minor measures of Sir Robert Peel's administration in Ireland possess, at this distance of time, but few features of interest to readers who live in the year 1850. He held office under three successive viceroys, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Whitworth, and Earl Talbot, all of whom have long since passed away from this life, their names and deeds long forgotten. But the history of their chief secretary happens not to have been composed of such