

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 3000.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1834.

Price 6d.

GRAND DINNER TO THE MEMBERS FOR BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday last a public dinner was given to the members for the borough of Birmingham, Thomas Attwood, Esq., and Joshua Scholefield, Esq., in the Grand Dining Room, at the Repository, on the most extensive scale ever made for this entertainment. The tickets, which were issued at a moderate price, were eagerly purchased, and by Saturday last about three thousand were sold. The Repository which is of immense size, is admirably adapted for public meetings, and the whole arrangements were such as reflected great credit on every individual concerned, and more particularly Mr. Pearson, who was principally instrumental in getting up the dinner.

Among the company present, we noticed Francis Lloyd, Esq., the High Bailiff of the Polish General Lodz, Sir John de Bunsy, and many leading men in this town and neighbourhood. Galleries were fitted up for the ladies, which contained about a thousand persons, and presented a very cheerful and gratifying appearance. There could not have been less than four or five thousand persons within the building.

On entering the Repository, at twelve o'clock, we found it most tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, laurels, &c., together with flags and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions. There were twenty-three tables in the body of the immense building, and an entire double range in the south gallery, being in the whole nearly 800 yards of table, which were covered with the most perfect solid food, consisting of beef, mutton, veal and ham, bread, cheese, &c. and ale in the proportion of a bottle to each man. The whole of the provisions were of the most excellent quality, and gave perfect satisfaction.

At two o'clock precisely, a military band (which was stationed in the gallery round the office, and exactly opposite the principal ladies' gallery), struck up "Rule Britannia," which announced the arrival of the two hon. members, who entered the great hall next to Mr. Beardsworth's house, preceded by the Chairman (Mr. George Edmonds) and a deputation of gentlemen appointed by the committee. The Chairman having introduced them to their seats, he proposed three times three cheers, which were given in the most enthusiastic manner, followed by clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, &c. Perfect silence being restored, grace was said by the Rev. T. M. McDonnell, and dinner immediately commenced.

After the cloth was withdrawn, the Chairman proposed, with a few prefatory remarks, "His Majesty William the Fourth," which was drunk with great and general applause, intermingled with a few, and a very few, toasts.

Toast.—The King, God bless him. The Chairman—He had next to propose a toast which would animate every bosom and meet the approbation of every man—"The People—may they never cease from their exertions until the whole of their constitutional rights and liberties are obtained." (Nine times nine and loud cheering.) Toast.—Hearts of Oak. The Chairman—He now came to that toast which had reference to the peculiar object which had drawn them together—(loud applause)—in preferring it, he would not imply the language of flattery, but he would appeal to facts. The hon. gentlemen had alluded to their two representatives, proceeded to take a review of the parliamentary career of those gentlemen throughout the last session, and observed, by their votes in parliament he would try them. He concluded amidst applause, by giving as a toast—"The health of our distinguished guests—the members for the borough of Birmingham."

This toast was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The immense mass of men, and gave it nine times nine, amidst clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs in the gallery. Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Attwood each addressed the meeting at great length; and amidst continued cheering the latter gentleman concluded his speech in the following terms:—"I have told you that I think the present ministers will endeavor to bring things round, and to make the people prosperous and contented; but it is a narrow and a dangerous course which they have to steer, and it is possible they may 'slip stars' in their course, to use a nautical term. In this case, it is not impossible that Mr. Cobden, myself, or perhaps both of us, may be called upon to assist in saving the national vessel from destruction. But if the present ministry should succeed in restoring the national happiness and contentment, which I sincerely hope may be the case—if they should succeed in giving prosperity to the manufacturers, farmers, and workmen of the United Kingdom—in this case there can be no doubt that both Mr. Cobden and myself shall have a great triumph. Mr. Cobden will set up his Gideon, which will be to him a monument of eternal glory. I shall have no monument but the sight of a happy and contented people. I shall retire from your service with an unblemished name, and I shall carry with me to my grave the gratifying reflections that I have done everything in my power to assist in the great work of restoring liberty, prosperity, and glory to my country."

Mr. Attwood sat down amid loud and long continued applause; and the band struck up an entire new piece, composed for the occasion by the leader, entitled "Attwood's march."

After a short period, the Chairman said, he had now the pleasure of presenting an address to the two members, from the members of the Friendly Societies of Birmingham, containing a resolution of thanks for the exertions they had made in their behalf in Parliament. (Cheers.) The address was then read, and presented to the hon. members.

On Monday a public meeting was held at the Swan Inn, Strarford, to hear an eloquent and argumentative lecture on national education, by Mr. Dettosier. The room was crowded to suffocation, and the lecturer was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded. At the conclusion of the lecture many names were given in as subscribers, and a committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of a Mechanics' Institution, which the lecturer earnestly recommended to be formed in that spirited little town.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SECOND LETTER.

(FROM THE CONTINENTAL.) In our notice of Mr. O'Connell's first letter to Lord Duncannon, we did not hesitate to regard the Learned Gentleman's fusion of spleen against the Irish Attorney General, rather as the offspring of personal resentment than of public considerations. We have subsequently had the concurrence of our Contemporaries, the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle*, in our view of this subject. To ourselves, indeed, it would have appeared comparatively immaterial what were the political opinions of Mr. Blackburne antecedently to the great event of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, provided he had subsequently regulated his official conduct by the principles upon which those measures were founded, and in his official career during a period of extraordinary difficulty, he had discharged his important duties with firmness and fidelity to the Administration with which he is connected, without forfeiting the confidence of the Protestants and the Catholic Gentry. That he has been singularly successful in this respect is the result of every inquiry which we have been enabled to make into his conduct and character, and our testimony derives ample corroboration from the panegyric pronounced upon the Irish Attorney General by Mr. Littleton in the House of Commons. Against this, we have the assertion of Mr. O'Connell that Mr. Blackburne is unpopular; but without advertising more particularly to the agitator's motives for hostility to the Learned Gentleman (though his successful conviction of Mr. O'Connell himself, and subsequently of his proxy, Mr. Barrett cannot be forgotten), we cannot overlook the many instances in which we have found Mr. O'Connell's allegations recklessly inaccurate. In the very letter to which we now advert, he dwells upon the professional incompetency of Mr. Dolerty, who a short time since he describes as one of the best of the Irish Judges! It is not our business at present to enter on any discussion of that Judge's legal qualifications; we only set Mr. O'Connell's testimony at one time against Mr. O'Connell's testimony at another; and if our memory be not treacherous, the Parliamentary Report of 1825 on the State of Ireland, contains some eulogies by Mr. O'Connell upon Mr. Blackburne, curiously in contrast with the opinions pronounced in his letter to Lord Duncannon. The charges now brought against the Irish Attorney-General relate almost wholly to the opinions attributed to him before he became connected with the present Government. We have already said that we consider this as comparatively immaterial; but that Mr. O'Connell is not very scrupulous in his statement of facts when his interests or resentments are involved, will be pretty evident from the contradiction which we are enabled to give to his allegations.

In the first place, Mr. Blackburne did not divide the bar or oppose any address to Mr. Ponsoby, nor did he even speak on the subject. Secondly—At the meeting of the bar to address Mr. Curran, Mr. Blackburne did not make any harangue against the Whigs, nor any one observation of a political tendency. The address was opposed by the then Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Thirdly—He never was a leader in the Kildare-place Society—He never spoke at any of its meetings, nor attended Bible Meetings or Tract Societies. He never was present at more than two meetings of the Kildare-place Society, one of which was at least twenty years ago. Fourthly—He was present at two corporation dinners, and no more. At one only did he speak, that was in 1828, on an occasion of returning thanks on behalf of the Attorney-General and the Bar, being then a Sergeant and the only law officer present. The only political sentiment which he uttered (and his whole speech consisted of one sentence) was that of attachment to the Constitution in Church and State.

Fifthly—He never attended any corporation nor any political meeting whatever (save that convened by the Duke of Leinster, in 1830, to resist the Repeal of the Union). He has never received any mark of favour from the Dublin Corporation, and has been counsel against them in important suits on behalf of the citizens, commenced and prosecuted under his direction. It is this state not correct, it will be difficult to find a parallel instance of personal hatred so unwarrantably assuming the guise of public animosity.

FROM THE LIFE OF GRANT THORNTON. About seventy years ago (if I may speak truly) none were admitted into the House of Parliament but members, ladies, and the servants of noblemen. Doctor McIntosh, of Edinburgh, being in London while the house was sitting, and probably not knowing the regulation, and having a desire to see how matters were conducted, presented himself at the door. From something about his dress, or probably from the very circumstance of his wanting admittance, they supposed he must be a nobleman's servant. There were two keepers; the first accosts him, "What lord do you belong to?" Instantly replies the doctor, "To the Lord Jehohau." "The Lord Jehohau?" echoes the keeper, and looking inquiringly in the face of his fellow; "the Lord Jehohau!—why, I never heard of that Lord—I am sure" (raising his voice) "he is not in all our Court Calendars." "Where lays the estate?" "In the northern hemisphere," replies the doctor, gravely. As they did not know as little about the hemisphere as they did about the Lord, "O, d—n him!" says the keeper, "let him pass; it must be some poor Scotch lord, I suppose."

In America, every man that professes religion attended to the religion of his own house; and it rarely leads to hours conclude to build a church, and engage a minister to lead their devotions on Sabbath, the converts had no concern in the matter. In America, Christ is the only head of the church that they will acknowledge, and they own no Lord but the Lord Jehohau.

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman; his son came to him, and said, "Sir, what have I offended that you have brought a step-mother into your house?" The old man answered, "Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such."—Bacon.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

After the first of October next, newspapers, duly stamped, may be sent by packet boats to any of His Majesty's colonies and possessions, free of postage, provided the same be sent without a cover, or in covers open at the sides, to be put into the general post office within seven days of publication. If they extend beyond that period they are to be charged full duty of letter postage. Newspapers brought from the British colonies and possessions by packet boats, without of within covers, are to be delivered, free of duty, according to a first direction, or (in case of persons removed) to a redirection, provided in the interim they have not been opened or used; if it should have been opened, such newspaper shall be charged as a single letter from the place of re-posting to that of delivery.—Newspapers brought from the colonies and possessions by private ships, and delivered at any post office with the ships' letters, to be charged with the postage of three pence upon each paper as heretofore. If any other paper or thing whatsoever be enclosed, any works or communication, found to have been printed after publication, any writing or mark, other than the name and address of the person to whom the newspaper is sent, the same to be charged with treble the duty of the letter postage, stating the cause of such charge on the cover, to which the official seal is to be affixed. The instructions relating to newspapers in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, &c., remain in force. After the 1st October newspapers duly stamped may be conveyed from any part into the post-office, provided the date be within seven days next after the publication. Newspapers printed in any kingdom or state beyond the sea, not His Majesty's, if printed in the language of that foreign kingdom or state from which it shall be forwarded, but not otherwise, and brought into the United Kingdom by packet boats, to be charged with two pence for delivery in Great Britain and Ireland, at place of first address, in addition to any postage charged by the foreign post-office.—The same rule applies here as in the old English newspaper case as to the removal of the person, redirection, enclosures, writing, &c. All newspapers claiming the aforesaid privileges to be sent without or in covers open at the sides.

CONCERT IN CAHER. The concert of the Polish exiles, Captain Gustavski, went off well here, and was most respectably attended. Some disappointments were felt that the Earl and Countess O'Connell were not there; as it was announced earlier their presence. No reason for their absence had been assigned; they were expected by the audience, their attendants being in the orchestra of the place designed for them. The people were much gratified by witnessing Lord and Lady O'Connell's execution on Tuesday, on which occasion the Messrs. Grubb, Foyhill, &c., appeared in rusty naval dresses. How easy it would be for the great to win the affections of a generous and warm-hearted people; and how much preferable must it be to be surrounded by a happy tenantry, who daily pray for blessings on their benefactors, than to waste in the glittering saloons of the capital the moments by which such happiness can be dispensed. The deceitful smile of approbation—the calculating whisper—the cold pressure of the friendless—the glare—the crush—that form the vain bubble of feeling fashion—can such for a moment be placed in competition with the joyful feelings of a grateful people, as manifested towards the kind and generous protectors? No—the care, the kind and generous protectors of the better disappointments of the expense ending in the bitter despair such a comparison—verbum sat.

It is rumored that Sir John Leach, the English master of the Halls, is no more—if such be the fact, the Ladies Butler, it is said, will inherit a considerable portion of his large property.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

PANORAMA OF NIAGARA AND NEW YORK. Very few metaphysicians or visitors of London, possessed of any taste or curiosity, can have failed to avail themselves of the opportunity, which for many months Mr. Burford has provided for them, of visiting and surveying with their own eyes that magnificent view from the heights above Quebec, which has often been described as surpassing every view in America for extent, variety, and grandeur. But the travels which he has this year enabled them to make at the smallest possible expense of locomotion are inferior in interest to those which the most inquisitive amongst them has before accomplished. Upon ascending a flight of steps in Leicester-square, you find yourself upon the giddy height of the Table Rock, with the stupendous Falls of Niagara full before you. The picture is admirably executed in all its details, and nothing is omitted which might serve to mark the peculiarities of Transatlantic scenery. The crimson leaves of the sumach glow amidst the deep green of the American forest, on the skirts of which Indian families are bivouached, in the neighbourhood of groups of travellers in European costume, some consisting of ladies, gentlemen, negro valets and nurses, with the usual accompaniment of an excursion to the Falls—a pretty considerable stock of stables and drinkables. Other travellers are seen in various places emerging from the woods, or tugging up the steep ascent to Table Rock; and whilst everything is in perfect keeping with the character of the scene, the pictorial management of the grouping is skillful and highly pleasing. In a word, nothing is wanted to complete the illusion that you see not a picture, but the Falls themselves, except that you do not hear the thunder (as we might say) of the awful cataract. On passing into another apartment, you have arrived at the banks of the Hudson, and you stand in the middle of the city of New York, having an extensive view of the whole town, the river, the harbour, and the greater part of the island and the opposite shore. We would recommend every one who has not seen these interesting works, to lose no time in taking a walk to the Panorama in Leicester-square, as we believe Mr. Burford will, before very long, substitute for them others upon which he is now engaged.

Montreal papers to the 12th August, state that at Gross Isle, in the Canadas, the cholera had broken out among 2,000 emigrants.

DELICATE AFFAIR.

We go on very gaily, notwithstanding the sensation occasioned by the unprincipled disclosure of the conversation which took place at the house of the Rev. Mr. H. alluded to in my last. That sensation has been extended to the middle and lower classes, many of whom have been heard to express themselves in strong terms of execration concerning the informer, I think I have discovered the traitor; but I shall not disclose his name until all doubt shall be removed as to his identity. The party at the house of the clergyman was composed of the Rev. Mr. Lee, the rector of the parish, his son, a Mr. Ross, and a few other gentlemen, and some females with the host, who had the letter of the informer handed up to him by a messenger from the government. That messenger was the enumerator of the parish, who I have not had the good fortune to meet since the unprincipled occurrence. The general feeling among the higher classes is, that the Rev. Mr. H. is bound, in his own defence, to give publicity to the letter, and to his own reply to the government concerning the accuracy or inaccuracy of its contents. The situation is one of great delicacy. Some people go so far as to say that he should not have admitted into the society of his friends any person of dishonorable name; but that, at all events having been discovered, he should, for example sake, publish the name of the delinquent. The only thing now up the air is of Lady Power's error, which was numerously attended by those who some call laudable, and others designate disciples of the Millennium. The weather has been very favourable since I last wrote; but we have been visited by occasional showers.—*Bray Correspondent of the Evening Packet.*

PRIVATE COUNCIL. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived at the Castle from the Phoenix Park on Thursday last, at three o'clock, and presided at a private council composed of the following members:—Bishop of Kildare, Doctor Rodcliffe, Mr. Littleton, and Sir Henry Vivian. The council remained sitting till five o'clock, when it broke up, and his Excellency returned to the viceregal Lodge.

ROBBERY BY A SON—THE CAUSE OF A FATHER'S INSOLVENCY. Andrew Greenaway, a baker, was opposed in person by a creditor whose name did not reach the reporters. It appeared that the insolvent had given up his shop and business to his son. He had received nothing for the good-will. The landlord had taken his goods. He gave security for his son to the amount of £40 for floor, and coupled with the fact of having been robbed of £150 by another son, a boy about twelve years of age, caused his insolvency. One occasion, when his wife went up stairs to put on her cap, his son broke open a bureau and took three sovereigns and a half. The insolvent narrated at great length the circumstances connected with the robbery, and the manner in which he had discovered it. The learned Chief Commissioner said, if the statement was true it was a melancholy thing. Thomas Greenaway, the insolvent's son, was examined by the court. He said he had filled various situations. He had been once a groom, once a post-boy, once a waiter, and lastly a footman, to which capacity he had been promoted for eight months. He afterwards went to America. In New York he got a situation as a baker. Curiosity had led him there. After leaving New York he went to Philadelphia; after leaving that place he "rambled" about, and returned to New York, and then came to London. His father had employed him as a journeyman, and on the 3d of June last he took to his shop and business, and was doing very well. He had given a promissory note to the landlord for the rent due by his father. He had brought money with him from America, which he had embarked in the business. He had suffered greatly in mind in consequence of his father having been robbed, for he had been accused of it, until the real robber was discovered.

In reply to a question from the learned Chief Commissioner, he said that he had rendered his father every assistance in his power whilst in prison, and then he had paid the attorney his costs for conducting his case. The learned Chief Commissioner then read from the schedule—that the reason it had not been filed before was, that the insolvent had not the means of furnishing the attorney with money. The case was adjourned, to produce the landlord, and to give two days' notice to the opposing creditor.

DARING SWINDLING.—Yesterday information was received at the various police offices of the following case of daring swindling.—On Wednesday, the 10th instant, a man called at No. 2, Malcom-place, Dorset-place, and asked to speak with Miss Legg. On being told by the servant that she was not home, he requested to step till she returned, and desired the servant girl to go to the Portland Arms public-house in Great Quebec-street, for two bottles of wine, giving her a check for £10 to pay for it, which the landlord cashed, and the balance was handed over to the fellow, on some frivolous pretence, made a speedy retreat. The check was signed "Walter Douglas," and made payable at Whitmore and Co.'s, and made payable at Whitmore and Co.'s, No. 24, Lombard-street, where, on being presented, it was found there was no effect. The fellow was dressed in a shabby military style, and had a tuft of hair between his chin and lip.—*London Paper.* Mr. Owayn Gave, who has large estates in Tipperary, is so anxious to establish a very valuable prize to those who shall distinguish themselves in promoting that object. He will give a silver cup and 20 sovereigns to the person who shall be judged to have contributed most to the success of the fair by purchase or otherwise. Ten sovereigns, the subscription of the neighbouring farmers, to the next in merit of the greatest number of pigs; and a gold medal to the person who shall sell the most stock. In addition to all this, he undertakes that there shall be no party riots or any other kind of disturbances that might in any way obstruct the proceedings.

DUBLIN POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

COSSAGE ASSAULT UPON A PAIR OF "POLICE." HEAD-OFFICER.—A man of heathenish frame, named William Hilton, was on Wednesday charged before Major Sarr, with violently assaulting two "Polish" guardians of the night, named Gillon and Flynn. It appeared from the statement of the watchmen, that they had been called into a house in Werburgh-street, on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, to remove Hilton to the watch-house, who was disturbing the peace in a most extraordinary manner by roaring out like a Russian bear, and threatening to crash to extremities every body that came within his reach.—By their joint exertions they succeeded, after a considerable length of time employed in the task, in depositing him in the watch-house; but here his boisterous rage burst out into one tremendous charge of unprovoked fury upon the unfortunate "holders," whom he seized in his capacious arms, compressing them within his iron sinews with most violent tenacity. A charge of Platoon's musket, or the bang of a black bear in the Arctic regions, or the loving spears of a *Don Quixotian*, was the only thing (as it appeared from the watchmen's statement) that could be found to parallel the brute force with which he thought to smother the police, cracks, and all, into nonentities. Not content with smothering them in this manner, he set upon the chest of one of them, and reduced the rest of the others to a condition to sell it as old iron for a few shillings more.

Hilton was taken to the kept in custody until he should pay a fine of ten shillings for the damage he had done to the chest.—*Despatch of Thursday.*

LONDON POLICE.

QUEEN'S SQUARE.—Private John Hutchinson, of the 31st Battalion of the Third or Scots Fusilier Guards, the soldier who was lately lodged in the King's-mews Barracks, Charing-cross, was brought up in the custody of a sergeant and corporal of the Guards, charged with having deserted from his regiment.

The prisoner was dressed in sailor's clothes, and had absented himself from his regiment some days ago. Yesterday he went to the barracks, and voluntarily gave himself up. We understand that he had been endeavouring to get a passage to America, but failed in his object.

Clerk—Is your name John Hutchinson?—Prisoner—Yes.

Clerk—How tall are you?—Prisoner—Five feet eleven inches.

Clerk—What complexion?—Prisoner—Dark.

Clerk—Have you any marks about you?—Prisoner—God know's I've plenty on my back.

Mr. Burrell—Do you wish to say anything?—Prisoner—Yes, I should like to say a few words.

My reason for absconding myself from my regiment, is the cruel treatment I have received since I came out of the hospital after I was flogged; I have endeavoured to annoy me in every possible way; they have even detained letters at the Horse Guards, addressed to me from my friends. I have applied for them and I cannot get them. In short, they have done every thing to me to cause me to desert; and I left, because I felt so miserable, and did not know how to act.

Mr. Burrell—Do you wish to say anything more?—Prisoner—I wish to know if you can put me on my way to recover my letters which have been detained from me.

Here the Sergeant whispered something to the prisoner.

Prisoner—Oh no; I'm now before the civil power.

Mr. Burrell said that he did not know how he could assist him.

Prisoner—I thought a Magistrate had the power.

Mr. Burrell—All I can advise you is to make an application to the authorities at the Horse Guards.

Prisoner—Thank you, Sir; they may do what they please with me now, I care not, for I feel myself degraded and disgraced in the eyes of every person.

The prisoner, who looked extremely pale, was then taken into the outer office where he was handcuffed, and conducted by the sergeant and corporal to the new Tullibell cells Prison for the night, previous to his being delivered up to the military authorities.

POLITICAL TRIFLING.—There are people who have split and atomized the doctrine of free government, as if it were an abstract question concerning metaphysical liberty and necessity, and not a matter of moral prudence, where liberty is a positive or a negative idea; whether it does not consist in being governed by laws, without considering what are the laws or who are the makers; whether man has any rights by nature—and whether all the property he enjoys be not the gift of his government, and his life itself their favour and indulgence. Others, corrupting religion, as these have perverted philosophy, contended that Christians are released into captivity, and the blood of the Saviour of mankind has been shed to make them the slaves of a few proud and insolent sinners. These shocking extremes promoting to extremes of another kind, special laws are let loose as destructive to all authority, as the former are to all freedom; and every government is called tyranny and usurpation which is not formed on their fancies. In this manner the stirrers-up of this contention, not satisfied with distracting our dependencies and filling them with blood and slaughter, are corrupting our understandings; they are endeavouring to tear up, along with practical liberty, all the foundations of human society, all equity and justice, religion and order.—*Burke.*

THE LATE THOMAS TELFORD, Esq.—The remains of this great engineer and excellent man were interred in Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday morning. In compliance with his wish, the funeral was quite private, being attended only by the members of his own profession intimate with the deceased, and a few other personal friends, among whom were Sir H. Parnell, Captain Bessant, Mr. Milne, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, &c. The mournful ceremony was conducted in a plain and unostentatious manner, conforming with the whole tenor of the long and valuable life of which it was close.

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS.

Wednesday, we attended this interesting and novel exhibition. The room was filled before the arrival of the babies, and we understood that a great number of respectable persons went away without getting admittance at all. The infants arrived in military procession, with flowers in their hands, at one o'clock, and ascended a raised platform erected for the occasion. Mr. Wilderspin made a short and explanatory of the proceedings, and then gave a beautiful specimen of the effects of moral education, by desiring the young folks to give up their toys—this was done in an instant, without the least murmuring, and not a single child detained the teachers, after being desired to give them up. They then instantly sprang upon their feet at the sound of a whistle, and charmed the company by singing a most delightful hymn, accompanied by their preceptor, with bass. The correct time which they kept in liping their infantile notes was matter of astonishment to most, if not to all persons present.

The hilarity and glee with which they accomplished their calculations, and the great delight which they manifested in performing various operations—and in saying their lessons in geography and geometry, appeared to give universal satisfaction.—In short, the company was kept in an excited state for two hours, every lesson being something new, and proving how much might be taught even to infants, by first gaining their affections. The teacher who appeared, and who indeed seemed to have learned this art, was to induce a degree of courage in the children scarcely creditable. We appeal to all present, when we meet here that not the least fear was perceptible amongst any of the little ones; nor did a single inquiry throughout the entire examination. When it was added that there were upwards of six hundred persons present to witness this pleasing sight, it can never be said that Waterford.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

