

auditory, for the pleasure, as well as instruction, communicated by him. This vote was proposed by Dr. Charles Orpen, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Massey, each of whom spoke in the highest terms of praise of Mr. Buckingham's valuable labours; and the expressions of approbation amidst which the vote was carried, were loud and long continued, and participated in apparently by every individual present, among the numerous and highly respectable assemblage by which Mr. Buckingham's efforts were thus appreciated.

As a proof of the powerful effect produced in Dublin by the delivery of those Lectures on the affairs and condition of the Eastern world in general, and more especially of that portion subject to the British dominions, Mr. Buckingham read to the audience a requisition which had that day been presented to the Right Honourable, the Lord Mayor, signed by nearly 100 of the most wealthy, intelligent, and influential gentlemen of the City; in consequence of which his Lordship had convened a public meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and other inhabitants of Dublin, at which he himself would take the chair, at the Rotundo, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Dublin East India Association, to co-operate with those of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other East India Associations already formed in England and Scotland.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

SCOTTISH GUARDIAN.—The spirit of the people has been thoroughly roused. Earl Grey returns to office; and we trust, in the general joy and triumph of public virtue, and the cause of the people, that his Majesty will be once more restored to the affections of his subjects, as one more erred against than erring. It is a proud triumph for the Whig Ministry, and a dismal fall to the Tories. The debate on Monday evening in the House of Commons, expressed nobly the general indignation which pervades the country, and which animates English bosoms on the appearance of public dishonour. It is quite evident that Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Harlinge, and Sir G. Murray, were not inclined to follow their old leader—even Sir Robert Inglis, Tory as he is, did not seem enraptured with the political consistency of the Duke of Wellington.

Let every sincere Reformer ponder deeply the fatal consequences at this moment of the slightest breach of the public peace. Never did the cause of Parliamentary Reform occupy a higher place in public estimation. The delay which it has met with, and the discussion which it has undergone, has enlightened the ignorant, awakened the indifferent, and roused the sluggish, and all parties now stand pledged to carry it—some on principle, some from fears of worse consequences, and not a few both from their principles and their fears. The obstacles which it has encountered have but endeared it to the hearts of its friends, and the failure of its Royal Patron, in its utmost need, has only rooted it more firmly in public opinion, and knit together the hearts of its friends. Even those who stood aloof—the waverers, stand appalled at the deed that has been done, and the spirit which has been raised; their fears are all against the New Ministry, and their language is the language of concession and peace. They have no sympathy with the hero of the Aristocracy, or wish to hazard the well-being of the nation, for the sake of preserving its ill-got power; and regard a timely concession to the spirit of the age, as the best means of preserving the just privileges and influence of the nobles. But, let one riot arise in London, in Birmingham, in Manchester, or in Glasgow, and the military premier will turn the tide in his favour: he will then appear the protector of property, the Guardian of the Laws, the Saviour of his country from anarchy. The men who now look coldly and suspiciously on the military chieftain, will then cheer him on, he will not be slow to use his advantage; and with the law on his side and the sympathy of men of substance, he will disperse by sudden vigour the undisciplined mob, reduce the refractory city to order, strike terror into the public mind, and himself firmly in power. But if no such advantage be given him, though he possessed the talents of Napoleon, and were made of sterner and more daring materials—nothing can preserve him against the storm of moral indignation which is now rising against him and his party, if he has any; and the very attempts to carry

Reform, after his declaration that the country could not be governed a day, after the Bill was passed, will sink him unto a deeper and more hopeless moral degradation. Let the people then be true to themselves—put their trust in the House of Commons, which is standing true to its pledges—distrust every man who counsels violence, as a fool or a public enemy in the disguise of a friend.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD.

"HURRA FOR NOBLE GREY." A right true and loyal chaunt.

THREE cheers for merry England, now
The fight is fought and won!
And, giant-like, rejoicing,
Her glorious race is run!
Her new career lies broad and clear,
Old things have passed away!
Each British heart has played his part—
Hurra for Noble Grey!

See, in the Lords, the adverse bands
In deadly conflict meet!
See, calmly grand, the Patriot stands—
Triumphant in defeat!
But now called back, his glorious track
A nation's thanks repay!—
Yes, thanks good store; come, 'one cheer more'—
Hurra for Noble Grey!

The 'whisper of a faction'
Is lost amid the roar
Of a people's cry—raised loud and high—
Thrilling from shore to shore!
The Fery tribe are passed and gone
For ever and a day;
Ay, past and fled—peace to the Dead—
Hurra for Noble Grey.

Let anger all be laid aside,
In this triumphant hour;
And raise the shout—and sound the bell,
In city, town, and tower.
Our souls are full—how beautiful
This merry month of May!
From toil released, hail joy and feast!
Hurra for Noble Grey!

THE LATE CRISIS.—FUTURE PROSPECTS.—Once more, Heaven be thanked! we can sit down quietly and reason. During the last week, feeling held the mastery, and passion was, for the hour, the strength, and not the infirmity, of our nature. The crisis through which we have passed was among those occasions for which Providence has armed humanity with irascibility, for the due exultation of its energies, and to prevent it from sinking under the difficulties by which it may be environed. The white-livered mass of phlegm who could have calmly and quietly scanned the details of baseness and iniquity developed in the Tory conspiracy, would be fit only to have remained its slave. But that conspiracy is now defeated, and cool deliberation is again Lord of the ascendant. A great change has come over the spirit of the time; Lord Grey returns to office under far better circumstances than those by which he has hitherto been pent up and cribbed, and much of the good or evil which awaits this country will depend upon the disposition of its people to second or to impede the labours of his administration. Hitherto the Irish Government has been thwarted by the partisans of two extreme opinions, who, agreeing in nothing else, were invited to turn its every act the wrong side outwards, and to involve each other in the virulence of their vituperations. One of these parties is now, to all practical purposes, extinct. It can no longer hope to deceive and to dupe—to accept place and then betray. Lord Grey has had sufficient experience of his treachery, and he will repudiate alike their persons and the advice of its members. The reign of the Lortons, the Wicklows, and the Rodens, is over hopelessly, irrecoverably lost; and the popular yearnings of the Viceroy and his Colleagues will no longer be suppressed to conciliate a sect and a faction, alike incapable of reflection and of generosity. That this party should have hitherto prevailed to the extent it has, was, perhaps an inevitable necessity. The magnitude of the difficulties which surrounded the Reform Bill, has shown itself too plainly to admit of one just reproach against the supporters of that measure, for any sacrifice they may have made, to conquer or appease the prejudices of any considerable body of its opposers; and the so called conservative party in Ireland were too influential in rank, wealth, and long established habits of domination, to be lightly neglected. They have, however, themselves unbound the spell of their own greatness; they have themselves laid bare the narrowness of their own intellects; the corruption of their

own hearts; the hollowness of their pretensions, and the invincible selfishness and blindness of their views. They are no longer, even in appearance, formidable; and Ireland may now be governed for its own good, and not for the exclusive benefit of a small minority. —*Dublin Times.*

THE KING IN A PET.—It is asserted that sentence of banishment from the Royal presence has been passed upon the Duke of Sussex,—a Reformer who was bold enough to present a Union petition the other day, and whose steady and undaunted sympathy with the people tends to bind us to an endurance of royalty, when it appears to have little but that saving grace to redeem it. This is possibly intended to show, what was pretty apparent before, that his Majesty will suffer no Reformer to approach him whom he can by possibility exclude. His son-in-law, Colonel Fox, who resigned his court-appointment with his father, Lord Holland, has not, it is understood, been re-appointed to it. We know that there are men, who, being compelled to submit to all kinds of restrictions and buffetings out of doors, return home to revenge themselves upon their families, and vent their rage upon all whom they can inflict it upon with impunity. But we should hardly have expected that this would have been chosen as the most dignified, though it may be the most natural, course for a Sovereign to take to insure the return of the forfeited affections to his people. It would have been wiser to have assumed a virtue, and received the rejected Birmingham petition, instead of dooming a brother who had presented one, and who knows that petitioners so united are not to be despised, to an unfraternal exile from Court. Such a line of policy cannot lessen either the Unions or the Duke of Sussex in the eyes of the country. On the contrary, it will strengthen the power and perseverance of the one, and confirm in the other, the wisdom of that good faith and consistency, which bind him with such cordial earnestness to the people. —*True Sun.*

We are still compelled to warn the public against a too confident reliance upon the seeming security of the good cause. The intriguers are even yet at work in more shapes than Proteus ever dreamed of. Union is essential to success—not a link of the chain should be loosened. It has been properly recommended that every Reformer should display some sign and mark of unity, by adopting a ribbon, a miniature union-jack, at his button-hole. We hope to see the symbol of patriotism universal. —*True Sun.*

We have received a communication from Birmingham which represents that town to be in a most frightful condition, from the entire stagnation of trade, and all intercourse save what is strictly political. Nothing is talked or thought of, but "the Bill." Every thing is at a stand-still, except that spirit of patriotic excitement which has been already so abundantly evinced. It is not difficult to foretell the consequence, unless the Bill be immediately passed. The least delay will prove fatal to thousands. The reign of obstinacy must end, or the reign of famine will begin. —*True Sun.*

We are enabled to state that a communication has been made to the Marquis of Anglesea, requesting his Lordship to continue in the Government of Ireland. A similar request has been also forwarded to Lord Plunkett, desiring his Lordship would retain the seals. —*Freeman's Journal.*

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF ARMS.—We felt much pleasure in announcing the fact, that those misguided individuals, called Whitefeet who have of late been the terror of the Queen's county and County Kilkenny, are at length convinced of the folly of their lawless proceedings, and have made proposal last week of surrendering their arms, on condition of pardon. We understand that a communication to this effect has been made to the Government, (alwe think wisely acceded to;) in consequence of which several stand of arms were voluntarily surrendered, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, to Mr. Fishburne, J. P., of this town. —*Carlow Post of Thursday.*

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BELFAST MAGISTRACY.—We wish to call the Marquis of Anglesey's attention to the very extraordinary position in which the Irish Government stands, in regard to the late murders perpetrated in Belfast. A large reward has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant, through the medium of the Gaze and by placards,