

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, June 17.

The Packet Ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Bursley, arrived yesterday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 16th May. By her the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, have been put in possession of files of Liverpool papers to the 16th, London to the 15th, with Paris dates to the 12th.

Respecting the Constitution, we find the following paragraph in the Liverpool Chronicle of the 15th:—"The late Ambassador from the United States to France, Mr. Livingston, is sojourning for a few days with his family at Plymouth. His Excellency arrived here on Wednesday, in the Constitution, American frigate, 50 guns, 465 men, Capt. Elliot, bound to the United States, from Havre. The frigate fired a royal salute, which was answered by the San Josef guardship, Capt. Falcon, C. B. the Commander having previously gone alongside the Constitution. A royal salute was also fired from the batteries of the Citadel in compliment to the American Ambassador."

Neither the English nor the French papers say one word on the subject of American affairs.

It will be seen that Lord John Russel is a Candidate for Stroud—Colonel Fox (Lord Holland's son) having resigned in his favour.

In England the Journals appear to be wholly occupied on the subject of recent elections. Parliament re-assembled on the 12th May.

Nothing definite has taken place in Spain. Lord Elliot has negotiated an important treaty for the exchange of prisoners.

No doubt seemed to be entertained by the friends of Lord John Russell, of his success in the borough of Stroud.

The business in Parliament on the first days after the re-opening of the session, was of a desultory and not very important nature, the new Ministry, probably, not having got ready for the introduction of the principal measures connected with the system of Reform.

DUBLIN, May 11.—This morning, at a quarter past eleven, our new Viceroy (Earl Mulgrave) landed at Kingston, amidst the cheers and greeting welcome of several thousands, who had been congregated together from an early hour of the day, to testify their respect for the most universally popular Lord Lieutenant, that perhaps ever assumed the government of Ireland.

The intelligence from the Continent of Europe is not of an interesting character. The affairs of Spain seem to be in the same uncertain condition in which they have been for a good while past.

The negotiations between France and England, relative to Eastern affairs, interrupted by the accession of the Tories, are to be resumed. M. de Talleyrand is intreated to return to London to conduct the negotiation. The fleets of the two nations are expected to sail for the Dardanelles.

Large quantities of Wheat have been shipped from Liverpool to the South of Spain, where a scarcity amounting to almost a famine at present exists.

A Company had been projected in London for the purpose of promoting the Herring and other fisheries in the Shetland Isles. The Capital is to be £100,000, branched out into 250 shares.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, numerous Petitions were presented from Scotland, for legislative protection to the Established Church in that part of the United Kingdom.

The English Government has announced its intention of reducing the duty on tea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMISSION TO CANADA.

Mr. HUME—I rise to ask the honourable Baronet opposite, when the noble Lord who has been appointed to go to Canada is to proceed thither, and how far measures have been taken for the settlement of the differences in Lower Canada.

Sir GEORGE GREY—I have to inform the honourable Member for Middlesex, that the first subject which occupied the attention of the present government, after accepting office, was the condition of Canada, and the interest regarding it was increased by the arrival of despatches, a few days after the appointment of the Ministry, which did not give a more favourable representation of affairs, but rather the contrary. The cabinet took into its view the instructions proposed to be given by Lord Aberdeen to Lord Amherst, the intended commissioner, but it was thought, in the first place, that the personal position of Lord Aylmer with relation to the House of Assembly was such, without pre-judging the question, and not indeed having sufficient information to enable them to decide upon it, that it would oppose a barrier to the settlement of the matters in dispute. This barrier would exist, whether Lord Aylmer continued Governor, or resumed that office after the departure of Lord Amherst. The Crown was, therefore, advised to remove Lord Aylmer; and then arose the question upon the commission—whether the object in view could best be attained by the appointment of one commissioner or several—whether it would not be fit that some assistance should be afforded to Lord Amherst—and whether one or more Commissioners could not be advantageously employed in inquiring into the state of the Provinces, and reporting to the chief Commissioner. Ministers decided that the latter would be the better course for obtaining satisfactory information for the speedy and final settlement of the points in dispute. Having arrived at this conclusion, they invited Lord Amherst to become the head of the Commission, thinking that his appointment would tend greatly to the advantage of the public service; but his Lordship, feeling the investigation would occupy a larger portion of time than was originally contemplated, declined the offer. The noble Lord now at the head of the Colonial Department is, therefore, proceeding with his duty in filling up the appointments in such a manner as, it is hoped, will best accomplish the purpose in view, by a full and impartial investigation of the whole of the differences now distracting the Colony.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, on the understanding that it would be inconvenient now to press it, and relying on the assurances he had received from Ministers of affording him facilities in fixing a future day.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The cone may stand upon its apex; but it is when a mechanical science is called 'unstable equilibrium'—a standing with a general tendency to falling, a position of repose with the least possible security against perturbation. Such is precisely the state of Ireland. A faction occupying the post which common sense assigns to the nation; the small in place of the great, and the great of the small; everything out of natural order; government but another name for anarchy, scarcely an institution in the country standing upon the only ground where any institution is secure—the broad basis of the people. There is nothing national in Ireland. The stamp of faction is upon every thing. An Orange Church and an Orange Magistracy; Orange Corporations and Orange Constables; Orange Judges and Orange Juries;—all the departments of the public service

Orange. When it is not the dye, it is the tinge. Where it does not exist, it is suspected. But indeed, the Orange influence is in Ireland almost omnipotent; an evil spirit that haunts all regions, from the council-chamber in the castle, down as low in the scale of corruption as the knot of calandered bankrupts who compose the Dublin Corporation. The colour of the nation is nowhere visible; everywhere, upon every public officer, upon every public institution, is the livery of the public enemy. It is a great mistake to think that the measure called Catholic Emancipation was the downfall of Orangeism in Ireland. It was a blow, certainly; but when the blows of the Legislature are not followed up by the Executive, nuisances abated in law continue to flourish in fact, and the foes of public tranquility walk abroad more insolent and mischievous than ever. The act of 1829 deprived the Orange-men of nothing, it elevated the Catholic a little, but it left his enemy in possession of his old vantage-ground of annoyance—it did not extract from the blood-hound a single fang. Now his fangs must be extracted, or there is no safety for the country. That humane office the Irish people call upon the English House of Commons to perform. They say to that Assembly, "Now you are a Reformed Parliament, complete our Emancipation; we were but half-emancipated by your predecessors who represented the Gattons, deliver us now wholly out of the hands of our persecutors; we are the people, let us no longer be the slaves and victims of a faction—we are millions, we ought not to be the sport and spoil of thousands." This is the language of the people of Ireland let the Whigs, returning to power, pay it deep attention. Observe, there is nothing demanded that is not most just and altogether reasonable. What! Ought not the people to be something in their own land?—ought the nation to be nothing?—ought a handful of sectarians, no matter how pure their religion, to possess the whole country, all emolument, all patronage, all dignity, all power? What is the present state of affairs but confusion?—confusion in the name of law, confusion by the authority of statute. To establish order, there must be an end to the Orange system. The Orange lily must be rooted out of the State garden. Here is a field yet untrodden by a British statesman: all the vulgar paths of government have been beaten, all the violences have been tried, and all the frauds. The only experiment that has not yet been made is—justice. Favour, the Irish people ask none, they do not petition to be placed in the ascendancy from which they require Parliament to dislodge the Protestant. Equality is the simple amount of their prayer. They object to plunder; they object to oppression; they wish for freedom of conscience, and to have no superior in the country that God has given them. Do they ask for more than free men ought to desire? With the spirit of free men, could they contract their desires within closer limits? They do not ask for a transfer of the wealth of the Church Establishment into Catholic from Protestant kitchens. Were they so to do, the request would be no more than reasonable. There is no single principle advanced in defence of Established Churches that would not warrant them applying to the Legislature to have Catholicity made state-mistress in place of Protestantism. But they are better advised; or it were fitter to say, that they have evidence so good before them that the plants of piety do not thrive best in the soil of courts, that were the splendid ignominy offered to them they would spurn it from them with indignation. Give them equality, and you will give them enough. Put down Orangeism both in religion and politics; that will satisfy them. As they are the nation numerical-