

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *S. John* Officer of the 19th instant, furnishes the following late intelligence:

POSTSCRIPT.—The ship *Formosa*, arrived this forenoon from Londonderry, brought a paper of that city of the 14th June, with which we have been kindly favored. We hastily make the subjoined extracts.

Most Important.—Meeting at the Foreign Office.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 7,
Half past Two.

The Meeting at the Foreign Office has just broken up; it was attended by nearly all the Irish and other Members of the House of Commons who support the Government. The proceedings were of great interest.

Lord John Russell announced the Government plan with respect to the amendments made by the Lords in the Irish Corporation Bill. He stated that it was their determination not to depart one jot from the principle of the measure as it passed the House of Commons; or to submit, in the smallest degree to the principle on which the Lords' amendments were grounded. He added, that they were equally determined to do every thing which could be deemed fair or reasonable with a view to conciliate the opposition of the Lords, consistently with an adherence to the principle of self government in the towns of Ireland. He then stated that the Government proposed to reinstate all the clauses which had been struck out in the Lords, in reference to the eleven towns in the schedule which were to have a Mayor and Council; or, in other words, that those eleven towns should have corporations regulated precisely as provided by the Bill when it left the Commons.

He closed by intimating that he had no sanguine expectation that the Lords would accede to the proposed alterations; but, if they should reject them, he had the satisfaction to think that the Commons would have the credit with the country of having done every thing which, in justice and reason, could be expected to conciliate the other House.

Mr O'Connell then asked whether it was intended that all Lord Lyndhurst's amendments were to be got rid of.

To this Lord John answered in the affirmative.

Lord Clements said that, although not particularly sensitive, he could not forbear saying that he felt the House of Lords, in reference to this Bill, insulting to every Irishman.

The towns proposed to have Corporations by the Ministry, are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, Londonderry, Drogheda, Clonmel, and Sligo.

PARLIAMENT.—Lord Grey and Lord Holland became Members of the Westminster Reform Club in Pall-mall last week.—*Globe*.

One of the latest lies of the Tory journals, was the assertion that Lord Grey was about to make a fierce attack on the Ministry in his place in the House of Lords!—*Id.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 9.

Lord John Russell rose and said—Sir, I think that it will be most convenient, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, to state the views which are taken by His Majesty's Ministers of those amendments. (Cheers.) Sir, we stand upon this subject at present upon the defensive. We sent up to the other House of Parliament a Bill for the reform of Corporations in Ireland. It has been returned to us with the title altered—(cheers)—with the preamble altered. (Cheers.) Out of a bill containing

140 clauses, 100 were in substance omitted, and 18 new ones have been introduced. (Cheers.) The whole purport and intention of the other House had been to destroy the bill; and if he wanted proof of that, it was to be found in the fact, that the other House had adopted an instruction—an alteration which would not have been carried into effect without that instruction—an instruction which was deliberately rejected in this House. (Cheers.) If the intention of that House had been to promote that cordial harmony, which we were told to-day they were so anxious for, how easy it would be to carry that intention into effect! It certainly was not all the proper manner to take—to alter the Bill in such a manner as, in fact, to make it an entire new Bill. In conformity with the privileges and recognised rights of this House, with respect to Bills which come before them for discussion, there are, I believe, but three courses to be taken. (Hear.) The first was to reject the Bill altogether; the second was to restore all the original parts of the Bill, and to disagree to all the amendments of the Lords; and the third would be to disagree to the greater part of the amendments—to restore, in principle, the original intention and spirit of the Bill, but not to assist in the original frame-work. (Hear, hear.) There was a fourth course, which was that the amendments should be adopted without any alteration whatever. (Hear.) He would not be so unmindful of what was due to the character of that House and its station in the country, as to propose so new, so dangerous, and so humiliating a course. (Tremendous cheering from the ministerial side.)

* * * Why, sir, have gentlemen well considered how deep a wound must be inflicted on Ireland, not merely by the provisions we have detailed to the house, but by the reasons on which it is notorious that they are founded, by the words in which I heard it, with my own ears, declared, that three fourths of the people of Ireland were aliens in blood, differing in language, differing in religion, and waiting only for a favourable opportunity of throwing off the government at home. (Great cheering.) These, sir, are the words which fell from the lips of one who is supposed by the public to be the chief organ in introducing these amendments of the House of Lords—of one who but a few months ago held the high office of Lord Chancellor of England. (Tremendous cheering.) Tell me of speeches made at the Corn Exchange!—tell me of agitation! I tell you that these words, and those enactments which are founded upon them, will tend more to promote agitation—will tend more to keep alive discord—will tend more to prevent tranquility, than a thousand such speeches—uttered, it may be, by men who are speaking of impossible and unattainable objects; but speaking, nevertheless, in favor of the extension of the liberties of their country. (Prolonged cheering.) I will add upon more general grounds, that having heard what passed in this House, and having attended to much of what passed, or is said to have passed in the other House of Parliament, I have never heard any thing like a plausible reason assigned for making this distinction between the two countries. I ask, is it contended that in the towns of Ireland there prevails a greater degree of disorder and a greater unfitness for popular government than exists in other parts of the empire? If it be so, I have not heard it; if it were so, I should be very likely to say that, in conformity with the examples that we have of the early ages of Europe, it is but reasonable to suppose that the introduction of municipal corporations would be the best remedy for the evil. (Loud cheering.) Let any man go over in his memory the transactions of the last few years. Which are the towns in

which scenes have taken place of great outrage or calamity? In Dublin, Cork, or Limerick? I recollect one in 1819, in Manchester, I recollect a deplorable scene that occurred in 1831, at Bristol; but I do not think that there has been in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or any other great town in Ireland, any thing resembling scenes like these. (Cheers.) But I say, on other grounds, give municipal corporations to those towns in Ireland. Their inhabitants will soon busy themselves with their own local concerns. They will learn, if they have not already acquired, the habits and practice of self-government; they will become a model to the rest of Ireland. I say, moreover, give it for another reason, if you have no valid obstacle to bring forward—give it for the reason that, under the present laws and constitution of this empire, and after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, you have no right to make a distinction between sixteen millions of Protestants and six millions of Roman Catholics, but are bound to unite the whole people under one government of the same kind, and to treat the inhabitants of Ireland as you would treat the inhabitants of Lancashire or Berkshire. (Tremendous cheering.)

On the 3d of June, in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe Bill passed a second reading as originally introduced by Lord Morpeth, by a vote of 300 to 261—being a majority of 39 in favour of Ministers, and against Lord Stanley's amendment.

COLONIAL.

UPPER CANADA ELECTION.—The Election of a new Provincial Parliament in Upper Canada has terminated in a very decisive majority in favour of the Lieut. Governor. The Kingston Chronicle gives a list of Members elected, as far as the returns are known, embracing the greater part of the Province, which consists of thirty-five Constitutionalists, and nine radicals. This paper remarks upon this result as follows:—

"The appeal made to the people by our excellent Lieutenant Governor, has been responded to with becoming spirit and patriotism; and although we have not received returns from all the Elections in the Province, yet it will be seen by the list given in this day's paper, that a vast majority of the members for the ensuing Parliament, are firm, decided Constitutionalists. Thus the triumph is complete.—A triumph not of men but of principles—not of party but of intelligence and truth. The difference of opinion that prevailed between Sir Francis Head and the late Executive Council and the subsequent proceedings of the House of Assembly have been discussed—fully, freely, generally discussed among the people, and commented upon from the hustings. These questions have formed the theme of constant and unwearied discourse on the part of the members of the late House, who have labored with not a little artifice and ingenuity to have the people overlook their gross derelictions of duty and excuse their violence. But the progress of intelligence has outstripped the march of agitation, and the people have become too deliberate to be misled, and too reflecting to be deceived. They have studied and clearly understand the questions which have of late occupied the attention of the Assembly—they have carefully reviewed the course pursued by the present administration—their opinions have been expressed, and the conduct of Sir Francis B. Head approved."

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I., July 12.

James W. Johnston and John W. Ritchie, Esquires, (of the Nova-Scotia Bar,) William Carman, Esq. of Miramichi, and John B.