der them satisfactory to Russia. Explanations have yet to be received from Britain and they are not likely, it is averred to allay animosity so readily, inasmuch as there is greatly less of affinity and good will between Russia and this country than between Russia and France. The speech of Count Walewski reflecting on the press of Belgium, has created a strong sensation in that country, and very properly so. We are also glad to note the emphatic protest which the leading members of the House of Commons raised against the repressive policy advocated by the French Minister, and unfortunately sanctioned, to a certain extent, by Lord Clarendon. The twenty-second or final prococol (and the British Plenipotentiary's name is appended to it,) runs thus:—"That all Plenipotentiaries, and even those who considered themselves bound to reserve the principle of the liberty of the press, have not hesitated loudly to condemn the excesses in which the Belgian newspapers indulge with impunity, by recognising the necessity of remedying the real inconveniences which result from the uncontrolled license which is so greatly abused in Belgium. The thing is an outrage upon all countries—their number is limited enough,—where liberty of the Press is enjoyed, and where it is invariably found to be the most practical conservator of right and the most effective redressor of wrong that can be named. Lord Dalhousie has arrived in England, but in bad health—should that health improve, its enjoyer bids fair to be one of England's future Prime Ministers, as he possesses qualifications of no ordinary character.—The Czar Alexander has issued an ukase stating his intention of formally and officially taking on his head the crown of his "august ancestors"—great preparations are being made for the public baptism of the "child of France," and rumor states that there will soon take place a meeting of the Sovereigns of France, Austria, and Russia. The Premier has been compelled through pressure brought to bear upon him by the Sabbatarian party, to order the bands to discontinue playing in the metropolitan parks on Sundays; 250,000 persons of the working classes, were in the parks last Sabbath to hear the military bands, and their behaviour was of the most admirable character; not a few of them will now be driven to the pot-house, through the miserable bigotry of a certain clique—Lord Palmerston is not to blame in the matter, the influence brought in action against him being too great to withstand. To be consistent, the authorities should order a stop to be put to the band playing, on Sundays, at Windsor castle.

House of Assembly.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

[From the Colonist.]

THURSDAY, May 29th.

After the usual routine business, the debate on the motion of want of confidence was resumed, by a personal explanation between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Alleyn, with reference to some remarks by the former delivered yesterday.

Sir Allan MacNab—I am desirous of availing myself of the latest opportunity of this debate of offering a few remarks on question now before the House, and fearing from the state of my health that I shall not be able to remain until the vote is taken, I wish to take the present opportunity. I ask the House to be good enough to think of the several speeches made by hon. members in the course of this debate, and to bear them in mind during the course of my remarks. I think it material to my object, in placing myself right before the House and before the country, that the statements made by several hon. members yesterday should be borne in mind. I trust they will bear in mind these statements as they were made, and I shall probably be able to refresh their memories on the subject. It will be in the recollection of hon. members that Mr. Drummond, in his explanations, stated that Col. Tache informed him that he knew nothing of the arrangements made, as far as the members of the administration from Upper Canada are concerned—that they were all left to Att'y. Gen. McDonald. Mr. Drummond also stated that he never was consulted about the changes so far as regarded Upper Canada. He also stated that at the Council Board on more than one occasion, he had implored the members of the Cabinet from Upper Canada to put down the intrigues and caballing going on against the Premier Sir Allan MacNab. These statements, made by Mr. Drummond, were not contradicted by any of the members of the late administration. I also heard the member for Toronto (Mr. Bowes) stated that I had been deserted by any of my conservative friends.

Mr. Bowes—With the exception of your own personal friends.

Sir Allan MacNab—I consider that I was on friends terms with all the conservative members of this House. Then Mr. Ferres, who was at the meeting which has been alluded to, and who was introducted to enter into communication with my late colleague, the Attorney General West, now the leader put in circulation that I was about to retire from the high position which I held in the government. Who put that report in circulation I do not know. However, it was stated on that occasion, and Mr. Ferres was instructed to convey to Mr. Attorney General McDonald, that in the event of my resignation, the conservative were prepared to give Mr. McDonald their support. Mr. Felton also was present at the meeting, and he said the object of that meeting was to get rid of the gallant knight.

Mr. Felton It was not the same meeting at which I was present, there is a distinction between the meeting at which I was present and the one referred to by the gallant knight. I did not desire to say one word of what I witnessed at those meetings, except what was said on the floor of the House.

Sir Allan MacNab—Well, Sir, it has been repeated by several members of the Conservative party who were there, that the remark was so made. It is also stated by Col. Tache, that he handed over the entire arrangements for Upper Canada to Mr. Attorney General Macdonald. The thing now therefore comes to this. I received a message from the then Attorney General on Sunday, that unless I retired on Monday at three o'clock, my Upper Canada colleagues would resign on the following Tuesday. If during my absence when I was ill, any communication from the Executive Council, or from a majority of that Council, had been sent to my bedside saying, that it would be to the advantage of the Government, that I should retire—that from being unable to attend in my place in the House, my holding a seat in the Cabinet was injurious to them, the same messenger who brought that communication would have taken back my resignation. (Cheers.) But I ascertained from pretty good authority that a fire was directed against me, from quarters which it was little expected. All I can say is, Mr. Speaker, that I am the last man to turn round under fire. (Cheers.) If the matter had been left over, I would myself have brought the question up, and if I had found that I was in the way, I should have taken the course which any man actuated by honourable feelings and a high sense of duty would have taken, but the thing comes to this. I was supported by the Conservative members of this House, by their own showing, and the defection was on the part of the adherents of the Postmaster General. Why they thought proper to find fault with me I do not know, but this I do know, that there is nothing which I understood, but what has been carried out to the fullest extent. Then I say, it comes to this—by whom was I to be removed? I was removed by my Conservative colleagues from Upper Canada. The whole thing was life to the Attorney General. I cannot feel but that I have been faithful to my party, ever since I came into Parliament. I have never left them, and I cannot but feel when it was required that my political head should be offered up as a peace offering to Reformers, that it was the duty of my friend the Inspector General—that it was the duty of the Attorney General to have said—I do not see why Sir A. MacNab should be removed, he has fulfilled all his duties. We did not think it our duty to tell him that he should retire, but there is a defection from the ranks of the Postmaster General, but shall we then desert him when he has been supported by every Conservative in the House. It was the duty of my colleagues, unless there was some good reason shown to the contrary, to have stood by me, and not to have abandoned me, but if it was deemed that Sir Allan should go out of the Government, it will be our duty to retire with him, and that would have put an end to it at once. In the course of the debate I made some remarks that I have since heard were considered by the Inspector General to be of too severe a character. So far as I was concerned, I did not intend anything of the kind. I can assure this House and the country, that at a period like the present, perhaps, the closing of my political connections with the Inspector General, I should be the last man to do him any injustice. I would not do the slightest injustice to any of my colleagues, I only desire that they should understand the exact position in which I now stand, having descended from the proud position in which I was placed by the Conservative party. I want them to understand why I retire from that position. I regret the course my late colleagues have taken. I regret that this vote has been moved at so early a period after taking office. I regret their position, for if they retired when they were in a minority of six in Upper Canada, in what position will they be placed when they are in a minority of twelve (hear, hear), or in what position will they be if they are in a minority in the whole House. I have heard it said, that even if such were the case, they are prepared to change their opinions, that they will not now retire, even if there is a majority from Upper Canada against them (hear, hear.) I think they are wrong. I do not think that this House will allow them to maintain that position, after the opinion of this House is expressed (hear, hear.) I can only ascribe my removal from the Council to the reasons I have given—hon. members can judge of that themselves. For what reason I have lost the confidence of my late colleagues, I do not know. I cannot help it. They cannot stand no here and say that, representing the Conservatives of this Province, I should have retired from the Government, because of the defection of some half dozen men supporting the Postmaster General, who came into the Government as one of my colleagues. As I said before, I can ascribe it to no other reason. They could have placed no value on me—they could not have had confidence in me. I must reciprocate the feeling and tell them I have no confidence in them, and I shall vote accordingly; and in doing so I tell hon. members opposite, who have been pleased to speak in a complimentary manner of me, that I think them for doing so, but I tell them there is no change in my political opinions (cheers.) I have no desire to be indentified with men who are called progressive Conservatives, or liberal progressives, or whatever they call it. (Cheers and laughter.) I am called a Conservative, and glory in the name. (Cheers.) And I have no doubt that the conservatives in the House will feel that I have acted right, and will give me their support. (Cheers.) If they do so I shall be satisfied, if they don't all I can say is, that I have acted according to the best of my judgment, and if I am mistaken it will be my misfortune, and those who vote against me will have the advantage of all that they can make out of it. The people of this country are a brave and a sensitive people, and they will enquire why a man who has grown grey in their service is so treated by men with whom he has acted all his life. They have placed me in the foreground and I have not yet learned that I have disgraced their favors. I have merely brought up these matters to refresh the memories of hon. members of this House that my position, such as it is, may go to the country in its true state. I have nothing more to add but that on all great questions coming from the Government that may be for the advantage of the country, I shall give them my best support. I was pleased to hear the Inspector General say that he was prepared to bring down a proposition which should secure the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, and I trust that he will do so in a matter that will be a credit to the Government of such a country as this. I hope the Government will grapple with the question, because if they let the time pass they will inflict such an injury on that great work as I very much fear they cannot by any act of their own during the next session make up for. I shall be glad to see that brought down, and I should have been glad that this vote was not to be taken until that question was brought before us, and when it is brought down I shall support it notwithstanding the vote I am about to give on the present occasion.

Attorney General Macdonald—Although, Mr. Speaker, I have already addressed the House on the motion in your hands, I think, after the statement of the gallant knight, it will be allowed to me in my behalf as on behalf of my friend the Inspector General, to enter fully into the subject to which the gallant knight has alluded. From the time I entered parliament I have acted with perfect accord with the hon. and gallant gentlemen on every occasion. The first act of my political life was to vote for him as Speaker. When the government of which I formed a member on entering political life was defeated, and we changed our places from the ministerial benches to those of the opposition at a meeting of the Conservative opposition, the gallant knight was elected their leader, and I am sure he will say that from the time that Conservative opposition was organised till it became an administration, he received my unwavering support. I think I will say that in all cases I was willing to follow him as my leader. On every occasion that we took a party move in which he was our leader, he received my support as the second or third. Whenever he made a motion or took a step, he was generally in the habit of consulting me, and I think he will admit that on all occasions he had the command of whatever little abilities I might be presumed to posses, by aiding him in his course, and giving him an exposition of it. I fought under him faithfully and truly, and that I acted completely to his satisfaction was proved by the circumstance that when he was called on to form an administration, he asked me to join him as head of the legal department of Upper Canada, In doing so, I thought he was only giving me my due, for if ever there was a faithful follower of the gallant knight it was I, one who willingly acknowledged him as my leader, one who always set aside all pretensions of my own and if I had an idea to suggest or course to propose for the benefit of the party, on no occasion did I make those suggestions my own, but consulted with the gallant knight, and gave him all the benefit of them—on every occasion he was the mover and originator of every course, and any honour to be derived from it, any position in the country or in the House was gained by the hon. gentlemen and not by me. The hon. gentleman, in forming the present administration, formed it of a composite character. Although the hon. gentleman still remained a Conservative, he found he could not form a Conservative Government to carry on the Administration of affairs, and although he says that he cannot identify himself with those who are willing to sacrifice the name, yet he agreed with me in joining the Postmaster General and the Liberals of Upper Canada to form a common party. Although the gallant knight says he cannot identify himself with those who have called themselves Progressive Liberal, yet when he came into power he agreed to take up Liberal measures as I did, and joined with me and the Inspector General in forming a middle party giving up the Clergy Reserve, the great point on which the Conservative party had been united, for the purpose of being in a position successfully to administer the affairs of the country. There was no difference between us then in our position, and the only difference now is, that the hon. gentleman having committed himself just as much as the Inspector General and myself to progressive measures, still maintains the name of Conservative for the purpose of drawing a distinction in name, though there is no distinction in substance, between himself and myself. There was a meeting to which allusion has been made, and at which my hon. friend from South York (Mr. Gamble) was present, held in Quebec before the formation of the present administration. As I was going to that meeting, I was informed that a number of the members of the conservative party, who had not hitherto been committed by any course they had adopted or party obligations within the walls of the House, had met for the purpose of considering what course they should adopt in Parliament That meeting neither the gallant knight nor myself were invited to attend. At the other meeting in Sir Allan's bed-room, the course to be taken by the conservative party in the House was fully considered, and it was announced by more than one gentleman that the conclusion come to at the meeting to which we were not invited, was that, while Sir Allan would be the head of the party, they desired that I should conduct its affairs, and be as it were its mouthpiece. For the accuracy of this statement, I can appeal to Mr. Burton, Mr. Powell, Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Gamble. I think the gallant knight said he would assume any position in the party that the party wanted him to assume. And I stated at the time, just as I had done before, and have done since, that I had acted under that hon. gentleman from the time of the formation of the conservative opposition, that I would continue to do so, and that so long as he would lead I would follow. Mr. Hillyard Cameron said he was glad to hear me say so, and that it was what he would have expected me to say. At the beginning of this session, the attention of the country and of the members of this House, was called to an article in the *Leader*, written by whom, or suggested by whom, I have no means of knowing, stating that Mr. Hillyard Cameron had called a meeting of Conservatives, eleven or twelve members of the party, for a specific purpose, the general idea being conveyed that that purpose was to form a party for himself; but before that article appeared or that meeting was held, Mr. Cameron came to me, and asked what was to be the policy of the Government on Separate Schools. I told him what it was to be, and he said he was pleased to hear it, and had summoned a number of Conservative friends, not members of the Government, together for the purpose of consulting them on that question. The hon. gentleman, therefore, did not act clandestinely in the matter, as he told me of it beforehand. The next thing I heard, of steps being taking, affecting the position of the gallant Knight, the Postmaster General or myself, was that I was told by Mr. Burton that in consequence of these rumors and the rumors that Sir Allan, being confined to bed, was about to resign, he had summoned a number of gentlemen to meet. That was the first intimation I had of the meeting. In the afternoon of that day Mr. Burton, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Ferres came to me at my office. Mr. Ferres acted as spokesman, and said: Mr. Macdonald, we have been appointed to see you. We represent a meeting, assembled to-day, of the Conservative party. Mr. Rankin, I think, saying that he was at the meeting although he did not consider himself belong to the Conservative party. Mr. Ferres continued: "We have heard certain rumors of Sir Allan's retirement. We do not know whether they are true or not. We do not ask you whether they are true or not. We do not suggest to you that we are dissatisfied with things as they are. But we have come to convey to you that in case of Sir Allan retiring, in case of their being a re-construction, we have confidence in you, and will be satisfied with a re-construction in which you will have a prominent position." I replied that there was no foundation for any of those rumors, that I was exceedingly flattered by the compliment paid me but that "I could only repeat then what I had said before, that so long as Sir Allan would lead I would follow. Mr. Ferres went on further, and stated that among other subjects discussed at the meeting, was the complete unison of action and feeling that had grown up between the Conservatives who had supported the Government with some exceptions, and the great body of moderate Reformers who gave their support to the Government. He stated that all the great questions having been settled which formerly divided them as Conservatives and Reformers, he was anxious to form one great party, a middle common sense (laughter) party. Hon. gentlemen may laugh at the term common sense, but that was the nature of the communication made to me. Mr. Spence was sent for, and the same statement was made to him. I think it was next day that the member for Essex (Mr. Rankin) came to me and stated that on consideration of what had happened, he thought it best to put in writing what had taken place, in a letter to Sir Allan MacNab, and he showed me the letter, in which he stated truly and accurately what had taken place.

Mr. Holton.—Was this before or after the Duval case?

Atty. Gen. Macdonald.—Long before.

Sir Allan MacNab.—I did not get the letter till long after the meeting.

Mr. Rankin.—Some days had elapsed before I wrote it.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald.—I had thought it was next day. The next thing I heard was that in consequence of the conversation to which I have just referred, there had been a joint meeting of the Conservatives, and Reformers supporting the Government. I was not present at that meeting, and had never heard of it till after it was met. That must have been the meeting of which the member for Wolfe (Mr. Felton) spoke. But from conversations with gentlemen present at the meeting, I heard that a proposition had been made, which met with the approbation of several, how many I have never known, that a communication should be made to Sir Allan MacNab, that in their opinion he ought to retire. That was mentioned to me in this House by two or three members, and I took immediate steps to counteract it. It was intended to have another meeting next day, at which the letter to be sent should be signed by the gentlemen present. I asked Dr. Clarke immediately to go and see our friends and prevent anything of the kind. I also saw the member for Niagara (Mr. Morrison) who had been at the meeting, and asked him by all means to avoid anything of the kind, and I made the same request to Mr. Roblin, Mr Sidney Smith, and Mr. Ferres. All those gentlemen are my witnesses that I implored, them that no attempt of the kind should be made till the end of the session, or till Sir Allan should be in his place. I said—"wait till he is again in his place in the house, and then the responsibility will be yours to act as you like. In consequence of the exertions I made, when those gentlemen met next day, they agreed to adjourn *sine die*. I heard of no further meeting or caucus of any kind, until the meeting held at the house of Mr. Beatty. Next day Mr. Niles and Mr. Conger called at my office. Hon. John Ross was with me at the time, and as from the commencement of their statement I saw it affected the position of Mr. Spence also, I sent for him. They stated that they came from a meeting of Reformers, and that they wished to convey to me the information that circumstances might compel the Reform party to vote against the Government. They did not say that they were going to do so, but as they felt themselves under an implied obligation to support the Government, they wished to give timely notice that they might not at some future time be charged with bad faith. They mentioned also in conversation that many Reformers throught the country had objection to the name of Sir Allan MacNab, but that was in conversation and formed no portion of the message, as I understood it. Upon this notice being given, the retirement of the Hon. John Ross took place. But, although I felt at the time that notice was given, that the Coalition Government had received a fatal stab, that the probable consequence was that it could not last when the Postmaster General might be at any time abandoned by his friends, yet I took a different course from that of the Speaker of the Upper House. I refused to accept that notice as an expression of want of confidence, and I stated my ground for refusal on the floor of this House. I considered it would be cowardly for me to withdraw merely on such a notice, not for the same reason the Postmaster General also held his position. Though he felt the grave importance of that announcement, that circumstances might at any time have him as the sole representative in the Cabinet of the liberal party, yet he felt with me that the only way that he could justify his retirement was not to accept that notice of defeat, but come down to this House, and receive with the rest of the Government the verdict of this House, whether he was worthy or unworthy of confidence. As you may suppose, the Government was sadly shaken by the retirement of this Hon. Mr. Ross, and when Mr. Morrison took his place, he did it in the most chivalrous and manly spirit. Mr. Morrison was disinclined to enter the Government; and I put to him in this way—"you pressed Mr. Spence to join the Government at its formation, and offered him your confidence and support, has he forfeited it?" "No." "You have also taken on yourself the responsibility of advising the Hon. Mr. Ross not to go out, and to advise Mr. Spence to remain, and you must show your confidence in you own advice, by joining us, and assisting to support the administration." That argument weighed with him, and I believe that he then agreed to the proposal originally made by Sir Allan MacNab, that he should come into the Government. When the Government was threatened with the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Ross, for the purpose of supporting the Government and keeping the member for Hamilton in his place at the Head of the Government, I used every argument in my power, and the Postmaster General will remember that we spent hours after hours with Mr. Morrison for that purpose and at length he consented to come into the Government, and the Government of Sir A. McNab remained firm. Then came the vote of want of confidence; and I appeal to all my Conservative friends, to the general supporters of the Government, and to Mr. Southwick, if he is here, if I did not use every argument, and all the influence in my power to induce them to sustain the Government and to vote confidence.

Attorney General. MacDonald—Very well, hon. gentlemen know it, and I am glad they do know it. Then they know that I did everything in my power to sustain the Government of Sir Allan McNab. If I was desirous of putting Sir A. McNab out, and obtaining place for myself, is that the course I would have taken? I fought the ship to the last. No exertion was spared for the purpose of sustaining the Government; and if it was defeated at last, it was not by the vote of any one of those gentlemen who attended the first Conservative meeting. After the vote, we were put in an Upper Canada minority. And when I say that I ask gentlemen opposite if they did not use every exertion to secure an Upper Canada majority, for the purpose of contrasting the Upper Canada position of the Administration with the Lower Canada portion of it, and for the purpose of saying that the Government, so far as Lower Canada was concerned, was a homogeneous one. Opposition cheers. Hon. gentlemen might cheer and laugh, but I never understood that the Commissioner of Crown Lands and member for Shefford were of the Rouge party. (Opposition cheers) I always understood that they were of the orthodox French party.

Mr. Papin—I would ask if the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Commissioner of Public Works were on the same ticket at the last election?

Attorney General MacDonald—I cannot answer the question, because I do not know. When we found that we were in an Upper Canada minority, the Postmaster General very properly took that course that he said he would take when the Hon. Mr Ross retired—that he would retire when a verdict was given against him in this House. He had before told me that he would do so. And here I have to remark, that when the Government was originally formed by Sir Allan McNab, he had himself admitted that no purely Conservative Government could be formed, and that it was necessary to obtain liberal support. He called in the assistance, and got the support of the Hincksite liberals Since the time he has not gained any accession of strength from the Conservative party. On the contrary, the member for Toronto, and the member for Carleton, who had occasionally given their support to the government had latterly voted more against it. Therefore the Conservative support at the time the hon. Mr. Ross retired was not stronger than it had been, but in my opinion was weaker. If then it was true that at the time of the formation of that Government a Conservative Government could not be formed, still how could a Conservative Government be formed when the Postmaster General resigned? The result was that the Government of Upper Canada was broken up by those two gentlemen. Several gentlemen of the liberal party has devoted a continuance of their confidence—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Roblin, Mr. Conger and beyond all doubt Mr. J. C. Morrison, if he had continued an independent member, would have still continued his confidence; but it is not to be expected that those gentlemen would have continued their confidence in a purely Conservative Government. For these reasons I retired. The Inspector General took the same course. Up to that time, I think, I had clearly shown that notwithstanding those caucases and meetings, and rumours of dissatisfaction existed, I tried with all my energy to support things as they were, and not to alter in any way the position of Sir Allan McNab. But having come to the conclusion that the coalition government was broken up. I placed my resignation in the hands of the Premier; and I think that no person will say that I was wrong. The Premier then had it in his power to form a new government, he could have asked for the assistance of the member for Glengarry or the member for London. He could have asked for the assistance of other gentlemen of the reform party in the House or out of the House if he choose; but he said on our withdrawal that he could not fill our places. I think that was the statement that he made in the House.

Sir Allan McNab said that the Govenor General asked me if I could fill up their places so that the business of the country could be carried on without a dissolution. I said I thought the places of those gentlemen could not be filled so as to allow the business of the country to go on. When a dissolution was spoken of, all my colleagues were opposed to it. If I could have dissolved the House, I could have known what to do, I would have known where to look for support. But they were opposed to it. The Lower Canadian portion of the Government argued that it would be wrong to send them back to their constituents when they were supported by 9 to 3 of English and French gentlemen.

Hon. J. S. McDonald asked when this conversation took place with the Govenor General? Was it before the paper which had been used in the House was sent to the gallant?

Sir A. McNab.—I should state in justice to his Excellency, that his Excellency was not prepared to dissolve the House on a divided cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Spence.—His Excellency stated most distinctly that unless the retiring members of the Government were agreed as to the dissolution, the Cabinet should not be broken up

Sir A. McNab.—I do not agree with the Postmaster General.

The Speaker—I am not sure how far it is according to the constitution of this country to use the name of the Govenor General in debate in this House (Hear.)

Hon. J. S. McDonald was most anxious to know when Sir A. McNab was asked if he could fill up the place of the retiring members of the Cabinet?

Sir A. MacNab.—I think it was before that paper was sent.

Att. Gen Macdonald.—I have no doubt that that conversation took place previously. I cannot explain it because I do not know anything about it. Sir A. MacNab having stated that he was not prepared to fill up from this House the places of these gentlemen who had retired, and the question of dissolution was discussed at a meeting of the Council, and the ground was taken unanimously and very properly by the Lower Canada section of the Cabinet that they could not submit to a dissolution, and go back to their constituents, and say they had lost the confidence of the House, when they were supported by three-fourths of the representatives of the people of Lower Canada. We all cordially agree in their views. Sir. A. MacNab did not express himself in favor of the dissolution. If he did, it was not in my hearing. The Government was broken up. I will say for myself, and the Inspector General, and Solicitor General, that we were most anxious to support Sir A. MacNab. There was a strong pressure brought to bear from without. We were told by gentlemen in this House, but it would be improper for me to mention names, that if Sir A. MacNab retired the union between Conservative and Reformers could be maintained. But the Government was not broken up through any section of ours or of the Conservative gentlemen who placed confidence in me, and it was only after the Coalition was broken up that I was asked to form. I followed the member for Hamilton while he was a captain and I subordinate; but after the desertion of the crew, it was impossible to go on with the Government, and I was a free man.

Mr. Holton—Free as a party man? Free to have your leader?(Order.)

Latest from Kansas.

Lawrence Destroyed—Women and Children fleeing before the Mob—Hotel and Printing Presses Burned, United States Government abetting Border Ruffianism—Men of the North what think you?

CHICAGO, May 26, 11 A. M.

Mr. J. Grover and Mr. G. F. Warren, just from Kansas, bring us the following intelligence:—

On Wednesday, May 21, the posse that had assembled at Lecompton, in accordance with the United States Marshal's proclamation, made their appearance on the heights that overlook the town of Lawrence, about sunrise. The first company were mounted on horses, and numbered from 87 to 100.—They were reinforced until the whole amounted to about 400. They took possession of the roads leading to and from Lawrence, so that the citizens in town could not get any communication to those in the country, and even travellers that wished to pursue their journey, were prohibited from leaving. They marshalled their command in battle array, displaying flags at the same time of various kinds and colors. One I noticed in particular was red and white, with a lone star on the corner; others black and white, green and white, and most all colors and kinds, except the national flag of the stars and stripes.—During the forenoon the Committee of Public Safety that was appointed by the citizens addreesed a note to the Marshal, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to serving of any writ, and at the same time the citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Kansas, asking of him protection of their lives and property, but he (United States Marshal) took no notice of the same. About 11 a. m., the Deputy Marshal, with a posse of nine or ten, made his appearance in the streets. They were unarmed, save small arms.—The Deputy Marshal then summoned four citizens to assist in making arrests. They went with him and his posse, and made two arrests of our fellow-townsmen, G. W. Dietzlen and G. W. Smith. The posse then took dinner at the Free State Hotel.

After dinner the two prisoners were conveyed out of town, and sheriff Jones made his appearance with a party of eighteen armed men; did not attempt to make any arrest, but in an insulting manner demanded the arms both private and public, and said that he would give them five minutes to accede to the demand. If they refused to do so he would *storm the town*. The public arms were given up, and in one half hour after he made the demand, he and his whole posse to the number of three hundred and upwards were in the streets, yelling like savages.

They commenced their work of destruction, immediately, by throwing the two printing presses and type in the river. This being done they began to cannonade the hotel, and fire by platoons at the same time at the windows; in the mean time the women and children fleeing in every direction, the Sheriff having refused any time to remove them or property to a place of safety, as he said they might have done so before had they wanted to do so.

As I was leaving town, there were several who wanted to know where they could find a place of safety, but I could afford them no consolation. I being mounted, succeeded in getting away after a long chase I left the vicinity about 8 p. m. When I was fifteen miles distant, I could see the flames of what appeared to be a large fire in the direction of Lawrence, and have no doubt but that the town is in ashes, and many of its inhabitants butchered.

Gen. Whitfield led the Ruffians.

Shannon was distributing United States muskets to to the Missouri Ruffians—already they had received near three thousand stand of Government arms.

The St. Louis *Republican* say—

To the politeness of Captain Eastlin, editor of the Kansas *Herald*, we are obliged for the following corroborative statement:—

Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday evening. The artillery opened on the Free State Hotel. The men then charged upon the town, set fire to the hotels, destroyed the printing presses, and set fire to the offices which were in the midst of the building.

The people of Topeka had resolved to fight the invaders! The next arrival may bring news of bloody work at Topeka. The Sheriff's posse were chiefly Missourians.

A later messenger from Lawrence, who arrived at Leavenworth, just before the starting of the boat, reports that the dead bodies of several citizens were lying in the streets of Lawrence. It is supposed that Gen. Pomeroy has been hung by the mob. He was last seen in front of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence.

The Congressional Committee is threatened by the mob, and they are preparing to leave to ensure their own safety.

Gov. Robinson had been taken up to Lecompton. The mob threatens to hang him as well as G. W. Brown, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and G. W. Deitzler, a member of the Committee of Public Safety—all on one tree!

Shannon is virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Ruffians, and is used merely as an instrument to serve their purposes.

The Free State men driven to a last resort, will make a stand at Topeka, and fight it out!

The United States troops are not allowed to leave their quarters! though they and their commander are burning to avenge the wrongs of the Free State men.

Mr. Warren met Atchison, late the Vice President of the United States, near Lawrence, with two pieces of cannon and sixty men, making their way to the beleagured city, swearing vengeance upon the d—d Yankees.

Cattle are shot down in the fields, and oxen on the ploughs.

A civil war rages in the Territory. The blood of innocent men cries aloud from the ground, Men of the North! Men of the North!

Latest by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

NEW YORK, June 2nd.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived here at noon, from San Juan, with dates from Nicaragua to the 20th.

Transit route all open and quiet again restored.

The Costa Ricans having again evacuated the country leaving another defect.

President Mora left April 21st.

The Cholera has made sad havoc in the ranks of the Costa Rican Army.

General Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the 30th, only a few hours after the last detachment of the enemy left.

The agents and other parties in the interest of the old transit company aided the Costa Ricans in their invasion.

General Walker is in good health, and the army is generally in good condition—excepting at Granada where the fever has been very severe, and several Americans have fallen victims.

General James Walker, brother to the General died at Massaya on the 13th.

Edmond Randolph is dangerously ill. General Mornly has been appointed to the command of the department comprising Granada Costa, and Rivas.

Advices from Granada, Costa Rica intimate that, that country is full of internal commotions and that there is a prospect of the overthrow of General Mora.

Is is said of the 3000 men he took with him in the invasion of Nicaragua only 1200 returned the rest having died from Cholera or in battle.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Flour heavy, fully 1s. lower; sales 65,000 barrels at 4.56 to 5.75 for common to straight state; 5,37 to 6,25 for extra do. 5,50 to 6.75 for common superfine to good extra Western, Canadian flour dull, sales 200 barrels at 5,87 to 8,24.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and 2 to 3 cents lower, and sales 12,000 bushels at $1,50 for red Canadian; $1,50 to $1,60 for common to fair. Rye lower, sales at 80. Corn 3 cents lower, sales 30,000 bushels at 45c. to 54c. for mixed Western; 47c. to 58c. for common to prime. Southern of all kinds.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and drooping, sales trifling at $13 for mess; and $14,75 for prime. Beef unchanged. Lard steady at 11c. to 11½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Stocks better.

MARRIED.

At Amiens, on the Evening of Thursday, May 8th, by the Rev. William Wilkinson, Baptist Minister, of Lobo, Mr. John Edwards Merchant, to Miss Catherine, only surviving daughter of M. McLean, Esq., of Lobo.

CORRECTED FOR THE "HERALD"

London Markets.

LONDON, June 2nd., 1856

GRAIN, &c.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat per bushel.	9	6	to 9	10
Spring Wheat "	8	0	to 8	6
Indian Corn, "	5	6	to 6	0
Oats, "	2	10	to 3	0
Barley "	5	6	to 5	0
Peas "	5	0	to 7	0
Timothy seed, per 60lbs	$3½		to 4	0
Clover seed " "	6		to 6	0
Hay per ton " "	12		to 16	8
PROVISIONS, &c.				
Flour per 100 lbs.	$3		to $3	9
Potatos per bus.	4s 0d		to 5	0
Apples "	8	0	to 10	0
Turnips "	2	0	to 0	0
Onions "	8	0	to 0	0
Geese, each,	0	0	to 0	0
Turkeys, each,	7	0	to 0	0
Fowls, per pair,	5	0	to 6	0
Ducks, each	0	0	to 0	0
Eggs, per dozen	1	0	to 0	0
Fresh butter perpound	1	4	to 1	8
Keg butter per pound	2	0	to 2	6
Lard " "	1	0	to 0	0
Hams " "			20 cents	
Bacon, " "	0	10	to 0	0
Fresh Herrings per doz	1	0	to 0	0
Beef per 100 lbs	$6½		to 7	0

TIME TABLE

Of the Great Western Rail Road.

Trains passing London Station, run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

Accommodation	6.00 A M
Morning Express	10.35 "
Mixed	0.00 "
Steamboat Express	2.55 P M
Mixed	0.00 "
Lightning Express	7.15 "
Night Mail	11.50 "

GOING WEST.

Mixed	8.00 A M
Morning Express	1.40 P M
Steamboat Express	12.55 P M
Day Express	4.30 "
Night Mail	1.19 A M
Lightning Express	4.10 "

Time of Closing Mails at London P. O.

Port Stanley at	7.00 A M and 4.30 P M
Blanshard	7.00 "
Port Sarnia	7.00 "
Goderich	7.00 "
Western	3.30 P M., and 7 P
Eastern	2.30 " " 7 P

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS

FORSAL E a No. 5 Hoe's Washington Press, Size of Platten 40 by 25 inches, being large enough to print a paper this size. Terms easy. Apply at this Office.

April 22nd, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

N. REID will sell by auction, at his Auction Mart, City Hall, Market Square, London, On Tuesday, 3rd day of June, a well selected Stock of New Furniture, consisting of Centre, Dining Hall, Dressing, and Kitchen Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Stands, &c.; a large quantity of Windsor and other Chairs; Cooking, Parlor, and Box Stoves; Feather Beds, and Bedding, Mattresses, &c.; Also, 2 Span of good Team Horses, Waggons, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, &c. All will be sold without reserve.—Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock.

London, June 2, 1853. N. REID.

83-m Auctioneer.

BLACK WALNUT TIMBER.

A Large and Splendid lot of Superior Walnut lumber, as well as White Oak, and other Hardwoods, now on hand, for sale at Enfield Park Steam Mills, County of Middlesex.

Enfield Park Mills, } ROBINSON & WOODSWORTH.
27th May, 1856. } 81-1

CITY OF LONDON, CANADA WEST

INCORPORATED 1855.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, has ordered that a day of Thanksgiving be set apart throughout her dominions for the purpose of rendering homage and praise to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, for having in his great mercy, restored to the British Empire the inestimable blessings of PEACE.

And whereas the Governor-General of these Provinces hath set apart the

Fourth Day of June Next

Ensuing for said purposes of Thanksgiving.

I therefore request that, on the said Fourth day of June next, all places of public business be closed, and that the citizens do abstain from all manner of work within this city, and that said day be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Holiday, by the citizens generally.

Given under my hand at London, this 30th day of May, 1856.

WILLIAM BARKER,
83-j Mayor.

1856.] Daily Line of [1856.

MAIL STAGES,

CONNECTING at London with Trains on the Great Western Railway, leave the general Stage office, Robinson Hall, London, C. W. every day, Sunday excepted, as follows:

At 8 A. M. for Goderich via Ryan's Corner, Flanagan's Corner, Devon, Exeter, Francistown, Rogerville, Brucefield, Bayfield, Clinton, arriving at Goderich same day. Returning, leave Goderich at 8 A. M. Distance, 62 miles. Stone road 26 miles, balance not. Through fare 18s. 9d., Cy..

At 8 A. M. for Pt. Sarnia and Pt. Huron, via Lobo, Hickory Corner, Strathroy Corner, Adelaide, Bosanquet Corner, Warwick, East and West Plympton, arriving at Pt. Sarnia same day. Returning, leave Pt. Sarnia at 8 A. M. Distance 62 miles. Stone and plank road 30 miles, balance not. Through fare 15s Cy.

At 8 A. M for Stratford, via Biddulph, Shaw's Corner, Kee's Corner, Fish Creek, St. Mary's, Conry's Corner, arriving at Stratford half-past 4 p. m. same day. Returning, leave Stratford at 8 a. m. and St. Mary's at half past 10 a. m. Distance 38 miles. Stone road. Through fare, 11s 3d.

At 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. for St. Thomas and Pt. Stanley, via Junction, Five Stakes, St. Thomas, Huff's, Union, (near Sparta,) arriving at Port