

far from it; in your pitiable condition to betray such a temper were very unworthy. No—they are uttered in the spirit of admonition, and that upon this principle: You seem to possess a good understanding: I wish, therefore, to fasten on your mind, the persuasion of this manifest truth which nothing but the most perverse obstinacy can resist—namely: that though your designs were most hostile against this government, yet you have experienced that fair trial you would not have met with in any other government under Heaven—In hopes, that when the mist of delusion shall have disappeared, the conviction of one truth, may prepare your mind for the admission of others, and finally produce that sense of contrition, and remorse, which can alone expiate your dangerously wicked crimes. Had your traitorous project been carried into execution, who is there in this numerous audience that would not have felt the consequence among his friends and relations, or in his own person? But as it has pleased Providence to baffle your pernicious designs, I shall press this subject no further. This government, which you wish to overthrow, has like all others provided for its security against those who wish to destroy it. In the scrutiny of offences it is more lenient than others, but is equally severe in the punishment. That punishment you have justly incurred, and it would be highly uncharitable to beguile you with the expectation that it will not be inflicted. Let me, therefore, most seriously exhort you to employ the short time you have to live, in submitting yourself with humiliation and repentance to the Supreme Ruler of all things, whose goodness is equal to his power, and who, though you suffer here, may admit you to his everlasting mercy hereafter. That such mercy may be your portion, is my most earnest prayer.

It remains that I should discharge the painful duty of pronouncing the sentence of the law, which is: "That you, David M'Lane, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence you are to be drawn to the place of execution, where you must be hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead, for you must be cut down alive and your bowels taken out and burnt before your face; then your head must be severed from your body, which must be divided into four parts, and your head and quarters be at the King's disposal; and the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, that a day should be fixed for the execution—and the Court appointed Friday the 21st day of July instant.

This important Trial commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, was concluded at nine in the evening, and was attended by the most numerous audience ever assembled in Quebec.

On Friday the 21st July the prisoner (David M'Lane) pursuant to his sentence, was taken from the common Gaol and placed upon a hurdle, which moved in slow solemnity towards the place of execution, attended by the Sheriff and Peace Officers of the District, a military guard of fifty men and a great multitude of spectators. About a quarter after ten the hurdle drew up close to the Gallows
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