

ble, enlightened, and virtuous body of men; they selected, for their representatives men of rank, talent, and true patriotism, and the sponger Upper Canada became blended with them, the better.

Mr. Gordon, who, in a cool and conciliating manner, endeavoured to soften down the asperities that had introduced themselves into these debates, gave his reasons for supporting the resolutions that were finally adopted, but the jet of them, and of those that actuated all those who voted with him, is comprehended in the concluding words of his speech. "He said he should not disguise, that it would have been more agreeable to him to have seen resolutions and an address directly against the union; but rather than that, those of an opposite character should be adopted, he cheerfully acceded to the resolutions last proposed." So the unionists too, fearful that on a division, their opponents might carry the day, rather voted for the *no-vote* in which the matter terminated, than that an address against the union should be relied on.

Mr. Crooks was the next speaker, but as what he said was partly personally directed against Mr. John Wilson, and was at the close of the debate ably replied to by him, I will reserve the consideration of those two speeches for the conclusion of these abstracts; and have in the interim, principally to notice what Mr. Burwell said, on the subject of the majority, that is nine-tenths of the people of Upper Canada, being opposed to the union; and that the sense of the public had been fairly taken by petitions which had been circulated through the country, and transmitted to England against that measure: he contended that many of the inhabitants had signed those petitions under false impressions and misrepresentations, and he conceived it would be very fair to remark upon the manner, in which those petitions had been got up.\* He added that "notwithstanding all that had been said, he was now in the full belief that a great majority of the inhabitants of the province, were in favour of the measure, if the identical principles of our present constitution could be preserved, and that was the only kind of union that he could advocate. All the objections that had been made with any kind of moderate temper, had been directed towards the objectionable clauses of the printed bill; and in that, he be-

\*In Mr. Gordon's speech, before alluded to, some previous remarks of this nature were replied to. "The yeomanry of this country," he said "were much too enlightened to be led into any great political error where their own interests were so deeply involved—they knew the value of the happy constitution they enjoyed, and were unwilling to part with it, or see it altered; and to say the least of the matter, similar means and equal industry had been employed on both sides of the question."