

dying speeches of this notorious disturber of the public peace, have been hawked about, and published in the papers. Circulation has even been given to a letter, by which it is stated, that the clerk of the deputy of the under sheriff, told it in confidence to somebody, who said it in the hearing of one who the writer of the letter believes reported it correctly, that it was said that a respite might be granted, but in order that the hangman may not be accused of precipitancy, it is intended to await the arrival of some communications expected from his friends and accomplices; this, joined with a number of other conjectures, rumours, surmises etc. appears to have inspired great hopes amongst the partisans of the criminal. But it is really very uncharitable, and in fact cruel, to encourage the poor wretch to hope for any reprieve, much less to expect a pardon. Let him be hanged in peace, and be buried and forgotten, is what every true Englishman, and every true Canadian must unite in wishing.

Joking apart, it is incomprehensible how the unionists, can lay "the flattering unction to their souls," from that inconsistent, and foolish letter which has been published in the papers as having been received by a gentleman in Montreal, from his correspondent in London, that their favourite project will not "die and be damned." They, in fact, tell us that the reported opinion of a clerk, re-reported to a friend, repeated by him to his correspondent, and by him sent abroad to the public, is to be more believed than an official communication from the Secretary of state for the colonies, transmitted to the Governor-in-chief, for the express purpose of being made public in these provinces; that a bulletin from St. Gabriel Street, is of more authority than an annunciation from the castle of St. Lewis; and that the private opinions and wishes of a very few are deserving of more consideration than the united voice of hundreds of thousands, blended with the wisdom of parliament, and the penetration of ministers. *Oh, pectora cæca! O ye blind buzzards!*

L. L. M.

UPPER CANADA DEBATES ON THE UNION, continued.

Mr. Ruttan's Speech against the Union, though very argumentative, embraced only that view of the question by which it might be considered beneficial or otherwise to Upper Canada alone, without reference either to Lower Canada, or to the general effect it would have upon the whole of the British North American possessions, and the colonial system altogether.

The Speaker, Mr. Sherwood, whose eloquence on this occasion has been much extolled, was as deficient in the argumentative, as he was brilliant in the declamatory, part of his speech. He stated, certainly upon no historical authority, that after the conquest of Canada, although "the British government