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what he did. This was so outrageous, that nothing but madness could find apology; and sure enough the individual died, after years of confinement, in a mad house.

The other individual, being a lawyer, managed less grossly, but more deceitfully; and finally finished his career in the United States, still worse circumstanced. With all their faults, however, these men were loyal; and one had displayed the utmost courage in defence of the country, during war.

It will be seen, by the published transactions, that one effort of these two, was to get the Convention to yield up its business of sending home petitions to the House of Assembly; and Mr. Jonas Jones, with others, had, at township meetings, endeavored to make believe, that the House of Assembly only, had such right. It was highly important, for the liberty of the subject, to maintain the contrary; and it will be seen, that the Convention did maintain this principle, although it expressed hope and afforded opportunity, that the Assembly might render acting upon it unnecessary, by doing the business.

The Assembly's resolutions, first and last, go to extinguish the people's *right*, and to substitute its *will*, in lieu thereof. Nay, its resolutions, and addresses thereon, are so worded as to make appear, that the Convention was seditiously and treasonably arrogating rights and powers, which belonged only to the Assembly—a position false and dangerous in the extreme; and to be sure, the Assembly and Lieutenant Governor in con-

cert, play at *hocus pocus* so adroitly, as to confirm all they want as true, in the eyes of the Sovereign, so as to obtain the Sovereign's authority for extinction of the people's most essential right—that of direct petitioning.

The concluding paragraph of the Reply, exhibits a master piece of deception and impudence. As if there was a want of positive evidence, that the people's most essential right had been taken away by an unconstitutional act, attention is drawn to "*implication*;" and, in the very act of strangling liberty "*a recommendation to leave it free and unrestrained*," is held out as "*given from the Throne, and carefully observed by the Legislature!*"

I question if ever before there was such a sample of barefaced, recorded villany. All, too, from beginning to end of the Reply, contradicting in the most express terms, every item of the Assembly's Address. But Parliament was being prorogued; there was no opportunity left for remonstrance; and before next meeting, the loyal militiamen, who had been so long and grossly wronged, sat down contented with their dirty acres.

Thank God, I have lived till the present day, to publish these Chronicles, and to protest against the whole—not for myself—not for Canada—not for time; but for all, and for eternity: yes, it is by such records only that truth can finally triumph, and salvation be obtained.

## FINALLY CONCLUDED.

CERES, (Lot 3, 4th con.)

Dereham, November 2, 1857.

Last June, boarding in the same house with Mr. John Young, chief clerk in Armour's book store, he told me that, for years back, a parcel of pamphlets published by me, 1842, had lain in the warehouse uncalled for. They proved to be "CHRONICLES OF CANADA," 49 copies, of which I had lost sight, and which then came opportunely to

hand, as I was able to give away upwards of 30 copies to members of the Legislature.

Above, all important matter is copied out, as will be witnessed by gentlemen possessing the original; and, I will say, that more important matter for reflection never was laid before the Canadian public.

When the present constitution was given to Canada, by the British Parliament, many thought all was right: so thought not I;