

savor so much of politics as the previous ones. H. J. Boulton was no longer in politics. Judge D'Arcy Boulton was dead and Tucker was unobjectionable. No doubt Mackenzie was sincerely desirous of helping Randall's heirs. The usual Committee was appointed, who, having heard the usual evidence reported in favour of the Bill. Mr. Watters, the member for the Bathurst District, in which Bytown then was, stated when being examined, that the property was then worth at least £20,000. The Committee in its report made this pathetic reference to Randall:—

"In 1834 Mr. Randall died, having spent nearly seven years of his life in a prison, and the last thirteen years of it in a series of vain and fruitless efforts to obtain in Upper Canada that tardy justice which the defective organization of our judicial institutions, the personally interested situation of some of our Judges, and the character and composition of the Legislative Council denied him".

The Bill passed the House of Assembly, but met the usual fate at the hands of the Tories in the Upper House.

In the following year Mackenzie raised the flag of revolt and many of the Reform Party who had been active for Randall were scattered, and the claims of Randall's heirs were forgotten by most people.

Mackenzie's loyalty to his old friend, however, remained staunch and true even in exile.

In 1838 he had some correspondence with Mr. Millard Fillmore (afterwards President of the United States) who at the time was practising law in Buffalo and who had been retained by the Randall heirs in the United States to endeavour to obtain some relief for them.

Years later when all the circumstances had been forgotten, when the principal characters were all dead and the old conflicts between the Reformers and the Family Compact had become matters of history, William Lyon Mackenzie introduced into a new Assembly in which the French members from Lower Canada had the control, a petition for the adoption of a Bill similar to those outlined above.

Mackenzie had been pardoned in 1849 and returned to Canada during the summer of that year. In 1851 a general