

titude which no dangers could abate, and with a loyalty and zeal unprecedented in the annals of nations, have risked their lives, and been deprived of their fortunes, *in direct consequence of those resolves*, and their obedience to the command of their Sovereign. A number of them have moreover suffered the most ignominious deaths; others, and not a few, have been confined, and perished in loathsome dungeons and polluted mines, and many have been assassinated and barbarously murdered. And when the State ought to have regained their property, and restored it to those who survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who had *virtuously perished* in the cause of their country, it was given up as the price and purchase of peace for their *fellow-subjects, who have been near five years in the possession of the benefits and blessings purchased by that sacrifice*. And yet these faithful subjects have been thus deprived of their property near *twelve years*, and near five years have elapsed since the compensation due by law OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN MADE.

It is well known that this delay of justice has produced the most melancholy and shocking events. A number of the sufferers have been

been driven by it into insanity and become their own destroyers, leaving behind them their helpless widows and orphans to subsist upon the cold charity of strangers. Others have been sent to cultivate a wilderness for their subsistence without having the means, and compelled through want to throw themselves on the mercy of the American States, and the charity of their former friends, to support that life which might have been made comfortable by the money long since due to them by the British Government; and many others, with their families, are barely subsisting upon a temporary allowance from Government, a mere pittance when compared with the sum due to them.

May not subjects who have thus suffered, whose lives have been risked in the cause of their country, and whose property has been devoted to the PUBLIC SAFETY, with all due deference and respect ask these questions: Were not his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament in earnest when they made the preceding declarations? Did they not speak the language of law and truth? If they were in earnest, as we must conclude, can Parliament now say that his Majesty's proclamation and their own solemn resolutions meant nothing?

Nay