

they had not given their consent, either by themselves or representatives; that the levying of money within the Province for the use of the Crown without the consent of the General Assembly was a violation of their charter and of their natural rights as subjects, declared in the statutes of 1 Wm. and M.; that the sending an armed force amongst them without their consent would be an infringement of those rights, and the employment of such a force to aid the execution of laws to which they had not given consent an intollerable grievance. And as the Governor had declared himself unable to call a General Assembly for the redress of grievances, they resolved it to be expedient that a convention of the people should be held. Four persons were appointed to represent Boston in this convention, one of whom was Mr. Hancock, the owner of the sloop, the seizure of which caused the tumult. The select men were directed to write to the select men of the other towns in the Province to inform them of those proceedings and to propose a convention to be held on the 22nd of the month. The inhabitants of Boston were requested to provide themselves with arms under pretence of danger from a French invasion, and lastly the ministers of religion were requested to set apart the following Tuesday as a day of fasting and prayer. The Puritans of Boston being quite unable to enjoy a piece of treachery, treason or rascality without desecrating the character and prostituting the genius of Christianity.

The letters sent to all the towns in the Province were favorably received and deputies were appointed to meet in the proposed convention from them all except Hatfield, the inhabitants of which not only refused to take any part in those proceedings but wrote an expostulatory letter to the Select men of Boston upbraiding them with the notorious behaviour of their townsmen, charging them with being the cause of, by their misconduct, why troops were to be sent into the Province, advising them that their future orderly behaviour was the way to secure the removal of those troops and protesting against the proposed convention as unconstitutional, illegal, unjustifiable, subversive of Government and destructive of the peace of society.

On the 22nd September the convention assembled—it consisted of deputies from ninety-eight towns and eight districts. The first act was to send a deputation to the Governor with a message disclaiming all authoritative or Governmental acts, alleging they were met in that *dark and distrustful* time only to consult and advise on such measures as might promote the peace of His Majesty's subjects in the Province, and concluded with entreating him to call an Assembly. The Governor refused to receive the message, and next day issued a proclamation warning them of their danger if they proceeded to any kind of business; advised

them to disperse, and threatened if they did not to assert the prerogative of the Crown in a more energetic manner. If he was mindful of the honor of that Crown or the integrity of the Empire he would at once have exercised the prerogatives intrusted to him.

As the convention did proceed to business the Governor's threat did incalculable mischief, as it was evidently only an idle boast. They prepared a petition to the King against the late Acts of Parliament, and a report stating the objects of their meeting. They disclaimed all authority, recommended the people to pay deference to Government, to wait with patience the result of His Majesty's wisdom and clemency, and promised, for themselves to assist the Civil Magistrate in preserving the peace. Having dispatched their petition and proceedings to their agent in England, they dissolved the convention on 29th September, the day on which the first division of troops arrived at Boston.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FROM FREDERICTON

The following Address was presented to the Regiment by the Mayor and Corporation in the Barrack Square on Thursday evening, when the several Companies with Col. Harding and the officers were drawn up to receive it:—

To Colonel Francis Pym Harding, C. B., and to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the First Battalion of Her Majesty's Twenty Second Regiment.

The Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton, representing the body of our citizens, contemplate with regret the departure of the 22nd Regiment from this City.

Our connection with the British Empire and the presence of a portion of Her Majesty's forces in our midst, have to us always been causes for pride and rejoicing; while the Martial bearing and discipline of the 22nd Regiment have tended greatly to increase our admiration of the British Army.

The courteous and gentlemanly demeanour of the Officers, and the uniform good conduct of the men, notwithstanding some reasons for disaffection, during the three years the Regiment was stationed here, meets with our just appreciation.

In the loss the Regiment sustained by the inhuman murder of Private John Brennan, we fully and deeply sympathize, while indignation fills our breasts at the escape of the undoubted murderers through the intrigue and perjury of the witness.

Of you, Sir, as Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and also as for a time Lieutenant Governor of the Province, our recollections will be especially pleasant as of an officer and a gentleman, rigid in discipline, zealous in the discharge of duty, yet courteous and obliging at all times and under all circumstances.

In parting with you now we pray that wheresoever duty to our Sovereign shall call you, Victory may attend your arms in battle, and health and happiness be your portion in peace, while we trust that the friendly intercourse of our citizens and the many wives

you take from our city, will cause many pleasant recollections of Fredericton to live in your memories.

(Signed)
GEORGE F. GREGORY,
Mayor.

JOHN L. MARSH, City Clerk.

REPLY:

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton

It is gratifying to me, and it must be equally so to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Batt. 22nd Regiment, to receive the Address you have this day presented to them on their departure from Fredericton, after a residence among you of more than three years; during which time the most kindly feelings have been evinced towards each other by the soldiers and civilians; and it was much to be lamented that the harmony that had always existed between the towns-people and the men, should have been temporarily broken by the commission of one of the foulest murders on record—I mean that of Private John Brennan. And whilst acknowledging with gratitude the sympathy you feel for the loss sustained by the Regiment by the death of so fine a young soldier as the late Private John Brennan, and the indignation expressed at the escape of the murderers, I cannot do otherwise than take the greatest credit for the forbearance of the men, and their temperate behaviour after so great a provocation.

I will conclude, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, by thanking you for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to address me, and hoping that the fair daughters of Fredericton who are about being carried off to the old country as the wives of the non-commissioned officers and men may, on their arrival in England, give you a good account of the hospitality with which they have been received.

I will now wish health and prosperity to all in Fredericton and New Brunswick and bid you all farewell.

F. P. HARDING,
Col. and Lieut.-Colonel.
Commanding 1-22nd Regiment.
Fredericton, 28th May, 1869.
—*St. John, N. B., News.*

Amongst the appointments announced in Militia General Orders, in the last official *Gazette*, we are much pleased to find the following:—

“34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry.—Geo. H. Dartnell, M. S., of No. 4 company, promoted to brevet-Major.”

Major Dartnell's promotion is well deserved, and will be read with satisfaction by his numerous friends in and outside the Militia service. He was one of the first officers with his company (No. 4, Whitby,) to proceed to the front in '66 against the Fenians, and since then, (as he always did before,) has taken the deepest interest in the 34th Battalion, as well as in all that relates to Militia matters.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

The Dominion may now be said to be most flourishing. Nova Scotia is becoming daily more and more satisfied; Newfoundland is knocking at the door for admission; and the Red River Settlement and the immense Hudson's Bay Country has been purchased, and remains only to be paid for. So far, everything is couleur de rose. A contented People, a popular Administration, and a free Government—if with these three choice blessings Canada desires Annexation or Independence, then she is the most ungrateful land on the face of the earth.