

der, and his government voted \$800,000 to provide for a campaign. The New Brunswick Government placed the resources of the Province at the disposal of Sir John and sent 850 militia to Woodstock.

Nova Scotia pledged her aid, voting £100,000 and offering to send to their sister province all their militia. For a time the situation was critical, and had not General Winfield Scott arrived on the scene there would probably have been fighting. He succeeded in calming Fairfield, the bellicose Governor of Maine, and danger was soon averted. As the troops were separated by a shallow stream only thirty yards wide it is rather remarkable that no clash occurred. It is interesting to note that the two generals, Winfield Scott and Sir John Harvey had twice before been opposed on the field of battle, viz., at Stoney Creek and Lundy's Lane.

This border dispute, long known as the Aroostook War, was submitted to arbitration, the chief Commissioners being Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton. The agreement made by them, since known as the Ashburton Treaty, was signed on August 9, 1842, and afterwards ratified by both governments, thus forever removing a cause of trouble between the two countries. By this treaty Maine did not fare so well as she had under the rejected award of the King of the Netherlands, for New Brunswick gained 900 square miles of disputed territory, which the King had given to the Americans. The condemnation of Lord Ashburton, which has been current in our province for several generations is entirely unwarranted. A careful study of the facts of the case makes clear that he did extremely well. The area in dispute amounted to 12,000 square miles. While the settlement gave 7000 to the United States and 5000 to Great Britain, Ashburton secured about 900 square miles above the award of the King of the Netherlands. The