

St. John river just below Meductic. The leader, Samuel G. Titcomb, erected a post as a mark and informed the people that this was the line of the International boundary, all to the west being United States territory. The people were at first much alarmed, but were reassured when the officer commanding at Presqu'ile removed the post and quieted their fears.

In 1798 the Boundary Commission decided in favor of the British claim that the Schoodic river was the old St. Croix and, therefore, the boundary river of the Treaty of 1783. This determined that Presqu'ile and Grand Falls were British.

When Maine was established as a separate State in 1820 it was not satisfied with the boundary and was inclined to be aggressive. In 1828 its government declared that she would fix her own boundary, and recognize neither the right of Britain to the disputed territory, nor the authority of the American government to bind her by negotiations. Governor Lincoln raised the State Militia and marched to the frontier of New Brunswick. It was then decided to send filibusters in advance to take possession of the disputed land. The leader of the latter, a rough specimen named Baker, crossed the then existing boundary and hoisted the American flag.

A report was at once sent to Sir Howard Douglas, the distinguished Governor of New Brunswick. He acted very cautiously, placing his military force where it could easily be called into action if necessary, but acting so circumspectly that very few knew what was taking place. He then sent a constable to the village in which Baker had established himself, with orders to destroy the flagstaff, seize the flag, and arrest Baker. These were quickly carried out, and the prisoner was conveyed to Fredericton in a waggon.