

Nova Scotia." Vagrants were often termed by magistrates as being "fit to be sent to Nova Scotia."

When the war of 1812 broke out, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were enthusiastic in their expressions of loyalty and became the scene of much activity. It is interesting to observe that the war was very unpopular in New England. When it was declared the ships in Boston Harbor hung their flags at half mast. The efforts of the Federal Government to force Massachusetts into the conflict caused a strong agitation in favor of secession. Maine was also very averse to taking part.

General Smyth, Administrator of New Brunswick, early issued a proclamation asking our people to refrain from molesting the Americans so long as the latter took no action against New Brunswick. A similar proclamation was issued in Nova Scotia. For the most part there was peace along the border and in the Bay of Fundy, and trade continued. After a time, however, American privateers seized or destroyed a considerable number of our coasting vessels. Our militia was called out and money voted for shore defense and the arming of vessels. A Martello tower was erected on Carleton Hill opposite St. John. The defenses of St. Andrews were strengthened, and a battery was erected on the St. John river opposite Evandale. Halifax became the great centre for prizes of war. Richard John Uniacke, the attorney general, it said to have made £50,000 in fees in connection with the sale of vessels and captured goods. Many privateers were sent out and were generally successful.

Two important expeditions started from Halifax. One in 1814 under Major General Robert Ross, sailed to the Chesapeake, won the Battle of Bladensburg, and captured Washington. The other, under Sir John Sherbrooke, had as its objective the strong-