

of the colony and the mother country. Hitherto the Imperial Government had received the proceeds of the sales of new lands, and had paid the civil list. But the sale of these lands being on the increase, the colonial government asked and obtained the surrender of these revenues called the Casual and Territorial Revenues, on condition of annually devoting £14,000 for the civil list, and thus took into its own hands the whole control of the Provincial finances. The disposal of these funds, of course, gave rise to the spirit of political party. There was a sum of £170,000 at the disposal of the Province. It was immediately voted away for purposes of improvement—roads, bridges, &c., so recklessly, that by 1842 the Province was in debt, and had to resort to a loan. The year was memorable also in other respects. The beginning of it was signalized by the Canadian rebellion, which excited a burst of indignation from the sons of the loyalists of '83. In the same year a great fire occurred at St. John, by which 115 edifices were destroyed, and £250,000 worth of property lost; and steam navigation on "the River" was extended to Woodstock. The year 1839 is remembered in connection with what has been termed with some exaggeration the "Aroostook war." The western boundary of New Brunswick, N. of Mars Hill, had been doubtful since 1782, the Americans claiming a line due north, and the British, one N. W. from that point. The King of the Netherlands had in 1815 awarded a frontier which lay about midway between the two claims. His decision was not submitted to by the Americans, and the result was a collision at this date. Col. Jarvis and 800 volunteers from Maine appeared on the Aroostook in arms, while in reprisal the colonists seized the American Land Agent, and the Assemblies both of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia voted their whole disposable revenues for the defence of our boundary. After some skirmishing, chiefly conducted on the Chinese principle of avoiding bloodshed, the dispute was settled by the treaty of Washington in 1842. In 1839 also occurred another great fire at St. John, which destroyed £200,000 worth of property. Others occurred here in 1841. In 1840 the third Provincial census showed the population to be 154,000. In 1843, the Sackville Wesleyan Academy was founded, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. C. F. Allison of that place. In 1845 the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy were thrown open by Britain to the Americans, a step which has operated very much to the prejudice of the colonial fisheries. In the same year New Brunswick was separated from the Protestant Diocese of Nova Scotia, Dr. Medley becoming the first Bishop. In 1847 the population was greatly augmented by the emigration which resulted from the "Irish exodus," and the Electric Telegraph was introduced, connecting St. John with Maine, &c., wires being soon afterwards extended to all the chief points in the lower Provinces. Gas had been introduced into St. John in the preceding year. Fredericton was incorporated as a City in 1848.

58. In 1851 the Province followed the example of the mother