

Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Sir John Harvey, sent two detachments of the 23rd Regiment to Woodstock and Grand Falls to support the local authorities. The Governor of Maine made the next move. He sent 200 armed men to the Aroostook River, ostensibly to prevent cutting of timber. Some New Brunswick lumber jacks surprised their captain—Mr. McIntire—took him prisoner and delivered him up to the authorities at Fredericton. In return, Mr. McLaughlin, the New Brunswick Warden, was seized by an American party and taken to Bangor a prisoner. The Governor of Maine sent a warlike message to the Legislature and obtained authority to call out 8,000 men. The sum of \$800,000 was voted to carry on the war. The Legislature of Nova Scotia exhibited unwonted spirit. It voted £100,000 to resist the invasion and authorized the Governor to call out 8,000 militia. The Federal authorities then awakened to the fact that something was doing on the Maine borders and General Winfield Scott was sent up there. He immediately proposed to Sir John Harvey to withdraw all armed men from the scene on both sides, which was done, and the Aroostook war was over.

In 1828, Sir Howard was recalled to assist in the arbitration proceedings before the King of Netherlands, and he and his family set sail for England to the great regret of all classes in the community, expecting to return at a later date, but the Province never saw him again. Though absent his solicitude for the welfare of the Province was marked by a singular instance of self abnegation, which showed how little his personal interests weighed in his mind as balanced with what he considered his personal duty. He was a Man of the State—none more so amongst our governors, and none less for his own interests.

After finishing proceedings at the Hague, Sir Howard was preparing to return to this Province, when he learned that the British Government proposed a new arrangement of the timber duties by abolishing the duty on Baltic timber, admitting it on the same terms as timber from the B. N. A. Provinces. He entered an elaborate protest against it with Lord Goderich, declaring it would be unjust and prejudicial to the interests of the colonies. This proving ineffectual he decided to appeal to the public. He accordingly issued a pamphlet challenging the action of the Government. This involved his previous resignation of his post as Lieutenant Governor, which was a great sacrifice on his part as he was not rich. The Government resisted his pleas on the ground that it had adopted the principle of "Free Trade." His reply was, he was opposed to "Free Trade." He believed in the principle of "Fair Trade" between England and her

Colonies. As the result of his statements and arguments, the Government's proposals were defeated in the Commons on the second reading of the Bill.

Thus early was Douglas a champion for Preferential trade within the Empire. The Government, being humiliated by Sir Douglas, took his defeat so sorely that it ignored the existence of General Douglas for four years, though the King in delivering an address at Sandhurst did not hesitate to pronounce an eulogy on his scientific attainments. He was then appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands—a delicate and difficult post—where his administration was marked by brilliant success. After he had published his works on naval gunnery and military bridges, he was fourteen years agitating for a school of gunnery before it was established at Portsmouth; an illustration how red tape is a great ruler and eats like a tape worm into the public service. He died in 1861, full of years and honors. His portraits show him to be a dignified man, tall and spare, with a Roman cast of countenance, domelike forehead, brilliant eyes and a full mouth and jaw, indicating both the benevolence and courage that distinguished him.

No public man has better earned a monument by our people for his efforts on their behalf.

#### OFFICIAL PAGE OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TEACHERS' UNION

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vice. Thus if the average total salary was six hundred dollars for the last five years the pension for a forty year's teacher would be forty-sixtieths of six hundred dollars or four hundred dollars. The minimum to be not less than three hundred dollars for a full pension or more than six hundred dollars.

A committee from the Union was appointed to consult with the Government on the salary question, this committee being empowered to demand an increase of one hundred dollars on the salaries of first and second class teachers, according to the scale submitted to the Government at the March Conference.

Any teacher desiring to join or to find out any other information, please write to the Sec'y Treasurer, Miss Minnie Dunsford, 204 Great George St., Charlottetown.

I would be pleased to have some suggestions for our page from other subscribers of the Review. I am a beginner in editorial work and I cordially invite contributions to the page. Please address E. J. Dunn, Esq., Teacher, Elliotvale, Kings Co., P. E. I.