

Amongst the blackened heap of corpses that Sir Howard Douglas saw on his melancholy trip, was one that exhibited as sublime an instance of maternal affection that was ever recorded. The remains of a young woman were found, who had so disposed herself as to cover her infant while she burned to a cinder above, and the child was taken out alive.

No man could have been more active in promoting the common weal than Lt. Governor Douglas. He originated soldier's savings banks. The Horse Guards took umbrage at his activity and ordered to suppress, them, but they were afterwards adopted in general in the army.

In 1826, he made an inspection trip around the coast of Miramichi. His vessel, the frigate "Nieman," went ashore at the mouth of the Miramichi, but was got off, and on the return trip drifted ashore at the mouth of the St. John. The result of these experiences induced Sir Howard to take steps to place light-houses at Point Escuminac, St. Pauls Island, Gunnet Rock, Eastern Seal Island, East Quaddy Head, and Point Lepreau. He drew plans for a canal on Chignecto Isthmus. To his efforts are mainly due the establishment of the University at Fredericton. He obtained for it a Royal Charter. Owing to the efforts of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Nova Scotia it was burdened with many of the restrictions that have made King's College, Windsor, obnoxious to the people. That ecclesiastical dominancy that seeks exclusive control of the higher education of the people on the cry of "godless education" is one of the worst forms of tyranny. The Lieutenant Governor was the first Chancellor and formally opened the college on 29th January, 1829. The gold medal he then promised has been continued to this day. The college languished until 1847, when the legislature remodelled its constitution, after which it developed from a sectarian into a national school.

The next episode in the Lieutenant Governor's career was the boundary dispute with Maine. Black clouds loomed up, threatening hostilities. The situation was so cleverly handled by him that it passed off harmlessly. The Treaty of Peace of 1783, left the boundary uncertain. The story is told that when Mr. Oswald, the British Commissioner, learned how he had committed his country to an indefensible frontier, he sat down and wept. There was a "No-man's" land which both claimed. In fact the Maine people advanced their claims 140 miles reaching the St. Lawrence. Governor Lincoln, of the State of Maine, asserted the doctrine of State's Rights, to maintain which the Southern States rebelled in 1860. He disclaimed any authority of the Federal Government

at Washington to deal with the matter. Red hot war speeches were made in the State Legislature; the Governor called out the militia. Filibustering expeditions were planned to over-run the disputed territory. The leader selected to make the first move a man named Baker of Madawaska. He hoisted the American flag and did other acts hostile to British rule. Baker and his associates fully expected that General Douglas would send troops to the spot and thus produce open hostilities, but such were not his methods. Instead of sending an army there, he sent a constable in a wagon. He found Baker in bed, bundled him into the wagon, pulled down the flag and drove off in triumph with both to Fredericton, where Baker was lodged in the common jail. Thus the war which the Governor and State Legislature of Maine agonized over, degenerated into a ridiculous fizzle. Governor Lincoln sent an envoy to Fredericton to Governor Douglas demanding the release of Baker. Governor Douglas refused to see him, and wrote Governor Lincoln that he was not authorized to debate the matter with him, as all communications between the two governments had to pass through the British Minister at Washington. Thus ended for a period of years the strife over disputed boundary. Sir Howard Douglas was afterwards warmly complimented both by the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor General, and by the Colonial Office for his adroit management of a difficult problem. Baker was tried eight months later for conspiracy. A York county jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of twenty-five pounds. He served the time and paid the fine. It was agreed by the two governments at Washington and St. James to submit the matter to the arbitrament of the King of the Netherlands, who made a compromise settlement, which the United States refused to accept, and it remained a disputed question for thirteen years longer, when the United States under the Ashburton Treaty got a less favorable line than that fixed by the King of the Netherlands. It is still a matter of controversy whether the County of Arcoostook is not rightfully a part of Canada. Still the people of Maine continued to hunger and thirst after the Madawaska district. In 1831, the Legislature of Maine passed an act incorporating Madawaska into Penobscot County, and a party of inhabitants came over and elected themselves town officers. Four of them were arrested, taken to Fredericton, tried and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. A more serious effort was made six years later. The Governor of Maine sent a man named Greeley into the district to take a census to establish the claim the inhabitants were citizens of the United States. The