

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

For the Year 1955



QUEENS PRINTER
HALIFAX, N. S.

1956

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

For the Year 1955

To His Honour

The Honourable Alistair Fraser, M.C., Q.C., LL.D.,

Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia

May it please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Provincial Archivist to the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year 1955, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1st, 1955, to March 31, 1956.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY D. HICKS
Premier.

Board of Trustees

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

His Honour, The Honourable Alistair Fraser, M.C., Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., Q.C.,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

The Honourable Henry D. Hicks, B.C.L., D.Ed., D.C.L.,
Premier of Nova Scotia.

Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C., B.A., LL.D.,
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly.

Alexander E. Kerr, B.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D.,
President of Dalhousie University.

Judge V. J. Pottier,
President, Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Professor D. C. Harvey, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Archivist.

Miss Winifred McFatridge,
Secretary.

Report of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

FOR THE YEAR 1955

Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present my twenty-fifth report as Archivist of Nova Scotia.

My first report was a progress report for five months of 1931: from August, when I took over the administration of a comparatively unfurnished, empty building—the function of which was not generally understood, except that it was known to be a fire-proof building and might be used to house anything from a tattered old book to a discarded steam-engine—until December 31st, by which time I had encountered most of the problems that have been solved progressively in the years which have elapsed since that gray Monday of August 3, 1931, when I first realized what lay before me.

Even before dealing with the problems of furnishing, equipping and staffing the building, or attempting to organize the material which already had been dumped helter-skelter on the ground floor, I had to play Cerberus to its three entrances to prevent its becoming a miscellaneous museum, warehouse, or junk-heap, to the ultimate exclusion of legitimate archival material. Though this was not a popular attitude to assume, I am glad to be able to say that, on the rare occasions that I have allowed anyone to foist extraneous material upon me since the beginning, it has been only in addition to what I wanted. I am glad also to say that after almost twenty-five years of selective acquisition, the three floors of the building are well occupied by show-cases, manuscript stacks and book-cases, filled to overflowing with manuscripts, books, maps and newspapers; that most of the wall-space is occupied by pictures; that every year our collections have been added to by gift, bequest or transfer from public offices; and that very little if any can be regarded as alien to an historical laboratory.

In 1931, my knowledge of Archives was solely of their uses to the student and writer of history; and of their administration only that somehow or other, in Ottawa and London, they were made available to students of history for reference or publication, under certain reasonable restrictions. In undertaking the administration of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, it was therefore a source of satisfaction and of strength to find that the Howe-Johnston resolution, which led to the appointment of Dr. T. B. Akins as Record Commissioner in 1857, had the same idea as mine of the purpose of collecting and preserving "the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this province" and of the uses to which they could be put: so that I could immediately decide with confidence what should in future be accepted or acquired, while proceeding gradually to arrange and make available for reference or publication the original Akins Collection, bound and unbound, the additions made by Harry Piers, and such accumulations in the offices of the provincial government as had been deposited in the building before my arrival. Incidentally, I might say that while I hoped all this could be done gradually I found no disposition on the part of the public to accept the "inevitability of gradualness"; but I was immediately beset by enquirers in person or by letter, who kept my secretary and me—the sole members of the staff at first—fully occupied for some time without any additional labor. I should add that these enquiries by mail have continued to come from an ever-widening circle and in great variety. The preliminary sorting and arranging in chronological order of various series of documents was not as difficult as a more permanent arrangement for cataloguing them, discovering their contents, and making them available for reference. The former could be done and was done by a succession of temporary employees, students and others with no special training; but the latter could be done only by those who were specially trained in history or, after we acquired the Akins Library and began to build up an adequate research library, in library science. Over the years this latter function has been performed and continues to be performed by a succession of competent members of the Archives staff, trained in history or library science, here or elsewhere; all of whom have been able both to guide and assist research students and writers in their requests, as many an author has acknowledged; while most of us have been able to compile material for publication, as by-products of our work, and have thus demonstrated both uses of the Archives: for reference and publication. In all, eleven "Bulletins" and nine more ambitious "Publications", pre-

pared by members of the Archives staff, have been published by the Archives (see Appendix D), while several books and many historical articles have been published by regular publishers and reputable journals. I might add that twenty-three of the students, who attended my seminar on historical research, wrote their theses for an M.A. degree on some phase of Nova Scotian history, under my direction; and these theses, typewritten copies of which are deposited in our library, together with all our publications, have been freely used by other writers, and will continue to be useful for writing any summary or detailed history of the Province.

Such in brief is the story of the efforts that have been made, since 1931, to arrange, increase and make the archives accessible and useful. As part of the process of arranging and preserving, I found that a bindery was necessary; and was fortunate in obtaining the services of George MacLaren, who, from February 1932 until June 1955, gave indispensable service in binding and repairing books, manuscripts and newspapers, and in the hanging and care of pictures. It was with great regret that I learned, on the latter date, that he had decided to accept the position of Curator of the Citadel Branch of the Provincial Museum. Incidentally, before doing so he showed that he had not worked with the manuscripts and newspapers without absorbing their contents, by compiling and publishing "The Pictou Book", which has been favorably received by many outside his native county, as well as within it.

Throughout the year 1955, all activities of the Archives have been maintained regularly, without noticeable changes in the number of those who have availed themselves of our facilities, or in the type of researches made. Apart from casual visitors to see the contents of the building, 2269 have been guided and assisted in the use of 4458 books, 2311 manuscripts, 204 photographs, 209 maps, 1634 newspapers, and 225 microfilms, within the building, while many enquiries have been received and answered by mail.

During the year, 498 books, 196 pamphlets and 142 photographs have been accessioned and added to the library or student room, while several smaller collections of documents have been assimilated in the manuscript room, and considerable progress has been made in filing the six large boxes of correspondence transferred from the vaults of the Provincial Secretary. To the

microfilm collection we have added 81 rolls, over 8000 feet (both negative and positive) chiefly newspapers and church records; and 124 rolls (positive) from negatives made in 1953 and 1954.

Microfilm copy of the Brown manuscripts—a collection of papers and a sketch of the history of Nova Scotia made by Rev. Andrew Brown—was obtained from the British Museum; and The Halifax Herald Limited have been giving us month by month positive films of current issues of both the Chronicle-Herald and the Mail-Star since December 1954.

In addition to the material of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, transferred from the Legislative Library in 1955 (160 books and pamphlets and five bound volumes of newspapers) and to the six large boxes of correspondence from the Provincial Secretary's office, the Archives has received considerable material by gift and bequest. A list of donors appears as Appendix A; but special mention should be made of the library of the late Captain Walter S. Davidson of Halifax, which consists of 191 books, seven pamphlets and eleven magazines, dealing with nearly every possible phase of sea-faring on the Seven Seas; of the genealogical bequest of the late T. Brenton Smith of Liverpool, N. S.—ten boxes, containing 1646 folders which deal with 1603 family names in Queens County; and of a framed copy of the first issue of the Quebec Gazette, June 21, 1764, from the estate of the late Col. C. H. L. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D., presented by J. H. Mowbray Jones, Esq., Liverpool, N. S. Special mention should be made also of the oil portraits of James C. Cogswell by William Gush and John C. Halliburton by J. Edgar Williams, presented by Lieut.-Col. K. C. Laurie; and of papers from the estate of the late Dr. W. L. Payzant, which contain in addition to deeds, commissions and other muniments of early families in Halifax the interesting correspondence given in Appendices B and C.

Appendix B contains some correspondence of Hon. Brenton Halliburton (1775-1860) as a member of the old Council of Twelve and later as Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The first document is a letter from the Earl of Dalhousie, dated Quebec, January 31, 1826, in which he comments upon Halliburton's pamphlet "Observations on the Importance of the North American Colonies to Great Britain."

The second document, dated August 9, 1833, is a letter from Halliburton to James S. Clarke, Esq., of Truro, asking him to co-operate in making collections for the Abbotsford Subscriptions that were being made in Nova Scotia at that time.

Documents three and four are letters exchanged between Halliburton and the other members of the old Council of Twelve, when it was dissolved, December 23, 1837.

Documents five and six are letters of Sir Howard Douglas, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of New Brunswick, and Halliburton, at that time Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, on the practicability of Colonial Representation in the Imperial Parliament, and the probable results of the constitutional struggle that Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Reformers of Canada were carrying on in 1844.

Appendix C contains a number of documents relating to Governor John Wentworth's financial affairs and, although they do not tell the whole story, they show how involved his finances were.

The first is a covering letter to Charles Hill, on giving him a power of attorney to settle his account with the estate of the late Paul Wentworth of Surinam. The second is a statement of that account; and the third contains affidavits of Governor Wentworth before Chief Justice Blowers and James Gautier, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, as to the accuracy of that account and the reason why the vouchers and other documents substantiating the statement were no longer available.

The fourth document is a power of attorney from Sir John to Michael Wallace and Lawrence Hartshorne to dispose of his estates in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. This document is particularly interesting for its mention of Prince's Lodge. It also shows that his account with the estate of the late Paul Wentworth had not yet been settled. From other sources it is known that Governor Wentworth was still heavily in debt in 1812 and obliged to leave England to avoid going to jail. He died in Halifax eight years later.

Appendix D contains a list of the books and pamphlets prepared by members of the staff and published by the Archives.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending March 31, 1956, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. HARVEY,
Archivist.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
For the Year ended March 31, 1956

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, April 1, 1955.....	\$ 534.72
Government of Nova Scotia	35,000.00
Interest Savings Bank.....	8.48
Sales of Publications and Miscellaneous Items.....	66.16

DISBURSEMENTS

Maintenance and Expenses of Building.....	\$ 1,494.46	
Furnishings and Equipment.....	388.91	
Salaries	26,129.07	
Temporary Salaries	1,535.00	
Office Sundries	434.42	
Transfer and Express.....	141.12	
Library and Manuscript Room.....	603.19	
Bindery Materials.....	12.73	
Purchases, Archival Material.....	248.54	
Printing Publications.....	552.00	
Microfilm Expenses.....	1,007.83	
Sundry Expenses.....	94.80	
	<hr/>	
	\$32,642.07	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1956.....	2,967.29	
	<hr/>	
	\$35,609.36	\$35,609.36
	<hr/>	<hr/>

For and on behalf of

Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

D. C. HARVEY, Archivist

WINIFRED McFATRIDGE, Secretary

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the records of Receipts and Disbursements of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year ended March 31, 1956, and certify that the within statement is true and correct, and that the balance shown as on hand and in the bank has been verified.

HAZEN H. VENO,

For G. Wallace Dickson—Hazen H. Veno

Chartered Accountants

Halifax, N. S.

April 6, 1956

APPENDIX A

- Acadia Fire Insurance Company, Halifax, N. S. *Phoenix of London*
Alberta Historical Society, Edmonton, Alberta. *"Bird" by*
Almon, Miss Susan, Halifax. *76 Wainings*
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Beazley, C. L., Esq., Halifax.
Bell, Dr. Winthrop, Chester, N. S.
Bird, Dr. Will R., Halifax.
Board of School Commissioners, Halifax.
Bourinot, Arthur S., Dr., Ottawa.
Bridges, T. W., Lt. Comdr., Penticton, B. C.
British Columbia Historical Association, Victoria, B. C.
Bureau of Statistics, Quebec.
Cameron, Don A., Esq., Sherbrooke, N. S.
Cameron, Prof. H. L., Wolfville, N. S.
Campbell, Miss Evelyn, Halifax.
Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc., Toronto.
Chief Archivist, Central African Archives, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.
Clark, Professor A. H., Madison, Wis.
Cowan, Gordon S., Q.C., Halifax.
Coward, Mrs. Elizabeth R., Bridgetown, N. S.
Crosby, George A., Esq., Yarmouth, N. S.
Curtis, F. W., Esq., Halifax.
Davidson, Mrs. W. S., Halifax.
Davison, E. S., Esq., Pentz, Lunenburg Co., N. S.
Dawson, Mrs. K. L., Halifax.
Department of Education, Halifax.
Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax.
Department of Travel and Publicity, Toronto, Ont.
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal.
Douglas, Professor G. Vibert, Halifax.
Dwyer, Capt. J. P., Halifax.
Estabrooks, Miss Florence C., Saint John, N. B.
Fergusson, C. B., Dr., Halifax.
Flemming, Mrs. Pansy, Shubenacadie, N. S.
Ford Foundation, New York, N. Y.
Ford Motor Company Archives, Dearborn, Mich.
Fraser, Graeme, Saint John, N. B.
Fraser, Rev. James A., Imperoyal, N. S.
Garroway, C. S., Esq., Halifax.
Gibson, Rev. M. Allen, Chester, N. S.
Gillespie, Mrs. Harry C., Parrsboro, N. S.
Gorham, Dr. Eville, Ambleside, England.

Government of Nova Scotia, Halifax.
Graves, Ross, Esq., Wolfville, N. S.
Gustin, Lester C., Esq., Winchester, Mass.
Halifax Herald, Ltd., Halifax.
Hamilton Public Library, Hamilton, Ont.
Harris, Dr. R. V. Halifax.
Harris, Vernon C., Esq., Bear River, N. S.
Harris, Miss Zaidee, Halifax.
Harvey, Dr. D. C., Halifax.
Henderson, Mrs. George, Millerton, N. B.
Hoyt, Miss Ada, Halifax.
Imperial Oil Limited, Halifax.
Institute of Historical Research, London, England.
John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
Johnson, Rev. C. H., Saint John, N. B.
Jones, J. H. Mowbray, Esq., Liverpool, N. S.
Lane, F. A., Esq., Halifax.
Laurie, Lt. Col. K. C., Oakfield, Halifax Co., N. S.
Lockhart, Mrs. David H., Hantsport, N. S.
McCarthy, J. P., Dr., Truro, N. S.
MacDonald, Miss Theresa, Halifax.
MacDougall, Mrs. Dorothy P., Halifax.
Mackay, Donald Cameron, Esq., Halifax.
MacIntosh, Winston, Esq., Halifax.
McKean, Rev. G. A. R., Halifax.
MacKenzie, C. F., Esq., Halifax.
MacLaren, George E. G., Esq., Halifax.
MacLean, Mrs. J. B., Victoria, B. C.
Manitoba Legislative Library, Winnipeg, Man.
Maritime Museum, Halifax.
Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co., Ltd., Halifax.
Martin, J. P., Dr., Dartmouth, N. S.
Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax.
Mellish, Estate of the late James, Halifax.
Messervey, J. P., Esq., Halifax.
Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto.
Mitchell, Mrs. C. C., Halifax.
Mitchell, Mrs. Errol, Halifax.
National Archives, Washington, D. C.
National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.
National Library of Canada, Ottawa.
New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B.
New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library, New York.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd., Halifax.
Nova Scotia Museum of Science, Halifax.
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.
Patterson, Frank H., Q. C., Truro, N. S.
Parker, Miss E. A., Magnolia, Mass.
Payzant, Estate of the late William, Halifax.
Potter, Estate of the late W. P., Lunenburg, N. S.
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.
Publicover, W. P., Esq., Halifax.
Randall, S. A., Esq., Lunenburg, N. S.
Redden, Joseph, Esq., Dartmouth, N. S.
Ritchie, Mrs. W. B. A., Halifax.
Rogers, Estate of the late W. Marshall, Halifax.
Rolfe, Mrs. R. D., Toronto.
Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.
Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon, Sask.
Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee, Regina, Sask.
Shannon, Estate of the late S. L., Halifax.
Saunders, E. A., Esq., Halifax.
Shaw, L. E., Esq., Halifax.
Shaw, Mrs. P. W., Falmouth, Hants Co., N. S.
Smith, A. C., Esq., Barrington, N. S.
Smith, C. T., Esq., Chester, N. S.
Smith, Estate of the late T. Brenton, Liverpool, N. S.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Sutherland, Max, Esq., Wolfville, N. S.
Suttis, Miss Laura, Indian Harbour Lake, Guysboro Co., N. S.
Talman, Dr. J. J., London, Ont.
United Church of Canada, Toronto.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.
Wainwright, Rev. Hastings, Sydney, N. S.
Wheeldon, Mrs. Emily, Wilmington, Delaware.
Wiles, Ralph W., Esq., St. Petersburg, Florida.
Williams, Mrs. Katharine, Egerton, R. R. 1, N. S.
Women's Institute of Upper Stewiacke, N. S.
Zink, R. C., Esq., Dartmouth, N. S.

APPENDIX B

I

Quebec 31st Jan^y, 1826.

My Dear Halliburton:

The Meeting of the Legislature here has occupied me so much in this last week or two that I have not been able to write you as I fully intended to have done; but I take the earliest moment to assure you of my grateful obligations for your pamphlet. I have read it over and over again with great pleasure, it pleads a cause which, as Governor in these Provinces, is in a great degree a *Res mea*, and one in which I take the warmest interest. You desire me to give you my sentiments on the subject; I do so most readily, because I agree with you in all the views you have of it. At first I was inclined to think, you had mis-spent your time in refuting the political effusion of the Edin. Reviewers, but when I reflected that their opinions gain importance from the ignorance of people of all ranks in England in regard to these American provinces, I saw all the advantages which we must derive from an advocate so able in our cause—When at Home lately, I was truly surprised to find members of both Houses of Parliament utterly ignorant of the state of society with us; and still more ignorant of the resources which connect us so intimately with the future prosperity, and power, and Glory of the British Empire. Many of these members take every sentiment of the Edin. Review for Gospel and several with whom I conversed on various points would not take my word, or my opinion for anything—we cannot expect that The Kings Ministers would think it worth their while to declare their opinions in contradiction to such publications; if therefore we are to be defended, it is to publications from our own ranks on this side of the Atlantic that we must hope for justice, and the protection we require.

Upon the assertion that the naval power of the United States must become great & formidable your observations are highly interesting, and your estimate of it very just—Their seaboard is already arrived at its greatest powers of population, and the annual removal by emigration westward is a disease which will operate to weaken it so long as there is any empty space in those fine regions west of the Allegany mountains.

It will be a draft to prevent encrease on the sea line, & so long as England shall possess the fine harbours in Nova Scotia & in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, she will retain the power to interpose when necessary—But give these Provinces to the U. S. and the consequence is evident—England will give to them that dominion which she now proudly maintains as her Empire of the sea.

You have shewn with equal effect a truth that our possession of these Provinces does not necessarily nor inevitably lead to contention with our neighbours. My residence here has long ago convinced me that all those parts of the U. S. which border with us on the St. Lawrence, on Lake Ontario, and Erie, already find it more to their advantage to retain England as their neighbour & friend, than even to possess the Country—those parts have no market, or trade equal to that with us—their outlet for their produce, (notwithstanding the opening of their Great Canal), their market is by nature down the St. Lawrence, just as is the Mississippi to the more westward states, or Boston, New York & Baltimore to those on their seaboard—England must never hope for the allegiance of these parts, but she derives the same advantages as if she had it—their prosperity, their selfinterest, the most powerful bond of society will always secure to us their kind and partial inclination—Put them in possession of the St. Lawrence, their market and their trade are destroyed; they find England their enemy; or they have at best a very distant market, and a very cool friend in her—You know of many instances which shewed the feelings of the American bordering with us in the late war—on the coast they supplied our fleet, in Canada they supplied our Army in the greatest abundance by regular contractors, & so would they do again in similar circumstances.

On the subject of the Union of these Provinces, I am also entirely of your opinion—it is a folly to talk of a confederate Govt. in them—such a party of Councillors never could agree in such manner as would be approved by the several Legislatures, their opinions would go for nothing in the freedom of debate, & the freedom of feeling which are inherent in every Parlt. But Nature has drawn a line and boundary of the Govt. of these Provinces. The Canadas must be one, because shut out from the world for half the year, their affairs and their transactions are greatly altered by their situation, & become peculiarly their own—All the others are open & accessible during the winter, they living in a cluster together—they are one great vessel, and should be steered by one helm—

In Canada the ferment on the proposed union subsided in a very few months—it was created by the violence of a few demagogues, and the moment the people knew the real cause of the stir, they treated it as coolly as they had started violently—I have no doubt, N. Brunswick and Prince Edward island would be equally averse to a change, because there are private interests, personal, & local, which undoubtedly might suffer by it; but The Imp. Parliament ought not to stop at such alarms; these are trifles compared with the great interests of the Colonies and the Empire, when these last are guided by the talents, the judgement, and the practical knowledge in Political oeconomy, which are now found, and abound in that Great National Council. I have no hesitation in saying that ultimately these multiplied Parliaments in our Provinces must be done away with, and that the longer that measure is deferred, the longer will the prosperity of this part of the British Empire be retarded.

I have, I am afraid, verified the proverb in my country, “give an inch & he will take an ell.” I have said much more than was necessary, and far exceeded the bounds I had really intended—ascribe it to the pleasure I feel in talking with you & on a subject on which my thoughts are daily occupied—but we are yet little maties in the councils at home—we must struggle on in difficulties yet awhile, content in the blessings we possess; & handing them down to our children we must hope that time may prosper them, as we have also prospered—

I beg my kindest regards to Stewart and all my friends around you—I intend to write Sir James by the courier of this week. I am always yours

most Sincerely,

DALHOUSIE

Will you spare me another Copy or two for use here

II

Halifax August 9th 1833

Dear Sir

I feel confident that as a Member of that Profession upon which Sir Walter Scott has reflected so much honour, you will be happy to be employed in making collections for the Abbotsford Subscription in your County—

The newspapers give full information upon the subject and I trust that we shall find our fellow Subjects in Nova Scotia, like those in the Mother Country, “eager to subscribe to a tribute of Gratitude” “alike honourable to the Giver and the Receiver”—

As I have been honoured with a request to advance this Noble Object I shall feel obliged to my professional Brethren if they will exert themselves to make the amount of the Subscriptions creditable to the Province—

Have the goodness to transmit to me the names of the Subscribers with the Sums you collect and I will send both to Mr Hay by an early opportunity—

I am sure we shall all be proud to see the names of the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia among those of the Contributors to this Token of a Nations Gratitude to one who has so largely increased its Literary Fame.

I remain Dear Sir

very faithfully yours

BRENTON HALLIBURTON

James S Clarke Esq^r

III

To

The Honourable Brenton Halliburton, late President of Her Majesty's Council, and Chief Justice of the Province of Nova Scotia &c &c &c

We the members of Her Majesty's late Council whose Official intercourse with you is now terminated, beg to offer to you, the assurances of our affection, esteem, and Respect.

The abilities, zeal, and high legal and Parliamentary knowledge, with which you have at all times aided the Council, in the performance of their Duties, and the dignified and impartial manner in which you have presided over their Deliberations since the retirement of your Venerable Predecessor, give you the strongest claim to the approbation of your Sovereign, and the respect and thanks of your fellow subjects in this Province, and we should not do justice to our feelings, were we to omit the expression of our sincere regret at an event which has deprived the People of his Colony of your valuable Services in the Councils of their Country—

In taking leave of you, we shall carry with us, and always retain a gratifying recollection of the kindness which has distinguished your conduct, and intercourse with the Council, and although you no longer fill the situation which has enabled you to contribute so essentially to the good of the Province, we hope it may long enjoy the benefit of your Talents and knowledge in the high Judicial Office you now hold; and with earnest prayers that you may long possess health and strength to enable you to discharge the duties of that important Trust, we tender you our affectionate and respectful Farewell.

Halifax Nova

Scotia 23d Decem^r. 1837

THO N JEFFERY
H. N. BINNEY
ENOS COLLINS
S. B. ROBIE
CHAS R. PRESCOTT
S CUNARD
HENRY H. COGSWELL
PETER MCNAB
JAMES TOBIN
JOSEPH ALLISON

IV

To the Honourable Members of Her Majestys late Council in
Nova Scotia

Gentlemen

Few things have occurred to me in the course of a long life, so truly gratifying as the Address with which you have this day honoured me

During the period that I have had a share in the Councils of this Colony I have ever had an earnest desire to perform with fidelity, my duty to my Sovereign and to my Fellow Subjects

I feel amply compensated for all the Care and Anxiety inseparable from such desire, by the flattering Testimonial which you have now presented to me. That my Colleagues who have witnessed my Conduct should entertain and express such sentiments respecting it as this Address contains, affords me the highest satisfaction and I shall carefully preserve it, as one of the most valuable Records I possess.

We live Gentlemen in days of political experiments—Should the result prove that those who have made them have acted wisely, I am confident that, however they may affect us individually, we shall all not only cheerfully acquiesce, but sincerely rejoice in any changes which will eventually improve the Institutions of the Country and promote the welfare of its Inhabitants.

But whatever the future may unfold, the present moment is saddened to me by the recollection that my connexion is terminated with a Body of Gentlemen I respect so highly with some of whom I have been associated in public life for upwards of twenty years—whose strenuous efforts to advance the best interests of the Province I have so often witnessed and whose uniform kindness to myself I shall never forget.

I beg Gentlemen that each of you will accept of my best wishes for your future happiness and whether you again embark in public or retire into private life, may you carry with you what you so fully deserve—the gratitude of the People of N. Scotia.

Believe me it is with no ordinary emotions that I now reciprocate your kind and affectionate Farewell—

BRENTON HALLIBURTON
late President of Her Majesty's Council
in Nova Scotia

Halifax December 23rd—1837

V

Sandgate Kent,
Octr 11 1844

Best address to me at 15 Green St. Grosvr. Square

My Dear Hallyburton

You will perceive by the notice given by Mr. Hawes member for Lambeth—a Whig radical—that a proposition for direct Colonial Representation in the Imperial Parliament, is to be reproduced in the next Session.

I always thought the worst feature of the Reform Bill, was the exclusion of all descriptions of indirect or virtual representation of or from the Colonies, by reducing the British Imperial Parliament to a pure direct representation of the people of the United Kingdom only; and thereby depriving the British Parliament of its rights and faculties as an Imperial Parliament; and I think that local Colonial Responsibility is the consequence of this exclusion. I wish you would at your leisure and in time for our Session give me your views, and state how this proposition is considered in your Province, and in the B. N. A. Colonies generally.

Will Sir Charles Metcalfe's ministry stand? If it do, will it work to good for British interests. If it fall, what next?

I know you will not object to enlighten me with your views. I shall keep these, in strict confidence, as to your name.

Believe me with great truth and affection

Yours sincerely

HOWARD DOUGLAS

I see it is surmised that a Project is in contemplation of the nature of a federal union of all the B. N. A. Provinces as another move, in the event of the union of the Canadas not working well. That would be a dangerous experiment.

VI

Halifax Novr 14th 1844

My Dear Sir Howard

I have received your letter of the 11th of the last month and I consider it as another proof of the interest you feel in these Colonies for whose welfare you have so often exerted yourself. Among the political experiments to which the present Generation have been subjected the Representation of the Colonies has been frequently proposed but I have never met with any Advocate for it in this province except in the ranks of visionary enthusiasts or political adventurers.

We have not a Body of wealthy men from whom we could select one who could afford to leave his business and attend to ours on the other side of the Atlantic and therefore we should be compelled either to *employ* someone resident in England to become our agent in Parliament or pay some Busy Body who had made Politics a trade among us and who would be willing to carry himself and his Talents to what he would consider a better market. As it respects the Colonies therefore I do not think that we should derive much benefit from the measure. And as it respects Great Britain I fear it would only increase the Ranks of the Radicals for from the republican tendency which the equality of station among us generally excites the choice would seldom fall upon a sound sober Conservative of monarchical Institutions.

The Reform Bill certainly deprived the Colonies of a virtual Representation of which they occasionally availed themselves but I do not consider that the Sovereignty of Great Britain over its Colonies was thereby impaired. According to the Theory of the Constitution even the member for Old Sarum sat in Parliament as a Representative of the People of England and when in practice each member of the House of Commons became more directly the Representative of those who elected him I cannot perceive why that should diminish the power which the Imperial Parliament previously exercised over the Colonies.

I should contend as strenuously as the most ultra Liberal could do for the principle of no taxation without Representation but the 18th of Geo. 3 has set that matter at rest for us and I think we had better retain the benefits which that Act secures to

us than seek a Representation which would upon the very principle the Colonists contend for subject us to taxation by the Imperial Parliament for the general purposes of the Empire.

I do not think that the Pow wow about responsible Government arose out of our being deprived of the virtual Representation which the Colonies might have had prior to the Reform bill. It was engendered in the Brains of artful Demagogues on this side of the water. Lord Durham was the political midwife who assisted at its Birth. Poulet Thompson was its wet nurse and fostered the Bantling for a few months but soon discovered that it would become too strong for him and altho he did not venture actually to strangle it he did all he could to check its growth—viewed in the light which the Great Liberals as they are termed take of it—it is a political monster that would soon devour its parents—for it would inevitably destroy all the Power of the Crown in the Colonies and sever us before long from the Mother Country. The sober Folks among us say that if the Stripling is well educated and habituated to the state of the Country in which he is to be reared he may be made a useful instead of a mischievous member of the Community—We can neither murder nor banish him and therefore as we have got him among us we must endeavour to make the best of him.

But dropping all metaphor as you ask my opinion of the state of affairs here it is briefly this. We were well enough as we were, but as the change has been introduced we must keep it and we may even improve under it. If the Governor continues to be the Prime Minister in the Province surrounded by an Executive Council chiefly selected from the Legislative bodies whose influence must necessarily depend upon their introducing or supporting measures that are generally acceptable to the People then I think the present system will *now* prove preferable to the former one. Such a Council form a more direct link between the Governor and the People than the old Councils, as they are termed, did—and a Governor would rarely feel disposed to differ from them upon any important matter unless he had very grave reasons for so doing. But if the Council instead of being the Adviser are to be the Controulers of the Governor and he is to be a mere Puppet to do their bidding if the disposal of all the patronage in the Colony is to be thrown into their hands—then we shall be at the mercy of a set of intriguers who make Politics their Trade and devote their whole time to cajoling the People—no honest unprejudiced man who is acquainted with the real state of Society in

the Colonies can be an Advocate for introducing a ministry among us clothed with all the authority which the ministers of the Crown possess in England—Patronage no doubt is found extremely useful in facilitating the operations of Government there and adds considerably to the influence of the ministry. But the Legislature in the Mother Country comprises a large Body of Men of wealth and understanding who are superior to such influence without whose support no ministry could long stand—You are sufficiently acquainted with the construction of Colonial Assemblies to know that we have no such *Body* of men and therefore if the Patronage of the Crown were wrested from the Governor and placed in the hands of a Colonial ministry the highest offices in the Country would be prostituted to the purpose of supporting the Party in power, who would soon render themselves paramount in an Assembly where there is no such independent Body as exists in England to counteract their manoeuvres.

Whether Sir Charles Metcalf will succeed or not is a question which I must leave to Father Time to answer. That grave old gentleman however must solve it for you before many weeks elapse for the result of the Canadian Elections upon which it depends must soon be known—Altho not sanguine I am not without hopes that there will be a small majority in favour of the Crown and the Constitution—If not you ask what then? That is indeed a serious question but not a very difficult one to answer..

It is certainly desireable whenever it is practicable that the Colonial Governments should be conducted in accordance with the well understood wishes of the People as expressed thro their Representatives But when it is plainly to be perceived that these Representatives are pursuing a path which leads to the destruction of the legitimate Power of the Mother Country and to the ultimate severance of the Colony from it the wishes so expressed instead of being complied with sh^d be controuled—In such a case the Representative of the Crown should administer the Government with the advice of such firm moderate and loyal men as he can gather around him whether they have or have not a majority in the Assembly. In my humble opinion it is not necessary nay it is not desireable to have what is termed in England very strong Government in a Colony The Government should have few favorite measures to carry in the Legislature—It should confine itself to controuling what it deemed mischievous or unconstitutional—and quietly proposing what it deemed bene-

ficial and if the Legislature would not adopt such proposal the responsibility would rest with them. If the Country approved of the rejection—well—if not the members would be made sensible of their fault whenever an Election occurred. In the restless state in which mankind now are it is impossible to predict what will be the result of any line of Public Conduct. But if Sr. Charles Metcalf should find himself in a minority in the new House and the Governmt at Home will support him so long as he manifests a desire to administer that of Canada with moderation and firmness and dispenses its Patronage with a single eye to the benefit of the Country which such a man as Sir Charles will probably do—the mad men in that distracted Province may possibly be brought to their senses—and if not what then? That question My Dear Sir Howard I leave to you and your Colleagues in Parliament to answer and in the meantime subscribe myself your sincere and attached friend

Signed BRENTON HALLIBURTON

Lieutenant General

Sir Howard Douglas Bart G.C.B.

&c &c &c

15 Green Street Gro^r Square
London

APPENDIX C

I

Halifax Nova Scotia 5th March 1806.

Dear Sir,

As you have been so good to offer me your assistance in my affairs I have to transact in Surinam, I herewith commit to you my Power of Attorney for that purpose, more especially to claim and recover, for me and to my use, a balance or debt due to me from the Estate of the late Paul Wentworth Esq^r of Surinam with the Interest due thereon. For this end I herewith furnish you with my account against said Estate properly authenticated.—It would be desirable to obtain this settlement without delay; I would therefore consent to forgive one half the Interest due,—and to receive payment by installments of One thousand pounds Sterling Per Annum, untill the whole is paid—This must be well secured If paid in London; it may be to Messrs. Praeds, Digby, Box, Babbage & Co Bankers in Fleet Street who are my Agents—To whom I request you to give advice of the settlement you may obtain for my account, that they may take any measures which may be useful for receiving or securing my interest.—In the letter to Governor Hughes, I have solicited his influence to obtain justice for me, on this occasion, and doubt not of his assistance to you therein—I pray you to keep me advised of your proceedings herein by all opportunities; and most sincerely wish you a safe and pleasant passage, and every prosperity.—

I am with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,

J WENTWORTH

Charles Hall Esq^r

Halifax

5th March 1806—

Rec'd the above letter

& papers referred to

Charles Hall

II

D^r Paul Wentworth Esq^r

		Sterling
1780		
August	To Cash p ^r Mayne and Graham.....	£ 698 4
1788		
Decem ^r 31st	To my Salary as Surveyor General of the Woods from April 8th 1783 to July 8th 1788 is 5 Years & $\frac{1}{4}$ @ £800 Per Annum £4200	
	Deduct Taxes &c @ £55....P ^r Ann: 453 15	3746 5
	To my Pension from July 1783 to July 1787, is 4 Years @ £300 Per Annum.....	1200
	To Cash he received on my Account sent May 1785..... £1001	
	To ditto sent in November 1785..... 192	1193
	To ditto sent by Mr Paine.....	1080 17 4
	To ditto.....by Mr Forsyth.....	905 6 8
	To ditto paid Ja ^s Edw ^d Boisseau Esq ^r for a Lot of Negroes shipt to his Paul Wentworth's Estate at Surinam	
	To ditto paid Mr John Prince freight of Negroes to Surinam..... £105	
	Deduct for two Negroes not shipt.... 63	42
1787	To Cash he received at the Treasury first payment of my Compensation.....	3170 16
1788	To Cash he received on my Account sent to Christmas 1787.....	766
Decem ^r 31	To ditto amount of Account of disbursments in London & Hammersmith P Account & Vouchers rendered to him.....	2285 4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	To Cash paid Brown & Whiteford Wine Merchants supplied to Hammersmith House not charged in the preceeding articles.....	166 11 6

To Cash Allowed me at the Navy Office for
Stationary $4\frac{1}{4}$ Years @ £10 Per Ann. which
he received..... £ 42 10

To Cash paid him by Mess^{rs} Jessup & Went-
worth..... 920

£16216 15 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

to John Wentworth Esq^r C^r.

By Sundry Bills, Drafts & Disbursments
paid amounting to..... £12113 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

1794

October 20th By Balance due to John Wentworth Esq^r..... 4103 7 8
Errors Excepted
J Wentworth

£16216 15 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

The above named John Wentworth, now Sir John Wentworth Baronet, maketh Oath that the Estate of the late Paul Wentworth of Paramaribo in Surinam is justly indebted to him the said John Wentworth in the sum of Four thousand, one hundred and three pounds seven shillings and eight pence Sterling as stated in the foregoing Account, besides lawful Interest upon that sum from the 31st Day of December 1788.

J. WENTWORTH

Sworn at Halifax in Nova Scotia

the 29th January day of January 1806

before S. S. Blowers Ch. Justice

III

Personally appeared before me Sampson Salter Blowers, His Majesty's Chief Justice in and for the Province of Nova Scotia, Benning Wentworth Esquire Secretary and one of the Members of His Majesty's Council in said Province, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and says that upon the repeated and pressing request of the late Paul Wentworth of the City of London Esqr who died in the Town of Paramaribo in Surinam (being the same Paul Wentworth named as one of the parties to the account hereunto annexed) he this deponent the said Benning Wentworth did undertake to state and adjust the Accounts of and between the said Paul Wentworth, and John Wentworth Esquire (also named, as the other party to the said annexed Account, and now Lieutenant Governor of the Province aforesaid; and that he the said deponent did receive from the said Paul Wentworth and the said John Wentworth the Original vouchers and Documents from and upon which he this deponent stated the Accounts between the said Parties as the same is hereunto annexed and attested to by the said John Wentworth; which Account the said Deponent upon his Oath aforesaid declares is a just and true Account between the said Parties; and that, to the knowledge of the said Deponent, the Balance of Four thousand, one hundred and three pounds seven shillings and eight pence Sterling, was as appears by the said annexed Account actually and justly due and owing from the said Paul Wentworth to the said John Wentworth; And also that the said Paul Wentworth did ask and receive from this Deponent, the Vouchers and Documents which substantiated the several Items of the said annexed Account, in order to satisfy himself as to the true statement thereof, and did promise to return the said Vouchers to this Deponent but never did return the same to this Deponent, or to the said John Wentworth, as this Deponent verily believes, and that the said Paul Wentworth after examining the said Account did acknowledge to this Deponent that he the said Paul Wentworth was satisfied with the statement so as aforesaid made of the said Account by this Deponent, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, and that the Balance of Four thousand, One hundred and three pounds, seven shillings and eight pence Sterling there stated was justly due from him the said Paul Wentworth to the said John Wentworth.

Sworn at Halifax in Nova Scotia

the twenty ninth day of January 1806

before S.S. Blowers

Ch. Justice

B Wentworth.

Province of Nova Scotia	} British Colony
North America Halifax N S	

Be it remembered that on the twenty ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and six, and in the forty sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty George the third of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the faith &c &c. Before me James Gautier—Notary and Tabellion Public by Royal authority duly admitted and sworn acting by a faculty in Chancery from the prerogative Court of Canterbury, also duly registered in Docter's Commons London, and now residing at Halifax aforesaid personally came and appeared John Wentworth alias Sir John Wentworth Baronet and Lieutenant Governor of this province, who did in my presence sign the foregoing account current on page one and two and also the affidavit of the truth of said account thereunder written and did in my presence there duly swear to the same before the Honorable Sampson Salter Blowers Esqr His Majesty's Chief Justice in and for this province of Nova Scotia who administered the oath to the said John Wentworth and did thereupon certify the same by signing the certificate written and appearing under the signature of the s^d. Chief Justice below the account on page one and two all in my presence Also at the same time appeared before me Benning Wentworth Secretary and a Member of His Majesty's Council in this province who in my presence then signed the Deposition or Affidavit on page three and four and duly swear to the truth of the same and the facts therein contained and declared before the aforesaid Chief Justice who duly administered the oath to said Benning Wentworth and did thereupon certify the same by signing the certif[ic]ate written and appearing under the signature of him the said Chief Justice on page four all in my presence—

To all which Facts I the said Notary do hereby attest and certify to have been so as aforesaid performed and executed in my presence; and that true faith and full credit is and ought to be had to the same in all Courts of Law and Equity and in all cases whatsoever it may appertain or any way relate or belong to—

In testimony of the truth of which I have hereunto signed my Name and affixed my Seal of Office the day and year as above written—

JAS. GAUTIER Not: Pub:

Justice Peace

IV

Know all men by these presents that I Sir John Wentworth Baronet, have for divers good causes and considerations made constituted and appointed and by these presents do make constitute and appoint my Friends The Honorable Michael Wallace and Lawrence Hartshorne of Halifax Esquires jointly and severally my true and lawful Attorney and Attornies irrevocable, for me in my name stead and place and for my use and behalf to grant bargain and sell by private contract and agreement or by publick sale All or any part or parts of my Houses Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Real Estates in the Province of Nova Scotia and in the Island of Prince Edward that is to say All that Dwelling House commonly called the Lodge and all the outhouses Barns and Buildings adjoining or belonging to the same situate on the West side of Bedford Bason and within the Township of Halifax with all the Lands and premises thereunto belonging also all those certain Tracts and Parcels of Land lying within the Districts of Merigomish and Pictou in the County of Halifax containing about acres more or less—also a Town and pasture Lot situate at Charlotte Town in Prince Edward Island with all the appurtenances to each and every of the said Lands and premises belonging and all other my Lands and Tenements in the said Province or Island of whatsoever nature or description for the best and highest price or prices that can be had or procured for the same and also for me and in my name to enter into any contract or contracts for the sale of all or any part of the said premises with any person or persons who shall or may agree to become the purchaser or purchasers thereof Also for me and in my name to sign seal and execute all and every such lawful deeds and conveyances and to make such lawful and usual covenants for me therein as are or may be requisite to perfect the sale of the said premises or any part thereof and to convey and assure the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof and to do and perform generally all such acts and things as shall be necessary for fully effecting the sale of the said premises and to receive the consideration monies to rise and become payable therefore and on receipt of the same or any part thereof to give sufficient and lawful receipts and discharges for the same. And I do further authorize and empower my said Attornies for me and in my name to ask demand sue for recover and receive of and from all and every person and persons whom it shall or may concern all such sum and sums of money rents payments debts effects and things as now are or shall hereafter become due owing and payable to me on any account or for

any cause matter or concern whatsoever and more especially to receive all such monies salary and annuities as have been granted to me by the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia Also all such debts monies effects as are or may be owing or coming to me by Mortgage or otherwise from the late Paul Wentworth Esquires Estates in the Colony of Surinam or elsewhere or from any of the Executors of the Estate of the said Paul Wentworth or from any other person or persons in the said Colony of Surinam and on any other account or accounts whatever and on payment or recovery thereof or of any part of the before mentioned monies debts or effects to give due acquittances and discharges for the same and generally for me in my name and on my behalf to do and perform all lawful acts and things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully in every respect as I myself could or might do if I were personally present and whatsoever my said Attornies or either of them shall lawfully do or cause to be done touching the premises I do hereby agree to ratify and confirm In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Halifax Nova Scotia this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten

WENTWORTH

Signed Sealed and Delivered

In the presence of

Alex^r.Croke

Power of Attorney, 1810.

Sir John Wentworth Baronet

to

Honorable Michael Wallace and
Lawrence Hartshorne Esquires.

APPENDIX D

Publications and Bulletins of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, prepared under direction of D. C. Harvey, Archivist.

BULLETINS

1. A Documentary Study of Early Educational Policy, by D. C. Harvey, 1937.
2. A Study of Early Provincial Taxation by Margaret Ells, 1937.
3. A Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Charts in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, by Marion Gilroy, 1938.
4. Government House by J. S. Martell, 1939.
5. Letters of Rev. Norman McLeod, 1835-51, by D. C. Harvey, 1939.
6. The Achievements of Agricola and the Agricultural Societies, 1818-25, by J. S. Martell, 1940.
7. From Central Board to Secretary of Agriculture, 1826-1885, by J. S. Martell, 1940.
8. A Documentary Study of Provincial Finance and Currency, 1812-36, by J. S. Martell, 1941.
9. A Documentary Study of the Origin and Distribution of the Arms Fund by D. C. Harvey, 1947.
10. Journal and Letters of Colonel Charles Lawrence. Introduction by D. C. Harvey, 1953.
11. Journal of James Boutineau Francklin. Introduction by D. C. Harvey, 1956.

PUBLICATIONS

1. A Catalogue of the Akins Collection of Books and Pamphlets, by Sheila I. Stewart, 1933.
2. Holland's Description of Cape Breton Island and Other Documents by D. C. Harvey, 1935.
3. A Calendar of Official Correspondence and Legislative Papers, Nova Scotia, 1802-15, by Margaret Ells, 1936.
4. Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia by Marion Gilroy, 1937.
5. A Calendar of the White Collection of Manuscripts in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia by Margaret Ells, 1940.
6. Immigration to and Emigration from Nova Scotia, 1815-1838, by J. S. Martell, 1942.
7. The Evolution of the Halifax Fortress, 1749-1928 by Harry Piers, revised and edited by G. M. Self, with the assistance of Phyllis Blakeley, 1947.
8. A Documentary Study of the Establishment of the Negroes in Nova Scotia by C. B. Fergusson, 1948.
9. Glimpses of Halifax, 1867-1900, by Phyllis R. Blakeley, 1949.