

# REPORT

OF THE

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

For the Year 1960



Public Archives of Nova Scotia  
HALIFAX, N. S.

QUEEN'S PRINTER  
HALIFAX, N. S.

1961

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA  
REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
OF NOVA SCOTIA  
Board of Trustees

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

For the Year 1960

To His Honour

Major-General, the Honourable E. C. Plow, C.B.E., D.S.O.,  
C.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

May it please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the report of the Provincial Archivist to the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year 1960, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. STANFIELD,

Premier.

# Board of Trustees

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

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His Honour, Major-General the Honourable E. C. Plow, C.B.E.,  
D.S.O., C.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 Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.,  
Premier of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Earl W. Urquhart, LL.B.,  
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly.

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

Hon. Mr. Justice Frank H. Patterson,  
President, Nova Scotia Historical Society.

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Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson,  
Provincial Archivist.

Miss Winifred McFatridge,  
Secretary.



## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

For the Year 1960

To the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia  
Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the annual report of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year 1960.

This active and fruitful year was made more pleasant and more effective by improvements inside the building. The installation of a partial partition on the ground-floor provides an appropriate division between the showroom and the other portions of that floor. It enhances the appearance of the whole area and facilitates proper surveillance of the reading room for newspapers. A repainting of the halls and staircases on the second and third floors has added greatly to their attractiveness.

Equipment acquired during the year included two wooden display-cases which were put into immediate use to exhibit samples of Micmac handicraft. As a means for identifying the building, a painted wooden sign was erected on one corner of the lot.

Interesting and important additions have been made to the manuscript documents. One of these is a set of five volumes of the records of the Quarter Sessions of Hants County for the years 1787 to 1881. Another comprises the minutes of the Halifax Infants' Home. A third is a small collection of papers relating to the Shannon family. Other accessions of manuscripts include diaries which were kept by the Rev. Alexander MacDonald and the Rev. R. J. Uniacke; the log-books of the ship *Courier* and the brig *Corsair* (which were received from Dr. F. L. Akin, of Windsor, and Mr. Arthur Akin of Falmouth); and "The Gillmore Saga, 1720-1960," which was carefully and tastefully prepared and presented by Mr. and Mrs. Sidvin F. Tucker of Winthrop, Mass-



achusetts. Mrs. Tucker is a descendant of Rev. George Gillmore, the Loyalist clergyman.

There has been a substantial and significant expansion of the collection of microfilms. Particularly noteworthy was the acquisition of a reproduction of the Sir Charles Tupper Papers, in thirteen reels, from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Also acquired were reproductions of the Rev. Andrew Brown Manuscripts in the British Museum, the papers of George Chalmers relating to Nova Scotia in the New York Public Library and letters of Col. Robert Monckton in the Library of Congress, Washington. Other accessions on microfilm include the day-book of John Munro (one of the Scottish settlers who migrated from St. Ann's to New Zealand in 1856) which was obtained from New Zealand; an historical sketch of the Coldwell family which was borrowed for filming from Mr. Lewis Coldwell, Falmouth; and a number of miscellaneous records of the Townshend family which were obtained through the courtesy of Mrs. Wray Townshend of Windsor. Reproductions of the township books of Granville, Newport, Sackville (N. B.), and Windsor were obtained from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. In addition through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Harvey of Grand Pré, I was able to borrow and reproduce the township book of Horton.

Other valuable additions were also made to the records on microfilm. Among these were the Windsor Shipping Register, 1855-1946, which was borrowed from Windsor for the purpose; the minutes of the New Glasgow Board of Trade, 1889-1940; Patrick Wilfrid Thibeu's *Education in Nova Scotia before 1811* (Washington, 1922); and E. J. Shields' thesis entitled "History of Trade Unionism in Nova Scotia," which was borrowed from Dalhousie University. Documents relating to the Clare Militia were borrowed from the Library of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax and filmed. Other records put on film included those of Bridgewater United Church (formerly Grace Methodist Church), 1877-1944; Christ Church (Anglican), Dartmouth, 1793-1843; St. James Presbyterian, Dartmouth, 1835-50; Elmsdale and Nine Mile River Presbyterian Churches, 1844-1958; Newport and Walton Anglican Churches, 1793-1956; Shelburne United Church (consisting of Methodist records, 1856-1926,

and Presbyterian records, 1829-1924); and the Baptist Young People's Union, Smith's Cove, 1895-1899.

Notwithstanding the quantity of film required for those records, newspapers constitute the largest addition to the micro-film collection. It is made up of current issues of the *Chronicle-Herald* and the *Mail-Star* which were presented by the Halifax Herald, Limited; and of such other newspapers, which were photographed here, as *The Acadian Recorder*, for part of 1871 and 1895; *The Nova Scotian and Weekly Chronicle*, 1893, 1901 and 1907; *The Standard and Conservative Advocate*, 1847 and part of 1848; *The Presbyterian Banner*, for part of 1842-43; and *The Cape Breton Post*, 1960.

In all, about 85 reels, approximately 8,500 feet of films, both negative and positive, were acquired during the year.

The collection of newspapers has also been expanded. Current issues of the *Antigonish Casket*, the *Berwick Register*, the *Cape Breton Post*, the *Dartmouth Free Press*, *Forward*, the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* and *Mail-Star*, the *Hants Journal*, the *Maritime Co-operator*, the *Maritime Merchant* and the *Spryfield News* have been acquired. A number of issues of *The 4-County Citizen* for the period March to July have also been received. By a visit to Yarmouth, in November, I arranged for the *Yarmouth Light* to be donated to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia; since December 1st issues of that newspaper have been received.

A number of additions have also been made to the collection of maps. One interesting acquisition was a white print of a plan of the township of Horton, as laid out in 1760 by Charles Morris.

Two hundred pictures were acquired during the year. Eighty of these are reproductions from plates made by Notman; two are photographs of Admiral Philip Durell and Lieutenant-Governor Richard Hughes. Several interesting portraits have been received—one of Rev. Robert Alder, perhaps by Robert Field, was donated by Dr. F. L. Akin of Windsor and Mr. Arthur Akin of Falmouth; one of Henry D. Blackadar, by A. E. Wells, was presented by Miss Bertha Barnstead of Halifax; one of Hon. W. S. Fielding, by Margaret Frame, was given by Miss Zillah Fielding of Ottawa; and one of Captain J. G. Legett was received from Miss



Evelyn Morrison, of Concord, Mass., who also presented miniatures of Eva M. Houseal, who became the wife of Capt. J. G. Legett, and Sybilla Mayer, who became the wife of Rev. Bernard M. Houseal. Mr. John B. Young of Sheffield Mills presented an oil painting of Mrs. John (Agricola) Young. Mr. Howard Whiston of Toronto donated a painting of Cap Rouge by Stanley Royle and a water-colour of Mabou Head by Forshaw Day. Also of considerable interest is a sepia sketch of Gesner's Cove by Mrs. A. E. Munro, which was presented by her daughter, Miss Agnes Munro of Annapolis Royal. All in all, 1960 was a very good year for pictures.

The library received 321 books and 257 pamphlets in 1960, and now contains approximately 20,000 volumes.

Other noteworthy muniments received during the year included a silver jug which had been presented to James Hall, agent of Pickford and Black, Limited, in 1885; a silver jug awarded to Edmund A. Skinner for winning a quarter-mile race in 1886; an autographed set of the 1858 edition of *The Speeches and Public Letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe*; the C. M. G. medal of the late T. C. Boville; and a portion of a beam (bearing the date 1797) from the Rotunda at Prince's Lodge.

The importance of safeguarding the public records and historic documents in the Province is emphasized by the fate of the documentary archives of Pictou Academy. These were destroyed by fire in the conflagration at Pictou on December 3, 1960. Their loss is regrettable, but I am pleased to report that in 1959 I not only sought and obtained permission to film them, but I went to Pictou, borrowed them, brought them to Halifax and had them reproduced here before returning them to Pictou. These reproductions take up seven reels.

Further progress has been made in organizing and making available archival materials. One of the major projects has been the cataloguing of the collection of microfilms. A good deal has also been done in sorting and cataloguing manuscript documents and pictures.

1960 has been a busy year. Undergraduate and graduate students have engaged in research; writers, genealogists, journa-



lists and others have used the resources of the institution. Visitors have come from all parts of Nova Scotia, from every Province of Canada, and from other countries. In all, 2,781 were assisted in the use of 6,238 books, 4,913 manuscripts, 2,769 newspapers, 830 microfilms, 598 maps and 863 photographs; and 2,753 registered as visitors to the historical museum and art gallery. Inquiries and correspondence increased during the year.

Several special exhibits were assembled and displayed during the year. One had to do with the 175th anniversary of Sydney; another dealt with the bicentenary of the arrival of the New England Planters; a third illustrated 250 years of the Anglican Church in Nova Scotia; and another contained maps and plans of Halifax Harbour and of George's and McNab's Islands. Besides these exhibitions in the Archives Building, the Public Archives of Nova Scotia was co-sponsor of one—"The Face of Early Canada"—which was held in the Nova Scotia College of Art in November.

During the year I was designated as Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. In the course of my duties on the Board I attended meetings in Ottawa and Edmonton, conducted correspondence, visited Amherst, George's Island and McNab's Island, and arranged for and participated in unveiling ceremonies at Horton Landing and Victoria Beach in connection with commemorations of the New England Planters and the Pony Express.

As in previous years, I attended meetings of the Nova Scotia Historic Sites Advisory Council, and carried on correspondence in the furtherance of its work. On July 30th I gave an address at Noel Shore on the occasion of unveiling a memorial to the Miller brothers, who had won the United States Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism during the Spanish-American War.

As Associate Professor of History, I am conducting a seminar for advanced students in Dalhousie University on historical research in the history of Canada, with special reference to Nova Scotia and specific use of materials in the Archives Building.

During the year I gave addresses at several meetings in Halifax and Truro, Nova Scotia, and in Winnipeg, Manitoba. In Halifax I talked about the history of the Jews in Nova Scotia

at a banquet celebrating the bicentenary of Canadian Jewry; discussed historic buildings in the Province at a meeting of the Men's Club of St. David's Church; and spoke on the history of the Jews in Nova Scotia at a meeting of the Sisterhood of Beth Israel Synagogue. On April 11th I dealt with the history of Truro at a meeting of the Colchester Historical Society; and on June 16th I delivered an address to the graduating class of the Nova Scotia Normal College. I spoke in Winnipeg at the 36th annual banquet of the Maritime Provinces Association, at a meeting of an association of university and high school teachers, and at a luncheon meeting of the Men's Canadian Club. In addition, I was interviewed on a television programme in Winnipeg and spoke about the Public Archives of Nova Scotia on a television programme in Halifax.

The members of the Legislative Assembly and their wives were invited to visit the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, and a number of them did so on the evening of March 15th. I recounted the history of the institution for them, and the members of the staff assisted in providing a guided tour of the building.

Arrangements were made to provide a display on the history of Nova Scotia at the Nova Scotia Festival of the Arts, Tatamagouche, in August; and Miss Blakeley delivered an address there on the history of the arts in Nova Scotia.

On October 17th and 18th I took part in a conference in Toronto on the development of historical resources in Canada.

Bulletins 14 and 15 of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia were published in 1960. The first, "Mechanics' Institutes in Nova Scotia," was prepared by me; the second, "The Life of Jonathan Scott," was edited, with an introduction and notes by me. I also wrote an article on Nova Scotia for *Collier's Encyclopedia*.

Appendix A is a list of donors for the year 1960.

Appendix B is a selection of documents from the Robie Papers on the legislature of Nova Scotia during the period 1800-1848.



Appendix C is an interesting letter, dated April 17, 1914, from Mr. E. A. Jones, a former manager of the Londonderry iron mines, to Joseph Plimsoll Edwards, then manager of the Canadian Iron & Foundry Co., Ltd., there, on the mining and making of iron in Nova Scotia.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending March 31st, 1961, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. BRUCE FERGUSON,  
Provincial Archivist.

2,865.74	Maintenance and expenses of building
585.60	Furniture and equipment
35,335.74	Salaries
5,000.78	Temporary salaries
688.58	Office supplies and expenses
108.74	Travel and expenses
847.34	Library and manuscript room
88.71	Binding material
608.28	Purchase, archival material
682.28	Microfilm equipment and supplies
682.40	Printing publications
120.83	Books and expenses
13,733.61	
504.24	Balance on hand, March 31, 1961

48,287.85

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
OF NOVA SCOTIA

C. BRUCE FERGUSON, Provincial Archivist

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Secretary



**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS****For the Year ended March 31, 1961****RECEIPTS**

Balance on hand, April 1, 1960.....	244.77
Government of Nova Scotia.....	47,536.25
Savings Bank Interest.....	3.18
Sales of publications.....	453.65

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Maintenance and expenses of building ....	2,306.74	
Furnishing and equipment.....	385.69	
Salaries.....	35,935.74	
Temporary Salaries.....	5,056.78	
Office supplies and expenses.....	668.63	
Transfer and express.....	103.74	
Library and manuscript room.....	882.34	
Bindery material.....	59.71	
Purchases, archival material.....	609.28	
Microfilm equipment and supplies.....	895.23	
Printing publications.....	639.40	
Sundry expenses.....	190.33	
	<hr/>	
	47,733.61	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1961.....	504.24	
	<hr/>	
	48,237.85	48,237.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>

For and on behalf of

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
OF NOVA SCOTIA**

C. BRUCE FERGUSON, Provincial Archivist

Winifred McFatridge, Secretary.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

I 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, 1961, 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, Chartered Accountant.

Halifax, N. S.

April 6, 1961.

## APPENDIX A

## LIST OF DONORS

- Achilles, Mrs. Edith Mulhall, New York, N. Y.  
Akin, Mr. Arthur, Falmouth, N. S.  
Akin, Dr. F. L., Windsor, N. S.  
Allen, Mrs. Margaret, London, England.  
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.  
Armstrong, Mr. George M., Halifax, N. S.  
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, Halifax, N. S.  
Babson, Mrs. Gustavus, Jr., Batavia, Ill.  
Baker, Mr. G. C., Kentville, N. S.  
Barnstead, Miss Bertha, Halifax, N. S.  
Bates, Mr. George T., Halifax, N. S.  
Bissett, Mr. E. L., Woodside, N. S.  
Black, Miss Mary, Bedford, N. S.  
Blair, Mr. F. L., Industrial Estates Limited, Halifax, N. S.  
Blakeley, Miss Phyllis, Halifax, N. S.  
Blakeley, Miss Shirley, Halifax, N. S.  
Blesedell, Rev. J. M., Westchester, Cumberland Co., N. S.  
Bliss, Mr. Edwin T., Halifax, N. S.  
Bonar Law-Bennett Library, University of New Brunswick,  
Fredericton, N. B.  
Board of School Commissioners, Halifax, N. S.  
Boville, Mrs. T. C., Halifax, N. S.  
Bowaters Mersey Paper Company, Limited, Liverpool, N. S.  
British Council Liaison Officer, Ottawa, Ont.  
Brookfield Rural High School, Brookfield, N. S.  
Brown, Mr. William Michael, Halifax, N. S.  
Bureau of Statistics of Quebec, Quebec, P. Q.  
Cameron, Maj. James M., New Glasgow, N. S.  
Campbell, Miss Evelyn, Halifax, N. S.  
Canadian Church Historical Society, Montreal, P. Q.  
Canada Council, Ottawa.  
Canadian Library Association, Ottawa.  
Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, P. Q.  
Canadian National Railways, Montreal, P. Q.  
Chesley, Miss E. Lucy, Hantsport, N. S.  
Chiasson, Dr. R. J., St. Peter's, N. S.  
Chignecto Canal Committee, Fredericton, N. B.  
Clark, Prof. Andrew H., Madison, Wis.



Clayton, Mrs. Hazel M., Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S.  
Coates, Mr. Ernest E., Nappan Station, Cumberland Co., N. S.  
Committee on Archives, United Church of Canada, Toronto.  
Creighton, Miss Isabel, Dartmouth, N. S.  
Cunningham, Mr. Roy, New Waterford, N. S.  
Curry, Mr. Eric, Falmouth, N. S.  
Cuthbertson, Mrs. Arnold, Sackville, N. B.  
Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, N. S.  
Dallett, Mr. Francis James, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Davis, Mrs. M. S., Albion, Mich.  
Day, Mr. G. Cecil, Liverpool, N. S.  
Dennis, Mr. W. A., Kentville, N. S.  
Department of Education, Halifax, N. S.  
Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, N. S.  
Department of Public Works, Halifax, N. S.  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.  
Dowell, Mr. J. L., Halifax, N. S.  
Dupuch, Mr. Etienne, O.B.E., Nassau, Bahamas.  
Edwards, Miss Muriel, Halifax, N. S.  
Ells, Mrs. J. E., Halifax, N. S.  
Fee, Mr. Norman, Ottawa.  
Fergusson, Dr. C. B., Halifax, N. S.  
Fergusson, Mr. Norman, Halifax, N. S.  
Fergusson, Hon. N. Layton, Halifax, N. S.  
Fielding, Miss Zillah R., Ottawa.  
Godard, Estate of the late Miss Alice, Bridgewater, N. S.  
Gronberg, Mr. W. E., Dixon, Ill.  
Government of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.  
Hains, Capt. J. D., Freeport, Digby Co., N. S.  
Halifax Infants' Home, Halifax, N. S.  
Hall, Mrs. James, Halifax, N. S.  
Hamilton, Mr. W. S. H., Larchmont, N. Y.  
Hanna, Prof. A. J., Winter Park, Florida.  
Harding, Miss Ann Borden, Cambridge, Mass.  
Harris, Mr. E., Director, British Columbia Folklore Research,  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Harris, Dr. R. V., Halifax, N. S.  
Harrison, Mr. C. A., Jr., Toledo, Ohio.  
Harvey, Dr. D. C., Halifax, N. S.  
Hazen, Mr. G. W., Halifax, N. S.  
Henry, Miss H. Lola, Halifax, N. S.  
Herbert, Mr. Walter B., Ottawa.

Howe, Mr. J. Gordon, Maitland, Hants Co., N. S.  
Hugo-Brunt, Prof. Michael, Toronto, Ont.  
Hutton, Mr. W. J., Halifax, N. S.  
Illsley, Mr. C. L., Halifax, N. S.  
Imperial Oil Limited, Halifax, N. S.  
Institute of Historical Research, London, England.  
Jefferson, Mr. H. B., Halifax, N. S.  
John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.  
Johnson, Rev. C. H., Kamloops, B. C.  
Jones, Mrs. M. Frances, Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S.  
Laidler, Mr. George, Hamilton, Ont.  
Lane, Mr. F. A., Halifax, N. S.  
Lawson Memorial Library, University of Western Ontario,  
London, Ont.  
LeGeyt, Mrs. W. H., East Hartland, Conn.  
Legislative Library, Fredericton, N. B.  
Lenk, Mr. Richard W., Jr., Paramus, New Jersey.  
Letson, Miss E. M., Halifax, N. S.  
Logan, Mr. Robert A., Lake Charlotte, N. S.  
McCutcheon, Mrs. J. O., London, Ont.  
MacDonald, Dr. Alex., Toronto 5, Ont.  
Macdonald, Miss Frances, Halifax, N. S.  
MacDonald, Mrs. N. A., Cape North, Cape Breton, N. S.  
Mackay, Mr. Donald C., Halifax, N. S.  
McLearn, Mr. Charles A., Elmsdale, Hants Co., N. S.  
McLearn, Miss Hilda, St. Croix, Hants Co., N. S.  
Macneill, Miss Isabel, Kingston, Ont.  
McNeill, Miss Jane, Halifax, N. S.  
Maritime Museum of Canada, Halifax, N. S.  
Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.  
Marshall, Professor M. V., Wolfville, N. S.  
Medinus, Mrs. Carl, Chicago, Ill.  
Milligan, Prof. G. C., Halifax, N. S.  
Morrison, Miss Evelyn, Concord, Mass.  
Mosher, Miss Agnes, Annapolis Royal, N. S.  
Mosher, Miss Effie, Windsor, N. S.  
Municipality of the District of Lunenburg, Lunenburg, N. S.  
Municipality of West Hants, Windsor, N. S.  
Murphy, Mr. J. M., Truro, N. S.  
Murphy, Mrs. G. H., Halifax, N. S.  
National Film Board, Montreal, P. Q.  
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 State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited, Halifax, N. S.  
Nova Scotia Museum of Science, Halifax, N. S.  
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N. S.  
Office of the City Clerk, Halifax, N. S.  
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.  
Page, Miss Madeline, Halifax, N. S.  
Palmer, Miss G. F., Ottawa.  
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.  
Public Relations Department, DOSCO, Montreal, P. Q.  
Pullen, Rear Admiral H. F., Chester Basin, N. S.  
Quebec Bureau of Statistics, Quebec.  
Queen's Printer, Halifax, N. S.  
Redman, Mr. Stanley R., Toronto.  
Richard, Mr. David, Halifax, N. S.  
Richardson, Mrs. Evelyn, Bon Portage, Shag Harbour, N. S.  
Ritchie, Mr. Henry C., Scotia, N. Y.  
Robinson, Mr. Cyril, Halifax, N. S.  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Ottawa.  
Rutledge, Mr. J. E., Q.C., Halifax, N. S.  
San Francisco Maritime Museum, San Francisco, Calif.  
Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon, Sask.  
Saunders, Dr. Robert, St. Paul, Minn.  
Sayward, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Pittsford, N. Y.  
Scott, Miss Sheila, Halifax, N. S.  
Shannon, Mr. Simon, Winnipeg, Man.  
Simpson, Mr. R. A., Department of Education, Halifax, N. S.  
Skinner, Miss K. W., Halifax, N. S.  
Smiley, Mrs. B. G., Beaver Bank, N. S.  
Smithers, Miss C. F., Halifax, N. S.  
Stanfield, Hon. Robert L., Halifax, N. S.  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.  
The 4-County Citizen, Antigonish, N. S.  
Thompson, Mrs. H. E. S., Westmount North, Cape Breton, N. S.  
Thomson, Miss Una, Halifax, N. S.  
Tracey, Messrs. K. and R., Halifax, N. S.  
Trapnell, Mr. Donald H., Halifax, N. S.  
Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Sidvin F., Winthrop 52, Mass.  
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.



- Vair, Mrs. J. D., Halifax, N. S.  
Vaughan, Mr. A. J., Halifax, N. S.  
Vaughan, Mayor C. A., Halifax, N. S.  
Wainwright, Mr. Inglis L., Halifax, N. S.  
Wainwright, Rev. Kennedy, Stewiacke, N. S.  
Wallace, Mr. Dan, Halifax, N. S.  
Walton, Mr. Alarik, San Diego, Calif.  
West, Hon. Mr. Justice W. J., Fredericton, N. B.  
Whiston, Mr. Howard, Toronto.  
Worden, Rev. E. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
Young, Mr. John B., Sheffield Mills, Kings Co., N. S.  
Young, Mr. John H. M., Toronto.

## APPENDIX B

[Simon Bradstreet Robie was the distinguished son of a prosperous Loyalist merchant. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Bradstreet) Robie of Marblehead, Mass., where he was born in 1770. He was educated in Halifax and studied law with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Sterns. For about 25 years he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, representing either the township of Truro or the County of Halifax. For seven years he was Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1824 he was appointed to the Council of Nova Scotia, as well as to the office of Master of the Rolls. When the Executive and Legislative Councils were separated in 1838, he became president of the Legislative Council, from which he resigned ten years later. He died at Halifax on January 3, 1858.

The documents selected from his papers for publication now are of considerable interest for the light they throw not only upon the legislature of the province during the first half of the nineteenth century, but also upon the developments which led to the inauguration of responsible government in 1848.]

February 1800

Tonge	} were elected & took their Seats for the Co: of Halifax
Mortimer	
Fulton	
Morris	

On the 14 of April 1802 Tonge, Mortimer, Fulton, Morris & Wallace were present, this was the last day but one of the Session & no order for a new Writ was made that Session, & on the 1 June 1803 being the first day of the Session, Wm Lyon, returned duly elected for the County of Halifax took the Oaths & his Seat.

On the 28 June 1804 S S Poole took his Seat in the Room of Nathan Utley deceased, no order for a Writ was made by the House.



On the 30 Novr. 1805 the 3d day of the Session, Jacob Van Buskirk Esqr. returned for the Co of Shelburne took his Seat in the room of James Cox Esqr deceased.

Deer 8th 1806 Mr Irish died during Session & yet no order for a new writ was made.

On the 5th April 1812 Mr Ballain member for Sydney appears by the Division on the Journals to have voted, on the 10th April the House was prorogued.

The next, Three Sessions, beginning 12 July 1812, 10th Feby. 1813, 10th Feby. 1914, no notice is taken in the Journals of his Death, nor any new writ ordered.

On the 9th Feby. 1815 John Cunningham Esqr. returned duly elected for Sydney instead of Samuel Hood George deceased took the Oaths & his Seat, on the 14th Feby. this election was petitioned against, yet it never occurred to any one to suggest that the writ had improperly issued.

S S Poole elected for Yarmouth in room of Saml Marshall deceased took his seat the 11 Feby. 1814, the 2 day of the Session, no previous notice of Marshall's death is taken nor any Order for a writ.

On the 4th March 1813, Mr Geo Collins obtained leave to go home, on the 17 Feby 1814 John Barss Esqr. took the Oaths & his seat in Room of Geo Collins deceased, member for Queens County. No Order for a writ. this session began the 14 Feby. Mr Collins died during the Recess.

	10 Geo 3.	Cap 41
	15 Geo 3	Cap 36
1 Bla Com <sup>e</sup> 177	24 Geo 3	Cap 26

Friday 28th Jan<sup>y</sup> 1831.

My Dear Halliburton

According to all our calculations from the winds we have had since you sailed you are now half way across the Atlantic, and I hope that in nine or ten days more you will be safely landed in Old England. The more I think upon the subject of a Legislative Council the more I feel convinced that it will do little good and much harm. The want of *material* seems to me to be a very stumbling Block in limine, and even if that were surmounted, the Expectations of the Country would not be realized without a system of Election that would reduce the Executive Power to a mere nothing and leave us a pure Democracy if the word pure can be applied with Truth to a Thing in its nature so the reverse of Purity. Even to enlarge our Council very much would be bad and attended with objections, for if you were to add ten or twelve to it, (unless they were all taken from the Interior and only called upon for attendance during the Session) would be to bring the King's Representative into contact with a description of Persons he might not like to be intimate with, as he is with the present Members, or he would have to make selections which would soon be known and give offence to those who were not called to the more intimate confidence of the Governor; these two alternatives appear to be unavoidable, and one of them must be chosen and choose which you may will be an Evil and a very great one. We had a Council the other Day at Gov<sup>t</sup> House and after the business was over Sir P. told the Council that he had received a Despatch from Lord Gooderich which with his answer was read, & he then informed the Council that he had chosen Mr Justice Halliburton as the most fit Person to send to England upon the subject and that you having consented to go he had sent you at the expense of Government; I was very glad he mentioned it as it enabled one to contradict the other story about your hunting the Chief Justiceship.

To revert to the other subject, I do think that a small addition to the present Council and opening our Doors would be the best thing to be done, but let me hear from you and soon.

Connected with this subject is one that I intended to mention to you but other things prevented it. I think that whenever



by the absence of the Governor the Administration devolves on the Senior Counsellor he should be expressly prohibited from making any appointment to or removal from any office without assembling the Privy Council and obtaining their Consent formally and officially, had an Instruction of this kind been in force, the late rumpus would never have taken place, at least I think so; & all appointments otherwise made should be void. The necessity of such an Instruction exists in the intimate connection and partialities and prejudices an old Councillor has imbibed during many years *location* at the Board, think of this & soon, it should be done *Instantly*, or you may see Mr \_\_\_\_\_ of Cumberland placed in the way of preceding you. Remember me most affectionately to Sir James. I shall write him next time. The Packet arrived from Bermuda yesterday and she is to sail tomorrow, and Cunard goes in her—he assures me he will in all things be your Friend. Pray inquire about Innes' case. I mean the right of the Arbitrator to be Judge of his own Testimony, & also about the Issue you reported to be necessary. I have seen Mrs H— every day but one she is well and all are so at your House but Ellen who is getting better. I forgot to recommend you to a Hatter McDonald No. 3 Jermyn Street, St. James is a good one, he was recommended to me by Sir James. I wish some final Settlement of Stewarts Affairs could be made so as to relieve you and me from it. When you are at leisure try, is she coming out and when, Wednesday 2nd Feb<sup>y</sup>. I had got thus far when I heard that the sailing of the Packet was postponed and that Inglis was going in her, this of course stopped my writing pro tem. I am glad upon the whole that he has determined to go to England; for every thing that I hear makes me think that something more than reform is contemplated by many people in the Country. I believe the Bishop begins to wish that a wiser policy had been adopted by the Council several Years ago relative to the Pictou Academy, but it is useless to wish. I think that Mr. A. should by all means be made to stay in the Assembly. The choice of Speakers that seems probable would be I should think most offensive to the Gov<sup>t</sup>.

As I should hope that the mad project of Paying the Salary of the B — out of the Coal Fund will be relinquished, I think you might manage to get some compensation for Past services out of it or an addition to the Salary, the first I should prefer for you for several reasons, one is, that if they would allow you £150 or 200

a Year for the last ten years it would be a Sum in Bank, and yours if you died or were promoted; you would have it independent of Time & chance, think seriously of this for it has been suggested to me as a Thing you might accomplish, and in any Event you can but try. Remember what I said at parting about Money, I spoke to Collins on the subject yesterday and told him what I had said to you on board the Halifax, he said it was not necessary as he had arranged it and given you Letters, but I still think it may be and therefore hope you will mind what I said to you on that point. Mrs. Halliburton and all were well an Hour ago.

Yours always

S. B. Robie.

5th February 1831.

London March 7th 1831.

My dear friend.

I return you many thanks for your kind letter by the Bishop, to which by this opportunity I must return but a brief answer, as I have just finished sixteen Pages to Sir Peregrine – I have no doubt that he will shew you what I have written – and I think you will collect from it, that there is little danger at present of the hasty adoption of any mischievous measures relative to Nova Scotia. I think that they will either leave us as we are, or make very trifling alterations, this I know will give great satisfaction both to you and to Collins, I put the point of the want of *material* to use your own expression, so broadly to His Lordship, in the presence of Archibald, who acquiesced in my remarks, that he can scarcely hold a contrary doctrine when he returns to Nova Scotia.

— I took your letter in my Pocket to the Colonial office, and told his Lordship that I was not only giving my own opinions, but those of a Gentleman who was now a Member of the Council and had been Mr Archibalds Predecessor as Speaker of the Assembly, during twelve years, in which our affairs had been peaceably and prosperously conducted, and that with his permission I would read to him an extract of a Letter I had received from you by the last Packet. he said he should be much gratified to hear it, and I accordingly read to him what you had written upon the subject.



You will perceive by my Letter to Sir Peregrine what Mr Hay said relative to, expense. What Lord G's determination may be, I have yet to learn, but I shall not make that a prominent point at present. you will I am sure think it would be unwise in me to attempt effecting anything of the nature you suggest, relative to an allowance to myself for past services, just now. perhaps when we come to talk over the Quit Rents, something desirable may be effected. I forwarded M<sup>rs</sup> Robie's Letters to Mayor Gordon and Mr Brown by the Post, and minuted my address on the back of each - The former came to Town a day or two afterward and called upon me very early in the morning - he evinced his usual warmth of heart, and pressed me to come to him very soon, but as I learnt, in the course of our conversation that he was in hourly expectation of receiving the present of an eighth Child, from his dear little Wife, as he always calls her, I told him we had better defer beating up his quarters until that affair was well over - our friend Brown has gone to the Cape, as 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. of the Undaunted - I received a very civil note from his Sister, which I inclose as it will speak for itself I hope my next Letter will be more worth reading, Tell my kind friend M<sup>rs</sup> R. that she may depend upon my attending to her Commissions - I was sorry to learn by my Letter from Susan that Hally was still an Invalid when she wrote, I hope that is not now the case pray give my love to Elizabeth and her - I shall ever take a deep interest in both of them - The Papers will shew you how Parliam<sup>t</sup> & the Country are at this moment agitated by L<sup>d</sup> J. Russell's bill for reform - if it sh<sup>d</sup> be carried the form and substance of the Constitution will be totally altered - I have no objections to giving Representatives to the Populous Towns, but if they are taken from the decayed Burroughs, how can the Crown the Nobility or the Wealthy Merchants be heard in Parliam<sup>t</sup> how can the Ministers themselves insure their re election - adieu - the times are fearful -

Most truly Yours

Brenton Halliburton.

Robie Papers

## Remarks upon Legislative Council

It is thought by some Persons that a Legislative Council consisting of a greater number of Members than now compose the present Council would be advantageous to the Administration of the Affairs of the Country, but there are others who entertain a different opinion, and the Example of Canada is referred to in support of their view of the subject if the prevailing wish is in favour of the Change it will of itself be a very strong Reason for making the Experiment [.] Amongst the Advantages of the measure may be fairly estimated the Benefit to be derived from the matured Judgment of a greater number of Persons, an advantage which in Theory at least cannot be denied since the collective Wisdom of twenty must be superior to that of twelve; another and perhaps a more certain advantage would be the increasing the Influence of the Council, as every Additional Member would bring with him his own personal Influence as also that of many of his Friends and connections and as the weight and respectability of the Council would in general if not always be on the side of the Government, it would thence derive a greater support in the Event of any of those popular ferments and collisions which are now becoming so frequent in every Country.

Another good to be derived from the increase of the Numbers will be that the Council would then assume more of the Appearance of a Legislative Assembly & by conducting its Deliberations in publick, the Motives and Reasons which influence its Determinations would be known and in general be estimated according to their substantial Merits and the Character for Integrity and sound Judgment of those from whom they proceeded; the Privacy of the present proceedings of the legislative Council is the greatest of the Evils to be remedied, it makes them liable to great misrepresentation from design and to nearly as great from Ignorance: Privacy in the Administration of the Laws or in the making of them is repugnant to the genius and feelings of the English Nation: We have never yet heard of a virtuous Judgment being made by the Court of Inquisition in Spain and Portugal, yet there can be little Doubt but that amongst the Mass of Iniquity that has accumulated within their walls; their Friends, if their proceedings had been publick could occasionally have selected decisions that none could disapprove.



In the selection of Counsellors, unless His Majesty's Government mean the Seats to be elective, there may be some difficulty it is very certain that men who happen to be merely popular, ought not to be chosen for this purpose, the very qualities I had almost said vices by which they may have created and then ministered to popular Delusion, make them unfit for such a Council as this ought to be, the Arts by which they became popular can no longer come in play and they would be worse than useless.

There is another Objection to selecting democratic Leaders in the present State of the World, it will cause them to multiply in the same proportion that they find success to have attended their precursors, and thus a supply of Patriots will be created greater than the demand, and they will thwart and embarrass the executive Government because it cannot employ and reward them; the Persons to be chosen should not be unpopular, but respectable honest men of sound Judgment and good Reputation in the Community; In defiance of the endeavours of designing men to make the Council disliked there will be numerous Candidates for the Situation and the difficulty will be not in finding Persons willing to take the Office but in the choosing the most fit amongst those who will be desirous of it.

One of the Main Sources of Dissension in this Country is the Division of the Publick Money, under Ordinary Circumstances this might be safely trusted to the House of Representatives, but the peculiar Situation of Nova Scotia, and the facility many parts of its coast, particularly those in the vicinity of the U S of America, afford to contraband renders this a very unfair way. If the Representatives of every County and District represented Persons contributing equally to the Revenues of the State, nothing could be fairer than the present mode; but this is not the Case; by Reference to a Document published by the House of Assembly in the Year 1830 and found in the Journals of that Year page 731 it appears that the payments into the Treasury in the Year 1829 were as follows

District of Halifax	£52.894.8
District of Pictou	1965.1
County of Lunenburg	2445.9

County of Queens County....	3128.7
County of Cape Breton .....	1795.8
	<hr/>
	£62228.13

District of Colchester .....	£ 296.18
County of Shelburne .....	2036.10
Annapolis .....	772.13
Kings County .....	681.5
Hants .....	445.15
Sydney .....	349.11
Cumberland .....	116.14
	<hr/>
	£4699.6

Halifax & Pictou send 6 members

Lunenburg 3

Queens County 3

Cape Breton 2

—  
14

Colchester sends 3

Shelburne — 5

Annapolis — 5

Kings County — 4

Hants — 5

Sydney — 2

Cumberland — 3

—  
27

Thus the five Counties & Districts first named paid into the Treasury in that year £62228. and these are represented by fourteen Members and the Seven last Counties and Districts paid the same year £4699. and these are represented by twenty seven Members. The Revenue is appropriated not as in England by votes of the House of Commons first proposed by the executive Government or permitted by it; but by votes originally proposed by any Member of the House of Assembly without any previous communication with His Majesty's Government, and thus it happens that two thirds of the Assembly have an Interest in adding to the Burthens of the Country, because the Constituents of those two thirds pay but little and receive much, for the more money is raised from the Counties and Districts which mainly contribute to the Revenue the more the other Counties which contribute but little have to receive in the Division of the Spoil.



for instance Annapolis and Cumberland paid £899. Halifax and Pictou £54879. from the local Position of the two first Counties upon the Bay of Fundy, they are principally supplied with dutiable Articles, particularly those which pay the highest Duties such as Rum, Gin Brandy &c by illicit Importations from the United States of America and adjacent places and therefore though they certainly get some articles from Halifax, Shelburne and Queens County yet it is generally those things which pay but a trifling Duty and if we admit that those two Counties take from other places Articles the Duties on which amount to twice as much as are secured and paid at their respective ports, it will probably be giving them credit for more than they do actually pay, but supposing them entitled to such a Credit it will amount to £2667 contributed by them [to] the Revenue of the Country; When Pictou and Halifax paid upwards of £50000, and as the Money is divided in the Assembly not according to the payments the Counties make but according to the whole aggregate amount to be divided, the Counties that do not contribute their fair proportion gain by the Imposition of Taxes in the same ratio that the amount of the proportion they receive from the Treasury exceeds that in which they contribute to it, and as it is seen by the foregoing Statement that 27 Members are in this way interested and only 14 interested the other way and as the executive Government has no Controul except the obnoxious one of a Total Rejection, the House of Assembly will soon engross the whole power of taxation and expenditure to prevent the first being used to the Injury of the Country the power of the other Branches of the Legislature to reject should be expressly recognized by H M Gov<sup>t</sup> and to prevent improper expenditures the executive Gov<sup>t</sup> should here as in England first consider of the propriety of every Grant of Money moved for in the Assembly. When I say that the Right of Rejection should be recognized it is not because I at all doubt the Right but because it has been recently questioned in the House of Assembly

The subjoined Statement will shew that the Power assumed by the House of Assembly if not controlled may possibly lead to a great Increase of publick Expenditure, that might otherwise be avoided.

In the Year 1816 the pay of Members was	£900
1817 the same     ---	900
1820 the same     ---	900

Since which it has increased from year to year until in the year

1827 it was	£1667.
1830	1842
1831	2017

And their other expenses have also been increased, so that in 1831 the Sum voted to Members & their Servants was £3137.17 and the same year the Sum voted for the whole Expenses of the Council for Clerks, Chaplains, Servants &c was £295.

Halifax 23rd February, 1832

Sir

The Committee chosen to carry into effect the wishes of a numerous and highly respectable meeting of persons anxious for the establishment of a chartered public Bank in this town, beg leave to solicit your presentation of the accompanying petition to the Honorable His Majesty's Council

The Committee retaining a grateful recollection of the many services rendered by you Sir, when a member of the House of Assembly, to the trade and commerce of this Province, feel sensible that a subject which is now deeply interesting to a very large majority of your former old constituents, could not be committed to the protection of a more fit person than yourself

We have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servants

M. B. Almon

Lewis Bliss



J. W. Johnston

John Brown

Alex. Murison

Mem. of Committee with Sir C. Campbell.

Sir Colin Campbell told me that a Gentleman called upon him to day and told him that there was a great Intimacy between J Howe and the Speaker and that it was said that Howe had declared the Truth should come out and that this would explain the Story of the Resolutions. that the Speaker was looking forward to be president of both the Legislative and executive councils, that he was regulating every thing with that view.

Sir C told me that he showed Archibald a list of Councillors and that he begged him to reserve a place for him, that he said he could be Attorney General and yet fill both these Offices, Sir C also said that he had spoken to Archibald about the Resolutions, expressing his disapprobation of them and that Archibald then said that he thought he had influence enough to cause them to be rescinded and that he would go down to the House and do his Endeavour to have them rescinded, this was after the Message of the Council Sir C said that he understood this was done with a view to impress upon Government an Idea of his Mr A Influence,<sup>2</sup> Sir C seemed to be displeased at the conduct of Mr A and said it was very strange, because if he had Influence enough to procure the Resolutions to be rescinded he ought to have prevented their being passed. To me the conduct of the Speaker is and has been unaccountable and I am sorry to be obliged to lay hold of the circumstances I have above related as affording a clue to guide me out of the labyrinth in which we seem to be placed, for if the Speaker had the power of procuring the Revocation of these Resolutions, a fortiori he must have had the power of preventing their being passed, or else the House is craven and yielded to Fear what it denied to Justice.

The person told Sir C that he would call on him again in a short time, begged him to conceal his name, but said he might be

sure that it was so, and that Mr H had said he would make the disclosure in due season. I thought Sir C C was much displeased, he said he would talk with me again, this was at Dinner just after the Ladies had left the Table, I said to Stewart in the Hearing of G Smith that the Speakers Conduct had seemed very strange but that a few words I had heard since I came to Dinner had explained the whole to me I did this on purpose for I wish Mr A to be apprised that I know what has passed

Friday 10th March 1837  
11 o'clock P M.

\*Sir C also said that A had said that he did not interfere because the fit Time had not come but that the Time was come now, and he should do it

McNab's Island 19th Janry 1838

My dear Sir

On taking up the Gazette yesterday, it was with no small degree of surprise I saw Mr. Allison's name there as an Executive & Legislative Councillor - I have the highest respect for Mr Allison, he is an honest, upright independent man, & I am very glad Sir Collin has given him the appointment, but Mr Allison being Jun<sup>r</sup>. on the list of the late Council to me, I must say that I feel much hurt at not having the same offer - His Excellency on the day of the dissolution of the late Council, was kind enough to offer me a seat in either, I would have much prefer'd taking one in the Executive, but the Governor seem'd much perplexed, and was so unpleasantly situated that on conferring with you, I agreed to take a seat in the Legislative, as you thought under the present circumstances, I would be more useful there - I was not aware that any Legislative Councillor could hold a seat in the Executive except yourself - I think Sir Collin is friendly disposed towards me, should you not think it improper, I will speak to him on the subject and he may still be induced to add my name to the list of Executive Councillors, it would gratify not only myself but my friends and add much to my comfort in my Legislative capacity -

I am my dear Sir

yours very sincerely

Peter McNab



The Hon<sup>ble</sup> S B Robie

My dear Sir

Sir Colin I am glad to say, has determined to send Mr. Wilkins if he will go.

If you will write to him I will despatch a servant with the letter immediately. The Packet sails next Sunday morning.

Yours sincerely

Rupert George

Sunday 5 May [1839]

Monday 6<sup>th</sup> May 1839

About a week ago I received from Mr A Stewart a Blank envelope inclosing a note from Mr Johnston to him in which Mr Johnston states his Reasons for declining to go to England as one of the Delegates of the Council – The Chief Justice called in soon after and I gave him the Note to read and he expressed his regret I then inclosed it to Mr Stewart, and called in Company with the Ch Justice at Mr Stewarts House and left the Note he not being at home I had not seen Mr Stewart for several Days before that nor have I seen him since. I have had several Conversations with Mr Allison on the Subject of his going to England, and on Saturday last at the Request of Sir Colin and Sir R George I again spoke to him and he finally informed me that he could not go I on the same Day communicated his final determination to them and this being in the Street Mr Allison did the same to Sir Colin in my presence; After Allison left us Sir Colin and I talked on the Subject and Mr Wilkins was named and seemed to be approved of, to go instead of Johnston and Allison, Sir Colin and I then went into the Ch Justice's and the Subject was introduced and he also mentioned Wilkins and Sir Colin went away. In a Conversation I had with Sir Rupert the same morning, but before the Conversation with Allison & Sir Colin he seemed very desirous that Mr Wilkins should go and requested me to advise Sir Colin to send him with Mr Stewart and after some conversation with Sir Rupert I came to the conclusion that it would be

right that he should be sent, if any were sent as the Resolution of the Council upon the Subject contemplated two being sent – Yesterday the 5th of May I received a Note from Sir Rupert informing me that Sir Colin had decided upon sending Mr Wilkins and I accordingly wrote a Note to him and one to Mr Wilkins who is in Town which Notes I delivered to Sir Ruperts Man Mr Rowe – Mr Wilkins called on me this afternoon and said he had determined on going to England, he stayed with me but a few Minutes and I did not see him again as I understand he had returned to Windsor in order to prepare for his Voyage, Tuesday. Sunday the 12th May I heard that Mr Wilkins was in Town and as I did not expect to see him, the Packet being to sail at 10 Clock and therefore I sent some Letters up to him which he promised to take Care of and I did not see him before he sailed – About 1/2 past Nine this morning that is about 1/2 an Hour before the Time appointed for the sailing of the Packet Mr Stewart called to offer to do any Thing for me, I asked him where he had been as I had not seen him for near a Month, he said he had been very busy, and only staid about three or four minutes. I thought his never having called upon me to inform me of Sir Colin having determined to send him to England very odd, as he had frequently during the Session and for about a Week after had communication with me on the Subject, and he appeared desirous that I should give Sir Colin a Copy of a Resolution that was before the Council, when he came down to prorogue the Legislature; This Resolution would undoubtedly have passed had there been Time, and it was read by me to the Council and assented to by all but Mr N Uniacke, and it was my understanding and I believe also that it was understood by the Council generally, that Sir Colin should be informed thereof, and under this impression I desired Mr Ritchie to make a Certified Copy of it, which I inclosed to Sir Rupert George to be by him given to the Governor.

After having done this I have no recollection of Hearing any Thing about the Delegates until the note from Mr Stewart came to me and the Communication from & with Sir Rupert Sir Colin and Mr Allison, before referred to.

Mr Stewart dined at my House on the 13th of April and I have no recollection of ever having seen him from that Day until the Morning of his sailing.



Archibald Letter to Sir C Campbell.

Halifax April 3. 1840

My dear Sir Colin,

Your Excellency is aware that as Speaker of the Assembly I could offer no opinion on the Addresses which passed in the House on the subject of the Council, without violating the Parliamentary rule which has ever governed the Assembly here, and I feel obliged to Your Excellency for not referring to me under those circumstances for any opinion as to the course you ought to pursue.

While I have the honor of holding the situation of Speaker I feel that it would ill become me by any act of mine to oppose the expressed wishes of the Assembly, yet as Your Excellency has submitted the matter for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and merely requested my view of the subject, on full consideration of the Instructions and despatches, I am inclined to believe that the course Your Excellency has pursued is the most prudent which you could have adopted.

The fourth clause of the Royal Instructions gives particular directions should it become necessary to suspend any Member of the Councils, but in the whole of those Instructions there is no direction to be found applicable to the case of an entire change of the whole Board, nor is any such case supposed or provided for.

The despatch of my Lord John Russell appears to me to be intended as a notice, in the first place, to all the Officers therein mentioned that their respective tenures of Office must thereafter be considered, strictly, during pleasure and not as heretofore during life or good behaviour, and that all such Officers should be subject to removal when the public service might render such changes necessary. This despatch is plain and easy to be understood, and, no doubt, instructions will hereafter be given to meet every case which may arise under it.

In this Province the Executive Council is constituted a Court of Appeal, & likewise exercises other high Judicial functions, great caution is therefore necessary to prevent even doubts as to

the legal constitution of such a tribunal, and I am not prepared to say how far the acts of such a Board appointed by the Lieutenant Governor alone without any specific Instructions for his guidance, while the appointments of the former Members from the Crown still exist, might be subject to legal objections. These with many other reasons which might be stated were in my opinion sufficient to induce Your Excellency to refrain from acting in a case where you had no particular Instructions nor any precedent to guide you, and humbly to seek advice from Her Majesty's Government in a measure of such importance.

I have offered these few observations unofficially, principally to shew that I consider Your Excellency was called upon to act under circumstances of great embarrassment the prudent consideration of which might reasonably lead to the course which your Excellency has adopted.

I remain My dear Sir Colin

Very faithfully Yours

(Signed) S G W Archibald

Attorney General

His Excellency, Sir Colin Campbell K C B Lieut Governor.

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Letter relative to surrender of casual Revenue.

9 April 1840

Sir

I inclose to your Excellency a Statement relative to the casual Revenue which will shew how inadequate the Sum offered to be permanently given by the House of Assembly, was to the expectations of Lord Normanby, and also shewing the Gain to the Province had either the proposal of his Lordship or the propositions of the Legislative Council relative to the Salaries of some of the present holders of provincial offices been agreed to by the House of Assembly. The present Salaries were fixed by Her Majesty's Government, they are reasonable in their Amount, the fund from



which they are paid is under the controul of that Government, and it seems but right that such Controul should not be given up until strict Justice is done to the present Servants of the Crown and the reasonable means of supporting Government secured. The Legislative Council could not accede to the Reductions sought to be made in the Salaries of some of the present Incumbents, without violating their own Sense of Justice, departing from long established precedents and disregarding the Recommendation of their Sovereign.

In the case of the Chief Justice he had at once and at a considerable loss agreed to the proposal of Lord Glenelg, and his right to the Salary fixed by his Lordship was as well founded as the most solemn and specifick Contract could make it; a reduction of the Sum so offered by his Lordship and accepted by the Chief Justice, would have been a violation of the pledged Faith of the Government, and could under no circumstances be justified, still less could it be vindicated in the Case of the Province, which was making a most advantageous Bargain. In the neighbouring State of Massachusetts the Legislature cannot reduce the Salary of a Judge, the Constitution even of that democratic State, wisely prohibiting any such reduction to be made during the Life and good Behaviour of the Incumbent.

The proposal of Her Majesty to surrender the Casual Revenue upon reasonable Terms, having been several Times made and as often rejected, and the discussion having as often led to unpleasant debates I do think it would be better not to renew it: My own opinion has always been that as these Revenues are under the Constitutional controul of the Sovereign they had better remain so, to be expended for the benefit of the Province, there are also Occasions often happening in which small sums of Money are wanted for urgent purposes, and it would be well if the Crown had at its disposal a fund from which they could be derived without the necessity of a previous Application to the Assembly; the advantage of such a fund would be felt by the Representative of the Sovereign, it could never be misapplied as he would always have to receive the sanction of the home Government if there were time for it in the first instance, or its approbation afterwards and the accounts being always laid before the Assembly would secure its application to useful purposes, without being liable to the attacks which under the popular name of Economy it is so much

the Custom to make against every proposed Expenditure. I am informed by a Gentleman who was in England in 1831 that Lord Goderich then Colonial Secretary, was strongly cautioned against surrendering to the Canadian Assembly the duties received under the Act of 14th Geo 3<sup>d</sup> and the probable consequences of such surrender were pointed out to him, he however thought he could repose confidence in the Assembly, but the result was that the lower House refused to comply with the well understood conditions of the surrender, most if not all the Officers of Government were left without Salaries and the differences that consequently arose were amongst the causes of the subsequent Rebellion. If Her Majesty's Government do not wish, themselves to direct the Expenditure of any Balance of the Casual Revenue which may annually remain after defraying the expenses of the Services charged upon it, and of such extraordinary Services as the public good may occasionally require the Governor to provide upon his own responsibility, they could direct such Balance to be annually paid over to the provincial Treasurer to be appropriated by the Legislature to the uses of the Province The Government would thus retain the Power of providing for some of its officers and for extra Services, and give to the Assembly all that they can reasonably require, the appropriation of the surplus.

I have the Honor to be

most respectfully your Excellency  
obed Ser<sup>t</sup> S B Robie

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Government House Halifax  
May 13<sup>th</sup> 1845

Sir,

Previous to transmitting to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the address to her Majesty passed by the Legislative Council (as I understand unanimously) during the last Session having reference to the organization of that body, and suggesting that some material alteration in its constitution is necessary, tho' the address does not point out the nature of the changes which are advisable, I deem it requisite that I should be in possession of such information regarding the sentiments of the members of the legislative Council generally, as will enable me to communi-



cate with Lord Stanley on a topic of so much importance with a full knowledge of the subject. – I observe that the address leaves it to be determined by the Queen whether the difficulties incident to the present condition of the house to which the subscribers belong is to be attributed to the want of “a defined constitution” or to the want “of a pecuniary provision” for the expense of the attendance of the Country members at the legislative Sessions, thus implying that the evils complained of *do*, in the opinion of the members of the legislative Council originate in the one, or the other of these causes. – I have therefore to beg you will be good enough to inform me whether the members of the legislative Council are not divided amongst themselves as to which of these causes the present unsatisfactory condition of their house is to be ascribed – and that you will likewise give me the advantage of your individual opinion on a matter with which your situation as president, and your long experience as a member of different legislative bodies, in which you have always possessed so much influence, and rendered such important services makes you peculiarly qualified to arrive at a just conclusion. –

I have likewise requested Mr Alexander Stewart, who I know has given much attention to this subject, and Mr Mather Almon, the two other members of the upper branch of the legislature who hold seats in the Executive Council to favor me with their observations upon it. –

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obed<sup>t</sup> Servant

Falkland

The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The President of the L Council

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships letter the 13<sup>th</sup> of this month relative to the address of the Legislative Council passed during the last Session of the General Assembly upon the Constitution of that Body and desiring my

opinion upon the Subject matter of that Address – In compliance with your Lordships desire I beg respectfully to state that the Evil principally felt and complained of is the non attendance of the Members from the Country and from the discussions that have taken place during former Sessions I feel bound to say that the non attendance is the effect rather of their not receiving pay than of any other Causes; the Members of the House of Assembly fifty one in number are paid, and during several past Sessions every Member has been in his place, while during the same period the non attendance of the Members of the Council has been such as to call, for the representations made in their Address; In the Congress of the United States the Senate is paid and so are the Senators in every State in the Union, the Legislative Council in New Brunswick is paid, and I believe that the Legislative Council in Canada is now applying for pay, and therefore unless there is something in the Condition of Nova Scotia to make a difference between the Inhabitants of that Province and nearly all the rest of the Continent of North America where Institutions either British or derived from Great Britain exist I do not see how it can be expected to find Men here willing to make sacrifices that are not made elsewhere; If there is any difference it must be looked for in the greater wealth of the people or in their superior and more disinterested patriotism, a knowledge of the Condition of the People of the Country convinces me that they do not possess as much wealth as is possessed by the Inhabitants of most of the States of the American Union and that they are inferior in that Respect to the Inhabitants of the Province of Canada where I have understood there are many Persons possessed of considerable Fortunes from amongst whom Legislative Councillors might be selected, their Patriotism I have no doubt is equal to that of others, but a man whose whole time is necessary to the support of his Family cannot be expected to give up a fifth of it to the Publick as his Income will be diminished at the same time that his Expenses are increased by his residence in the Capital, and therefore prudent Men, those the best qualified for the office are reluctant to accept or retain a post that imposes so great a sacrifice upon them, It is supposed by some that if the Tenure by which the Seats are held were different and more permanent that the greater Influence this would give would make them more desired, this is unquestionably true, and it would have the Effect so much wished for of attracting Men to that Body if the Country contained Men who could afford to yield to the attraction, but I



much fear that it does not at present and it is the present that we are to provide for, these observations are only intended to apply to the Country parts of the Province for the Capital contains many persons who could afford to give their Time to the public, but even in the Capital as your Lordship knows Gentlemen have declined the Honor of a Seat at that Board from which it may be inferred that other causes besides the want of pay have contributed to prevent a Seat in the Council being very much desired; The want of a defined Constitution and more permanent Tenure of office are amongst these Causes and may fairly be assumed to have their Effect in producing the present state of things. In answer to that part of your Lordships letter in which you desire to be informed of the opinions of the Members of the Council I am able to say that they are divided in opinion, this I know because the expediency of their receiving pay has been several Times the Subject of discussion, but a Majority think that pay is necessary in order to obtain the regular attendance of the Members from the Country, and the difficulty that has prevailed in obtaining their Attendance authorizes that opinion. It is not easy for a Person not intimately acquainted with the State of the Yeomanry of Nova Scotia to understand how a People living in the comfort and abundance that the better sort of Farmers exhibit, should not be able to send a few unpaid Members to the Legislative Council, but the fact is that their Farms supply them with these Comforts but with nothing more, and an additional expenditure of thirty or forty pounds in Money would subject the most of them to very great Inconvenience

As regards my own opinion I confess that I find a difficulty in forming one satisfactory to myself, because there can be no doubt that the respectability and high Estimation so important to the Character of this Branch of the Legislature would be immeasurably increased were the Members who compose it to hold their Seats for life and to serve gratuitously content with the Honor and distinction their Station would confer, and if the Interior of the Country could supply a sufficient number of men able and willing to devote a part of their Time to Legislative duties without any other reward than that distinction I should say at once that the Seats should be for Life and without pay, but if I am correct in my opinion as to the state of the Country, and the Seats were for Life without pay for attendance, Men might take the office for the sake of the permanent Honor and as at present

be irregular in their attendance, if on the other hand the office were for Life with pay, it would be sought and sometimes might be given to Men who wanted it mainly for the pay, and thus a sort of Patronage would spring up that it would not always be easy to avoid especially in the present state of the Country where the House of Assembly claims in addition to the Influence that fairly belongs to its Members a Controul over appointments that were once supposed to belong exclusively to the Crown.

I have never known any Inconvenience to arise from the Members of the Council being resident in Halifax, it cannot be pretended that the House of Assembly has not all the Influence it ought to possess nor that the local Information necessary for all the purposes of Legislature cannot be derived from the Members of the several Counties and Towns, but if they deem it absolutely necessary that a greater proportion of the Legislative Council should be Inhabitants of the Interior, it would be well for them to devise the means of procuring their attendance; still however leaving to the Cown the unfettered power of Selection, for I do think that unless we are to have a Democracy unchastened by any Mixture of Monarchical principles concessions more than enough have been already been made to the advocates of such a Democracy

The Number of Members of the Council resident in the Country is nine and this number it would be right to preserve, and as vacancies amongst them took place to fill them up from the Country, but then it might be expedient to appoint several others whose attendance would be certain and these should be from the Town this would make it necessary to exceed by one or two the nineteen at present composing the Council and with this addition a sufficient working number might be obtained until a more permanent change were made if such a change is thought proper

I have the Honor to be

with great Respect

Your Lordships most obedient

Servant

S B Robie



On Wednesday the 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1846 I called upon Sir J Harvey and said that I had called to apologize for not having myself called with the Mem<sup>d</sup> which Mr Johnston had taken to him on Monday, but that I was lame that day and did not go out, he said there was no necessity for any apology, that Mr Johnston had explained the whole and that he was satisfied most perfectly with the Reasons assigned by Mr Johnston for letting the Executive Council remain as it now was for the present Session, in the Course of the Comments I told him that I had when Lord Falkland first came here told that I wished to resign my Seat in the Executive Council but that I had retained it at his desire, but I still wished to resign it or words to that effect. — I then mentioned the Legislative Council and said that the two additional Seats that were to be filled up I had not before mentioned to him as I thought he might before filling them like to have a more full executive Council to consult, he said yes that was the Case and it had better remain as it was, When I got up to come away I again said then Sir you think it best for those two Seats to remain as they are for the present, he replied yes if you please I prefer it and I said certainly and came away

S B R

## APPENDIX C

15 Granville Road,  
Middlesborough  
April 17th 1914

Joseph Plimsoll Edwards Esq.  
Londonderry, N. S.

Dear Sir:

I am duly in receipt of yours of the 1st inst. and the pamphlet by Mr. Cantley, for which I am much obliged. I find Mr. Cantley's Statements as to the Londonderry Mines fairly correct, there are a few errors, and in order that you may be able to correct these and get a more complete account I will give you a Summary of the history of the Mines from the time I took charge to the time of my leaving Nova Scotia, that is from 1857 to 1873, that is 16 years, from the first date to 1871 (14 years) I was in entire charge, but the last two years acted only as in an advisory capacity, as I had other work in hand which took up much of my time, in fact nearly all of it.

1. I may say that whilst the Londonderry Mines were the freehold property of the "Acadian Charcoal Iron Co." the Nictaux was only leased by the Company, I cannot say who by or when the first furnace was built at Nictaux, but it was not built by the Acadian Charcoal Iron Co. but the second was built by this Company in 1857, and was nearly ready to be blown in when I arrived in Nova Scotia, both furnaces were worked fairly steadily during 1858 & 9, but the lease was abandoned by the Acadian Charcoal Iron Co. in 1860 or 61, the ore was found to contain too much phosphorous to make a high class Iron, and obviously Charcoal as a fuel was too costly to make common Iron with. During the time above named Mr. Goodall acted at Nictaux under my direction, as Manager - I may say here that when I arrived in Nova Scotia Mr. Goodall was in charge at Londonderry, but as it was settled I should take up my residence at the latter place, there was no necessity for both of us there, so I removed Mr. Goodall to Nictaux. I may add that Mr. Goodall had had considerable experience in Charcoal Iron making in Maine, U.S., and was a thoroughly competent Iron maker. This ends my direct knowledge of Nictaux. I *believe* that the Lessors did attempt to carry



on the furnaces or a furnace after our relinquishment of the lease, but cannot be sure of this – I once went down to see Goodall's work at Moose River, and found them trying to make a success of smelting a dense Magnetic Ore, without previous Calcining. – To make this account complete, I should add that the Nictaux Mines were at one time, previous to our Company leasing the property, under the Charge of a Mr. Carswell, a Scottishman who was or had been also in charge of the Londonderry Mines, but he had left the Province before I came into it. Also to correct Mr. Cantley, I never brought any ore *from* Nictaux to Londonderry, but it was the reverse way, I sent I think some 4 or 500 tons of Londonderry ore *to* Nictaux to use up our stock of charcoal, after finding the Nictaux Iron unsaleable. –

2. Now as to Londonderry, when I arrived in 1857, I found as I have said, Mr. Goodall in charge, there was 3 or 4 Catalan Forges, which had not been worked for several years with Trip Hammer and a "Blast Furnace", in fact the only furnace up to my leaving, which was blown by water power. I never used steam power for blowing there was no necessity for it, – The furnace had been in operation under Mr. Goodall, but at the time I arrived was being relined – To make you appreciate what follows, and necessarily governed my actions you must understand that the Acadian Charcoal Iron Co. consisted mainly of Sheffield people, interested in getting a Superior Iron into their market, and the Londonderry Iron had been found to be eminently fitted for use in making the higher qualities of Tool Steel, it is true that the Government had been using the Pig Iron for guns, but this consumer soon came to dispense with it, the Armstrong Wrot. Iron Gun displacing the old Cast Iron, So we were thrown back on the Sheffield Market, who wanted the Iron as blooms or bars, to meet this, three puddling furnaces were built and a steam hammer erected and subsequently a Rolling Mill added driven by steam, so that practically all the pig iron made was converted into bars. This work continued steadily up to 1866, when another change in the market took place, that is, Bessemer's new process of steel making, which broke down the Sheffield demand for much of the Class of Iron we had supplied, and prices came down so low as to render profitable working impossible, so we had to consider our next step.

I had always considered that the time would come, sooner or later, that we should have to look out for a home market, that is a Canadian Market, for our produce, at this time the Confederation [sic] of the Provinces was decided upon, and much Railway building was in prospect. As our Company possessed Iron Ore of the finest quality, and unrivaled forests for the supply of Charcoal, it occurred to me that the making of Car Wheels was a business the Company could embark in with a good prospect of success, and to add to this the making of Crucible Steel, for which our Iron had in Sheffield been used to several years – After making several experiments in both directions with our Iron alone and finding them quite satisfactory the Company decided first on the wheel making and a year later on the Steel, and I accordingly carried out these plans, and when I gave up Management, in fact up to my leaving the Province in 1873, they were in full swing, but I must say under great difficulties as to transport, there being no Railway in operation then, tho it was under construction from 1870 to 1873 when it was finally opened from Truro to Moncton – This should have and I believe would have ended all difficulties, had the concern been carried on as projected, the Car Wheels were generally good, and no doubt that experience would have made them perfect, the steel made was of excellent quality. I used many tons of it for blasting purposes on my contract on the Intercolonial Railway and found it quite as good as the best to be bought in Halifax at \$200. p. ton. – It owing to the demands for more Capital that the Company was re-organized, under several names but up to 1873 it consisted practically of the same people as when I first knew the Concern and Chief among these was Mr. John Livesey, who was first a director and the last bar 7 years was Chairman of the Company, and without whose strenuous exertions it would not have been possible to carry on the works and add to the plant as was done. Mr. Livesey always loyally supported me, and when gave up the Active Management in 1871, he took more Charge and for two years was really himself the Manager, only calling me in for practical advice. – Mr. Livesey visited Nova Scotia almost every year from 1860 to 1873 and in those days was well known in Halifax.

This ends all I have to say as to Londonderry in as far as my connection therewith goes, but I should like to add a few words as to the policy governing the working of the Concern in



the later years. Of course I knew well that the Ore deposits on the Company's property were limited, After a good many years working I estimated them as a possible half million tons, but some Experts who were called in, notably Mr. Selwyn the head of the Canada Geological Survey, after a thorough examination gave his opinion in favour of a probable Seven Million tons (7,000,000) So I was informed, for I never saw Mr. Selwyn's report - As a Consequence of this difference of opinion, I Could not Countenance the lanching out in the way proposed - could only end in the loss of the whole Capital, in a futile attempt to compete with Scotch and English Iron.

I have said more than I intended to when commencing, *not* of course all for publication, but you may use any facts given at your discretion - I am sorry I have no papers, plans or anything by me that would be of any use to you - I enclose a photograph of myself & if I can lay my hands on one of Mr. Livesey will send it also -

I am

yours faithfully

E. A. Jones.

Correction of a few errors in Mr. Cantley's pamphlets - -

Page 11. 28th line from top, no *steam* power was used to blow the furnace at any time.

Page 12. 8th line, Should read *three* puddling furnaces - -  
15th line, Should read *West* Mines, and *former* in place of latter -

19th line, No Ore was at any time, at least in my time brought from Nictaux to Londonderry, but the opposite was done as I have explained. -

EAJ.