

REPORT
OF THE
**Board of Trustees of the Public
Archives of Nova Scotia**

For the Year 1967



QUEEN'S PRINTER
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

For the Year 1967

To His Honour

The Honourable H. P. MacKeen, C.D., Q.C.,

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 1967, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1st, 1967, to March 31st, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

G. I. SMITH,

Premier

Board of Trustees

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

His Honour, The Honourable H. P. MacKeen, C.D., Q.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia

Honourable L. D. Currie,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Honourable G. I. Smith, Q.C.,
Premier of Nova Scotia

Mr. Gerald A. Regan,
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly

Henry D. Hicks, B.Sc., B.C.L., M.A., D.Ed., LL.D.,
President of Dalhousie University

Rev. D. M. Sinclair, D.D.,
President, Nova Scotia Historical Society

Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson
Provincial Archivist

Miss Winifred McFatridge
Secretary

Report of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

For the Year 1967

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 1967.

The centenary of Confederation not only stimulated an increasingly widespread interest in Canadian history, but gave a dynamic thrust to historical research and writing. These developments were evident in the use of the resources of this institution during the year. Although there were fewer casual visitors to the Archives Building in 1967 than in 1966, perhaps partly owing to the impact of the Universal Exhibition in Montreal, the number of researchers was larger than in the preceding year.

Articles of furniture and equipment were acquired during the year. These items included a rug, 50 chairs, a microfilm reader, a cassette recorder, and a Xerox copier.

Early in the year Mrs. R. E. MacLaren resigned from the position of librarian, and subsequently Mrs. Paul Pross was assigned to it. At the end of the year Roger Nickerson, research assistant, resigned, and arrangements were made for Miss Charlotte MacLean to begin work as research assistant at the beginning of 1968.

Accessions of manuscripts were made, some being transferred from Province House, and others being collected from other places. These included the files of the committee concerned with the bicentenary of representative government, the minutes and annual reports of the Halifax Dispensary, 1855-1964, and the records of the Red Chevron Club, 1957-1964. Among other manuscripts obtained during the year were sixteen letters written by Samuel Cunard to his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Francklyn, as well as two letters from his son Edward and one from his son William to their sister, Mrs. Francklyn. The journals of the voyages of Cephas Pearl in the schooners *Beatrice*, *Cabot*, *Flora Stafford*, and *Trini-*

dad, and in the steamers *Norseman* and *Vesta*, in the years 1883 and 1884, were also received. Manuscripts of Martha Banning Thomas were also obtained.

A considerable variety of publications was also acquired. Perhaps worthy of particular mention are the Minutes and Proceedings of Annual Meetings of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Ltd., 1913-14 and 1916-40, and the Minutes and Proceedings of the Municipal Council of Pictou County, 1940, 1943, 1946-47, 1951, and 1954-61.

During the year the library received 645 books, 316 pamphlets, and 155 periodicals. It now contains 22,558 books and 7,003 pamphlets—a total of 29,561 books and pamphlets.

The collection of microfilms continues to expand. During the year 168 reels of positive microfilm and 83 reels of negative microfilm were obtained. Twenty reels contain the census of Nova Scotia of 1860-1. Two reels are microfilms of the diary of James Burns Barry, Jr., for the years 1849-1900. Ten reels contain records of churches, including the Minutes of the Halifax-Lunenburg Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, 1926-66; the minute Books of St. John's Anglican Church, Fairview, 1839-1967, and of St. John's Anglican Church, Sackville, Halifax County, 1819-1957; and records of St. Luke's Anglican Church, Annapolis Royal, 1782-1917; Christ Church, Dartmouth, 1938-66; and St. Luke's Anglican Church, Hubbards, 1858-1967. Other reels contain inscriptions on the tombstones in cemeteries in Annapolis and Colchester Counties. The records of Barrington township for the period 1764-1958 were also photographed in 1967.

One hundred and fifty reels, obtained during the year, contain reproductions of newspapers. Comprising 112 reels of positives and 38 reels of negatives, these include *The Acadian Recorder* 1847-July, 1863, and July, 1902-December, 1913; *The Dartmouth Patriot*. January, 1906-March, 1910, and January, 1914-March, 1915; *The Halifax Citizen*, 1863-73; *The Halifax Evening Reporter*, 1862-73; *The Halifax Sun*, 1862-67; *The Homestead*, May 10 and 17 and June 12, 1902; *The Shelburne Budget*, October 8-25, 1894 and January-June, 1895; and *The Sunday Leader*, January-February 15, 1920.

Additions have also been made to the collection of newspapers. Current issues were received of *Cape Breton Post*, *Evening News*, *Forward*, *Progress Enterprise*, *The Cape Breton Highlander*, *The Casket*, *The Digby Courier*, *The Free Lance*, *The Free Press*, *The Greenwood Argos*, *The Hants Journal*, *The Light Herald*, *The Maritime Co-operator*, *The Register*, *The Suburban Mirror*,

The Truro News and *The Vanguard*. *The Advertiser*, of Kentville, for the years 1900, 1916-18, and 1926-41 were also obtained.

Sixty-six maps were acquired in 1967. Among these were Church's maps of Annapolis, Hants, Queens, and Yarmouth Counties.

Two hundred and forty-six pictures were obtained during the year. These include a collection of photographs of the Centennial Naval Assembly at Halifax. One picture of interest is that of Captain Alexander A. MacDougall, (1818-1900), sea captain and shipbuilder of Selmah.

Other muniments received which perhaps deserve mention include a Centennial Medal, medals issued by the Halifax Coin Club and by the City of Dartmouth on the occasion of the Centennial of Confederation, and the medal presented to the Premier of Nova Scotia, for the people of the Province, by the Commissioners of the Atlantic Provinces Pavilion, Universal Exhibition, Montreal, on the occasion of Atlantic Provinces Special Day there, October 11, 1967. An antique clock, made by William Gossip of Halifax, was also received in 1967.

As in other years, topical and special displays were exhibited. One had to do with the centennial of Confederation. Others were related to the bicentennial of Pictou, to the Halifax Explosion of 1917, to the Sydney steel plant, and to the town of Lunenburg.

Several meetings were held in the Archives Building in 1967. The Halifax members of the Confederation Centenary Celebration Committee, their wives, and other persons assembled there on the evening of January 18th to view centennial films. The executive of the Nova Scotia Historical Society had meetings there on January 19th, and March 17th. Meetings were also held in the building by the Nova Scotia Centre of the poetry Society on January 20th, and the Halifax Library Association on March 6th. Moreover, a seminar for historical societies was held in the Archives Building on May 11th.

There were forty-five conducted tours of the building in 1967. During the year, in the library and in the newspaper room 5,613 persons were assisted in the use of 7,724 books, 3,720 manuscripts, 2,992 newspapers, 2,919 microfilms, 785 maps and 902 photographs.

As Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, I Delivered an address on Rockingham and Duke d'Anville at the official opening of Rockingham Centennial Park, on June 9th, and I presided at

the ceremony in connection with the official opening of the Black House in Halifax on July 6th. I was also present at the official opening of the old blockhouse at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on July 13th. I presided at meetings of the board in Victoria, Whitehorse, and Dawson City, on June 24-28, and at Ottawa on October 23-24. I was also a member of a committee of the board which met in Ottawa on January 27th and of another committee which inspected the Rideau Canal on September 30th and October 1st.

As a member of the National Committee and of the National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation, I attended meetings in Quebec, on April 23-25. I was also present at a meeting of the National Committee in Winnipeg on November 21-22. I attended the official opening of the Centennial Arena in Fairview on February 26, the inaugural ceremonies in connection with the Confederation Caravan in North Sydney on April 30th and May 1st and in connection with the Confederation Caravan in Dartmouth on May 31st, and I delivered short addresses at a Centennial Tea for senior citizens in Port Morien on September 12th and at the official opening of the Shelburne Centennial Youth Centre on December 10th. I also unveiled a plaque at the official opening of the Holy Well Centennial Park at Bible Hill on September 22nd.

In addition, as secretary of the Confederation Centenary Celebration Committee, I participated in its meetings in Halifax on March 16th, May 18th, July 20th and August 23rd. I also took part in meetings of its sub-committees on February 14th and July 25th, and kept the records and conducted the correspondence of the Confederation Centenary Celebration Committee.

During the year I delivered a number of addresses at meetings or for radio or television. For television I gave a talk on Sir John A. Macdonald on January 11th and I discussed responsible government on February 2nd. For radio I talked about archives on March 18th, Prince's Lodge on July 6th, and Nova Scotia on December 4th. At a meeting in Halifax on February 22nd of the regional superintendents of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, I spoke about the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. At the annual conference of the Social Studies Teachers' Association of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, held at St. Mary's University on March 11th I dealt with the subject of the teacher and the archives. At the seminar in Halifax on May 11th for historical societies, I gave an account of the role and the resources of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. On June 18th I gave an address at Truro on the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. At Halifax, on October 26th, at a

dinner of municipal clerks and treasurers, auditors and financial officers, I spoke about names, nicknames, symbols and ceremonies. At Liverpool on November 25th, at a testimonial dinner to the retiring warden and deputy warden of the Municipality of the County of Queens, I gave a talk on local government in Nova Scotia. In Halifax, at a meeting of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia on November 27th I discussed the development of historical resources, and in Halifax at a Halifax Explosion Memorial Service, in Richmond School, I delivered an address on the Halifax Explosion of 1917.

Miss Phyllis Blakeley read a paper entitled "William Alexander Henry" at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society on February 10th. It will appear in the next volume of the Collections of that society.

Nova Scotia Archives IV. Minutes of His Majesty's Council at Annapolis Royal, 1736-1749, was edited and indexed by me and published in 1967. A pamphlet entitled "Tracing Your Ancestors in Nova Scotia", in the preparation of which Miss Blakeley was involved, was also published during the year. My paper entitled "William Winniett" appeared in the *Journal of Education*, October 1967, and my paper entitled "William Hall, V.C." appeared in the *Journal of Education*, December 1967. My account of the life of Sir Adams G. Archibald will appear in the next volume of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Moreover, one of my graduate students prepared a thesis entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Conservative Party in the Provincial Politics of Nova Scotia, 1922-33" for the degree of M.A. at Dalhousie University. The account of the place-names and places of Nova Scotia, undertaken as a centennial project, is nearing completion.

Appendix A is a list of donors for the year 1967.

Appendix B contains two excerpts from the *Journal* of Rev. Jacob Bailey. One was written in Halifax in June 1779; the other is part of an account of a journey to Cornwallis in August 1779.

Appendix C is a letter dated April 9, 1826, from Joseph Howe to Agnes Wallace.

Appendix D is a letter dated April 6, 1827, from John Halliburton to Charles Inglis.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending March 31st, 1968, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

C. BRUCE FERGUSON

Provincial Archivist.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year ended March 31, 1968

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, April 1, 1967	1,659.45
Government of Nova Scotia	84,000.00
Sales of publications, etc.	512.79

DISBURSEMENTS

Maintenance and expenses of building	1,050.45	
Furnishing and equipment	1,353.76	
Salaries	68,659.68	
Maritime Hospital Association	34.10	
Office supplies and expenses	1,539.10	
Transfer and express	83.31	
Library and Manuscript Room	1,217.47	
Bindery	173.63	
Purchases, Archival Material	938.78	
Microfilm equipment and supplies	1,647.78	
Printing publications	368.38	
Sundry expenses	309.90	
	<u>\$77,376.34</u>	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1968	8,795.90	
	<u>\$86,172.24</u>	<u>\$86,172.24</u>

For and on behalf of

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

C. BRUCE FERGUSON, PROVINCIAL 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, 1968, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we required.

We hereby certify that the above statement is a true and correct summary of the receipts and disbursements for the said year, and that the balance shown as on hand and in the bank has been verified.

H. H. Veno & Company
Chartered Accountants.

Halifax, N. S.
April 9, 1968.

APPENDIX A

Aitchison, Professor James, Halifax, N. S.
Ambrose, Mrs. G. M., Halifax, N. S.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Anglican Diocesan Centre, Halifax, N. S.
Archives of Quebec, Quebec.
Area Development Agency, Department of Industry, Ottawa.
Association of Provincial Land Surveyors of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N. S.
Atlantic Library Alliance, Glace Bay, N. S.
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, Halifax, N. S.
Atlantic Provinces Research Board, Fredericton, N. B.
Banks, Mr. H. R., Halifax, N. S.
Barteaux, Mr. Sidney, Annapolis Royal, N. S.
Bates, Mr. George T., Halifax, N. S.
Bayer, Mr. C. Walter, Dartmouth, N. S.
Bishop, Mr. F. Irving, Paradise, N. S.
Blair, Mrs. Gordon, Halifax, N. S.
Blakeley, Miss Phyllis, Halifax, N. S.
Blakeley, Miss Shirley, Halifax, N. S.
Board of School Commissioners, Halifax, N. S.
Board of School Trustees, Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.
Boland, Miss Eileen, Halifax, N. S.
Bonar Law-Bennett Library, Fredericton, N. B.
Bonneau, Lieutenant-Commander, J. C., Halifax, N. S.
Bridgeville Women's Institute, Bridgeville, Pictou Co., N. S.
Brigley, Mr. J. Scott, Halifax, N. S.
British Council, Ottawa.
Brown, Estate of the late Miss Lillian, Halifax, N. S.
Burgess, Miss May, Maitland, Hants Co., N. S.
Calkin, Miss Marcia, Wolfville, N. S.
Canada Council, Ottawa.
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Halifax, N. S.
Canadian Church Historical Society, London, Ont.
Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, P. Q.
Canadian Red Cross, Halifax, N. S.
Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.
Carroll, Maj. Sheldon S., Bank of Canada, Ottawa.
Casket Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Antigonish, N. S.
Chase, Dr. Lalia, Port Williams, N. S.
Chester Branch, W.I.N.S., Chester, N. S.
Christ Church, Dartmouth, N. S.

City Hall, Halifax, N. S.
Coates, Mr. E. A., Nappan Station, Cumberland Co., N. S.
Commercial News, Halifax, N. S.
Cossette, Mrs. E. Putnam, Moonachie, New Jersey.
Cox, Mrs. A. E., Halifax, N. S.
Cox, Mrs. E. Gordon, Victoria, B. C.
Creighton, Dr. Helen, Dartmouth, N. S.
Creighton, Mrs. John, Pleasantville, Lunenburg Co., N. S.
Crosby, Mr. Edward, Port Morien, N. S.
Currie, Chief Justice L. D., Halifax, N. S.
Dailey, Mr. E. E., Boulder, Colorado.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.
Dand, Mr. Angus Chisholm, Toronto, Ont.
Dartmouth Heritage Museum, Dartmouth, N. S.
Dartmouth Museum Society, Dartmouth, N. S.
Dartmouth Regional Library, Dartmouth, N. S.
Densmore, Miss Mattie E., Halifax, N. S.
d'Entremont, Rev. Clarence, Fairhaven, Mass.
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Department of Education, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Fisheries, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Forestry and Rural Development, Ottawa.
Department of Labour, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Public Welfare, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax, N. S.
Derengoski, Mrs. W. A., Halifax, N. S.
Dickie, Mrs. Jessie K., Meza, Arizona.
Douglas Library, Queens University, Kingston, Ont.
Dwyer, Capt. J. P., Halifax, N. S.
Eaton, Mrs. E. L., Centreville, Kings Co., N. S.
Edwards, Miss Muriel, Halifax, N. S.
Ells, Mrs. J. E., Halifax, N. S.
Emmanuel College, Toronto, Ont.
Farnsworth, Mr. Percy W., Vancouver, B. C.
Feindel, Mr. G. I. K., Bridgewater, N. S.
Ferguson, Mr. Allison, Homeville, Cape Breton, N. S.
Fergusson, Dr. C. Bruce, Halifax, N. S.
Forbes, Mr. Ernest R., Victoria, B. C.
Fralic, Mrs. Blanche, Western Shore,
Lunenburg Co., N. S.
Frame, Mr. R. W., Dartmouth, N. S.
Fraser, Mr. Allan M., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

George, Prof. Roy, Halifax, N. S.

Gossip, Misses G. and J., Halifax, N. S.

Government of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

Graham, Miss Ethel Gordon, Annapolis Royal, N. S.

Grant, Mr. Francis W., Wallace, N. S.

Graves, Mr. Ross Gordon, Upper Stewiacke, N. S.

Halifax Board of Trade, Halifax, N. S.

Halifax Dispensary, Halifax, N. S.

Harris, Dr. R. V., Halifax, N. S.

Hart, Mr. Arnold, Montreal, P. Q.

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

Hill, Mr. Frederick F., Great Village, N. S.

Holtzhauser, Mrs. Fred., Wilmington, Delaware.

House of Seagram, Montreal.

Husdon-Allen, Mrs. H. A., Halifax, N. S.

Ilsley, Mrs. J. L., Halifax, N. S.

Imperial Oil Limited, Halifax, N. S.

Institute of Historical Research, London, England.

Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

International Commission of Northwest Atlantic
Fisheries, Dartmouth, N. S.

International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.

Johnston, Miss Ethel, Halifax, N. S.

Johnston, Miss Katherine, Halifax, N. S.

Judge, Mr. Roy, Halifax, N. S.

Kanisberg, Mr. R. A., Halifax, N. S.

Kennedy, Mrs. Leah, Sheffield Mills,
Kings Co., N. S.

Kirkconnell, Dr. Watson, Wolfville, N. S.

La Societe Historique Acadienne, Moncton, N. B.

Lavers, Mr. Eric L., Spryfield, N. S.

Lawson Memorial Library, University of Western Ontario,
London, Ont.

Leavitt, Mrs. J. F., Armdale, N. S.

Lewis, Miss Grace S., Yarmouth South, N. S.

Little, Mr. A. F., Bridgetown, N. S.

Lipschutz, Mr. Norman, Glace Bay, N. S.

Logan, Mrs. H. T., Vancouver, B. C.

Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Lowe, Mr. Alan C., Ilion, New York.
Lynch, Mr. John, Oyster Pond, Jeddore, Halifax Co., N. S.
McClearn, Mr. R. E., Liverpool, N. S.
McColl, Mr. R. M., Musquodoboit Harbour, N. S.
McConnell, Mrs. Wm., Meadowville, Pictou Co., N. S.
McCurdy, Mr. William H., Halifax, N. S.
MacKay, Mr. H. K., Halifax, N. S.
MacKenzie, Mr. H. D., N. S. Dept. of Agriculture and
Marketing, Truro, N. S.
MacKenzie, Dr. Luther, Bedford, N. S.
MacKinnon, Rev. Wallace, Glace Bay, N. S.
MacLaren, Mr. G. E. G., Halifax, N. S.
McLearn, Miss Edna, Elmsdale, N. S.
MacLeod, Mr. D. A., Halifax, N. S.
MacLeod, Mr. W. J., Halifax, N. S.
MacNab, Miss Edith, Halifax, N. S.
McOuat, Mr. D. F., Toronto, Ont.
Mackley, Mrs. Florence MacDonald, Sydney, N. S.
Maritime Merchant, Sackville, N. B.
Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd.,
Halifax, N. S.
- Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Melanson, Mr. J. L., San Diego, Calif.
Melvin, Mrs. R. D., Middleton, N. S.
Mining Association of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Minister of Finance and Economics, Halifax.
Mosher, Mr. Walter P., Truro, N. S.
Moxsom, Messrs. Arnold and Gordon, Dartmouth, N. S.
Muir, Mr. Lloyd, Saint John, N. B.
Mullock, Mr. V. P., Halifax, N. S.
Municipality of the County of Halifax, Armdale, N. S.
Municipality of the District of Lunenburg,
Lunenburg, N. S.
Municipality of East Hants, Shubenacadie, N. S.
Municipality of the County of Yarmouth,
Yarmouth, N. S.
Munro, Mrs. J. S., North Sydney, N. S.
Munro, Mr. R. W., Edinburgh, Scotland.
Murphy, Mr. J. M., Truro, N. S.
National Gallery, Ottawa.
National Sea Products, Halifax, N. S.
Neish, Mrs. C. W., Little Bass River, N. S.

New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B.
New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library, New York.
Nicol, Prof. D. S., Halifax, N. S.
Noonan, Estate of the late W. H., Halifax, N. S.
North British Society, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Information Service, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Voluntary Planning Board, Halifax, N. S.
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto, Ont.
Parker, Mr. S. M., Truro, N. S.
Parnell, Mrs. John, Porter's Lake, Halifax Co., N. S.
Patterson, Hon. F. H., Truro, N. S.
Phillips, Mr. Fred H., Fredericton, N. B.
Port of Halifax Commission, Halifax, N. S.
Power, Mr. George J., Halifax, N. S.
Provincial Land Surveyors of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N. S.
Public Service Commission, Halifax, N. S.
Purdy, Capt. B. E., Halifax, N. S.
Queen's Harbour Master, Halifax, N. S.
Reddick, Miss Elizabeth H., Halifax, N. S.
Rhodenizer, Dr. V. B., Wolfville, N. S.
Robb, Miss Bernice, Halifax, N. S.
Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Centreville,
Kings Co., N. S.
Sanford, Mr. Guthrie, Edmonton, Alberta.
Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon, Sask.
Sheriff's Office, Halifax, N. S.
Silver, Mrs. B. C., Wolfville, N. S.
Simpson, Mr. Raymond A., Halifax, N. S.
Sinclair, Rev. D. M., D. D., Halifax, N. S.
Smiley, Mrs. B. G., R.R. No. 1, Lower Sackville, N. S.
Smith, Mr. R. K., Q. C., Waterloo, Ont.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Stewart, Mrs. J. McG., Halifax, N. S.
Story, Mrs. Olive, Copford Place, Mark's Tey,
Colchester, England.
Stratford Festival, Stratford, Ont.
Strum, Miss Anna M., San Antonio, Texas.

Sullivan, Mrs. Harold, Waverley, N. S.
Thomas, Mr. C. E., Halifax, N. S.
Town of Summerside, Prince Edward Island.
Trident, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N. S.
Tulloch, Mr. Robert D., Dartmouth, N. S.
United Church of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
United States Embassy, Ottawa.
University Grants Committee, Halifax, N. S.
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
Voluntary Planning Board, Halifax, N. S.
Wainwright, Major E. P., Halifax, N. S.
Wainwright, Rev. Kennedy, Seaforth, N. S.
Weis, Rev. Robert Lewis, Providence, R. I.
White, Mr. Walter S., Sainte Anne de Sorel, P. Q.
Whiston, Mr. Howard, Halifax, N. S.
Whitman, Col. P. L., Armdale, N. S.
Willistead Art Gallery, Windsor, Ont.
Zwicker, Mr. Sherman, Lunenburg, N. S.

APPENDIX B

I

REV. JACOB BAILEY'S JOURNAL

HALIFAX

Tuesday 22. of June 1779 Second Day

This morning after breakfast received another visit from the good Doctor who informed me that he had provided us with an habitation and desired me to attend him, in order to view it—pleased with this agreeable intelligence, I instantly complied with his requisition, in our way we happened to meet with Dr. Prince a refugee from Salem a gentleman who had acquired in the space of five years a large fortune by merchandise—to this countryman of mine the Doctor introduced me and having acquainted him with my necessitous circumstances the other generously gave me eight dollars—

The house which the Doctor had procured belonged to Mr. Justice Wenman keeper of the orphan house and stood on the east side of Pleasant Street which runs straight from the grand parade near the Church down to the water and is almost a mile in length—this is the most elegant street in the town and is much frequented by gentlemen and ladies for an evening walk in fine weather after tea we perceive one gay company after another in perpetual succession, dressed in their finest apparel—which affords a fine and chearful appearance—At the gate we have an extensive prospect of the harbour and the adjacent ocean which is closed by the southern horizon and can discover every sail coming from the westward, the moment they proceed round Jebecto head—to the Northward the street extends adorned with the grand provo, Assembly house, church and private building to a vast distance and it limited by a cross street three quarters of a mile from hence—

To the west arise beautiful ranges of green fields, interspersed with several remarkable structures as Fort Messy [Massey], the governors summer house, the work house, and beyond these the citadel hill with all its fortifications and warlike apparatus, towers aloft in majestic grandeur and overlooks both the town and the adjacent country—

We enter through a spacious gate into a decent yard, with an avenue to the house bounded on each side by a little grove of English Hawthornes at this season in all their blooming glory—

The house consisted of a convenient kitchen—a tight cellar, a chamber and elegant parlour papered and containing two closets—before the door was a

little porch with a seat—from the two eastern windows we had a most charming prospect of Mr. Wenmans garden in which were planted such a profusion of willows, hawthorns and fruit trees of various kinds that they formed a perfect wilderness, extremely pleasing to the sight and grateful to the smell and indeed when we looked out of these windows, we rather fancied ourselves in the midst of a woody country than in the heart of a populous town—

Dr. Breynton introduced me to Mr. Wenman who gave me like a true Englishman a most hearty welcome—I found him a large robust man never [near] seventy years of age with scarce a wrinkle in his face—but he assured me that notwithstanding he appeared with such a florid, strong and healthy constitution he has been above 20 years afflicted with a complication of disorders such as the gout gravel and stone besides a troublesome cough, which seized him on a sudden and continued with such violence that it frequently deprived him of strength—The people being gone to fetch our trifles from on board the schooner I tarried with Mr. Wenman till their arrival I quickly discovered him an enemy to the American rebellion and after most heartily cursing the leaders he proceeded to inform me that this metropolis contained a multitude of persons disaffected to government—for which reason he seldom went abroad and that upon such occasions he never visited but two families he appeared to be a rough open and honest Englishman, generous friendly and human when he imagines an object deserving but those who are artful designing or conceited can look for no more than bare justice from him and that they may expect to receive with the most exact punctuality when he conveys a favour the matter is done without any ceremony, and if you attempt to return any compliments of acknowledgements, he would rather appear to be offended and declare with a bluntness peculiar to himself—I have not done this trifle out of any particular regard to yourself for I should have shewn the same or perhaps a greater favour to any other person in the same circumstances—he assured me that when any person had offended him he never forgave him, for though he scorned to take any revenge or to offer him the least in jury, yet he immediately broke of all connection and never trusted them afterwards—but notwithstanding this declaration I am certain that he might easily be reconciled where the offending person had not been guilty of baseness and treachery in his conduct—

Whilst we continued engaged in this conversation he made several shrewd remarks upon the behavior of my countrymen who formerly used the Halifax trade—Some he acknowledged to be remarkably honest and as fair traders as ever be met with in the compass of his acquaintance, but in general he found them the profoundest hypocrites in nature, and the cunningest knaves upon earth—for though men advanced in life were averse to swearing, and would pucker up their mouths and roll their eyes towards

heaven at the mention of an oath, yet they would not scruple to lie, deliberately appeal to the Almighty in confirmation of a falsehood and cheat like the Devil—

He likewise added that he had been acquainted with several young fellows from Boston government who upon their first arrival at Halifax would not utter profane oath or execration upon the most powerful excitement or provocation—but only when highly exasperated exclaim I vow you are a serpently Devil a most—and yet in a few weeks these very conscientious travellers, would disengage themselves from all the restraints of education, and exceed the most abandoned sailors in bold and daring impiety—they would both take the sacred name in vain and practice the most horrid curses, and even make a public scoff and ridicule of all religion—

When the old gentleman had entertained me with two or three of his long winded stories I was diverted from any longer attendance by the arrival of our people, and having conveyed our treasure, consisting of two ancient feather beds, thro the weather beaten crevices of which the down issued in great abundance—one patched quilt containing a greater variety of colours than the rainbow—half of a very elderly rug worn to the quick and half a pair of sheets, and a small chest containing the remnants of poverty—viz one silk gown several dirty rags—Five buttered knives and forks—the same
...

II

Part of Journey to Cornwallis

August 13, 1779

This morning arose a little after day light intending a journey to Cornwallis—As this was the first time I was obliged to leave my family since I came to Nova Scotia it occasioned me some uneasy emotions—

It excited in my mind the disagreeable remembrance of former occurrences when I was drove from my much loved home and all the delights of domestic society by the tumults of sedition, and the stern menaces of rebellion—

And alas it is still the effects of that merciless and unconscionable tyranny which compels me to ramble among strangers of unknown or doubtful characters for a precarious subsistence—

Having bid my partner and little boy adieu—I proceeded to join Mr. Hazen who was to accompany me as far as Winsor—

We get off from Whallens about half after six—the morning being a little cloudy we had a comfortable ride as far as Prepers, where we tarried and took an hearty breakfast—

The road from Halifax to Sackville is chiefly turnpike and has been made

over rocky hills and vallies at a prodigious expense—

on one hand we had a prospect of the Bason which would make a noble appearance was the land cultivated around it—on the other side the land was rugged and broken encumbered with rocks and either burnt trees or a mixture of Birch and Hemlock But these rough and disconsolute scenes were agreeably diversified by several little farms and habitations, which being smoothed by the hand of industry, and crouded with a variety of useful plants formed a most pleasing contrast—

When we crossed the Bridge at Sackville we were obliged to produce our passes to the commanding officer upon guard—

This Sackville is a very pretty village at the head of Halifax Bason consisting of several elegant buildings, a fort with a quantity of land under improvement from a large habitation standing on an eminence you have a beautiful prospect over the Bason down to the Navy yard, and from an opening you may discover the shipping in the harbour and even some part of the town at 12 miles distance—We rode for a mile or two in a very different country, the road was smooth and sandy on the left hand we were presented with a fine meadow thro which the river glided with a gentle currant while on the eastern side the land rose into mountains covered with grass and trees less rocky than the country we had left behind.

The rest of the way to Prepers was diversified with several settlements the soil excellent for grazing, and indeed for tillage where ha[n]d of industry had been employed—

Prepers we found a good house of entertainment and I never saw finer grain potatoes beans and other kitchin vegetables—the farm was large and the hills cultivated and adorned with every useful kind of herbage inspired us with the idea of chearfulness and festivity—

About ten we mounted our horses the heat beginning to grow almost intollerable, the road continually roughtend, till passing by another tavern we entered an immense forrest nine miles over with out any human habitation to soften the horrors—the prospect was however diversified by the veiw of divers extensive lakes, and by ranges of the tallest birches and maples I had ever seen—

During our journey thro this solitary region we rode for miles together over an immense plain, different from anything I had ever seen of this nature—the soil a rich loam encumbered with large stones and covered with trees of various speices—

At the end of this stage we arrived at a plantation agreeably situated at the northern extremity of a lake we passed this and called at another public house where being extremely fatigued and thirsty we drank so much water with a little wine and spirits, that it had a very pernicious effect upon our constitutions

The land began now to increase in richness and fertility and put on a more agreeable appearance, resembling the best parts of the eastern country—about nine miles from Winsor we passed over a considerable mountain which instead of exposing naked, barren and rocky ridges, to view exhibited nothing but ideas of fertility and a pleasing grandeur—the trees were straight and lofty, and rose on each hand in such a manner as to form a wall of verdure not exceeded by anything in America—upon the summit of this mountain we had a prospect of Winsor river and part of the Basin of Mines with the blowmedown mountains rising with a deep and dusky azure between the Basin and the bay of Fundy—Within about four or five miles of Winsor we passed over a most elegant plain, covered with a fine turf, the trees standing in groves and bunches interspersed with rural habitations and little improvements—on the right hand we saw across a beautiful meadow several perpendicular cliffs the true plaister of paris ascending to a great height above the level beyond to the North and North West we beheld the country contiguous to Newport river, with several islands interspersed among the meadows, which made a most delightful appearance—we now turned away to the South west and travelled thro a grove of pines, and while we were listening to the gentle whisperings of the evening breeze in the branches over our heads, we were highly entertained with the rougher murmurs of the adjacent river rolling over the pebbles and expressing its impatient hurry to mingle with the waters of the ocean—

The rest of our journey was extremely pleasant thro extensive groves of poplars and other deciduous trees while clumps of silver firs formed a congress of pyramids, gloomy as the shades of death and under whose hostile umbrage no vegetable could flourish—

The town of Winsor a most romantic situation now began to open upon us a pretty diversity of hills vallies and plains without either rocks or stumps to deform the verdant surface—the whole an elegant mixture of pasture, meadow ground, grain, gardens and buildings with here and there a single tree rising with all the venerable airs of antiquity in the middle of a field, to increase the grandeur of the scene—

After we had passed by the church and several handsome edifices we came to the house of Mr. Andrews where Capt Gallop resided—

I was so fatigued with my journey and so overcome with the heat that I had like to have fainted when I entered the doors—Miss Brown quickly made her appearance crying with the teethach—and Capt Gallop soon joined us with complaints of being unwell—

I was scarcely able to Drink a Dish of tea, and spent a very dull evening notwithstanding the variety of agreeable company among which I may reckon Mr. Shaw and Eagleson—

Aug. 14

After a very tedious night in which I could procure little or no sleep, I arose just before the sun, and walked out to take the air—I quickly discovered a man viewing some timber near the house, he appeared to be about thirty and his countenance exhibited such a mixture of benevolence and humanity that I could not forbear notwithstanding my present indisposition from attempting to make some acquaintance—

The extreme heat of the season served as an introduction, but it was not many minits before I perceived a brother refugee, he gave a most pathetic account of his sufferings, and informed me that he emigrated from Hebron in Connecticut, that among other severe persecutions for his loyalty, he had several times been mobbed, imprisoned and expelled from one Dominion to another, at length attempting to make his escape by the way of Pasemaquoddy, in a vessel he was taken, abused, laid in irons and after being carried 60 leagues below Halifax was turned ashore on a disolate part of the continent, and obliged in a wretched state of Health to travel thro the most gloomy forrest to Cabacut where he found himself in almost as much danger as formerly in New England. He was constrained to keep his principles concealed or else he might have been left to perish without any assistance—

The madness of the present age is certainly beyond all example in the history of mankind—an unbounded passion for licentiousness—a spirit that can endure no legal controul—an utter contempt for all the sanctions of authority, an impatience to throw off the restraints of education reason and religion, a restless attempt under the pretence of freedom to subvert all established principles not to mention a raging appetite for expence dominion and plunder are the distinguishing characteristics of the present day—and indeed the governing or rather prevailing principles of the times display such a mixture of folly, madness absurdity and contradiction, as to give an honest man, a friend to the peace, order and welfare of Society a detestation of his contemporaries—surprizing that these individuals who have so loudly contended for liberty, should be so repaciously fond of power as to retain their fellow citizens under the most humulating and distressing bondage—that instead of allowing them a rational freedom, or to enjoy their estates, their families and friends that they should perpetually worry, harrass, threaten, and torment them, till to avoid some doleful confinement or ignominious death, they are constrained to seek refuge in a foreign country, where they are almost certain of being regarded either with malevolence or contempt—

for should the government to which they repair afford them any assistance or support, they immediately become objects of hatred and indignation, for the natives consider them as invaders of their own proper rights, and have

more affection for the pirate and the robber who plunders to make his fortune—But if as commonly happens they are wholly neglected by government, they quickly become the most insignificant wretches in nature, they are everywhere treated with indignity, as objects unworthy the esteem and affection of mankind—And the people at first from that compassion and benevolence which is natural to the human heart may console and relieve them, yet the hand of charity will soon be closed and men will always have a contempt for a fellow creature who depends upon their bounty for subsistence—

upon the whole I am convinced that no refugee can be happy, unless he is able to support himself by his own fortune, or some employment independent both of the government and the people

About six I parted with Captain Gallop and rode along a most delightful road to Winsor town, the fort lying on the right hand at a little distance and situated on the top of an hill adorned with fields intermixed with fruit trees and stately willows—

They way to Mr. Deschamps lay contiguous to the river, and his habitation was erected upon the western summit of the hill and the ascent was beautified with gardens and several flights of steps—

I delivered my letter to the judge and upon invitation tarried breakfast, but was so overcome with the heat and fatigue of the former day I could neither eat nor enjoy myself—Mr. George Deschamps having directed me I crossed the river in company with a man who belonged to Falmouth—I observed that the banks of the river consisted of a reddish marle, which is doubtless the principle which greatly enriches the diked meadows—

Falmouth tho a fine country is not so pleasant as Winsor—the road after I left the settlement lay above four miles over a mountain covered with lofty trees and excellent but no improvements which rendered the passage solitary and disagreeable—the western declivity of this mountain was much steeper than the eastern—A little after twelve I arrived at one Bishops an house of entertainment, where I eat a little dinner—and then proceeded to Horton; about two mile from hence I came near the river Grand Habitant so called by the ancient french inhabitants, which separates Horton from Cornwallis the town with the garrison made a pretty appearance but having lost two shoes from my horse and the weather continuing exceeding hot and sultry I was not able to reach Capt. Rochfords till sunset—I found myself harrassed and worn out with my journey that I was hardly able to sleep—

Augst. 15

The weather still continues immensely warm, arose in the morning very much indisposed and rode 4 miles to Church—preached in the forenoon to

a small congregation dined at Col Burbridge in the afternoon a very decent assembly several gentleman and ladies at Mr. Burbridges after service—we drank tea and returned home in the evening—I was much pleased with the road and the fine farms thro which we rode—the people behaved with propriety and the singing at church was most excellent—

I was informed by Capt. Rochford and others that twenty persons died at Cornwallis last year by innoculation—upon inquiry I find the following prices—

Wheat	0—10—0
Rye and Indian corn	0— 8—0
hay	2—10—0
peas	0— 6—0
Butter	0— 1—6
Wool	0— 1—6
Rum	0— 1—3
potatoes	0— 1—3
Beef, lamb, veal, etc.	0— 0—6
horse	12— 0—0
cow	6—0—0

truckage to Winsor fifteen shillings and fright from thence to Cornwallis almost half as much upon the whole was it not for house rent and firewood, it would be cheaper living at Halifax than at Cornwallis.

Augs 16

This day devoted chiefly to rest, and in veiwing Capt Rathfords farm consisting of 580 acres—this gentleman has upon his farm 20 acres of fine wheat at the rate of 20 bushels per acre—100 bushels of rye 12 acres of potatoes with 120 load of English hay besides a prodigious quantity of Barley, oats, summer rye peas and Indian corn—

from Capt Ratchfords to the North ward we have a fine prospect of the dyked lands covered with grain and english grass, with a large number of buildings intermixed with beautiful groves on the rising grounds—beyond at the distance of five or six miles the blowmedown mountains heave their lofty summits into the regions of the atmosphere and sepearate the bay of fundy from this fertile and delightful cuntry which surrounds the Bay of Minas—

I had this day several of the peeping generation to visit me I perceived them to be true sons of New England who with all the humble cunning, creeping artifice and smiling hypocrisy of their countremen endeavoured to investigage my sentiments—after enquiring when I left the land of our nativity they interrupted their future questions with frequent reflections

upon the wicknedness and misery of the inhabitants in travelling thro this province I could not forbear remarking the visible and striking contrast between this and the regions from whence I emigrated—

In the latter poverty, nakedness and famine appeared in all their horrors

APPENDIX C

North West Arm

April 9, 1826

Dear Agnes,

I received last week your letter of the 10th and would have replied to it by the Mail on Monday, but the arrival of two English Mails on the same day (an extraordinary circumstance), gave me so much to attend to that in addition to being very much hurried during the ordinary days of labour, I had to spend nearly the whole of Sunday in the office and as that is the day which I usually donate to my own affairs, I was obliged to let the Western Post go without even an acknowledgement of your epistle.

I received your letter exactly 20 days after date so that it must have been a tremendous time getting from Rawdon to Windsor. This is too long—if the Atlantic rolled between us, we might hear from each other as often. I think therefore that I will send this by Post, in order to ascertain which is the most eligible conveyance. I had almost got out of patience, at the delay, and after fancying that you were dead or at least sick concluded that the air of the Country had given you so hearty a dislike to the Town and all the things that “are therein” that Old Friends had also been let down among the antipathies—and that having shaken off the dust of your feet against the City, you would not even Send me a line to warn me to come out of it—Mail after Mail arrived—and only excited a momentary, interest to give rise to a more poignant feeling of disappointment—At last my name on the back of a letter convinced me that my fears had been groundless—“Here it is thought I—four pages at least, I warrant” —and as I broke the seal uttered an involuntary exclamation against myself for my former impatience and suspicion. But when I found a single page and read it once or twice from beginning to end—in spite of Pope and the Scriptures to boot, I would have contended on the spot that his doctrine was not applicable to all things—for here, thought I is, to a certainty, a very short letter, and that *is not right* —for it should have been a very long one—and what is worse, every word of it *in prose*.

That you do every thing to render your Brother happy, and his home agreeable I can readily believe knowing as I do the natural kindness of your

disposition—And altho' your household duties will necessarily take up much of your time, and leave you but little leisure to donate to the cultivation of the mind, still what little they do afford will be productive of more benefit from the gratifying conviction that you are doing your duty—which gives a buoyancy and elasticity to the mind that greatly assist us in the pursuit of intellectual pleasure—and consoles and supports us in the performance of those duties which are less adapted to amuse the mind or enlarge the understanding.

If you really wish me to quarrel with you, you must give me another Subject—for as I have not read a line of French myself Since your departure, I shall hardly be justified in finding fault with you on that score—And as I suppose ere this you have not only commenced but have made some considerable progress, I will not scold till I hear from you again—let me know at all times what progress you make—as also what you read in English with your opinions of the Books you peruse—How the painting proceeds &c. &c.

I send you the History of Nova Scotia which I have read with a good deal of pleasure—altho' it might have been made more general and in some things more accurate—yet it is well worthy of perusal—and the Author deserves much credit for the labour and pains he has bestowed upon it. Many parts of it are written with considerable ease. Everything which tends to make our country better known in Great Britain—does it a positive advantage—because the more these Colonies are known on that side of the water—the greater value must be placed upon them by the Mother Country, which will have the effect of strengthening the ties which bind them to each other. There is also another advantage which may in some degree flow from the work—that it tends to make the Nova Scotian himself better acquainted with the value and usefulness of the Soil he inhabits—and to turn his attention to the many advantages he enjoys under the present state of things—thereby making him more happy and contented.

A monthly Magazine, which is to be conducted I believe by some of the Lawyers is to be forthcoming on the last day of May. The Prospectus was circulated last week—and I received a circular requesting to know “whether any, and what assistance might be expected from my pen”—which I answered by Stating that my other occupations would leave me but little leisure to contribute any thing but good wishes towards it. I do not know, certainly who are to be the Conductors—indeed I have some doubts with regard to its success, as I scarcely think the Country ripe for such a publication—all however will depend upon the manner in which it is got up—I will Send it to you as soon as published.

I send you some Miramichi Papers in which you will find the Life of a Pine Tree which I mentioned to you—it is a mere trifle written without thought and without effort—the two Songs you will find in it are the only things I have written in rhyme Since you left us.—I wish you to return the Papers, as I may want them again—I also send you some Halifax Papers which may Serve to amuse an hour—we have little news, and what we have is of a melancholy nature—the failures at home, which involved so many in ruin there, have also extended their influence to the Colonies—a number of protested Bills came out in the Packets, which will embarrass our commercial men a good deal—in addition to which the failure of Mr. Belcher in London who was the head of the firm of Belcher, Binney & Co. here—and who had money of several individuals in this place in his hands will be severely felt by many—The value of Timber and Ships has also fallen so low that many who are concerned in Ship Building will suffer extensively—New Brunswick and Canada I fear will put the depression on an eminent degree as the Timber Trade is the life and Soul of their Commerce.

Almost ever since your departure, the whole town has been troubled with a kind of Influenza—a mixture of cold, sore throat, and in some cases a little of pleurisy—All John's family, to the number of 15, including me, have been sick with it—I was for a week very unwell, but am now much better, altho' the cold and cough have not entirely left me yet—the weather has for some time past been dreary and unpleasant in the extreme—but as the season opens it will improve—and I shall have more leisure to enjoy it—and more I hope to devote to my Sister Agnes. If there is any thing remarkably dull in this epistle you must set it all down to the weather—Pray let me hear from you shortly, and write just as heedlessly and freely as I have done—and above all things dont affront me with a *Single page* again. In the mean time believe me ever your friend and brother.

Joseph Howe

APPENDIX D

Halifax April 6th, 1827

My Dear Charles

You will probably be surprized at receiving a letter from me but I have availed myself of the opportunity offered by the Packet of writing a few lines to you as your Sister informed me that they would meet with a *favorable reception*. I hope you will not repulse, by your silence, this attempt at opening a correspondence although I am afraid you will from the report of your friends who sadly complain of your neglect in this respect. I am perfectly aware that your various associations must necessarily employ the greater part of your time but surely you might find time to let your friends on this side the Atlantic know how you are, where you are, and what you are doing, in this last respect I do not mean you should be *very very* particular for instance. . . . pay a visit to *St. Martin's lane* and a few other places of that kind which James Fraser described in such glowing colours two or three years ago But still give some general outline of your movements. We have very nearly had a very serious row between the Council and House of Assembly in consequence of some comparisons drawn by Thomas C. Haliburton between the Council and a set of old women in which his greatest friends received the most personal cuts. It created so much noise that there were some *hopes and fears* of a dissolution but now all is peace and harmony. As the newspapers are sent to you I will not trouble you with the speech which you will find (though very much softened) in the Nova Scotian of March 29th and in the Gazette following April 4th the resolutions of the Council upon it. In answer to these resolutions the House sent up others which were not satisfactory and on Wednesday 4th the Council informed the house by message of their dissatisfaction and in the course of that day the Orator was placed at the Bar of the House and received a reprimand from the Speaker & the Council were immediately informed of the proceedings of the House. I was not in the House at the time the reprimand was given but have since been informed that one of the Members said instead of its being a *punishment* it was a very handsome compliment and amounted to this "Mr. Haliburton I am commanded by the House to reprimand you, we think you are a d---d clever fellow and have made a capital speech". Another report (and which I think is nearer the truth) is that it was a very severe reprimand—During the four days which elapsed between the making the complaint and the reprimand several resolutions were sent up by the House to the Council but they refused to receive them from Mr. Franklin and declined transacting any business until some apology was made for the falsehoods contained

in the speech. I think it would have been better had the Council allowed the whole matter to sink into oblivion without taking any notice of it although it must be confessed that the orators wit wanted to be restrained. Perhaps no person ever made so many enemies in so short a time. He first lashed at the Chamber of Commerce than at the [after] wards at the Inspecting Field Officers and last yet not least at the Council. He certainly allows his wit (of which he has a large stock) and seldoms makes a speech in which there are not two or three witty cuts at some one or thing to get the better of his judgment. The debates in our *House of Commons* have been very interesting this session both from the matter and the manner in which they have been treated of. This House is certainly a great improvement on the last as to eloquence though some *sages* shake their heads and say that they do not understand or have not at heart the good of the Province as much as the last. But be it remembered it is in the nature of man to revile the present and praise the past. Two elections have been very warmly disputed Charles Archibald and Mr. White. The former was successful the latter not. I am extremely sorry that John A. Barry Esqr was able to throw out poor White who discovered when too late that Gentlemanlike and mild conduct would not do with the *clowns*. I am the more sorry as it has thrown out a gentleman and a *lawyer* & has given a complete triumph down at Shelburn over the Churchmen to the Methodists But I have some consolation in knowing that it has cost Barry very near if not quite £1000!!! He would have done much better by standing behind his counter and selling a yard of tape or ribbon than to have wasted as much money for the sake of making long speeches (his only object in seeking for a seat) which will never be listened to—Owing to the change in the route of the Packets we receive all our news from the States—The January Packet had a short passage of ten weeks and got on shore going in and coming out of the harbour of Bermuda & hardly held together to come up here. Mr. Wodehouse the Surveyor General of Customs came Passenger in her from Bermuda & I believe intends going to England in her—Captain Estridge of the 81st came in her from England and during the few days he staid here before setting out for New Brunswick (where his Regiment is) captivated a great many Ladies His *moustachoes* were very much admired. Although I am so very destitute of taste as not to think him so very handsome He is certainly a handsome man—We are now looking out for the February . . . she will bring no public news as we have had London. . . . Feby, two or three days. The season as yet has been rema. . . early & I hope will continue so as there are great. . . the Country that they will have to kill the g. . . owing to the scarcity of Hay but the rains of. . . quite altered the appearance of the fields. . . have not heard how far they have extended ins. . . Hartshorne desires me to remember him to you and. . . as he gets a *gown on his back* (which will be in

July)...letter to you. He would do so now but says his head ... full of law that he is afraid *he would draft* a *instead of writing a letter*. He has been studying very hard all this winter & given up society altogether which I am thinking of doing although my resolution almost fails me but I have made one step towards it, getting up earlier and reading before breakfast. Halifax is at Present very unhealthy—Scarlet & Typhoid fever and sore throats are very common and there is hardly a family in which one or more is not sick *fine times for your profession*. Should there be any mistakes of any ... beg you to excuse them as also the writing ...over. Hoping you will answer this and that ...in good health &c — Believe me.

Yours very truly

John Halliburton

Letter to Charles Inglis Esqre
4 Well Yard,
St. Bartholomews,
London.