

BULLETIN
of the
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
of
NOVA SCOTIA

Letters and Papers
of

HON. ENOS COLLINS

Edited with an Introduction by
C. Bruce Fergusson, Provincial Archivist.

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INTRODUCTION

Mayflower descendant, merchant-adventurer and member of the Council of Nova Scotia, one who lived to the age of 97 and amassed such wealth that he is said to have been one of the richest men in North America, Enos Collins was something of a puzzle to his contemporaries and remains shrouded in mystery still.¹ Anything that will help solve the riddle wrapped up in that enigmatic personality or shed new light on his varied activities will be read avidly. For those reasons the following letters and memoranda are now published.

Of New England ancestry, Enos Collins was born at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on September 5, 1774. His grandfather, Joseph Collins, whose wife was Abigail Crowell, had removed from Chatham, Mass., to Nova Scotia and had become one of the original proprietors of Liverpool.² His father, Hallet Collins, had come as a boy with his parents to the south shore of Nova Scotia. There he grew to manhood, engaged in mercantile pursuits, married and raised a very large family. His first wife, Rhoda, daughter of Daniel and Rhoda Peek, of Connecticut, was the mother of twelve of the twenty-six children Hallet had by two of his three wives. Enos was their second child and their first son.

What Enos lacked in formal education he partly made up by native ability and application. Life in a sea-port must have stirred his imagination and led him on to adventure beyond the horizons. His father's trading ventures to the West Indies and Quebec, his fishing voyages and his duties as a Justice of the Peace must have afforded an easy introduction to the fascinating activities of a bustling community and practical training invaluable as preparation for the world of affairs and the demands of business.

As soon as he was old enough Enos followed the sea. He began as a cabin boy, and this was often his boast later in life. Like the heroes in the Horatio Alger stories he was bound to rise. Self-reliant and energetic, regular in his habits, and entrusted by his father with increasing responsibilities, he steadily made his way.

By the time he was 15 he was engaged in salmon fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.³ Before he was 19 he was the master of a vessel on a tra-

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1. At a lecture given in Temperance Hall, Halifax, in 1877. W. J. Stairs said: "I would name Enos Collins, a man not understood by many, but to those who had the key of his character, a **very able man.**" **Family History Stairs Morrow** (Halifax, N. S., 1906), 202.
 2. T. B. Smith Papers, Public Archives of Nova Scotia (hereafter PANS); F. E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia", Scrap-book PANS.
 3. The Diary of Simeon Perkins.

ding voyage to Quebec. In 1794 he sailed to Bermuda as master of the schooner *Adamant*. Thenceforward, for a number of years, he made trading voyages to Quebec, Newfoundland and the West Indies. He knew and associated with many Nova Scotians who won fame from exploits on the ocean, including Captain Alexander Godfrey, of the privateer *Rover*, who is immortalized in sagas of the sea.

Life on the ocean-wave took a new tack for Enos Collins in 1799. Novel experiences came to him on a cruise towards the Spanish Main in the privateer *Charles Mary Wentworth*.⁴ Built by Simeon Perkins at Liverpool in 1798, and named after the young son of Governor Wentworth, she was a full-rigged ship of 130 tons. Collins was First Lieutenant of this vessel, mounting sixteen guns (fours and sixes), commanded by Captain Thomas Parker, and carrying a ship's company of eighty-two all told, when she hauled into the stream and let fall her three topsails, to call all hands on board, on that bitter cold Tuesday morning in Liverpool, on November 26, 1799. The next day she set out in company with the armed full-rigged ship, the *Duke of Kent*, and the armed schooner *Lord Spencer*. Clear weather, with fresh breezes, soon gave way to squally weather, with snow flurries. Breezes stiffened, sails were reefed, close reefed and taken in, and the *Wentworth*, losing sight of her consorts and forced to lay to, was soon labouring heavily in a very rough sea. Straining and groaning under the elements, she began to leak in an alarming way. Day and night, for nearly a week, both pumps were kept going. Then the weather moderated, and the cold, sullen, winter clouds of Nova Scotia were exchanged for clear and pleasant tropic blue in sky and sea. Time was now needed to put the armed ship in fighting trim. The Tropic of Cancer was crossed, and old Neptune paid a visit to the *Wentworth*. On December 17th her first capture though not her first chase was made. Christmas was celebrated with a double allowance of grog, a good dinner, dancing and singing. The anticipation of quick profits, the excitement of the chase, the clearing for action, made privateering fascinating and drove monotony far from those engaged in it. But all was not beer and skittles. There was many a fruitless chase. Loss not gain might be the result. Disaster might strike or rewards be small. In the case of the *Wentworth* nine of her likeliest crewmen were impressed on the high seas and, although many a small prize was taken by cutter or yawl from the coastwise traffic that moved by night, the total value of such plunder could not have been great.

This voyage was not very lucrative, but it was marked by many a memorable incident. For Collins the nocturnal raids in the cutter upon small coastal craft were never to be forgotten. On one occasion he had

4. The log-book "Cruise of Privateer C. M. Wentworth, 1799-1800", PANS: Archibald MacMechan, *There Go the Ships* (McClelland & Stewart, 1928), 57-99; and G. E. E. Nichols, "Notes on Nova Scotian Privateers", *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, Vol. XIII, 126-7.

taken the well-manned boat for the usual cruise by night. When she returned alongside the *Wentworth* at eleven the next morning there were two wounded men in her. Lieutenant Collins had a story to tell. In the night he had captured a launch, and put Sam Kinney, the boatswain, and a boy, Matthew Dazy, in charge of it, while he sped off in pursuit of another. The second launch escaped. In the meantime the twelve Spaniards on board the capture overpowered the prize crew of two and threw them overboard to the sharks. Somehow or other, in spite of their wounds, both managed to swim ashore. Upon hearing Lieutenant Collins returning the Spaniards in the launch jumped overboard and fled to the woods, where they eluded their pursuers. On another occasion, after their ship had undergone a thorough overhaul alongside the wharf at St. John's Harbour, Antigua, Collins was sent off in a yawl to bring back four absentees. He found them all in a negro house, dancing, and seized them; but as he was bringing them down to the boat, they gave him the slip, and the *Wentworth* put to sea without them. Such happenings were but a few of those recorded and unrecorded, on a six months' cruise to the Spanish Main, which ended in May 1800, with little or no prize money to receive. Of this voyage in later years Mr. Collins was wont to say: "You will observe, sir, that there were many things happened we don't care to talk about."

Back home in Liverpool, Enos Collins resumed his mercantile voyages and business undertakings. Opportunity never had to knock twice on his cabin door or poop skylight. Quick to embark upon new ventures, industrious and persevering, he traded in and out of strange ports with assorted cargoes. From Liverpool to Halifax, from Halifax to the West Indies, to Gaspé or Newfoundland for cod and salmon, to and from United States ports, he sailed his ships. He bought and sold vessels as well as goods. He carried fish and lumber to the West Indies, gypsum from Windsor to Baltimore, molasses from Havana, sugar and coffee from Martinique, flour from the United States, lumber and flour to Newfoundland, fish from Newfoundland to Massachusetts. He had an interest in shipments of goods to England and Madeira. He discussed a whaling voyage with Simeon Perkins, conferred with others in his own brig about fitting out a vessel for that purpose and took a share in that venture in 1802.⁵

Early in 1804 Collins bought Capt. Joseph Barss' brig *Liverpool*. Then he sailed her to Newfoundland for fish, which he took to Boston. Struck down by illness late in that year, his health was impaired for a short time. By mid-January 1805, however, he had so far recovered as to attend to some business and to make his will. Later in that year the brig *Liverpool*, then owned by Enos Collins and Messrs. Prescott & Lawson (Charles R. Prescott and William Lawson, of Halifax), sailed to Madeira, with a cargo of fish and lumber.

5. The Diary of Simeon Perkins.

Ever ready to take calculated risks in the race for gain, Collins saw opportunities for quick returns in the hazardous enterprise of providing supplies to the British forces in Spain during the Peninsular War. So, it is said, upon hearing from an English correspondent that the army in front of Cadiz was in crying need of provisions, he loaded a ship of his own then in port and sailed to Saint John where he purchased two more vessels and loaded them also.⁶ He then dispatched these vessels, with three dependable masters whom he had personally selected, and successfully eluding the vigilance of the enemy he disposed of the cargoes on highly favourable terms. Thus Collins realized a handsome profit as the reward of his spirited, prompt and timely undertaking.

Shortly afterwards foresight and good fortune again conspired to bring Collins rich returns from trading ventures in the West Indies. Still an active navigator, he commanded a fine brig on a cruise to St. Domingo. On his outward voyage he carried flour and dried cod to Antigua, where he took on board a valuable cargo of coffee. With it he proceeded to Haiti, where the monopoly of the coffee trade was then in the hands of King Christoff, with whom Collins made a very remunerative sale.

Not every voyage was a complete success, of course. Near the end of the year 1808, for example, Collins having obtained a licence for the brigantine *Peggy*, of which Hallet Collins was master, to trade to the Island of St. Domingo, loaded her with a cargo of Nova Scotia produce and dispatched her to Port au Prince in that island. There this produce was sold and with the proceeds 771 bags of coffee were purchased. When the *Peggy* arrived at Halifax in March 1809, Collins found that he could not sell the coffee for consumption in the province.⁷ Nor was the *Peggy* a suitable vessel for the trans-Atlantic voyage to Great Britain. Consequently, he placed the coffee in a warehouse at Halifax, under the custody of the Collector of Impost and Excise, until he was able to export it in a safe vessel to London. Subsequently in January 1810 the whole quantity of coffee was shipped in the ship *Heroine*, belonging to Andrew Belcher; but this ship was captured by a French privateer on February 7th and sent to Bordeaux. This shipment of coffee brought Collins no return.

Meantime he continued his trading ventures and kept up his personal contacts not only in Liverpool, but also at Halifax, and made occasional voyages to Passamaquoddy Bay, as well as to Lunenburg and Barrington. Having with Andrew Wright, a Halifax merchant, purchased a cargo of sugar in "the Brazils" for the New York market in 1811, he found that on account of the Non-Intercourse Act the vessel carrying this cargo had to proceed directly to Halifax, where the sugar was warehoused pending ex-

6. James F. More. **The History of Queens County, N. S.** (Halifax, 1873), 163-164.

7. Petition of Enos Collins to the House of Assembly, dated at Halifax, March 4, 1811. PANS.

portation to the United States.⁸ By that time, moreover, Collins had begun a regular business at Halifax, as his advertisement of June 14, 1811 shows:⁹

E. COLLINS

Has for sale, on Prescott, Lawson & Co.'s wharf,
High Proof St. Croix RUM; SUGAR of fair
quality.

Also, in store,

Superfine and fine FLOUR, in bbls. & half
bbls. PILOT & Ship BREAD; Mess BEEF;
TAR; Turks Island & Liverpool SALT, &c.
June 14.

Before the end of that year Enos Collins became one of the owners of a fleet schooner which was to have a fabulous career as a privateer during the War of 1812. A magnificent pilot-boat-built schooner, measuring fifty-three feet four inches from stem to stern, eighteen feet eleven inches beam and six feet six inches in depth of hold, she had been a tender to a slaver on the coast of Africa.¹⁰ But captured by a British frigate and taken into Halifax, she was condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty there and sold to Collins and his associates. She was thereupon registered as the *Liverpool Packet* and on November 10, 1811,¹¹ entered the harbour of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, from which she received her new name, for the first time. Until the outbreak of the War of 1812 the *Liverpool Packet* provided a packet service between Halifax and Liverpool, but the name by which she was known generally was the *Black Joke*. Purchased for £420, her prizes brought returns estimated at from \$264,000 to perhaps \$1,000,000. She was indeed the best bargain a privateersman ever made. This saucy schooner carried fifty prizes into port, where forty-four of these were condemned and sold; she also took and released a number of others. Under such capable captains as John Freeman, Joseph Barss, the most famous of all, Caleb Seely, and Lewis Knaut, she scourged the New England coast, revolutionized traffic along the Atlantic seaboard, was captured, became the American privateer *Young Teazer's Ghost*, was recaptured and bid in again by Enos Collins, this time in association with his partner Joseph Allison, and then came to life again as the *Liverpool Packet* and as a still more successful privateer. Her exploits, her daring raids, her successes, her escapes, her disappearances, her triumphant returns have become

8. Petition of Enos Collins & Andrew Wright, of Halifax, Merchants, to the Honorable the Commissioners of the Revenue for the Province of Nova Scotia, dated at Halifax, March 24, 1812. PANS.

9. **Weekly Chronicle**, June 14, 1811, p. 3. Also in later issues.

10. C. H. J. Snider, **Under the Red Jack**, (The Musson Book Company Limited, Toronto), 7-52; 227.

11. The Diary of Simeon Perkins.

legendary. The project of the Cape Cod Canal was suggested as a remedy for the terror of the blockade imposed by this lone vessel; it is said that the losses inflicted on American commerce in but two cruises would have paid for it. Enos Collins may not have profited greatly from privateering; the value of the *Liverpool Packet's* prizes has often been magnified in the telling; yet her earnings must have made a significant contribution to that growing fortune which placed him high on the list of the rich men of this continent.

These war years afforded Collins other opportunities of making money.¹² He bid in at auctions ships which had been captured and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court; he bought large quantities of prize goods for export to the American market; he dealt in real estate; and from both his great stone warehouse which he erected on a busy water-front in Halifax about 1812 and his wharf he carried on an active and varied trade. A glimpse of his wide-spreading interests is seen in his petition of June 1812 for a licence to export flour obtained from the United States to Spain and Portugal, without obtaining a clearance from the Custom House. No such licence was granted to him, however, for the Executive Council considered that it would be nugatory and afford no protection to the property in case of seizure.¹³

Early in 1813 Enos Collins and Joseph Allison formed a partnership in business. They announced it to the public in April of that year in these words:

NOTICE

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered Co-partnership, and that the business heretofore carried on by them will in future be conducted under the firm of

COLLINS & ALLISON

All persons having demands against them are desired to render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

Enos Collins

Joseph Allison.

Halifax, 12th April, 1813¹⁴

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12. Collins was also one of the owners of the *Sir John Sherbrooke*, and her prizes and their cargoes brought him profits. Snider, *op. cit.*, 231. Also Robert J. Long, "Annals of Liverpool and Queens County, 1760-1867", PANS.
 13. Council Minutes, June 15, 1812. Also H. H. Cogswell, Deputy Secretary, to Enos Collins, dated at Secretary's Office, Halifax, June 16, 1812. PANS Manuscript Documents, vol. 140, page 398.
 14. *Weekly Chronicle*, April 16, 1813. P.3.Cf. *Acadian Recorder*, April 17, 1813. P.2.

Joseph Allison had previously been associated with Charles R. Prescott and William Lawson in the firm of Prescott, Lawson & Co., until January 1, 1812, when it was dissolved.¹⁵ Now he began a considerable period as a partner of Enos Collins in the West Indian trade.¹⁶

Collins was no longer the active participant in stirring privateering expeditions but rather the financier and promoter of them. He soon came to be regarded as one of the great capitalists of his time. At his docks privateers were fitted out, and cleared for their adventurous voyages along the coast and towards the Spanish Main. Into his warehouse flowed not only the spoils of their prizes—brandy and silk and spices, but also the rum and the sugar from Nova Scotia schooners plying in the West Indian trade and successfully eluding enemy men-of-war owing to the vigilance of the Royal Navy, as well as stores and munitions from Great Britain for the Halifax squadron and garrison. Collins and his partner were interested in many a prize of war taken on the high seas and advertised for sale, along with its cargo, in Halifax. There were also lucrative opportunities for them both in running the French blockade with supplies and provisions for Wellington's army in the Peninsula and in eluding the French fleet a second time with their return cargoes, thus securing double profits.¹⁷

In the West Indian trade provincial and island staples formed the basis of their assorted cargoes. On occasion, however, there were unusual consignments—such as in May 1815 when they obtained permission to export 7500 lbs. of gunpowder and 500 muskets to St. Domingo.¹⁸

When peace came in 1815 Collins, realizing that the day of war prosperity was over, quickly adjusted himself to new circumstances and readily turned to making private loans as a means of investment for his surplus capital. Particularly before the reduction of the Halifax Dockyard in 1819, while ships of the Royal Navy were on this station, as a banker-merchant he would discount the bills of the naval officers for a consideration, or provide funds to load a ship for the West Indies, to bring a cargo from the Orient or to complete a schooner on the ways at Digby. Avid for prompt and accurate news of the value of doubloons at Boston, he was a shrewd dealer in exchange to more than ordinary advantage, for, large as were his resources in the province, they were at least duplicated by his wealth in the United States. "For years he and his partner worked together as ship-brokers and forwarders at one end of the building and as private bankers at the other; and at the close of business went together to their quarters

15. **Weekly Chronicle**, January 3, 1812. P.3. Also **Weekly Chronicle**, October 25, 1811. P.3.

16. Peter Lynch, "Early Reminiscences of Halifax", **Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society**, Vol. XVI, 188.

17. Victor Ross, **A History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce** (Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1920), I, 42-44.

18. Council Minutes, May 23, 1815.

in the fashionable suburb of Poplar Grove, where they lived as bachelors until both reached middle age."¹⁹

Collins was interested in both whaling and lumbering. With a view to establishing a whale fishery to the South Seas from Halifax, he and his partner Allison purchased a lot of land at Dartmouth Point in 1819, not far from where Nantucket whalers had settled about thirty-four years before that time. Although they did not embark upon this undertaking at once, they hoped that a favorable alteration in the imperial duties on whale oil taken in the open sea would soon enable them to do so, and in 1821 they applied for the water lot adjacent to their property at Dartmouth Point.²⁰ Four years later Nova Scotia provided the sum of £1500 for bounties to encourage whaling,²¹ and the firm of Enos Collins and Co. (Enos Collins, William B. Fairbanks and Jonathan Crane Allison) joined with other promoters in a joint-stock company known as the Halifax Whaling Company.²² This company then caused a whaling ship—*The Pacific*—of 402 tons to be built at Dartmouth under the direction of Robert Lowden. She was launched on November 30, 1826, and towed to Cunard's wharf where she was fitted out and made ready for sea.²³ *The Pacific* cleared from the Halifax Custom House on January 31, 1827, with John George Pyke, master, on a whaling voyage.²⁴ Two years later her owners applied for the bounty.²⁵ In lumbering, Collins and two of his brothers proposed to erect a saw-mill on Salter's Falls Brook, in Queens County, for the purpose of sawing deals for the English market as well as other products. Enos applied to the government on behalf of the three of them in August 1823 for a grant of 1000 acres, and their petition met with a favourable response.²⁶

Meantime about 1821 Collins built a fine three-and-a-half storey residence at 154 Grafton Street, in what was then a fashionable quarter of the town.²⁷ This house was situated on the west side of the street, about midway between Duke and Buckingham. There he probably lived for a few years, until he removed to "Gorsbrook", which had been built by John Moody, merchant and auctioneer.²⁸

19. Victor Ross, *op. cit.*, 44.

20. The memorial of Enos Collins and Joseph Allison to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, dated at Halifax, June 7, 1821. (Printed in this Bulletin.)

21. Statute 6 Geo. IV c.1.

22. Petition dated January 6, 1827. PANS Manuscript Documents, vol. 412, doc. 50.

23. *The Novascotian*, November 30, 1826. P. 419.

24. PANS Mss. Docs., vol. 309, docs. 36 and 37.

25. Their petition was read in Council on February 19, 1829.

26. That petition is printed in this Bulletin.

27. Report of the Provincial Museum and Science Library for the Fiscal Year 1933-34, p. 49.

28. The release of this property by John Moody to Enos Collins and Joseph Allison was made on July 14, 1819, and registered at the Registry of Deeds, Halifax, on March 21, 1820.

In 1822 Collins "was about to remove, with his large capital, from the Province for ever", when he was induced to remain by the offer made to him by Lieutenant-Governor Kempt of a seat in the Council.²⁹ Kempt designated Collins to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James Fraser.

Mr. Fraser was a Merchant of this Town of great respectability, and conceiving it to be for the benefit of His Majesty's Interests and the well being of this Colony that the Vacancy thus occasioned should be filled by a Commercial Man, I have taken leave, under this impression, to appoint Enos Collins Esqre, a very wealthy and independent Merchant of the place, a Member of His Majesty's Council in the room of the late Mr. Fraser, an appointment which I trust His Majesty will be graciously pleased to confirm.

Mr. Collins is a Native of Nova Scotia, a Gentleman of high Character and a person whose Loyalty and attachment to the King's Government cannot be doubted.³⁰

Having been summoned to do so, Collins attended a meeting of the Council on October 24, 1822, when after being tendered the state oaths and the oath of office he took his seat as junior councillor.

If appointment to His Majesty's Council of Nova Scotia was a distinction sufficient to induce Collins to remain in Nova Scotia, a happy event which took place a little more than two and a half years later, and which is said to have been promoted by Lieutenant-Governor Kempt, cemented the tie. This was the marriage of Enos Collins and Margaret, eldest daughter of Judge Brenton Halliburton, afterwards Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, which was solemnized by Rev. Robert Willis, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on June 28, 1825.³¹

In the same year Collins was the dominant figure in the creation of the Halifax Banking Company³²—a close corporation which enjoyed a monopoly of the banking business of Halifax until the Bank of Nova Scotia was founded in 1832. Known locally as "the bank", or "Collins' Bank",

29. Lieutenant-Governor Colin Campbell to Lord Glenelg, January 17, 1838. PANS Mss. Docs. vol. 115, pp. 75-76.

30. Lieutenant-Governor James Kempt to the Earl of Bathurst, October 20, 1822. PANS Mss. Docs., vol. 113½, pp. 25-26.

31. Records of St. Paul's Church, Halifax.

32. Victor Ross, *op. cit.*, 49-59. Cf. *The Novascotian*, September 21, 1825. P.310.

the company, though it accepted deposits, paid but little attention to that branch of banking, and concentrated on foreign exchange and the profits to be derived from it. The co-partnership of Collins and Allison had been dissolved on December 31, 1824,³³ and on April 6, 1825 Collins admitted William B. Fairbanks and Jonathan C. Allison as partners in business under the firm of E. Collins & Co.³⁴ At the time of the formation of the bank and for the next five years or so, Collins was the head of this firm, and both businesses were conducted in the stone building, fronting on Water Street and extending to the harbour, which Haligonians soon regarded only as the home of the Halifax Banking Company. His favourite dictum on thrift—"You'll observe, sir, if you've only saxpence in your pocket, you can never spend a shillin'"—was frequently impressed upon subordinates, and always faithfully followed by himself.

Collins shared in a number of phases of the life of the community. He was for a time a member of the committee of the Poor Man's Friend Society.³⁵ He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax and filled the office of vice-president of it.³⁶ He was treasurer of the Regatta Committee at Halifax in 1826. He and his wife entertained His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie and the Countess at "Gorsebrook", on August 2, 1826.³⁷

Towards the close of the session of the legislature, in the spring of 1830, a controversy known as the "Brandy Dispute" arose between the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.³⁸ Collins is credited with having marshalled the forces of the Council on this occasion.³⁹ The cause of the trouble was an old one—control of the purse. The revenue laws had been revised in 1826, when the Assembly had intended to increase the revenue by imposing 1s. 4d. on foreign brandy in addition to the 1s. already imposed by imperial statute. For a time the 2s. 4d. had been collected on this article, but soon on the authority of the Collector, and unknown to the Assembly, only 2s. duty was collected. The Collector of Excise felt justified in his decision, even though it differed from the original intention of the Assembly.

The revenue bill of 1826 had put 1s. 4d. on foreign brandy, gin and cordials and 1s. on British brandy, gin and spirits, but expressly exempted

33. *Acadian Recorder*, October 9, 1824. P.3.

34. *Acadian Recorder*, April 9, 1825. P. 3.

35. *Acadian Recorder*, February 8, 1823, P. 3.

36. *The Novascotian*, February 9, 1825, p. 50; *Acadian Recorder*, February 15, 1823. Pp. 2-3.

37. *The Novascotian*, August 10, 1826. P. 290.

38. Gene Morison, "The Brandy Election of 1830", *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, vol. 30, pp. 151-183.

39. Victor Ross, *op. cit.*, 43n.

foreign goods from the duty if they were already subject to duty under imperial statute. Actually the imperial statute had imposed 1s. on foreign spirits, thus making the 1s. 4d. inapplicable, and enacted that any duty placed on British spirits would also apply to foreign spirits, so that the 1s. put on British spirits would also apply to foreign spirits.

E. Collins & Co., the principal importers of brandy, who had been in the habit of paying the customs duty in doubloons, claimed that the Collector was undervaluing the doubloon, and petitioned for a refund of part of what they had paid. As a result the Assembly discovered that 2s. not 2s. 4d. was being collected, and in the new revenue bill of 1830 ensured that the duty on foreign brandy would be 2s. 4d. The Council rejected this bill, however, and a controversy involving important constitutional principles ensued. The old revenue bill expired without a new one being enacted. Now, it is said, the importers hastily withdrew their brandy from the bonded warehouses in order to take advantage of the lack of duty payable. The loss of revenue to the province was estimated at £25,000. Later in the year the death of the King made a new election necessary, and it was fought mainly on the issues involved in the "Brandy Dispute". The new Assembly, pledged to oppose the action of the Council, now passed a measure making sure that the levy would be 2s. 4d. Deeming it wiser no longer to persist in opposition to it, the Council quietly accepted the bill without alteration, thus ending the dispute.

Soon Collins retired from the firm of Collins & Co. and, although he still continued as one of the partners in the private bank, devoted his attention largely to agricultural pursuits and to the embellishment of "Gorsebrook". There, as Lieutenant-Governor Campbell reported in 1838, he laid out "more money and employ[ed] more laborers constantly than any ten other gentlemen in the Province do in their private pursuits."⁴⁰

Meantime Collins' advice had been sought by his father-in-law, Judge Brenton Halliburton, on the matter of settling the affairs of the Judge's father's estate. Judge Halliburton's letter and memorandum of October 24, 1829⁴¹ give interesting information regarding "The Bower" and other real estate owned by him.

From the trip of Judge Brenton Halliburton to England in 1831 there emerged an exchange of letters⁴² with Enos Collins which throws light on topics of public and private import. The visit itself, although it afforded an opportunity for Judge Halliburton to press his claims for the office of Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, which might soon be vacant, arose out of the clash between the Council and the Assembly in the previous year over

40. Campbell to Gleneig, January 17, 1838. PANS. Mss. Docs., vol. 115. pp. 75-76.

41. These documents are printed in this Bulletin.

42. These letters are printed in this Bulletin.

control of the purse and out of a fear on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Council that a change in the constitution to their disadvantage might be contemplated. In a confidential dispatch of December 7, 1830,⁴³ the Colonial Secretary had written to Lieutenant-Governor Maitland about the composition of the Councils of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Attention was being given to those bodies with the view of giving them a more independent character by introducing a larger proportion of members not holding offices at the pleasure of the Crown. Consequently Goderich wished to be informed how far in the event of its being considered desirable to increase the number of the Council of Nova Scotia, it might be practicable to find a sufficient number of persons of respectability of this description, whose services might be employed advantageously as Councillors. This dispatch reached Halifax about the time of the end of the session and caused such concern among the members of the Council that Lieutenant-Governor Maitland not only composed a confidential reply of January 17, 1831, giving his views on the proposed change in the Legislative Council, but commissioned Judge Halliburton to carry this dispatch to England. The main purpose of Judge Halliburton's visit to England was thus to defend the constitution of that body of which he was a prominent member, although by another letter of January 17, 1831 he was also accredited as the bearer of a joint address of the two Houses to the Crown remonstrating against the withdrawal of protection on colonial timber. Lieutenant-Governor Maitland was prepared to give Judge Halliburton £250 out of the casual revenue to help defray his expenses and to ask Goderich, the Colonial Secretary, what further remuneration should be given. Later he was to learn that Goderich at first declined to permit payment of that £250 to Halliburton as expenses for his mission to England. Indeed, the mission itself was regarded by Goderich as unnecessary. He thought that Maitland had given too wide an interpretation to his letter of inquiry as to the propriety of creating separate and distinct Executive and Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia. While he was glad to obtain information from Halliburton, he would not have required the attendance of any one from Nova Scotia. Soon, moreover, Goderich decided not to create two Councils and inquired of Maitland as to the advisability of increasing the membership of the Council to fifteen.

Shortly before Judge Halliburton set out for England, Richard John Uniacke, one of his rivals in the competition to succeed the venerable Blowers as Chief Justice, had died; and shortly after his departure Halliburton was followed to England by the other candidate for that office—S. G. W. Archibald.⁴⁴ Two other Nova Scotians who visited England while Halliburton and Archibald were there were the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Samuel Cunard. Both were members of the Council of Nova Scotia, and

43. Goderich to Maitland, December 7, 1830. PANS, Mss. Docs., vol. 67, doc. 88.

44. Israel Longworth, *Life of S. G. W. Archibald*, (Halifax, 1881), 103.

Cunard was the bearer of the petition of the Chamber of Commerce against reduction of duties on foreign timber. The Halliburton-Collins letters of this time shed illumination upon the activities of those Nova Scotians in England as well as upon the business and family affairs of Enos Collins.

Just prior to his departure for England, Judge Halliburton having heard rumours that his object in going was to press his claims to the office of Chief Justice wrote the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Hon. Enos Collins and Hon. S. B. Robie urging them to shield him from obloquy on that score during his absence. He desired to succeed to that office and would neglect no opportunity to prepare for that eventuality, but the reason for his going to England was quite distinct from that pursuit.

Early in Februry, 1831, Collins wrote to his father-in-law telling him not only that the Bishop and Cunard were about to sail for England, but also of the gloom cast over the whole province by the admission of the Americans to the trade of the British West Indies. Judge Halliburton, the Bishop and Cunard were to procure furniture for the Council Chamber in Province House, and in order to make their task easier Enos Collins and H. N. Binney provided the Bishop and Cunard with a plan of that room. At the same time, by means of a private communication, Collins took the opportunity of explaining to Judge Halliburton his hope of receiving a part of the agency of the East India Co. at Halifax, in the event that a division of that agency should be deemed advisable as a result of that company sending a much larger amount of tea to Nova Scotia. He wished Judge Halliburton to turn this matter over carefully in his mind and, if he considered it advisable to mention it to Sir James Kempt, who had supported his desire for this agency on a previous occasion.

Late in March Judge Halliburton composed a very informative letter for Collins dealing with social and business engagements, as well as with public and family affairs. He discussed timber duties and the strength of the shipping and colonial interests, and dealt in a graphic manner not only with the movement for reform in the Mother Country, but also with the impact of this movement upon the minds of some Englishmen and with his own despondency as a result of it. He had not yet sounded out Sir James Kempt upon the subject of the agency of the East India Co., but would not fail to do so at an opportune moment. Shortly before this letter was indited, Judge Halliburton, the Bishop and S. G. W. Archibald had interviewed R. W. Hay, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in regard to Pictou Academy, and Judge Halliburton had also put on paper for Hay the arguments he had then used. Halliburton had the impression that some persons had been endeavouring to influence the imperial government "to give them a triumph over their opponents in Nova Scotia"; but he thought that the Bishop and he had convinced the authorities in England of the impolicy of such interference and of the reasonableness of the plan proposed the previous year by the Council with respect to the Academy. By that

time Halliburton had been over a month in London and he had become "very tired of it". But, he informed Collins, he did not mean to turn his face towards Nova Scotia, until Mr. Archibald turned his; nor would he leave willingly until he was quite satisfied that there would be no further discussion relative to the colonies in parliament.

When Enos Collins wrote his letter of April 16, 1831, he told the Judge of the health and of some of the doings of the Halliburton family. He also commented upon the controversy between the Council and the Assembly, the expense involved in Halliburton's mission, banking in Nova Scotia and the agency of the East India Co. at Halifax.

Halliburton's letter of May 7, 1831, brought Collins news of legislation relating to colonial trade, particularly with reference to wheat, flour, beef and pork, as well as comments upon the attitude of the ministry to trade in general. Although Halliburton and Cunard frequently *talked* of procuring furniture for the Council Chamber, they had as yet *done* nothing about it. Judge Halliburton, as the defender of the Council, was ever watchful to see that S. G. W. Archibald, who was not only the newly appointed successor to the late Richard John Uniacke as Attorney General, but also the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the province, did not steal a march on him in England. He had no desire that the supporters of Pictou Academy should get their way, to the weakening of the power of the Council.

I have heard nothing of the Ambassador from Pictou, [so he wrote to Collins at this time], I imagine he has gone to Scotland to strengthen his case with the Glasgow Seceders before he presents himself at the Colonial Office, the Pictou People have some how or other made a strong impression there— . . .

Six days later, and of course before he received Halliburton's letter of May 7, Collins wrote to him again. This time he also sent additional funds to cover some of the Judge's expenses in England. In this letter two things are particularly noteworthy. One is the explanation he offered for the seeming favour for the cause of Pictou Academy in England. The other was the expression of the Council's determination never to submit or yield. Collins suspected that the influence of the promoters of the General Mining Association was being exercised for the benefit of the supporters of Pictou Academy; and he urged Halliburton not, so far as lay in his power, to allow these people "to carry their points and get the better of us so Sure as they do away goes all the influence of H. M. Council hereafter they need not expect to be listened to on almost any occasion however I hope that such may not be the case and that all things may Yet be brought right . . ."

On June 3, 1831, Enos Collins' father died,⁴⁵ and Enos Collins, his brother Samuel, Benjamin Knaut and John Barss were the executors of his estate. The papers now being published include a draft of an inscription proposed for Hallet Collins' epitaph, an account of cash expended for his funeral expenses, inventories of his goods and chattels and furniture, accounts of his legacies and statements relating to the performance of Enos Collins' duties as executor. Although Hallet Collins had raised a very large family, he possessed considerable property at the time of his death.

During the autumn of 1837 Enos Collins was in New York on business. Two letters written to S. B. Robie at that time give his impressions of that city and his comments upon its business. He described New York as a bustling place, although it was, in his opinion, "at least a half century too far ahead", with a "great reversion of things" likely to take place not only in that city, but all over the Union. Business was very dull in New York; and time would be needed for it to settle down to anything like permanency. Yet it appeared to him that loans could be effected there with security and safety, if proper care were taken.

Meantime the movement for reform had been gathering momentum. T. N. Jeffery, the administrator of the province, had deferred action on the proposal of the Colonial Secretary of December 8, 1832, that there should be distinct Executive and Legislative Councils, notwithstanding the fact that the Councils of New Brunswick were then divided, as those of the Canadas had been since 1791. In 1837, however, Howe's Twelve Resolutions were passed and afterwards rescinded, followed by an Address to the Crown for an elective Legislative Council or a separation of the Councils and a measure of "responsibility to the Commons." Glenelg's instructions of April 30, 1837, called for the dissolution of the old Council and for the formation of separate Executive and Legislative Councils. On December 15, 1837, Enos Collins and the other retiring Councillors bade formal farewell to the Lieutenant-Governor as they severed their official relations. Collins, as Sir Colin Campbell reported to Lord Glenelg, was "deeply mortified by his exclusion."⁴⁶

The Lieutenant-Governor expressed to Lord Glenelg his hope that Collins would now be appointed to one of the new Councils. To facilitate such action Sir Colin Campbell arranged that one of the members named provisionally to the Executive Council in January, 1838, would withdraw from it if the appointment of Collins were approved. In accordance with additional instructions of March 9, 1838, the Executive Council was re-organized and Enos Collins was summoned to join it on May 8th.⁴⁷ Subse-

45. *Acadian Recorder*, June 11, 1831. P. 3. Also T. B. Smith Papers, PANS.

46. Campbell to Glenelg, January 17, 1838. PANS, Mss. Docs., vol. 115, pp. 75-76.

47. Council Minutes, May 8, 1838.

quently, when another reorganization of the Executive Council was required in 1840, pursuant to royal instructions, Enos Collins and a number of others whose services were no longer required as Councillors tendered their resignations. Their resignations were accepted on October 6, 1840;⁴⁸ and on retiring they were granted permission to retain the honorary rank attached to the office of Councillor.

As the years rolled by, Collins' correspondence disclosed a tendency to nostalgic reminiscence of family associations of childhood and a disposition to view the changing scenes of life as a warning to himself and others to reflect upon whether they were prepared for "that change" which would come "according to the course of Nature and the pleasure of the Almighty" whenever He "might think proper to call us from hence." He regarded it as natural for most people to wish to live as long as it might please their Maker to spare them. Yet, as he wrote to his sister, Mrs. Webster, on March 12, 1850, he was "fearful many of us place too much Value on this World & its goods"—an interesting comment from one with a great deal of this world's wealth. He was thankful for "a great Share of Good Health", although by the time he was eighty-one he had begun "to feel the infirmities of Old Age." His wife died on July 1, 1858, and he expressed his feelings on this bereavement in a letter to his brother-in-law, James Barss, on July 13 of that year. When he wrote to his brother early in the next year he could very fittingly again be thankful for "a great share of good health through a long life", although he found his health that winter giving way and the infirmities of old age fast overtaking him. Nevertheless, it was more than twelve years later when "the call" came "for the great and awful change"—at "Gorsebrook", on November 18, 1871.⁴⁹ Enos Collins was over ninety-seven when he died, and he was survived by one son and three daughters. According to his obituary, he was reputed to be "the wealthiest man in the Lower Provinces."⁵⁰ His fortune was estimated to be worth about six million dollars.⁵¹

48. Council Minutes, October 6, 1840.

49. **Acadian Recorder**, November 24, 1871. P. 2.

50. **Morning Chronicle**, November 20, 1871, P. 3.

51. **Weekly Citizen**, December 2, 1871. P. 1; **Yarmouth Herald**, November 30, 1871. P. 2.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia,
March 12, 1959.

C. Bruce Fergusson,
PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST.

Letters and Papers

of

HON. ENOS COLLINS

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt Knight Grand Cross of The Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies &c &c &c

The Memorial of Enos Collins and Joseph Allison both of Halifax Merchants and Partners

Most respectfully Sheweth,

That your Memorialists about two years ago purchased for a valuable consideration, that Lot or Piece of Land in Dartmouth known by the name of Dartmouth Point and lying to the Southward of a Public Street running across the Point where it measures about Two Hundred Feet and having the Water of the Harbor for its boundaries on the West, and South and East sides

That at the time they made this purchase your Memorialists had in view the Establishment of a Whale Fishery to the South Seas from this Port; which was formerly carried on here with great activity and benefit to the Province, and intended to place on this lot the erections which that business might require; its situation being favorable for that purpose and almost for that alone.

That altho' the construction given by the Customs to a late Act of Parliament regulating the Duty on Whale Oil taken by Vessels fitted out of the North American Colonies has as yet prevented their intended enterprise, they still hope for that favorable alteration in the Duties in Oil taken in the open Sea as will warrant the undertaking a branch of Commerce so advantageous to the Community in which it is pursued, and in that expectation they are desirous of obtaining a Grant of the Water around the Point, without which their purchase would become valueless. That on enquiry at the Office of the Surveyor General they have ascertained that no part of the Shore around their said purchase has been promised or granted, and that it is Customary to grant the Water to those who own the property in front of which it lies. That as their intention is to make improvements, and they have never yet received any lands from the Crown.

They trust your Excellency will be pleased to direct a Grant to be passed to them of the Land covered with Water in front of their said purchase, or such part thereof as will enable them to occupy the said Point with convenience and without interruption from others.

And your Memorialists will ever pray

Enos Collins

Joseph Allison

Halifax 7th June 1821

X It has been truly stated by the Petitioners that they are the sole exclusive purchasers of the small Point of Land at Dartmouth—known by the name of Dartmouth Point containing about one Acre—the Water Lot around which has never been occupied or Granted—and from the exposed Situation of its Southern parts to the Rake of the Sea—it would be attended with heavy expence to erect permanent Wharves in that direction—and I apprehend it must have been owing to that cause, and the Point in question being the property of one Individual—that this Water Lot has not been applied for—and the Petitioners being the Sole owners of the Land—I am not aware of any objection to the prayer of the Petition provided that part of the Water Lot East of the Point does not extend more than one hundred and fifty feet, and to the Southward and Westward the usual distance of three hundred feet—

Charles Morris
S. Genl

June 11, 1821

Endorsed

The Petition of Messrs Collins and Allison

Recd June 9th 1821

Referred to the Honble Surveyor General By Command R D George

Appeared in Council

Jan 12th J. K.

Wt issd June 14th - 1821

II

To

His Excellency

Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. &c &c &c

The Petition of Enos Collins in behalf of himself and of his brothers Freeman Collins and Edwin Collins.

Humble Sheweth,

That your Petitioner having it in contemplation with some of his friends in Queen's County to erect a Saw Mill on a brook about eight miles from the Corner boundary between Queen's and Lunenburg Counties on a place called Salter's Falls Brook, for the purpose of Sawing Deals for the English Market and other general purposes, your Petitioner is desirous of receiving grants for One thousand Acres, namely, five hundred for himself and two hundred and fifty for each of his before named brothers. Your Petitioner having never received any Lands from Government himself, nor any of his father's family, hopes his application may not be considered as

extravagant; finding that he cannot at all times procure the article of Deals as they are required and by having an establishment in which he is interested it will be found to facilitate his business, as well as give employment to a number of persons living near the Spot where the establishment may take place. It is also the intention of your Petitioner to cause Settlers to come on the premises and comply in every way with the nature of the Grant.

And as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

Halifax 28th August 1823

Endorsed

Petition of Enos Collins and other for Land

Recd. 28 August 1823

Warrants issued 27 August 1823.

Approved—Let Warrants be made out accordingly.

J. K.

III

Halifax October 24th 1829

My Dear Collins,

The event of my Aunts death renders it necessary for me to bring the affairs of my Fathers Estate to a close—

By his Will he left his property to me upon condition of my paying five hundred pounds Sterling to each of my three Sisters, but I was not to come into the possession of that property, nor were they to be paid the money, until after the death of my Mother and my Aunt.

By agreement among all of us, My Fathers Dwelling House was sold to Mr Lawson for £1500 Cy £500 of this sum remained upon Mortgage for a short time and I afterwards accepted of the Field I now own at the corner of the Common for it—£500 was lent upon Bond to Dr. Almon—and the other £500 upon two separate Mortgages in Kings County—

My own property in money, scraped together from various sources never exceeded four thousand pounds—

When I decided upon building I spent months in calculation with Messrs Johnstone & Alexander but with the former particularly, and was assured by them that I could build the House I contemplated for about £1500—certainly under £1800 Currency—knowing that the calculations were generally underrated I collected together two thousand pounds sterling—one thousand of which I placed in the hands of Black Forsyth & Co—and the other in those of Smith Thom & Co and then thought myself fully prepared to meet all contingencies in Building. My Carpenter fairly and strictly complied with his engagements and estimates, so much so, that I voluntarily paid him £25 over when I finally settled with him, but I never

could get Mr. Johnstone to measure his work as he went on, or to give me any account as he finished the different Stories of the House—and when it had been some time finished he, who had assured me that the whole expence of the building would very little exceed £1500, sent me in a bill for his work, independent of materials excepting the plastering to the amount of £1500—I disputed the account and left it to arbitration—The Arbitrators deducted £100—and I had to pay the remainder, and when I came to settle all the Bills for Stone, Mortar, Carpenter, Painter &c the House alone cost me £4000 and the Ground, including my late purchase from Mr. Foreman cost me £1100—so that as Almon and the County Mortgagees paid off their sums, I was under the necessity of appropriating them to defraying these expenses—

This has not only cramped me ever since by depriving me of the interest of the money I calculated upon having, after my House was finished, but renders it necessary for me, either to sell part of my property or raise money upon it in order to settle with my Sisters. I have hitherto paid the interest upon the £1500 monthly, to my Aunt, which together with the sum she was entitled to by agreement out of rent of the Bower constituted her income—if I borrow that sum upon my property I must still pay that interest—if I sell I may sell at a sacrifice but then I shall have done with it.

At all events I am very anxious to settle with my Sisters and I wish you would answer me two questions—

1st Do you think I had better sell a part of my property or take up money upon it.

2nd If I do take up money upon it, would you be willing to advance the sum I require £1500 Sterling & taking security upon the whole or any part of my property together with my Bond—I inclose you a Schedule of my Property which is altogether unencumbered—you will perhaps think I have valued it too highly—let me have your answer as soon as it suits your convenience I remain

very truly Yours

Brenton Halliburton

The Honble

Enos Collins

Halifax 24th October 1829

Judge Halliburton

Ansd.

IV

My dwelling House including the House at the Corner lately occupied by Miss Brenton cost me £5100—I include the Garden purchased from Mr. Foreman in this sum—I value the whole property as worth, at least £3000

The Bower with the Dwelling House, Barns, Coach House Stables Garden and about forty Acres of Land I value at 2000

This valuation may perhaps be deemed high—it is a favorite property of mine having been cleared and cultivated by my Father—it rented during the War for and for several years after it £120—and now rents for £80—it has always been engaged before it has become vacant, and is already bespoken in case Col Harris should leave the Country—

The Field at the Corner of the Common opposite to Dr Johnstons has cost me very nearly £1000—I value it at 750

My Property at Wilmot consisting of £2220 Acres of some of the best land in the Township—on which there is upwards of 250 Acres cleared, in the occupation of several Tenants I value at 2000

This property would not produce this sum if sold in a body, but I have no doubt will produce much more, in a few years if divided and judiciously sold. I have no intention however of parting with it, in my life time, unless changes may occur which I do not at present anticipate

£7750

Brought over £7750

Mrs. Halliburtons farm at Aylesford, 850 Acres of some of the best Land in that Township about 100 Acres cleared on it, I have agreed with the present Tenants to lease it to them for seven years more after the expiration of their present lease next spring, at a rent of £40 pr Ann & £30 in Cash and £10 in improvements This property I think well worth 1000

My Land on Aylesford Mountain on which there is some improvement and one Tenant—contains 1000 Acres. I value it at 250

My House & Lot at Pictou fronting on two Streets and now rented for £20 pr Ann I value at 300

A Corner Lot in a back Street at Pictou I value at 30

My Farm at Merigomish I paid for in Cash 150

20 Acres of Land lying between Sherwood & Leizers

Farm 5 miles from Town, I value at 70

but I would not dispose of it for that sum—Donaldson has frequently applied to me for it

£9550

V

Halifax Jan'y 17th 1831.

My dear friends

As I am aware that my visit to England at the present time may afford room for many reports, some of which have already reached me, I think it right to leave in your hands a positive declaration that it is no part of my object to seek for promotion on the Bench in any manner that may possibly wound the feelings or be contrary to the inclinations of our venerable Chief Justice, nay more, nothing would induce to accept of the Office in any way that could produce this effect.

I am ready to acknowledge that it is my desire to fill that Office whenever it may properly be open to me, and I should be unjust to myself and to my family, if I neglected to avail myself of any opportunity which may present itself when I am in England to prepare for this object—altho' I am not aware that any such opportunity may be afforded to me—

It is well known to you that the business which carries me home is quite distinct from this pursuit and would have induced me to undertake the voyage, if I had not any such object in view. I hope therefore that you will endeavor to shelter me from any obloquy which may be cast upon me upon this score, during my absence—

I remain

very truly yours

Brenton Halliburton

The Right Revd
The Lord Bishop of
Nova Scotia

The Honble E. Collins
& J. B. Robie

Robie Papers

VI

Halifax 4th February 1831

My Dear Judge

I have already written you by this conveyance giving an account of the severe affliction which has taken place in my Family since your departure

The Lord Bishop having concluded to proceed to England in this Packet I have in conjunction with Mr Binney put him with Cunard who

also proceeds in the same Packet in possession of a plan of the Council Chamber for the purpose of better enabling whomsoever may be imployd to procure the furniture how to have it made up to Suit a Room of the Dimensions the plan Submitted in the exact dimensions of the Room & windows therefore the upholster[er] will find little difficulty in making up the furniture it must be left to the choice of You three Gentlemen on the Spot to choose such furniture as in Your Opinion after Vissiting some of the Public Buildings in London may be thought most advisable, I should recommend it to be of Rich good Materials and well made up not confining Yourselves to the Vote of the last Session but go to such a Sum as will furnish it as Such a Room should be, Mr. Cunard will be authorized to provide the funds for payment of the Cost whatever it may be Should like them to be procured and come out with Mr. Cunard or Yourself on the return of either as may be found most convenient but the Sooner the more advisable as it may afford a better opportunity of fitting them to their places

The Gentlemen going in this Packet will give you all the News, there is but little of much moment further than You have been informed since Your departure Mrs Halliburton I am Happy to say continues in good Health as is the rest of your family with the exception of Ellen who is mending and will soon I hope be well

You are so well acquainted with the mercantile Views of this Town & Province that I can give you but little information on those important questions. The opening of the West india ports to our Neighbors has Thrown such a Gloom over the whole Province that the commerce of the whole country will receive a most serious check and those who had laid their plans and made their Calculations and expended large sums of money must be very great losers and will prove to them the expected confidence they enjoyed was but of Short duration and will hereafter be serious evil to the Colonies themselves, the West indies I mean the Mercantile part [as] well as these Northern Provinces were not prepared to export nor did they wish more than ourselves such a change and I think it will shortly be seen by the Mother country it has been a Mistaken policy on her part however the evil is now done Nothing can avert it but a War between the two Countries, The only thing now to [be] hoped for is that there may be such protecting duties on the foreign Trade as may not wholly put it out of the power of our Shipping to Trade to the West indies—

remaining with much regard,

my Dear Judge

Yours most faithfully,

Enos Collins

Private

My Dear Judge

It has been mentioned and it has in fact occurred to myself in the event of the East india Company Sending a much larger Amount to this Country in Teas weather it might not be adviseable to divide the Agency here leaving such an amount in the hands of any one concern perhaps might be a risk which the company would wish to avoid being Satisfied there are other Persons who may be found, fully responsible for Such a trust Satisfactory Securities could be placed in the hands of the Governor of the Province for more than one Hundred Thousand Pounds, The present Agent must have in charge at this time between two and three Hundred Thousand pounds according to his own account and the prospect of this amt being augmented, becomes a question wether Prudence might not dictate a division of the Agency, more so perhaps as it is well Known his buiseanness is very Scattered at Your leisure moments will you turn this over carefully in Your mind and If adviseable and you think well of it mention it to Sir James Kempt, who was my Strong advocate on a former occasion for this Agency, should any division of Agency take place and a part fall into my hands I should withdraw myself from my present concern and attend to this Buiseanness itself which would be quiet & respectable, and easily managed I believe my Situation as respects Premises is equal if not Superior for conducting an Agency of this Kind to any to be met with in British America with the improvements I have made the last Summer

I wish You to Understand that although I have mentioned this Subject to You that I do not wish or intend in any way to injure Mr Cunard I merely mention what would perhaps Occur to Yourself in turning the Subject over in your mind as the Bishop will be there You may If You please mention it to him in confidence

To Judge Halliburton

4th February 1831

VII

London March 27th 1831

My dear Collins

My young friend Dr Charles Wallace informed me yesterday that he had made up his mind to return to Halifax with Captain Findley and I therefore avail myself of the interval between Churches to write a few lines by him, as I leave Town early tomorrow to accompany the Bishop to Cheltenham on a visit to Lady George—The House have now adjourned until after Easter and as all the Public Men will run into the Country during the recess, nothing can be done next week, and we have therefore chosen it to pay our visit—

The Papers will inform you of the signal defeat of the Ministry in their attempt to give the Baltic Timber a preference over the Colonial, I hope the discussion of the subject will do us much good and occasion People in this Country to consider how vitally their own interest is connected with ours—The Dinner at Freemasons Hall, (an account of which you will find in a paper I enclose to you) had a very good effect, as it shewed the strength of the Shipping and Colonial Interest, and evinced their determination to stand by each other—but whether the Nation itself will long continue to stand—has really become a frightful question—The People in this Country have really gone mad for reform and the Government of the day are goading them on. It is most singular that in all companies you find, (with here and there a solitary exception,) every body lamenting the necessity of sacrificing the established Institutions of the Country and yielding to the popular voice, A spirit of despondency appears to have over whelmed them of property and Common Sense, and altho' they see that Lord John Russels Bill will convert us into a Democratic instead of a monarchical Government—they content themselves with pronouncing it to be inevitable instead of rousing themselves to oppose it like Englishmen—Colonel Beckwith declares that the Constitution is gone and he does not consider his funded property worth five years purchase—I fear that his apprehensions are too well founded altho' I never was a Croaker until now—but when the intelligence of the Country permits itself to yield to fear what it would deny to reason, I think we must acknowledge that the spirit of Britons has fled. I did not however mean to harp upon this subject when I began my Letter but it haunts my mind much—I do not like these Whigs at all—what do you think of their hurrying the inter-Colonial Bill through the House the other morning after the great division upon the Reform Bill had taken place, when every body was worn out and most of the Members had quitted the House—I met Mr Bainbridge and Mr Bliss at dinner the next day and neither of them knew it—but Mr Marryat assured me it was so—I have not yet seen the Bill and know not its provisions, but I fear it will not meet our views—

I have not yet had any opportunity of sounding Sir James upon the subject of one of your Letters—but will not fail to watch a time to do—he is to drive me out to dinner to day to Colonel Fox's who lives a few miles from Town, but I suppose Col. Yorke will be with him—It is said that the Ministry intend to bring forward a Bill respecting Canada after the recess, if they do, I shall keep my eye upon it, lest it should have any provisions respecting us—at present they profess to intend not to meddle with us—indeed they are so much occupied with reform that they can attend to little else.

The Bishop Mr. Archibald and I had a long talk with Mr. Hay a few days ago relative to the Pictou Academy, and I yesterday sent him a Letter upon the subject to fix in his mind the arguments I had used—I am sure

there have been some persons at work to induce the Govt here to interfere in such a way as to give them a triumph over their opponents in Nova Scotia, but I think the Bishop and I have convinced them of the impolicy of such interference—and of the reasonableness of the plan proposed last year by the Council relative to the Academy—I have been now upwards of a month in London and am very tired of it—but I do not mean to turn my face towards Nova Scotia, until Mr. Archibald turns his—nor will I leave this willingly until I am quite satisfied that there will be no further discussion relative to the Colonies in Parliament.

My Letters from Liverpool tell me that you will receive the little Silver Cups for the Children by the Halifax—on enquiry I found that every thing of that kind was executed quite as well and as cheap there as in London, and I selected a pattern before I came away which I hope you and my dear Margaret will approve of—I ordered the four and left the initials to be put upon them—the sight of one of them will awaken most painful recollections—but as I had ordered it, I thought it possible that you might like to return it in remembrance of the dear little fellow who has been taken so suddenly from you—and therefore did not countermand my order—give my warm love to my dear Daughter and kiss all the little folks for me—I often think and talk of them and long to see them. I shall write to Mrs. Halliburton and the Girls by the next opportunity, I wrote to John by the last and shall endeavour to send a line by every Vessel I hear of. My communications to Sir Peregrine I reserve for the Packet—Mrs Stewart is here, very very much broken, Edward and his Wife and James are with her. I have been urging her to go out without delay and she says she will do so—but I know not if she will—I shall endeavour to run off a few lines to Robie. God bless you and yours—

I send you a Pamphlet of Sr Howard Douglas's

Believe me very affectionately yours

Brenton Halliburton

VIII

Halifax 16th April 1831

My Dear Judge

I recd. Your Kind letter of the 5th of March and thank you most sincerely for the feeling manner in which you expressed yourself therein

Mrs. Halliburton is as she has been since you left us quite well I think more so than I have known her for some Years, the other branches of Your family are quite well, they with the Robies dined with us at Gorsebrook Yesterday, when we did not forget to drink Your health in a bumper, wishing You a speedy & Safe return. when I say Speedy I will add I hope not

untill You have arranged all matters as near to your liking as circumstances will admit

Robie read to me your letter to him wherein I was Happy to find the conduct of one branch of our Legislature was approved of by Lord Goodrich [Goderich], I hope that Minister may be made acquainted that H. M. Council in Halifax, has no other object or Interest to Serve than that which in their Humble opinion will tend to the general good of the Province that some of them are independant and will never surrender their right to the whims or caprices of others I think it fortunate that You & some of our other Friends are at this time in England, [otherwise] things I am disposed to believe would of been differently represented. If such was not the Case I was disgusted at one remark made by L. G. to Sir Peregrine which no doubt Robie has written You I mean the expence however do not let that be any incumbrance on your mind You will find Friends sufficient should it be found necessary to take that burthen from of Your Shoulders

An application has been made by the Lords of the Treasury through Lord Goodrich [Goderich] to Sir Peregrine inquiring the Nature Constitution and manner of Conducting the business of the Bank in this Province the amount of its Capital, and of its Issues, to all of which has been replyd to as far as was deemed necessary, I do not think that Sir Peregrine will be able to transmitt it by this Packet with his remarks thereon as he is not very well It would appear that Government have it in contemplation to pay all their Military Establishments in Americah as elsewhere through the Banks and to make them then depositors from the sale of Bills from time to time in such sums as may answer all the demands of Government, which will be drawn out by checks from the proper office, as it may be required

Should any thing be said to you on this Subject the Stock Holders of that Institution are so well known by Yourself and their ability that I think You might Satisfy Government so far as Capital is required there will be no difficulty, If the terms upon which the buiseaness was to be transacted could be agreed on the difficulty and expence of importing Specie from the U. States at times when any considerable Sum might be required as we have no other mode of Supplying it would be Considerable hitherto it has been from 2 to 3 Pct

I do not say any thing further on the other Subject which I wrote to You about in my former letter, If on making it known to Sir James any encouragement is given I think there will be no difficulty on my part in fulfilling such engagements as may be required

I forward herewith a letter from Mr. James Johnson,

Margarett with our little ones is quite well I am writing at the Compting House therefore have not the opportunity of saying any thing from herself further than she wishes to be remembered most Kindly to yourself

and other Friends in England wishing You Health and every other blessing that Heaven may bestow and believe me

my Dear Judge

Yours most Sincerely

Copy of a Letter
to Judge Halliburton
7th April 1831

IX

London May 7th 1831

My dear Collins

I forward to you by this Packet the Act passed on the 22nd of April last relative to our Colonial Trade, I doubt not that you and all our mercantile friends in Nova Scotia, will be of opinion that it affords very inadequate protection to the North American Colonies, in their competition with the Citizens of the United States in the West India trade.

I hope we shall derive advantage from the repeal of the duty on Grain, as it will enable us to import Wheat from the European Ports and set our Mills again in motion. You will perceive that the duty upon Wheat Flour, Beef Pork &c is taken off in Upper and Lower Canada, but is continued in the Atlantic Colonies. this may encourage intercourse among the Colonies and induce us to get our flour through Canada, which we shall pay for with West India Produce instead of draining our Province of Specie to pay the Americans—If the duty upon the importation of flour in foreign Vessels into the West Indies had been raised a little higher, it would probably have enabled us to become the carriers of that article from Canada to the Islands, as it is, I fear the protection is insufficient, but upon this point the West Indians united their interest with the United States—

The Colonies will have little chance of procuring any advantage in their trade, from the present Ministry, they still hold the doctrine of free trade and contend that the first consideration is, who will supply you cheapest, without considering that, if they impoverish a large portion of the Country the cheap article will be dearly bought, but they are not practical Men themselves, and how they are to acquire knowledge, no one can tell, for they say it is dangerous to apply for information, relative to any particular trade to the Merchants concerned in it because they may have an interest in deceiving them. they therefore act upon their own theoretical notions which in nine instances out of ten will mislead them—

Tell my dear Margaret that I have received her Letter by the Bainbridge, but the Pattern of the China which you purchased at Mr Douglas's sale has not yet reached me, Cunard however has promised to get it for me, and when it arrives I will endeavour to match it.

I have executed most of her other Commissions, and have added a few books for the young folks on the recommendation of Col. Beckwith who takes a great interest in them. Your note for Mr. Lor[dly]? from Deblois arrived too late—I suppose he is by this time very near Halifax as he sailed in the April Packet—Cunard and I *talk* continually of procuring the furniture for the Council Chamber, but as yet we have *done* nothing. I hope however we shall send it out in the Bainbridge about the beginning of June—

I have heard nothing of the Ambassador from Pictou, I imagine he has gone to Scotland to strengthen his case with the Glasgow Seceders before he presents himself at the Colonial Office, the Pictou People have some how or other made a strong impression there—

Give Grandpapa's love to his dear Eliza, Margaretta and Brenton and tell them I long to have them on my knees again, I am heartily tired of living in lodgings in London and wish I was once more in my own home, but I think it is best to wait a little longer to see what may turn up—

I remain

Yours affectionately

Brenton Halliburton

The Honble
E. Collins,
Halifax,
Nova Scotia

X

Halifax 13th May 1831

My Dear Judge

I have time merely to acknowledge Receipt of Your esteemed favor under care of Dr. Wallace per Halifax which Vessel arrived here after a passage of 36 Days—Your family well as my own Continue in good Health and are Anxiously looking by every arrival from England in the expectation of receiving a few lines from You, I do not undertake to answer Your letter to me by this opportunity as the Mail Closes at five and it is now near four o'clock, and your letter is at Gorsebrook, Sir Rupert, Robie and myself, from what transpired at the Colonial office have thought it adviseable to send you further funds, notwithstanding You have my authority to draw upon my private agent Mr. Fairclough at Liverpool and Brymer Belcher in London, the latter has written me he will take much pleasure in Honoring Your drafts, as well as the former at Liverpool should You Draw on him

I enclose you herewith first of Exchange E. Collins &c on Messrs. Samuel Dobin & Sons London at 10 Days sight for two Hundred & fifty

pounds Sterling which You will apply as you may think proper, I say little at any time on Politicks I fear however the House of Messrs Rundles &ca of London have too much influence with Government on Colonial affairs I doubt not they may of been solicited perhaps to give their aid in favor of the Pictou dispute, as it would appear some Persons had been interfering, You may come at the fact possibly through Sir James Kempt, You must not if in Your power allow these People to carry their points and get the better of us so Sure as they do away goes all the influence of H. M. Council here-after they need not expect to be listened to on almost any occasion however I hope that such may not be the case and that all things may Yet be brought right in haste

I am My Dear Judge

Yours Respectfully

Judge Halliburton
London

XI

Sacred
To the Memory of

Hallet Collins Esqr

Who was among the earliest Settlers

At Liverpool

Where uniform integrity in private Life,
And exemplary Conduct, as a Magistrate,
Secured to Him the Affectionate Respect

Of a Community,
Whose Prosperity and Happiness
It was his constant Delight
To encourage and increase.

He died,
Full of years,
And rich in Faith and Hope,
On the 3rd of June 1831.

Aged 82
Mark the perfect Man;
And behold the upright;
For the end of that Man is Peace.

Psalm 37, 37

Sacred
To the memory of
Hallet Collins Esqr
Liverpool N. S.

XII

Account of Cash expended for the Funeral expences of the late Hallet Collins Esqr

1831

June	Mrs. Snow for Services & 3 pair Gloves	£1	10	
	James Goosley attendance &c		6	
	P. McLean 6 pair Gloves @ 3/		18	
	paid for repairing the Pall		5	
	Mrs. Webster 2 pair Gloves		4	
	Mr. Carten 3 Yds Muslin		3	9
	Mrs. Dewolfs Bill	1	1	3
	Mrs. Perley's Bill		19	11
	Pd for Making Dress for Mrs Collins		5	9
	Amt of Mrs Ledgers Bill	3	3	6½
	Pd for Making Dress for the 2 Servants		8	
	Richard Marshall Bricking Grave	1	10	
	Hugh Masters digging & Sodding Do	2		
	Saul Baker Labour at Grave		4	
	Paul Collins P Bill	5	13	11
	James Avis Bill for Coffin	12	6	2
	R Douglas Tolling Bell		5	
	John Gilchrist Balance Wages	2	13	6
		<hr/>		
		£33	17	9½
1831				
June	To Amount brought forward	£33	17	9½
	Wine &c from Mrs Seely		19	
July 30	Sundry House expences	5	18	7
	Balance	38	3	6½
		<hr/>		
		£78	18	10

What Money remained of what was found in his Trunk after payment of the Funeral expences and some other small charges against the Family was made a present of to Mrs Collins the Widow of the late Hallet Collins—By Cash in the House at the decease of the late Hallet Collins Esqr, Viz

12 Doubloons	£48	0	0
56 Dollars	14		
2 Eagles & 5 half Eagles, @ 50/	11	5	
Recd Bridge Money 2 Shares	3	3	2
Sundries included in this a/c which Mrs Seely had	2	10	8
	<hr/>		
	£78	18	10

Account of Funeral Expences

XIII

A True and perfect Inventory of all the Goods, Chattels, wares, and Merchandize as well moveable as not moveable of Hallet Collins Esqr late of Liverpool N.S. in the County of Queens late Merchant deceased made by us whose names are hereunto subscribed this day of August in the Year 1831.

His purse and apparel	£78	0	0
Horses and furniture	0	0	0
Horned Cattle 1 Cow	5	0	0
Swine 2	1	10	0
Poultry, Plate Household furniture &c	143	8	6
Hay & Corn	12	10	0
two Farms at Brookfield & pleasant River	500	0	0
two Shares in Liverpool Bridge	140	0	0
two Shares Fire Insurance Halifax cost	200	0	0
Debts due to the Estate on or about	17000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£18080	8	6

P.S. What money remained of what was found in the House after paying his funeral Expences and some other small bills for family Expenses was given to Mrs. Collins the Widow of the late Hallet Collins Esqr

Schedule of Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Hallet Collins Esqr of Liverpool N. S.

XIV

Inventory of Furniture &c belonging to the Estate of the late Hallet Collins Esqr August 2d, 1831

drawing Room	2 Plated Salts	7	6
1 doz Chairs at 5/ £3	1 Plated fish Slice	10	
1 Mahogany Dining Table 2	1 doz Table Spoons	3	
1 Do Card Table 1	Glass ware & Crockery	1	
1 Sofa 2	1 Fender	15	
1 Carpet 4	Shovel Tongs & Poker	10	
1 Looking Glass 1			
2 window Curtains at 10/ 1		£26	7 6
1 Teasett China 2	Entry		
1 pair plated Casters 1 10	Stair Carpeting & Rods	10	
1 Silver Cream pot 15	Glass Lanthorn	5	
1 doz Teaspoons 1 10	1 Reflector	2	6
2 Silver Sugar Tongs 10			
		<hr/>	
		17	6

Small Parlour		Back Bedroom	
1 doz Green Chairs	£2	1 High Post Bedstead	£1 10
1 Mahogany Table	2 10	1 Looking Glass	5
1 Birch work Table	5	1 Pine Dressing Table	5
1 Clock	8	Curtains to Bedstead	10
1 Carpet	1		
3 Window Curtains	15		2 10
1 Franklin Stove	5	Front Bedroom	
Tongs Poker & Brush	6	6 Chairs	£ 15
	19 16	1 Bedstead & Curtains	2
Middle Room		1 Carpet	15
6 Black Chairs at 2/6	1 15	1 Candle Stand	3
2 Arm Chairs	10	2 Pictures	3
1 Easy Do	15	1 Brass fender	10
1 Mahogany Desk	5	1 Wash Stand	5
1 Looking Glass	7 6	1 Pine Dressing Table	5
2 Birch Tables	1	1 Mahogany round Table	15
1 Carpet	10	1 Pine Clothes press in	
1 Iron Stove	3	little Back Room	10
		Poker & Tongs	5
	11 17 6		6 6
back Bedroom		Bedding	
1 Desk	£1 10	18 Pair Sheets	£4 10
1 Bedstead & Bed	3	2 White Counterpane	1
2 Small Tables	7 6	1 Patch Work Bed Quilt	15
1 Candle Stand	1 6	8 Pillars & 2 Bolsters	2
1 Bedstead & Bed with		12 Blankets	5
Curtains in the little back		9 Pair Pillow Cases	1
Room	5		
	9 19		14 5
front Room Upstairs		Pantry	
1 Chest Drawers 150 Years		1 Copper Teakettle	£ 10
Old	5	4 Tea Trays	10
6 Chairs	15	1 Knife Case Contg 1 doz.	
2 Birch Tables half round	15	Knives & forks	15
1 Looking Glass	7 6	3½ doz Knives & forks	10
1 Pine Dressing Table	5	1 Britannia Teapot	5
1 Broken fire Screen	3	1 Common Breakfast Set	
2 Window Curtains	5	Plates & Platters	1 10
White			
Pictures the 4 Seasons	10		4 0 0
Do - Signals	5		
	£3 10 6		

2 plated Candlesticks	£ 10	In the Stores	
1 Silver Soup Spoon	1	110 Gallons Rum	£12 10
4 Silver Salt Spoons	10	110 Galls Molasses	5
12 Table Cloths	1 10	1 Iron Pot	10
18 Napkins	18	1 Skiff Boat	2
	<hr/>	1 Iron Gun 9 Pounder	1 10
	4 8	1 Swivel Gun	10
		2 Salmon Nets	1 5
		1 Wheel Barrow	10
			<hr/>
Kitchen			£23 15 0
6 Brass Candlesticks	£1 10		
2 Tin Do	3		
6 Puter Plates & 1 Bason	1	Amt brot up	118 13 6
1 Tin Oven	5		<hr/>
1 Iron Stove	3		£142 8 6
6 Tin Pans	10		
3 Iron Basins	9		
8 Iron Pots	1 10		
Creeper & Skillet	5		
1 warming pan	5		
1 Culender	2 6		
1 Pepper mill	2 6		
2 Brass Ladles	7 6		
3 Pine Tables	15		
Servants bedsteads	4		
& Bedding			
5 Chairs	10		
1 Puter Water Plate	2		
	<hr/>		
	£14 16 6		
The Whole Amt is	£118 13 6		

Inventory of Furniture &c belonging to the Estate of the late H Collins Esq;

XV

To The Widow	£2000	from which amounts of debts due	
To 7 Daughters	7000	to the Estate funds are to be made	
To 2 Sons Enos)		up for the payment of the different	
& Saml Collins)	2000	Legacies—	
To 2 Sons Hallet	1000	Enos Collins	£2500
& Henry Collins		Mr John Barss	500
To Settle the Estate		James Barss	500
of Freeman &	300	Barss & Jacobs	400
Edwin Collins		Benjamin Knaut	150
Legacies to Grand		Andrew Webster	450
Children	250	Seely & Gough	927
Legacies to the Wives		James Taylor	33
of Hallet & Freeman		Catharine Doran	42
& to the wives of Do &	75	Saml Fairbanks	125
Capt Michl Head		Seely & Gough	31
To the wife of my		P. McNab Junr	500
Son Enos Collins	500	Wm Fairbanks	450
	£13,125		£6,608

To be made up by Enos Collins from the other debts due to the Estate 6,517

£13,125

Distribution of Legacies out of the Estate of Hallet Collins

XVI

Liverpool 4th August 1831

Mrs Phebe Foster
& Mrs. Margaret Clint

My Dear Aunts

it has now been many years since I had the pleasure of se[e]ing either of you, and if my time would permit me I would pay you a Short Visit, for the purpose of beholding those who were so well Known and esteemed by me in my early Days, and for cawling [calling] back reflections & remembrances for those departed Friends, which I hold most dear but I shall have to deny myself of this pleasure

I came to this place a few Days since for the purpose of makeing some arrangements agreeably to my late Fathers Will, in looking around the old mansion it calls forth frequent recollections of other times, it affords me much comfort well as Satisfaction, to learn my late Fathers mind was so composed & Calm previous to his Death, and I trust he has made a Happy exchange, Dear Parent he lived to a great age and being regular in his

Habits enjoyed a tolerable share of good Health, Untill a late period of his Life—As a Small token of the regard which I am sure he must of borne for each of You I have put in the hands of Mrs. Millard Your Sister, to be presented to you, & in my name two mourning Rings with this inscription [sic] on the outside, in remembrance of, and on the inside is engraved, Hallet Collins. Died the 5th of June 1831. Aged 83 Years, you will please receive this in remembrance of him who was so well Known to you in Your earlier Days and with the writers best regards & wishes for your Health & Happiness

believe me my Dear Aunts
with great respect & esteem

Your obt. Servant

Enos Collins

P.S. I have also placed in the hands of Mrs. Millard to be given to Mrs. Clint £10—which She will please receive in my Name and apply to such Purpose as she may think most Proper for her own Comfort

E. C.

XVII

Halifax

Estate of the late Hallet Collins Esqr

To Enos Collins Dr

1831

Septemr 15

To paid the following Legacies as per Will vizt

“ To Benjamin Knaut Esqr

Amount bequeathed Mrs. Knaut 1000

“ “ Son Augustus 11 13 4

Son James 11 13 4

daughter Matilda 11 13 4

daughter Anna 11 13 4 £1046 13 4

To Doctor Andrew Webster

Amount bequeathed Mrs. Hannah Webster 1000

To John Barss 1000

Amount bequeathed Mrs. Barss

Son Edward 11 13 4

daughter Lucinda 11 13 4

daughter Charlotte 11 13 4

1035

To James Barss

Amount bequeathed Mr Barss	1000	
daughter Eliza	11 13 4	1011 13 4

To Caleb Seely

Amount bequeathed Mrs. Seely	1000	
son Gilbert	11 13 4	
son Edwin	11 13 4	
daughter Caroline	11 13 4	
daughter Ellen	11 13 4	1046. 13 4

To Peter McNab Jr

Amount bequeathed son Charles	11 13 4	
son Peter	11 13 4	
this sum to him as Childrens Guardian	1000	
		1023 6 8

To William B. Fairbanks

Amount bequeathed Mrs. Fairbanks	1000	
daughter Emily	11 13 4	
daughter Letitia	11 13 4	
son William	11 13 4	1035
Carried forward		£7198 6 8

Sept 15

To Amount brot forward	7198. 6 8
------------------------	-----------

Paid the following Legacies P Will

To Enos Collins

Amount bequeathed to himself	1000	
Mrs. Collins	500	
daughter Eliza	11 13 4	
daughter Margaretta	11 13 4	
son Brenton	11 13 4	1535

To Hallet Collins

Amount bequeathed for his use during)			
his life and to his Children after)	500		
Amount bequeathed Mrs Collins	17	10	
son Francis	11	13	4
daughter Mary	11	13	4
			540 16 8

To Samuel Collins

Amount bequeathed him	1000
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To Mrs Michael Head

Amount bequeathed her	17 10
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To Mrs. Samuel Head

Amount bequeathed her	17 10
-----------------------	-------

To Mrs Caroline Collins

Amount bequeathed her	17 10
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To Enos Collins

Amount bequeathed for liquidation)		
of Edwin Collins and Freeman)	300	
Collins debts		

To Executors of H. Collins

Amount bequeathed for use of)	2000	
Mrs Collins during her life)		
Amount bequeathed for use of)	500	2500
Henry Collins during his life)		

£13126 13 4

XVIII

Estate of the late Hallet Collins Esqr. In Acct Currt with Enos Collins			Cr
1831			
Sept 15			
By Amt Charles Morris's Bond & Mortgage 27 June 1822	500		
Interest on ditto 17 June 1830 to this date	37 7 11	537 7 11	
<hr/>			
" Amt Matthew Richardson Bond & Mortgage 6 July 1822	1000		
Interest on ditto 6 July 1830 to this date	65 13 11	1065 13 11	
<hr/>			
" Amt Thos Heavisides Bond & Mortgage 8 July 1816	1000		
Interest on ditto 8 July 1830 to this date	71 6 10	1071 6 10	
<hr/>			
" Amt John F. Salters Bond & Mortgage 15 Octr 1822	250		
Interest on ditto 15 Octr 1830 to this date	13 15	263 15	
<hr/>			
" Amount Richd Bulger Bond & Mortgage 1st June 1827	450		
Interest on ditto 1st June 1830 to this date	34 18 3	484 18 3	
<hr/>			
" Amount Miss Laird's Bond & Mortgage 19 July 1828	350		
Interest on ditto 19 July 1830 to this date	24 6 9		
Amount Miss Laird's Bond & Mortgage 23 April 1831	100		
Interest on ditto 23d April 1831 to this date	2 9 1	476 15 10	
<hr/>			
" Amount John Casey's Bond & Mortgage 10 Sept 1830	1000		
Interest on ditto 10 Septr 1830 to this date 5½ Pct	55 15	1055 15	
<hr/>			
" Amt Asseneth & Wm Knowles Bond & Mort. 21 Decr 1830	1000		
Interest on ditto 21 Decemr 1830 to this date	44 2 2	1044 2 2	
<hr/>			
" Amount Peter McNab Senr Note 13th Jan'y 1819	300		
Interest on ditto 13 Jan'y 1831 to this date	12 2	312 2	
<hr/>			
" Amount Peter McNab Jr Note 18th March 1825	500		
Interest on ditto 18 March 1830 to this date	44 17 6	544 17 6	
<hr/>			
" Amount R. Tremain & T. Boggs Note 28 March 1822	400		
Interest on ditto 28 March 1830 to this date	35 4 10	435 4 10	
<hr/>			
" Amount Rufus Fairbank's Note 17 May 1817	500		
Interest on ditto 17 May 1830 to this date	39 18 10	539 18 10	
<hr/>			
" Amount Jas. H. Tidmarsh's Note 16th May 1825	500		
Interest on ditto 16th May 1830 to this date	40. 0 6	540 0 6	
<hr/>			
" Amount Samuel Heads Note 1st May 1818	600		
Interest on ditto 1st May 1830 to this date	49 12 3	649 12 3	
<hr/>			
" Amount Wallace & Russells Note 19th May 1817	1000		
Interest on ditto 19 May 1830 to this date	79 11 2	1079 11 2	
<hr/>			
" Amount John Howe & Sons Note 17 April 1822	400		
Interest on ditto 17th April 1830 to this date	33 18 7	433 18 7	
<hr/>			

	Carried forward	£10535 0 7
1831		
Sept 15		
By Amt brought forward		10535 0 7
" Amt William Taylors Note 29 Augt. 1822		144
" Amt William B Fairbanks Note 1st Jany 1829	450	
Interest on ditto 1 Jany 1831 to this date	19 2 2	469 2 2
" Amt J. W. Nutting and Others Note 12 Feb 1829	500	
Interest on ditto 12 Feby 1830 to this date	47 14 11	547 14 11
" Amt J. W. Nutting and Others Note 12 Feby 1829	200	
Interest on ditto 12 Feby 1830 to this date	19 2	219 2
" Amt J & E Barss & Jacobs Note 25th July 1827	400	
Interest on ditto 26 July to this date	27 7 1	427 7 1
" Amt James Barss' Note 11 April 1826	500	
Interest on ditto 11t April 1830 to this date	35 15	535 15
" Amt John Barss' Note 11 April 1826	500	
" Interest on ditto 11 April 1830 to this date	35 15	535 15
" Amt Benja Knaut's Note dated 13 June 1823	100	
Interest on ditto 13th June 1828 to this date	16 5 9	116 5 9
" Amt Benja Knauts Note 2d March 1830	50	
Interest on ditto 2d March 1830 to this date	4 12 4	54 12 4
" Amt Andrew Webster's Note 5th Jany 1827	450	
Interest on ditto 5th Jany 1827 to this date	126 14 3	576 14 3
" Amount Seely & Gough's Note 1st Jany 1830	927 7 9	
Interest on ditto 1st Jany to this date	87 1	
Amount due P their receipt dated 18 August 1830	31	
		1045 8 9
" Amount Saml. P. Fairbanks Note 10 Novr 1825	125	
Interest on ditto from 10 Novemr 1830 to this date	6 7 1	131 7 1
" Amount Snow Parker's Note 17 Feby 1824	100	
Interest on ditto 17 Feby 1829 to this date	15 9	115 9
" Amount Betsy Hamilton & others Note	25	
Interest from 7 August 1830 to this date	1 13 2	26 13 2
	Carried forward	£15480 7 1

1831

Septr 15

By Amount brought forward			15480	7	1
“ Amount Ann McLean Note	25				
Interest on ditto from 27 July 1830 to date	1	14	1	26	14 1
“ Amount James Taylors Note	33				
Interest on ditto from 13 January 1830 to this date	3	6	1	36	6 1
“ Amount Catharine Dorans Note	42	6	3		
Interest on ditto from 17th October 1830 to this date	2	6	0	44	12 3
“ Amount Peter Patterson's Note 20 April 1829	8	5			
Interest on ditto from 20 April 1829 to date	1	3	9	9	8 9
“ Amount due on James Websters Note 14 Aug 1821				184	13 2
“ Amount Enos Collin's Note 31 July 1824	2500				
Interest on ditto from 31 Decemr 1830 to date	79	13	9	2579	13 9
“ Proceeds Two Shares in Liverpool Bridge	123				
1 Sold for £61 1 sold for 62					
dividends on ditto to date of Sale	6	7	9	129	7 9
“ Proceeds Two Shares in Fire Insn Association	533	2	2		
1 sold for £270. 1 ditto £269					
Commissions &c paid £5.17.10					
dividend on ditto for year 1831	50			583	2 2
Amount Robert Barry's Note 2d March 1829	200				
Interest on ditto from 28 Nov 1829 to this date	21	11	4	221	11 4
				£19295	16 5

XIX

Chancery 1832
Hon. Enos Collins acting Exr.
of Hallet Collins deceased

Costs of Defendants

vs

Benjamin Knaut & Lucy
Knaut & others Legatees

1832				
May	Retainer	£1	3	4
	Entering appearance in the cause		3	4
	Making Draught of Answer 42 fol	2	2	0
	Counsel fee Examining & signing same		11	8
	Engrossing the same		1	1
	Affidavits by Mr Fairbanks & wife & others 2/		4	
19	Petition for Dedimus to take answer of)			
	Defendants residing at Liverpool)		3	4
	Court day motion thereon		11	8
	Writ of Dedimus to take Answer		5	
	Copy of the same		1	6
	Service thereof on Commissioners ea 3/6		7	
	Answer being returned Petition for Decree		3	4
	Counsel fee on motion		11	8
	Brief of Bill Answer Will &c 63 fol		3	3
June 30	Draught of Decretal Order 13 fol		6	6
	Counsel fee signing same		11	8
	Engrossing same		6	6
	Attending Registrar thereon		6	8
July	Drawing up Examination of the			
	six Legatees each 9 fol [at] 6=54 f	2	14	0
Aug. 4	Drawing Petition for Confirmation of			
	Report & for taxation of Costs		3	4
6	Counsel fee motion thereon		11	8
	Counsel fee in the cause on Decree	1	3	4
	Bill of Costs &c		3	4
	Amt Carried over	£16	18	10
	Amount brought over			£16 18 10
	Commissioners fees on taking Answers	1.	3.	4
	Master's fees			
	Taking Examinations of the six			
	Legatees being married women 11/8	3.	10	—
	on Report		11	8
	on Taxation of Costs		7	6
				5 12 6
				£22 11 4

Taxed at Twenty two pounds Eleven shillings four pence

signed

Brenton Halliburton

Received from the Honorable Enos Collins Acting Executor of the Will of the late Hallet Collins Esq the above sum of Twenty two pounds Eleven shillings and four pence In account

Halifax 1st. January 1833
Charles R Fairbanks
Solr. of Depts

By A Primrose

£22. 11. 4

XX

Dr	Estate of late Hallet Collins Esqr	In Account Current with Enos Collins	
April 23	To Amount of my Acct. against Hallet Collins Esqr from)	104 5 4½	
	1st Jany 1831 to this date per account No. 1)		
Jan 29	" Cash paid Mrs Wm Fairbanks, Acct Mrs Collins	3 10	
July 30th	" paid Nordbeck for 3 Mourning Rings	5 12 6	
31	" paid Mrs Millard donation to Mrs Clint	10	
	" paid Mr Gorham for Mr Payzant	5	
	" paid S. P. Fairbanks/Registring Will	3 10	
Augt 26	" paid Tempest & Moses Account	6 5	
	" paid Amount July & Goughs Account	46 4 10	
	" paid Amount Doctor Webster's Account	10 19	
	" paid Amount E. Collins & Co. Account	9 5 9	
	" Amount Creditted the Estate of Hallet Collins as)		
	due from James Webster not collected)	184 13 2	
	" Amount credited the Estate of Hallet Collins as)		
	due from William Taylor not collected)	144	
	" paid sundry Legacies as per Will/particulars in)		
	Account No 2)	13126 13 4	
Decr 31	" paid P. Holland advertising for all demands)		
	against the Estate)	1 5	
Decr "	" paid J. C. Halliburton drawing Assignments)		
	of two Mortgages from Executors to myself)	2 6 8	
	" Balance due the Estate 15 Sept 1831	7874 17 8	
		<hr/>	
		£21538 8 3½	
Cr			
1831			
Jany 1	By Balance due Hallet Collins Esqr by me P Acct)		
	Current to 31 December 1830)	2242 7 1½	
Sept 15	" Amount of Sundry debts due to the Estate of)		
	Hallet Collins Esqr to this date, and property as)	19295 16 5	
	per particulars in Account No 3)		
Decr 31	" Interest recd. on Miss Dorans Note	4 9	
		<hr/>	
		£21538 8 3½	
		<hr/>	
1831			
Sept 15	By Balance	7874 17 8	

XXI

Account of Monies due the Estate of Hallet Collins Esqr
Creditted by Enos Collins in Account No 3, but remaining unpaid
15 September 1831

Names	Security	Principal	Interest due to 15 Sept	Total Amt
Charles Morris	Bond & Mort.	500	1831	657 7 11
Matthw Richardson	Bond & Mort.	1000	157 7 11	1 120 13 11
Thos Heavyside	No Security	178 19 4	120 13 11	178 19 4
John F. Salter	Bond & Mort	250		263 15
Richard Bulger	Bond & Mort	450	13 15	512 0 3
Miss Laird	Bond & Mort	350	62 0 3	353 6 9
Miss Lairds	Bond & Mort	100	3 6 9	100 19 1
John Careys	Bond & Mort	1000	19 1	1055 15
Assenh & Wm Knowles	Bond & Mort	1000	55 15	1044 2 2
Peter McNab Sr	Note of Hand	300	44 2 2	330 2
R. Tremain & T. Boggs	Note of Hand	400	30 2	411 4 10
Rufus Fairbanks	Note of Hand	500	11 4 10	509 18 10
James H. Tidmarsh	Note of Hand	500	9 18 10	540 0 6
Samuel Head	Note of Hand	600	40 0 6	685 12 3
Wallace & Russell	Note of Hand	1000	85 12 3	1139 11 2
John Howe & Son	Note of Hand	400	139 11 2	457 18 7
Willm Taylor	Note of Hand	144	57 18 7	144 (This sum chgd to Es- tate of H. C. being Bad debt on Acct 1831
J. W. Nutting & others	Note of Hand	500	17 14 11	517 14 11
J. W. Nutting & others	Note of Hand	200	7 2 0	207 2
Saml. P. Fairbanks	Note of Hand	125	6 7 1	131 7 1
Snow Parker	Note of Hand	100	15 9	115 9
Betsy Hamilton	Note of Hand	25	1 13 2	26 13 2
Ann McLean	Note of Hand	25	1 14 1	26 14 1
James Taylor	Note of Hand	33	3 6 1	36 6 1
		£9680 19 4	885 14 7	10566 13 11
Carrd. forward				

Names	Security	Principal	Interest due to 15 Sept 1831	Total Amt
Amount Brot forwd		£9680 19 4	885 14 7	10566 13 11
Catharine Doran	Note of Hand	42 6 3	2 6	44 12 3
Peter Patterson	Note of Hand	8 5	1 3 9	9 8 9
James Webster	Note of Hand	184 13 2		184 13 2
				(This sum chg back to Estate being a Bad debt see Acct 1831)
Robert Barry	Note of Hand	200	21 11 4	221 11 4
		10116 3 9	910 15 8	11026 19 5

XXII

List of Notes of Hand Bonds & Mortgages due to the Estate of the late
Hallet Collins Esqr

Due at Halifax in Notes of Hand.

James W. Johnston & others £500 & £200	700
James H Tidmarsh	500
Rufus Fairbanks	500
William B Fairbanks	450
Samuel Head	600
Enos Collins	2500
John Howe & Son	400
Peter McNab Senr	300
Peter McNab Junr	500
Wallace & Russell	1000
Tremain & Boggs	400

 £7,850

ditto at Liverpool

Snow Parker	in B Knauts hand	100
Robert Barry	in ditto	200
Messrs Barss & Jacobs	in E Cs hand	400
James Barss	in E Cs Do	500
John Barss	in E Cs Do	500
Benjamin Knaut	£100 & £50) in E Cs hand)	150
Andrew Webster	in E Cs hand	450
Seely & Gough	in E Cs hand	927 7 9
James Taylor	in B Knauts hand	33
Catharine Doran	in ditto	42
Samuel P Fairbanks	in E Cs hand	125
Seely & Gough Receipt in E Cs hand		31

 £11,308

In B Knauts Ann Mc Lane	£25 0 0	
hand		
In E Cs do Peter Patterson	8 5 0	
In B K hand Betsy Hamilton	25 0 0	
In E Cs hand James Webster	314 0 0	in E Cs hand

 doubtful £372 5 0

Amt of Notes of Hand brought forward		£11,308
due in Bonds & Mortgages—		
Thomas Heaviside	£1000	
Charles Morris	500	
Matthew Richardson	1000	
Estate of John Salter	250	
John Carey	1000	
Richard Bulger	450	
Eleanor Leard	450	
Apenith & William Knowles	1000	
Cost of 2 Shares in fire Insurance	200	5,850
		£17,158
Notes of Hand doubtful brot forwd		372 5 —
		£17,530 5

XXIII

Estate of the late Hallet Collins Esqr

In Acct. with Enos Collins Acting Executor to Estate Dr.

1833			
Augt	To paid Saml. Collins expended by him on Funeral	£3 3 2	
1834			
Deer	“ ditto Attorneys charge examining title & drawing Mortgage Tidmarsh	2 6 8	
1835			
June	“ paid Widow of late John Gorham by request	10 0 0	
July			
1838	“ paid Johnson & Twining Attachment Against Tidmarsh	5 16 8	£21 6 6
March	“ paid ditto for advice	1 3 4	
	“ Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton Note not re- ceived charged back	26 13 2	
	“ balance due on Jas. Tidmarshs Note not received chd back	222 0	249 16 6

Sept 1849 To Widow our Step Mother £5 per Year over
what the interest on £2,000

Produced Matthew Richardson bond & Mort-
gage for £1000 being at 5½ Pct per
Annum 18 Years is

90 0 0

This amount had been Creditted my Father
in his acct. with myself altho not re-
ceived from Eustice Prescott being a
Note on which Jos. Allison was indorsor
for £500 principle of which was paid
my agreeing to take Prescotts Note for
the interest which was never paid

180 0 0

1850

April paid Messrs. S. P. Fairbanks & J. W. Ritchie
bill for final Settlement of Estate

8 3 4

£549 6 4

Amount to be paid legatees

2574 16 8

£3124 3 0

Cr.

By this Sum in hands of Executors for
Maintenance of Widow

£2000 0 0

“ this amount in hands of Executors to
meet any contgt charges

775 5 3½

“ this Amount being balance due to Estate
of Henry Collins)

Creditted to Estate of Hallet Collins)

348 17 8½

£3124 3 0

Exorors [sic] excepted
Liverpool 11th June 1850

Witness

Augts Knaut)

) Aproved

Sarah Barss
John Barss
Lucinda Knaut
Elizabeth Barss
James Barss
Hannah Webster
Andrew Webster
Hallet Collins
Ellen M Seely
William B. Fairbanks
Letitia Fairbanks
Charlotte E. Gilpin
Alfred Gilpin
Edwin C Seely
Gilbert Seely

XXIV

Memo. respecting Mr Collins Will.

If the object of Mr. E. Collins is to obtain the directions of the **Court of Chancery** for his indemnity in settling the Estate, all Parties interested must be before the Court—In this respect the Bill filed is defective—nor *regularly* can a Decree pass when *all* the Exrs. are not brought in—

The legacy of the £1000 to each of the Daughters & of £500 to Mrs Collins as well as the respective shares of the *Residue* must, for the safety of the Exrs. be the subject of a Decree. But the present Bill only notices the £1000 *Legacy*—

The Auditors of Edwin & Freeman shd be called in by a formal Advertisement else at a future day, the Exrs may have trouble—about the £300 given to settle those Estates—

The Residue of the Estate should be ascertained & settled *now*—at a future day the *Children* who may become interested, may question accounts which have not been approved and settled by the Court—

The Enquiry for the Fate of Henry Collins must be made by a competent authority; also to *ascertain* whether he left any Children

The £500 for the benefit of H Collins should be invested under the sanction of the Court—because otherwise his Children will call upon the Exrs for it. who of course cannot desire to remain *so long connected* with the Estate—

Altho Mr Collins has the funds & has always been manager the other Exrs having proved, are subject to various liabilities till the whole is closed—while so many persons are interested, and Infants are entitled to some portions, and when the amount is considerable, it is highly advisable that the whole Estate (& not the £1000 legacies only) should be settled under the decree of the Court, and this will prove the Cheapest & most effectual mode of getting the whole closed—and as the present Bill is *restricted* to *only one portion* of the Estate, I recommend that this be withdrawn and that Mr Collins files his Bill against *all* the other Legatees, or that the Legatees file theirs agt the 4 Executors for a Settlement of the whole Estate—and this latter mode I think the best—as the whole is to be arranged without opposition no delay can arise in Either court

Charlie R Fairbanks

8 May 1832

XXV

Halifax 25th April 1833

Dear Sirs

Your letter of the 2nd inst. reached me contents of which are observed I shall give you my reasons for those charges made in my account with the Estate of my Father which You wish me to reconsider in the first place they were not made without due consideration and in the 2nd I felt myself under the circumstances fully Justified to make them, the three Mourning Rings given to my Aunts together with Ten pounds donation to one of them who it is known is Very Poor the amt I supposed was too trifling to of occasioned an objection these Persons had a greater Claim for donations than some of those to whom donations were given, and ought to of had more than was given them, and I blame myself for it that such was not the case—& the three mourning Rings surely cannot be considered by any reasonable Person as being [extravagant] my Father had that confidence in me that he wished me to arrange and write his Will as I thought proper, first observeing he wished to give to each of his Daughters £1000 apeace, then to make such provision for Mrs. Collins as would leave her Comfortable the Interest of £1500 was the Sum named £500 more however was added, the residue of his property he intended to go Amongst his Sons, to myself he intimated leaving a greater share than his other Sons to this I told him I could not consent that I did not wish to receive more than the rest of his Children, that my circumstances in Life were such as not to occasion me to require it he must therefore allow me to decline receiving more than the others, he then requested me to write his Will as I pleased and then read it over to him, in the Course of my doing so, it was mentioned as I had declined receiving any thing more than the other Children from the advantages he had occasionally recd from me that he would leave £500 to my Wife, which of course I felt grateful for he proposed making his two sons His Executors, the other two were added by my desire, after writing his Will mentioning the different donations contained therein without his Knowledge I read it over to him to all of which he aproved & was satisfied at which time the Persons now alluded to entirely escaped my recollection as I suppose they did his Since they ocured to me I certainly should with as much feeling as the others [have] insertd their names. As no mention was made by either it was not till some time after the Will was executed it occurred to me that no Notice was taken of them, as these things are at all times unpleasant to write about, I said nothing thinking when I had the opportunity again of seeing my Father I would mention it & have some provision made for them, well as Mrs. Hannah Gorham whom I have also since regretted & should of remained unnoticed in his Will, no doubt when she heard there was donations given to certain Persons, whose Claims were not greater if so great as her own, it must of given her unpleasant feelings, and it is my wish even now that something should be given her, it is my wish

that Saml take \$40 and give it to her as I believe she is very Poor, with an explanation that it was an oversight at the time the will was written her Name being left out, whih may in some measure make amends for it I have no reason whatever to Suppose otherwise than if it had occurred to me to of inserted the names of either the before mentioned, they would as readily have recd my Fathers Sancion as those whose names I mentioned under these impressions I felt myself perfectly Justifiable in doing so as before stated at the same time making my Kind regards to her with recollections of former times, and advise me his haveing done so and the same amount shall be remitted him and charged to the Estate, /with respect to Interest charged Mrs. W. say is 3 percent in doing this I considered I only consulted my Fathers wishes from the length of time the advances were made on which the Interest had been accumulating, and a considerable part of the Note which the Estate held, arose out of Interest which was brought into the principle of the Note, to of charged the whole Interest say six per cent, would not [have] been dealing with that Justice towards her that I should wish to be exercised in the Settlement of my Fathers effects, when I was paying 4½ Pct. and others five and she standing more in need I think the charge made quite enough, and shall never give my consent to encrease it, recollecting a conversation had with my Father wherein I think it was not his intension the full amount of Interest should be charged thinking of this was also another reason to do as I did, in fact I thought one time of making no charge of Interest whatever and I believe I so wrote to Mrs. Webster providing there was no objection when making up the accounts I considered it best for the present to make the charge of 3 perct. and after Mrs. Collins's Death when the final Settlement of the Estate must take place If Mrs Websters circumstances in Life be such as to require it the Subject can then undergo a further consideration whether adviseable or not, The Next and last Item You wish me to consider is 70/ paid to Johnston & Twining for advice & opinions to eject Mr Lane from of the Premises he now occupies, the reasons I have to give for this charge, as my Father considered himself entitled to some part of ground to the Westward of his Garden bounding as I understood him on the Street runing Northerly as it originally was intended it should go, hearing that Mr. Lane had put up his building previous to its being removed farther Westwd. when the Bridge was built and had made encroachments on this part of the property I deemed it adviseable to get him of If possible the application was made and opinion obtained while my Father was liveing, as will appear by Johnston & Twinings account but was settled in June 1832 I had not my Fathers orders for doing this Still as it was done during his Life I do not Know why it is not proper to be made a charge against his Estate, however after the explanation I have given should it be thought other wise I will credit this sum to the Estate, You also mention you think the Estate should of had credit for Interest for the Sum remaining in my hands after the first dividend was paid particularly as the Securities outstanding were on Interest, my Father ex-

pired in June 1831 it was my Intension after his decease to have the Estate settled with as little delay as possible and so expressed myself to the different legatees to enable me to do this to collect as much of his effects as I could the remainder to advance from my own funds accordingly I had all the accounts connected with the Estate made up to the 15th Sept. following after which I advised the legatees such as had any thing to receive from the first dividend to draw on me for the amt. due to them, at same time signifying it was my intension to pay of the further sum of £500 due them under the Will, I was aware to enable me to do this I must draw pretty largely on my own funds which was done by drawing on New York & Boston and Calling in monies here all of which were bringing me an Interest, it was my intension then by the end of the Year 1831 to of paid £1500 to each of the legatees intitled to receive that sum while in the act of going on with this intension it was discovered by a Clause in the Will it would not be safe to pay it without the Executors incurring a liability on themselves, to get clear of this it was found Necessary to apply to the Court of Chancery, the order authorising the payment was snd. in August 1832 in a few Days after the receipt of this order, the legatees were advised they might draw for their balance of the £1500 and as soon as the amounts could be made up the further sum coming would also be paid admitting I had made collections from sums due to the Estate you would not expect me as fast as I collected one or two Hundred pounds to make an equal distribution of the sums or if it lays Idle in my hands I should allow the Estate Interest while it was so laying Idle If I issued monies from my own funds to enable me to do what I could not collect out of what was due to the Estate it fully compensates any advantage may be derived by the outstanding Securities of which you speak bearing an Interest, I had it in contemplation at one time to of charged a Commission on the Settlement of my Fathers Estate not with a view to take any thing to myself but to take the amount whatever it might be and put it at Interest as there is a large Family for the benefit of any member of it which might hereafter be in want there are some difficulties attending it I have therefore pretty much abandoned the Ideah of doing so, You also write for my account No. 1. for £114 - 5 - 4¹/₂ as well as my account current with the Estate both of whom are forwarded, together with two others for the Years 1829 & 1830 after perusal of which you will return them again to me that they may go into the files from which they were taken along with the papers belonging to the Estate, I had no Ideah when I sat down to write this letter would of swollen to the size which I find it has done as I went on writing different things that occurd presented themselves and as it was my wish to make you fully acquainted with my motives for doing what has already been done I thought it best to be particular

Copy of a letter to Saml. Collins B. Knaut & John Barss Executors with Enos Collins to the Estate of the late Hallet Collins of Liverpool

XXVI

Astor House
New York 23rd Octr 1837.

My Dear Sir

I drop You a few lines inquiring if the Accadian is at Boston and about what time you intend leaveing for Halifax, If my Buiseaness would of alowd me should like to of returned and taken passage with you & Mrs. Robie. I fear I shall hardly be in time to accomplish this desireable object. I expect my friend Murison on here in a day or two after which in the course of 3 or 4 days I shall return to Boston. make my Kind regards to Mrs. Robie and say I should of been most happy to of taken passage on board the same Vessel with You & her for Halifax

This Newyork is a Bustling place and strikes me they are at least a half century too far ahead great reversion of things are to take place here, not only in this place, but all over the Union in my humble opinion. Rupert Cochrane is still here and desires to be remembered Most Kindly to you & Mrs Robie. he expects to Sail in a few Days for England, he received a letter by the last Packet Ship from the Bishop at London where they were quartered for the present they were all well and expected to remain in London till about the middle of Novr.

Please write me a few lines informing what Vessels there are at Boston from Halifax and about what time they will be returning

address to care of James Strong Esqr 26 Wall St.

Remaining with much respect

Yours Most truly

Enos Collins

S. B. Robie Esqr

Robie Papers

XXVII

Newyork 30th October 1837.

My Dear Sir

Your favor of the 26th inst. has but a few since been received, I notice Your intension of returning to Halifax by the Lady Ogle to sail about the 3rd of Novm I wish it was in my power to be in Boston and take passage with You on board her. Mr. Rupert Cochrane is still here he expects to sail in a few Days for Liverpool England in one of the Packet ships. I have not seen him since receipt of Your letter shall deliver your Message soon as I meet him. John Inglis arrived here on Satterday Morning last from lower

Cannada with dispatches to the British Consul here from Lord Gosford he returns in a Day or two he is looking very well. The Inglis's expected by their last letters to Mr. Cochrane to leave London about the 20th of this month for Scotland were they would remain sometime,

I do not believe the report respecting the Packet Ship from Philadelphia for Liverpool England although much has been said of it still I think without foundation, The Cordelia I suppose will be in Boston and by her I am in hopes to return to Halifax, every thing in the way of Buiseaness is very dull here and will take some time before they can be settled down to any thing like permanancy, still it appears to me that loans can be effected with security & safety it requires great care in the onset, there has been great overloading well as Speculation many millions have been lost and money is now becomeing to find its Value, I enclose a letter which I will thank Mrs. Robie to take charge of please make my Kind regards to her and believe

me, my Dear Sir

Your friend &c

E Collins

Robie Papers

XXVIII

Halifax Febry 29th 1840

My Dear Sir

I received your Note of the 26th inst enclosing my account with you and the Papers 14 in number relating to it, which I herewith return agreeably to your request.

The Ballance of £278. 2.7 due by me to you is correct. I had hoped to have discharged it before this, but several circumstances have occurred to prevent my relieving myself from the embarrassment in which I became involved in consequence of the greater part of the expences which I incurred in my visit to England having been thrown upon me

When Sir Peregrine Maitland first suggested to me to go to England upon Public business I told him that I could not afford it. He thought himself authorized to undertake to pay my expences, but the Government at Home did not sanction it, and I was in consequence compelled to bear the greater part of them myself—which embarrassed me very much.

The State of Casual Revenue, which was unequal to meet the expences charged upon it also involved me in difficulty for the first year or two after my appointment as Chief Justice; and when the ballance of my Salary was ultimately paid to me, It scarcely sufficed to meet the expences. I had felt

myself obliged to incur of purchasing a Carriage and other things, which under the supposition that I should receive the same income as my Predecessor, I deemed it (perhaps unwisely) necessary to incur—

The subsequent reduction of my income, by taking away my fees has hitherto deprived me of the means of relieving myself from the embarrassments I have mentioned—but I hope the arrangements I have recently made will soon enable me to discharge all demands upon me—

I remain

Dear Sir

Yours truly

Brenton Halliburton

The Honble

Enos Collins—

XXIX

Halifax 12th March 1850.

My Dear Mrs Webster

Your favor of the 4th Ultimo reached me in due course and I assure You it gave me much pleasure on receiving & reading it over more particularly as it brought my mind to many transactions which took place in earlier Life looking back to the time we were Children and in our Fathers House and Viewing the different Scans as they have occurred since and the many Years between that period & this present, Should lead us to contemplate & reflect most seriously If we are prepared for that change which according to the course of Nature and the pleasure of the Almighty whenever he may think proper to call us from hence, it is natural I believe for most of Mankind to wish to live long as it may please their Maker to spare them, I am fearful many of us place too much Value on this World & its goods, which makes us the less desirous to leave it, may we both my Dear sister with other Friends be prepared for that great change whenever it may please the great giver of all that is good to take Us to himself

I was sorry to learn that Dr. Websters Health was so much impaired however he [as] well as myself are far advanced in Life. Mr. John Barss I hope is better, his wife our Sister I hope is enjoying good Health, poor Mrs. Knaut's Health I believe has for many Years been very much impaired, I hope she may experience that Peace & Consolation in the Next World which poor thing has not in a very abundant degree fallen to her lot in this.

Mr. Jas. Barss & his Family I hope are Also well As You remark there is always something to Mar & destroy our comfort it has always been so And will continue to be No doubt to the end of time, we have all of Us Certain duties to perform and it should be our inclination [as] well as duty to Act up to them [as] Near as time and circumstances will permit

Hallet our Brother You say is living quite comfortably with his Young Wife I did not before know she was a Young Woman I supposed her age was not much inferior to his own, he two poor Fellow has never been one of fortunes favorites he has I believe had to Struggle on through life experiencing many hardships I shall be most happy if he from the assistance hitherto received out of his Fathers Estate, together with what I shall shortly be enabled to place the income of to his Use will hereafter enable him with proper prudence & Care to live as comfortable or more so than he has Yet done

I am grieved to learn that Gilbert Seely has turned out to be a Miserable creature his Father although not given to intemperance that I ever New of Still he has by No mean [as] far as I am acquainted brought up his Family with that Fatherly care which as the Father of a Family he was bound to do, I shall hope for their poor Mothers sake all the rest of his children are steady & well disposed, it was I believe an unfortunate union for poor Phebe the poor thing has gone to her resting place, and I shall hope & [sic] well as pray what has been her childrens loss may be found to be her gain I believe she was a most Kind Mother to her Family

Poor Henry it would of given me great Satisfaction if I could of traced out what end he made I have at different period written and made several inquiries respecting him, but have never been enabled to get any Tidings whatever concerning his fate. I have every reason to suppose he must be Dead, still it would of taken a burthen of my mind to of Assertain what brought him to his dissolution

My being so long absent in the U States has thrown a great deal of additional labour on my hands which has kept me hard at work ever since my return I am preparing and it is my intension to settle up the residue of Our late Fathers Estate this spring, the Death of our Step Mother will I hope enable me to make a final close his buiseanness there are two or three things which somewhat imbarass me If it is found they cannot with safety be overcome I shall in all probability have to Apply to the Court of Chancery for their Sancion, which I shall soon Assertain

with Kind regards to all Friends, believe me My Dear Sister

Your affectionate Brother

E Collins

24th March

The foregoing was intended to have been forwarded by the Packet on her former trip McLearn Slipt of unknown to me.

Some time before I left Halifax last Autumn for the U States I received a letter from Mrs Bayer formerly Miss Bangs, who was for many Years the House Keeper of Mrs Joseph Allison & myself, while we were carrying on buiscaness together, She stated in her letter although her Friends were very Kind to her still she had to put up with many privations and her Health was by No means good which made her Situation still worse, haveing many things to attend to before I went ay in the Autumn I partly lost sight of her letter, She was a good House Keeper to us, and feeling for the Unfortunate Situation she appears to be in, I herewith inclose to You a £5. Note which I will thank You to hand her in my Name as a small donation and may enable her to purchase a few comforts for herself, my being absent about a good portion of the time since the receipt. of her letter prevented me from attending to it before,

As before I am

Your affectionate Brother

E Collins

Halifax March 185[0]
To Mrs. Webster
Liverpool N. S.

XXX

Halifax 8th February 1853

Mrs Hannah Webster

My Dear Sister

Mr William Sterns told me You were quite unwell which I was verry sorry to hear the Revd. Mr. Nichols when here told me the same and that Your Friends were at a loss to Know the true Cause of Your Complaint, Now my Dear Sister should it be any thing of a Pecun|iary Nature I beg You will banish all such Ideas from Your Mind as I consider it but a weakness if it is so that You have allowed to Shelter itself there, I have Not altogether forgotten when we were Children together and in our Fathers House with the loss of a Kind and affectionate Mother, who was probably better Know|n| to me than You, from the difference in our Age, do You suppose with those Recollections fresh upon my Mind, that I whom Providence has been pleased to bestow or Bless so much of this worlds Goods, could, or would, se|e| a Sister of mine particularly one whom he esteems so much as Yourself in want of any [of] the Real com-

forts of Life, no my Dear Sister, such are not my feelings and I hope & Trust they are Christian feelings, when ever You are in Real Need You have only to make Your Wants Know[n] to Your Brother, whom You will always find most willing & Ready to supply them, we have reason to suppose from the difference in our Age it will please the Almighty to take me from this World many Years before he will You, whenever that Crisis does arrive if You outlive me You [as] well as our other sisters will find I have not been Unmindfull of them [as] Well as Yourself All I shall expect or require will be Your Prayers in my behalf [as] well as Mine shall be for You, and that You as I have no reason to doubt that You will and they make a Judicious & proper Use of what I have thought proper to leave You always indeavoring to bestow Charity on Real objects of distress, and Now My Dear Sister We have been talking about this worlds Goods let us change the subject and turn our attention to matters which are much more precious and will tend to our everlasting peace & Happiness, to draw Your mind of some what from the Cares of this life. I have desired Mrs. Collins to look up and bring me a Number of Religious tracts which we Keep for daily use more especially for the Sabath with some others she has got from the depository, I hope & pray my Dear Sister You may take as much pleasure as I often time have done in Reading them, which I have but little doubt You will do. Perhaps You may already have similar ones by You they will however do You No harm to Read these also they assist to draw our Minds of from Worldly Cares, and turn our attention to what belongs to our everlasting Salvation [as] well as eternal peace and Happiness, If we pursue them with true Faith in our Blessed Redeemer & a Christian spirit

You will oblige me after You have read them over by sending any part of them You think proper to our Brother Hallet poor Fellow he has Not now hardly ever had the advantages that some of us have had, Never Knowing or tasting the sweets of a Mothers advice being deprived when an infant of a Kind Mother although every proper Care [as] well as attention was given him by his Grandmother Still You may say he was almost throw[n] loose on the World without haveing that Kind Friend and Parents advice to assist in guiding him he wrote me some time since his Health he thought was becoming impaired as he found his Strength giving way how is he this winter

XXXI

Halifax 4th Decr 1855

Mrs. John Barss

My Dear Sister

Mr William Fairbanks informs me that he calld and saw You a Short time since at Your son Edwds. House in Liverpool, that You had become verry much reduced in Flesh other wise Your apparent Health did not appear a great deal different from what it had for some time been, it has

given me much anxiety My Dear Sister to learn at times Your mind is somewhat impaired You must not my Dear Sarah allow the transitory cares of this sinful World so to operate upon Your feelings as to make You unhappy offer up Your Prayers at the throne of Grace and to him who is able and always ready to relieve when You aproach him in true faith with a pure and penitent Heart, all such he has said he will in no wise cast out, be assured my Dear Mrs Barss he will keep His promise if we aproch him as we ought take the advice of a Brother My Dear Sister who thinks and feels for You turn Your attention to those things that belongeth to everlasting salvation as to myself as You are aware have become quite the old Man it has pleased the almighty to Bless me with a great Share of Good Health latterly I am beginning to feel the infirmities of Old Age, I have a right to expect this, and You my Dear Sister are not a verry great way behind me in Years I have no doubt that You feel and think of this, we each of us should not be unmindful in offering up our Prayers with all thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for the many Blessings we have received and continue to receive at his hands, and before whom we must each of us shortly appear to receive that sentence which is our just due, and may it please almighty God so to direct us that each of us, with other Dear friends who have gone before may receive that sentence as to say go and be Numbered with the Blest

I must beg that You will write me a few lines with Your own hand telling me how You are and if You are comfortable in Your present situation as to pecunary means, and If there is any thing I can do for You to make You more comfortable You must Not be afraid to open Your Mind freely to Your Brother if there be any Grevances let me Know what they are, I do not forget those By gone days My Dear Sister wherein You strove to make me comfortable under Your own Roof If I can repay them Now by any acts of Kindness of mine I shall think I am only doing my duty to one who has shewn in former days so much Kindness to me— and Believe me My Dear Sister

Your affectionate Brother

E. Collins

Halifax 4th Decr. 1855
To Mrs. John Barss
Liverpool, N. S.

XXXII

Halifax 7th March 1856.

Mr Hallet Collins

My Dear Brother

I am in receipt of Your letter without date, received some time late in January together with a Box of Buckwheat Flour for which I have to thank You, it has as You wrote proved verry good, we have been using it

made into Pancakes and my Family [as] well as myself are verry fond of it. I should hope Your Farm is of sufficient goodness to produce Your Bread as I am told the lands in that Neighborhood produce good wheat & Rye [as] well as other Grains, haveing such a Body of Snow on the Ground through the Winter I am in hopes the Crops may prove good the comming Season I suppose labour is scarce and high with You as it would appear is the case throughout this Province. You cannot do Justice to Your Farm without labour. I should recommend Your Keeping one hired at least Person to assist in working the land should Your means be insufficient to pay him his Wages let me Know through Your Son Francis, when I will probably assist You in paying him. It is my intension to assign over to You my interest in the Liverpool Bridge. I have written to Augustus Knaut to send me the Certificates for this purpose that I may assign them to You, I shall send to Francis to be forwarded on to You one Bbl. Sugar and two Bbls. Flour which I shall beg Your acceptance of in the mean time believe me Your affectionate Brother

E Collins

To Mr. Hallet Collins
Liverpool

7 March 1856

XXXIII

Halifax 13th July 1858

Mr James Barss

My Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge receipt of Your Kind letter of Condolence of the 9th inst on the Death of my Dear Wife and have to thank You for Your Sympathising with me on the Melancholy occasion, few indeed can Know or feel the Sorrow which those afflictions & Seperations bring with them, unless they have experienced the trial as You and I have done, when We come to be seperated forever from those we Love & hold most Dear above all Earthly beings, and se them layd in the Grave the trial is severe and the affliction is Great, I can assure You it has made the World appear verry different to me to what it was before the Death of My Dear Wife took place every thing appears changed to what it was, it is my Duty to Submit to the dispensations of Providence, he never chasteneth without a Cause and his ways are past our finding out, my Wifes illness took place about Christmas last Not to say Verry ill. She used to drive out on fine Days for 2 or 3 hours in the afternoon since the warm weather set in up to about Eight or ten Days previous to her Death, She did not appear to suffer much pain except on one or two occasions. She expird apparently without a Struggle, from extreme Weakness. it was some time before I could realise the Breath

had left her Body, her Countenance became Serene, with almost a smile upon it. I have every reason to believe She Died a true Christian, in her Death I have experienced a Most severe loss, one that is irreparable She will not return to me it cannot be long before I shall have to answer the summons to go to her may it please the Almighty in his great Goodness and loveing Kindness, that my Soul may be prepared for the great and awful change, With Kind regards to Your Daughter Mrs Buskirk and her children believe me My Dear Sir

Yours with great regard

XXXIV

Halifax 5th January 1859.

Mr Hallet Collins

My Dear Brother

I was informed a few Days since by Mrs. Joseph Fairbanks that You were quite unwell this Winter which I was sorry to learn, I hope ere this You are better, You must take care of Your health by Not exposeing Yourself for Neither You nor myself are Young Men, particularly myself who is much Your Senr. I ought not to complain for it has pleased the Almighty to give me a great share of good health through a long life, which I should feel thankful for, I find my health this Winter giveing way and the infirmities of old age fast overtaking me, I cannot from the common courses of Nature expect to be spared much longer, whatever length of time it may please the Almighty to spare us both our attention should be drawn closer to him by prayer and supplication hoping to be pardoned for our Many-fold sins and transgressions and praying for a closer Union with our blessed Redeemer the probability is that You and myself may Never meet again on Earth, let it be the anxious prayer of each of us, that we may be numbered with the Blest and Meet again in Heaven where sin and sorrow is unknown

From Your delicate state of health I supposed a few bottles of good Old wine might be acceptable I have accordingly put up one Dozn. from my Celler where most of it has been over 20 Years those without any Mark on the Cork is Old Port, that with single Mark is Old Madeira that with double Mark is Sherry You will find these wines all good, and I hope may be the Means in giveing tone to Your Stomach, I have sent them to the care of Your son Frank at Liverpool to be forwarded on to You hoping that You receive them in safety, I am

Your affectionate Brother

To Hallet Collins

Brookfield Queens Co

5th Jany 1859