

ing in that position for fourteen years. He received the special approbation of his Majesty, William the Fourth, for loyally defending the government, and for upholding the laws of the colony. In 1847, he and Hon. Edward Palmer, now chief justice of this province, were sent, on a requisition of the principal inhabitants of the colony, to England (where they were joined by Andrew Duncan), entrusted with a petition to her Majesty the Queen, for the removal of Lieut. Governor Huntley, the petition being signed by 4,200 electors, and approved of by the members of the Legislature. While in the mother country, Mr. Pope availed himself of the opportunity to confer with Lord Gray, the colonial secretary, with reference to the question of responsible government, of which our subject was an early advocate. When he returned from England, accompanied by a new governor, Sir Donald Campbell, he and Mr. Palmer received a highly complimentary address of thanks for the success of their mission.

As a member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Pope originated the erection of the province building, and obtained, through the influence of Lady Mary Fitzroy, a grant from the Imperial Government funds for the building of the lunatic asylum, and a sum from the province for its maintenance. He also assisted Dr. George Dalrymple and others, in obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the glebe and school lands question, securing the proceeds of the sale of those lands for the promotion of general education. In conjunction with Thomas Owen and Hugh Macdonald, he obtained the erection of jails and court-houses, and the establishment of the supreme court, custom-house, excise, and other public offices in the counties of King's and Prince. He brought the Road Compensation Act into successful operation, and was a supporter of the "One-ninth Bill," and the first Free Education Act. In February 1838, as the records show, he introduced the first resolution for the separation of the executive and legislative councils. Indeed, it will be seen by the legislative debates and acts, published from year to year, that he was the originator of many important Bills, which became law. He made a wise legislator.

Mr. Pope spent the summer of 1848 in making an extensive tour through Great Britain and Ireland, and in November of that year was married to Miss Eliza Cooke, of Liverpool, and then returned to the island.

On the introduction of responsible government in 1851, he retained a seat in the executive council with Messrs. Coles, Whalen, and other promoters of the change, with the office of treasurer of the province; and, as treasurer, he negotiated a loan of ten thousand pounds on debentures, payable in ten years, five per cent. interest at par, for the redemption of treasury warrants, bearing six per cent., and at a great discount.

In 1853, he resigned his seat in the government and House of Assembly, and the office of treasurer, and retired, with her Majesty's special permission to retain the designation of honorable. He received a highly complimentary letter from Sir Alexander Bannerman, then lieutenant-governor of the province, an address from the members of the executive council, and a letter from the attorney-general (now Judge Hensley), in addition to two valuable and complimentary addresses from his late constituents.

Mr. Pope purchased (1853) an American fishing vessel, fitted it up in elegant style, filled it with "Yankee notions," and other merchandise, and started for Australia, purposing to make his home there. On their way across the Atlantic ocean, his wife suffered so much with seasickness that, for her sake, he abandoned the idea of proceeding farther, and he sent his vessel to Australia, and remained in Liverpool for fifteen years.

Mr. Pope returned to this island in 1868, and two years afterwards was appointed provincial treasurer and manager of the savings bank. In 1873, he was requested by the Dominion