

states that out of a population of eleven thousand, eight hundred had died. The disease which afflicted the inhabitants of the town had been brought by immigrant ships, and James B. Uniacke, afterwards Doyle's friend,—and then, again his colleague and opponent—in the legislature, was taken down by the small-pox.

When the Archbishop of Quebec visited Halifax in 1815, he kept a diary of his journey. In it there is recorded that Doyle's father gave a dinner to which a number of the principal Catholics were invited to meet the Archbishop. His lordship remarks slyly about this function: "the conversation turned generally on religious topics, but while speaking of edifying matters, these good Irishmen were most unsparing of wine."

It was during this visit that the Archbishop was a guest at Mount Uniacke, while *en-route* to Annapolis. He described graphically the lordly residence of the old attorney general, presided over by his second wife and his daughter, the widow of Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell.

It may be noted here some characteristics of the young reformer who was destined to lend such valuable aid in bringing about responsible government. His nature was open, genial and frank. No artificial atmosphere enveloped him; the real man was revealed to all who came in contact with him. His disposition was most cheerful, and he went through life seemingly untroubled and with a display of wit that was irresistible. His political foes were attracted to him because in no sense, was he vindictive or resentful, but always "the hail fellow well met." In the hottest moment of party strife he bore himself as a gentleman and a christian.

Mr. Doyle was the second Roman Catholic to take his seat in the Parliament of Nova Scotia, and the first Catholic outside the province of Quebec to be admitted a member of the legal profession. On Friday, 8th February, 1833, Mr. Doyle having been returned duly elected a member for the township of Arichat took his seat in the House of Assembly—