

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1995**

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes technique et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manquant
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modifications dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

	10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X	
							/					
	12X		16X		20X		24X		28X		32X	

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

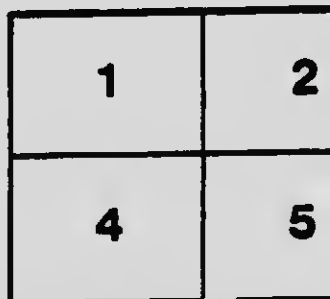
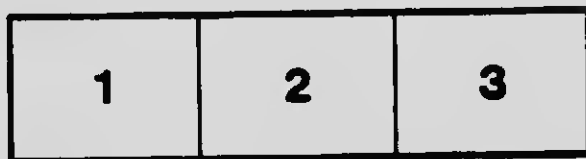
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche sheet contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la  
générosité de:

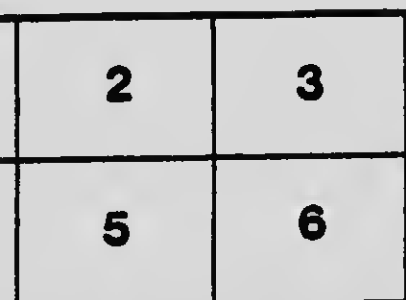
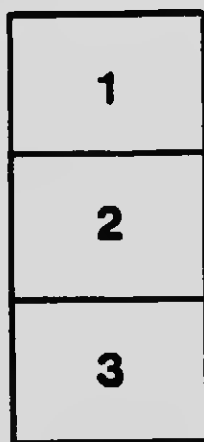
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le  
plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et  
de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en  
conformité avec les conditions du contrat de  
filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en  
papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant  
par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la  
dernière page qui comporte une empreinte  
d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second  
plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires  
originaux sont filmés en commençant par la  
première page qui comporte une empreinte  
d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par  
la dernière page qui comporte une telle  
empreinte.

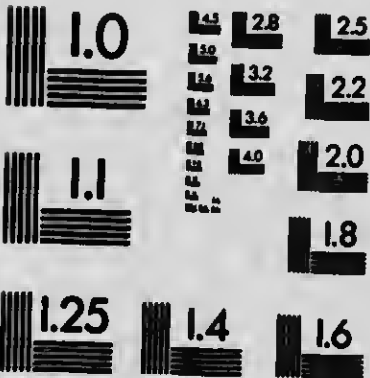
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la  
dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le  
cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le  
symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être  
filmés à des taux de réduction différents.  
Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être  
reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir  
de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite,  
et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre  
d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants  
illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, New York 14609 USA  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5988 - Fax

A NATIONAL  
MEMORIAL TOWER



EDUCATION

1911



FC 2346

1944

1944

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to you for your information only. It is to be returned to the Bureau upon request.

Very truly yours,  
Special Agent in Charge





**T**HE subject of this appeal has reference to an undertaking which, in the common interests of the Dominion, the Canadian Club of Halifax has felt it a public duty to initiate. The immediate object of the undertaking is to commemorate, in a fitting manner, the birth of British Parliamentary Government within the limits of Greater Britain.

A century and a half ago, two historical events occurred nearly at the same time. The first in chronological order, seemed for many years to be of little moment. It consisted of a gathering of a few persons—representing the new settlers in Nova Scotia. The second was a conflict on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec. The first occurred on October 2nd, 1758; the second on September 13th, 1759. The first was the initial meeting of nineteen out of twenty persons elected by command of the authorities in England to form a legislature. The second was an encounter between the armed forces of the two most powerful nations of Western Europe. The two events had no resemblance, and can scarcely be compared. The battle marked the end of political conditions which had existed for a hundred and fifty years. The small initial assembly marks the beginning of the policy of self-government which has been continuously developed during the succeeding century and a half, and which seems destined to be continued while the civilized nations of the world endure.

The brilliant celebration at Quebec last summer, witnessed by vast multitudes, and honoured specially by the presence of the heir to the British Throne, and by representatives of the various parts of the Empire, bears eloquent testimony to the sentiments which Canadians of every origin entertain for their national traditions.



The mere mention of the city founded by Champlain three centuries ago, recalls some of the most attractive pages of history. Its annals are rich in feats of arms, in the achievements of military heroes, and in the self-sacrifice of devoted men and women. Within the ramparts of Quebec, projects were conceived for the conquest and civilization of a continent.

For many generations after the discovery of Canada by the French, the stronghold of Quebec was certainly the focus of military and intellectual activity. If, however, we examine its condition from the standpoint of the present day; if we carry our mental vision through the long vista of a hundred and fifty years which have intervened, the perspective of so many generations makes manifest that an element essential to permanency was wanting, that the masses were entire strangers to constitutional freedom, and that the people had little voice in regard to their own destiny.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, the "Great Commoner," William Pitt, with far-reaching and wise prescience, breathed his lofty spirit into the nation he served, and by his advocacy of popular liberty, by sanctioning the initiation of Parliamentary Government in territory now within the Dominion of Canada, he appealed to the higher sentiments of man in every portion of the world. As already stated, it was in 1758 that a small Parliament of elected representatives of the people was established in Halifax, on the model of the English House of Commons, and that it met for the first time on October 2nd of that year. The records of this Parliamentary Assembly have been preserved from the day on which it elected its first Speaker and was formally opened by the Governor, up to the present time. It has assembled yearly during the last one hundred and fifty years. Since the germ of Representative Government was planted in Halifax in 1758, there have been developed nine provincial and one federal legislatures in

Canada alone, and some thirty-three in the whole British Dominion, while throughout the world most foreign nations have followed in the wake of England and Canada. Even Turkey has recently emancipated herself, and the few remaining nations still under absolutism are beginning to throb with new life and the prospect of constitutional liberty.

With the facts thus placed before us we are now able to perceive that the humble gathering of the nineteen representatives of the early settlers in Nova Scotia, if lacking in the brilliancy and glory of the second great event above alluded to as having occurred in the year following on the Plains of Abraham, has undoubtedly proved to be one of the most remarkable epochs in the development of civilization.

As one of the results of great geographical discoveries some centuries back, a whole family of empires arose. There came into being the Spanish, the French, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British. All but one of these empires were based on the political ideas of absolutism which at that period so generally prevailed. In consequence of this feature they were beset with dangers. Of all these empires, the British alone survives, and the survival of the British Empire is owing to its political organization being entirely different from that of any other empire of which we have any record in history; the solution of the problem in this case having been effected, as described, by granting a representative institution to each part so soon as the people were ready for it.

Canada begins the year 1909 in a peculiarly happy position, with untold natural resources and a steadily increasing industrious population to develop them. The French and English elements have been in friendly contact for a century and a half. The union may not as yet in all respects be complete, but, as in the generations which followed the Norman conquest of England, the

two races, having had opportunities of knowing each other, have learned to understand and respect each other, and have established the most friendly relations. We can never forget that in the United Kingdom, under similar conditions, the gradual union of the descendants of the French invaders with the native population, produced the truest of citizens and patriots in every sense. From this union and admixture sprung the men who ever since have been among the best leaders of England in peace and in war. Moreover, we have in Canada the inestimable advantage of what we may justly regard as the best system of government invented by man—a system which may not be in all respects perfect, but of which it may well be said, there is no better system as yet in use among the nations which inhabit our planet.

The two historical events alluded to at the outset are widely different. Taken together they may be regarded as of supreme importance, and to the descendants of both races who were engaged in the early struggles they are of special interest. At this distance of time it will be seen, and readily admitted, that mutual benefits have been the outcome. On the one hand the glories of New France having passed into Canadian history on the Plains of Abraham, the pageants of last summer have made plain to the British community how much they gain by the historical inheritance.

On the other hand, Canadians of French origin have acquired complete political liberty as citizens of a self-governing country, and members at the same time of that vaster imperial system which is recognized throughout the world as the bulwark of political freedom and the type of all that is lofty and honourable. Equally with others they follow their own ideals, and perhaps more than others in Canada know what British institutions can effect.

The members of the Canadian Club of Halifax, in view of all the circumstances, feel warranted in appealing

to their fellow Canadian citizens for contributions to aid in erecting an Historic Tower to commemorate the memorable epoch which has been specially alluded to, and to symbolize the progress of the united Canadian people for a period of a hundred and fifty years. In this patriotic movement large contributions are not solicited; there are reasons for preferring small sums from many sources.

The foundation stone of the Tower was formally laid by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia on October 2nd, 1908, that day being the semi-tercentenary of the origin to which Parliamentary Government within the Canadian Dominion may be traced. The Tower is designed to have many galleries dedicated to the memory of men who have served their country, and it has been suggested that the ground chamber be associated with the name of the illustrious statesman, William Pitt.

When completed, this national memorial will bridge over the century and a half of years which have elapsed since the British Empire took root in Nova Scotia, a date anterior to the possession by Great Britain of Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. The contemplated Tower will stand out as a message from the past; it will be an object lesson to remind our youth and the youth of every coming generation how deeply indebted we are to the great Mother of Parliaments for our inherited blessings. The Tower to be erected as a national landmark will be a famous teacher of Canadian history. Its continual tendency will be to awaken and nourish not only local, but likewise the widest patriotism; it will foster loyalty to that Empire which as a common heritage we call our own; it will inspire a feeling of admiration and attachment to that humanizing and civilizing force which has had no equal since the world began.

### Elective Legislatures with dates of First Assemblies.

	Date.	Place.	Members.
Nova Scotia.....	Oct. 2, 1758	Halifax.....	19
Prince Edward Island....	July 7, 1773	Charlottetown.....	
New Brunswick.....	Jan. 3, 1786	St. John.....	26
Upper Canada.....	Sep. 18, 1792	Niagara.....	16
Lower Canada.....	Dec. 17, 1792	Quebec.....	50
Newfoundland.....	Jan. 1, 1833	St. John's.....	15
Upper and Lower Canada	June 14, 1841	Kingston.....	84
"          "	Nov. 2, 1844	Montreal.....	84
"          "	May 14, 1850	Toronto.....	84
"          "	Aug. 29, 1852	Quebec.....	84
Cape Colony.....	May 1, 1853	Cape Town.....	
New Zealand.....	May 27, 1854	Auckland.....	
New South Wales.....	..... 1855	Sydney.....	
Victoria.....	..... 1855	Melbourne.....	
Tasmania.....	..... 1856	Hobart.....	
South Australia.....	..... 1856	Adelaide.....	
Queensland.....	..... 1859	Brisbane.....	
Upper and Lower Canada	June 8, 1866	Ottawa.....	84
Province of Quebec.....	Sep. 24, 1867	Quebec.....	65
Dominion of Canada....	Nov. 6, 1867	Ottawa.....	181
Prov. of Ontario.....	Dec. 27, 1867	Toronto.....	81
" Nova Scotia.....	Jan. 30, 1868	Halifax.....	38
" New Brunswick..	Feb. 13, 1868	Fredericton.....	41
" Manitoba.....	Mar. 15, 1871	Winnipeg.....	28
" British Columbia.	Feb. 16, 1872	Victoria.....	25
" P. E. Island....	Mar. 5, 1874	Charlottetown.....	31
West Australia.....	..... 1890	Perth.....	
Natal.....	..... 1893	Petermaritzburg.....	43
Commonwealth Australia.	May 9, 1901	Melbourne.....	
Prov. of Alberta.....	Mar. 15, 1906	Regina.....	
" Saskatchewan....	Mar. 29, 1906	Edmonton.....	
Orange River.....	July 1, 1907	Bloomfontein.....	38
Transvaal.....	July 1, 1907	Pretoria.....	69

The list makes no mention of the West Indies, where representative government was introduced at an early date. The system of government of Jamaica was changed in 1866 and replaced by a legislative council appointed by the Crown. The example of Jamaica, in the abrogation of the original system, has been followed in the other colonies of the West Indies.

1758.



1908.

**This Tablet** IS TO COMMEMORATE THE CONVENING OF THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA WHICH MET FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS AT THE COURT HOUSE AT HALIFAX ON OCTOBER 2<sup>ND</sup> 1758 IN THE TIME OF HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF IN AND OVER THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA; ROBERT SANDERSON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, AND DAVID LLOYD, CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY:

#### MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

JOSEPH GERRISH, ESQUIRE.	WILLIAM FOYE, ESQUIRE.
ROBERT SANDERSON, ..	WILLIAM NESBITT, ..
HENRY NEWTON, ..	JOSEPH RUNDEL, ..
JONATHAN BINNEY, GENTLEMAN.	HENRY FERGUSON, GENTLEMAN.
GEORGE SUCKLING, ..	JOHN BURBIOGE, ..
ROBERT CAMPBELL, ..	WILLIAM PANTREE, ..
JOSEPH FAIRBANKS, ..	PHILIP HAMMOND, ..
JOHN FILLIS, ..	LAMBERT FOLKERS, ..
PHILIP KNAUT, ..	WILLIAM BEST, ..
ALEXANDER KEDIE, ..	MALACHY SALTER, ..

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA IN  
AUGUST, 1908:

HIS HONOUR D. C. FRASER.  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HON. G. H. MURRAY.  
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

BRASS TABLET UNVEILED AT THE PROVINCE BUILDING  
AUGUST 19th, 1908.



## PATRON:

His Excellency The Right Honourable Earl Grey, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., P. C., etc.,  
Governor-General of Canada.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

His Honour G. H. V. Bulyea, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor Province of Alberta.

"	James Dunsmuir, Esq.,	"	"	British Columbia.
"	Sir Daniel H. McMillan,	"	"	Manitoba.
"	L. J. Tweedie, Esq.,	"	"	New Brunswick.
"	D. C. Fraser, Esq.,	"	"	Nova Scotia.
"	Colonel J. M. Gibson,	"	"	Ontario.
"	D. A. McKinnon, Esq.,	"	"	P. E. Island
"	Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G.,	"	"	Quebec.
	P. C.,	"	"	
"	A. E. Forget, Esq.,	"	"	Saskatchewan.

His Grace the Most Reverend E. J. McCarthy, D. D., Archbishop of Halifax; His  
Lordship the Right Reverend C. L. Worrell, D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Nova  
Scotia; Honourable W. S. Fielding; Brigadier-General Drury, C. B.,  
A. D. C.; Honourable G. H. Murray; R. L. Borden, Esq., K. C., M. P.;  
Sir Sandford Fleming, K. C. M. G.; His Honour Judge Savary;  
The Mayor of Halifax; John Forrest, D. D., LL.D.;  
David Allison, LL.D.; W. B. Hutchinson, D. D.  
N. Curry, Esq.; Graham Fraser, Esq.;  
J. S. McLennan, Esq.



The Canadian Club of Hull

1973

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

1973



