

DOWNLOAD PDF THE SPEECHES AND PUBLIC LETTERS OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE

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Howe, Joseph Canadian, 1797–1873. Journalist, politician, civil servant, and noted public speaker, Joseph Howe is sometimes considered the first Canadian essayist of note, with his speeches and formal orations designated and collected as essays during and since his own time. Although his work appeared in a variety of forms, including pamphlets and collections, his reputation was established primarily through his prodigious output of editorials, public letters, and transcribed speeches which appeared regularly in a number of prominent contemporary newspapers, including the Halifax Morning Chronicle and the New York Albion. The most important of these journalistic associations, though, was with the Novascotian, which Howe edited for many years and which was quickly established as the most influential newspaper in the province. Writing in a self-assured tone that critics past and present have suggested borders on egotism, Howe appears to the modern reader as a grandiloquent stylist. On the first count, Howe was a proponent of open, liberal politics. To Howe, governing was never a singularly partisan activity. As he reflected in a personal letter: It was a position he accepted gladly. Both sets are organized as the descriptions and meditations of an inquiring traveler who sets out from the provincial capital to explore and study the natural and social history of the regions and towns of Nova Scotia. Apprenticed to family printing and newspaper business, from age 15. Cofounding editor, the Acadian, 1818; editor and major contributor, the Novascotian, 1820–40. Married Catherine McNab, 1821. Elected to the Nova Scotia legislative assembly, 1823; premier, 1823–63; led opposition forces in the Confederation debate of the mid-1860s; elected as an Opposition candidate, 1867, but accepted that opposition to Confederation was futile; appointed secretary of state for the provinces, 1873; appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, April 1873. Died in Halifax, 1 June 1873. Joseph Howe, edited by William Annand, 2 vols. Parks, The Heart of Howe: Selections from the Letters and Speeches, edited by D. Harvey, Joseph Howe: Voice of Nova Scotia, edited by J. Murray Beck, Western and Eastern Rambles: Travel Sketches of Nova Scotia, edited by M. Parks, Other writings: Further Reading Beck, J. Murray, Joseph Howe, Kingston and Montreal: Canadian Literature in English, edited by Carl F. Klinck and others, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, A Study in Achievement and Frustration, Toronto:

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Chapter 2 : The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe (eBook,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe [microform] by Howe, Joseph, ; Annand, William, Publication date

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: No one who has attempted to piecetogetherthe story of individual servantsof the Company will fail to appreciate the researchthat hasmade possiblethe concisebiographies. Though at first his proposals were rejected,hewaslater takeninto the serviceof that Company,in whichhebecame the spearheadof an offensivemovement. There is lessmaterial than might be expectedon the actual negotiationsfor union. In January, , he wrote of conversations with Ellice and Colvile, but it is probablethat he was not in a positionto tell the inside story; and, as the editor points out, the details of the negotiations remain to be discovered. While the central interest of the letters is in the theme above described,they repay reading on other groundsas well. Therearemanyandfull accounts of personalities; not, of course, free from bias, but colourful and informative. Robertson, who was an experiencedtraveller, compares Canadian and Iroquois canoemen. Robertson, like all goodwinterers,had the knack of dealingwith Indians,knowingwhen to threaten and when to cajole. His letterswill remain an important sourcefor the history of the fur trade and of the west. Selections fromtheLetters andSpeeches ofJoseph Howe. No careerin Canadianpublic life hasinspiredhalf as muchbiographicalinterest as that of JosephHowe. From this massof material it would be easyto gathertwo hundredpagesof pungent excerpts--"purplepatches"after the fashion of theelegant"selections" of a bygone age--that wouldprobablyoutdistance in popularityhalf a dozenformalbiographies for the casualreader. The functionof thislittle volume,however, is muchmorescholarlythan this, and it bearsthe mark of restraintand judiciousselection on every page. This is by no meansan easytask. Thisismeasurably trueof Howe,forbothhiswritingandhisspeech wereexuberant to a fault. Busymenlike ElginandGreyfoundhisexhaustive memoranda almost interminable. His speech to thejury in the famouslibelcasetooksixhours,and his four letters to Lord John Russellran to more than 25, words. Even for thesetwo classics it You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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Acadia and Nova Scotia: documents relating to the Acadian French and the first British colonization of the Province, / With translations from the French by Benjamin Curren.

The Canadian confederation defended Case of the maritime provinces. Debate on the address: Information for the people, results of the session, Joseph Howe: William Annand, and Mr. Hugh McDonald stating their objections to the proposed scheme of union of the British North American provinces. Letter to the Hon. Francis Hincks being a review of his reply to Mr. My dear Susan Ann: Nova Scotia Railway schedule, cuttings and embankments The NovaScotian, or, Colonial herald. The reciprocity treaty, its history, general features, and commercial results; Recruiting in America to the editor of the Globe. Report of the delegates appointed by the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Association of Montreal to attend the Commercial Convention at Detroit which took place on the 11th,12th, 13th and 14th July, Report on Indian affairs. Sir, having seen a printed copy of the report presented to the Legislative Council by Messrs. Stewart and Wilkins, we think it due to ourselves, and necessary for the information of the House, to correct a misrepresentation therein of some of our opinions, and of the expressions used by us in our joint conference with the Marquis of Normanby Sir, in accordance with the terms of the correspondence between you and our firm, relative to the survey of the line from Windsor to Victoria Beach Tupper, on the subject of retrenchment. The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Trial for libel, on the magistrates of Halifax, the King vs. Joseph Howe before the chief justice and a special jury, Supreme Court, Hilary term. Western and eastern rambles; travel sketches of Nova Scotia. Selected Co-authors Nova Scotia. Department of Provincial Secretary. Low High The flags indicate which authority file had at least some publications from the country or region: CA - Canada

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Chapter 4 : Full text of "The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe"

*The Speeches and Public Letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe, Volume 1 [Joseph Howe, William Annand] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

The outraged civic politicians had Howe charged with seditious libel , a serious criminal offence. The prosecution had only to prove that Howe had published the letter. Howe decided to act as his own lawyer. For more than six hours, he addressed the jury, citing case after case of civic corruption. He spoke eloquently about the importance of press freedom, urging jurors "to leave an unshackled press as a legacy to your children. The decision was a landmark event in the slow evolution of press freedom in Canada. Haliburton that the son called Howe out for a duel. The duel took place on March 14, , at Point Pleasant. When Haliburton missed with his shot, Howe "deloped " deliberately missing by firing his gun in the air. He was first elected in , campaigning on a platform of support for responsible government. Howe initially proposed only an elected legislative council but he was quick to agree with the concept of a fully representative government. He was suspicious of formal political parties feeling that they were too restrictive. It was, however, largely his doing that members favouring Liberal principles were able to dominate assembly from to He formed a coalition with Conservative leader James William Johnston in hoping to further the cause of responsible government. Howe held the office of Speaker of the assembly in and collector of excise for Halifax in The promotion of political ideas in his newspapers were rewarded with a seven-seat Liberal majority in the election. This led to the formation of the first responsible government in Canada in January Howe assumed the post of Provincial Secretary , adapting existing institutions to the new system of government. In addition, Howe was involved with recruiting American troops for the Crimean War. These activities left him with little time to campaign in the general election which he lost to Charles Tupper in Cumberland. This election also led to conflict with Catholic members of the Liberal party because Howe had ridiculed their religious doctrine. This resulted in a Liberal defeat in The Liberals did not return to power until at which time Howe became provincial secretary. When the Premier, William Young , was appointed as a judge later that year, Joseph Howe assumed the leadership of the party and therefore became Premier. He served as Premier until when he accepted the position of Imperial Fisheries Commissioner. By the time he returned to Nova Scotia in November , the Quebec Conference had taken place, and the Quebec Resolutions widely disseminated. He had no chance to influence their content. Because he was still linked with the imperial fishery he expressed his initial opposition anonymously through the Botheration Letters, a series of 12 editorials that appeared in the Morning Chronicle between January and March This was the extent of his participation in the union debate until March He learned that Charles Tupper planned to force the Confederation Resolution through the legislature. When he failed to prevent passage of the resolution Howe began a vigorous campaign for repeal by delegations to London and then publishing a variety of anti-Confederation papers and pamphlets. Nova Scotians elected 18 out of 19 anti-Confederation candidates as members of the first Dominion Parliament. Joseph Howe led the anti-Confederates in the House of Commons of Canada where he made a speech about his opposition to confederation. Having failed to win repeal of Confederation in Howe recognized the futility of further protests. He refused to contemplate secession from the Canadian Confederation nor American annexation because of his loyalty to Britain. He ran in the great Hants County by election of to create better terms for Nova Scotia within Canada rather than continue to seek repeal of Confederation. Many Nova Scotians continued to support the anti-confederation efforts but the Hants County electorate continued to support Joseph Howe. He died in office only a few weeks after his appointment. Due to the cost of the project, it was never fully completed. However, Howe was successful in completing lines from Halifax to Windsor. This wealth helped the midland counties improve their economic stability. Towards the close of her life, the Legislature of Nova Scotia granted her a small pension. Cathcart Thomson was thus a first cousin of Hon. William Young, who was premier and later chief justice of Nova

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Scotia. Cathcart and Ellen had four sons and two daughters. Served in the American Civil War. Worked as a dominion auditor, and he was a founding member of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society. Lived in Middleton, Nova Scotia. Sydenham and Fanny had 4 sons and 2 daughters. Ross daughter of Rev. Principal James Ross, D. William and Helen had two daughters. William died 28 Apr , aged James Barron plays Howe [19] Nov 7, The Tribune of Nova Scotia short film.

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Chapter 5 : The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe [electronic resource] / - CORE

*The Speeches and Public Letters of the Hon: Joseph Howe, Vol. 2 (Classic Reprint) [Joseph Howe] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. We approach now a period when Mr. Howe's political labors were drawing to a close.*

Joseph Howe was born at Halifax, and inherited from his loyalist father an undying love for Great Britain and her Empire. He reported extensively on debates in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly and travelled to every part of the province writing about its geography and people. Howe addressed the jury for more than 6 hours citing example after example of civic corruption. He was instrumental in helping Nova Scotia become the first British colony to win responsible government. He served as premier of Nova Scotia from 1854 to 1863 and led the unsuccessful fight against Canadian Confederation from 1867 to 1870. Having failed to persuade the British to repeal Confederation, Howe joined the federal cabinet of John A. Macdonald in 1873 and played a major role in bringing Manitoba into the union. Howe became the second Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in 1878, but died after only 3 weeks in office. The Howe family was of Puritan stock from Massachusetts. Having remained loyal to the crown during the American Revolution, the family of John Howe joined the flood of United Empire Loyalists out of the United States after the American revolutionaries succeeded in their claims of independence. Like many lads of that time, Joseph received only a limited formal education before beginning an apprenticeship at the age of 14. He served his apprenticeship at the printing shop that the senior Howe had established in Halifax. They published a newspaper, the Halifax Journal. In 1811 he went into the printing business himself with the purchase of the Novascotian, a Halifax newspaper. Howe acted as its editor until 1817, turning the paper into the most influential in the province. Not only did he personally report the legislative assembly debates in its columns, he also published provincial literature and his own travel writings, using the paper as a means for educating the people of Nova Scotia, and himself. She was born in 1791 in the barracks at the entrance to the harbour of St. John's. Towards the close of her life, the Legislature of Nova Scotia granted her a small pension. The outraged civic politicians had Howe charged with seditious libel, a serious criminal offence. The prosecution had only to prove that Howe had published the letter. Howe decided to act as his own lawyer. For more than 6 hours, he addressed the jury citing case after case of civic corruption. He spoke eloquently about the importance of press freedom urging jurors "to leave an unshackled press as a legacy to your children. The decision was a landmark event in the slow evolution of press freedom in Canada. He was first elected in 1835, campaigning on a platform of support for responsible government. Howe initially proposed only an elected legislative council but he was quick to agree with the concept of a fully representative government. He was suspicious of formal political parties feeling that they were too restrictive. It was, however, largely his doing that members favouring Liberal principles were able to dominate assembly from 1841 to 1854. He formed a coalition with Conservative leader James William Johnston in hoping to further the cause of responsible government. The duel took place on March 14, at Point Pleasant. When Haliburton missed with his shot, Howe "deloped," deliberately missing by firing his gun in the air. The promotion of political ideas in his newspapers were rewarded with a seven-seat Liberal majority in the election. This led to the formation of the first responsible government in Canada in January 1848. Howe assumed the post of Provincial Secretary, adapting existing institutions to the new system of government. In addition, Howe was involved with recruiting American troops for the Crimean War. In 1854, he resigned as the provincial secretary in order to head a bi-partisan railway commission. He never completed the whole project but did however, succeed in completing lines from Halifax to Windsor and Truro. These activities left him with little time to campaign in the general election which he lost to Charles Tupper in Cumberland. This election also led to conflict with Catholic members of the Liberal party because Howe had ridiculed their religious doctrine. This resulted in a Liberal defeat in 1858. The Liberals did not return to power until 1863 at which time Howe became provincial secretary. When the Premier, William Young, was appointed as a judge later that year, Joseph Howe assumed the leadership of the party and therefore

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Books by Joseph Howe, Poems and essays, The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe, Information for the people, [Letter], The speeches and public letters of Joseph Howe, Letter to the Hon. Francis Hincks, Speeches and public letters, To the electors of the county of Hants.

Chapter 7 : The Speeches and Public Letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe, Volume 1 : Joseph Howe :

The speeches and public letters of Joseph Howe. Author: Howe, Joseph, Publication info: Halifax: The Chronicle Pub. Co.,

Chapter 8 : *Howe, Joseph | united architects - essays

Full text of "The speeches and public letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe" See other formats.

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By: Howe, Joseph, Published: () Speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe on the union of the North American provinces and on the right of British colonists to representation in the Imperial Parliament, and to participation in the public employments and distinctions of the empire.