

are the very sources of maritime power; *it is there the Trident has sprung.* England has held that trident only since she has possessed them; and when she loses them, it will have fallen from her grasp, if it has not been already shattered in her hand. We stand, and have stood, in war invulnerable, not merely because we are an island, but because our island is constructed in a peculiar manner. It has the advantages of attack, without being liable to the injuries of assault. We have harbours looking upon and threatening the shores of France and Germany, whilst they have no corresponding fastnesses and keeps. Further, we are to windward, and they are to leeward; we can send forth fleets to their coasts, favoured by the winds by which they are oppressed. This controlling power possessed by England over the continent is exercised by North America over Europe. As England with respect to the coasts of the Northern Ocean and to France—so does Nova Scotia stand with respect to Europe and to England herself. Westerly winds blow during two-thirds of the year; and from Nova Scotia's thousand harbours fleets may reach the Mediterranean sooner than from Plymouth or the Downs. Look at this position, and then look at the fortune we hold out to other powers, the moment we are regardless of the value of our own possessions. In these colonies reside manufacturing means equal to those that Britain possesses. There is the same happy juxta-position of iron and coal. There are fisheries equal and superior to those of England. There are to be found coasts and harbours, and extensive means of water communication, still greater than even the wonderful natural advantages of England can rival. There resides the maritime power which must command Europe, both by its timber and its naval position. Put beside these things, the spirit and tendencies of the United States. If you see, then, that there are those in the world who are ready to take advantage wherever there is weakness and wherever there is wealth, be assured that the wealth and the riches we possess will not long be ours, unless there be such a change effected in the national mind as shall make it equal to our fortunes and our difficulties.'

"Referring to the eleven Baronies and Regalities of 16,000 acres each, belonging to our Dumfriesshire Baronets, perhaps some of our readers may be curious to know what may be their value<sup>a</sup>. Since the extract above given was first published, and notwithstanding the forcible monitions it conveys, our Government has yielded up to the unjust demands of the United States property in Nova Scotia estimated by the *Times* at three millions sterling. What the worth of the eleven properties may be, it is impossible to say; but, a few years ago, a Baronet had his grant, which lies in the immediate vicinity of the town of St. John, surveyed and valued, when it was reckoned to be worth £1,000,000 sterling. Assuming, however, that each grant was not worth a tithe of that sum, nevertheless, as an example of what land, money, and population can effect, we may mention that the Island of Manhattan, on which the city of New York now stands,

<sup>a</sup> See page 16.