The population at the last

a, and It is larger than Scotland, more than double 80 and 100 miles. ic disthe extent of Holland, and the like of Belgium, and at least a cessities third larger than Denmark; and is capable of containing and supng and porting a population of five or six millions; so that it does not rehonest quire union with Canada, in regard to an increased amount of popu-Marilation, and as to numerical force, being made capable of defence of the against any hostile attacks. There are few countries in the world of prized the like extent, having a coast on which there are so many safe and ament. excellent harbours for vessels of all descriptions, and where olitical there are such various and extensive fields of mineral wealth; great including coal in such abundance as would supply even the parent whole American continent for ages; also iron in many places, which as well as gold and copper. The soil, though not in general so ind inrich and fertile as that of Western Canada, yet, in many parts, or is it is of a very productive quality. ucts or census in 1861, was 330,000, and now must be something overwhich 360,000, and of varieties of national origin—chiefly Scotch, under Irish, English, American, and German. As to intelligence, they are would fully equal, or even superior, to the population of any of the other hasers. Provinces; and may on that point challenge comparison with the f Nova people of any part of the world. They are a high-spirited people, ovince, and very sensitive as to any attempted violation of their natural cotton, and civil rights and interests. st cerntry as

At the first agitation and proposal of this General Confederation the population generally, throughout this Province, were adverse to it—and that aversion has ever since been becoming more extended and intense, so much so, that now it may confidently be asserted that on the whole seven-eighths or more, and in some sections the population to but a mere fraction are most keenly opposed to it. In the parliamentry session of 1865, numerously signed petitions were constantly being presented against it from every part of the Province, occasionally half-a-dozen or more on a day. There must have been between 50 and 100 of such petitions during that session, and but a solitary one in favour of the project. The provincial government—the same as now in power—did not dare to take a decisive question upon it, but by the preamble of a resolution on another subject, declared a General Confederation to be impracticable. Since the commencement of public discussion on the subject, three elections for Members of Parliament have been held, on all of which the proposed Union was the test question; and in all,

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