any infringement upon our rights, or any neglect of our interests. If the Lower Provinces have interests peculiar to their geographical position, they will at all times be strong enough to make their influence felt; for it is well known that in a popular assembly it is impossible to overlook the interests of one section without alarming all the rest. The very variety of class interests, of feelings and opinions, religious and national, throughout the Confederacy, is the strongest possible security that injustice will not be done, simply because no Administration could afford to do it; no Administration could do it at all, and live for any length of time.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE.

I will now endeavor to place in a correct and reliable form, the proportions of our public revenue, which, under the Confederation Act, will go respectively to the General and the Local Governments. As this part of the subject is one of great importance and universal interest to the people, I will be careful to place nothing before them whose correctness cannot be proved by reference to official documents. The revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ended 30th September last, was a little over \$1,500,000, and the expenditure was nearly the same. During the year ended September, 1866, we believe that there has been an increase of revenue to some extent; but as the financial statement has not yet been made, I will content myself with that of the previous year, as a safe and reliable guide. I have, however, before me the "estimated" revenue for 1866, as prepared by the Financial Secretary. Here it is:

PROBABLE REVENUE OF 186

FRODABLE REVERUE OF 1000.	
Customs and Excise Duties,	.\$1,200,000
Light Duty,	. 38,000
Casual Revenue,	. 70,000
Crown Lands,	. 45,000
Gold Fields,	. 20,000
Hospital for Insane,	. 20,000
Post Office Revenue,	. 30,000
Railway Revenue,	. 200,000
Board of Revenue,	2,000
Great Britain, for Sable Island,	2,000
Canada, New Brunswick and P. E. Island,	4,500

Total,\$1,631,500