

have upset every other arrangement. In this case, however, Nova Scotia has obtained her full complement according to population, with a careful proviso, that that ratio will never be infringed upon. What more could we expect, what more, ought we, in reason to desire? But the truth is, the very spirit and essence of constitutional government render injustice to a part, nearly impossible, without affecting the whole. It has indeed happened, that the weaker has had apportioned to it less than its legitimate share, as was the case with Scotland at the time of the Union. Scotland, with one-fourth of the population, had but one-tenth of the representation of England. This was an injustice, but Nova Scotia can put forward no such complaint, as the utmost care has been taken to place all, on the numerical principle, upon an equal footing. Yet, notwithstanding the inequality on the part of Scotland to which we have alluded, instead of the larger and richer kingdom absorbing the smaller, no country in European history at any rate, has made such gigantic strides in wealth and civilization as this same kingdom of Scotland has done, since the time of the Union. In 1707, the year of Union, the entire revenue of Scotland was £110,000 sterling, about a third of that of Nova Scotia at the present time, less than the port dues now collected at the port of Glasgow, much less than the annual income of several of her nobles and gentry, and not one-fiftieth of the revenue she now pays into the British Exchequer. In her case Union put an end to all international jealousies and dissensions, to prohibitive tariffs, and to that mutual isolation which wasted its power in assailing, instead of building up the strength and resources of the two nations. The lesson is pregnant with instruction to every one of us, and as fruitful in results to-day as it was one hundred and fifty years ago, on the other side of the Atlantic.

It will thus be seen that in legislative rights and privileges, those belonging to the Province of Nova Scotia have been amply, and in a spirit of perfect justice and fairness, secured for her. She has entered the Union neither as a dependant nor an inferior, but will take her place in the General Parliament with a position as unchallenged and unchallengeable as the members for the Ridings of Yorkshire in England, or any other portion of the United Kingdom, possess or can claim in the Imperial Legislature. There is no danger whatever of