

which do not here exist, and not from the endowment of those privileges which are projected for this City ; they were often granted by the Monarch to undermine the exorbitant power of the nobles ; they were usually solicited by the people to defend themselves against external interference, and aggression. The most reasonable method, then, of accounting for the very rapid advancement of towns after their becoming incorporated, is their enfranchisement from the tyranny and extortions of a rapacious Barony.

Our Author defines next the distinct functions of the authorities in the civil economy of England and applies them to Canada whose political circumstances are widely different. He observes " that it comes not within the duty of all or any of the branches of the legislature, to take cognizance of the municipal affairs of districts or towns, because their information is more defective, their interest more remote, and their attention less likely to be awakened." These reasons he hints should have additional weight in Canada where the towns are such a great distance from the seat of Government. The mutual acquaintance and sympathy of the inhabitants of different towns, with their circumstances, and interests, are more dependant on their communication, than propinquity. The commerce between towns in Canada, has to that between towns in England, a much larger ratio than the population of the