

50. The possession of public buildings affording suitable accommodation for the sittings of the Legislature and the residence of the Governor General, together with the necessary Government offices, or the greatest facility for their erection on an economical plan.

60. Permanency of eligibility of situation in respect of centrality of territory and population.

The foregoing points are given in the order of their estimated importance, after the most mature consideration of the subject, although that order may be deemed an arbitrary one, and may differ according to the opinions and judgment of different persons; but the enumerated requisites must indubitably enter all, more or less, into a fair consideration of the matter at issue, which can only be accurately determined by some similar process of reasoning, in order to keep the enquirer within rational bounds, and to wean him from the influence of his partiality for particular localities. It is obvious that the three first,—Security,—Facility of communication with England,—and Centrality,—are the most essential. The other three—Salubrity,—Public Buildings, and Permanency of Centrality,—though by no means to be overlooked, are yet secondary in importance when compared with the three first.

In the consideration of the above heads the application will be restricted to Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, taking it for granted that the small though flourishing Towns of Hamilton, Brockville, Bytown, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Carlisle, are deemed by universal consent to be totally ineligible, unless indeed in the opinion of the patriotic and ambitious inhabitants of the little Town of Bytown.—Let us then take up the rival Cities in this game, and make them run the gauntlet of the foregoing assumed requisite qualifications.

TORONTO.

With reference to the first of these Cities the determination is quickly and easily come to.—Toronto is palpably deficient in almost all the requisites.

10. *Security from Foreign invasion.*—It is utterly defenceless and indefensible.

20. *Communication with England.*—It is too far inland and consequently inaccessible from the sea. It has no secure means of communication with the Mother Country in war, while on the other hand it is in too close proximity to a powerful and grasping people, who "reckon" that "the whole boundless continent is theirs."

30. *Centrality.*—It is situate near one, and the weaker extremity of the Province. The annexed Table has been formed for the purpose of affording some idea, approximately, of the relative centrality of most of the Capitals and Cities of the world.—The figures in the column styled "Rate of Centrality," denote the *deficiency* of each on this head, estimated from one to one hundred degrees.—one degree implying that a City so situated is almost perfectly central, while one hundred degrees indicate its situation to be at the extremity of the country.—Thus Toronto, as the Capital of the late Province of Upper Canada, is only deficient 8-100ths, in centrality, or eight per cent removed from the centre of that country, which is calculated, as well as the other Cities and Towns of Canada, with reference to the course of the St. Lawrence, the best criterion under present circumstances; although the rates of all the other Cities and Towns have been estimated geographically. Toronto as the Capital of Canada, it will be seen, is thirty two per cent deficient on this point, and is therefore by no means central.

40. *Salubrity.*—Its situation is sufficiently salubrious.

50. *Public Buildings.*—It possesses some public buildings, but they are insufficient for the accommodation of the Legislature of the United Province, and would diminish, in a comparatively small amount, the necessary expenditure for the erection of sufficient buildings.

60. *Permanency of eligibility.*—It is only in the event of any one place possessing, at the present moment, a decided preponderance in the assumed requisite