hor a nullity." His Excellency's friends in the township of Toronto believed that the question at issue involved the p'ain atternative of connexion or separation from the Mother Country."—and, in return, his Excellency trusts "that no demon of mischief (meaning, no douby, Legion) will seek to destroy that blissful union." His Excellency thanks the town of Chatham for its "strenuous support in defence of the Crown."—The township of Moore receive like thanks.—The town of Saint Thomas are thanked, for attributing to His Excellency the undoubted prerogative of the Crown "to appoint to office the persons His Excellency might consider the most fit to discharge the duties required of them."—So I might go on, through almost all the addresses and answers of His Excellency. Those which contain anything remarkable, beyond the allegation, on the one hand, of an attempt to destroy the prerogative of the Crown, and thanks for its defence on the o'her, I shall notice hereafter.—At present we have to inquire. What was the prerogative asserted and infringed upon, and how far its assertion and infringement agree with our notions of Responsible Government?

The essential principle of Responsible Government in Canada ie, as I explained above, that there should always be advisers locally responsible for every act of the Governor. The prerogative claimed is, that of acting without, or contrary to, the advice of those who form the Provincial Cabinet, and without changing that Cabinet, or finding others who are to be responsible. The Governor General in that most extraordinary after-thought, the aiswer to the address of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be texponsible to the Parliament and the people; and that when the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be the Indiana to the Provincial Cabinet, and without the Provincial Cabinet, and without to the Parliament and the people; and that when the acts of the Governor are such as they do not ch nor a nullity." His Excellency's friends in the

the Governor General to a nullity! They could busy have stood by to see the exercise of undoubted prerogative, for which the Governor was responsible to the Home authorities; for if they resigned, complained, or opposed that exercise of prerogative, then they would be endeavoring to usurp it, and to reduce the Governor General to a nullity. The Governor General to a nullity. The Governor General to a nullity the privilege of looking on while he conducts the Government, but also the further privilege of lying to the Canadian people by pretending responsibility; but Lord Stanley has answered this preposition for me: "Responsibility without power (ass, his Lordship,) is a contral some connection in the Doctor's prospectus, but vilege of lying to the Canadian people by pre-tending responsibility; but Lord Stanley has an awered this preposition for me: "Responsibility without power (aays his Lordship,) is a contra-

Gover sible officer, who can Governor is an irresponsible officer, who can without responsibility adopt the advice of the Council, then you are, I conceive, entirely in error. The undisputed functions of the Governor are such, that he is not only one of the bardest worked servants in the Colony, but also has more responsibilities than any officer in it. He is responsible to the Crown and Parliament, and the sponsible to the Crown and Parliament, and the people of the Mother Country, for every act he performs, or suffers to be done, whether it originates with himself, or is adopted on the advice of others. He could not divest himself of that reothers. He could not divest himself of that responsibility, by pleading the advice of the Council. He is also virtually responsible to the people of this colony, and practically more so than to the Mother Country. Every day proves it, and more solutions can make it otherwise."

One of the principal effects of the struggle for Responsible Government, and of Lord Durham's Report, was, an acknowledgment in England that no one had the same integer in England that

Report, was, an acknowledgment in England that no one had the same interest in the local affairs of Canada as Canadians themselves. Lord John Rassell disclaimed any desire on the part of her Majesty's Government to pursue any line of poliey in Canada, which public opinion condemns; and Lord Stanley declared that he, the Colonial Secretary, did not interfere with patronage. Canadians claimed Responsible Government as a matter of right in which they were much interior in the control of the late Executive Council to degrade the Representative of Her Majesty into a party tool, a mere official stamp to authorize and authenticate measures and proceedings of a party matter of right in which they were much interested. It was granted as one which the Imperial Government had no interest in refusing. Now, Sir, I ask you if Her Majesty's Ministers thus gave up the exercise, if not the right of interfering in the details of iocal policy, and of local patronage, at the intreaty or upon the demand of the people of Canada; was if for the purpose of giving the uncontrolled power, the exercise of which was thus relinquished, into the hands of a petty King, with the name of a Governor Genezal,—of a petty King not exercising his power in the same mode, or under the same restrictions as the Queer of England, but awaying that power absolutely. The people of Canada did not complain of any want of power in their Governor, they complained of the exercise of that powers. complain of any want of power in their Governor, they complained of the exercise of that power, they contrary to the British Constitution, without the advice of responsible Ministers. The British to satisfy them gave up, and disciplination of understanding all desire or design of interfering. Pray, But on the contrary "Having abundant reason to know that you have accurately described the designs and the natural tendency of such designs to this alone, and not generally to their measures and proceedings, that His Excellency agreed with the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of under the easure of the single of the dates of the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of under the easure of the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of under the easure of the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of under the easure of the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of under the easure of the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of under the result of separation from the signers of the address in attributing a latter portion of such designs and the natural tendency of he performs: and, if the Crown, and Parliament, and people of the Mother Country disclaim all wish to direct or interfere with him is our local affairs, his responsibility must either be to govern the country despotically, or to govern it constitutionally with the advice of responsible Ministers. The preregative Sir Charles Metcalfe asserts is, that of using his discretion independent of all interference from home. The Governor calls this the Royal Prerogative, but it is not a prerogative of a Provincial Satrap, of a Despot, and the forbearance of the Home authorities from interfering, would, according to the Governor Gettlers are already beginning to the receipt this day of your letter of yesterday's the new Councillus are already beginning to

interest of the extension of the extensi

preorgative asserted and infringed upon, and how far its assertion and infringement agree with our notions of Responsible Government?

The essential principle of Responsible Government in Canada, is, as I explained above, that there should always be advisers locally responsibility of the contrary to, the advise of those who form the Provincial Cabinet, and without changing that Cabinet, and without changing that Cabinet, of finding others wheare to be responsible. The Governor General in that most extraordinary after-thought, the aiswort to the advanced of the Governor General and the people; and that what the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they show be that the province and the people; and that what the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they show be that the province and the contract of the Governor of the Governor of the Contract of the Govern as to the imputation of disaffection.

If one set of Counsellors do not agree with the policy a Governor General is determined to pursue, he is at full liberty to find another Council who will agree with him, and, therefore, he may reject advice if he pleases, but if he cannot find a Council to agree with him, who possess the confidence of Parliament, then is his policy opposed to the wishes of the people; and if he persists in the policy, the harmony of his Government is at agreed. But it is not this prerogative of changing Counsellors the Governor General claims it is that of exercising his own discretion, a discretion only to be questioned in the Province under the penalties of disaffection.

What, let us ask, were the late Counsellors to do, if they would avoid the charge of usurping the Royal Prerogative, of endeavoing to reduce the Governor General to a nullity! They could whly have stood by to see the exercise of undertaking the progrative, for which the Governor was Parliament which carmet exist without constant-ly reminding them of their degradation. There may be senething noble in political slavery, but political slavery with the forms of freedom are, to all intents and purposes, wretched and utterly

which lost all similitude as he proceeded. I have some connection in the Doctor's prospectus, but which lost all similitude as he proceeded. I have some connection in the Doctor's prospectus, but which lost all similitude as he proceeded. I have been further embarrassed with a multitude of trict Council, is worthy of close and deliberate attention, and as it is much relied upon by Mr.

Ryerson, let us see if all its doctrines are those of Responsible Government.

"If you mean (says his Excellency.) that the Governor is an irresponsible officer, who can

LEGION.

From the Pilot

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. We present this day to our readers a correspondence between the Hon'bles L. H. Lafontaine and A. N. Morin, and Mr. Secretary Daly, which we have no doubt will be read with the deepest interest. The slanderous charges against

"Firmness with which you resisted the at-

Montreal, 2d September, 1844.

Sir,—The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last has published, as having been presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, an address from certain individuals in the county of Drummond, in Lower Canada, in which the signers, in alluding in a general manner to "measures and proceedings" of the late Executive Council, designate them as "measures and proceedings of a party tending directly, in our opinion, to the terrible results of separation from British connection and rule." The same journal publishes, as the answer of the Governor-General to that address, a certain document in which His Excellency says, "Having abundant reason to know that you have accurately described the designs of the late Executive Council, described the designs of the late Executive Council, described the Missers highly disapprove of the answer, and are determined not to be bumbegged any longer by Mr. Higginson and the Kitchen Cabinet. Mr. Papineau, who is not yet hardened in political profligacy, begins to find himself uncomfortable. There is no doubt that a storm is brewing.—[ib.

MISRE PRESENTATIONS OF DR. RYERSON.

that you have accurately described the designs of the late Executive Council, and the natural tendency of such designs if they had been successful, it was my bounden duty to resist them." We having had the honour of being members of the Executive Council to which allusion is made in the two documents cited above cannot but seel strongly the weight of the accusation that His Excellency has been thus advised by that His Excellency has been thus advised by his councillors to advance against our celleagues and ourselves. Placed under the weight of an accusation of this nature, and which emanating from so high a source, will doubtless be followed by ulterior proceedings, it would not become us any longer to retain the commissions that we hold at the bar as Queen's Counsel. We therefore tender our resignation of them, which we respectfully beg that His Excellency will be pleased to accept.

If this accusation were prejudicial to ourselves alone we should stop here, waiting patiently the opportunity of being confronted with our accusors either before the ordinary tribunals or before Parfament. But as it indicates the renewal of a system which has already produced fatal

al of a system which has already produced fatal consequences to the country, as in consequence of that system the mind of the British Govern-ment and people has been in former times poisoned against our fellow countrymen, we do not hesitate to say that nothing can justify the ac-cusation that His Excellency has just been ad-vised by his Councillors to bring against our col-leagues and ourselves. No one has been in a better position than you, Sir, to judge of the falsehood and the calumny of this accusation, since you were yourself one of our colleagues in the late Executive Council during the whole pe-

riod that we were members of it, and you both approved of and supported in Parliament all the public measures of that very Council.

We protest in justice to our fellow countrymen and ourselves against the renewal of a system of the public measures. tem owing to which the French Canadians have suffered so much in times past in consequence of the unjust prejudices which had been created against them in the minds of the British Government and People, and owing to which up to the period of the happy arrival of Sir Charles Bagot a minority had been permitted to oppress them. We protest against the renewal of a system, of the injustice and oppression of which we car cite no better proof than the imprisonment in 1838 and 1839 of the Hon. Denis Benjamin Viger, one and 1839 of the Hon. Denis Benjamin Viger, one of the present Councillors of His Excellency, a circumstance which has contributed no little to augment the surprise that we experience at such an accusation being brought against us at a time when he discharges the functions of first Exceutive Councillor to His Excellency.

We protest against the renewal of a system which tends to three death of the process of the councillors.

we protest against the renewal of a system which tends to threw doubt upon the loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants of the country to the British Government, and we declare boldly and sincerely that the confidence in the justice of the British Government with which Sir charles Bagot, whose memory they will always ionor has inspired them, is such, that we are civing that they will see many Governors depart (passer) before it is destroyed. If it ever should be destroyed the fault will rest not with them but

with their rulers.

As British subjects we claim the exercise of our inherent right to act in conformity with our convictions and our conscience, and when thus acting we are compelled to differ in opinion with the Representative of the Crown in this country we strenously protest, both in our name and in that of those who have placed confidence in us, against every imputation on the part of the advisers of His Excellency of the nature of that which the accusation that we now repel carries with it. We forbear inquiring at present whether there is much either of justice in the Executive Councillors (les Conseillers du pouvoir) thrusting the Representative of the Royal authorities. thority personally into a course of injurious im-putations against men whose position and whos-sense of duty deprive them of the power of de fending themselves with equal weapons. As-suring His Excellency the Governor-General of most profound respect, We have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your humble servants,
L. H. LAFONTAINE.
A. N. MORIN. Hon. D. Daly.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, Sept. 3, 1844. Montreal, Sept. 3, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour to receive and lay before the Governor General your bint letter of yesterday's date.

His Excellency observes with equal surprise

and regret that it proceeds on an entirely incor-rect construction of the passage in the recent ad-dress from the County of Drummond, and conse-quently of the corresponding passage in his reply to which you take exception. He is unwilling quently of the corresponding party of the contract of the contract

have contemplated—the result of separation from British connexion and rule.

Under these circumstances, His Excellency commands me, without remark upon the groundlessness of the charges against himself and the Executive Coancillors, which are preferred in the latter portion of your letter, and which he must regard as resulting from misapprehension on your part, to inform you that he suspends decision on the tender of resignation which you therein make of your rank as Queen's Counsel for Lower Canada, and will regret to find him-

neral's doctrine, be the removal of our only safe-guard against tyranny, and not the extension of comfortable under such imputations as are to be

We find it quite impossible to notice all, or even many, of the slanderous misrepresentations which are daily put forth with regard to the late which are daily put forth with regard to the late Ministry, and we have little encouragement to take any trouble on the subject, for we rarely find that our opponents have the honour to retract them. Mr. Ryerson has not, up to the present time, retracted his statements with regard to the Victoria District, and we have not seen to appear that copied his charge the in any of the papers that copied his charge the least notice of the fu!! and ample refutation of it. We shall now call the Reverend Gentleman's attention to another misrepresentation. In Let ter No. 2, in answer to Legion, he makes a vio lent attack on the Ex-Ministers for disfranchis ing clergy, and we are aware that some of his brethren have been equally indignant. He says that this exclusion is "after the example of the French Revolutionary Convention"—"a high French Revolutionary Convention"—" a high handed and tyrannical measure, of the nature of which I have reason to believe the Government were not fully aware when they advised the Royal Assent to be given to it." "It was reserved for the invaders of the Royal Prerogative in Canada to commence this novel invasion (novel since the days of the French Revolution) against the constitutional rights of the clergy." The foregoing is only a specimen of the very violent foregoing is only a specimen of the very violent language of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson in giving vent to his indignetion at the disfranchisement of the clergy. What will his Reverence think when clergy. What will his Reverence think when we inform him that this auful revolutionary measure was an amendment to the Ministerial Bill carried in the Legislative Council, if we mistake not, against the wish of the only member of the Government in that house? We have every reason to believe that the mover of the said amendment is one of the Rev. Doctor's own par-ty, but we shall not assert so positively, nor mention names, lest we should be mistaken.— Of one thing there is no doubt. The Ministeril Bill contained no such clause, as a reference of the Journals of the Assembly, page 111, will onvince the Doctor and all others interested.— Perhaps the Doctor will say that the House of Perhaps the Doctor will say that the House of Assembly ought to have refused to entertain the amendment, but we incline to think that the public at large will not blame either the Ex-Ministers or the House for conceding the point. At all events, where were the champions of the clergy? Why did not some of the Doctor's friends—some of those who are not "invaders of the Royal Prerogative"—stand up and object to the amendment? Why did they let it pass in silence? Ab. Doctor! you ought to to the amendment? Why did they let it pass in silence? Ah, Doctor! Doctor! you ought to have made more inquiry into facts before you annifested such a vicious spirit. We will,—however, forgive you if you will only correct your error now that we have informed you of it.

and referred you to the Journals of the House for information.—Lib. THE WELLAND CANAL.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada West, Aug. 38. I have had another opportunity of looking at this great work as it is going on to completion. It will not be finished next year, but the work will be carried so far during the Fall and Winter that at the opening of the navigation in 1845, the largest class of steamers and other vessels in-tended for the lake trace will be enabled to pass

I have noticed from time to time that you have referred to the increased trade on the Welland. The receipt of toll up to the present time is much larger than in 1842, which was the largest since the canal has been in operation. I have not a doubt that its yearly increase will, in present on the canal has been in the contraction of the proportion, equal that of the Erie, until the enlargement of that work is completed, which will enable the forwarding merchants to employ larger freight boats, and thereby reduce the rate of freights, or if you please until the New York and Erie rail road is completed, and the tide of emiand the carrying of produce shall take

Some argue that it matters not whether the produce of the West find a market in the States or in Canada. If we look at only one interest perhaps the argument is correct. The farmer, may get as good a price for his produce, whether the purchase is for Canada or for the United States; but there are other interests to be taken into consideration. If the best market can be into consideration. If the best market can be found in New York, the American vessels take the freight to Buffalo, the forwarding mer-chants convey it through the Eric canal and Hudson to your city, and the New York mer-chants have freight for their numerous vessels across the Atlantic. In addition to this the state

across the Atlantic. In addition to this the state comes in for her portion of the tolls.

But whether the state of New York will suffer much or little from the enlargement of the Welland canal, all who have seen this work acknowledge that it is one which does great credit to all concerned in its construction. It is a part, you know, of the great chain of communication from the upper lakes to the St. Lawrence, and large steamers and ships will soon pass from

the line termed the "Feeder," extending to Dunnville, on the Grand River, together with the new cut canal thence to the mouth of the ri-ver and lake, were completed toward the close of last winter, since which the new and large entrance lock at this point (Port Maitland) has been finished, and large vessels will soon be ad-mitted to pass. This will enable the shipping enter the canal some twenty miles further u Lake Erie than they do at the present entry at

mit vessels two hundred feet long and forty five feet heam.

It is an act of justice to the enterprising contractors, Messrs, McCullough, Gonder and Clark, of Pennsylvania, to say that they have gained and are receiving much credit for the workmanlike construction of this beautiful structure. They were limited to time, and so rapid has been its progress that every stone has been laid between the 1st of April and the 20th July, less than four mouths; and during that time there were four "strikes" or "turnouts," by the laborers employ ed, besides two breaks in the canal which delayed the transportation of materials.

The construction of the mountain locks, between Thorold and St. Catherines, over twenty in number, is in rapid progress, and no doubt is

in number, is in rapid progress, and no doubt is now entertained of their completion before the commencement of winter. Some are finished, and the others in such a state of forwardness, and the workmen are now so tranquilly disposed, that little doubt remains of their speedy comple-

I have spoken of the constructors of one section, for the only reason that I have a better per-sonal knowledge of that than of the others, but I am informed that all the contractors have done

am informed that all the contractors have done their work faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Works.

Another fact should be stated. It is to the untiring exertions of Mr. Power, the able chiefengineer, and Mr. Page, his assistant in the construction of the mechanical work, as well as to Hamilton Merritt, Esq., by his management and co-operation with the engineers and contractors in meeting "turnouts" and other difficulties with the laborers, that the province is indebted for the near completion of this link between what were formerly called the upper and lower provinces of Canada.

WELLAND CANAL - The most unexamples ac tivity continues on this work. Seven locks are already finished between this and Thorold; twelve others will be finished by the end of the month, leaving only a few courses on four to complete the whole twenty-three. Notices have been issued for increasing the width of the aqueduct, and re-constructing the two locks at Allan-burgh, which will insure the passage of the lar-gest vessels, except one or two, now navigating

gest vessels, except one or two, now navigating these lakes.

We publish below a return of the amount of traffic through the canal, up to the 23st of August, by which it will be seen that the increase is nearly double to that of last year.

We regret to notice, however, that very little appears doing in the Canada trade. While the markets in Montreal are higher than in New York, the Western norts are swarming with American millers and speculators for the New York market, not a Canadian merchant or milles York market, not a Canadian merchant or milles

STATEMENT of the princ passed through the Welland Canal, from the opening of navigation to the 31st August, 1844. Pork and beef, barrels, Flour, Ashes, 229,479 Salt, Whisky, 116,200 Saw Logs, Boards, Square Timber, 5,093,709 Pipe Staves, W. I. do. Wheat, Corn, Coal, bushels. 1,287,217 tons, Castings, Iron, Tobacco, Passengers, Merchandise, 1,085 tons, Schooners, No. Steamers & propellers, " ws, Rafts, 220,561 Tonnage,
Amount collected,

[St. Catharines Journal.

Accidents on the Canal-During the week ov men have received injuries, which, it was sared, would have fatal results. How the indi-iduals now are, we have not learned.

On Monday, several men were engaged in removing a crane, one of them being employed in taking up the slack of the capetan, while it was being worked by a horse; the animal giving a sudden spring, broke the pole, which, flying back,

struck the young man on the head.

On Wednesday, a man wheeling a barrow of mortar, close along the top of a lock, and two span of horses coming alone with a heavy stone n the stone-boat, it struck the mortar box, lying between the horses and the man, and if striking the barrow, threw the man into the lock.—[ib.

We are sorry to state that William Gunn, the letter-carrier attached to the post-office here was yesterday arrested and committed to prison a charge of embezzling money from the p office. The accused was in comfortable circum stances, and respected in his sphere of life. He in the receipt of a pension from government a discharged soldier. The particulars of th as a discharged soldier. charge upon which he had been arrested, will transpire in due time.—[Toronto Colonist.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. - DEATH FROM DRINKING OIL OF VITRIOL—A fine boy, three years old, son of Mr. Leach, Veterinary Surgeon, Yonge Street, in this city, met with his death as follows:—Mr. Leach had been making an embrocation, and was using oil of vitriol. There were none of the family in the house, and Mrs. Leach was up-stairs dressing. Mr. L. had only left a moment, to take the bottle he had mixed into the shop, when he heard a shrick, and on returning into the room found the child with clothes saturated with vitriol; they dropped in pieces when taken off him. An antidote was im-mediately given, and medical aid called in, but of no avail. It appears he had swallowed a quantity, and only survived it three hours. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death returned. Not the least blame was attached to Mr. L. as it appeared he was using the acid at the time, and had not done with it when the accident occurred. The little boy had been playing in the yard, and had come in at the back door when his father's back was turned, and had taken the poison for ginger beet, which they keep in similar bottles in the shop. The occurrence took place on Saturday, the 31st ultimo, at six o'clock in the evening, and the child died at nine.—I ib.

ultimo, at six o'clock in the evening, and the child died at nine.—[ib.]

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—We have the melancholy task of noticing that George Prevost, a young man who has been brought up in this Town, and who, for a few days past, had been labouring under a state of mental derangement, last evening, at a moment when the attention of his friends were off him, slipped out at the back door of Mr. D. Mair's house, and no traces of him could be discovered. This morning his body was found in a well in the yard. He had been but a very short time out of sight, and the well was looked into in searching for him last evening, at a moment with the object until the beautiful of the provided with the object until dig is now about to be that, portion of our revenues from market fees. The year the porated, in 1834, the market fees. was looked into in searching for him last even-ing, but from its undisturbed state it was con-cluded that he could not be in it.—[Brockville

Lake Erie than they do at the present entry at Port Colborne.

This new port or entry into Lake Erie gives the Welland canal an advantage in the Spring, by the opening of the canal some three weeks before Buffalo creek is free from ice, or the Erie canal is open. The lake vessels, many of them will winter at Cleveland, and other ports in Ohio, and be prepared for the first market that offers in the Spring through the Welland.

A few words in relation to the new lock at Port Maitland. The contract price for this work, if I am correctly informed, was \$80,000. I have said that it is a spiendid piece of mason-ry. More competent judges than myself pronounce it the best work of its kind in America.

The stone is of the best quality, fine cut and THE WEATHERCOCK !- " Travelling through

Inquest .- Sydney Conger, two years and a half, was for view of the body, day, and the follow That deceased came the privy while in an epilept that connected with this in there has been gross neglect ficient evidence to warrant Picton Sun.

great commercial empor ork, which is supposed riking instance on record

triking instance on recorpid increase of population, r 1697, when it only con4,302, exhibited an incrpie compared with ours which I have referred.

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en fully realized.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the 84 ence of Emigration in Canar

QUEBEC, AUG. 34 Number of Emigrants arrived at the 24th August to this date: CABIN. SIDE From England,

" Ireland,
" Scotland,
" Lower Ports, Total. Previously reported, 402

To same per'd last year, 661 Decrease this season, 691 A. C. BUCHANAN, Chi

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 14th Sept His Excellency the Governor cen pleased to make the following ap

William Cawthra, Daniel Brooke as Grant Chewett, Esquires, to be C of Customs, in and for the Home I The Honorable R. S. Jameson, H. H. Killaly. Esquire, His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Christopher Widmer, M. D., John King, M. D.,

John Ewart and James G. Chewett, Esquires, to be sioners for Superintending the erects permanent Lunatic Asylum.

Doctor Joseph Hamilton, Doctor Jan fer and Doctor W. R. Beaumont, to be of Physicians to visit the ten Asylum at Toronto, for the purp on the system of treatment general and to offer such remarks as might duce improvement, &c.

From the Mirror TORONTO NEW MARKET-LAYING THE TION STONE.

This important and interesting remplace on Wednesday the 4th inst., a form of such ceremonies; the weather propisions, and the whole of the passed off in the most agreeable and manner. The National Societies day numbers and their banners, the difference of the companies and the Mechanics last to the car solumnities of the occasion. to the gay solumnities of the occasion.

The Corner Stone was laid by his West The Corner Stone was laid by his Wa Mayor, with the accustomed formalisa, panied by the acclamations of a numerous bly of citizens, and the fine Band of his giment. Looking at the spacious built stituting the present Market, and on how short a time has clapsed since he had been subjected for ordinary interests. it is a subject of no ordinary interest tory of Toronto, that a new Market

The occasion brought forth an end dress from the Mayor, containing states of unportance. A narration of the mistory of the past, and an outline of history of Toronto, in a manner calcular crease that praiseworthy spirit of energy and for the prespective of Toronto who zeal for the prosperity of Toronto, w their great credit, the citizens are as The principal part of his Worst The principal part of his Wa we give below, and recommend

attention of our readers.

Further remarks in addition to the in that address are unnecessary; we sur confirmed opinion that such is the prospect to the citizens of Toronto for

" Having made these few remarks as ble to the present time, it may not be useless or unprofitable to revert bac take a cursory view of the chataken place from that time up t "It may be serviceable at any rate the expectations we may reas Toronto becoming, at no ver one of the largest and

in Canada. "In 1826 the population of this was then York, was according to theet taken 1719, and in 1834, eight years? and the year in which the tow ed, the population amounted to 9.6 19,000, having more than ten years.

"So in regard to the assessed program which taxes are paid—this year it is the large sum of £112,000, having is the last few years in the proprint £12,000 annually; and it must be lower. that this sum is not the actual val perty, but merely its rental value; s posing the rent of all the properly pay 6 per cent upon its value, the pay 6 per cent upon its value, the amount of property assessed would be ly £2,000,000.

year they will yield £9,832 9s 6d.
"In 1837, the year that an altermade by the Legislature in the mode."

history is well werthy of attention mately connected with the objects pass through it; and at which tim ly occurs that many persons who had distance with articles for sale are its benefits. Apart from the modations pi ous evil result. Persons other articles into town for sa sell them to huxsters and gro crues to the city, and the inhabited of a fair competition in mark

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The opnion we expect to a probable rise rands having been 24s 6d and consideral ds at 23s. 9d a 21s ha same period; from the dath of the spare receipts for the swill probably be most the next English mass for the past week ha "In 1834 the nett revenues d most daily until the looked for by any on a are now brisk at 20 lain's return, to have been £2,824 11 ts are now brisk at issues.—We have no e sing real estate, the taxes alone, independent of any other source of revenue, and £3.872 15s 6d. This year they wills £5,250, and at the same rate of assess "Another subject connected with off

n.—Our market conting The recent fine weal to the quality of that in enable the farmers to present brisk demand Goods ofc. - The arri ers between t as given our port quit heir early arrival ere an opportunity of

West when they come backed for in a few dichts.—Although some by part of the season, in the without a season, in the season are sea without a prospect resent rates owin t 3s. 101d. to 4s. for about the current rand Exchanges. - E. 1 premium on the p r to one half premiur.
On Boston, 2 es, 5 per cente, a Montreal Sixes, 2 per do, par. Montreal mium. We have alt le's Bank to par, which rket value.—This Sto rket value.—This Stood from £150,000 to that shall not be ta that shall not be ta archolders will be pl The average dividen thas been in operation 7½ per cent per ar

To our Subse Exos Forsom will slibers west of Kingsto prepared to settle their