

yet as great prejudices have been entertained against the establishment by persons who have erroneously considered it as a pauper asylum, I deem it of essential importance to the interest of the Institution, and to the extension of its usefulness, that such an impression should if possible be removed.

For this purpose, no more feasible plan presents itself to me, than that of furnishing the public, through Your Excellency, with the means of ascertaining the sentiments of those who have already benefitted by the advantages of the establishment. I have therefore drawn out for Your Excellency's information, (Appendix No. 1) a list of the patients who have been admitted since December last, with the nature of their respective cases, the period of their stay and the state in which they have been discharged; from which it will appear, that, out of twenty one serious cases, sixteen have been restored to health, one discharged incurable, three still remain under treatment, and only one death has occurred, which was in the case of a delicate girl, from disease in the lungs, after measles.

The number of patients, may, I allow, appear but small in comparison with the advantages that offer themselves in such an Institution, but when it is considered that during the ten months it has been in operation, the Hospital has had to contend with very limited means, an almost universal ignorance of its existence, and the natural antipathy to such establishments that always exists in the minds of persons unacquainted with them, I feel confident in asserting that should Your Excellency be encouraged to continue your exertions in its favor, it will fully answer the expectation you have formed of it.

In conclusion I would remark that upon referring to the statement of expenses (Appendix No. II,) Your Excellency will observe that the salary of Patchell and his wife is calculated for only six months; as during the summer, no compensation has been made them; also that no charge is calculated for medical attendance, both of which items must be expected in a future Report to increase the account of disbursements.

All which is respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's  
Most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES B. TOLDEVY.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. I.  
*List of Patients admitted into the Hospital since December 27, 1841.*

Names.	Age.	Nature of Disease or Accident.	When admitted.	General Remarks.
Man	17	Scarlatina Anginosa,	Dec. 27,	Discharged convalescent, Jan. 13, 1842.
Woman	20	Continued Fever,	Dec. 29,	Do. Jan. 13,
Man	31	Concussion,	Jan. 3, 1842.	Do. Jan. 11,
Man	57	Tritis,	Jan. 20,	Do. March 2,
Woman	18	Scarlatina Maligna, (very bad case,)	Jan. 22,	Do. Feb. 6,
Woman	24	Scarlatina Maligna, (very bad case,)	Feb. 3,	Do. Feb. 18,
Boy	12	Scarlatina Anginosa,	Feb. 4,	Do. Feb. 18,
Woman	18	Severe inflammation, Knee Joint,	March 8,	Do. Feb. 18,
Woman	21	Rheumatic Fever, (severe case,)	April 26,	Do. July 4,
Man	21	Ophthalmia,	May 15,	Do. June 3,
Woman	19	Scarlatina Anginosa,	May 26,	Do. July 13,
Woman	24	Anasarca,	June 30,	Do. June 29,
Woman	17	Measles,	July 12,	Do. Sept. 21,
Man	20	Diseased Liver,	July 29,	Died Aug. 8,
Man	22	Measles,	Aug. 1,	Sent out Aug. 14,
Man	22	Serious injury to the Eye,	Aug. 6,	Discharged convalescent, Aug. 12,
Man	21	Cutaneous Eruption,	Sept. 12,	Sent out Aug. 14,
Man	43	Phagedenic Ulcers over the whole leg,	Aug. 8,	Discharged convalescent, Sept. 21,
Man	40	Rheumatism,	Sept. 21,	Under treatment,
Man	25	Inflammation of the Kidney,	Sept. 21,	Do.
Woman	44	Erysipilas,	Sept. 21,	Do.
			Sept. 21,	Discharged convalescent, Oct. 14.

APPENDIX, No. II.

*Statement of Expenses.*

Wages to James Patchell and wife,	£25	0	0
Currier & Treadwell's Bill for Meat, Bread, &c. &c.			
(supply of Meal only to February, 1842,)	15	14	4
Fire Wood,	13	10	0
Gale, for Medicine,	7	13	8
Biggs, for carrying Patients to Hospital,	0	10	0
Wilson, the Butcher, for Meat since February, 1842,	4	6	10
Milk,	2	8	8
Supply of Manure to Patchell,	1	10	0
Potatoes,	0	17	6
	£71	11	0

*Infant School, October 18, 1842.*

MADAM,—In answer to your questions respecting the Infant School, I find, by referring to the books, that from the 1st May, to the 20th August, the number in daily attendance was from 51 to 68, since that period, the number has considerably diminished, on account of the sickness which has prevailed among them.

57 children have been taught their Alphabet and to count, 17 are reading in the New Testament, and several others begin to read easy lessons.

13 girls sew very well, and many more might soon be taught, if materials were provided for them.

I think, considering the interruptions to which the School has been subject, first, by the removal of the children of Roman Catholic parents, and subsequently by the sickness which has prevailed among them, it is in as flourishing a state as I could possibly expect. I find the children improving in knowledge and good behaviour. It is true, there is a good deal of restlessness manifested at times, but that is so natural to Children, that I cannot consider it a fault. I have been delighted in visiting them at their houses during their sickness, to find that, in almost every instance, the severest part of their affliction seemed to be, there being prevented from attending their own Infant School, as they termed it; and one little boy about six years of age, who was very ill, being asked if he was afraid to die, said he was, for he had often been naughty, and would like to get well and go to Infant School, and learn to read his Bible, and be good. I visited him soon after, when his mother told me he had expressed himself as not being afraid of death, but he did not like to leave his School and his Teacher. I reminded him that if he could not read, he could hear, and if he wished, I would read for him, he burst into tears, and said "oh! yes."—I then read a chapter in the New Testament, which seemed to compose his mind. I am happy to learn he is likely to recover, and will soon, I hope, be restored to us.

One little girl, just before her death, repeated to her mother all the hymns she had learned at school; and, indeed, I find that these things have been a great comfort to many of them, and the parents, generally, seem to appreciate the kindness shown to their children.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

C. FAYERWEATHER.

To Lady COLEBROOKE.

CANADA.

Charles Bagot, the Governor General, in conformity with the intention expressed in his speech at the opening of the Session, and in compliance with the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, makes the following communication to the House of Assembly, upon the subject of the Acts, Cap. 28 and 33 of last Session, relating to Public Works and the proposed Loan.

His Excellency is instructed by the Secretary of State to assure the People of Canada, through their Representatives in the House of Assembly, that the objects contemplated in the above Acts, of relieving the Finances and improving the credit of Canada, and at the same time of developing by measures of extensive internal improvement the vast natural resources of the Province, are viewed by Her Majesty's Government with hardly less interest, than by the Legislature and People of the Province; and every consideration of good faith, and of Policy, would lead Her Majesty's Government scrupulously to fulfil to their utmost extent, the pledges of assistance held forth by their Predecessors in Office, and communicated to the Legislature of Canada by Lord Sydenham, and also to aid in the accomplishment of the objects sought to be obtained by the Acts now under consideration.

Her Majesty's Government have given to the financial project, proposed to be carried into effect by the Acts in question, their most deliberate and anxious consideration, and the result of that consideration has been to impress upon them a very strong conviction, that with the view of most effectually and most economically benefiting the Province, and conducing to the maintenance of public credit, and to the promotion of those great undertakings of internal improvement which may ultimately make an ample return for the original outlay, but upon which, unassisted, the Province could not safely enter, it would be inexpedient to interpose the credit of the Mother Country, between the Province and the Creditors under the existing debt; and that it would be more for the advantage of the Province that the aid to be rendered should be applied exclusively to the promotion of the intended Public Works.

According to the arrangement proposed by Lord Sydenham, and the Acts under consideration, the execution of the Public Works of every description is made mainly to depend upon Funds to be raised upon the sole responsibility of the Canadian Government. If the cost of the local works should, in many instances, exceed the Estimate, or if, in consequence of the priority given to the loan of £1,500,000 and of the general management of Canadian Finance, the Credit of the Province should not continue to be such as to enable it to raise the whole of the second Loan of £1,678,682, at 5 per cent., funds might be wanting to complete those great works, with a view to which mainly the assistance of Great Britain was originally given: and Her Majesty's Government is compelled to acknowledge that where it appears that the sum necessary for a work in Lower Canada, of which the Tolls were represented to be