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h I had a soul. I the people talking; my friends with my l to the Institution. have no education. ing the Gospel to happy. It is more ucate the deaf and

hey would become s. I do not like to have no education. or their schools are ay for their educaot so many people

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nts were very sorry t that I could not each me in Nova to Nova Scotia to sent me to school parents are very a slate, and read, me. I am thankn going to school L. B.

STATES.

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d, the Puritans left l hardships. The d, lest the Indians re of the number, erhaps destroy the small. They were reinforced by the st the Europeans, and set their houses on fire; but at last he was killed in the woods by an Indian. Captain Smith did some brave actions against the Indians, but he was captured by a large band of Iudians, and he was condemned to death, and he was about to be killed; but Pocahontas, the daughter of the king Powhatan, saved him. William Penn, a quaker, settled a colony in Pennsylvania. There was no war there with the Indians, who were friendly to them

In the year 1775, the Americans rebelled against Great Britain, which carried on war with the colonists for nearly eight years. The Americans succeeded in driving the British out of their country, and achieved its independance, which was declared in 1783.

The United States is a great, powerful and rich nation like Great Britain now; but it was settled by Great Britain. Before this it was first peopled by savages called the American Indians. At the time of the revolution the population of the United States was between two and three millions, and of Great Britain 25 millions, but now the United States has more population than Great Britain. The United States has rapidly increased to 31 millions now by the Europeans coming there from their countries, or by carrying the blacks out of Africa, which were made slaves, who increased to four millions of slaves. If Great Britain had not treated her colonies with tyranny, they would likely have continued to be British colonies for ever. They were the most powerful British colonies. They several times aided the British in war against the French and Indians. Now they have so many great cities, towns and villages; but they are not filled with them; but Great Britain is filled with cities, towns and villages, and she has many splendid ancient buildings, which the Americans have net. Great Britain has splendid palaces, castles, bridges and railways. Great Britain has ancient walls in some parts of the country; but there are none in the United States. The American houses are mostly built of wood, but the houses in Great Britain are built of brick and stone; and in the large cities in Great Britain the streets are paved with stones, and they are level. Great Britain has several grand old cathedrals, and some of them are 300 and 400 feet high. The docks in the United States are inferior to those of Great Britain, and those in Great Britain are built of stone, and extend many miles, and are

crowded with shipping, and are superior to those of the United States. London is six times as large as New York. There is not a city as large as London in the United States. The United States have many large cities, but inferior to London. London is as large as twelve of the leading cities in the whole States. Philadelphia, one of these, is the place where many American religious books are printed, which is the largest one in America; but the London Religious Library is larger. London is four times as populous as New York. The former the largest city in the world, and the latter is the sixth one. The United States raise many more swine than Great Britain, for the Britain is a monarchy, and of the United States a republic, which the Americans are fond of. The United States is the most powerful republic in the world; but Great Britain is the most powerful nation in