

THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
AT
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
FOR
1864.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, APRIL, 1862.

'T he ears of the Deaf shall be unstopped, and the tongue of the Dumb sing.
Isaiah xxxv.

HALIFAX, N. S.
PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SONS.
1865.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
COTTINGEN ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Patron.

SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, KNIGHT, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Patroness.

LADY MACDONNELL.

Directors.

ANDW. MACKINLAY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HON. J. H. ANDERSON.
CHAS. COGSWELL, Esq., M.D.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
JOHN DUFFUS, Esq., *Treasurer.*
REV. JAS. C. COCHRAN, M.A., *Sec'y.*

Principal.

J. SCOTT HUTTON, Esq.

Assistant Teacher.

MR. WILLIAM GRAY.

Matron.

MRS. VINECOVE.

Physician.

D. McN. PARKER, Esq., M.D.

Dentist.

DR. ALFRED COGSWELL.

Visiting Ladies.

MRS. COCHRAN.
MRS. DUFFUS.
MRS. J. W. JOHNSTON.
MRS. SILVER.
MRS. NEWTON BINNEY.
MRS. E. CUNARD.

MRS. MACKINLAY.
MRS. J. H. ANDERSON.
MRS. C. MURDOCH.
MRS. BARSS.
MRS. ALFRED JONES.

TEL

1. Applicants must be *twenty-five*; * of sound mind and free from contagious and infectious diseases.
2. Applications for admission should be sent to the Secretary, or to the Board of Directors.
3. The following are the rates for BOARDER PUPILS. These rates include board, tuition, and books, but no deduction will be made for DAY PUPILS, are admitted on the 1st of September. 4. These terms may be varied in favour of the applicant, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.
5. The session commences on the 1st of September and closes on the 31st of August. Pupils will be duly notified of the date of the opening of the school, and may make arrangements for their admission in case of sickness, or other circumstances, admitted to leave before the opening of the school.
6. The opening of the school is on the 1st of September, and pupils, and punctual attendance is required during the term, and continued during the other time.
7. Pupils are expected to bring with them their friends. This arrangement is made for the convenience of the pupils—which will be for the convenience of the friends.
8. Every boarder is expected to bring with him, all to be distinct

- 1 Week-day suit.
 - 1 Sunday suit.
 - 2 pairs of Boots.
 - 2 pairs of Drawers.
 - 4 pairs of Woolen Shirts.
 - 5 Shirts.
 - 2 Flannel Shirts.
- Also, for small boys

* Applications in behalf of children are considered by the Directors.

DUMB,

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants must be Deaf and Dumb, between the ages of *ten* and *twenty-five*;* of sound mind, free from immoralities of conduct, and from contagious and offensive diseases.

2. Applications for admission should be made in writing (post paid) to the Secretary, or to the Principal of the Institution.

3. The following are the charges, payable *half-yearly* in advance:—
BOARDER PUPILS, \$80 and \$100 per session, according to age. These rates include tuition, board, washing, and medical attendance, but no deduction will be made on account of vacation.

DAY PUPILS, are received for \$20 per session.

4. These terms may be modified according to the circumstances of the applicant, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

5. The session commences on the first Wednesday of September, and closes on the second Wednesday of July. Parents and guardians will be duly notified of the day on which the school closes, that they may make arrangements for conveying their children home. Except in case of sickness, or other unavoidable cause, pupils cannot be permitted to leave before the specified time.

6. The opening of the session is the proper time for the admission of pupils, and punctuality is *necessarily required*, as new classes are formed at this period. Every pupil should come promptly the first day of the term, and continue to the close; but *none will be refused at any other time*.

7. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home or with their friends. This arrangement is as desirable for the health of the pupils—which will be promoted by a change of air, and exercise—as for the convenience of the Institution.

8. Every boarder is expected to have the following articles of clothing, all to be distinctly marked with the pupil's name in full:—

FOR MALE PUPILS.

1 Week-day suit.	4 Pocket Handkerchiefs.
1 Sunday suit.	2 Neckerchiefs.
2 pairs of Boots or Shoes.	1 Muffler.
2 pairs of Drawers.	2 pairs warm Gloves or Mitts.
4 pairs of Woolen Socks.	1 Overcoat.
5 Shirts.	2 pairs of Suspenders.
2 Flannel Shirts.	1 pair Rubber Shoes.

Also, for small boys, 2 or 3 Check or Gingham Sacks or Overalls.

* Applications in behalf of persons more or less than the required age will be considered by the Directors, and dealt with on their special merits.

GHT, C. B.,
Nova Scotia.

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FOR FEMALE PUPILS

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| Calico Dresses. | 2 Night Gowns and 3 Night Caps. |
| 2 Woolen or Worsted Dresses. | 3 pairs of Shoes. |
| 1 Sunday Hat or Bonnet. | 1 pair of Rubber Boots. |
| 1 Week-day Hat or Hood. | 1 Shawl or Cloak. |
| 4 Pocket Handkerchiefs. | 2 or more changes of under-clothing. |
| 5 pairs of Stockings. | |

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES FOR BOTH SEXES.

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|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Small-tooth comb. | 1 Clothes-brush. |
| 1 Common or Pocket comb. | 1 Umbrella. |
| 1 Hair-brush. | 1 Box or Trunk. |

SERIES OF QUESTIONS to be answered in writing on behalf of each pupil previous to admission.

1. The name of the pupil in full.
2. The year, month, and day of his birth.
3. The cause of deafness.
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing?
5. The natural capacity: is it bright and active, or dull, stupid or idiotic?
6. Has the pupil had small-pox? scarlet fever? measles? mumps? whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
7. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, in what manner?
8. Are there any persons in the family entirely or partially deaf? If so, at what age, and from what cause, did they become so?
9. The names, residence, occupation, and post-office address of the parents.
10. The number and names of the children.
11. Are the parents (or guardians) in circumstances to contribute to the support of the pupil in the Institution, and to what extent? If unable to contribute, the same to be certified by minister or magistrate.

CERTIFICATE to accompany the Answers to the foregoing, and to be signed by a medical man and a minister or magistrate.

"This is to certify, that to the best of my knowledge, I believe..... to be of sound mind, generally healthy, and free from any contagious disease or vice which would render his residence with other pupils undesirable. The statements above are also, in my opinion, correct."

(Signature).....

(Date).....

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REPORT.

IN putting forth the SEVENTH annual report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in this city, the Directors, in the first place, are bound to acknowledge with humble gratitude, the continued prosperity with which it has pleased the Author and giver of all good things to crown their labors.

In the full and interesting report of the Principal which will be found, as usual, in the Appendix, there is the most satisfactory evidence of the advancement of the pupils, and of the blessings conferred upon this formerly uncared-for portion of our population. The chief subject of regret is, that a greater number of the Deaf-Mutes of the Province have not been brought within the influence of the Institution, with all its comforts and manifold advantages, secular and religious. And the Directors would earnestly impress upon all readers of this Report, the duty of urging on the friends and relatives of the Deaf and Dumb the importance of sending to the Institution all of a proper age for instruction. None are excluded on account of their poverty, or difference of religious creed, as the cases already admitted abundantly prove; and no fears are entertained as to a sufficient support for all who may come, when the "seven years of plenty" which have marked our course hitherto, are considered by the believer in the constant and overruling Providence of God. The Directors have the fullest confidence that He will never leave nor forsake this instrumentality for the promotion of His glory, and the best interests of this afflicted portion of his creatures.

The benevolence of the people of this Province has been happily experienced in the past, as in former years, without solicitation or any action on the part of the Directors beyond the publication of donations, and the general setting forth of the pecuniary wants of the Institution.

It will be seen by the Appendix, that Mr. George Hutton, the venerable and respected father of the Principal, undertook, in the place of his son, a journey into the Eastern part of the Province, during the last vacation, which was attended with most gratifying and successful results. A deep interest has always been evinced in that quarter, in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb, and practically testified, by liberal and systematic contributions from congregations and individuals, in aid of the funds, for which the Directors record their warmest thanks, as also for the hospitality experienced in every place visited by the late deputation.

It has always given the Directors much pleasure to acknowledge the liberality of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which was the first in the Colonies to take up the cause of the Deaf and Dumb. And they have now to record with great satisfaction, that, in addition to the former grant of \$2,000, which has always been unanimously voted, it was resolved in the last session, on the recommendation of the Committee on Humane Institutions, to give \$1,200 yearly for four years, in order to pay off the debt on the property. The first instalment of this special grant has been received, and appropriated accordingly. When the whole incumbrance has been removed, the funds of the Institution will be relieved to the extent of the interest, namely, \$240 per annum.

As before stated, the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have agreed to contribute, respectively, \$40 towards the annual expense of each pupil from those Provinces, and it is hoped that the amount may be increased to at least \$80, which is the lowest rate fixed for paying scholars. At present there are *only five* from New Brunswick and *two* from Prince Edward Island—out of 166 in New Brunswick and 68 in Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland, with 111, is wholly unrepresented at the Institution.

It is believed that the time has arrived for transferring this whole establishment to the Provincial Government, to whose care its inmates would seem legitimately to belong; and the Directors feel that such a change would impart a more permanent character

to the Institution, to the public. Now that affirmed by the Legislature (that the Deaf-Mutes of the last century) should be enlightened legislation for the whole class of our people. It appears by the reports that they are generally well placed.

The Directors have Sir Richard Graves and Lady Macdonnell.

The general health calls for the expression of Dr. Parker, who, in the establishment, has been attending to every detail of the mansions of the rich, has likewise kindly

The Principal, on devolve, has been endeavored to the entire satisfaction of the improvement of his greatly assisted by those to whom the pupils

The household management has afforded undiminished practising the utmost to promote the health, and to secure the parental home. Children, the female pupils, are prepared by them, and the Vacation, realized, been devoted to the

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to the Institution, than it now enjoys in the estimation of the public. Now that the principle of Free Education has been affirmed by the Legislature, it would seem to be a matter of course, that the Deaf-Mutes of the country (neglected for more than a century) should be brought within the benefits of the same enlightened legislation, by a provision equal to the wants of that whole class of our population.

It appears by the Reports of the several American Institutions that they are generally supported by the respective States in which they are placed.

The Directors have the pleasure to record that His Excellency Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell has accepted the office of Patron, and Lady Macdonnell that of Patroness of the Institution.

The general health, enjoyed by the inmates during the year, calls for the expression of devout thankfulness to the Almighty. Dr. Parker, who is indeed the "beloved Physician" of the establishment, has continued his kind and valuable services, attending to every call with as much alacrity as if it were to the mansions of the rich and the great. Dr. A. Cogswell, Dentist, has likewise kindly looked after the pupils when required.

The Principal, on whom so many and such anxious duties devolve, has been enabled to discharge them during another year, to the entire satisfaction of the Directors, and the manifest improvement of his interesting charge, in which he has been greatly assisted by the voluntary labors of his respected father, to whom the pupils are deeply attached.

The household management under Mrs. Vinecove, the Matron, has afforded undiminished satisfaction to the Directors. While practising the utmost economy in all the details, she does her utmost to promote the comfort of all the pupils, in sickness and in health, and to supply to them the care and attention of the parental home. Chiefly by her exertions, and encouragement of the female pupils, a variety of work, useful and ornamental, was prepared by them, and offered for sale at the House just before the Vacation, realising the handsome sum of \$140, which has been devoted to the purchase of a sewing machine, and to other

useful objects. The effort was thus productive of benefit to the girls, in the exercise of their taste and industry, of great gratification to all concerned, and of practical advantage to the Household.

It may here be mentioned that advantage is taken of every opportunity of affording the pupils suitable amusement and recreation such as pictorial representations, military displays, excursions to the Zoological Gardens of Mr. Downs, and by steamboat on the contiguous waters,—and at the festive season of Christmas they were not forgotten. They had good cheer, and by the kindness of Mr. G. G. Gray, were treated to the wonders of the Magic Lantern, which they enjoyed mightily. The ordinary course of their daily life whether in school or out of it, exhibits a remarkable aspect of cheerfulness, such as is rarely met with in the like number of young persons associated together in any other Institution.

In conclusion, the Directors earnestly commend the interesting objects of their care to the fervent prayers of all Christians, for the continuance of the divine favor and blessing.

By order of the Board,

J. C. COCHRAN, M. A.,

Secretary.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1865.

REPORT

To the Directors of the I

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you this Report, I feel it to be my first duty to express my continued goodness of Divine Providence, comfort, and prosperity of this Institution during the past year, and to lose of another year of our youth, and of our grateful recognition of the many breaches in our household, and so large a family, it were to be interrupted good health, your Heavenly Father for his sake, perhaps a single exception of the year.

Before proceeding to the proper to advert, in the first

conducive to the general improvement have been effected within

1. The construction of the new building has met one of the most urgent

2. The introduction of the new system, such needed and most beneficial

3. The addition of a new schoolroom, the advantage of which was felt during the recent cold weather.

4. A commodious new building was procured by purchase for the Institution in the month of

One great want, for some time past, has been supplied by the Directors, and specially by Mr. Parker, in his last report, *Lavatories properly fitted* for the girls—provided with the

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AN, M. A.,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution:

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you my Seventh Annual Report, I feel it to be my first duty to record with humble thankfulness the continued goodness of Divine Providence in the measure of health, comfort, and prosperity which has attended the operations of the Institution during the past year. Brought in peace and safety to the loss of another year of labour, with its mingled experiences of difficulty, of trial, and of encouragement, we would make devout and grateful recognition of the fact that we are not again called to mourn any breach in our household, by reason of Death: and though, in so large a family, it were vain to hope for the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health, yet we have abundant reason to bless our Heavenly Father for his sparing mercy, no case of serious illness, with perhaps a single exception, having occurred among the pupils during the year.

Before proceeding to the usual details of this report, it may be proper to advert, in the first place, to several important

IMPROVEMENTS

conducive to the general cleanliness, comfort and efficiency, which have been effected within the past twelve months.

1. The construction of a good drain for the main building. This was met one of the most urgent necessities of the establishment.

2. The introduction of the water into the Boys' part of the house, much needed and most beneficial arrangement.

3. The addition of a comfortable porch to the north door of the schoolroom, the advantage of which has already been proved, during the recent cold weather.

4. A commodious new Wardrobe for the pupils' under-clothing. This was procured by part of the proceeds of the Bazaar held at the Institution in the month of July last.

One great want, for sometime past under the consideration of the Directors, and specially referred to by our visiting Physician, Dr. Parker, in his last report, yet remains to be supplied, viz., *two Lavatories properly fitted up*—one for the Boys, and another for the Girls—provided with the means of a ready supply of hot and cold

water at all seasons of the year. I earnestly hope that the ensuing year may place the requisite funds at the disposal of the Directors, enable them to give us this long-desiderated boon, without which the Institution of this kind can be considered satisfactorily equipped.

ATTENDANCE.

The past year has been marked by a larger accession of new pupils than at any former period in the history of the Institution—the admissions for 1864 exceeding those for 1862 and 1863 combined. The whole attendance for the year has been *forty-six*, 28 Males and 18 Females, an increase of *four* on the attendance stated in last year's annual report. Of this number, *five* (members of the senior class) were left at the vacation, *three* others are temporarily absent, and one girl was obliged to go home in ill health, shortly after the commencement of the term in September last. These cases reduce the number under instruction at this date* to *thirty-six*, viz., 23 Boys and 13 Girls, including one day pupil belonging to the city. During the year, 13 new pupils have been admitted, and 5 former pupils above mentioned, have left, after completing a term of between five and six years at school. Of these we hope to receive favourable accounts, similar to those given in previous reports, of others who are now engaged in various branches of handicraft, earning their own living, and conducting themselves as useful and respectable members of society.

For further particulars, as to the Pupils' names, ages, &c., I beg to refer to the catalogue of the school herewith appended.

THE SCHOOL.

The progress of the pupils in the various branches of instruction during the year, will, I believe, compare favourably with former years. The gradual maturing and improvement, from time to time, of the system pursued, and the supply of educational aids and appliances formerly wanting, enable us to carry on the work of tuition with increased facility and advantage.—Within the past year one of the most serious hindrances to efficiency, dwelt on in last report—the *want of suitable books*—has been to a considerable extent removed by the introduction of the “Primary Lessons for Deaf-Mutes,” recently published by Mr. Jacobs, Principal of the Kentucky Institution, which we now use in the first and second classes, and Part II of Dr. Peet’s “Course of Instruction” for the senior class. Having failed to obtain a few copies of the last mentioned work, notwithstanding repeated application by letter to the author at the New York Institution, we have at last succeeded in procuring them through another channel; and I would embrace the present opportunity of thank-

* March, 1865.

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ARRANGEMENTS.

JUNE
(Ages)

Caroline Spidel....
John Cameron.....
William J. McDonald
Trustum Spinney...
William Murphy...
Charles Glover.....
Henry C. McKay....
Mary A. Murphy....
Mary Dunn.....
William Redman....

Subjects of Study—1. I
et, manual, written and
Deaf-Mutes,” Part I; 4. I
Part I; and the Lord’s Pr

hope that the ensuing session of the Directors, in the afternoon, without which the school is not properly equipped.

accession of new pupils to the Institution — the years 1862 and 1863 combined 107, viz., 28 Males and 79 Females, the attendance stated in last year's report of the senior class was 107, viz., 23 Boys and 84 Girls, and 5 former pupils who have returned to receive favourable reports, of others who are now earning their own living, and respectable members of the community.

The Directors for so readily according their sanction to the expenditure incurred in the purchase of these books, thereby conferring both on teacher and pupil a substantial and long desiderated benefit. Neither must I here omit to mention the kindness of J. B. McGann, Esq., Head Master of the Upper Canada Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Hamilton, who has lately made a most acceptable addition to our stock in the gift of *one dozen* copies of Mr. Jacobs' Primary Lessons. To John Naylor, Esq., also, one of the Directors, who has always manifested the warmest personal interest in the progress and welfare of the pupils, we owe the very serviceable donation of a Schoolroom Cabinet of Objects, and other articles both useful and interesting aids in the work of instruction. Our best acknowledgements are likewise due to Professor McCulloch of Dalhousie College, Halifax, for a series of interesting and instructive experiments in Pneumatics, Optics and Electricity, kindly given by him in his own class room last winter for the special advantage and gratification of our pupils. And, lastly, here, may be noticed the improvement effected on the schoolroom during the vacation, by lining the walls all round, with blackboards, which has proved of decided advantage in various ways, affording not only more space for writing than the old blackboards, but also better convenience for the disposition and movements of the classes in connection with their various exercises.

ARRANGEMENT, &c., OF THE CLASSES.

JUNIOR CLASS—10 PUPILS.

(Ages varying from 7 to 35 years.)

Caroline Spidel.....	3½ years	under instruction.
John Cameron.....	10 months	"
William J. McDonald.....	3½ "	"
Trustum Spinney.....	3½ "	"
William Murphy.....	2½ "	"
Charles Glover.....	6 "	"
Henry C. McKay.....	11 weeks	"
Mary A. Murphy.....	1 month	"
Mary Dunn.....	2 months	"
William Redman.....	about 4 months	"

Subjects of Study—1. Penmanship, a lesson daily; 2. The Alphabet, manual, written and printed; 3. Jacobs' "Primary Lessons for Deaf-Mutes," Part I; 4. Elementary Course of Religious Instruction, Part I; and the Lord's Prayer.

branches of instruction, and in the time to time, of the aids and appliances of work of tuition with past year one of the on in last report— to a considerable extent remove the Kentucky Institution, and Part II of the senior class. Having been mentioned work, notwithstanding at the New York Institution, and through another opportunity of thanking

II.

Ellen Hamilton	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	years under instruction.
Catharine S. Hamilton	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	“ “
Lizzie Bentley	3	“ “
Timothy Ruggles	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	“ “
George H. Morse	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	“ “
Alfred H. Abell	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	“ “
Peter Harvey	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	“ “

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

1. *Language Lessons*—1. Jacobs' "Primary Lessons," Part II; 2. Peet's "Course of Instruction," Part III, Chap. IV., treating of the Development of Verbs; also, History of Animals; 3. Valade Gabel's Picture Lessons, as far as the 73rd; 4. Manuscript "English Phrase Book," embracing thousands of the most common phrases of the language, suitably classified and arranged, the pupils being required to furnish one or more original examples on each phrase; 5. Lessons from the Newspapers; 6. Colloquial Exercises, &c.
2. *Composition*—Letter-writing, definition, description, and narration.
3. *History and Biography*—Cook's "First Lessons in English History;" also, manuscript outlines of Chronology and Biography, supplemented by lectures (or lessons) in signs on the leading characters and events of ancient and modern times.
4. *Geography and Astronomy*, from Lovell's Geography; also, manuscript exercises on the same subject.
5. *Arithmetic*—1. The "Arithmetical Tables," printed last year for the use of the school; 2. The four simple and compound rules, and simple proportion, from Nelson's Arithmetic, recently introduced; 3. Manuscript exercises on the decimal currency.
6. *Religion*—1. Daily explanation and illustration of the portion of Scripture read at morning and evening prayers; 2. Sunday afternoon and evening lectures on moral and religious duties; 3. Selected readings from the Old Testament; 4. The Catechism* and Ten Commandments.

SUNDAY CLASSES, &c.

A brief account of the manner in which the Sabbath is spent in the Institution, may be here appropriately introduced.

The pupils rise, wash and dress at the usual hour, viz.: *six* o'clock in summer, and *seven* o'clock in winter. Breakfast at *eight* o'clock. At 9, A.M., the whole household assembles in the school room for the stated morning devotions. Immediately thereafter, the order of the Church Service, including the Psalms and Lessons for the day, being written out on the blackboard, the pupils are required to find out and mark the places in their books, preparatory to attending forenoon service in the Bishop's Chapel. At 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock the pupils proceed, under charge of the assistant teacher, to church, where, with

* This is the Work prepared and printed a few years ago expressly for the use of our pupils.

their Bibles and Prayer Books before them, they are able, in some measure, to follow the services, and join, though silently, in the exercises of divine worship,—the Church of England possessing, in this respect, an advantage for Deaf-Mutes over other denominations where liturgical forms are not employed, and where the service is chiefly extempore.

Dinner is served at 1, P.M., the pupils, both male and female, dining in the same room, under proper supervision. At this, as at every other meal, a blessing is asked, and thanks returned, either by one of the teachers, or by one of the senior boys.

At 3, P.M., they meet for an hour, or an hour and a half, in the classes in the schoolroom, for special religious instruction, which is conveyed chiefly in the language of natural signs, at all times the most direct and impressive instrument of communication with the Deaf-Mute, whether educated or uneducated. In this work we are assisted by two excellent young men, Mr. John Tupper, and Mr. J. R. Forbes, former pupils of the Institution, who have entered into their labor of love with commendable zeal and success.

At 5, P.M., the pupils have their evening meal, (consisting of tea and plain bread and butter.) This meal is an hour earlier on Sunday than on week-days, in order to give time for the domestic servants to attend their own places of worship.

At 7½, P.M., we again meet for evening devotions, when another hour is spent in the exposition of some passage of Scripture, and the inculcation of important practical truths level to the general capacities of the school, so as gradually to prepare them, with the divine blessing, for the right discharge of the moral, social, and religious duties of life.

All the exercises, both in the afternoon and evening, are commenced and closed with prayer, either in alphabetic language, or in the language of signs.

The intervals between the services of the day are devoted partly to reading, and innocent social intercourse between the pupils, and partly to committing to memory some portion of the chapter or lesson that has been under consideration in class,—which is recited on Monday morning.

EXTRA BIBLE CLASS.

In order to meet the wants of those of our former pupils now following their respective trades in this city, I have recently formed a class separate from the regular Sunday classes, where a course of instruction expressly adapted to their more advanced age and intelligence, and their peculiar circumstances as actually engaged in the business of life, may be pursued. This class meets on the Sunday afternoon at the same hour as the other classes, but in a different

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o prepared the material
e Institution, on the da
chool, in July last. T
dly patronized by a lar
e Institution resulted in
voted to the purchase
eady mentioned, and of

In accordance with the
eation (in July and A
istricts, for the purpose o
e Institution,—Pictou c
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s kindly undertaken by
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eel sincerely thankful.

pils, viz., Ellen and
nry A. Boutilier,—the
putation was everywhere

ly entertained and conv
in previous years free
y, by the kindness of J.

ode and Lyndsay, with
vilege on their respecti
om we have frequently

ertainment and accomm
It is impossible to enun

... they are able, in some, and is under the care of my father, Mr. George Hutton, who, though silently, in his long experience in conducting such classes, and his intimate acquaintance with the mental condition, habits, and wants of the Deaf of England possessing, Dumb, is peculiarly fitted to watch over its interests. May the blessing, without which all human efforts and arrangements are over other denominations, rest on this new branch of the operations of the Institution, and and where the service it prove the means, in the hand of infinite grace, of promoting the both male and female, and spiritual welfare of those for whose benefit it is designed. pervasion. At this, as thanks returned, either boys.

WORK DONE BY PUPILS—GIRLS' BAZAAR

... hour and a half, in the During the year, the ordinary amount of garden and general work, ous instruction, which including carpentry, has been performed by the Boys; while the Girls gns, at all times the mol- assisted, as usual, in the house-work, and in keeping the house- ation with the Deaf ave- old linen, and pupils' underclothing in good repair. In addition to In this work we are n- Ms, the Girls, under the direction of the Matron, during the Summer, John Tupper, and on, who have entered to prepared the material for a juvenile Bazaar, which was held at success. e Institution, on the day following the annual examination of the meal, (consisting of th- school, in July last. This creditable, though unpretending effort, hour earlier on Sunday- andly patronized by a large attendance of friends and supporters of the domestic servants e Institution resulted in the respectable sum of \$144, which was devoted to the purchase of a superior sewing-machine, the wardrobe evotions, when another- eady mentioned, and other useful articles required for the establish- e of Scripture, and th-

VACATION TOUR.

... to the general capac- In accordance with the practice of former years, a portion of the with the divine blessing- l religious duties of life- eavening, are commence- e in the- e Institution,—Pictou county and a part of Colchester being selected ay are devoted partly- e field of operation. The duty of itinerating, on this occasion, n the pupils, and part- s kindly undertaken by my father, Mr. George Hutton, thereby e chapter or lesson th- ording me the opportunity of needed rest and relaxation, for which eel sincerely thankful. My father was accompanied by four of the is recited on Monda- pils, viz., Ellen and Catharine Hamilton, Alexander Ross and enry A. Boutilier,—the first three, natives of Pictou county. The utation was everywhere received with the greatest kindness, hospi- ly entertained and conveyed from place to place free of charge. SS. in previous years free passage was granted on the Provincial Rail- ur former pupils now- y, by the kindness of J. McDonald Esq, the Commissioner, Messrs have recently formed- e and Lyndsay, with their usual liberality, extending a similar es, where a course of- vilege on their respective coaches, while Mr. McKay of Truro, to advanced age and intel- om we have frequently been indebted, provided the party with tually engaged in th- ertainment and accommodation *gratis* at his Hotel. eets on the Sunday- It is impossible to enumerate the kind attentions of private indivi- ses, but in a differen-

duals in the various localities, to all of whom the best thanks of Directors, as well as our warmest personal acknowledgements, are justly due.

Some of the meetings were largely attended, notwithstanding unfavourable time of the year, and in general a gratifying amount of interest was manifested in the cause, the best proof of which was found in the subjoined statement of the pecuniary results of the amounting, in all, to within a few shillings of *One Hundred Pounds.*

PICTOU

Collection at Public Meeting	£4	5
<i>Subsequent Proceeds of Cards.</i>		
Collected by Capt. Wm. Forbes	2	16 3
Do. Mrs. J. Gunn	1	10 0
Do. Miss Allen	1	12 6
Do. Miss Georgie Matheson	6	15 2½
Collected by Miss M. Carmichael	4	17 6
Do. Misses Ross and Dickson	2	19 4
Do. Miss Caroline Henderson	2	2 6
Do. Miss Jane Campbell	3	4 9
Captain Wm. Forbes (annual subscription)	1	0 0

£31 4

NEW GLASGOW.

Collection at Public Meeting	£11	0 0
John Miller, Esq., (annual)	1	0 0
Rev. David Roy, (donation)	1	0 0
Miss Miller, Teacher, Stewiacke	0	5 0

13 5

LITTLE HARBOUR.

Collection at Public Meeting	1	14 4
<i>Subsequently by Collecting Cards.</i>		
Collected by Mrs. Michael Olding	3	0 0
Do. Mrs. Edward Graham	1	0 1
Do. Miss Olding	1	5 0

MERIGOMISHE.

Collection at Public Meeting	2	14 6
Mrs. Loudon (donation)	0	12 6

FRENCH RIVER.

Collection at Public Meeting	0	9
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BLUE MOUNTAIN.

Collection at Public Meeting	1	11
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McLELLAN'S MOUNTAIN.

Collection at Public Meeting	2	5 1
Mrs. Roderick Cameron's Card	1	5 0

3 10

ected at Public Meeting.
cott, Esq.....
ection at Public Meeting
ected at Public Meeting
o collection taken at the
he West River Congregat
tral Church, West River.
o collection taken at the l
ntly by congregation of S
ection at Public Meeting
WEST
ection at Public Meeting
6 10
lection at Public Meeting
s. Henry, Hotel
lection at Public Meeting
Donald McKay.....
0 9
ection at Public Meeting
ady Friend (donation)...
lected by Miss McCulloch
Do. Miss Kate Yuill.

SPRINGVILLE.

om the best thanks of affection at Public Meeting..... 1 17 9
 nal acknowledgements, D. Grant (donation)..... 0 5 0

2 2 9

HOPEWELL.

ended, notwithstanding
 eral a gratifying amount collection taken at Public Meeting, but collected subse-
 est proof of which will tly on the Sabbath, by congregation of the Rev. John
 unuary results of the tinnon 2 7 6
 shillings of One Hun friend..... 0 8 1½

2 10 7½

ALBION MINES.

ected at Public Meeting..... 2 5 10½
 cott, Esq..... 1 0 0

3 5 10½

GAIRLOCH.

ection at Public Meeting..... 1 6 0

SALT SPRINGS.

ected at Public Meeting..... 1 14 10

DURHAM.

o collection taken at the Public Meeting, but subsequently
 he West River Congregation..... 2 10 0
 tral Church, West River..... 4 0 0

6 10 0

GREENHILL.

o collection taken at the Public Meeting, but collected subse-
 ntly by congregation of Salem Church..... 4 0 0

ROGER'S HILL.

ection at Public Meeting..... 2 3 3

WEST BRANCH, RIVER JOHN.

ection at Public Meeting..... 0 16 0

RIVER JOHN.

ection at Public Meeting..... 3 0 2½
 s. Henry, Hotel 0 2 0

3 2 2½

EARLTOWN.

lection at Public Meeting..... 1 2 4½
 Donald McKay..... 0 2 6

1 4 10½

TRURO.

ection at Public Meeting (with \$2 next day).... 8 6 6
 ady Friend (donation)..... 0 5 0
 lected by Miss McCulloch..... 1 0 0
 Do. Miss Kate Yuill..... 0 13 9

10 5 3

Total.....£99 8 10½

£4 5
 £11 0 0
 1 0 0
 1 0 0
 0 5 0
 13 5
 1 14 4
 3 0 0
 1 0 1
 1 5 0
 2 14 6
 0 12 6
 0 9
 1 11
 2 5 1
 1 5 0
 3 10

Having thus given the more important details connected with history of the Institution during the year, before closing this report would turn for a little to another subject possessed of more than a temporary interest and importance, namely :

CONSANGUINEOUS INTERMARRIAGES AS A CAUSE OF DEAF-DUMBNESS.

In my paper on the statistics of the Deaf and Dumb in the Provinces of B. N. America, published as an appendix to last Report, special reference was made to the melancholy fact that deaf-dumbness appears to be more prevalent in the Colonies, and especially in Nova Scotia, than in Great Britain or the United States; and opinion then expressed as to the chief cause of this disparity has been confirmed by subsequent investigation. The following facts, elicited by special inquiries, and recorded in the register of the Institution, serve to show that this calamity is, to a striking extent, the immediate result either of hereditary predisposition, or of the intermarriage of blood relations.

Out of one hundred and three deaf-mutes, belonging to sixty-four families, connected with the Halifax school, since its commencement thirty-eight are known to be the offspring of parents related in various degrees of consanguinity,—38 others belong to families not so related, while, in 3 cases out of these, deaf-mutes exist in collateral branches of the family; in 2 other cases the offspring are cousins, and had been deaf and dumb in the family three generations back; in one case there was partial deafness in other members of the family; and in one case the child was illegitimate.

In 23 other cases where no definite information has been obtained further enquiry would probably discover several more as the offspring of first and second cousins, which, with the 38 cases above, would give an average of between 40 and 50 per cent. as the children of first cousins! An impressive and melancholy example of the pernicious consequences flowing from such unions, and a solemn warning both to individuals and to communities of the inexorable and inevitable retribution with which nature visits the violation of those physical laws which the welfare of society so largely depends.

Out of the 103 cases above mentioned it also appears that there are 7 cases of 4 deaf-mutes in the family 28
 5 “ 3 “ “ “ 15
 10 “ 2 “ “ “ 20
 40 “ 1 “ “ “ 40
 —
 62 families containing a total of 103 Deaf-mutes.
 Being an average of about 2 to each family!

In 5 out of 22 families parents were related as cousins.
 Similar statistics in doubt beyond doubt the intermarriages, and a large philanthropy is called upon to cut off one of the most deaf-dumb, and other Already, in some of discussed and adopted; which philanthropy is demanded. Meanwhile I would present some comparison with the state of and illustration of the v The Irish Census Co “ Among the predis various consanguinity of effect in producing deaf expected to be deficient; parents were related in result of these intermarriage and dumb, of which 94 only, and 7 dumb and i “ Thirty-seven cases occurred where two of the fifteen cases of twins also occurred in which three the one family were deaf and the family were deaf and eight deaf and dumb in France the births the limits of consanguinity in Kentucky, U. S., 20 “ In England 6 per which when compared with careful on this point, a distant.” It would be regard to the interests of “ Popular opinion and

details connected with
before closing this report
possessed of more than
ly :

AGES AS A CAUSE
OF DEAFNESS.

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an appendix to last
melancholy fact that
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so appears that there
... 28
... 15
... 20
... 40
... 103 Deaf-mutes.

In 5 out of 22 families, each containing more than 1 deaf child, the parents were related as second cousins ; in 7 other families, as first cousins.

Similar statistics in other countries exhibit similar results, establishing beyond doubt the intimate connection between consanguineous intermarriages, and a large proportion of the privation and suffering which philanthropy is called on to relieve ; pointing out at the same time the necessity for a Legislative prohibition of such unions, so as to cut off one of the most prolific sources of idiocy, insanity, blindness, deaf-dumbness, and other forms of physical and mental affliction entailed upon an innocent and hapless posterity.

Already, in some of the neighbouring States, has this policy been discussed and adopted ; and I trust that ere long our Colonial Legislature will also deal with the question as its interest and importance demand. Meanwhile in the hope of directing attention to the matter, I would present some additional statistical considerations, for comparison with the state of things in Nova Scotia, and in confirmation and illustration of the views now expressed.

The Irish Census Commissioners for 1861 report as follows :—
“ Among the predisposing causes of hereditary disease, the too close consanguinity of parents has long been looked upon as particularly effect in producing deaf-dumbness. Returns of this kind must be expected to be deficient ; still 170 instances were recorded, in which the parents were related in the degrees of second or third cousins. The result of these intermarriages was 109 cases of one in a family deaf and dumb, of which 94 were congenital and 5 acquired, 3 were dumb only, and 7 dumb and idiotic.

“ Thirty-seven cases of congenital, and one of acquired deafness occurred where two of the family were effected, including four out of the fifteen cases of twins already specified ; of the remainder, 17 instances occurred in which three of the same family, and 3 where four in the one family were deaf and dumb. In one of the instances six in the family were deaf and dumb, and in the cases of both, seven and eight deaf and dumb in families, the parents were also nearly related.”

In France the births of deaf and dumb children, in marriages within the limits of consanguinity, are in the proportion of 25 to 30 per cent. ; in Kentucky, U. S., 20 per cent., and in Illinois 12 per cent.

“ In England 6 per cent. of such children born are deaf-mutes, which when compared with other countries, shows that the English are careful on this point, and when they marry cousins, they are more distant.” It would be well if the Colonies displayed the same rational regard to the interests of propriety and humanity.

“ Popular opinion and scientific induction, equally lead to the im-

pression that although one marriage between near relations may be unattended with evil consequences, immediately perceptible, yet it is very rare that the second or third is so innocent. There usually arises among the children resulting from such unions, a tendency to disorders, functional or organic, of the nervous system, and of the nutritive organs, tending in the former case to unsoundness of mind, and in the latter, to conditions bordering on scrofula or an allied affection."*

The following case related by Mr. J. B. McGann of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Hamilton, C. W., is worthy of particular attention:—

"In one family 4 out of 7 brothers married their first cousins, the melancholy result of which is witnessed in 9 cases of deafness and idiocy in their offspring. Two other brothers of this family did not intermarry with cousins, and their children are free from the infirmities under which their cousins labour.

"Regardless of the consequences resulting from these unions, two sons of the latter, who did not marry a cousin, married first cousins; in one case a mutual separation took place, and both parties entered into the marriage state again with other persons. Other details in connection with this case are of too painful a nature to relate.

"In the second case, the husband died at an early age, leaving a young widow to tell the sad tale that "she and her husband called one and the same woman grandmother!" The saddest part of the tale of this unfortunate family remains to be told. One of the four brothers to whom reference has been made, as having married a first cousin, had 2 deaf-mute daughters and a son, all of whom grew up in ignorance, in consequence of there being no schools for the deaf and dumb in Canada West, and in due course entered into the bonds of matrimony with hearing and speaking partners, and we have heard of only one case of deafness among their offspring, consisting of fourteen children. This case did not lose hearing till after her marriage. She has two children, one of whom is idiotic."

Mr. McGann further states that "the heads of these families have, with much earnestness of manner, entreated us to raise a warning voice against such unnatural unions."

Of 25 pupils in Mr. McGann's school at Toronto (1863) there were 7 who were the offspring of cousins.

In conclusion I would invite attention to the following statistics, for which I am indebted to the article "Deaf and Dumb" in vol. VI. of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia";

Statistics of American Asylum at Hartford.—Of 542 cases, 95 had either parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, or cousins, deaf and

dumb; 27 more re-
728 had each only 1
18 had 4; 11 had 5
Statistics of Nat
had only 1 deaf and
5; 1 had 7.

Statistics of York
110 families 74 had 1
2 had 4; 1 had 5.

Statistics of Repor
327 had but 1 deaf a
3; 8 had 4; 2 had 1
the parents of 47 wer
had 1 deaf and dumb

Statistics of Irelan
where the parents wer
dumb child; 17 had 1
cases deafness was fou
which the father, or so
222 where the mother

Deaf and Dumb Insti

NOTE.—Since the
tional facts from the I
1863-4, just received

In twenty years the
512 pupils, from 447
—2 families had 4
cases the father was
were mutes; 28 had 1
ter deaf and dumb; 1
and dumb, while 4 ha
thers and 1 sister deaf
had relatives, other t
and dumb.

* *British Quarterly Review*, quoted by Mr. McGann.

dumb; 27 more remote relatives deaf and dumb. Of 911 families, 728 had each only 1 deaf and dumb child; 109 had 2; 41 had 3; 18 had 4; 11 had 5; 2 had 6; and 2 had 7.

Statistics of National Institution, Paris.—Of 102 families, 81 had only 1 deaf and dumb child; 9 had 2; 7 had 3; 3 had 4; 1 had 5; 1 had 7.

Statistics of Yorkshire Institution, at Doncaster, England.—Of 110 families 74 had but 1 deaf and dumb child; 17 had 2; 7 had 3; 2 had 4; 1 had 5.

Statistics of Report of Secretary of State, Ohio.—Of 407 families, 327 had but 1 deaf and dumb child; 49 families had 2 each; 17 had 3; 8 had 4; 2 had 5; 1 had 7; 1 had 9. Of these 407 families the parents of 47 were known to have been cousins. Of these 47, 30 had 1 deaf and dumb child; 10 had 2; 4 had 3; 2 had 4; 1 had 5.

Statistics of Ireland, prepared by Dr. Wylde.—Of 170 families where the parents were known to be first cousins, 109 had 1 deaf and dumb child; 17 had 3; 3 had 4; 1 had 7; and 1 had 8. In 471 cases deafness was found to be hereditary, of which 249 were cases in which the father, or some relative of his, were deaf and dumb; and 222 where the mother or some relative of hers was deaf and dumb.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SCOTT HUTTON,

Principal.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax, Dec. 30, 1864.

NOTE.—Since the above was written I have the following additional facts from the Report of the *Illinois Institution*, for the years 1863-4, just received:

In twenty years there had been admitted into the Institution, 512 pupils, from 447 families—of whom 173 were deaf from birth:—2 families had 4 deaf-mutes; 13 had 3; 34 had 2; in 2 cases the father was deaf and dumb; in 2 others, both parents were mutes; 28 had 1 brother deaf and dumb; and 19 had 1 sister deaf and dumb; 13 others had each 1 brother and sister deaf and dumb, while 4 had 2 sisters and 1 brother, and 3 had 2 brothers and 1 sister deaf and dumb; 2 had 3 deaf-mute sisters; 23 had relatives, other than parents and brothers and sisters, deaf and dumb.

LIST OF PUPILS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1864.

NO.	NAMES.	AGE.	WHERE FROM.	REMARKS.
PUPILS WHO LEFT AT THE VACATION.				
1	Frederick W. Logan	17	Five Mile River, Hants.	Brother of No. 25—born Deaf.
2	Franklin Tupper	14	Stewiacke, Colchester	3 Deaf and Dumb in the family.
3	William E. Dixon	15	Dorchester, N. B.	Born Deaf.
4	Annie McKegan	19?	Louisburg, C. B.	Now residing in Halifax.
5	Elizabeth Macpherson	15	Albion Mines	Born Deaf—twin brother hears and speaks.
NOT RETURNED SINCE VACATION, BUT EXPECTED BACK.				
6	James H. Hodges	11	Aylesford, King's Co.	Deaf from infancy—2 Deaf and Dumb in family.
7	Ruth Lemont	13	Billtown, Cornwallis	Born Deaf—2 Deaf and Dumb in family.
NEW PUPILS ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.				
8	Sylvester Glawson	21	Pope's Harbour, Halifax	Born Deaf—4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
9	Charles Glover	7	Pictou Town	Lost hearing from water in ears.
10	William T. Redman	11	St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax	Deafness caused by abscesses in throat and ears.
11	William Murphy	18	Pugwash, Cumberland	4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
12	William J. McDonald	10	Nine Mile River, Hants	Cause of deafness not known.
13	Trustum Spinney	14	Argyle, Yarmouth	Born Deaf—3 Deaf and Dumb in family.
14	Henry C. McKay	8	Malpeque, P. E. I.	Brother of No. 38—born Deaf.
15	Sophia Macpherson	21	French R., Pictou	Born Deaf—3 Deaf and Dumb in family.
16	Ann Macpherson	30	Do.	Do. —sister of the above.
17	William Wyse	11	Musquodoboit, Halifax	Born Deaf—3 Deaf and Dumb in family.
18	Margaret Wyse	9	Do.	Do. —sister of No. 17.
19	Mary Dunn	21	Halifax City	Day Pupil.
20	Mary A. Murphy	8	Waverly, Halifax Co.	Deaf from typhus fever.

21	William Glawson	16	Pope's Harbour	Born Deaf—brother of No. 8.
22	Ellen Hamilton	16	Scotch Hill, Pictou	Do.
23	Catharine S. Hamilton	14	Do.	Do. —sister of No. 22.
24	Caroline Spidel	20?	Mahone Bay	Probably born Deaf.
25	John Logan	12	Five Mile River, Hants	Born Deaf—4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
26	Mary Jane Musgrave	18	Sydney, C. B.	Do. —2 Deaf and Dumb in family.
27	William W. Hill	26	Do.	Semi-Mute—Deaf from accident in childhood.
28	Samuel M. Stanton	17	Portland, St. John, N. B.	Supposed hearing lost at 1 year old.
29	Robert Crawford	18	St. John, N. B.	Hearing lost at 2 years old.
30	Alfred H. Abell	12	Do.	Born Deaf—9 Deaf and Dumb in family.
31	Peter Harvey	15?	Halifax City	Deaf from scarlet fever, at 5 years old.

4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Cause of deafness not known.
Born Deaf—3 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Brother of No. 38—born Deaf.
Born Deaf—3 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Do. —sister of the above.
Born Deaf—3 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Do. —sister of No. 17.
Day Pupil.
Deaf from typhus fever.

Born Deaf—brother of No. 8.
Do.
Do. —sister of No. 22.
Probably born Deaf.
Born Deaf—4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Do. —2 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Semi-Mute—Deaf from accident in childhood.
Supposed hearing lost at 1 year old.
Hearing lost at 2 years old.
Deaf from scarlet fever, at 5 years old.
Born Deaf—2 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Do. —has 2 cousins Deaf and Dumb.
Hearing lost at 14 mths old, from fits in teething.
Born Deaf—4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Sister of No. 34, above.
Born Deaf.
Lost hearing at 3 years—speaks a few words.
Born Deaf—4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Cause of deafness unknown.
Hearing lost in infancy, from scarlet fever.
Deaf from typhus fever, at 2 years.
Deafness discovered at 1 year old.
Born Deaf—4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Do. —brother of Nos. 45 and 46.
Do. —4 Deaf and Dumb in family.
Do. —Sister of the two above.

10 Lugwash, Cumberland.
10 Nine Mile River, Haunts.
14 Argyle, Yarmouth.
8 Malpeque, P. E. I.
21 French R., Pictou
30 Do.
11 Musquodoboit, Halifax.
9 Do.
21 Halifax City.
8 Waverly, Halifax Co.

16 Pope's Harbour
16 Scotch Hill, Pictou.
14 Do.
20? Mahone Bay.
12 Five Mile River, Haunts.
18 Sydney, C. B.
26 Do.
17 Portland, St. John, N. B.
18 St. John, N. B.
12 Do.
15? Halifax City.
11 St. Margaret's Bay.
17 Sussex Vale, N. B.
35 West River, Pictou.
14 Do.
20 McLellan's Mount, Pictou.
14 Billtown, Cornwallis.
10 Princeton, P. E. Island.
11 Sheffield's Mills, Cornwallis.
20 Bridgetown.
20 Caledonia, Queen's Co.
15 Digby.
13 Blue Mountain, Pictou.
21 Bridgetown.
16 Do.
14 Do.

12 William J. McDonald.
13 Trustum Spinney.
14 Henry C. McKay.
15 Sophia Macpherson.
16 Ann Macpherson.
17 William Wyse.
18 Margaret Wyse.
19 Mary Dunn.
20 Mary A. Murphy.

21 William Glawson.
22 Eileen Hamilton.
23 Catharine S. Hamilton.
24 Caroline Spidel.
25 John Logan.
26 Mary Jane Musgrave.
27 William W. Hill.
28 Samuel M. Stanton.
29 Robert Crawford.
30 Alfred H. Abell.
31 Peter Harvey.
32 Henry A. Boutillier.
33 T. Murray McGhee.
34 John Cameron.
35 Janet Cameron.
36 Margaret S. McLean.
37 Lizzie Bentley.
38 Laughlin McKay.
39 Caleb Morton.
40 Timothy Ruggles.
41 Emily Kempton.
42 Gertrude J. Dakin.
43 Alexander Ross.
44 George H. Morse.
45 S. Edward Morse.
46 Emma Ann Morse.

SUMMARY.

Males, 28; Females, 18; born deaf, 28; from typhus fever, 1; fits in teething, 1; water on brain, 1; abscesses in throat and ear, 1; accident, 1; hearing lost under 3 years of age, causes not specified, 5; doubtful and unascertainable cases, 5. LOCALITIES.—From New Brunswick, 5; P. E. Island, 2; Pictou, 10; Halifax, 8; King's, 5; Annapolis, 4; Haunts, 3; Cape Breton, 3; Colchester, 1; Cumberland, 1; Lunenburg, 1; Queen's, 1; Digby, 1; Yarmouth, 1.

MEDICAL REPORT.

HALIFAX, January, 1865.
The past year has, I am thankful to say, been most satisfactory, regards the health of the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. None of the pupils have suffered from serious illness, and my professional services have been required only in a few cases, unimportant and of short duration.

I have to regret that the Bath Room referred to as a medical and sanitary necessity in my report of last year, still remains among the wants of the Institution.

D. MCN. PARKER, M.D.

FORTY-THREE pupils in the year 1863, at a cost of \$4,413.52, to which the building, and supplementary whole disbursements met by the grants of the Government and the contributions of your committee no great direct public benefit than the bestowments of a general subject than to aid in giving voices God hath set here, full occupations, and with minds enlightened the blessings which lie. No part of the duty is to give them more pleasure. Principal and Teachers should and advance the pupils. Matron, Mrs. Vinecov, can contribute to their education. There is still a debt in charge for interest which is payable from the grant of the Government. Your committee are ordered by the Province, in consequence, to strongly recommend the sum of \$1200 for this purpose.

Committee Room, April

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT
OF COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1864.

FORTY-THREE pupils have been in attendance at this Institution in the year 1863, at a cost for salaries and monthly expenses of \$4,413.52, to which may be added interest on debt, insurance on building, and supplemental sums for printing press, making the whole disbursements for the year \$4,787.45, which have been met by the grants of this and the New Brunswick Legislatures, and the contributions of a generous public. In the opinion of your committee *no grant of money by this House effects a more direct public benefit than the grant to this Institution*; nor can the bestowments of a generous public be given to a more worthy object than to aid in giving such an education to those upon whose voices God hath set his seal, as will qualify them to pursue useful occupations, and to participate in the enjoyments of this life, with minds enlightened and prepared to form some conception of the blessings which lie beyond.

No part of the duty devolving upon your committee has afforded them more pleasure than their visit to this Institution, whose Principal and Teachers all seem animated by a desire to improve and advance the pupils under their instruction, while the excellent matron, Mrs. Vinecove, neglects nothing in her department that can contribute to their comfort and health.

There is still a debt due on the building of £1200, making a charge for interest which considerably reduces the amount available from the grant of this Legislature for the current expenses. Your committee are of opinion that this debt should be paid off by the Province, in say four annual instalments, and therefore strongly recommend the Government to make an appropriation of \$1200 for this purpose.

A. W. McLELLAN, Chairman.
JAMES FRASER,
JAMES W. KING,
CHAS. ALLISON,
WM. LAWRENCE,
WM. SLOCOMB.

Committee Room, April, 26, 1864.

APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF PUPILS' COMPOSITIONS.

Most of the following specimens have undergone no correction except such as their respective authors may themselves have made, when the errors were pointed out by the teacher. In some instances were the expression was either defective or incorrect and where the pupil was unable to suggest the necessary improvement, the teacher has taken the liberty of amending it. These alterations do not, however, materially affect the original character of the composition.

ABOUT THE DOG.

THE dog is a very useful animal. He barks at cows some times. I took up my father's dog into a cart with me, and the horse drew the cart. He watches people in our house at night. He can swim and smell and run fast. He likes to eat porridge, potatoes and milk. I played with him, and he fought with another dog sometimes.

Some little boys drove in a little waggon, and a dog drew it along the street. The dog will swim in water after a drowning person and bring him out. He kills some sheep and geese sometimes. Some man should whip him, because he kills them. He has four feet, and a tail, and a head, and eyes and mouth, and a tongue and nails. He barked at me sometimes. A boy hunts rabbits with a dog. The dog chases a rabbit into a hole, and a boy puts his arm into the hole, and catches it. A hunter chases deer with hounds. A sportsman hunts patridges with a pointer.

The dog cannot pray to God. He does not know about God and right from wrong. He has no understanding. He has only a body.

The dog cannot sew our clothing, nor write on the slate, nor climb up and down a tree, but he can hold a stick in his mouth.

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My father's dog plays with pigs and birds often. I and he drove my father's cows at home. He lies on the ground, and on the law, and on the floor at home.

He has on all hair. He went into my father's barn, and his use, and the woods, and he swam in the water, but he did not own in the water. He did not draw a little waggon. He ratched into the ground at home.

A. R.

COMPOSITIONS.

ABOUT MY HOME.

I sawed the wood and brought it to the stove. I and my brother Clarence fished for little fishes in a brook, with a rod and line. I and my brother Freddy made the ground even at home. and Clarence picked a basket of raspberries. I and Clarence mowed the cows to my father's barn, and I carried the hay to them to eat it. I and my brothers Clarence and James played with one another in the yard.

I reaped the grass in the garden ground at home. I dug potatoes out of the ground, and Clarence picked a basket of potatoes. I carried a bucket of water. I cut a pole with a small axe. I made a small cart, and I carried a child in my small cart. My father mowed the grass, and Freddy and I and Clarence raked the hay. I made a little house, and I and Clarence and James ate dinner with one another in my little house.

My brother Freddy mowed a little well the grass. My brother George made a sled at home. I carried the child on it. I and Clarence carried the logs on it. I milked the cows at home. I ate potatoes with a knife.

J. L.

ABOUT HOME.

LAST August Mr. G. Hutton went with me to the stage in Cranville street, and the driver took me to Margaret's Bay. I was glad to see my mother and sisters, and cousins, and shook hands with them. I was disappointed, my father had gone away times. A boy hunted for me. I played with my cousins. I went to Rev. Mr. Ambrose's Church.

Next day my father came home, and I was glad to see him, and shook hands with him. He was sick two days. My mother was reaping grain and my father was mowing grain.

Next day he took me to Blandford. I was glad to see my grandfather, and step-uncles, and shook hands with them. My step-uncle John made a little ship, and he gave me it. It is pretty. Next day Rev. Mr. Payne shook hands with me, and I

MY IGNORANCE BEFORE I CAME TO SCHOOL.

At home, when I was a little ignorant girl, I did not know about God, who created the heavens and the earth, and who gives clothing, food, friends, teachers, and all other blessings. I did not know about Jesus Christ, who died upon the cross to save us, and that we should believe in Him, that we might be saved. I sometimes saw any person dead in a coffin, and the men put the coffin into the ground of the Cemetery. I thought that their bodies would be corrupted like beasts, and I did not know that they had souls. I thought that there were some angels in the sky who sprinkled the earth with water, and I thought the sea was in the sky. I was a very foolish girl, because I put something into the ground of the yard one day when it was raining, and then I looked at it, and thought that it would grow up, and I would show it to all of the family, but I was disappointed, for it did not grow up.

When I first came to Halifax from home for school, I was ignorant, I was in the beginners class. Mr. Gray taught me easy lessons, but Mr. Hutton is teaching me now in the second division the highest class. I am improving well, but I do not like to be ignorant like a beast, because I would be very unhappy to be unable to read books, and know about heavenly things. We should be grateful to God for his kindness in giving us teachers to come from Scotland to Halifax safely, to teach the Deaf and Dumb that way they may learn their lessons to improve more and more, and know about heavenly things. If the deaf and dumb pupils were not taught by the teachers they would surely be ignorant like the heathen, but we all are improving very well. I would like to remain at school for some years to learn my lessons much, but I could not like to leave school when I am only half educated.

E. A. M.

ABOUT MY IGNORANT DAYS.

I was an ignorant little girl. I think I was about eight or nine years of age. I did not know about God, and Jesus Christ. It was raining. I told my sister Annie the rain was very bad, because it made my clothes wet, but she said God sent the rain, but she was offended about him, and I told her He was bad for the rain. She said He is very good. She told our mother, and she said I was bad, but He is very good. I wished to steal out of the house, but it was raining. I minded to-morrow to escape out of the

R. C.

house, for my mother stopped me in the house, for I helped my mother to work in the house, but she said I must not go out, but I went, and slunk out of it, and went to Mrs. B——'s house, and Mary was glad to see me, and she said that my mother was bad, and she asked me if my mother was bad, and I said yes, many times.

One summer Annie and I were often going to Miss L—— C——'s school till 4 o'clock, and I was often going to M—— C——'s shop, and once I went there, and found a quarter on the shop floor, but I did not show it to her, and then I went to my uncle Charles' shop, and I gave the quarter to him, and he gave some sweeties to me, and I ate them before I went home, and afterwards my mother called me, and we came into our room, and she asked about the quarter, and she said God saw me, and I stole it, but I despised her, and walked from her, and it was bad of me to do so, and I told Annie God was bad afterwards. One spring Sunday, Annie and Ada and I went to the Sunday School an hour, and I tempted them to go to Marshalltown, and they did so, and we went there, and went to Mr. and Mrs. Y——'s house, and all their family were astonished we came there, and we were glad to see them, and then I told Annie that my father did not know we were there. We went to bed all night, and my father searched for us, and he went to Mr. Y——, and my father asked him if we were there, and he said yes, and then he returned home, and we got up in the morning, and Mrs. Y—— told us that my father went there, and Annie wept about him. I asked her why she wept, and she said that he would whip us, and we went and saw the Mayflowers and tea-berries, and picked them, and we went home, and my father came and whipped us, and my mother was sick, and nursed her infant, and it was born very lately.

Afterwards my father told me that I would go to Halifax to school to learn my lessons, and I was very happy to go there, and Annie and I went to our relations, and I shook hands with them, and they told me that they were very sorry that I was going away, and then Capt. McKay took me in his packet to Halifax. In the afternoon we got into a cab, and came to the Institution.

G. J. D.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY CHILDHOOD.

When I was a little girl two years old I had the sense of hearing, though after this I had typhus fever, and my ears broke from cold, and I was very sick about two years. I lost my hearing and speech, and I almost died. I was restored to health again, but I

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am now become deaf and dumb. When I was four years old my mother was very sick and died. I did not know about God and heavenly things. I was grieved and I wept very much for my dear mother. I thought she could not rise from the dead again. I saw my mother dead in her coffin, and after this I was afraid, I thought I would be dead like her, and my body would be corrupted in the earth like her.

My family were dressed in black mourning, because our dear mother was dead. I sometimes wept very much because I was wearying for her to come to see me homesick. I became a wild and an ignorant girl. My father was dressed in black mourning, because his dear wife was dead. He was troubled, for I was a wild and an ignorant girl. I bade my sisters and brothers good bye, and my friend took me in a waggon, and we rode and we went into her house.

I thought I was there one year, and then I wept very much a short time, because I was homesick. Next year the young woman took me down to my father's house in Caledonia. She said to my sister Margaret to take me to the meadow, and she did so, and she picked some strawberries and put them in my hands there, but my friend went away from there. Margaret and I came down to my father's house, and I could not find my friend at home, she had left me, and I was afraid of my family, and I wept very much for my friend absent away from me, because I thought they were all strangers. I sometimes wept because I wanted to go away back to my friend's house, for I remembered about there some days.

Some years after, I was very sick, and I had measles for a long time, and almost died. I sometimes had sickness, and I had fits. I sometimes was very wild, and I was not afraid to go out, and I wandered about the woods, and I picked many berries there, and I ate them, and my brothers often searched there and found me, and they took me home. I sometimes was whipped by my family, and I screamed to them, and they said that I must not go about in the woods any more, but I was disobedient to them, and so I wandered about the country with my little brother. E. K.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The Province of Nova Scotia has eighteen counties, and a city, and many towns. There is no slavery in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia is noted for its coal, gold mines, many rivers, harbours, and lakes. Halifax harbour is one of the finest in America. Halifax is the largest city in Nova Scotia. There are many ships,

steamboats, and steamers in Nova Scotia. Halifax is connected with Truro and Windsor by railway. Nova Scotia is my native country.

New Brunswick has fourteen counties, and many towns. St. John is the largest city in New Brunswick. There are many ships and steamers in it. It is noted for its coal, wood, many rivers, some harbours, and bridges. I have never been in New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island has three counties, and some towns. Charlottetown is the largest town, and it is the finest town in P. E. Island. The Island is noted for its potatoes and grain. There are some ships in it. It is a healthy and fertile country.

Cape Breton has four counties, and some towns. Sydney is the largest town, and it is a pretty town; but part of Cape Breton is an ill-cultivated place. Sydney is noted for its coal.

Newfoundland has many settlements. St. John's is the capital in Newfoundland. Newfoundland is noted for its fisheries. There are many ponds, and some rivers, and some harbours.

C. S. H.

THE GREAT APOSTLE PAUL.

SAUL was at first a wicked man, and a great persecutor of the Christians. When Saul was going to Damascus to bring the Christians to Jerusalem to take them to prison, suddenly a light from heaven shined round him, and he fell down on the earth, and Jesus asked him—Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? and Saul asked, who art thou, Lord? and he said, I am Jesus Christ, and he was trembling, and he asked Jesus what he would do, and Jesus said he would go and preach the gospel of Christ, and go to the city, and he could not see, and the men that were with him led him to Damascus by the hand, and he did not eat nor drink for three days, and after three days, Ananias, a certain disciple put his hands on him, and he received sight, and was baptized, and he preached to the people in the name of Jesus Christ, in the synagogue.

The people heard him, and were so surprised, and thought that he might carry them to Jerusalem to the chief priests and put them in prison, but he would not, and he preached the gospel of the Lord boldly, but the Jews took counsel to kill him.

Saul's name was changed to Paul. Paul healed a cripple at Lystra, and the cripple walked, and then the people saw him, they thought that Paul and Barnabas were two gods, and they brought oxen, and were going to offer a sacrifice to them, but Paul and

Barnabas ran to the people, and they did

Jews who came to stone Paul and Barnabas of the city, and they stood around him, and they went away with

At Macedonia till midnight, and while Paul was at the window and was called to life, and then he talked a long time

Paul was accused of being a governor and his money, that he had taken and went away, and he was accused Paul before he appealed to Cæsar.

Paul was brought before the Jews, and he told them, and Agrippa was with him, and Paul might have appealed to Cæsar.

And Paul and Barnabas were wrecked on the Island of Malta, and he put them on the ship, and he shook it off, and he thought that he was on the Island, and then he was brought before the Lord, and he is called the Emperor Nero

ABO

WHEN George III rebelled against his father, and were carrying on a seven years war with the soldiers, and George III army, and their

Barnabas ran to the people, and said, they were men like the people, and they did not offer a sacrifice to them.

Jews who came from Antioch and Iconium persuaded the people to stone Paul to death, and they stoned him, and cast him out of the city, and they thought he was dead, but the disciples stood around him, and he rose up and went to the city, and then he went away with Barnabas, and they preached the gospel in Derbe.

At Macedonia, Paul preached and celebrated the Lord's supper till midnight, and a young man sat in a window, and was sleeping while Paul was preaching, and the young man fell down from the window and was killed, and Paul went down, and he raised him to life, and then he went in and brake bread and ate it, and talked a long time, till the morning, and he went away.

Paul was accused by Tertullus to Felix, but he preached to the governor and his wife, and Felix trembled, and he said go away, because he was afraid, and he hoped that he should give him money, that he might be set at liberty, but he left him in prison, and went away, and Festus came in his stead, and the Jews accused Paul before Festus, and he had not done wrong, and he appealed to Cæsar.

Paul was brought to king Agrippa, and he was accused by the Jews, and he told Agrippa all about his life from his childhood, and Agrippa was almost persuaded to be a christian, and he said Paul might have been set at liberty if he had not appealed to Cæsar.

And Paul and other prisoners were sailing to Rome, and the ship was wrecked, but no one was drowned, but they were all saved on the Island Melita. Paul gathered a bundle of sticks, and put them on the fire, and a viper came out, and fastened into his hand, and the barbarians thought he was a murderer, but he shook it off, and when they saw that he had not swollen, they thought that he was a god, and he healed many diseases in the Island, and then he went to Rome and preached the gospel of the Lord, and he is supposed to have been afterwards beheaded by the Emperor Nero.

L. B.

ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN George III. was king of England the American Colonies rebelled against him in 1775, so the British soldiers came to them and were carrying on war with them for some years; but after seven years war the American soldiers conquered the British soldiers, and General Washington commanded the American army, and their independence was established, and General

Washington was chosen the first President of the States, and he was a wise and prudent man. The Americans were unsuccessful in taking the fort at Quebec, and their General Montgomery was killed.

The United States are bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and old California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. About four years ago, before the war began, they consisted of thirty-four States and nine Territories, and contained a great multitude of cities and towns, many of which are very fine. The Confederate States separated from the Federal Government on March 10th, 1861, so that the civil war began.

The United States belong to North America, where we reside, but we do not belong to the States, as we are the natives of Nova Scotia, which belongs to Great Britain, and we are very proud of the mother country.

There are above thirty-one millions of people in the United States, and they have books and newspapers and schools and a good many Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and Churches and Teachers and Ministers to instruct them. They are civilized, and many of them are rich. They have got many different trades and shops and stores, where dry goods and boots and shoes and hardware and crockery and other things are sold. They have built nice houses where they reside, and are very comfortable, and light them with gas. They have also built ships and steamers and boats to sail on the sea, and they are fitted up very tastefully and look beautiful on the harbour.

There is a great multitude of bridges over rivers, and railroads, and they have carts, wagons, coaches, and other carriages, which are taken away to various places to sell them, and they are fitted up tastefully.

The Confederate States used to produce excellent cotton, which used to be exported to Great Britain and other countries for manufacture; but they do not transport cotton there now, as the Northern States have been fighting against the Southern States nearly four years, and a great multitude have been killed since the war began.

There are about three millions of negroes in the States who are a great pity on account of being not free, and sold as slaves, like horses. The Southern States are wicked that they do not let the negroes get free; but we should like much to have the abolition of slavery in the States.

T. R.

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OF THE REV. MR. GEDDIE AND MRS. GEDDIE.

THE Rev. Mr. Geddie is a native of Scotland, but when he was a little boy his parents removed to Nova Scotia with him, and lived there till he was grown up. About 18 years ago he told the Nova Scotians that he should go to the New Hebrides to preach the gospel to the heathen that they might repent of their sins by the grace of God, and believe in Jesus Christ; but the Nova Scotians thought that he would not be able to preach the gospel to the heathen, because he was lean and weak in his body, but they did not know that he was strong in mind.

About 18 years ago the Rev. Mr. Geddie and Mrs. Geddie were very sorry to leave Nova Scotia, and had a voyage safely to Anceityum for 2 years, and arrived there, and saw there were no houses, churches, schools, or books; but the heathen sacrificed human beings to idols, and they were naked, ignorant, and savages, and awful barbarous. They did not know about heavenly things. The Rev. Mr. Geddie preached the gospel to the heathen every day for some months, but they were not converted. A heathen hid in the garden every night and waited for Mr. Geddie, and wanted to kill Mr. Geddie with his club, but Mr. Geddie escaped from him, because God preserved him from danger. Afterwards this heathen became very sorry that he was savage, and an idolater, and he repented of his sins, and believed in Jesus Christ, and was baptized. Many of the heathens repented of their sins, and believed in Jesus Christ our Saviour, and were baptized, and are members of the Church. They know about heavenly things. They are civilized people now, like this country.

The Rev. Mr. Geddie taught the people to cultivate the land, plant gardens, build houses, churches, schools, &c., and Mrs. Geddie taught the girls and boys to learn their lessons in school, and read the Bibles, and she taught them to sew, knit, and other things. Mr. Geddie taught some men to build a stone church for him. Its length is 100 feet, and breadth is 50 feet. There are 550 members of the Church, and 50 schools, and two churches, now in Anceityum.

Children, their parents, and their grandparents, get up early in the morning, and go to school every day and learn their lessons to improve more and more, and study till forenoon, and then they go home, and work hard and earn their own living.

The Rev. Mr. Geddie wrote a letter to the children of the churches in Nova Scotia and Scotland and Australia, and told them that he wanted a new Mission Schooner to sail about from island to island, to bring missionaries and Bibles and books, to

T. R.

preach the gospel to the heathen of the different islands, and he wanted the children to collect the money to help to build a new Mission Schooner, and they were very glad to help to build this Schooner, and raise money for the missionaries to carry Bibles and books to preach the gospel to the heathen, and teach the poor, and ignorant, &c. Many of the Nova Scotians prayed to God to give the missionaries power to preach the gospel to the barbarians, that they may repent of their sins, and believe in Jesus Christ. About two years ago a Schooner was built in New Glasgow, Pictou County, N.S., which was called the Day-Spring, and was sent to the South Seas.

E. H.

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

(Written by a boy 12 years old, 3½ years at school,—and entirely the result of his own reading.)

In the year 986 the Northmen discovered America. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, in the year 1445, and his parents were poor. He was fond of learning geography. He went to Portugal, and the Portuguese sailors were the best sailors in the world, because they made long voyages, and he asked the King of Portugal to give him a ship to make a voyage, and the King of Portugal gave him one, and Columbus made a voyage, but met the wind and returned to Portugal.

He went to Spain and asked the Queen Isabella of Spain to give him a ship to make a voyage, and she gave him three ships and money, and he made a long voyage for many days, and the sailors were angry because they were afraid of perishing in the sea or losing their way, and Columbus reproved them and said they were too foolish, and soon after that he landed at San Salvador on October 11th, 1492, in a boat, and thus he discovered America. He found that the Indians inhabited America. At that time there were a great many wild animals in America. It is about 400 years since that time. The Northmen discovered it at first about 900 years ago. Columbus returned to Spain. Sir J. Cabot discovered Newfoundland in the year 1497. Maps and sea charts were first brought to England by the brother of Columbus.

Americus Vespuccius was born in Florence in the year 1457. He made a voyage and discovered America. Americus called it after his own name. He returned to Spain, and he wrote an account of Columbus' discovery of America. He died in the year 1512. His age was 61 years.

In the year 1521 Francis Cortez with 300 men from Spain, invaded Mexico, and fought many battles with the Indians, and conquered them, but at last the Indians defeated Cortez. Cortez

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with his men took a great deal of silver and returned to Spain. Mexico, the capital, was a beautiful city, which the Indians built. The Spaniards laid it in ruins, and cruelly murdered them. There are 1,000,000 Spaniards, and 4,000,000 Indians, and 2,785,000 Mestizoes now in Mexico.

In the year 1524, Pizarro Cortez with 400 men invaded Peru, and conquered it, and took a great deal of gold, and returned to Spain. General Simon Bolivar liberated Bolivia from the Spaniards in the year 1825, and called it after his name. The sovereigns of Spain sent some armies to subdue the Peruvians. It was badly governed for 300 years.

In the reign of George II., in the year 1759, the English soldiers took Nova Scotia and P. E. Island and Cape Breton and Newfoundland from the French. General Wolfe gained some victories over the French army at Canada.

In the year 1774 the New Englanders and British army were trying to take the Citadel at Quebec, but they both were unsuccessful in taking it. Afterwards the British army took it, but Gen. Wolfe was killed.

In the year 1775 the Independence Hall was established in Philadelphia, and a Congress assembled there and declared the independence of the United States. In that year the rebellion began. The first battle was Lexington, and the last one was Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Gen. Washington. France, Spain, and Holland acknowledged the United States' independence. The French army helped the Americans to resist the British army. The American commander was General Washington. He was a tall, wise and prudent man. He was the first President of the United States.

In the year 1807 the first packet steamer was made by Mr. Fulton. The slave trade was abolished in the same year. The American and British war ships sail on the Atlantic Ocean, near Africa, to keep the negroes from being carried away to be slaves. Two years ago Capt. Gordon was taken prisoner while he took the negroes in a ship, and was hanged.

In the year 1812 the Americans declared war against Great Britain. There were many land battles fought, and sea battles were also fought, in which the Americans got several victories. The British frigate Shannon beat the American frigate Chesapeake in fifteen minutes in Boston harbor. General Eaton conquered Derbe in Algiers.

In the year 1845 there was a war between the Mexicans and the United States, and the 100 Texans gained a victory over 4000 Mexicans, when 400 of the Mexicans were taken prisoners, and

one of the prisoners was General Santa Anna, their commander, and President of Mexico, because Texas revolted from Mexico.

In the year 1861 the civil war began in the United States. The Confederate States revolted from the Federal Government and made Jefferson Davis their President. Many slaves in the Southern States got clear hence since the war began, but many have died from starvation or hunger or exposure. At Fredericksburg there was a great battle, where 80,000 men were slain from the afternoon to evening. The siege of Charleston has lasted about 500 days. The copper miners in the western territories cannot escape from the States to Canada, because they are afraid lest they will be taken to be soldiers, and that they may be killed. Many people have escaped to British North America from the United States. The Alabama was destroyed at Cherbourg, France, by the Kearsage, the Federal steamer. It is reported that there is nearly 1,200,000 soldiers in the United States. The war has lasted 4 years. Perhaps the Federal army cannot conquer the South.

In the year 1862 the French army invaded Mexico, and took possession of Puebla and Matamoras. There is a war in Mexico between the French and Mexicans.

There has been no war in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, or Canada, since the British took them from the French. The population in British North and South America and the West Indies is five millions seventy-three thousand two hundred and eighty (5,073,280).

A. H. A.

DECEMBER 16th, 1864.

COLL

- Thank-offering . . .
- Ladies' Sewing Ci
- Collection Knox C
- Do. Do.
- Do. Salem C
- Do. Central
- Do. By Card
- Do. Do.
- Do. Do.
- Do. Miss M.
- Do. St. Jame
- Do. On acco
- Do. In behal
- A. McKay, Esq., M
- Salmon River Lad
- Ladies of Hill Soci
- Lady friend.
- Collection by Rev.
- Do. W. C
- Do. Miss
- Do. Rev.
- Do. Mrs.
- Do. Mr. I
- Do. Secor
- Do. Child
- Do. Rev.
- Do. Ladi
- Do. Rev.
- Do. Mrs.
- Do. Rev.
- Do. Rev.
- Do. Mr. I
- Do. Econ
- Lt. Gen. Sir F. W.
- A friend.
- Mrs. Williamson. .
- A Lady.
- Miss Miller.
- Collection at Guyst
- Do. Stewia
- Do. Clemen
- Do. Shelb
- Do. Christ
- Do. St. Jol
- Do. Cape C
- Do. St. Jol

their commander,
 from Mexico. The
 States. The
 government and
 in the South-
 but many have
 Fredericksburg
 slain from the
 has lasted about
 territories cannot
 are afraid lest
 may be killed.
 America from the
 at Cherbourg,
 It is reported
 ed States. The
 my cannot con-

Mexico, and took
 a war in Mexico

Brunswick, P. E.
 since the British
 British North
 millions seventy-
 0).

A. H. A.

COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Thank-offering	PICTOU.	£1	0	0
Ladies' Sewing Circle	do.	2	10	0
Collection Knox Church	do.	1	12	3
Do. Do.	do.	2	11	3
Do. Salem Church, Green Hill	do.	4	0	0
Do. Central Church, W. River	do.	4	0	0
Do. By Card, Miss Henderson	do.	2	2	6
Do. Do. Misses Ross & Dixon	do.	2	19	4
Do. Do. Miss Jane Campbell	do.	3	4	9
Do. Miss M. Carmichael	do.	4	17	6
Do. St. James' Church, Thanksgiving	do.	4	5	5
Do. On account of the pupils Hamilton	do.	3	0	0
Do. In behalf of the pupil Glover	do.	25	0	0
A. McKay, Esq., M.P.P.	do.	0	10	0
Salmon River Ladies' Society		1	5	0
Ladies of Hill Society, by Prof. McCulloch		3	0	0
Lady friend	NEW GLASGOW.	0	10	0
Collection by Rev. J. Storrs	CORNWALLIS.	2	10	0
Do. W. Olding		3	0	0
Do. Miss Olding		1	5	0
Do. Rev. C. Bowman	RAWDON.	1	5	0
Do. Mrs. Graham	LITTLE HARBOR.	1	0	1
Do. Mr. E. Manning	DIGBY.	1	7	6
Do. Second congregation, Thanksgiving day ..	MAITLAND.	3	4	3
Do. Children at Baptist Church, Canard ..	CORNWALLIS.	3	0	0
Do. Rev. J. Hill	NEWPORT.	5	0	0
Do. Ladies' Sewing Circle	CLIFTON.	1	0	0
Do. Rev. Mr. Roach	GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.	1	5	0
Do. Mrs. Murray	LOCHABER LAKE.	1	0	6
Do. Rev. T. Jarvis	PUGWASH.	2	16	9
Do. Rev. D. C. Moore	NEW ROSS.	0	14	2
Do. Mr. Fleming	LONDONDERRY.	2	10	6
Do. Economy and Five Islands		2	5	0
Lt. Gen. Sir F. W. Williams, Bart. of Kars		15	0	0
A friend	MAITLAND.	0	10	0
Mrs. Williamson		1	0	0
A Lady		1	0	0
Miss Miller	ALBION MINES.	0	5	0
Collection at Guysborough, by Mr. E. Moir		0	13	9
Do. Stewiacke, Rev. Mr. Alexander		3	0	0
Do. Clementsport, Rev. W. M. Godfrey		0	7	6
Do. Shelburne		3	15	4
Do. Christ's Church, Windsor		3	12	6
Do. St. John's Church, Cornwallis, Rev. J. Storrs		2	5	0
Do. Cape Canso, Master C. Hart		1	0	0
Do. St. John, N.B., Miss Barlow		7	10	0

Collection at Young Men's Literary Club.....	WINDSOR.	1	0	0
Do. Dalhousie Col. Debating Club.....		1	0	0
Do. Truro, Rev. Mr. McCulloch's congregation, one-third of Thanksgiving offering.....		7	6	3
Do. Clifton, Rev. Jas. Byers.....		3	5	0
Do. St. Mary's, Caledonia, Dr. Hattie.....		1	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Londonderry, Presb. Congregation, Thanksgiving, Offering by Rev. A. L. Wiley.....		8	0	2
Do. Sydney, by Mrs. Musgrave and Mrs. S. Musgrave....		3	4	9
Do. Cornwallis, N. Presb. Church, by Rev. Mr. Cuming..		1	0	0
Do. Canning, Children's Bazaar.....		1	0	0
Do. Kentville, Rev. O. Ruggles.....		4	2	6
Do. Middle Stewiacke, Mr. A. Johnson.....		2	10	0
Do. Guysboro', by Card.....		0	15	0
Do. Cornwallis, Mr. Jackson.....		0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Stewiacke, Tea meeting, by Mr. H. Dunlap.....		2	18	0
Do. Card, collected by Mrs. Rodk. Cameron.....		1	5	0
Do. Hopewell, by Rev. J. McKinnon.....		2	7	6
Do. Sherbrooke, Guys. Co., by D. McDonald.....		2	18	1
Do. Country harbor, Miss Sutherland.....		1	5	0
Do. N. Bapt. Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Monroe.....	HALIFAX.	2	3	9
Do. Brunswick Street Chapel.....	do..	9	8	0
Do. Grafton Street Chapel.....	do..	7	10	0
Do. Poplar Grove Church.....	do..	10	7	5
Do. Presb. School, N. W. Arm.....	do..	1	5	0
Do. Temp. Hall, Lecture by Rev. J. C. Cochran....	do..	7	12	0
Do. Do. at Examination.....	do..	3	16	0
Grand Jury Fines.....	do..	6	7	6
Miss Binney.....	do..	5	0	0
Shareholders Marine Insurance Association.....	do..	5	0	0
Contents of Donation Box at Institution.....	do..	4	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Smith.....	do..	1	0	0
Rev. H. Sterns.....	do..	0	10	0
Caledonian.....	do..	1	5	0
Race fund.....	do..	10	0	0
Messrs. Della Torre & Co.....	do..	2	10	0
“ Lindsay & McDonald.....	do..	1	10	0
“ Symonds & Co.....	do..	2	10	0
“ Bowes & Sons.....	do..	1	8	9
George W. Bowes—amount of prizes at Flower show.....	do..	1	0	0
Brown Bros. and Co.....	do..	0	5	11
Messrs. Longard.....	do..	0	10	9
Michael Casey.....	do..	0	7	6
J. B. Smithers.....	do..	1	1	0
J. T. Edwards.....	do..	0	19	6
Abel Venno.....	do..	0	13	11
Messrs. Smith & Mitchell.....	do..	0	10	0
“ Donald & Watson.....	do..	0	5	0
W. A. Penny.....	do..	0	6	3
A friend to the Deaf and Dumb.....	do..	10	0	0
Legacy from late Hon. W. A. Black*.....	do..	100	0	0
Do. from late F. Charman, Esq.*.....	do..	125	0	0
Proceeds of Fancy sale at the House, devoted to purchase Sewing Machine, Hose, Clothes press &c.....	do..	35	0	0

* Invested for the present.

Miss Elder.....
The late Benj. DeWol
Mr. J. Fleming.....
Mr. W. Heard.....
A friend, Miss H....
Do., Miss K.....
Do.....

ANN

His Excellency Sir R
A. Mackinlay, Esq..
Hon. J. H. Anderson
John Duffus, Esq..
Dr. Cogswell.....
J. Naylor, Esq.....
Lord Bishop of N. S.
T. C. Kinnear, Esq..
The Hon. the Chief J
Do. in Dec.....
Edwd. Binney, Esq..
Mrs. A. G. Jones....
Hon. M. B. Almon...
S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.
Miss Cogswell.....
Sir Sam. Cunard, Bar
William Cunard, Esq.
John Stairs, Esq....
Mrs. G. H. Starr....
H. C. Burton, Esq..
Miss Vass.....
Miss Burton.....
Mrs. Dr. Brown....
W. Miller, Esq., M.P.
Alex. Forsyth, Esq..
Rev. A. Gilpin and M
Rev. E. W. Milner an
Jas. Donaldson, Esq.
H. Yeomans, Esq....
Mrs. Robie.....
Geo. Mitchell.....
Mrs. S. F. Barss....
Miss Stairs.....
T. B. Aikins, Esq....

.WINDSOR.	1	0	0
, one-third	1	0	0
.....	7	6	8
.....	3	5	0
.....	1	16	10½
anksgiving,	8	0	2
.....	3	4	9
. Cuming..	1	0	0
.....	1	0	0
.....	4	2	6
.....	2	10	0
.....	0	15	0
.....	0	9	4½
.....	2	18	0
.....	1	5	0
.....	2	7	6
.....	2	18	1
.....	1	5	0
. HALIFAX.	2	3	9
.....do...	9	8	0
.....do...	7	10	0
.....do...	10	7	5
.....do...	1	5	0
n.....do...	7	12	0
.....do...	3	16	0
.....do...	6	7	6
.....do...	5	0	0
.....do...	5	0	0
.....do...	4	2	7½
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	0	10	0
.....do...	1	5	0
.....do...	10	0	0
.....do...	2	10	0
.....do...	1	10	0
.....do...	2	10	0
.....do...	1	8	9
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	0	5	11
.....do...	0	10	9
.....do...	0	7	6
.....do...	1	1	0
.....do...	0	19	6
.....do...	0	13	11
.....do...	0	10	0
.....do...	0	5	0
.....do...	0	6	8
.....do...	10	0	0
.....do...	100	0	0
.....do...	125	0	0
ase Sewing	35	0	0

Miss Elder.....	NEWPORT.	1	0	0
The late Benj. DeWolf, Esq.....	WINDSOR.	2	1	3
Mr. J. Fleming.....	TRURO.	0	1	0
Mr. W. Heard.....	CHARLOTTETOWN.	0	10	0
A friend, Miss H.....		1	0	0
Do., Miss K.....		0	10	0
Do.....		1	0	0

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

His Excellency Sir R. G. Macdonnell.....	HALIFAX.	£3	0	0
A. Mackinlay, Esq.....	do...	5	0	0
Hon. J. H. Anderson.....	do...	5	0	0
John Duffus, Esq.....	do...	5	0	0
Dr. Cogswell.....	do...	5	0	0
J. Naylor, Esq.....	do...	1	0	0
Lord Bishop of N. S.....	do...	2	10	0
T. C. Kinnear, Esq.....	do...	5	0	0
The Hon. the Chief Justice.....	do...	5	0	0
Do. in Dec.....	do...	5	0	0
Edwd. Binney, Esq.....	do...	5	0	0
Mrs. A. G. Jones.....	do...	5	0	0
Hon. M. B. Almon.....	do...	5	0	0
S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.....	do...	1	0	0
Miss Cogswell.....	do...	5	0	0
Sir Sam. Cunard, Bart.....	do...	5	0	0
William Cunard, Esq.....	do...	5	0	0
John Stairs, Esq.....	do...	5	0	0
Mrs. G. H. Starr.....	do...	1	5	0
H. C. Burton, Esq.....	do...	0	12	6
Miss Vass.....	do...	1	5	0
Miss Burton.....	do...	0	10	0
Mrs. Dr. Brown.....	do...	2	0	0
W. Miller, Esq., M.P.P.....	do...	1	5	0
Alex. Forsyth, Esq.....	do...	1	5	0
Rev. A. Gilpin and Mrs. Gilpin.....	do...	1	10	0
Rev. E. W. Milner and Mrs. Milner.....	do...	2	0	0
Jas. Donaldson, Esq.....	do...	1	5	0
H. Yeomans, Esq.....	do...	1	0	0
Mrs. Robie.....	do...	1	0	0
Geo. Mitchell.....	do...	2	10	0
Mrs. S. F. Barss.....	do...	1	0	0
Miss Stairs.....	do...	1	5	0
T. B. Aikins, Esq.....	do...	1	0	0

Major-Gen. Doyle.....	HALIFAX.	2 10 0
Judge Stewart, C. B.....	do...	2 10 0
S. N. Binney, Esq.....	do...	2 10 0
Mrs. John Silver.....	do...	1 0 0
Mrs. John Duffus, jr.....	do...	1 0 0
Edwd. Albro, Esq.....	do...	1 0 0
Hon. J. McCully.....	do...	1 0 0
J. C. W. Wilkie, Esq.....	do...	1 5 0
Nepean Clarke, Esq.....	do...	1 5 0
H. Y. Clarke, Esq.....	do...	0 12 6
John Liswell.....	do...	2 0 0
Judge Marshall.....	do...	1 0 0
J. W. Barss, Esq.....	WOLFVILLE.	2 10 0
W. Ross, Esq., M.P.P.....	do...	1 0 0
Hon. T. D. Archibald.....	SYDNEY.	1 5 0
Don. Fraser, Esq., M.P.P.....	do...	1 0 0
James Fraser, Esq. (Downie).....	do...	1 5 0
Colin Campbell, Esq., M.P.P.....	WEYMOUTH.	1 0 0
Chas. Campbell, Esq., M.P.P.....	CAPE BRETON.	1 0 0
Adams Archibald, Esq.....	TRURO.	1 0 0
The Hon. Speaker.....	DIGBY.	1 5 0
Rev. J. Storrs.....	CORNWALLIS.	0 10 0
John Crerar, Esq.....	PICTOU.	1 5 0
James Fraser, Esq.....	do...	1 0 0
J. McAllister, Esq.....	MONCTON, N. B.	2 10 0
Miss Cameron.....	NEW GLASGOW.	1 0 0
W. Forbes, Esq.....	do...	1 0 0
Capt. McDougall.....	MAITLAND.	1 0 0
Mr. S. Freeman.....	MILTON.	1 0 0
Mrs. Sprott.....	MUSQUODOBOIT.	1 0 0

JOHN DUFFUS, Treasurer

Abstract of Accounts

To Balance in hand Dec. 31
 Contributions
 Legacy left by late
 Board and Tuition
 Proceeds Mr. George
 Provincial Grant.
 Special do...
 New Brunswick Grant
 Collection in Pictou
 Amount. over drawn

By Salaries to Dec. 31
 Cash paid Mr. George
 Monthly expenses.
 Interest on mortgage
 Insurance on House
 Deposit Receipts...

By Balance.....

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31

.....HALIFAX.	2	10	0
.....do...	2	10	0
.....do...	2	10	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	1	5	0
.....do...	1	5	0
.....do...	0	12	6
.....do...	2	0	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....WOLFVILLE.	2	10	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....SYDNEY.	1	5	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....do...	1	5	0
.....WEYMOUTH.	1	0	0
CAPE BRETON.	1	0	0
.....TRURO.	1	0	0
.....DIGBY.	1	5	0
.....CORNWALLIS.	0	10	0
.....PICTOU.	1	5	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....ONCTON, N. B.	2	10	0
NEW GLASGOW.	1	0	0
.....do...	1	0	0
.....MAITLAND.	1	0	0
.....MILTON.	1	0	0
.....USQUOBOBOIT.	1	0	0

JOHN DUFFUS, *Treasurer, in ac. with the DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.*

Abstract of Accounts from Dec. 31, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864.

DR.

To Balance in hand Dec. 31, 1863	\$268.67
Contributions	1624.95
Legacy left by late Hon. W. A. Black.....	400.00
Board and Tuition.....	283 40
Proceeds Mr. George Hutton's Tour.....	194.49
Provincial Grant.....	2000.00
Special do.....	1200.00
New Brunswick Grant.....	306.00
Collection in Pictou.....	100.00
Amount. over drawn.....	128.94
	<hr/>
	\$6506.45

CR.

By Salaries to Dec. 31, 1864.....	\$1150.00
Cash paid Mr. George Hutton.....	200.00
Monthly expenses.....	3286.45
Interest on mortgage of new premises.....	240.00
Insurance on House... ..	30.00
Deposit Receipts.....	1600.00
	<hr/>
	\$6506.45
By Balance.....	\$128.94

E. and O. E.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31, 1864.

JOHN DUFFUS,
Treasurer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to the publishers for the following Newspapers, which have been sent *gratis*, to the Institution—and read with much interest by the pupils.

Morning Chronicle.
Evening Sun.
Christian Messenger.
Provincial Wesleyan.
Church Record.

Presbyterian Witness.
Pictou Chronicle.
Yarmouth Herald.
Liverpool Transcript.
Ross' Weekly, P. E. I.

The continuance of these, and the addition of similar favours from other members of the press, are respectfully solicited

Also received :

- Illustrated London News, and "Punch," from friends.
- Life of Sir Brenton Halliburton, from Messrs. Bowes & Sons.
- Journals of House of Assembly, for 1864.
- One dozen copies Jacobs' "Primary Lessons for Deaf-Mutes," from J. B. McGann, Esq. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Hamilton, C. W.
- Reports of the Hartford, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Winconsin, Illinois, Columbia, and Minnesota Institutions for Deaf and Dumb.
- Report of Inauguration of a College for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington, D.C. under the patronage of the Federal Government,—forming a new and deeply interesting epoch in the history of deaf-mute instruction.
- John Naylor, Esq.—1st. an Object box, with arranged collection of natural and artificial Objects. 2nd. a portable orrery. 3rd. a small cylinder electrical machine.

ARTIC

2 Bbls. Apples—M
2 " " —I
1 " Meal —C
1 " Sugar —C
1 Second-hand sew
10 Yards homespu
A box of clothing—
Game of Croquet—
Box of Raisins, an
Ham, & sundries
Bagatelle board, \$
DeLatorre an
Garden plants from

ARTICLES PRESENTED IN 1864.

- 2 Bbls. Apples—Messrs. McLeod & Co.
 2 “ “ —Edward Binney, Esq.
 1 “ Meal —C. D. Hunter.
 1 “ Sugar —G. H. Starr, Esq.
 1 Second-hand sewing machine—W. J. Coleman, Esq.
 10 Yards homespun, Mrs. Gunn, Broad Cove, Cape Breton.
 A box of clothing—by Miss Stairs.
 Game of Croquet—by Mrs. A. Jones.
 Box of Raisins, and Sundries at Christmas—Mr. Rennels.
 Ham, & sundries do. Mrs. Naylor.
 Bagatelle board, \$20 by Miss Vass, and \$10 allowed by Messrs.
 DeLatorre and Co. on the price.
 Garden plants from Mr. Hutton, Horticultural Gardens.

ENTS.

following Newspapers,
 —and read with much

rian Witness.
 Chronicle.
 h Herald.
 l Transcript.
 eekly, P. E. I.

f similar favours from
 y solicited

m friends.
 s. Bowes & Sons.

for Deaf-Mutes,” from
 Institution, Hamilton,

ky, Ohio, Winconsin,
 titutions for Deaf and

e Deaf and Dumb at
 of the Federal Govern-
 eresting epoch in the

arranged collection of
 portable orrery. 3rd.