

THE
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
AT
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
FOR
1862.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, APRIL, 1862.

"And looking up to heaven, He sighed and saith unto him, EPHPHATHA, that is, be opened. And straightway his eyes were opened, and the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain."—*Mark* vii. 34-5.

HALIFAX, N. S.
PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SONS.
1863.

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

Patron.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Patroness.

THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF MULGRAVE.

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.

1. Applicants must be under twenty-five;* of sound mind, not contagious and offer good character.
2. Applications for admission must be made to the Secretary, or to the Boarder Pupil.
3. The following rates include tuition and board: DAY PUPILS are charged for their board and tuition. These terms must be paid by the applicant, at the discretion of the Directors.
5. The session closes on the second of June. Pupils must be duly notified of the arrangements for the session, or other unavoidable circumstances, before the specified time.
6. The opening of the session is on the first of September. Pupils must be punctual at this period. Every term, and continue until the end of the year.
7. Pupils are expected to be friendly with their friends. This arrangement will be promoted for the convenience of the Institution.
8. Every boarder must be distinctly

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

* Applications in behalf of persons considered by the Directors.

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 the 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.

1 Sunday suit.

2 pairs of Boots or Shoes.

2 pairs of Drawers.

4 pairs of Woolen Socks.

5 Shirts.

2 Flannel Shirts.

4 Pocket Handkerchiefs.

2 Neckerchiefs.

1 Muffler.

2 pairs warm Gloves or Mitts.

1 Overcoat.

2 pairs of Suspenders.

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.

FOR FEMALE PUPILS.

- 2 Calico Dresses.
- 2 Woolen or Worsted Dresses.
- 1 Sunday Hat or Bonnet.
- 1 Week-day Hat or Hood.
- 4 Pocket Handkerchiefs.
- 5 pairs of Stockings.

- 2 Night Gowns and 3 Night Caps.
- 8 pairs of Shoes.
- 1 pair of Rubber Boots.
- 1 Shawl or Cloak.
- 2 or more changes of under-clothing.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES FOR BOTH SEXES.

- 1 Small-tooth Comb.
- 1 Common or Pocket Comb.
- 1 Hair-brush.

- 1 Clothes-brush.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 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 un-
desirable. The statements above are also, in my opinion, correct."

(Signature)

(Date)

In presenting to the Institution for the deaf, its affairs, the Directors, through the mercy of God, it has continued. The powerful sympathies in behalf of the deaf, to increase rather than to decrease, are bestowed on their behalf.

For a full and complete constitution, for the education of the Principal, pupils, which render it unnecessary. In the last Report of the Directors, no long with Dormitories, very detrimental to the desired addition of a new year, and proves to be a Principal. The expense which the Directors meet which the Directors, thus usually straitened, to supplement the done for the last year, the public, promptly the gold, and with the support of this his people. But it is to make known, first, that the charitable privilege of giving. The whole amount received in 1862,

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REPORT.

In presenting to the numerous friends and benefactors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the FIFTH Annual Report of its affairs, the Directors have infinite pleasure in stating, that through the mercy of God and his blessing upon their endeavours, it has continued in satisfactory operation during the year 1862. The powerful sympathy evinced by the public of all denominations in behalf of the long neglected deaf mutes of our land, seems to increase rather than diminish, as the happy fruits of the labour bestowed on their instruction becomes more manifest from year to year.

For a full and comprehensive account of the working of the Institution, for the expired year, the Directors refer to the Report of the Principal, published herewith, the length and minuteness of which render it unnecessary for them to say much on the subject.

In the last Report mention was made of the resolution of the Directors, no longer to delay the erection of a new School-room, with Dormitories above, the want of which had long been felt as very detrimental to the interests of the Institution. Accordingly the desired addition has been completed, and occupied during the year, and proves to be a most satisfactory work, as stated by the Principal. The expense, however, has been upwards of \$1600, to meet which the Directors were obliged to take a part of the maintenance fund, thus causing their pecuniary means to be more than usually straitened. They have forborne to make any special effort to supplement this deficiency, preferring to trust, as they have done for the last five years, to the spontaneous contributions of the public, prompted by the spirit of Him whose is the silver and the gold, and who can dispose the hearts of His stewards, to the support of this and every other good work for the benefit of his people. But it is not at variance with this trust in Providence, to make known, from time to time, the wants of our Institution, that the charitable may know when and where to exercise their privilege of giving.

The whole amount of subscriptions, collections and donations, received in 1862, as stated in the accounts, is considerably in ex-

cess of the preceding year, owing to the munificent donations of £100 from W. STAIRS, Esq., of this city, and £50 from W. MURDOCH, Esq., now of London, but long a resident of Nova Scotia. From the Legislature the same grant as in former years was received, namely \$2,000, to which the Committee would have recommended an addition if the provincial funds had permitted. But this year, with an increased revenue, and in consideration of the large expenditure on the Building, the Directors confidently hope that the grant will now be largely increased, especially as the object is one which is universally approved by the constituency of the Province. It is gratifying to find that the Legislature of New Brunswick, unite in the support of the Institution so far as to make a yearly grant for each pupil from that Province. The sum however is very far short of the cost of maintenance. In Prince Edward Island, though as yet the Assembly have not adopted the object, it will be seen that through the instrumentality of the Hon. CHAS. YOUNG, L.L.D., and other philanthropists, an Association has been formed in Charlottetown, auxiliary to this Institution, and two pupils, out of the sixty in the Island, have been sent, as forerunners, it is hoped, of many more who as yet are in a state of untutored ignorance.

The Directors have much pleasure in bearing renewed testimony to the ability and fidelity with which Mr. J. SCOTT HUTTON, the Principal, has discharged his interesting and arduous duties, in which he has been materially assisted by his father, Mr. GEO. HUTTON, who continues his valuable services, and enjoys the respect and affection of the pupils in large measure.

The Matron, Mrs. VINECOVE, whose duties are very important and laborious, has continued to fulfill them to the satisfaction of the Directors. The pupils are well cared for in sickness and in health, and are happy and contented. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the same number of boys and girls, of any other establishment dwelling together in school and out of it, live in such perfect harmony and good-will as the inmates of this Institution. This may well be largely attributed to the RELIGIOUS element which pervades the system. Every day and every meal is begun and ended with prayer and praise to the Almighty, and no pupil retires to rest, or rises from bed, without private devotion.

While most thankful to the Giver of all good, for the remarkable health enjoyed throughout the year, the Directors are bound gratefully to acknowledge the watchful attention of Dr. PARKER, the gratuitous physician of the Institution, who is ever ready to comply with every call. Dr. ALFRED COGSWELL, Dentist, also

readily attended and published, entitled to gratify their usual tastes, and interesting to the important services for the progress.

It will be seen that the Directors of the various parts of the Institution, and that the de- journeys, and already conferred advantages. I come in from the iary association more systematic evidence of the ing held in Tru the pupils of th ized for our fu very gratifying tation, is that o the young ladies six dollars, wh should the con burg, be omitt amount than th kindly spirit, wh Schools of the and hearing to There will also an anonymous f apparatus for the ent addition to t pleasure in carry

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readily attends to calls in the line of his profession. The editors and publishers of papers* who have sent any to the House, are entitled to grateful acknowledgement, and are requested to continue their useful kindness. Any contributions of pictures or illustrated works, will be thankfully received, and are always very interesting to the pupils. Mr. FINDLAY, Architect, has rendered important services by furnishing gratuitously the plans and specifications for the new building, and superintending the work while in progress.

It will be seen by Mr. HUTTON's Report, that under the authority of the Directors, he made another tour during the past year, to various parts of the Province, accompanied by some of the pupils, and that the deputation was everywhere kindly received. These journeys are very important, in awakening fresh interest in the Institution, and exhibiting visible evidence of the benefits it has already conferred on the Deaf and Dumb, who have enjoyed its advantages. It has been generally found that liberal donations come in from the localities thus visited, and it is hoped that auxiliary associations may be formed, as in P. E. Island, to promote more systematic support. It may here be mentioned as a direct evidence of the importance of Mr. HUTTON's visits, that the meeting held in Truro led to a most praiseworthy effort on the part of the pupils of the Model School, who by means of a Bazaar, realized for our funds the handsome sum of \$172. A similar and very gratifying instance of juvenile effort, resulting from the deputation, is that of the offering just after the close of the year, from the young ladies' Sewing Circle of Hantsport, amounting to forty-six dollars, which will appear in the accounts for 1863. Nor should the contribution from Petite Riviere, County of Lunenburg, be omitted in this connexion which, though smaller in amount than the rest, is equally an evidence of that good and kindly spirit, which the Directors hope may spread through all the Schools of the Province, leading those who are blest with speech and hearing to sympathise with and help those who are not. There will also be observed among the donations, one of \$40 from an anonymous friend, towards the purchase of a small printing apparatus for the benefit of the Institution. As soon as a sufficient addition to this amount is procured, the Directors will have pleasure in carrying out the purpose of the kind donor.

It will be seen by the list now published, that the Congregational collections for the last year have been smaller than in the pre-

* The Morning Chronicle, Evening Express, Christian Messenger, Church Record, Provincial Wesleyan, Presbyterian Witness, Eastern (Pictou) Chronicle, Gallaudet Guide and Deaf Mute's Companion, Hartford, Conn.

ceding, which leads the Directors very respectfully to submit as they have done before, to the ministers of all denominations, how much the Institution would be benefited if a collection (however small) were made, annually, in each place of worship, in the Province.

As benevolent individuals may wish to make in their wills a praiseworthy appropriation of their property, for the benefit of this Institution, a form of bequest is appended to this report, although for many reasons a gift in the lifetime of the donor is much to be preferred.

In the last session of the Legislature the Directors were duly constituted a body corporate, with power to hold money and lands in trust for the benefit of the Institution.

The Directors beg to acknowledge the liberality of the City Council, in conveying by Deed to this Corporation, a portion of the Cemetery, comprising nine lots, as a place of burial for the Institution, in all time coming. It is at the same time to be recorded with devout thankfulness, to Him with whom are the issues of life and of death, that, up to the present time, only one little girl lies in that ground, and she came to the Institution in an unhealthy condition.

In conclusion, the Directors again commend the interesting objects of their charge to the continued support and the prayers of Christians of every name throughout these Provinces.

By order of the Directors,

J. C. COCHRAN, M. A.,

Secretary.

January, 1863.

TO THE DIRECTOR

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AN, M. A.,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31, 1862.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION:

Gentlemen,—The lapse of another year devolves upon me the duty of laying before you the usual annual statement respecting the condition and working of the Institution, and in so doing I have much pleasure in referring in the first place to our

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS.

Having in my last report called attention to a number of serious defects then existing in the domestic accommodations and arrangements, owing to the inadequacy of the funds to meet the demand for additional rooms arising from the increase of pupils, it must afford matter for thankfulness and congratulation to the Directors and friends of the Institution to be informed that these defects have been nearly all supplied during the past year.

The extension of the building, which the liberality of the public enabled the Directors to carry out last summer, has been attended with the best results to the health, comfort, convenience, and general efficiency of the establishment. We have now a spacious and commodious school-room, two large and airy dormitories, capable of accommodating forty boys, sleeping apartments for twenty girls, a spare room for use in case of sickness, better facilities for storage, an excellent sitting room for the female pupils, where they can not only sew and knit with comfort, but also prepare their lessons in the evenings without difficulty, an object formerly unattainable, greatly to the hindrance of their studies.

Moreover, we are now, for the first time since the Institution was opened, enabled to secure something like a proper separation of the sexes, an improvement the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate, and for which I feel deeply thankful, as relieving those in charge from a constant pressure of anxiety on this point.

By certain alterations in the barn, and removing the carpenter's shop to the upper part, we have also provided a suitable place for exercise for the male pupils during wet and stormy weather. Altogether the Institution is now more satisfactorily equipped than at any previous period. Our chief domestic want now is a pro-

perly furnished *Lavatory*, with Bath, &c., (so as to afford better facilities for cleanliness, besides saving the trouble and labour of carrying all the water required up stairs to the dormitories) which we hope for means to supply.

ATTENDANCE.—HEALTH.

From the tabular statement appended to this report it will be seen that the whole attendance for the year has been fifty-two. Of this number ten have left and three have not yet returned since the vacation, though expected to do so; while eight new pupils have been admitted, making the number on the roll *forty-one*, and the actual number under instruction at this moment *thirty-eight*, of whom thirteen are females and twenty-five males. All the pupils are boarders except *four* who live with their friends in town. We have at present twenty-one males and thirteen females boarding in the Institution.

Of the *ten* who have left during the year, *eight* were members of our senior class, and had been under instruction, on an average, about *five* years. This term though confessedly too brief to give any deaf-mute a competent acquaintance with written language (in other words a *fair English education*) has yet enabled us to impart such an amount of religious knowledge and of general information, together with such a mental and moral training as cannot fail to be of unspeakable value to them through life, and the full benefits of which Eternity only can disclose. As the first-fruits of the Institution, the first of our pupils who have completed a regular course, we shall naturally watch with deep interest their future career; and meantime I am glad to be able to refer, in a subsequent part of this report, to favourable accounts already received regarding some of those whose connection with the Institution has so recently terminated.

At this stage of our history, I have deemed it useful, for future reference, to compile the following table exhibiting the annual attendance at the school from its commencement with Mr. Gray to the present time:—

YEAR.	ADMITTED.	LEFT.	ATTENDANCE FOR YEAR.
1856-7	23	6	23
1858.....	11	2	27
1859.....	7	4	34
1860.....	12	4	42
1861.....	9	3	47
1862.....	8	10	52
Totals.....	70	29	—

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FOR YEAR.

From this it appears that since the Institution was opened it has been the means of imparting benefit to no fewer than *seventy* of the benighted deaf-mutes of the Provinces, a very valuable result in proportion to the time and money expended on the work. For particulars as to the names, &c., of the *twenty-nine* who have left, I would refer you to the "Report respecting Former Pupils," on a subsequent page.

We have reason for devout thankfulness to a gracious Providence for our exemption from serious sickness during the past year. The health of the boarders has been on the whole excellent, occasioning comparatively little interruption to their studies. Common colds and slight cases of sore throat have of course occurred, particularly in the Spring and Fall, though the services of our kind, attentive, and most efficient Physician, Dr. Parker, have, fortunately, been seldom required.

THE SCHOOL.

The experience of another year, during which we have steadily pursued the system briefly sketched in last Report, fully confirms the soundness of our leading principle—that language should be acquired by the Deaf and Dumb *in close and immediate connection with living fact*, as it is in the case of those who hear. We aim, as far as possible, at illustrating all words, phrases and sentences, in the earlier stages of instruction, *by actions performed before the eyes of the pupils, actions in which they themselves have constantly to bear a part*. This gives a variety and a practical interest to the exercises of the schoolroom that cannot otherwise be secured, and awakens and develops intelligence more rapidly than under any other method we have seen adopted; while it is remarkable how large a proportion of the most common and necessary parts of speech *can* be thus exemplified and taught. So far as we are concerned this method is quite *original*, and though not perhaps absolutely *novel* in conception, is, I believe, carried out here in a manner, and to an extent, not hitherto practiced in schools for the Deaf and Dumb. It is gratifying however to see the same principle partially developed in the excellent "Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb" recently published by Mr. J. R. Keep, of the Hartford Asylum, showing that different instructors, unknown to each other, and widely separated by distance, are being led by experience and reflection to similar conclusions on this point.

The loss of our senior division leaves us with a younger set of pupils, so that the general standard of attainment will be necessarily lower this year than last. This also accounts for the compa-

relatively inferior character of some of the accompanying specimens of composition, to those exhibited in last Report.

The School is divided into three Classes, the First or Junior Class being taught by Mr. Gray, while the others are under the joint tuition of my father and myself.

FIRST OR JUNIOR CLASS—10 PUPILS.

(Standing, fifteen months to two weeks.)

Samuel M. Stanton.

Ann Forrest.

James Hodges.

Caleb Morton.

Laughlin McKay.

Margaret McKay.

John Logan.

*John Wyse.

Caroline Spidel.

James Ross.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.—Penmanship, "Primary Vocabulary and Phrase Book," Practical Exercises in Language, Numeration, Scripture Names and the Lord's Prayer.

SECOND CLASS—17 PUPILS.

(Standing, nine months to two years.)

I.

W. W. Hill.

Thomas Acheson.

T. Murray M'Ghee.

*Christy Ross.

Edward Morse.

Emma Ann Morse.

III.

Margaret S. McLean.

Emily Kempton.

Lizzie Bentley.

Ruth Lemont.

Gertrude Dakin.

John M'Burnie.

Alfred H. Abell.

II.

Mary Jane Musgrave.

Henry Fletcher.

Robert Crawford.

Henry A. Boutilier.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

1. "Primary Vocabulary and Phrase Book," with illustrative sentences.
2. Practical exercises in Composition (Commands, Narratives and Questions.
3. "Elementary Course of Religious Instruction," and the Ten Commandments.
4. READING—Occasional lessons from Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons, and Mr. J. R. Keep's work already mentioned.
5. ARITHMETIC.—Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication.

* Not yet returned.

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THIRD CLASS—15 PUPILS.

(Standing, three to five years.)

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 Elizabeth Macpherson.
 William Dixon.
 Franklin Tupper.
 Peter Harvey.
 *Jane M. Payzant.

II.

John Tupper.
 Robert Tupper.
 Timothy Ruggles.
 John M'Carthy.
 J. F. Middlemass.
 George Morse.
 F. W. Logan.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

1. "Primary Vocabulary and Phrase Book," for *memorizer* exercises; also for exercise in construction of sentences.
2. COMPOSITION, daily—Letter-writing, Narratives, Descriptions.
3. CONVERSATION—(for practice in colloquial language) with the Teacher and with each other, both on the fingers and by writing.
4. READING—"Baker's Picture Lessons," Selected passages of Scripture; also the Newspapers.
5. GEOGRAPHY—General topography from the Maps and Globes, with *oral*† instructions and questions; Outlines of Astronomy.
6. RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE—Selected portions of the Old Testament, and the Miracles of our Saviour from the New Testament.
7. ENGLISH HISTORY—Last session the senior division (now left) finished 45 lessons of Cook's "First Lessons in English History," a little work prepared expressly for the Deaf and Dumb.
8. ARITHMETIC—Practical exercises in calculation; "Greenleaf's Primary Arithmetic."

Before leaving, at the vacation, William Ross had gone on as far as *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids*. The others of the same standing were in Simple Proportion and Simple Interest—the rest studying the Compound Rules in connection with the old currency.

WORK DONE BY THE PUPILS.

By Male Pupils.

During the year we have aimed at keeping the pupils usefully employed, out of school hours, as far as circumstances permitted. A good deal of work has been done, and thereby considerable expense saved to the Institution. The following are some of the leading items:—

† In connection with deaf-mute education, this word is used to designate the communication of ideas *by signs*, as opposed to *written or printed lessons*.

1. CARPENTRY WORK.—Making five Presses, one for the times, our collection; while their plates were beyond the school, furnished with a cabinet of drawers, divided into compartments for specimens of natural objects, &c.

Long work-table, (12 feet by 3) with drawers, for Girls' room. could not but remain were uniformly low increased interest inconvenient hours season, I counted and around the complement to our The following v

Porch at Schoolroom door.

Pantry under stairs. Flooring other new pantry.

Four common room-tables; also, an Office desk.

Fixing up Boys' passage from school-room to dining-room.

Fixing up lower part of barn for play-room.

Moving back-yard fence, and repairing gates and fences.

Fixing up closet for Boys' wardrobe, and turning 100 pegs for hats, &c.

Sawing and chopping fire-wood.

Painting all the school-room during the vacation, &c., &c.

2. SHOEMAKING.—All the making and repairs needed for the house, up to the vacation, when our shoemaker, (F. P. Forbes) left.

3. GARDENING, and general out-door work, such as keeping yards clean, whitewashing fences, running errands; also, putting in coal and wood, making fires, &c.

By Female Pupils.

I herewith subjoin the Matron's statement of the work done in her department after school-hours:

Making 16 pillow-slips, 15 sheets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ doz. of towels, 4 table-cloths, 12 window-blinds, 18 bed-spreads, 5 night-dresses, 8 dresses, 5 waists, 8 aprons, 2 jackets, 6 handkerchiefs, 5 shirts, 2 coats for little boys, 2 prs. pants. Altering 3 dresses, trimming 10 hats, knitting stockings, besides darning of socks and stockings every week, and keeping all the pupils' underclothing and the household linen in repair.

Also, general house-work daily, as, making beds, sweeping rooms, washing dishes, laying the table for meals, ironing, &c.

In everything we endeavour to train the pupils to those habits of industry, order and cleanliness which are indispensable to their comfort and success through life.

OUR TOUR.

This summer, at the request of the Directors, I undertook a brief tour on behalf of the Institution through parts of Hants, Colchester, Halifax, and King's counties, the fourth journey of the kind which I have had the honor to make within the last five years. Between the 11th and 30th of August, accompanied by three of the pupils, I held fifteen meetings which were, almost without exception, largely attended, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money in the country owing to the depression of the

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esses, one for the times, our collections were creditable to the liberality of the people; while their hospitality and other kind attentions to the deputation were beyond all praise. One encouraging circumstance I could not but remark, that our meetings in places formerly visited were uniformly larger than on previous occasions, clearly indicating increased interest in the Institution. At one place, even at the inconvenient hour of 2 P.M., on one of the finest hay days of the season, I counted at least thirty carriages drawn up along the road and around the place of meeting, each of which had brought its complement to our audience.

The following were the localities visited and the collections taken:

EASTERN ROUTE.

Lower Stewiacke.....	\$ 4.15
Middle Stewiacke	6.72
Upper Stewiacke.....	15.07
Middle Musquodoboit.	12.95
Upper Musquodoboit..	15.32½
Shubenacadie.....	9.25½
Gay's River.....	6.75
Elmsdale	20.75
	<hr/>
	\$90.97

WESTERN ROUTE.

Falmouth	\$ 3.60
Hantsport	6.47½
Wolfville	12.10
Church Street.....	14.75
Canning \$24	} ... 28.00
Dr. Hamilton \$4	
Canard	16.00
Kentville \$17.35	} 18.35
W. Tupper \$1	
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	\$99,27½

Thanks to the hospitality and kindness of friends, and the liberality of trustees and managers of halls, in granting free use of the same for our meetings, the expenses of the deputation amounted only to \$11.24½, leaving the nett proceeds of the tour \$179.

BENEFITS OF THE INSTITUTION—OPINIONS OF PARENTS.

Since the Institution has been in operation we have had the gratification and encouragement of receiving numerous testimonies to its usefulness from the parents and friends of our pupils; and as it may not be uninteresting to the Directors and the benevolent public to see how their philanthropic efforts and liberality, on behalf of this afflicted portion of humanity, are appreciated by those most directly interested, I subjoin a few illustrative extracts:—

A father who has four deaf and dumb in his family, two of whom have been under instruction here, thus writes:—

"I feel much obliged to you for your kindness to me and mine, and for the interest you take in the education of my children. I should be thankful to God for putting the Institution within my reach. I should be thankful to every one that helped the Institution, and to you also as the instrument under God, in giving so much learning to my children. I would

reckon it a great blessing, and I reckon it a debt on me to help the Institution. As long as I can I will always pray for your prosperity."

The mother of two of our girls remarks:—

"I am happy to see the letters the girls wrote; it shows how fast they are improving under your tuition. I cannot be too grateful to you and the kindness of the people who help my children."

A clergyman in Pictou alluding to the same, says:—

"I saw the girls when home, and in common with every one who looks at them felt much gratification in the evident painstaking and success manifest in their training. I hope God will in His good providence long spare you to continue laboring in the work you are now advancing."

A parent writing in regard to the re-admission of his son, thus expresses himself:—

"We are happy that he is to be under your tuition for some time again and wish to present our sincere thanks to you for your kindness to him during the time he has been under your instruction. . . . On the receipt of your letter, inviting him to return, he seemed to be excited and rejoiced, more than on any occasion before."

Another, speaking of his daughter's progress, observes:—

"The improvement that she has made is wonderful. I am very much pleased. I hardly know how to express myself when I see that she can be learned. It surprises all that see her. May you be blest, and the Institution of which you are the Teacher be kept in long remembrance. . . . I am sorry that it is out of my power to do something for the support of the Institution; but it may be in my power to do something yet; but I feel as if you and the Society justly merit the praise and good wishes of the Province. May the Lord reward you."

Another thus writes of his son:—

"DEAR SIR,—I was very glad to see, when he came home, how he has improved in his learning and manners."

And another, the parent of *three* deaf and dumb children, referring to his boy here:—

"We are well satisfied with his improvement. . . . I have never done for the Institution what I wished to do. May the Lord bless and strengthen and encourage you for your work."

A father, in Cape Breton, thus writes:—

"It hath pleased the Lord that our dear son came safely home to see us again, and we send him to be under your kind care so long as a kind Providence may see fit. And may the Lord, who is rich to all who put their trust in Him, enrich your soul with heavenly grace, and may you see your labor has not been in vain in the Lord. We thank you for your kindness and attentions to our beloved son. We are very glad to see him so very sober-minded, and so often studying God's Word. . . . We are also glad that he has made such progress in the way of learning for the short time."

A lady in New Brunswick thus:—

"I feel much obliged to you for my boy. I trust that you seem much attached with him that I very much to be tried, but I now treatment he will receive great relief to me."

Another mother writes:—

"In sending her to be cared for, concerning her heartfelt thanks for your care."

These and similar reports are most satisfactory. The Institution is held by the people, and as such should be laboring to advance.

The Report respecting the Institution will be found on the following pages. It is prematurally remarkable for its substantial benefit; and its important improvement and permanent influence.

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A lady in New Brunswick, in a letter to my father, speaks thus :—

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"I feel much obliged by the kind manner in which you have spoken of my boy. I trust that he may continue to deserve your good opinion. He seems much attached to you. His father had been so loving and gentle with him that I very much feared placing him where other methods might be tried, but I now send him back to you with full confidence in the kind treatment he will receive. He is quite willing to return, and this is a great relief to me."

Another mother, writing of her daughter, says :—

"In sending her back I do so in perfect confidence that she will be well cared for, concerning both soul and body, and beg you will accept my heartfelt thanks for your kindness to her during the time she was with you."

These and similar testimonies, which might be adduced, afford most satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which the Institution is held by those who are immediately reaping its benefits; and as such should serve to cheer and encourage all who are laboring to advance its welfare.

The Report respecting former pupils, previously alluded to, will be found on the following page. As will be seen, some have been prematurely removed, thus preventing them from receiving substantial benefit; but it is satisfactory to think that in most cases important improvement has been effected, fitted to exercise a permanent influence on their conduct and happiness through life.

REPORT RESPECTING FORMER PUPILS.

No.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
1	John McDaniel.....	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's.	3 or 4 months...	{ Support themselves by Coopering and Farming. Sent to the States. Unable to attend, owing to various causes. Died of consumption at home in the Spring of 1858. Dismissed as deficient in intellect.
2	Charles McDaniel.....	do.	do.	
3	Margaret Hobin.....	Halifax City.....	Short time.....	
4	Catharine Synott.....	Dartmouth.....	A few months.....	
5	Janet Tupper.....	Upper Stewiacke.....	About 2 months.....	
6	James Reid.....	Halifax City.....	About 5 months.....	
7	Emma George.....	IN 1838.		
8	Sarah Taylor.....	Halifax City.....	Only a short time.....	Attendance very irregular; too distant from School.
9	Thomas Leguire.....	do.	do.	Coloured girl; dismissed for insubordination.
10	Margaret Clyne.....	Halifax City.....	About 2 years.....	Deficient in intellect; withdrew from School of his own accord.
11	Mary Jane Fletcher.....	do.	A few weeks.....	Attendance irregular; removed owing to ignorance of relatives.
12	Ellen Musgrave.....	Londonderry.....	15 months.....	Died at her aunt's house in Halifax, Jan. 1850, much regretted.
13	Clara Latimore.....	Sydney, C. B.....	A few weeks.....	A child of much promise; died in the Institution.
14	Nancy L. Payzant.....	Halifax City.....	About 2 years.....	Attendance irregular; removed owing to ignorance of parents.
15	Mary Cook.....	Horion, King's Co.....	About 20 months.....	Left, owing to defective sight.
16	Emma J. Lucas.....	St. John, N. B.....	do. do.	Supports herself as a dressmaker.
17	John Ross.....	do.	About 8 months.....	Left on account of delicate health.
18	R. Boles.....	Dartmouth.....	About 2½ years.....	Supporting himself as a Blockmaker in Halifax.
19	W. F. Young.....	Manchester, Guysboro.	" 12 months.....	Much beyond the proper school age; manages his own farm.
20	Duncan Ross.....	Boston, U. S.....	" 9 months.....	Removed with parents to the States.
21	F. Peter Forbes.....	Black River, Pictou.....	4 years.....	Made very little progress; too old for instruction.
22	James R. Forbes.....	Cow Bay, C. B.....	1 year 10 months.....	do. do.
23	Thomas Murphy.....	East River, Pictou.....	5½ years.....	Now earning a livelihood as a Carpenter in Halifax.
24	Henry W. Young.....	Antigonish.....	2½ ".....	Assisting in farm work at home.
25	William Ross.....	St. David's, N. B.....	4 ".....	do. do.
26	W. O. Barnaby.....	Blue Mountain, Pictou.....	5½ ".....	House carpenter and joiner; now assisting on farm at home.
27	Digby.....	Digby.....	6 ".....	Learning to be a compositor.
28	Clifford Black.....	Sackville, N. B.....	5 ".....	Learning to be a carriage-maker with his father.
29	Inglis Mumford.....	Halifax City.....	5½ ".....	Assisting in farm work at home.
30	George Lemont.....	Biltown, Cornwallis.....	4½ ".....	

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OPINIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

In connection with the foregoing account of our former pupils I am glad to be able to refer to the accompanying favorable reports as to the conduct and progress of several who are or have been engaged in trades in Halifax during the past few months. These reports, which have been kindly furnished me by their respective employers, must be gratifying alike to the friends of the young men themselves, and to the Directors and patrons of the Institution:—

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 1862.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I have to inform you of the entire satisfaction that William Ross (one of your pupils) gave me while he was in my employment, both as regards intelligence and diligence.

I hope, dear sir, that you will get encouragement in this important work. I feel thankful that we have such an Institution in our city, and such a well qualified superintendent.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

JAS. FRASER.

J. S. HUTTON, Esq.

Principal of Deaf and Dumb Institution.

HALIFAX, 10th November, 1862.

Mr. HUTTON, Supt. of Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you that James Forbes, the young man recently from your Institution, and now an apprentice with me, is attentive to his business, and conducting himself every way to my entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE LANG.

JAMES MIDDLEMASS.

Middlemass was in our employment for several months, and during that time made so much progress that although when he first came he knew very little about cabinet-making, at the time when he left he was able to turn out a very creditable job. If he had another year at the trade, he would, we are confident, be able to earn as much as an ordinary journeyman, having evinced extraordinary quickness and aptitude in learning.

Decr. 1862.

McEWAN & Co.

21	F. Peter Forbes	4 years	Made very little progress; too old for instruction.
22	James R. Forbes	1 year 10 months	do. do.
23	Thomas Murphy	5 1/2 years	Now earning a livelihood as a Carpenter in Halifax.
24	Henry W. Young	4 1/2 "	Assisting in farm work at home.
25	William Ross	4 "	do. do.
26	W. O. Barnaby	5 1/2 "	House carpenter and Joiner; now assisting on farm at home.
27	Clifford Black	6 "	Learning to be a compositor.
28	Ingilis Mumford	5 "	Learning to be a carriage-maker with his father.
29	George Lemont	5 1/2 "	Assisting in farm work at home.
	Black River, Pictou		
	Cow Bay, C. B.		
	Antigonish		
	St. David's, N. B.		
	Blue Mountain, Pictou		
	Digby		
	Sackville, N. B.		
	Halifax City		
	Halifax, Cornwallis		

Mr. HUTTON:

HALIFAX, Dec. 10, 1862.

Dear Sir,—You want us to give you a report of John Ross (Deaf and Dumb) who is working for us. As I will not be able to draw up a report that is all that you might wish for, I can only say that John Ross has been working for us three years, and during that time he has been very steady to his work, and is a sober steady man to the best of our knowledge. I am happy to state that he is very well pleased with us, and says that he is quite contented. We intend to give him work as long as we have it to do and he behaves himself.

With best respect for yourself and family,

We remain yours,

THOMAS HOLLAWAY & SONS.
Block Makers, Caldwell's Wharf.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3, 1863.

Sir,—I hereby certify that the deaf and dumb boy, Inglis Mumford, has been for the last nine months acquiring the knowledge of carpenter's and joiner's work with me, and during that period, his conduct has been such as to merit my entire satisfaction, and, I may state, superior to those who can both hear and speak.

I remain, sir,

Your obdt. servt.,

J. MUMFORD.

J. S. HUTTON, Esq.,
Supt. Deaf and Dumb Institution.

STATISTICS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In my last report I gave some interesting and important facts connected with the census returns of the Province on this subject; and I would embrace the present opportunity of adverting to a few additional items worthy of notice.

Of the *fifty* pupils in attendance at this school during the year 1862, so far as we have been able to ascertain, *thirty* were born deaf, *fifteen* lost hearing through disease or accident in early childhood; in *two* cases it is doubtful whether deafness was congenital or acquired; and in *three* instances there is no positive information. In other words, six-tenths of the whole number were born deaf, and three-tenths lost hearing from disease, chiefly from scarlet fever, measles and cold.* More accurate information might, however, show the proportion of *congenital* cases to be smaller than above, as appears from the results of a thorough investigation in the Kentucky Institution, where out of 115 pupils (in the year 1859-60) only 47 were congenitally deaf, being less

* In Great Britain and the continent of Europe the ascertained proportions are about *two thirds* born deaf, to *one third* deaf from accident or disease.

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than one-half. Of the remainder, it is believed that in the most of cases strict, intelligent and proper care in infancy would have prevented the calamity.

Of the forty-two families represented in the Halifax School there are six families having two deaf and dumb persons in each, four other families each containing three deaf-mutes, and in four other families four deaf-mutes in each:—in thirteen families a total of forty deaf and dumb, being an average of three to each family. This is the largest proportion that has ever come under my own observation, though I find it exceeded in the Report of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, for 1862, where out of a list of twenty-three families, containing one hundred and sixty children, no fewer than one hundred and five were deaf and dumb, being about an average of five to each family. Among these there were six cases of three, five cases of four, seven cases of five, one case of six, two cases of seven, and one case of eight in the family, all in the same sad condition, bereft of hearing and of speech!

As to the causes of this terrible calamity, and the extent to which it is, humanly speaking, avoidable, the following remarks from the Kentucky Report already quoted are deserving of serious attention. After specifying the various diseases producing deafness, as scarlet fever, measles, risings in the ears, cold, &c., it proceeds:—"Too much care cannot be bestowed upon young children suffering under any of the above or similar diseases. It is believed also that in some, if not many, cases, the child becomes deaf previously to birth by the sickness and exposures and want of proper comfort of, and medical attention to, the mother. The number of hereditary cases is comparatively few; the number of congenital cases could probably be considerably diminished by increasing the comfort and care of the mother during pregnancy; and from ten to twenty per cent. of deaf-mutes are the children of first cousins. From this exhibition, it is evident that by proper and universal care of mothers and children, and by a law prohibiting the marriage of first cousins, the number of deaf mutes might be greatly diminished, probably one-half—possibly three-fourths. What a vast amount of private suffering and public expenditure might be saved by observing the physical and moral laws of our being!"

In the following Table I give the number of deaf-mutes in the neighboring Provinces, also in the several counties of Nova Scotia, the number from each county under instruction in the Institution, and the number left uncared for, making allowance for those who had been educated either in the States or Great Britain previous to the opening of our School.

Counties.	No. of Deaf-mutes.	No. in the Institution.	Uneducated.
Halifax	66	6	52
Colchester	15	4	11
Cumberland	10	1	9
Pictou	31	8	23
Sydney	7	1	6
Cape Breton	11	4	7
Hants	16	2	14
King's	15	6	6
Annapolis	16	4	10
Digby	15	1	13
Queen's	7	3	4
Lunenburg	12	1	11
Guysborough	11	None.	9
Inverness	17	None.	16
Richmond	18	None.	18
Victoria	9	None.	9
Yarmouth	13	None.	13
Shelburne	6	None.	6
Nova Scotia	295	41	237
New Brunswick	175	9	166
P. E. Island	70	2	68
	540	52	471
Newfoundland	115	None.	115
Total of Deaf-mutes in Lower Provinces }	.655	52	516

The numbers given for N. B., P. E. I. and Nfld., are drawn from the census returns of these Provinces, but some little allowance has been made for errors in the census enumerations. From the above it appears that King's and Pictou have a larger proportion of their deaf-mutes under instruction than the other counties in our Province. Six counties are unrepresented in the Institution, viz: Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond, Victoria, Yarmouth and Shelburne. Why is this? Are these to be behind their sister counties in the noble work of caring for the neglected children of silence within their borders? Let a generous rivalry in this philanthropic enterprise spring up, and let local associations be formed throughout the Province for the purpose of enabling every eligible deaf-mute of the proper age for instruction, to participate in the

benefits of an Institution for the Deaf, and speed the day when the fullness in time, a glorious Eternity, shall be the condition of the Provinces, instead of the present state. It is encouraging to see that in this respect, the Province has contributed in part to the betterment of the Province; and it is bestirring her spirit of last year has been a source of gratification, under the auspices of the Halifax Association, to enable deaf-mutes to participate in the benefits of the Halifax Institution, sent through its agents, I believe, to the L.D., who has been the Deaf and Dumb. Before closing this paper, I have been to me a matter of surprise to see appears from the census returns that deaf-mutes under instruction are "little though comparatively insignificant among the number of the deaf-mutes on which the noble distinction of being under instruction with the single ex-

Countries.

1. France
2. United States
3. England and Wales
4. Ireland
5. Scotland
6. Upper Canada

Uneducated.

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benefits of an Institution which gives, as it were, hearing to the Deaf, and speech to the Dumb, fitting them for happiness and usefulness in time, and with the Divine blessing, preparing them for a glorious Eternity. Were the community but truly alive to the condition of the untaught Deaf and Dumb throughout these Lower Provinces, instead of only 50 being under instruction, out of between 600 or 700, there might be 130 or 140 at least, enjoying the blessings of education.

It is encouraging, however, to observe the signs of improvement in this respect. New Brunswick, through its Government, has contributed in part to the support of a number of pupils from that Province; and now the enterprising sister colony of P. E. Island is bestirring herself in the cause. One important result of our visit of last year has been the formation in Charlottetown of an Association, under excellent auspices, for the purpose of raising funds to enable deaf-mutes on the Island to avail themselves of the benefits of the Halifax Institution, and two pupils have already been sent through its agency. The movement owes its success, mainly, I believe, to the indefatigable exertions of the Hon. C. YOUNG, L. L.D., who has ever manifested a warm interest in the welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.

Before closing this report I would advert to a fact which has been to me a matter at once of gratification and surprise. It appears from the subjoined table, exhibiting the proportion of deaf-mutes under instruction in various countries, that NOVA SCOTIA, "little though she be among the thousands of Judah," and comparatively insignificant among the nations of the world, or even among the numerous and flourishing dependencies of that vast Empire on which the sun never sets, is nevertheless entitled to the noble distinction of having a larger proportion of her deaf-mute population under instruction, than any country in Christendom, with the single exception of the United States of America.

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Countries.	Number of Deaf-mutes.	No. under Instruction.	Per centage.
1. France.....	29,512*	1642	5½ per cent.
2. United States.....	12,000	5000(?)	42 " (?)
3. England and Wales.	9,543*	816	8 "
4. Ireland	4,747*	234	5 "
5. Scotland.....	2,155*	250	11½ "
6. Upper Canada.....	900	27	3 "

Countries.	Number of Deaf mutes.	No. under Instruction.	Per centage.
7. Nova Scotia	300	40	14 nearly
8. New Brunswick....	175	9	5½ "
9. Newfoundland	111*	None	Nil.
10. P. E. Island.....	70	2	

I am indebted for these figures to the Article "Deaf and Dumb," in Chambers' Encyclopedia. They are drawn from the Statistics of 1851, but since that time there has doubtless been considerable increase in the numbers at School, both in Britain and France. Still, the position Nova Scotia occupies, is one from which we may well draw both satisfaction and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SCOTT HUTTON,
Principal.

* This is the number given in the Census Returns of Newfoundland for 1857, but it is probably *under* the real number.

LIST OF PUPILS WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR 1882.

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	TIME UNDER INSTRUC- TION.	WHERE FROM.	REMARKS.
1	Abell, Alfred H.	10	2 years.	St. John, N. B.	Lost hearing 4 years ago, from Scarlet Fever.
2	Acheson, Thomas ...	23	15 months.	St. Patrick's, N. B. ...	Two deaf and dumb in the family.
3	Barnaby, W. Odber.	22	6 years.	Dieby	

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Per centage.
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Nil.

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T HUTTON,
Principal.

foundland for 1857, but

LIST OF PUPILS WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR 1862.

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.	WHERE FROM.	REMARKS.
1	Abell, Alfred H.	10	2 years.	St. John, N. B.	Lost hearing 4 years ago, from Scarlet Fever.
2	Acheson, Thomas.	23	15 months.	St. Patrick's, N. B.	Two deaf and dumb in the family.
3	Barnaby, W. Odber.	22	6 years.	Digby.	4½ years in American Asylum, and 18 months here.
4	Bentley, R. Elizabeth	12	15 months.	Billtown, Cornwallis.	Lost hearing at 3 years—cause unknown.
5	Black, Clifford.	16	5 years.	Sackville, N. B.	Left at Vacation to learn a trade.
6	Boutlier, H. Albert.	9	18 months.	Margaret's Bay, Halifax.	Deafness not total—hears loud noises, but not speech.
7	Crawford, Robert.	16	14 months.	St. John, N. B.	Lost hearing at 2 years of age.
8	Dakin, Gertrude J.	13	15 months.	Digby.	Deafness discovered when about 1 year old.
9	Dixon, William E.	13	34 years.	Dorchester, N. B.	Born deaf.
10	Fletcher, Henry A.	12	19 months.	Londonberry, N. S.	Born deaf—Deaf-mute sister deceased.
11	Forbes, James R.	22	54 years.	East River, Pictou.	Left at Vacation to learn a trade.
12	Forbes, F. Peter.	22	22 months.	Cow Bay, C. B.	Not returned since Vacation.
13	Forrest, Ann.	24	11 weeks.	Grafton, Kempt, Q. Co.	Lost hearing at 5 months old from Scarlet Fever.
14	Hamilton, Cath. S.	12	4 years.	Scotch Hill, Pictou.	Born deaf } Sisters.
15	Hamilton, Ellen.	14	4 years.	do.	do. }
16	Harvey, Peter.	12	43 years.	Halifax City.	Born deaf.
17	Hill, William Webb.	24	20 months.	Sydney, C. B.	Semi-mute—lost hearing in childhood from accident.
18	Hodges, James.	18	23 months.	Aylesford, King's Co.	Deaf from infancy.
19	Kempton, Emily.	15	2 years.	Caledonia, Queen's Co.	Lost hearing, from Typhus Fever, at 2 years old.
20	Logan, Frederick W.	15	5 years.	Maitland, Hants.	Born deaf—three deaf and dumb in family.
21	Logan, John.	10	2 weeks.	do.	Brother of the preceding.
22	Lemont, George.	18	4½ years.	Billtown, Cornwallis.	Born deaf } Not returned since Vacation—
23	Lemont, Ruth.	11	15 months.	do.	do. } Brother and Sister.
24	McBurnie, John.	17	23 years.	Wallace, Cumberland.	Born deaf (?)
25	McCarthy, John.	14	6½ years.	Halifax City.	Day scholar—deafness discovered at 15 months old.
26	McGhee, T. Murray.	15	14 months.	Sussex Vale, N. B.	Lost hearing at 14 months old, from fits in teething.
27	McKay, Margaret.	10	a few weeks	Malpeque, P. E. Island.	Born deaf—four deaf and dumb in the family.

28	McKay, Laughlin...	8	2½ months.	Malpeque, P. E. Island.	Born deaf—four deaf and dumb in the family.
29	McKegan, Annie...	17	4 years.	Louisburg, C. B.	Mother now resides in Halifax.
30	McLean, M. Sophia.	18	14 months.	New Glasgow.	Born deaf; deafness not total: hears a very loud sound.
31	Macpherson, Elizabeth	13	4 years.	Albion Mines.	Born deaf; deafness not total: hears a very loud sound.
32	Middlemass, Jas. F.	30	3½ years.	Caledonia, Queen's Co.	Lost hearing at 6 years old, from Scarlet Fever.
33	Morse, George H.	19	3½ years.	Bridgetown, Annapolis.	Born deaf—four deaf and dumb in family.
34	Morse, Edward.	14	2 years.	Do.	Do. Brother of the preceding.
35	Morse, Emma Ann.	12	9 months.	Do.	Do. Sister do. do. Absent from July 1861 till December 1862.
36	Morton, Caleb.	9	3 months.	Cornwallis.	Day scholar—lost hearing at 5 years old, from Worm
37	Mumford, Inglis.	17	5½ years.	Halifax City.	Fever and cold; left June 1862 to learn trade in Hfx.
38	Murphy, Thomas.	19	4½ years.	Antigonish Harbor.	Born deaf—four deaf and dumb in the family—left at the Vacation.
39	Musgrave, Mary Jane	16	3 ys. 5 ms.	Sydney, C. B.	Born deaf—two deaf and dumb in the family.
40	Payzant, Jane M.	12	2 years.	Horton, King's Co.	Do. four deaf and dumb in the family—absent from July 1861 till now—expected shortly.
41	Ross, William	24	5½ years.	Blue Mountain, Pictou.	Brother and sister—born deaf—4 deaf and dumb in family—not returned since Vacation.
42	Ross, Christy	30	2½ years.	Do.	Born deaf, probably (?), left at the Vacation.
43	Ross, Duncan	31	4 years.	Black River, Pictou.	Lost hearing in infancy, from Scarlet Fever—One year in New York Institution and three here.
44	Ross, James	17	15 months.	St. David's, N. B.	Supposed to have lost hearing at one year old.
45	Ruggles, Timothy	18	4 years.	Bridgetown, Annapolis.	Born deaf in all likelihood. A Parochial ward.
46	Stanton, Samuel	14	4 months.	St. John, N. B.	Brothers—born deaf—had 2 cousins deaf and dumb.
47	Spidel, Caroline	18?	18 months.	Mahone Bay.	Born deaf—three deaf and dumb in family—not returned since the Spring.
48	Tupper, John C.	27	5½ years.	Upper Stewiecke.	Lost hearing about 4 years old—partially deaf—speaks a few words—assisting on the farm at home.
49	Tupper, Robert G.	25	5½ years.	Do.	
50	Tupper, Franklin	12	5½ years.	Do.	
51	Wyse, John	25	4 months.	Musquodoboit.	
52	Young, Henry W.	23	4 years.	St. David's, N. B.	

WHILE sickness in the community without being able to report that have been provided for. Few have suffered from attacks; and some of these attacks were of a violent nature. Altogether the commencement

48	Tupper, John C.....	18 7	18 months.	Supposed to have lost hearing at one year old.
49	Tupper, Robert G....	27	5 1/2 years.	Born deaf in all likelihood. A Parochial ward.
50	Tupper, Franklin....	25	5 1/2 years.	} Brothers—born deaf—had 2 cousins deaf and dumb.
51	Wyse, John.....	12	5 1/2 years.	
52	Young, Henry W.....	25	4 months.	Born deaf—three deaf and dumb in family—lost re-
				turned since the Spring.
				Lost hearing about 4 years old—partially deaf—speaks
				a few words—assisting on the farm at home.
				Musquodoboit.....
				St. David's, N. B.....

MEDICAL REPORT.

HALIFAX, January, 1863.

WHILE sickness and death have prevailed extensively in the community without, during the past year, I am thankful to be able to report that the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Institution have been providentially preserved from any serious illness. A few have suffered from throat affections; others from slight febrile attacks; and some from eruptive diseases; but for the most part these attacks were of short duration, and yielded readily to treatment. Altogether the sanitary condition of the Institution from its commencement to the present time has been most satisfactory.

D. MCN. PARKER, M. D.

REPORT

OF COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1862:

Your Committee visited the Institution for the instruction of Deaf and Dumb, and cannot but reiterate the testimony borne from time to time, by Committees of this House, to the efficiency and value of that Institution.

The absolute necessity for some additional school rooms to preserve the health of the pupils, was manifest to the Committee on their visit; and it was with great satisfaction they learned that the Directors have decided on their immediate erection. To them in their undertaking, the Committee strongly recommend an increase of the public grant.

A. W. McLELLAN,
C. TUPPER,
A. CAMPBELL,
HENRY PRYOR,
J. V. N. HATFIELD.

Committee Room, April, 1862.

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(Written by a girl)

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APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF PUPILS' COMPOSITIONS.

Most of the following specimens have undergone no correction, except such as their respective authors may themselves have made, and the errors were pointed out by the teachers. In some instances, where the expression was either defective or incorrect, 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 CHRISTMAS.

[Written by a girl, 11 years old, born deaf; 15 months at school.]

I got up in the morning, and I saw sweeties, and an apple, and nuts, and raisins, in my stocking, and I took them out, and I ate them, and I shook hands with all the pupils and Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, and the girls played with me in the girls' room, and we got breakfast, and Miss Vinecove bade the girls put on their new dresses, and they did so, and Lizzie danced with me in the girls' room.

Three gentlemen came to the Institution, and I was very happy to see them; and Mr. Hutton bade the girls come to dinner; and the girls and boys got goose and turkey, and ham, and pudding, and we had enough; and then the girls went to their room, and ran round the table and amused ourselves.

In the evening Mrs. Vinecove bade the little girls and little boys come to tea, and they did so, and we got cakes and pies, and puddings; and we had a tea-party, and Mrs. Hutton, and Mr. Hutton, and Mrs. G. Hutton and Mr. G. Hutton came to the dining-room, and saw us. Then the girls went to their room, and Annie and the big girls come to tea, and they did so; and they had tea, and the girls went to their room; and the girls played a long time and made a noise. Then Matilda bade the girls go to their beds, and they did so; and I went to bed too.

R. L.

ASSEMBLY, 1862:

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strongly recommend

. McLELLAN,
PPER,
MPBELL,
PRYOR,
N. HATFIELD.

ABOUT ST. JOHN, N. B.

[Written by a boy 10 years old, deaf from 5 years of age; 2 years at school.]

I was born in Mrs. Bell's house, in Duke street, in St. John, 1852. My parents and brothers were not born in St. John, my father and my grandmother were born in London, in England, and my mother was born in Wexford, in Ireland, and my brothers were born in Halifax, Nova Scotia; and they are English and Scotch.

The number of people in St. John and Portland and Carleton Place is about 40,000. St. John is a larger city than Halifax; but Halifax has a finer harbor than St. John; but St. John has a finer Lunatic Asylum than Halifax. There are many ships and boats and some war ships, and many soldiers, and shops and schools and churches and streets in St. John.

The steamboat crosses to St. John from Carlton, and from St. John to Carlton, and St. John is a larger city than Fredericton. The men built the bridge, and it is pretty, and the people walk along it to Carleton, and the Lunatic Asylum is beyond the bridge. The car-makers will build the railway to St. John, from Halifax to Canada; and the car-makers built the cars and railway and Depot in St. John.

I learned the alphabet in the school with the little boys in St. John, before I came here.

[Written by a boy 13 years old, born deaf; 3½ years at school.]

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION
Halifax, January 14, 1863.

My Dear Cousin,—I got a letter from you last December. I was very glad to read it. I am quite well. I am sorry that R. T. is dead, that lived in the brick house up the road by the mill-pond. I was sorry that W. C. had been very sick; but he was getting better. I was happy that you were shooting partridges in the woods back at Brownell's mill-pond last December and got twelve partridges. I skated fast on the lake near North West Arm, last Friday, and I stumbled over a stone, and my skate iron was broken, and I was sorry that it was broken. Some of the pupils decorated the schoolroom and hall with spruce and artificial flowers at Christmas. I was happy to eat the geese, and turkeys, and beef, and pork, and puddings

Christmas. I was
ated on the ice.
ite a letter to me

[Written by a girl 11 years old.]

My Dear Sister
I was very glad
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[Written by a girl 11 years old.]

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N. B.

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UMB INSTITUTION

January 14, 1863.

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ristmas. I went over in the steamer to Dartmouth, and I
ated on the ice. I send my love to you all. Please will you
ite a letter to me.

I am, your affectionate friend,
W. E. D.

[Written by a girl 12 years old, deaf from 3 years; 15 months at school.]

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,
Halifax, January 6, 1863.

My Dear Sister Jane,—I got a letter from you last December,
and I was very glad to read it. Please will you send me some
stage stamps for letters. Ruth is quite well. I love her. My
teachers are very well. Ruth sends her love to you and Annie.
I hope you are quite well. I love you, and mother, and father,
and brother, and sisters. You must tell Susan I hope she will
write a letter to me when father comes here. I want you to write
letters to me often.

Last Christmas Eve I slept in my bed, and I got up in the
morning, and I found sweeties, and nuts, and raisins, and an
apple in my stocking, and I was very glad; and I took them out,
and I ate some sweeties; and I shook hands with the boys, and
the girls played with me, and I was very glad to play with the
girls; and three gentlemen came to the Institution, and came to
the dining-room, and we had a nice dinner, and I played with the
girls a long time; and Mrs. Vinecove bade the little girls and lit-
tle boys to come to a tea-party, and we had cake, and tarts, and
cruetlets, and we had a tea-party, and we enjoyed ourselves very
much.

I am, your affectionate sister,

L. B.

ABOUT DAVID.

[Written by a girl 12 years of age, born deaf; 4 years at school.]

David was a very good man, and he loved God, and Jesus
Christ very much; and he loved to go to Church, and was
happy in singing to God's praise. He was the brave young man
who slew the giant Goliath. He was at first a shepherd, but
afterwards became king of Israel. Joab was captain of David's
army. He was the father of Absalom, who was a very beautiful
young man, but who was very wicked. David wrote the book of
Psalms. His son, Absalom, told the people that his father was a
bad king, but he would be a good king; so he rebelled against his

father, David. David was afraid of the soldiers of Absalom coming to him, and he walked up the mountains, weeping; and some of the people were very sorry not to go to Church, the soldiers would do battle with the people, and kill them, and destroy the houses.

His father, David, was very sorry about Absalom, who was very wicked and rebellious. As he was riding away from the battle-field, on a mule, his long hair caught in the branches of a great oak; afterwards Joab came and killed him hanging up the branches of the oak. When David was told, that Absalom was killed, he wept for him very much, and said, he would have died for him.

He died many years ago. David made Solomon, his son, king over Israel. Solomon was the wisest man.

C. S. II.

MY TOUR WITH MR. HUTTON.

[Written by a boy, 13 years of age; about 5 years under instruction, but greatly abridged.]

Last vacation, Clifford and we went to Lower Stewiacke, from Halifax, with the cars, and then we walked to Mr. B. T. and we were glad to see Mrs. T. and Mrs. H. T.; and a short time after Mr. Hutton had a hook and strings to catch some fishes, and he wanted me to bring some worms to him, but I could find no worms; and Franklin met us, and we shook hands with him, and I went and took a sail, and we talked with him about some things of Upper Stewiacke, and Lower Stewiacke, and in the evening we went to the schoolroom there, and we were examined, and it was a small meeting, and they collected only £1 for the benefit of the Institution. * * * *

Next day we went to Upper Stewiacke with a man's waggon, and we went into Rev. Dr. Smith's house, and a short time after we got dinner, and we were going to the Town Hall, but the people said they could not go into the Hall, as it was too small, so we went to Dr. Smith's church, and we were examined there, and I saw it was a better meeting than Middle and Lower Stewiacke, and the people collected between three and four pounds.

Next day we went to Middle Musquodoboit, in Dr. Smith's waggon, with his two sons, and we went into Mr. Sedgwick's house; and a short time after we got dinner his son and I went to swim in the river, and we swam in it, and I enjoyed it; and then we got tea, and then we went into Mr. Sedgwick's church.

[Written by a

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soldiers of Absalom came and we were examined there; and then some ministers preached to the people there about us; it was a good meeting, and the people collected between two and three pounds. * * * * *

Next day we went to Upper Musquodoboit, and were examined there; and the people collected between three and four pounds.

Next day we went back to Shubenacadie with Rev. Mr. Sedgwick's son and another gentleman's waggon, and we went to Mr. McLean's house again, and got dinner; and a short time after we returned to Halifax in the cars.

J. McC.

Solomon, his son, killed
C. S. II.

OF GEOGRAPHY.

[Written by a girl, 14 years of age, born deaf; 4½ years at school.]

THE Province of Nova Scotia, in British North America, has eighteen counties, and many towns, and includes the Island of Cape Breton. Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia is changeable. Canada is colder than New Brunswick. St. John is the largest city in New Brunswick.

AMERICA has many countries, and many towns, and many rivers, and many mountains, and gulfs, and islands. The men of the Northern States fight against the Southern, and the war is dangerous. Slavery is cruel. Washington is the capital of the United States. The Falls of Niagara, in North America, are the most celebrated in the world. They are grand and magnificent. Cape Horn, in South America, is dangerous to sail round. The Arctic Regions are the coldest zones in the world, and the tropics are the warmest.

EUROPE has 22 countries, and many rivers, and many mountains, and seas. England is the South country in Great Britain, and its capital is London, and it is the greatest city in the world. Scotland is the North country in Great Britain, and its capital is Edinburgh. France is a large country in Europe, and its capital is Paris, and it is very pretty. France has many towns and rivers. Russia is the largest country in Europe, and its capital is Petersburg. Russia has many large towns, and large rivers. Holland is a small country in Europe, and its capital is Amsterdam. Austria has many mines and it is a large country in Europe, and its capital is Vienna. * * * * *

E. H.

A LETTER.

[By a young man, deaf from infancy, 4 years under instruction,—one in the York Institution and three here.]

HALIFAX, Dec. 23rd, 1862.

My dear Schoolfellow,—I had the pleasure of residing at the last vacation, and I was always much pleased to have some riding or driving with the pony, very often. I had a view of the town and great marsh, and the splendid mountains, and the beautiful gardens and grounds of Bridgetown. It was very pretty to see plenty of fruit in the beautiful level fields, and the beautiful view of the river of Annapolis. It gave me much pleasure in seeing many of my friends, and they were very kind to me, and I had a very pleasant time there. After I left home for here, last September, I was so sorry to lose my papa and mamma and the family, but I was much pleased to see you here, and I thought that we were remaining at the Institution till next July, and I would have been happy with you here; but I have been disappointed that I have not remained at the Institution, and I was sorry when we were going away. You would be home again on Monday, and I would have liked you to remain here with me.

When I came back here last September, I was disappointed that there were not many of the pupils in the Institution. I was always happy living at the asylum, with my old classmates; and we conversed on the fingers, or by signs, with each other, and I had been about five years under instruction. They left school last July, as their education was finished. I am not so well educated, but I must be anxious to improve in my studies; and I shall be delighted to attend to my various studies, as Composition, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. Now there are many pupils with me in the School. Seven new pupils came down from their homes or education, last Fall. I am still in the Institution, and I am pleased to see that they are improving in their studies.

There was a grand review of the Soldiers and Volunteers, at the Common, on the 10th of last November, as it was the birthday of the Prince of Wales. We had a half holiday. We went to see the Panorama of Ireland, in the Temperance Hall, last October, and it was very beautiful.

On Wednesday before last we were happy to have a visit from the Countess of Mulgrave and Lady Kate Phipps; and she requested Mr. Hutton to give us a holiday last Friday; and he gave us a holiday; so we went out and enjoyed ourselves.

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good health now
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Dec. 1862.

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We would be much pleased to see you here from home, some instruction,—one in the me. I hope you will write me as soon as you can. We are all good health now.

FAX, Dec. 23rd, 1862.

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With my best respects to you, I remain,

Your affectionate schoolfellow,

T. R.

HOW I SPENT THE VACATION.

On the 11th of July last my brother Edward and I bade the pupils good-bye, and we went in the train from Halifax to Windsor. We were pleased to meet our father there, and he took us with Gertrude Dakin in his waggon to Bridgetown on the 12th of July last, when we felt thankful to be at home there again.

We liked to visit about in our uncle W. V. Morse's house, and there. I saw our brother Avard mowing; then the sun was hot, and the hay dried. Our father bade Edward and me rake it and we got it into the barn. Our mother assembled our friends in our house, and had a tea-party the 23rd day of August last, because it was Emma's birthday. They amused themselves in conversing and playing various games, and then they went away.

Our father wanted us to have gone back to Halifax to the school, on the 3rd of September last. He expected to take us here, but he was afraid, because there were two farms with many apples, and all other things to do at home before it was winter. He kept us all to pick the apples into baskets for the barrels, and we shook the trees, and put the apples into the barrels, and he took them in Capt. Craft's vessel, to St. John, N. B., and sold them. He said he would go to St. John, again, and he was busy, and we helped him to pick the apples, and set them in the barrels. He sold the apples in St. John and then took the Steamer Emperor to Annapolis, and returned home in the evening.

On the 1st of this month our parents started with Edward and Emma in the waggon, for Windsor, and reached there on the 3rd, when we went in the cars to Halifax, and returned to the Institution.

Dec. 1862.

G. H. M.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

Abraham was called the friend of God, and was the first Jew. God called him from his own country into the land of Canaan,

give him and his descendants all his blessings, according to promise.

Abraham had a son, Isaac, whom Sarah bore. Isaac's Jacob, had twelve sons; and Jacob removed with them and families, from Canaan to the land of Egypt, because there was sore famine there; but there was great plenty of corn in Egypt. After many years they became a great nation; and the Egyptians were exceedingly afraid that the Hebrews were abundantly more powerful and mightier than they, so Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, and his servants were very cruel to them, and made them work very hard. Pharaoh commanded all their male children to be cast into the river. The Hebrews cried to God, and he sent Moses and Aaron, whom he had chosen, to show His signs among the Egyptians, and wonders in the land of Ham, that they might deliver the Israelites from the bondage of the Egyptians; but Pharaoh would not listen to Moses, so God sent plagues upon Egypt. Afterwards Pharaoh let the Israelites go out of Egypt. They passed through the Red Sea on dry land when the waters were divided. Pharaoh pursued after them with horses and chariots, and a great army; but they were all drowned in the Red Sea.

God was very kind to the Israelites, and guided them in their journey, by a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, but they often murmured against God, for want of bread and water, so God punished them by making them wander in the wilderness forty years. He sent manna from heaven to them to eat. He also sent Moses to strike the rock, and the waters flowed out of it for them to drink.

The Israelites assembled, and stopped near Mount Sinai; and God delivered to Moses the Ten Commandments thereon, to teach them what they should do and what they should not do. God appointed Aaron to teach the Commandments to the Israelites. Aaron was the first high priest of Israel. The priests offered sacrifices to God. Aaron and Moses died both in the wilderness.

After Moses' death Joshua was the second leader of the people, and he brought them into Canaan from the wilderness. He divided their land into twelve parts, and gave a part to each tribe. After the death of Joshua the people fell into idolatry; and he forsook them, and allowed the Philistines and Midianites to oppress them. When the Israelites repented, God raised up some good men out from among them to rule over Israel, and these men were called Judges. (The) thirteen Judges ruled over the Israelites.

After the Judges, the Israelites desired to have a king to rule over them, instead of Judges, as other nations had. A suc-

on of kings re-
cked, though so-
Judah, and of I-
The Israelites of-
love them, and w-
ss, but the Israel-
nt Nebuchadnezz-
Babylon, from J-
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leah and many o-
to the world.

The Romans in-
me into the wor-
acles before the
did these things,
ldiers, and the
is body was burie-
se from the dead.
rty days, and ther-
s disciples on the
About thirty-six y-
belled against the
royed Jerusalem;
e now scattered an-
d rejected Christ.

[Letter from

My dear Teacher,
in a few lines, to le-
ping and wishing
ine condition.

On the 18th of last
eamer Relief, and
did not meet my fa-
th his horse and w-
ends. I was up
CD—, who seem-
etty village. I like
at we will get the h-
Perhaps I am goin-

ssings, according to on of kings reigned over Israel, but most of them were
 arah bore. Isaac's cked, though some of them were good. There were two kingdoms
 ved with them and Judah, and of Israel.

ot, because there w The Israelites often forgot God, and he sent the prophets to re-
 plenty of corn in E ove them, and warn them from their wickedness and forgetful-
 tion; and the Eyp ss, but the Israelites would not hearken to them. At last God
 were abundantly nt Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, to carry the Jews captive
 e king of Egypt, an Babylon, from Judah. The Jews remained in Babylon for 70
 le them work very ars. Then they returned again to Jerusalem. Isaiah and
 en to be cast into eah and many of the prophets foretold that Christ would come
 e sent Moses and A to the world.

among the Egypti The Romans invaded Judea, and conquered Judea. Christ
 y might deliver me into the world to die for sinners. He performed many
 haraoh would not li iracles before the people, that they might believe in Him. After
 Afterwards Phaa did these things, he was taken and crucified by the Roman
 assed through the diers, and the Jews, upon the Cross on Mount Calvary.
 ded. Pharaoh pur is body was buried in a new tomb; and after three days Jesus
 great army; but se from the dead. After his resurrection he remained on earth
 forty days, and then he ascended up into heaven, while he blessed
 s disciples on the Mount Olivet.

guided them in t About thirty-six years after the ascension of Christ, the Jews
 pillar of fire hy ni belled against the Romans. A Roman army came, and de-
 r want of bread royed Jerusalem; and many of the Jews perished. The Jews
 them wander in e now scattered among all nations, because they disobeyed God
 n heaven to them d rejected Christ.

J. C. T.

ar Mount Sinai;
 ents thereon, to te
 ould not do. God

nts to the Israeli
 The priests offered
 in the wilderness.
 leader of the peop
 the wilderness.

e a part to each tr
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 and Midianites to
 God raised up so
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 judges ruled over

ave a king to re
 ons had. A suc

[Letter from a former pupil, born deaf; 4½ years at school.]

ANTIGONISH, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

My dear Teacher,—I now take my pen in my hand, to write
 a few lines, to let you know that we are all well, at present,
 ping and wishing that this will find you and all yours in the
 me condition.

On the 18th of last month I safely arrived at St. Mary's, by the
 eamer Relief, and then got a drive to Sherbrooke, 9 miles, but
 did not meet my father until next day, and we came back here
 th his horse and waggon; and I was very glad to see my
 ends. I was up seeing my friends, Mr. John and Charles
 eD—, who seem to be getting on well. Sherbrooke is a
 etty village. I like to live in Antigonish very well. I suppose
 at we will get the hay all done in two weeks.

Perhaps I am going to St. John's, Newfoundland, next month,

to see how I would like to live there. I should ask the Government of that country, if they would like to have me establish a new school for the deaf and dumb, and my friends want me to know that my teacher.

I assure you that I now remember lessons on Geography, and all the dates of the reigns of English Kings, and of Invasions, Battles, Plots, Inventions and Discoveries, through the rules of Arithmetic, if it would not be too much trouble for me. I will try to do as well as I can, and I should best. I should attend to my studies, as much as possible, desire to get much more instruction, and I should be grateful the Lord for the instruction conveyed to my mind. I should be thankful to have been taught.

My father sends (desires) me to tell that my brother, William, did not go with me to school, last Fall, because he had a lump on his throat. I am sorry that he will not be sent to school this Fall.

The School resumes to-day. I think you have got a new schoolroom all done, and you will have plenty of room and be very comfortable. My father sends his compliments to you, and gives much thanks for your kindness to me.

Remember me to your father and his family, very kindly; give my warmest love to your lady, Mrs. Hutton. Give my respects to Rev. Mr. Cochran. Hoping these few lines will find you all well,—farewell. May God have you ever in his keeping.

From your affectionate scholar,

MR. HUTTON,—

[The following extract from a letter, of another of our former pupils, is exceedingly interesting, as showing the Christian workings of the writer's mind, under a severe and sudden bereavement.]

My very beloved mother,—I am going to write to you, to let you know that I am very well at present, but that I got shocked to hear that my dear brother John is lost at sea, and that I feel greatly grieved about him, and I am sad and lonely for he is no more now. I have wept about my poor brother several times since I heard of the loss of the Steamer Golden (the name of the ship in which he met his death). I am seriously thinking of him every day. I am so very sorry to think that he was burned in the Steamer or drowned in the sea, but I do not know how he was lost. It is very solemn and sad that I will never see or meet him on earth any more; but I am in great hopes that God has

to have word from me, but I am sorry I have not written you a long time. I am happy to say that I am after having taken a new blacksmith. The examination in the Lingley Hall, the addresses were large. There is a new building, on the first floor of people present.

should ask the Gods soul away to heaven, for the sake of the blood of our gracious
 o have me establishd Jesus Christ. It is the will of God that he is gone. I did
 y friends want me tot know that my dear brother was coming home from California,
 ad I was the more shocked to hear of his death. I loved him
 ons on Geography very much, as he was a very good and faithful young man, and
 the reigns of Englas very clever, and he was the most beloved of all the family.
 ns and Discoveries am afraid that you, and my father and sisters, are in great trou-
 o hear of it. I shoulde about him, every day, and that you and they are in a sad state;
 d not be too much ut I hope God will bless and comfort you and them, and will keep
 an, and I should dou and them from danger and evil. I shall pray to God for you
 much as possible, ad them, often. I feel afraid that you and they are in trouble,
 should be gratefna that you will both see poor John on earth no more; but I hope
 y mind. I shoulou will gladly see him in heaven, at the last day, if we believe in
 esus Christ. The holy Bible says to me, "Let not your heart
 t my brother, Wille troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me," St. John
 ause he had a very iv. 1; and, "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be
 ill not be sent to se afraid," St. John xiv. 27. I want you and them to read it in the
 bible, now. I hope you will both get comforted again soon, that
 you have got a (God has taken my dear brother away from us. I am anxious to
 e plenty of room iray to God for my two living brothers, and three sisters, to be-
 ds his complimentsome true Christians, every day, lest they will be lost sometime.
 ess to me.

aily, very kindly;
 Hutton. Give my
 ese few lines will r
 you ever in his
 fectionate scholar,

A LETTER.

[From a former pupil, 16 years of age; 5 years at school.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 8, 1862.

T Mr. HUTTON,—*Dear Sir*,—I suppose you have been expecting
 o have word from me, and I intended writing you before this
 ime, but I am sorry that I have not had time; I would have
 ritten you a long time ago, so I hope you will excuse me. I am
 appy to say that I have been in good health, since I came home,
 after having taken a tour with you. I think you want to know
 hat I have been doing. I have been helping my father, working
 t the new blacksmith's shop. We are working at sleighs now.
 The examination of the young ladies of the Academy took place
 n the Lingley Hall, last Tuesday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.
 The addresses were delivered by some of the ladies. The audience
 as large. There is a new College near the Academy. It has
 een built during last summer; it is finished; I think it is 70 feet
 ong, and 40 broad. A grand tea-meeting was held in the new
 building, on the first day of October last. There was a large num-
 er of people present. Addresses were delivered by the ministers

former pupils, is exceed-
 the writer's mind, un-

write to you, to
 ut that I got sho
 st at sea, and th
 n sad and lones
 my poor brother
 steamer Golden C
 thinking of him
 e was burned in
 t know how he
 ever see or meet
 es that God has t

and gentlemen. You will be surprised to hear that snow fell this place yesterday evening, and it is about as deep as it fell week last year. I want to know if any new pupils have come to school since I came home. How many pupils are there in school this year?

My friends who are far from me think that I would be at Halifax, they will likely write to me there, you will please send letters to me, if they send them to Halifax. I hope the pupils have been getting on well. Give them my best respects. We are all well. We hope to see you at Sackville next summer. We give our respects to you and Mrs. Hutton, and your father,—hoping to hear from you soon.

I am, my dear teacher,

Your loving pupil,

C. B.

Albion Mines, Rev. Do.
Newport, Rev. J. H.
Pictou, Bible Class,
" Collected,
" Ladies' Fem
" St. Andrew's
" Ladies' Reli
Londonderry (Folly
Windsor, Presbyteri
" Lecture by
New Glasgow, by R.
Kentville, St. James
St. John, N. B., by
Halifax, Wesleyan C
" Do.
" Masonic din
" Temperance
Wolfville, Rev. S. W.
Rawdon, Rev. Mr. I
Mill Village, Rev. M.
Lower Horton, Wesle
Cape Breton, West I
Harbor Buffett, N. F.
Guy's River, Rev. J.
A Country Congrega
Collections on Mr. H
Maitland, collected
Yarmouth, do
" do
Collection
E. W. B.
Dr. G. J.
Mr. Wilk
W. H. Gr
T. M. Lev
J. Baxter

Bazaar at Hantsport

COLLECTIONS.

1862.

Albion Mines, Rev. Mr. Grindon	£1	0	0	
Do. Do.	1	5	0	
Newport, Rev. J. Hill.	2	0	0	
Pictou, Bible Class, Knox's Church.	2	3	0	
“ Collected, do. Rev. A. Ross.	1	16	4½	
“ Ladies' Female Class, St. Andrew's Sabbath School.	1	18	7½	
“ St. Andrew's Church.	5	10	0	
“ Ladies' Religious & Benevolent Society, Prince St. church.	3	10	0	
Londonderry (Folly).	2	1	10½	
Windsor, Presbyterian and Methodist Union Prayer Meeting.	5	16	3	
“ Lecture by Prof. Everett.	2	11	4	
New Glasgow, by Rev. J. Stewart.	3	8	9	
Kentville, St. James' Church, Rev. H. L. Yewens.	1	0	0	
St. John, N. B., by Miss Barlow.	7	5	0	
Halifax, Wesleyan Church, Grafton Street.	6	17	6	
“ Do. Brunswick St.	6	10	0	
“ Masonic dinner, by A. Scott, Esq.	4	0	0	
“ Temperance Hall, Examination of pupils.	3	0	11	
Wolfville, Rev. S. W. Deblois.	2	16	0	
Rawdon, Rev. Mr. Bowman.	1	5	0	
Mill Village, Rev. Mr. Burns.	0	16	3	
Lower Horton, Wesleyan Chapel.	0	14	9	
Cape Breton, West Bay, Rev. Mr. Stewart.	1	0	0	
Harbor Buffett, N. F., by Rev. Mr. Kaywell.	1	17	6	
Gay's River, Rev. Jas. McLean.	1	13	9	
A Country Congregation.	0	8	1½	
Collections on Mr. Hutton's tour (nett proceeds).	43	6	3	
Maitland, collected by Rev. J. Currie.	3	15	2	
Yarmouth, do. Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe.	3	0	0	
“ do. Rev. Mr. Moody, viz. :				
Collection in Trinity Church.	£9	5	0	
E. W. B. Moody, Esq.	1	0	0	
Dr. G. J. Farish.	1	5	0	
Mr. Wilkes.	0	5	0	
W. H. Gridley.	0	10	0	
T. M. Lewis.	0	2	6	
J. Baxter.	0	2	6	
		12	10	0
Bazaar at Hantsport by young ladies, sent by Mr. Randall.	£11	10	0	

DONATIONS.

W. Stairs, senr., Esq.,	Halifax (Building Fund).....	£100	0
Miss Vass,	"	5	0
V. Admiral Milne,	"	2	10
Maurice Power, Policeman,	"	2	10
J. Naylor,	(Building Fund).....	2	0
Mrs. Brown, U. Water St.,	"	2	0
A friend,	"	2	0
J. C. Mackintosh,	"	2	0
A friend,	"	1	15
A friend,	"	1	0
A friend,	"	1	5
Mr. Grant,	"	0	5
C. D. Hunter, Esq.,	"	1	0
James Fraser,	"	1	0
W. E. Harrington,	"	0	5
W. M. Harrington, Esq.,	"	1	0
Keith Lodge, by W. Esson,	"	1	0
Major-Gen. Doyle,	"	12	10
Hon. W. A. Black,	"	2	10
James Scott, (A. & N. Depot)	"	5	0
Prof. McEvoy,	"	2	10
Miss McRae,	"	1	5
J. B. Bennett, Esq.,	"	0	4
Mrs. Bisset,	"	1	5
Edward Smith, Esq.,	"	1	5
Mrs. Alfred Jones,	"	1	5
Jas. Donaldson, Esq., (B.F.)	"	5	0
Edward Albro, Esq.,	"	5	0
W. J. Coleman, Esq.,	"	5	0
Mrs. J. Duffus, jr.,	"	7	10
The Hon. the Speaker,	"	1	0
Mr. Thompson,	"	1	0
Grand Jury fines, by W. H. Creighton, Esq.,	Halifax.....	1	5
Anonymous, for a Printing apparatus,	"	5	16
Joseph Jennings, Esq., (lumber,)	"	10	0
Lindsay & McDonald, benches and desks, value,	"	1	11
Contents of box at House,	"	4	10
Mr. J. Richardson, jr., in account,	"	1	12
T. Annand,	do.	2	7
W. E. Heffernan,	do.	0	19
H. A. Jennings,	do.	0	17
Mr. Edwards,	do.	0	7
Mr. Casey,	do.	1	0
	"	0	11

Messrs. Bowes & Son
 Mr. Roddick,
 Messrs. Symonds,
 Mr. J. Caldwell,
 Rev. Mr. Neales, G.
 W. Murdoch, Esq.,
 Dep. Com. Gen. We
 Roderick McKenzie,
 W. Gordon, Esq.,
 Peter Crear, Esq.,
 Mr. Holmes,
 J. Greer, Esq.,
 Mrs. T.....
 Dr. Hamilton, R. N.
 Windsor lady.....
 Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe,
 J. T. McDonald, N.
 Mrs. Dr. Lane, Ma
 Rev. Mr. Anguin, l
 J. J. McKean, Esq.
 A. Shiels, Esq., Da
 Rev. A. McKnight,
 John Cameron, Esq
 J. McAllister, Esq
 Model School Baza
 Children's Bazaar,
 Isaac Carver, Esq.,
 T. Patillo, Esq., Li
 Messrs. Cogswell &
 papers.

	Messrs. Bowes & Sons, Printers, in account, Halifax.....	£3 5 6
	Mr. Roddick, do. ".....	0 10 0
	Messrs. Symonds, do. ".....	1 8 2
	Mr. J. Caldwell, do. ".....	1 0 0
	Rev. Mr. Neales, Gagetown, N. B.....	1 0 0
	W. Murdoch, Esq., London (B. F.).....	50 0 0
	Dep. Com. Gen. Weir, Canada.....	1 10 0
	Roderick McKenzie, Esq., Pictou.....	1 0 0
	W. Gordon, Esq., ".....	1 5 0
	Peter Crear, Esq., ".....	1 12 6
£100 0	Mr. Holmes, ".....	0 5 0
5 0	J. Greer, Esq., ".....	1 5 0
2 10	Mrs. T.....	0 10 0
2 10	Dr. Hamilton, R. N.....	1 5 0
2 0	Windsor lady.....	1 0 0
2 0	Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, Yarmouth.....	0 5 0
2 0	J. T. McDonald, New Glasgow.....	0 10 0
1 15	Mrs. Dr. Lane, Mahone Bay.....	0 12 6
1 0	Rev. Mr. Anguin, Lower Horton.....	0 5 3
1 5	J. J. McKean, Esq., Plaister Cove.....	1 0 0
0 5	A. Shiels, Esq., Dartmouth.....	2 10 0
1 0	Rev. A. McKnight, do.....	1 0 0
1 0	John Cameron, Esq., New Glasgow.....	1 5 0
0 5	J. McAllister, Esq., Moncton, N. B.....	1 5 0
1 0	Model School Bazaar, Truro.....	43 0 0
1 0	Children's Bazaar, Petite Riviere.....	0 15 0
12 10	Isaac Carver, Esq., Windsor.....	1 0 0
2 10	T. Patillo, Esq., Liverpool.....	1 0 0
5 0	Messrs. Cogswell & Forsyth, a large parcel of illustrated and other papers.	
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0 17 6		
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1 0 0		
0 11 6		

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

JOHN DUFFUS, Tre

Abstract of Acco

Right Hon. the Countess of Mulgrave, (2 years).....	£4 0	To balance on hand
Judge Marshall.....	1 0	Contributions ..
T. B. Akins, Esq.....	1 0	Board and Tuition
J. Burton, Esq.....	0 10	Provincial Grant
A. Mackinlay, Esq.....	5 0	New Brunswick
Hon. J. H. Anderson.....	5 0	
J. Duffus, Esq.....	5 0	
J. Naylor, Esq.....	1 0	Mortgage on old
Mr. Joseph Wier.....	1 0	Interest on mortg
Mrs. John Silver.....	1 0	Balance
Edward Binney, Esq.....	2 10	
T. C. Kinnear, Esq.....	5 0	
Mrs. Robie, (2 years).....	2 0	
J. Williamson, Esq.....	1 0	
Mrs. Williamson.....	1 0	
The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	2 0	By salaries to Decem
Mrs. G. H. Starr.....	1 5	Monthly expenses
Miss Kate Stairs.....	1 0	Addition of new
Hon. J. McCully.....	1 0	Interest on mortg
Mrs. S. F. Barss.....	1 0	Deposit in Halifa
E. Albro, Esq.....	1 0	Cash paid Mr. G
J. Thomson, Esq., Barrister.....	5 0	Insurance on Ho
H. Yeomans, Esq., (2 years).....	2 0	
Hon. Attorney General, (2 years).....	2 0	
J. J. Sawyer, Esq., High Sheriff.....	1 0	
Dr. Avery.....	1 5	
Nepean Clarke, Esq.....	1 5	
Mr. Henry Clarke.....	0 12	
S. N. Binney, Esq.....	2 10	
W. Jordan, Esq.....	1 0	
Rev. J. Scott.....	1 0	
W. Cunard, Esq.....	5 0	
Andrew Shields, Esq.....	1 0	
A. James, Esq.....	0 12	
Mr. and Mrs. W. Deans.....	1 0	
J. W. Barss, Esq.....	2 10	
Miss Burton.....	0 10	
Rev. J. Storrs.....	0 10	
W. Forbes, Esq.....	1 0	
Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart.....	5 0	

IONS.

JOHN DUFFUS, *Treasurer, in ac. with the DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.**Abstract of Accounts from December 31, 1861, to December 31, 1862.*

Dr.

£4 0	To balance on hand January 1, 1862.....	\$501.45
HALIFAX, 1 0	Contributions	2,090.31
do... 1 0	Board and Tuition	472.00
do... 0 10	Provincial Grant.....	2,000.00
do... 5 0	New Brunswick Grant	\$320.00
do... 5 0	Prem. 10 per ct.....	3.20
do... 5 0		323.20
do... 1 0	Mortgage on old premises	700.00
do... 1 0	Interest on mortgage	52.50
do... 1 0	Balance	263.24
do... 2 10		
do... 5 0		\$6402.70
do... 2 0		

Cr.

do... 1 0	By salaries to December 31, 1862.....	\$1,150.00
do... 2 0	Monthly expenses.....	2,978.70
do... 1 5	Addition of new building	1,538.00
do... 1 0	Interest on mortgage of new premises	240.00
do... 1 0	Deposit in Halifax Bank.....	250.00
do... 1 0	Cash paid Mr. George Hutton.....	200.00
do... 1 0	Insurance on House \$6,000, @ 15s., and Policy 5s.....	46.00
do... 5 0		
do... 2 0		\$6402.70
do... 2 0		
do... 1 0		

E. and O. E.

JOHN DUFFUS,

Treasurer.

RTMOUTH, 1 0 0
do... 0 12 6
UDOBOIT, 1 0 0
OLFVILLE, 2 10 0
do... 0 10 0
ENWALLIS, 0 10 0
GLASGOW, 1 0 0
LONDON, 5 0 0

ARTICLES PRESENTED IN 1862.

- Six barrels Apples—Messrs. James Black, Starr, Mrs. Biss
Mr. Anderson; and Mrs. King.
One Clock—Mr. Newman.
Lumber—Mr. Adams.
Raisins, Cake, &c.—Messrs. Rennels, Scott, Naylor, and Lisw
Flower Roots, &c.—Mr. Hutton, Horticultural Gardens, and
Harris, (bouquets.) Grass seed from Mr. H. A. Taylor
Clothing from various ladies.
Barrel Sugar—George H. Starr, Esq.
Leather—E. Albro, Esq.
Barrel Flour, box Soap, box Candles, box Chocolate, box Co
Broma, &c.—Anonymous.
One hundred pieces Crockery—Miss Vass.
Painting—Mr. Smithers, &c., &c.
“Illustrated London News,” from a friend; “Punch,” fr
another friend.

DIRECTIONS

(Reprinted

It is very import
teach them the man
parents and friends,
institution.

Imitate the child
guage of pantomim

As the child adva
Imitate the action

sowing, &c., and the
When anything is

and by being often
thought. For “go

lips, as for good, tu
pat the heart rapid

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point from the eye t

list with a threaten
heart. “To hate,”

something from you
the body. “To ob

slightly, with a sub
forefinger. “Plack

Individuals may
person.

These are only a
Spelling may be t

perfectly learned.
letters e, a, t, and t

tion, no matter how
tion the child will le

what it represents, l
ing his thoughts.

the ability to spell t
kers of the cat will

words dog, horse, p
At the same time

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Incorporated Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the sum of _____ to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully charge with the same immediately after my decease, and to be applied by the said Corporation to the benefit of the Institution under their management; and the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer of the said Corporation shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

(Signature)

(Date)

IN 1862.

k, Starr, Mrs. Biss

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING DEAF MUTES AT HOME.

(Reprinted from the Tenth Report of the Georgia Institution.), Naylor, and Lisw
rural Gardens, and
m Mr. H. A. Taylo

Chocolate, box Coc

nd; "Punch," fr

ST.

f the Institution for t

to be p

ly charge with the sam

e said Corporation to t

and the receipt of t

a sufficient discharge

It is very important to the deaf and dumb that their friends should teach them the manual alphabet, to spell simple words, the name of their parents and friends, and of many familiar objects, before they enter the Institution.

Imitate the child's actions, or *signs*, and encourage him to use the language of pantomime.

As the child advances, his signs may be reduced and improved.

Imitate the actions for sewing, knitting, chopping, jumping, plowing, sowing, &c., and the mute child will readily understand them.

When anything is particularly pleasing to him, invent a sign for it, and by being often repeated, it will become a familiar representative of thought. For "good," kiss the hand; "bad," bring the hands to the lips, as for good, turn the palm down, and throw it from you. "Glad," pat the heart rapidly, with a cheerful countenance; "sorry," rub the heart with the clenched fist, with a sorrowful countenance. "To see," point from the eye towards the object. "To dare," shake the clenched fist with a threatening countenance. "To love," press both hands on the heart. "To hate," push the hands out from the heart, as if pushing something from you. "To disobey," throw the elbow out, forcibly, from the body. "To obey," let the hands incline down, bowing the head slightly, with a submissive countenance. "Red," touch the lips with the forefinger. "Plack," draw the end of the finger along the eyebrow.

Individuals may be represented by reference to some peculiarity of person.

These are only a few examples, merely as suggestions.

Spelling may be taught very soon, even before the manual alphabet is perfectly learned. Take the word "cat;" pick out from the alphabet the letters c, a, t, and teach the child to place the fingers in the right position, no matter how slow at first, by patience and a *good deal of repetition* the child *will* learn to spell the word; and as soon as he has learned what it represents, he will appropriate it to his own use in communicating his thoughts. A cat may be shewn him, or the picture of one. After the ability to spell the word, a sign may be used—reference to the whiskers of the cat will be sufficient. In the same manner proceed with the words dog, horse, pig, chair, cow, sheep, &c.

At the same time, teach the child to write these words on a slate, and

to form the letters as round as possible, not taking off the pencil till word is completed. A good habit thus formed will be of great advantage to the writer, and save much time, enabling him to accomplish more in given time than by any other method.

Writing words with *disjointed letters* is *very objectionable*.

If the parents wish to proceed further, and teach sentence-writing, write the name of the child, as, "James sees a cat." Point from the words towards the cat. Let him copy this sentence till he is familiar with it. It will be a *model* for him to construct other sentences, as John sees a dog,—a horse,—a pig,—a chair, &c.

Encourage him to write as many sentences as he can. All this may seem the work of years; but he who will take the trouble so to instruct a child, will be repaid a hundred fold. The advantage to the child can never be estimated.

A little attention every day will probably accomplish all this, and possibly much more.

Attempt the end; there is no mystery about instructing the children in silence. It is just as easy to teach a child to know the letters by the position of the hand, as to know them by their names or sounds.

Why should a mother devote hours and days to the instruction of her speaking and hearing children, while the *silent* one sits by in ignorance till his mind is stupid.

When the child has arrived at the proper age for admission into the Institution, *bring it at once*; the longer you delay the worse it is for the child.

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THE following pleasing effusion of native talent, forms a very suitable appendage to the foregoing Report:—

NOR as of old when Christ our Lord,
Unloosed the *silent* by a word,
Lifting the seal that darkly lay,
By touch and whisper, "Ephphatha."
No longer in this troubled sphere,
By Saviour's sigh the deaf can hear;
Nor loosened tongues the glory tell
Of HIM who healed by miracle.

Yet all who do their Master's will,
Can comfort those He pities still,
By spirit voice and living sign,
That makes Earth's brotherhood divine.
We still can bring to those who stand
As exiles from Life's common land,
The glorious gift that makes us free,
The charter of Eternity!

We, who can tell in glowing words,
The sound of streams and singing birds;
We who can listen and rejoice,
Answering affection's loving voice,—
We who can hear and make our own
Joy's song or sorrow's monotone;
Let us by all that Nature shares,
Bring in our world to gladden theirs.

Give them kind words and kinder deeds,
The largess that from love proceeds;
Teach them by sign, by touch or sight,
And give their yearning spirits light;
Be ears and voice—until they hear
God's voice by Faith's expectant ear.
And in the presence of the King
Repeat the song the angels sing.

Halifax, January, 1863.

M. J. K.