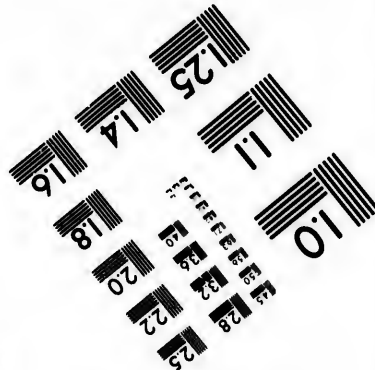
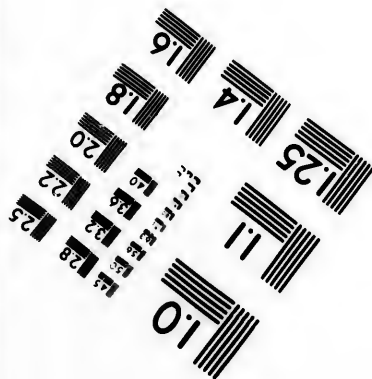
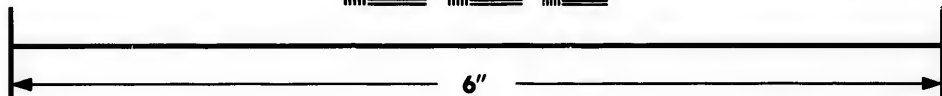
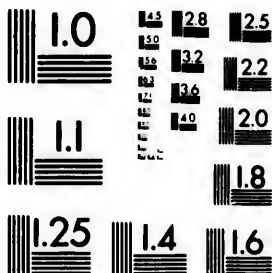


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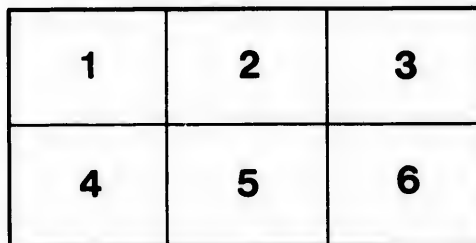
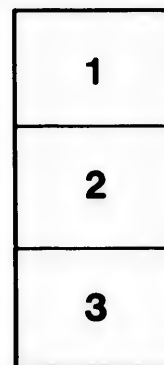
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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE following pages form a portion of a course of History and Biography used in the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. They are intended partly as examination exercises on information already required, and partly as a series of outlines and topics to be filled up and expanded at the discretion of the Teacher.

Having been used for many years in manuscript, advantage is now taken of the Printing Press, recently set in operation in the Institution, to have them in the more convenient form of printed lessons. The sheets have been thrown off at irregular intervals, four pages at a time. This, together with the fact of our pupils being only "new beginners" in the art of printing, will account for any defects of execution that may be observed.

J. S. II.

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QUESTIONS  
ON  
**ENGLISH HISTORY.**

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6. When may the true History of Britain be said to begin?
7. When, and under whom, was the **first Roman Invasion** made?
8. What was the condition of Britain at that time?
9. Give the date of the **Roman conquest**, and the name of the General who commanded?
10. How long did the Romans keep possession of Britain?
11. What benefits resulted from the Roman occupation of Britain?
12. Who conquered Britain after the Romans left?
13. Give the date of the **Saxon Conquest**?
14. What was the **Saxon Heptarchy** and how long did it last?
15. What do you know of the **religion, manners and customs** of the Saxons?
16. What was the **condition** of the **common people** at that time?

12. When were the Seven Kingdoms united under king, and what was his name?
13. How many Saxon kings reigned over England?
14. Who was the most illustrious of these?
15. What do you know of **Alfred the Great**?
16. Who conquered England after the Saxons?
17. Give the date of **the Danish Conquest**, and name of the conqueror?
18. How many Danish kings reigned over England and which was the most famous?
19. Who conquered England after the Danes?
20. Who was **William the Conqueror**?
21. What was his pretext for invading England?
22. Give the date of **the Norman Conquest**?
23. What do you know of the **manners customs** of the Normans?
24. **Enumerate** the sovereigns of England from Norman Conquest down to the present time.
25. How many different **houses, families, dynasties** have reigned in Britain since Norman Conquest?
26. Name them?
27. What were **the Crusades**?
28. When and how did they begin?
29. What king of England greatly distinguished himself in the Crusades?

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 over Englan  
 these?  
 e Great?  
 Saxons?  
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- When, and by whom, was Ireland conquered?
- What was **Magna Charta**?
- When was the first **House of Commons** assembled?
- When was Wales conquered?
- What do you know of **Sir William Wallace**?
- What do know of **the Black Prince**?
- Who was **John Wycliffe**, and when did he live?
- Who were **the Lollards**?
- Who was **Joan of Arc**?
- What do you know of the **Wars of the Roses**?
- Who was **William Caxton**?
- What was the most memorable event in the reign of Henry VIII.?
- When did **the Reformation** take place, and by whom was it commenced?
- Name some of the leading **English Reformers**.
- For what is the reign of Mary chiefly remarkable?
- Why did Henry VIII. **throw off the authority** of the Pope?
- For what is the reign of **Elizabeth** chiefly remarkable?
- When were England and Scotland united under one sovereign?
- Mention some of the most remarkable events in the reign of James I.
- Who were **the Puritans**?

50. Who were the "**Pilgrim Fathers**"?
51. When was "**New England**" founded, and by whom?
52. Why did the Pilgrim Fathers emigrate to America?
53. What do you know of the **Gunpowder Plot**?
54. Who was **Guy Fawkes**?
55. When was the present translation of the Bible made, and by whom?
56. Who was the first translator of it into English, and when did he live?
57. Who introduced Printing into England and when?
58. When, where, and by whom was the art of Printing invented?
59. When was Monarchy abolished in England?
60. What English monarch **lost his life** on the scaffold?
61. What led to the execution of Charles I.?
62. What kind of government was established after the execution of Charles I.?
63. How long did the **Commonwealth** last?
64. What do you know of **Oliver Cromwell**?
65. Who were the **Roundheads**?
66. Who were the **Cavaliers**?
67. How long did the civil war in England continue?
68. Mention some of the most remarkable events during **the Protectorate**.
69. Give the date of **the Restoration** of the Monarchy in England?

ers" ?

founded, and what were the most remarkable events in the reign of Charles II. ?

igrate to America? What do you know of **the Covenanters** ?

**Powder Plot**? Who was the first of **the Stuarts** ?

Who was the last of the Stuarts ?

on of the B? What became of James II. ?

or what is his reign rendered infamous ?

it into England? Who was the successor of James II. ?

land and wh James II. ? What relation was **William of Orange** to

ne art of Prin? Mention some of the principal events in the reign of William III.

England? What do you know about the **National Debt** ?

is life on? When, and how was it commenced ?

When was torture abolished in England ?

les I. ? Who succeeded William III, and why ?

ished after th? or what is the reign of Anne remarkable ?

th last ? Mention some great men who lived in Anne's reign.

omwell? Who was the **Duke of Marlborough** ?

Who was **Sir Christopher Wren** ?

Who was **Sir Isaac Newton** ?

land contin? When was the Union of England and Scotland completed, and how ?

e events dur? Was that a Union like the union of the British Provinces ?

on of the M? What is the difference between the two Unions ?



- 91. Who was George I.?
- 92. What was the most important event in his reign?
- 93. Who was " **the Pretender** " ?
- 94. What was the last **occasion** on which an English sovereign headed his own army in action?
- 95. What was **the object** of the rebellion of 1745 and how did it terminate?
- 96. What do you know of **Charles Edw. Stuart**?
- 97. What is he generally called by the people of Scotland?
- 98. When, and by whom, was the foundation of British power in India laid?
- 99. What have you heard of the **Black Hole** of Calcutta?
- 100. Who reigned the longest of any king of England?
- 101. How long did he reign?
- 102. What was the character of George III. ?
- 103. Mention some of the distinguished men of his reign.
- 104. Can you tell anything about these great names?
- 105. What remarkable war was carried on in this reign?
- 106. What do you know of **Napoleon Bonaparte**?
- 107. When was the Union of Ireland and England completed?
- 108. When was the Union of Scotland and England completed?

in what way were they then united?

When were Scotland and England first united under one sovereign?

By which an Englishman was Ireland united to the crown of England?

By what way by peaceful means, or how?

When was the **slave-trade** abolished?

When was **slavery** abolished in the British West Indies?

When was slavery abolished in the United States? What sum was given by the British Parliament to liberate the slaves in the West Indies?

Were the United States slaves emancipated in the same way? How was their emancipation brought about?

To whose exertions was the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies greatly **due**?

To whom is the abolition of slavery in the United States chiefly **owing**?

What was the character of George IV, and how long did he reign?

Mention some of the events of his reign.

Who succeeded George IV.?

What are the leading events connected with the reign of William IV.?

When was the first railway made in England?

When did Cholera first visit England?

126. What disturbance occurred in British America the reign of William IV.?
127. How long did William reign?
128. Who succeeded William IV.?
129. What relation was William IV. to Queen Victoria?
130. Who was the father of our Queen?
131. Do you know anything particular about the Duke of Kent?
132. When did Her Majesty come to the throne?
133. When was she married, and to whom?
134. What family has she?
135. Are any of them married?
136. Whom did the Queen's eldest daughter marry?
137. To whom was the Prince of Wales married?
138. When did the Prince Consort die?
139. Mention some of the leading events since Her Majesty came to the throne.
140. Name some of the leading men of the present connected with Britain.

British American

# Great Epochs, and Events.

the DATES of the following.—

- Queen Victoria? The First Roman Invasion.
- about the D? The Roman Conquest under Agricola.
- the throne? The Saxon Conquest.
- Whom? The Danish Invasions.
- the throne? The Norman Conquest.
- Whom? The Conquest of Ireland.
- Magna Charta.
- The First Parliament.
- daughter marry? The Conquest of Wales.
- es married? The Wars of the Roses.
- ? The Discovery of the New World.
- vents since 1 The Reformation.
- The Spanish Armada.
- at the present ( The Union of England and Scotland under James I.
- The Gunpowder Plot.
- The Execution of Charles I, and Establishment of the Commonwealth.
- The Restoration of Charles II.
- The Great Plague and Fire of London.
- The Revolution.
- Abdication of James II.

21. Accession of William of Orange.
22. The Union of English and Scottish Parliame
23. First Scottish Rebellion.
24. Second Scottish Rebellion.
25. Beginning of Seven Years' War with  
Americans.
26. Declaration of Independence of United State
27. The Wars with Napoleon I.
28. Battle of Waterloo.
29. Peace restored throughout Europe.
30. Union of Ireland, and England.
31. The Opening of the First Railway.
32. The First Reform Bill
33. The Abolition of Slavery in the West Indies
34. The Invention of the Electric Telegraph.
35. The Crimean War.
36. The Indian Rebellion.
37. The Discovery of the North West Passage.
38. The Laying of the Atlantic Cable.
39. The Second Reform Bill.
40. The Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

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## Genealogical Questions.

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 f United State  
 rope.  
 way.  
 e West Indies  
 Telegraph.  
 est Passage.  
 le.  
 h Church.

- How many **lines** or **dynasties** have ruled in Britain since the Conquest?
- How many sovereigns were there of the **Norman line**?
- How many of the **Plantagenet line**?
- How many of the **House of Lancaster**?
- How many of the **House of York**?
- How many of the **Tudor line**?
- How many of the **Stuart line**?
- How many of the **House of Brunswick**?
- What is the present reigning family?
- How was William the Conqueror related to Edward the Confessor?
- How was William of Orange related to the Stuarts?
- What relation was William III to Charles I.?
- Who was the father of Queen Mary of England?
- What relation was Mary, wife of William III to James II.?
- What relation was Queen Anne to James II.?
- What relation was Mary, Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth of England?
- Who was James VI of Scotland and James I of England?

18. What relation was James I to Henry the S
19. Who was James' mother? Who was his fa
20. What relation was Queen Anne to Mary of C
21. What relation was Queen Anne to William
22. What relation was the Pretender to James
23. What relation was the Pretender to "C  
Charlie"?
24. Who was Charles Edward Stuart's father? C
25. Who was Charles Edward Stuart's grandfatC
26. Who was the last of the Stuarts? M
27. Who was the last of the Plantagenets? C
28. Who was the last of the Tudors? N
29. Who was the last of the Norman line? Ja
30. Who was the first of the House of BrunswicG
31. Distinguish **the three Marys** mentioned V
32. Who was Queen Elizabeth's father?
33. Who was the father of Mary, Queen of ScotC
34. Who was her son? S
35. Who was the father of Queen Victoria? S
36. What relation was William IV to the D T  
Kent? C
37. What relation was William IV to Queen Vi
38. What relation is Queen Victoria to William
39. What relation is the Crown Prince of Prus  
Queen Victoria?
40. Who is the **Heir-apparent** to the British Th  
Who is his wife?

# North American Chronology.

## LEADING EVENTS.

- to Henry the S  
Who was his fa  
me to Mary of (
- Anne to William
- ender to James
- Pretender to
- Columbus discovers the West Indies. (The Bahamas.)
- Stuart's father?
- Cabot discovers the mainland of America.
- Stuart's grandfat
- Cordova discovers Mexico.
- arts?
- Mexico conquered by Cortez.
- ntagenets?
- Cartier explores the St. Lawrence.
- ors?
- North Carolina colonized by the English.
- man line?
- Jamaica colonized by the English.
- se of Brunswic
- Georgia colonized, completing the thirteen States.
- rys mentioned
- Volunteers from Boston take Louisburg from the French.
- father?
- Queen of Scot
- Conquest of Canada from the French.
- Siege of Havannah by the British.
- Victoria?
- Stamp Act issued. Resistance of the Colouists.
- IV to the D
- Tea-riot at Boston.
- Outbreak of American War.
- V to Queen Vi
- Thirteen States rebel against Britain.
- ia to William
- General George Washington commander-in-chief of the American armies.
- Prince of Prus
- Declaration of Independence.
- the British Tl



- 1783. Independence of the States acknowledged Great Britain.
- 1789. Constitution of United States formed. Washington elected first President.
- 1801. Negro Empire established in Hayti.
- 1812. Second War between United States & B  
-14.
- 1823. Mexico shakes off the Spanish Yoke.
- 1846. War of Mexico with the United States.  
-48.
- 1861. Civil War in the United States,—  
-65. North and South.
- 1862. Emancipation of the slaves by President  
French expedition to Mexico.
- 1864. Maximilian of Austria made Emperor of
- 1865. Assassination of President Abraham Lin
- 1866. Atlantic Cable successfully laid.
- 1867. Federal Union of British Provinces.  
Maximilian shot at Queretaro.

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1749. Halifax founded.

VH  
VI  
VI

# Sundry Questions.

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States acknowledged  
States formed.  
First President.  
d in Hayti.  
United States & B  
anish Yoke.  
United States.  
United States,—  
es by President  
exico.  
de Emperor of  
t Abraham Lin  
y laid.  
Provinces.  
taro.  
—

What English monarch introduced ringing of the curfew? At what time was it rung?

What monarch was named from the color of his hair?

What measure is taken from the length of the arm of Henry I?

What kings did not speak the language of the country?

What English kings killed the rightful heirs?

Under what English liberties flourish most in the reigns of good or bad kings?

What prince was named from the color of his armor?

What king used candles for clocks?

What prince of Wales was condemned to suffer imprisonment by a judge?

What king commanded the Londoners to hang lanterns over their doors during the winter evenings?

Who was the "King-maker"?

What king married a subject?

What famous rebel became a scullion in the king's kitchen?

## Leading Dates in English Hi

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Mention the events connected with  
following DATES:—

B. C.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
55.	1216.	1660.	1793. }
<b>A. D.</b>	1272.	1665.	to }
43.	1455-85.	1688.	1815. }
449.	1492.	1689.	1801.
833. }	1534.	1707.	1815.
1003. }	1588.	1715.	1830.
1066.	1603.	1745.	1832.
1177.	1605.	1775.	1833.
1215.	1649.	1789.	1847.

### Leading Dates in American Histc

1492.	1655.	1773.	1812-14.
1497.	1732.	1775.	1823.
1517.	1745.	1776.	1846-8.
1521.	1759.	1783.	1861-5.
1535.	1762.	1789.	1862.
1585.	1765.	1801.	1864.

# English Hi

## Monarchs of England.

connected with NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

A. D.	Name.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.
		A. D.	YEARS.
1793. } to } 1815. }	1. William I.....	1066.....	21
1801.	2. William II.....	1087.....	13
1815.	3. Henry I.....	1100.....	35
1830.	4. Stephen.....	1135.....	19
1832.	5. Henry II.....	1154.....	35
1833.	6. Richard 1.....	1189.....	10
1847.	7. John.....	1199.....	17
American History 1812-14. 1823. 1846-8. 1861-5. 1862. 1864.	8. Henry III.....	1216.....	56
	9. Edward I.....	1272.....	35
	10. Edward II.....	1307.....	20
	11. Edward III.....	1327.....	50
	12. Richard II.....	1377.....	22
	13. Henry IV.....	1399.....	14
	14. Henry V.....	1413.....	9
	15. Henry VI.....	1422.....	39
	16. Edward IV.....	1461.....	22
	17. Edward V.....	1483.....	—
	18. Richard III.....	1483.....	2

<i>Tudor Line.</i>	}	19. Henry VII.....1485.....
		20. Henry VIII.....1509.....
		21. Edward VI.....1547.....
		22. Mary.....1553.....
		23 Elizabeth.....1558.....
<i>The Stuart Line.</i>	}	24. James I.....1603.....
		25. Charles I.....1625.....
		The Commonwealth.1649.....
		26. Charles II.....1660.....
		27. James II... ..1685.....
<i>Orange</i>	}	28. { William III and } 1689.....
		{ Mary II..... } .....
<i>House of Brunswick.</i>	}	29. Anne.....1702.....
		30. George I.....1714.....
		31. George II.....1727.....
		32. George III.....1760.....
		33. George IV.....1820.....
	}	34. William IV.....1830.....
		35. Victoria.....1837.....

### Genealogy of the Monarchs of England

1. William I..... Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy
2. William II..... Son of William I.
3. Henry I..... Son of William I.
4. Stephen.....Grandson of William I.

- ....1485.....ry II.....Grandson of Henry I.
- ....1509.....ard I.....Son of Henry II.
- ....1547.....a.....Son of Henry III.
- ....1553.....ry III.....Son of John.
- ....1558.....ard I.....Son of Henry III.
- ....1603.....ard II.....Son of Edward I.
- ....1625.....ard III.....Son of Edward II.
- alth.1649.....ard II.....Grandson of Edward III. (Son of
- ....1660.....the Black Prince.)
- ....1685.....
- 1 } 1689.....ry IV.....Grandson of Edward III.
- 2 } .....ry V.....Son of Henry IV.
- ....1702.....ry VI.....Son of Henry V.
- ....1714.....ward IV.....G. G. G. G. Grandson of Ed. III.
- ....1727.....ward V.....Son of Edward IV.
- ....1760.....hard III.....Uncle of Edward V.
- ....1820.....nry VII.....G. G. G. G. Grandson of Ed. III.
- ....1830.....nry VIII.....Son of Henry VII.
- ....1837.....ward VI.....Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour.
- chs of Englar<sup>ry</sup>.....Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Arragon.
- bert, Duke of Noizabeth.....Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn.
- liam I. ....nes I.....G. G. Grandson of Henry VII.
- of William I. ....arles I.....Son of James I.

26. *The Commonwealth*. Oliver Cromwell, Prot
27. Charles II. . . . . Son of Charles I.
28. James I. . . . . Son of Charles I.
29. William III. . . . . Nephew of James II.
30. Mary II . . . . . Daughter of James II.
31. Anne. . . . . Second daughter of Ja
32. George I. . . . . Great Grandson of Jan
33. George II. . . . . Son of George I.
34. George III. . . . . Grandson of George I
35. George IV. . . . . Son of George III.
36. William IV . . . . . Son of George III.
37. Victoria. . . . . Granddaughter of Ge  
(Daughter of Edward  
of Kent.)

# Celebrated Wars.

Cromwell, Protector  
 of Charles I.  
 of Charles I.  
 son of James II.  
 daughter of James II.  
 daughter of James II.  
 Grandson of James II.  
 of George I.  
 son of George II.  
 of George III.  
 of George III.  
 daughter of George III.  
 daughter of Edward  
 (Kent.)

- The Crusades.
- The Civil Wars in Stephen's reign.
- The Wars of the Roses.
- The Thirty Years' War in Germany.
- The Wars of the Commonwealth.
- The Wars with Napoleon I.
- The American War of Independence.
- The American Civil War.
- The Affghan War.
- The Chinese War.
- The Japanese War.
- The Indian Rebellion.
- The Crimean War.
- The Abyssinian War.
- The Franco-German War.
- The Ashantee War.



### A. D. Famous Battles.

1066. The Battle of Hastings . . . .	Harold
1314. The Battle of Bannockburn.	Edward
1346. The Battle of Crecy . . . . .	Edward
1356. The Battle of Poitiers . . . . .	"
1415. The Battle of Agincourt . . . .	Henry
1485. The Battle of Bosworth . . . .	Richard
1515. The Battle of Flodden . . . . .	Henry
1642. The Battle of Edgehill . . . . .	Charles
1645. The Battle of Naseby . . . . .	"
1651. The Battle of Worcester . . . .	"
1685. The Battle of Sedgemoor . . . .	James I
1690. The Battle of the Boyne . . . .	William
1715. The Battle of Prestonpans . . .	George
1745. The Battle of Culloden . . . . .	George
1743. The Battle of Dettingen . . . .	"
1759. The Battle of Quebec . . . . .	"
1775. The Battle of Bunker's Hill.	George
1805. The Battle of Trafalgar . . . .	"
1815. The Battle of Waterloo . . . . .	"
1854. The Battle of Alma . . . . .	Victoria
"    The Battle of Balaklava . . . .	"
"    The Battle of Inkerman . . . .	"
1870. The Battle of Sedan . . . . .	

titles.

**R** Famous Sieges.

- gs.... Harold
- kburn. Edward The Siege of Troy.
- ..... Edward
- rs..... "
- urt.... Henry The Siege of Jerusalem by the Romans.
- th.... Richard The Siege of Calais.
- n..... Henry The Siege of Londonderry.
- l..... Charles The Siege of Sebastopol.
- ..... " The Siege of Lucknow.
- ter.... " The Siege of Charleston.
- oor... James I The Siege of Vicksburg.
- ne.... William The Siege of Richmond.
- pans.. George The Siege of Paris.

**d Insurrections, Revolts,**

- ..... "
- ..... "
- s Hill. George The First Scottish Rebellion.
- ar.... " The Second Scottish Rebellion.
- o.... " . Revolt of the American Colonies.
- ..... Victoria The Rebellion in Canada.
- a.... " The Indian Rebellion.
- ..... " . The Fenian Movement or Conspiracy.
- ..... nsurrection in Jamaica.

**A. D. Memorable Massacres.**

- 1002. The Massacre of the Danes by the Saxons.
- 1189. The Massacre of the Jews in Richard Coeu  
De Lion's reign.
- 1572. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
- 1692. The Massacre of Glencoe.
- 1857. The Massacre of Cawnpore.

**Celebrated Laws.**

- 1215. Magna Charta.
- 1679. The Habeas Corpus Act.  
The Salic Law.
- 1689. The Bill of Rights.
- 1716. The Septennial Act.  
The Abolition of Torture.
- 1833. The Abolition of Slavery in the B. W. Indies.
- 1829. The Catholic Emancipation Bill.
- 1832. The Reform Bill of 1832.
- 1867. The Reform Bill of 1867.
- 1846. The Repeal of the Corn Laws.
- 1834. The Poor Laws.
- 1707. The Act of Union between England & Scotland.
- 1801. The Act of Union between England & Ireland.
- 1867. The British America Confederation Act.
- 1869. The Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

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1397.  
1492.  
1589.  
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1639 }

## Celebrated Unions.

A. D.

- 1707. The Union of England and Scotland.
- 1782. The Union of the old thirteen American Colonies after the Rebellion.
- 1801. The Union of Ireland and England.
- 1867. The Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.
- 1874. The Union of the Methodist Churches in the Dominion.
- 1875. The Union of the Presbyterian Churches in the Dominion.

## Inventions & Discoveries.

A. D.

- 664. The Art of making Glass.
- 1319. The Art of making Paper.
- 1260. The Invention of the Mariner's Compass.
- 1340. The Discovery of Gunpowder.
- 1397. The Invention of Printing. (*Moveable Types.*)
- 1492. The Discovery of America.
- 1589. The Invention of the Stocking-frame.
- 1571 } The Invention of Telescopes.
- 1639 }

**A. D.**

- 1769. The Invention of the Steam-engine.
- 1609. The Invention of the Thermometer.
- 1619. The Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood.
- 1626. The Invention of the Barometer.
- 1799. The Discovery of Vaccination.
- 1847. The Invention of the Electric Telegraph.
- 1818. The Discovery of Gas.
- 1839. The Discovery of Photography.
- 1860. The Discovery of the North West Passage.
- 1866. The Laying of the Atlantic Cable.
- 1858 ) Dr. Livingstone's African Discoveries.
- 73 )

**Bible Chronology.**

**Old Testament.**

**A. M. B. C.**

- 1...4000. The Creation of the World. Adam and Eve in Paradise. Cain, Abel, and Seth.
- 1500...2300. The Flood. Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
- 1700...2200. Babel. The Confusion of Tongues.
- 2000...2000. The Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob.
- 2300...1900. Joseph in Egypt.

**A. M.**  
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From 3300 to about 4000.

**A.M. B.C.**

- 2500..1500. Moses in Egypt. Exodus of the Israelites.  
The Law given from Mount Sinai.  
Joshua and the Conquest of Palestine.
- 2800..1100. The Judges. Samson, Eli, Samuel, &c.
- 2900..1000. Saul, David, Solomon. Temple built.  
975. Division of Israel in to Two Kingdoms.  
Rehoboam and Jeroboam I.
- 3000 ( 900. ) Prophets Elijah, Jonah, Amos, Hosea,  
3300 ( 600. ) Joel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, &c.

From 3300 to about 4000.

- 722. Kingdom of Israel, under Hoshea its last king, destroyed by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria. Isaiah prophesies in Judah.
- 588. Kingdom of Judah destroyed by the Chaldeans, under its last king Zedekiah. Babylonian captivity—Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel.
- 538 } Cyrus conquers Babylon and permits  
to } the Jews to return to their own land.
- 515 } Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
- 510. Ahasuerus, Esther, Mordecai, Haman.
- 457 } Ezra. Nehemiah. Walls of Jerusalem  
429 } rebuilt.
- 423. Malachi, the last of the Prophets.

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**B. C.**

- 335. ) Alexander the Great, Antiochus Epip-
- till } -hanes. Taking of Jerusalem by Pompey.
- Xt. ) Conquest of Palestine by the Romans.

**NEW TESTAMENT.**

**Leading Events.**

**A.M. A.D.**

- 4000 . . . . 1. Birth of Christ.
- 12. Converses with the Doctors in the Temple.
- 30. Baptism of Jesus by John in Jordan.
- 30-33. Public ministry and miracles of our Lord.
- 33. Christ's Crucifixion, Resurrection, and
- Ascension.
- 36. The Conversion of Saul, afterwards called
- Paul (*the Apostle of the Gentiles.*)
- 44. James beheaded by Herod. Peter liberated
- by an angel.
- 63. Paul's Shipwreck. Sent prisoner to Rome.
- 66. Paul suffers martyrdom at Rome by order
- of Nero.

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# Remarkable Names, IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

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Tell anything you know about the following :-

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Julius Cæsar.        | 15. Bede.                 |
| 2. Augustus Cæsar.      | 16. Alfred the Great.     |
| 3. Claudius Cæsar.      | 17. Edward and Athelstan. |
| 4. Nero Cæsar.          | 18. Edgar.                |
| 5. Agricola.            | 19. St Dunstan.           |
| 6. Caractacus.          | 20. The Normans.          |
| 7. Boadicea.            | 21. The Danes.            |
| 8. The Druids.          | 22. Sweyn.                |
| 9. The Picts and Scots. | 23. Ethelred.             |
| 10. The Saxons.         | 24. Canute.               |
| 11. Hengist and Horsa.  | 25. Queen Emma.           |
| 12. The Saxon Heptarchy | 26. Harold I.             |
| 13. Egbert.             | 27. Hardicanute.          |
| 14. St. Augustine.      | 28. Edward the Confessor. |



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| 29. William of Normandy.  | 54. Henry Bolingbroke.     |
| 30. Harold II.            | 55. Judge Gascoigne.       |
| 31. The Crusades.         | 56. Agincourt.             |
| 32. The Crusaders.        | 57. Sir. J. Oldcastle.     |
| 33. The Saracens.         | 58. Joan of Arc.           |
| 34. Peter the Hermit.     | 59. Richard of York.       |
| 35. Sir. Walter Tyrrel.   | 60. The Wars of the Roses. |
| 36. Henry Beauclerc.      | 61. The Earl of Warwick    |
| 37. Henry Plantagenet.    | 62. Margaret of Anjou.     |
| 38. Thomas-a-Becket.      | 63. Barnet.                |
| 39. Richard Cœur-de-Lion. | 64. The Duke of Clarence.  |
| 40. Saladin.              | 65. William Caxton.        |
| 41. Robin Hood.           | 66. Richard of Gloucester. |
| 42. Prince Arthur.        | 67. Edward V.              |
| 43. Magna Charta.         | 68. Battle of Bosworth.    |
| 44. Runnymede.            | 69. Henry of Lancaster.    |
| 45. Cardinal Langton.     | 70. Elizabeth of York.     |
| 46. William Wallace.      | 71. C. Columbus.           |
| 47. Roger Bacon.          | 72. B. Columbus.           |
| 48. Robert Bruce.         | 73. Perkin Warbeck.        |
| 49. Queen Philippa.       | 74. Sir Thomas Cromwell.   |
| 50. The Black Prince.     | 75. Cardinal Wolsey.       |
| 51. Wycliffe.             | 76. Miles Coverdale.       |
| 52. Wat Tyler.            | 77. Martin Luther.         |
| 53. The Lollards.         | 78. The Reformation.       |

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79. Jane Seymour.
80. Ann Boleyn.
81. Lady Jane Grey.
82. Cranmer.
83. Ridley.
84. Latimer.
85. Hooper.
86. The Spanish Armada.
87. Lord Howard.
88. Sir. F. Drake.
89. Sir. Walter Raleigh.
90. Mr. Lee.
91. Shakespeare.
92. The Earl of Essex.
93. Mary Queen of Scots.
94. Guy Fawkes.
95. The Puritans.
96. The Pilgrim Fathers.
97. Harvey.
98. The Battle of Edgehill.
99. The Battle of Naseby.
100. John Hampden.
101. Sir Thomas Fairfax.
102. Oliver Cromwell.
103. The Roundheads.
104. The Covenanters.
105. The Cavaliers.
106. The Royalists.
107. Milton.
108. William Penn.
109. The Quakers.
110. Duke of Monmouth.
111. Judge Jefferies.
112. William of Orange.
113. The Pretender.
114. Duke of Marlborough.
115. Sir. Christopher Wren
116. Sir. Isaac Newton.
117. Battle of Dettingen.
118. Sir. Robert Walpole.
119. Prince Charles Edward
120. The Battle of Culloden
121. Black Hole of Calcutta
122. Lord Clive.
123. General Wolfe.
124. John Wesley.
125. General Washington.
126. Napoleon I.
127. Battle of Waterloo.
128. Sir R. Abercrombie.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 129. Admiral Lord Nelson.            | 149. The Princess of Hesse.         |
| 130. Duke of Wellington.             | 150. Marquis of Lorne.              |
| 131. James Watt.                     | 151. The Right Hon. W. E Gladstone. |
| 132. Sir Richard Arkwright.          | 152. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli.    |
| 133. Wedgewood.                      | 153. The Right Hon. John Bright.    |
| 134. Sir William Herschel.           | 154. Earl Russell.                  |
| 135. Dr Franklin.                    | 155. Hon Robert Lowe.               |
| 136. Captain James Cook.             | 156. Sir W. Armstrong.              |
| 137. Mr Fulton.                      | 157. Earl Granville.                |
| 138. Queen Caroline.                 | 158. Dr David Livingstone.          |
| 139. Louis Philippe.                 | 159. Sir Samuel Baker.              |
| 140. The Duke of Kent.               | 160. Captain Grant.                 |
| 141. Sir. Robert Peel.               | 161. Admiral McClintock.            |
| 142. Lord John Russell.              | 162. Miss Nightingale.              |
| 143. Daniel O'Connell.               | 163. Tennyson.                      |
| 144. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.   | 164. Mr Spurgeon.                   |
| 145. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. | 165. Dr Punshon.                    |
| 146. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. | 166. Dickens.                       |
| 147. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. | 167. Thomas Carlyle.                |
| 148. Princess of Prussia.            | 168. Sir Garnet Wolesly.            |
|                                      | 169. Sir R. Murchison.              |

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170. Sir John Herschell.

### European Names.

171. Louis Napoleon,  
or Napoleon III.  
172. The Empress Eugenie.  
173. The Prince Imperial.  
174. Victor Emmanuel.  
175. Alexander II.  
176. Frederick William III.  
177. Bismark.  
178. Garibaldi.  
179. Kossuth.  
180. Ex-Queen Isabella.  
181. Thiers.  
182. General McMahon.

### Americans.

183. Abraham Lincoln.  
184. General Grant.  
185. General R. E. Lee.  
186. Jefferson Davis.  
187. Professor Morse  
188. Cyrus Field.  
189. H. M. Stanley.  
190 H. W. Beecher.

191. T. De Witt Talmage.

192. Brigham Young.

193. The Mormons.

### Nova Scotians.

194. Hon. Joseph Howe.  
195. Hon. Judge Johnston.  
196. Sir Brenton Haliburton (*Chief Justice.*)  
197. General Sir Fenwick Williams.  
198. Gen. Sir John Inglis.  
199. Sir William Young.  
200. Dr Tupper.  
201. Hon A. G. Archibald.

### Canadians.

202. Sir John A McDonald.  
203. Hon. Alexander McKenzie.  
204. Sir George E. Cartier.  
205. T. D'Arcy McGee.  
206. Edward Blake.  
207. Sir A. T. Galt.  
208. Sir Francis Hincks.  
209 Sir Hugh Allan.

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# Eminent Names

IN

## ENGLISH HISTORY,

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*Names marked \* are Americans.*

**1.—Military Commanders and Great Warriors.**—William Wallace, Robert Bruce, the Black Prince, Richard the Lion-hearted, Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Fairfax, Duke of Marlborough, Duke of Cumberland, General Wolfe, Lord Clive, Duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan, Lord Clyde, General Havelock, Sir Charles Napier, *Sir Fenwick Williams, Sir John Inglis.*

**2. Naval Commanders.**—Lord Howard, Sir Francis Drake, Admiral Penn, Admiral Byng, Admiral Blake, Lord Howe, Lord Nelson, Admiral Napier, Admiral Kuper.

**3. Statesmen.**—Sir R. Walpole, Fox, Pitt, Lord Brougham, Daniel O'Connell, Earl Russel, Canning, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Melbourne, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Earl Derby, Richard Cobden, John Bright, Gladstone, Disraeli, &c.

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**4. Philosophers.**—John Locke, Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Berkeley, Dr. Reid, Dugald Stewart, Dr. Thomas Brown, Sir W. Hamilton, J. S. Mill, Lord Brougham, S. T. Coleridge.

**5. Scientific Men.**—Sir Isaac Newton, Sir W. Herschell, Sir John Herschell, James Watt, Sir Humphry Davy, Hugh Miller, George Stephenson, I. K. Brunel, Faraday, Tyndall, Huxley, Darwin, *Dr. Dawson, &c.*

**6. Inventors.**—Roger Bacon, Faust, Paul Bonet, Pedro Ponce, James Watt, \*Benjamin Franklin, Bell and Fulton, \*Dr. Clayton, Sir W. Armstrong, Arkwright, Humphry Davy, \*Prof. Morse, \*Cyrus Field.

**7. Travellers & Discoverers.**—Mungo Park, Bruce, Captain Cook, Sir John Franklin, Dr. Livingstone, Captains Speke & Grant, Du Chaillu, \*Dr. Kane, Baker, Burton, McClintock.

**8. Poets.**—Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Dryden, Cowper, Thomson, Goldsmith, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Campbell, Robert Southey, Shelley, Wordsworth, Mrs. Hemans, \*Longfellow, Tennyson.

**9. Historians.**—Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Macaulay, Hallam, Froude, \*Prescott, \*Motley.

**10. Divines and Preachers.**—Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Barrow, Bishop Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, John Bunyan, Richard Baxter, John Howe. John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, Dr. Chalmers, Edward Irving, Dr. Guthrie, Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Punshon, \*D. L. Moody (and Sankey,) \*H. W. Beecher, \*Dr. Talmage, &c.

**11. Other eminent Writers.**—Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sydney Smith, Lord Jeffrey, Charles Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Prof. Wilson, T. D. Quincy, Thomas Carlyle.

**12. Philanthropists.**—Abbe De'Epee, \*Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, John Howard, Wilberforce, Mrs. Fry, Miss Nightingale, Miss Rye, Mrs. Birt, Miss Macpherson.

**13 Missionaries.**—Dr. Carey, \*Dr. Judson, John Williams, Robert Moffat, G. Gordon, Dr. Geddie, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Duff, &c.

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# BENEFACTORS

OF

## The Deaf and Dumb.

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1. **PEDRO PONCE** was perhaps the first teacher of the Deaf and Dumb. He was a Spanish monk who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century—about 300 years ago—and taught several deafmutes with great success. He probably began to teach about the year 1550.
2. **PAUL BONET** was a Spaniard, and one of the earliest instructors of the Deaf and Dumb. He lived some years after the time of PONCE, and is said to have invented the one-hand alphabet. He wrote the first book ever published on the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
3. **AMMAN**—a Swiss physician—was a distinguished teacher of the Deaf and Dumb in Holland, who lived between 1669 and 1724. He taught by articulation, and wrote a book on teaching the Dumb to speak.



4. **Dr. JOHN WALLIS** was an Englishman, an able and successful instructor of deafmutes in the seventeenth century—about the same time as AMMAN.

5. **GEORGE DALGARNO** was a Scotchman, who invented the two-handed alphabet. He also wrote a book about the teaching of the Deaf and Dumb in the year 1689.

6. **The ABBE DE L'EPÉE** was the greatest and most venerated benefactor of the Deaf and Dumb. He was the Founder of the Paris Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He was the first to open a school for the instruction of the deafmutes of the poor. He began to teach about the year 1760, and spent his whole fortune for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb. He was the Founder of the present system of instruction *by signes*.

7. **THOMAS BRAIDWOOD** was a Scotchman, who commenced teaching the Deaf and Dumb in Edinburgh about the same time as DE L'EPÉE in Paris. He taught chiefly by articulation. His system is still followed in the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. A grandson of his taught the first school for deafmutes in America, in Virginia in 1811—six years before GALLAUDET founded the Hartford Asylum.

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8. **HEINECKE** was the Founder of the Leipsic school, the first school for the Deaf and Dumb in Germany. He taught about the same time as DE L'EEPE in France, and BRAIDWOOD in Scotland. He is the Father of *the articulation system*, which is still followed in Germany.

9. The **ABBE SICARD** was the successor of De L'Epee in the Paris Institution. He improved the signs, and was a very skilful and successful teacher. The two distinguished mutes MASSIEU and CLERC were pupils of Sicard.

10. **T. H. GALLAUDET** was the venerated Founder of the American Asylum at Hartford. In 1815 he went to Britain to learn how to teach the Deaf and Dumb, but being disappointed there, he proceeded to Paris, where he staid some months with SICARD, learning the signs, &c. In 1816 he returned with LAURENT CLERC, a celebrated pupil of Sicard to America, and founded the Hartford Asylum in 1817, which has since become the parent of many other Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the States. Mr. Gallaudet married a deaf-mute lady, and had several sons, one of whom, Edward Gallaudet, is President of the Deaf Mute College at Washington, the only college of the kind in the world.

In the grounds of the Hartford Asylum stands a monument to Mr. Gallaudet, raised by the Deaf-mutes of America as a token of their reverence and gratitude for his labours on their behalf. You will find an interesting sketch of Mr. Gallaudet's life at the end of Jacob's Primary Lessons, Part II. He died in 1851.

**11. ROBERT KINNIBURGH** was for nearly 40 years the Principal of the Edinburgh Institution—an able and successful teacher. He died in 1847.

**12. Dr. H. P. PEET** was for nearly 40 years Principal of the New York Institution—highly distinguished and successful teacher. He wrote several valuable books for the Deaf and Dumb. He retired in 1867. He died Jan. 1st., 1873.

**13. J. A. JACOBS** was for nearly 40 years Principal of the Kentucky Institution. Mr. Jacob's Primary Lessons are very useful for Deaf and Dumb Schools. He died in 1869.

**14. CHARLES BAKER** for about 30 years Principal of the Doncaster Institution, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Baker was the author of many useful school-books. He died in 1874.

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**15. DUNCAN ANDERSON** of the Glasgow Institution, one of the most successful teachers of the Deaf and Dumb. He retired in 1870. Died 1871.

**16. GEORGE HUTTON**—born at Perth, Scotland, 1801—died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1870. For fifty years a devoted teacher and friend of Deaf-mutes, forty years in Scotland, and ten in Halifax. He laboured for years without remuneration. He invented a system of *Mimography*, or way of representing the signs of the Deaf and Dumb on paper.

## Eminent Deaf-Mutes.

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1. **JUAN FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRETTE**—born 1526, died 1579—was a distinguished Spanish Artist. He painted many of the finest pictures in the Escorial or Royal Palace at Madrid. He is commonly known as *El Mudo* "the Mute."

2. **The BROTHERS VELASCO**—born 1540 and 1544—two Spanish mutes, pupils of Ponce—were the first deaf-mutes who attained distinction. The one was a Roman Catholic priest, and the other an officer in the Spanish army.

3. **EMANUEL PHILIBERT**, prince of Savoy—born about 1650, died about 1700—a pupil of Ramirez de Carton—is said to have learned to write and speak four languages.

4. **JEAN MASSIEU**—born 1772, died 1846—was a schoolfellow of Laurent Clerc, and the most eminent of Sicard's pupils. He was Director of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Lille, in France—a man of extraordinary talents.

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**5. LAURENT CLERC**—a pupil of Sicard and schoolfellow of Massieu. Teacher at Paris and Hartford. Born 1785, and died July 1869. He came from France with Mr. Gallaudet in 1816, and was associated with Mr. Gallaudet in founding the Hartford Asylum. He also aided in establishing the Philadelphia Institution and others in the States. After teaching for nearly 50 years, he retired on a *pension* of \$700 from the Directors of the Asylum. His autobiography, letters, and addresses have been published. The Deaf-mutes of America have raised a monument to his memory at Hartford.

**6. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH**—Authoress—a native of Ireland—born 1792, died 1846—became deaf in childhood at the age of 9 or 10 years. Wrote a great many religious works which have had a large circulation.

**7. WALTER GEIKIE**—a Scotch painter and engraver—born 1795, died 1837—possessed great skill as an artist. A volume of his etchings has been published.

**8. Dr. KITTO** (John Kitto, D. D. LL. D.) Author and Editor—born in England 1804, died 1855—became deaf about the age of 12 or 13 from a fall. Remarkable for his extraordinary energy and perseverance in educating himself amid poverty and the greatest

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difficulties. He travelled in Palestine, Persia and the East, and was one of the greatest Biblical scholars of the age. He had a pension from the Queen of £100 a year. He wrote many works which have a high reputation—such as his “Biblical Cyclopaedia,” his “Daily Bible Readings,” &c. He also wrote a book on the “Lo Senses.”

9. **JOHN R. BURNET**—Farmer and Author. A talented semi-mute. Resided in New Jersey where he had a farm. Was for a time an instructor in the New York Institution. Was familiar with French and German literature. He published a book called “Tales of the Deaf and Dumb with Miscellaneous Poems”—and was a frequent contributor to the “North-American Review” and other periodicals. Died 187

10. **FERDINAND BERTHIER**—a talented French mute—Teacher and Author—died 1857. Wrote an able Memoir of De L’Epee, and several addresses, which were published.

11. **JOHN CARLIN, A. M.**—an American deaf-mute Artist of great talent. Knows several languages and is a clever writer. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia Institution, taught by Mr. Abraham Hutton.

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He resides in New York. In 1864 he received the degree of A. M. from the Deaf Mute College at Washington.

**12. ALBERT NEWSAM**—an American deaf-mute Artist and Engraver of great ability. Many of his engravings designed by himself, are among the best specimens of the art.

**13. JOHN BARRICK**—an American deaf-mute engraver, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Barrick is a skilful artist.

**14. M. MALOISEL**—a French deaf-mute who has distinguished himself as an Inventor. A machine invented by him for executing sculpture received the great medal and an annuity of \$60 at the Paris Exhibition 1855.

**15. M. RICHARDIN**—a French mute Inventor and Photographer. At the Paris Exhibition Mr. Richardson also received a medal for an ingenious machine for polishing *photographic plates*.

**16. Mr. LOWE**—an English deafmute BARRISTER—a clever and accomplished man. Was educated in the London Asylum.



17. At Belleville, Ontario, there are two clever deaf-mute BARRISTERS named **McLELLAN**, pupils of the late Mr. Anderson of the Glasgow Institution, Scotland.

18. **ALEXANDER FERGUSON**—a Scotch deaf-mute—a mason by trade—has distinguished himself by his bravery, in rescuing persons from drowning. He is said to have saved about fifty persons in this way. For his gallant conduct, he has received presents of the value of £300, and has also won many cups and other prizes in swimming and diving matches, and appears decorated with gold and silver medals.

19. **Mr. DRYSDALE**—a well educated deaf-mute—is Principal of the Dundee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Scotland.

20. **THOMAS WIDD**—Principal of the Montreal Protestant School for Deaf-mutes—is also a deaf-mute, educated in England.

21. **LAURA BRIDGMAN**—a celebrated blind deaf-mute—born deaf and dumb and blind—educated by Dr. S. G. Howe of the Perkin's Institution for the Blind in Boston. With wonderful patience and skill Dr. Howe taught her to read and write. She is

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very bright and intelligent, and can talk quite readily by means of the manual alphabet. She can also sew, and knit, and run a sewing-machine. She teaches the blind girls in the Institution to sew.

22. There are many well-known and highly-educated mutes and semi-mutes<sup>s</sup> in America, such as, H. W. SYLE, M. A., a talented writer; F. L. SELINEY, G. W. GAMAGE, A. W. MANN, H. C. RIDER, M. BALLARD, JAMES DENISON, J. G. GEORGE, J. M. PARK, W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, J. B. HOTCHKISS, ALPHONSO JOHNSON, and others. Some of these are Teachers, some Editors of papers, and others occupying various positions of trust and respectability.

23. The following papers are conducted and published by Mutes and Semi-mutes :—

- “The Silent World,” - - - Washington, D. C.
- “The Deaf-mutes’ Journal,”- - - Mexico, New York.
- “The Advance,” - - - - Illinois.
- “The Kentucky Deaf-mute,” - - - - Kentucky.
- &c.                      &c.

