MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1866.
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron—Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.
President—Edward Miner Gallaudet, M. A.
Secretary—William Stickney, Esq.
Treasurer—George W. Riggs, jr., Esq.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., President, Professor of Moral and Political Science.
Samuel Porter, M. A., Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.
Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
Edward A. Fay, M. A., Professor of History and Ancient Languages.
Rev. William W. Turner, M. A., Lecturer on Natural History.
Hon. James W. Patterson, M. A., Lecturer on Astronomy.
Peter Baumgras, Instructor in Art.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President—Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Family Supervisor—
Attending Physician—Nathan S. Lincoln, M. D.
Matron—Mrs. Eliza A. Iams.
Assistant Matron—Anna A. Pratt.
Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, November 6, 1866.

Sir: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1866:

NUMBER OF PUPILS.
The pupils remaining in the institution on the first day of July, 1865, numbered ........................................... 69
Admitted during the year ........................................ 9
Admitted since July 1, 1866 ...................................... 28
Dismissed since July 1, 1865 ...................................... 9
Died since July 1, 1865 ........................................... 1

Number now in the institution: ................................. 96
Under instruction since July 1, 1865, males, 73; females, 33; total .... 106

A catalogue of the names and former residences of the pupils will be found appended to this report.

THE HEALTH OF THE PUPILS AND STUDENTS

Has been generally good during the greater portion of the year. A single case of dysentery occurred in June, which, however, yielded to treatment. Several cases of lung complaints appeared among the pupils in November and December, 1865, and one case of diphtheria.

This last named disease proved fatal, and took from our midst a young man of fine mind and irreproachable character. Gideon D. Bunoparker, of West Virginia, though but a few months connected with this institution, had endeared himself to his schoolmates and teachers by his kindness of temper and mildness of bearing. He endured the severe pains of his last illness with patience, and passed away in the full hope of a glorious immortality.

We feel it to be a matter for deep thankfulness to our Father in Heaven that, among all the children and youth gathered here, the terrible disease diphtheria was confined to a single case.

The receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1866, will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—Support of the Institution.

RECEIPTS.

Received from treasury United States ....................... $15,937 50
Received from State of Maryland for support of pupils .......... 5,475 00
Received from city of Baltimore for support of pupils .......... 3,600 00
Received from paying pupils .................................. 480 50
Received from Hon. William Sprague for scholarship .......... 150 00
Received from W. W. Corcoran, Esq., for scholarship .......... 150 00
Received from George W. Riggs, Esq., for scholarship .......... 150 00
Received from Charles Kump, Esq., for scholarship .......... 150 00
Received from corporation of Washington for improvement of Boundary street ........................................... 369 37
Received from sale of hogs .................................... 72 00
Received from sale of old lead ................................ 28 00
**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.**

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from rent of house</td>
<td>$835.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from board</td>
<td>$128.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from students for books</td>
<td>$60.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from pupils for clothing</td>
<td>$39.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due the president</td>
<td>$153.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,988.58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance from last year due the president** $8384.79
**Expended for salaries and wages** $11,155.65
**Expended for medicines and chemicals** $1,765.87
**Expended for fuel and lights** $485.10
**Expended for oats and grain** $82.38
**Expended for blacksmithing** $104.65
**Expended for hardware** $47.50
**Expended for Essex pigs** $370.81
**Expended for repairs on carriages, harness, &c.** $58.02
**Expended for freight** $30.00
**Expended for tuition refunded** $521.46
**Expended for books, stationery, and printing** $1,329.36
**Expended for household expenses, including vegetables** $157.62
**Expended for dry goods and clothing** $216.62
**Expended for philosophical apparatus** $3,229.79
**Expended for groceries** $308.00
**Expended for medical attendance** $3,674.35
**Expended for meats** $37.00
**Expended for carriage-hire** $540.26
**Expended for repairs and improvements** $30.00
**Expended for funeral expenses** $410.68
**Expended for furniture** $1,618.53
**Expended for butter and eggs** $212.72
**Expended for milk and cream** $26,988.58

**II.—Erection of Buildings.**

**RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance from old account</strong></td>
<td>$541.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriation of April, 1866</strong></td>
<td>$39,445.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,497.53</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid J. G. Naylor on contract</td>
<td>$25,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid J. G. Naylor on contract</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid E. S. Friedrich, architect, for services</td>
<td>$820.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid E. S. Friedrich, architect, for services</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Logan, clerk, for services</td>
<td>$1,571.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for furniture</td>
<td>$613.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for plumber's work</td>
<td>$371.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for lightning-rods</td>
<td>$2,433.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand July 1, 1866</td>
<td>$39,490.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $39,490.53
III.—Improvement of grounds.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation of April, 1866 .................................................. $3,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for labor ................................................................. $208 00
Paid for fences and walks .................................................. 737 54
Paid for two work-horses .................................................... 225 00
Paid for agricultural implements ......................................... 32 00
Paid for ornamental iron work ............................................ 75 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1866 ................................................ 2,222 46

                                             3,500 00

CHANGES IN CORPS OF OFFICERS.

Since the date of our last report several changes have occurred in our corps of officers and instructors.

Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet, who has filled the position of matron since the opening of the institution nine years ago, tendered her resignation in June last, to take effect August 1st.

The reasons for Mrs. Gallaudet's voluntary relinquishment of her office, the regret felt by the friends of the institution at her retirement, and the very high esteem in which her character and services are held by the board, will appear in the appendix to this report, marked A.

Mrs. Eliza A. Ijams, our former efficient assistant matron, has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Gallaudet, and Miss Anna A. Pratt, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, has been appointed assistant matron.

Mr. Samuel A. Adams, an instructor in our primary department, also resigned his position in June last, and retired at the close of the term. He had proved himself a very competent teacher, and leaves his record among us as a faithful and efficient officer. It is his purpose to reside in Baltimore and engage in the private instruction of deaf-mutes, in which enterprise he has our most hearty approval. The vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the appointment of Melville Ballard, B. S. Mr. Ballard, having instructed young classes of deaf-mutes successfully during periods of three years each, in the institution at Hartford, and in our own primary department, decided to avail himself of the advantages offered when our college was organized, two years since, and was the first applicant for admission. He pursued a selected course of two years' study, and on the 27th of last June received the degree of Bachelor of Science at our hands and became the first graduate of the college. He has determined, while performing full duty as instructor in the primary department, to continue his studies as a resident graduate of the college, with a view to securing degrees in the arts.

Professor Storrs, who has filled with signal success the chair of mental science and English philology in the college, has resigned his position to take charge of the Gallaudet Scientific School in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Connecticut.

We greatly regret the loss to the college of his valuable services, but at the same time derive no small satisfaction from the reflection that a very important school, from which already seven students have come to us, will hereafter be under the direction of an instructor thoroughly conversant with the methods and courses pursued here, and who will therefore be able to afford those of his
pupils desiring to enter the college the exact preparation required for admission thereto.

The vacancy caused by Professor Storrs's resignation has been filled by the appointment of Samuel Porter, M. A., for eighteen years a distinguished instructor in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, for three years an instructor in the New York Institution, and for six years the editor of the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.

During the past six years Professor Porter, having retired from his position in the Hartford institution in 1860, has occupied his time largely in metaphysical and philological studies, thereby fitting himself in an especial manner for the position he has here assumed.

A professorship of history and ancient languages in the college has been established during the past year, to which Edward Allen Fay, M. A., a graduate of the University of Michigan, and for three years a valued instructor in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed.

Professor Fay acquired the language of deaf-mutes in his early youth, and comes to us well prepared for the duties of his office.

Early in the month of October Mr. Ijams, an efficient instructor in our primary department, was elected principal of the Tennessee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Knoxville. Greatly to our regret, he has decided to accept the proffered position, and has just left us for his enlarged field of labor. He carries with him our most hearty good-will and earnest wishes for his prosperity and usefulness.

The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Ijams's resignation is not, as yet, permanently filled.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The classes in this department are four in number, of which three are separated into two divisions.

The course of study pursued, fully detailed in former reports, has been continued the past year with a degree of success highly creditable to both teachers and pupils.

At the close of the year a critical examination of this department was made by the college faculty, the results of which were entirely satisfactory to the examiners.

The peculiar system of instruction pursued in this department, in common with other schools of a similar grade in this country, has been criticized somewhat severely, and we think unjustly, in the report of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities to the legislature of that State in January of the present year.

The statement made, in the publication referred to, that instruction in articulation has not been made a prominent feature in the American institutions for deaf-mutes, is correct. But to argue thence that the methods of instruction practiced in this country should be abolished, is certainly poor logic, if it is in good taste.

Gentlemen skilled in the art of deaf-mute instruction have made from time to time thorough investigations of the articulation method pursued in some of the European schools; and their united testimony thus far has been that the results secured by this system, though in certain exceptional cases made to appear notable and even marvellous, are on the whole of little practical value to the mass of deaf-mutes, especially to such as are born deaf; and that the time and labor involved in their attainment may, to a very considerable degree, be properly declared squandered.

The exceptional cases above referred to are usually semi-mutes, i. e., persons who have become deaf after having learned to speak more or less perfectly.

That the deficient articulation of children and youth thus afflicted may be
greatly improved by judicious teaching, is universally admitted; and this has been done in some of the schools of this country, with perhaps as good success as in the German schools. [See Appendix B.] If ought is left undone in this particular in the several institutions, the remedy is simple and easy. We have but to send a competent person to Europe to gain a knowledge of the methods pursued there, who may on his return impart his acquirements to others, and within a short time classes for special instruction in articulation may be made sufficiently numerous in the existing institutions of the country to meet all cases likely to be benefited by this kind of training.

It has been established, we think, beyond a question, that the vocal organs cannot be made to perform their complete and proper functions without the aid of the ear.

We do not hesitate to affirm that when deafness is congenital, or when it supervenes before the auditory nerve has had opportunity to perform its wondrous and sublime training of the muscles of the throat, lips, and tongue, no amount of teaching or effort can produce more than a very imperfect and limited power of articulation, much less can it suffice to the acquirement of fluent and correct vocal utterance.

The real benefits of the system so highly lauded in certain quarters are, therefore, restricted to the few semi-mutes who had, before losing their hearing, secured a partial control of their organs of utterance.

It would then hardly seem wise to abolish a system of instruction which has long been practiced with entire success in this country, and which has also the indorsement and approval of many of the European schools, that in its stead might be introduced a system which can at the best confer advantages of secondary importance on but a small proportion of the class it proposes to educate.

We take it as very weighty if not decisive evidence as to the superiority of our Franco-American system (as it may be appropriately termed) over all others now in use, that during a period of fifty years, in twenty-four separate institutions, in as many distinct States of the Union, under the management of organizations entirely independent of each other, it has been adopted and is now maintained, omitting nothing that was deemed an essential feature thereof by Dr. Gallaudet, when he introduced it into America in 1816.

Two public institutions only in this country have ever attempted to carry out any other system. And these, soon convinced of the inferiority of their methods to that of Dr. Gallaudet, made haste to substitute his system, attaining thereafter the highest success. We refer to the institutions at New York and Philadelphia.

This unbroken unanimity of governors of States, congressional and legislative committees, boards of directors, and hundreds of educated men engaged in the instruction of deaf-mutes, representing all parts of the land, and extending through half a century rich beyond comparison in scientific discovery and educational advancement, ought, we think, to satisfy every reasonable mind that no method of instructing deaf-mutes hitherto devised is equal in excellence to that followed in our American schools.

And yet, so far are we from being wedded to any particular method to the exclusion of others and so willing are we to add at the suggestion of any respectable and intelligent persons anything which may seem likely to benefit the class (or any portion of it) for whose advancement all our efforts are put forth, that we are now maturing plans for extending increased facilities in the study of articulation to semi-mutes, thereby meeting the proper demands of those of this class attracted in considerable numbers to our college.

A practical test may thus be made of the value to the deaf of instruction in articulation, and at the same time the unhappy consequences be avoided which would be sure to follow an abandonment, even in a single State, of our present system and methods. Appended to this report, marked B, will be found a paper to which we would invite special attention, as presenting, in the experiences of
two intelligent youths, an instructive comparison as to the relative value of the
German and American systems.
Kaufmann, the German, was four years in the school at Pforzheim, the largest
and one of the best schools in Germany.
Parkinson, the American, was three years in the Hartford school, the oldest
and one of the best in this country.
Both these young men are now pursuing their studies here—one in the col-
lege, the other in the primary department.

THE COLLEGE.

The success attending our efforts to afford deaf-mutes an opportunity of se-
curing the advantages of college training has been greater than was anticipated.
Twenty-five students are now gathered here from fourteen States of the Union,
representing the eastern, western, middle, and southern sections of the country,
and coming from eleven different institutions for the deaf and dumb.
Two of these resigned eligible situations as teachers, and two others declined
proffered positions of a similar character, that they might fit themselves for higher
usefulness hereafter.
As an evidence of the value set upon the course pursued here in fitting young
men to become capable teachers of the deaf and dumb, it may be stated that
our single graduate of last June received three invitations to teach, with one of
which (in a western institution) was tendered a larger salary than has ever been
paid to a deaf-mute teacher of mutes in this country.
With results so satisfactory at the very outset of our efforts in this direction,
we feel confident the time is not distant when each institution and every State
of the country will have its representatives here, to bear back, in due time, to
the communities in which they dwell whatever of good may be derived from a
thorough systematic course of mental training, in literary and scientific studies,
equally valuable, if not precisely identical, with that pursued in our best Ameri-
can colleges.
Thinking it possible that there may be those, having an interest in educational
efforts, who, through lack of information, may incline to question the practical
value of a college for deaf-mutes, we append to this report an extract (mark-
ed C) from a pamphlet published last January relative to the college, to
which we would invite attention, in the belief that the arguments therein set
forth will make plain the desirability of placing within the reach of deaf-mutes
the higher courses of study, which among hearing and speaking persons have
ever been deemed essential to a finished education.
We have been encouraged in this special feature of the institution by assur-
ances of approval from prominent educationists, both in this country and Europe.
Among those from countries other than our own, one from Canon De Haerne,
member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives and director of the Royal
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Brussels, will serve as an example.
In a recent treatise, after detailing the incidents of the foundation of the col-
lege, he makes the following pertinent remarks on the influence it will have
among the great body of deaf-mutes in the world:
"It is evident that the number of deaf-mutes qualified to enter these ad-
vanced courses will be small and must be chosen from the primary schools. If,
then, these have not a common method of instruction, the persons selected must
encounter difficulties and embarrassments in the central institution. * * *
Yet who will dare deny the high benefits of this institution both to those who,
not being able to rise above the level of elementary instruction, thus acquire
the consoling conviction that they are not to be considered the pariahs of the
world, but that they partake, through the scientific degrees of their companions
in misfortune, of all the rights and dignity of mankind."
The course of study marked out by the faculty for the college corresponds in
general to what is known as the academical course of the best American col-
leges. Such modifications, however, have been made as seemed desirable and
necessary to adapt it to the peculiar wants of the deaf and dumb.

In the ancient languages, while special attention is paid to their construction
and analysis, and to their etymology in its bearings upon our own tongue, and
while a thoroughness, extent, and variety in translation is aimed at, which, it is
believed, will enable the student to render any classical author with readiness and
ease, the amount of Latin and Greek read in college is considerably less than in
the ordinary course. More time is thus gained for French and German, which are
made regular studies of the college course, and for the critical study of the
English language, in the history of its origin and growth, its derivations, analy-
sis, and construction, and its matchless literature. To these branches and the
grand philological principles underlying all language a greater prominence than
usual is accorded.

A thorough course of instruction in the natural sciences and in mathematics
is given; history, metaphysics, and political science also receive a full share of
attention. Art studies are likewise pursued, but these latter are at the option
of the student.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

The laws regulating the admission of pupils into the institution secure free
education only to the residents of the District of Columbia who are unable to
pay the expense of their tuition here, and to children whose fathers are in the
military or naval service of the United States.

Whether it would be proper to extend the limit of free admission, so that
poor students coming from the States to secure the advantages offered in our
collegiate department, may be admitted without charge, is for Congress to de-
dtermine.

It would seem, perhaps, no more than just that an institution sustained by
the States, and offering advantages to a peculiar and afflicted class of persons
which are not and cannot be afforded in the local institutions, should be as free
to citizens of the States as to those of the federal District and to children of the
army and navy.

But without waiting for legislation, which at a future period may become
necessary, steps have been taken to secure the means of support for those seek-
ing admission from the States, who are unable to meet the whole expense of
their education here.

Solicitations of funds have been made from private individuals for the end-
dowment, either by pledge or by actual payment, of scholarships, which shall
yield an annual income of one hundred and fifty dollars each; this sum being
sufficient to meet the actual cost of supporting a student during the forty weeks
of our academic year.

Eleven of these scholarships have been secured, from which an aggregate in-
come of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars per annum will accrue, and
upon them have been placed eleven worthy young men, representing the States
of Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Illi-
nois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The founders of these scholarships, are as follows, viz:

Hon. Amos Kendall, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Smith, Esq., Hartford, Connecticut.
Edson Fessenden, Esq., Hartford, Connecticut.

Each of these agrees to endow one perpetual scholarship with the principal
sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500,) provided ten similar endow-
ments are obtained.
The following gentlemen have each subscribed scholarships of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum:
George W. Riggs, Jr., Esq., Washington, D. C.
Hon. B. B. French, Washington, D. C.
Charles Knap, Esq., Washington, D. C.
Wm. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington, D. C.
Hon. Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island.
George Merriam, Esq., Springfield, Massachusetts.
A friend who desires his name and residence withheld.

Four youths in the college, from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are yet without means of support here. Their cases, however, will undoubtedly soon be provided for, and it is our purpose to extend solicitations for our scholarship endowment, until the necessity therefor shall cease to exist.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF-MUTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The national character and relations which this institution has come to sustain in the enlarged sphere of operations incident to the establishment and progress of the college, render it important, in order to a proper comprehension of the scope of our work, that Congress should understand somewhat of the existing condition of the various State institutions.

Appended to this report, marked D, will be found a table of statistics bearing on this point, from which it appears that the number of institutions established in the country is twenty-four; now in operation, twenty-two, with two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine pupils in attendance, under the tuition of one hundred and nineteen instructors.

From this it will appear that we may reasonably expect, and should be prepared to receive in the collegiate department a considerably larger number of students than we have now under instruction. Probably accommodations for one hundred would not be in excess of the demand likely to arise within a few years.

The buildings of the institution have been greatly improved during the past year. The extension to the primary department is finished, and this portion of the institution may now be considered as complete. The first section of the college building is also finished and occupied. Drawings are herewith submitted showing the ground-plans and elevations of these buildings. The internal arrangements are in accordance with designs prepared by the president of the institution. The exteriors were planned by Emil S. Freidrich, Esq., architect, of Washington city, who has superintended the execution of the work with great faithfulness and to the entire satisfaction of the board.

The contracts for the buildings were awarded to Mr. James G. Naylor, builder, of Washington city, whose proposals were much below those of his competitors; and it is but simple justice to him to say that he has fulfilled his engagements in a manner both creditable to himself and pleasing to the authorities of the institution.

The new stable and carriage-house, the shop, and the gas-house estimated for in our last report, are now in process of construction. They will probably be completed and occupied by the first of January next. Drawings of these buildings are also submitted herewith.

The improvement of the grounds, in pursuance of an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, has been commenced, after a plan furnished by Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co., the well-known architects of the Central Park, New York. Their design for the grounds and for the completion of our buildings is submitted herewith, together with a report, marked E, in the appendix, embodying important suggestions in relation to the proper arrangement of our premises.
Their plan, although prepared within the past four months, includes all the buildings we have heretofore erected, retaining them in their present locations, and so arranging the necessary additions thereto as to make a most perfect and suitable grouping of the whole.

The amount necessary to complete the institution, according to Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co.'s design, cannot be exactly estimated in the present unsettled state of prices. Enough, however, can be determined to make it certain that, with a moderate annual appropriation, the work may be finished within three or four years, involving, in the total outlay, a sum not greater than that expended by the single State of Ohio for her deaf and dumb institution, and considerably below the cost of the Insane Asylum in this District, although that work was mainly effected when the expense of building was fifty per cent. less than at the present time.

It will be noticed that Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co. recommend in their report the enlargement by the purchase of a strip of ground two hundred feet in width on our western boundary. The desirableness of this acquisition will be apparent on an inspection of the drawing, and we have included in our estimate for next year an amount deemed to be sufficient to cover the cost of the land.

**ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.**

For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection, furnishing and fitting up, of additions to the buildings of the institution, to furnish additional accommodations for the male and female pupils and for the resident officers of the institution, fifty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the enlargement and further improvement of the grounds of the institution, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

In preparing our estimate for the support of the institution, we have based our calculations on a continuance of present prices, and an increase in our numbers of about twenty-five per cent. It is believed that the amount asked will not be too large for the required outlays, and, at the same time, that it will be sufficient to cover all expenses actually necessary to the well-being of the institution.

The amount asked for the extension of our buildings will be needed to enable us to provide accommodation for those likely to seek admission here during the year ending June 30, 1868.

Taking the action of Congress in the past as evidence of an intention to carry forward the benevolent work placed under our direction, until the institution shall, in its completeness, be a faithful exponent of the Christian philanthropy of a generous and enlightened people, we respectfully recommend that appropriations be asked at the approaching session, in accordance with the foregoing estimates.

By order of the Board of Directors:

E. M. GALLAUDET, President.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.