

this District, which has been a free tenant of this institution for upwards of four (4) years, and from which it has derived all its supplies except medicines. On the other hand, in the crippled state of its finances, which will hereafter be noticed, the institution has been indebted to the War Department for aid in supplying bread, beef and groceries, which have materially reduced the expenditure for flour, meats, sugar, and tea and coffee.

In relation to the receipts, it should be remarked that sixty thousand five hundred dollars (\$60,500) were appropriated by the thirty-eighth Congress, at its first session, for the support of the hospital during the year 1864-'65, and that at the last or second session of Congress thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) were appropriated to supply a deficiency to that amount in the sum required to carry the institution through the year. This deficiency arose from a much larger number of admissions than was anticipated when the estimates for the year were made, and an advance of more than fifty (50) per cent. in the cost of all the necessaries of living and treating the sick.

On account of an accidental delay only forty thousand five hundred dollars (\$40,500) of the appropriation of sixty thousand five hundred dollars (\$60,500) were advanced to the superintendent before the 30th of June last, as may be noticed. Had the remaining twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) been advanced to him a few days earlier than they were, the balance due him would have been two thousand five hundred and fifty-five and seventy-one one-hundredths dollars, (\$2,555 71,) instead of twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five and seventy-one one-hundredths dollars, (\$22,555 71.) After a delay in making such appropriations, with which all immediately interested parties are familiar, the deficiency of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) was appropriated in the act providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year 1865-'66, and was not available till that year had commenced, though the most of it was due for expenditures already made.

The department is well aware that Congress at the very close of its last session failed to pass the appropriation bill which provides for sundry civil expenses of the government. The sums needed for the support and improvement of this institution were included in that bill, and of course lost with it; and the hospital is now being supported with money borrowed upon the faith of the party loaning it that Congress will very early in the approaching session enable the department to replace the amount advanced.

The present financial condition of the institution as thus explained renders it plainly necessary, it is thought, to respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make an appropriation of ninety thousand five hundred dollars, (\$90,500,) the amount asked last year and reported in the bill which was lost, for the maintenance of the hospital during the current year, and that the same amount be asked for the support of the institution during the year ending June 30, 1867. This amount is the product of the multiplication of the estimated number (360) of insane persons that this hospital will be required, under existing laws, to treat this year and the next at the expense of the United States, by the average cost (\$250) of the proper support and treatment of one insane person for one year. We believe it to be our earnest endeavor, as it is our evident duty, to conduct the institution with all the economy that is consistent with the proper discharge of the obligations of the government to the most unfortunate class of its servants and dependents, and we have concluded to adhere to the basis of the calculation upon which the first of these estimates was originally submitted a year ago, although we find the cost of supplies during the period referred to likely to exceed our expectations. The average number of patients does not seem likely to vary greatly from what we anticipated.

On the 11th of June, 1865, the board of visitors was called upon to lament the death of Dr. Whelan, for many years the distinguished chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States navy, and one of the most devoted

and efficient officers of the hospital since its organization under the act of Congress, which took effect on the first day of July, 1855. Had he lived nineteen (19) days longer he would have been a visitor for the continuous period of ten (10) years. At a special meeting of the board held a few days after Dr. Whelan's death, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1. *Resolved*, That in the death of our much esteemed and highly respected associate, Dr. William Whelan, the hospital has lost a warm and judicious friend, a wise and prudent counsellor, and a faithful and efficient officer, whose devotion to the welfare of the suffering insane it becomes us all to remember and to imitate.

"2. *Resolved*, That we express to the wife and children of our lamented companion the sorrow we feel on account of the sad bereavement they have been called upon to bear in the death of a good husband and father, and also our deep sense of the loss occasioned thereby to this board, to the hospital, to the city of Washington, and to the naval service of the country with which for many years he was most honorably and usefully connected."

In less than one month after the lamented death of Dr. Whelan, the hospital suffered the loss by death of Dr. Bela N. Stevens, who had been connected with the institution for nearly six (6) years, first as the only medical assistant, and then as first assistant physician. Dr. Stevens was a graduate both of the academical and medical departments of Dartmouth College. His superior mental endowments, his varied attainments, resulting from a diligent use of liberal opportunities for general and professional culture, the earnest directness of his honorable purposes, and, withal, the possession of an active temperament, rendered him a man of marked intellectual power with whomsoever he was associated, and of unwearied executive efficiency in whatsoever he undertook to perform. During the time that he held an appointment under this board he took a responsible part in the medical and surgical treatment of nearly all the inmates of the hospital proper and of the St. Elizabeth general hospital, which was conducted by our medical officers during three (3) years of the war. His skill, attention and humanity much endeared him to his patients, and there are men scattered all over this broad land who sincerely lament his death and bless his memory.

The general naval hospital in this District continues to occupy the lodge for colored men. The gardener's house, used during the war for a naval pest hospital, has recently been vacated. Contrary to our expectations a year ago, the new buildings in process of erection in Washington for a naval hospital are not ready for occupation, and will not be, we understand, till completed by an additional appropriation by Congress. The colored men's lodge is needed by the class of insane for which it was erected, and we much hope that the medical bureau of the navy will be enabled to complete its buildings before the expiration of the current year.

Dr. Godding continues to discharge the highly responsible and laborious duties of his position with marked ability and untiring activity.

In April last Dr. B. D. Eastman, for several years the assistant physician of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, was appointed an assistant physician of this institution; and upon the death of Dr. Stevens, Dr. T. S. Franklin, of New York, who spent a portion of his pupilage in the Friends' Asylum for the Insane near Philadelphia, received a similar appointment. These officers have given good satisfaction during their short period of service.

We have generally been able to secure the services of excellent female attendants, but during the war it was very difficult to employ suitable men for similar positions on the male side of the house. The comfort of the insane is intimately dependent upon the character of their immediate companions and care-takers, and it affords us great pleasure to say that since the close of hos-

tiffies we have been able to fill our corps of attendants from even a better class of men than usually applied for such a situation before the war.

The improvements in furniture, pictures, flowers and birds, and the various other means of amusement and instruction which promote the comfort and restoration of the insane, have at no time during the last four (4) years been altogether suspended, but the crowded condition of the house and the cares of the officers have rendered it impossible to prosecute them as largely as we hope to do in future. Still, we have always done enough to secure the institution against any retrograde movement in those appointments which most distinguish the best modern establishments for the cure of maladies of the mind from those bare, cheerless receptacles for madmen which abounded in Europe a century ago, and still have their types both in the Old World and the New.

In the course of the past year the honorable Secretary of War has shown his favorable appreciation of the usefulness of the institution to the great branch of the public service under his direction by such material aid in the crippled condition of its resources as was within his discretion. The institution is also much indebted to the State and Interior Departments for a large amount of interesting reading for the patients; to Miss D. L. Dix for several chairs and various other useful appliances in the care of the sick; to Miss Lowell, of Boston, through D. W. Bliss, for two of Crosby's invalid beds and one locomotive chair; and to the publishers of the American Agriculturist for their very valuable paper.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
 P. D. GURLEY, *President of the Board.*
 C. H. NICHOLS, *Secretary of the Board.*
 Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
 St. Elizabeth, D. C., November 1, 1865.

SIR: The estimates submitted in my last annual report were approved by your predecessor, and in due time included in the bill providing for sundry civil expenses of the government, which was reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means. That bill did not become a law, and of course the sums asked for the improvements contemplated were not appropriated. I therefore very respectfully re-submit the estimates in question, much hoping that they will have your approval, and that Congress will early in the approaching session pass a deficiency bill which shall include them. They are as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. For finishing, furnishing, and lighting additional accommodations in the east wing, for new bedding in the west wing, and for the extension and re-planking of the coal wharf..... | \$10,000 00 |
| 2. For continuing the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital. . | 10,000 00 |
| 3. For removing and repairing three old frame houses, and building two new cottages for the occupation of the employes of the hospital having families..... | 6,000 00 |

The expenditure of the first sum could be advantageously commenced as early as it can possibly be appropriated; and if the second and third items should become available by the first of April next, there would be time for their careful expenditure before the estimates for the year 1866-'67 would be likely to be appropriated at a long session of Congress, and the great loss of a year's time in perfecting this establishment and realizing its highest usefulness measurably regained.

The improvement of the grounds of the hospital by an exchange of land authorized by a resolution passed at the first session of the thirty-eighth (38th) Congress has been effected in accordance with the terms of that resolution, except the formality of an exchange of title-deeds. All the certificates and other data necessary to the preparation of both deeds are in the department.

I respectfully submit the following estimates for the year ending June 30, 1867:

1. For finishing, furnishing, lighting, and heating additional accommodations in the east wing, (occupied by sick and wounded soldiers during the war and in part unfinished,) five thousand dollars—\$5,000.
2. For continuation of the wall enclosing the grounds, ten thousand dollars—\$10,000.
3. For the purchase and fencing of fifty-six and a half (56½) acres of meadow land lying near the hospital, provided the Secretary of the Interior shall approve of the purchase in view of the price and quality of the land, and the necessity of adding it to the hospital farm, six thousand dollars—\$6,000.

The character and importance of the work which it is contemplated to execute under the first (1st) estimate are sufficiently explained, it is thought, by the language in which that item is expressed.

The second (2d) estimate is for the continuation of a most important improvement, for which a small sum is annually asked, in order that the government may least feel the expenditure necessary for the whole work.

The last and third (3d) estimate is for the purchase of an excellent piece of land lying convenient to the hospital farm, which can be obtained at a very moderate price as compared with the rates at which similar property in the District now sells, and which will save to the hospital, in the grazing and hay it will furnish, the whole amount of its cost in three years.

It is very respectfully suggested that the estimates of this hospital be put in that class which is usually appropriated in an annual bill providing for the "legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government." This hospital was organized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, by which the United States most solemnly pledged themselves to afford the uninterrupted benefits of the institution to certain classes of insane persons. That organic act has been recognized by two (2) important amendments of it, by repeated appropriations for the completion, improvement, and support of the establishment, and by no less than four (4) different extensions of its privileges. It is, therefore, claimed that the hospital is as much an established institution of the government, which it is bound to constantly maintain without embarrassment, as any bureau of the departments. If it be so, the regularity of the appropriations for the maintenance of the institution should not be hazarded by placing its estimates in the bill providing for "sundry civil expenses of the government," which embraces all occasional and temporary appropriations, and is usually delayed to the very close of the session, and is most likely to be finally defeated by what are known in the legislature of the country as "riders" and extraordinary provisos.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 C. H. NICHOLS, *Superintendent.*
 Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB, *Washington, November 6, 1865.*

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, 1865:

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1864, numbered.....	58
Entered during the year.....	22
Dismissed during the year.....	9
Died during the year.....	2
	— 11 11
Remaining on the 30th of June last.....	69
Entered since June 30.....	14
Dismissed since June 30.....	10
Total number of pupils under instruction since July 1, 1864.....	94
Deaf mutes, males, 56; females, 29; total.....	85
Blind, males, 4; females, 5; total.....	9

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

In pursuance of authority conferred by Congress in an act approved February 23, 1865, the blind pupils hitherto instructed in this institution have been placed in the Maryland Institution for the Blind, at Baltimore.

The number transferred was seven; six residents of the District of Columbia, and one whose father is in the regular army.

Our board, at a meeting held in June last, voted to transfer to the Maryland Institution all our books, maps, and apparatus specially designed for the instruction of the blind, including a piano-forte donated a few years since by some benevolent ladies of Georgetown, to be used for those pupils who may be at any time in that institution, as beneficiaries of the United States.

It is believed that this removal of the blind to the institution at Baltimore will inure to their advantage, while it relieves our institution of a department never large enough to be successful in the highest degree.

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

In January, William H. Edes, esq., an honored member of our board of directors, was removed from us by death.

In the same month our assistant matron, Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter, after a brief illness, passed away from the scenes of earth, and in March Judson Mitchell, esq., a member of our board since the organization of the institution, died at an advanced age.

The following extracts from the records of the board may be properly recorded here as evidences of the regard with which our departed co-laborers in the important work of building up this institution were held by us who survive them:

"Mr. Kendall, in behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting to report resolutions touching the death of Mrs. Hunter and Messrs. Edes and Mitchell, submitted the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

REPORT.

"The committee appointed to prepare some suitable testimonial in memory

of our deceased directors, William H. Edes and Judson Mitchell, and of our deceased assistant matron, Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter, report as follows, viz:

"While the health of the pupils of this institution has, from its commencement, been so far preserved by a kind Providence, that there has never been within its walls a death from disease among them, His hand has during the past year borne heavily upon those who have been intrusted with its management.

"William H. Edes and Judson Mitchell were two of that small band of original directors whose disinterested contributions of time and money, under the most discouraging circumstances, brought the institution into existence, and gave it a character which at once commanded the confidence and patronage of the government.

"From first to last they were always faithful and devoted to its interests, and, before they were called to their reward, had the satisfaction of seeing it become one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in this or any other country.

"As men, Messrs. Edes and Mitchell had few or no superiors in every Christian virtue. Being members of a Christian church, they carried their religion with them in their transactions with their fellow-men.

"Their liberality to this institution was but an outburst of that charity to the needy and the suffering which diffused itself all around them during life, and hallows their memory in so many hearts.

"Their urbanity, their gentleness, and their disinterestedness made impressions upon the hearts of those associated and brought in contact with them in the affairs of the institution, which can never be erased.

"We know of no higher or more just tribute that we can pay to their memory than to pray to the Giver of all good that in benevolence and disinterested devotion to its interests all its present and future directors and managers may be like them.

"In the death of Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter the domestic circle of the institution has suffered a loss not easily repaired. Associated for several years with her honored mother as assistant matron, her special duty was to look after the female pupils when not under instruction. Though constantly laboring under feeble health, she performed her duties to those under her charge with remarkable assiduity and perseverance. They looked up to her as a mother, and no mother could be more kind to her own children in health, or nurse them more tenderly in sickness, than did Mrs. Hunter these children of misfortune. Being herself a devoted Christian, exemplifying in her daily life the practical virtues of her religion, she was well fitted to impress the expanding minds of her mute friends and direct them to that faith which leads from earth to heaven.

"Long will her memory be cherished, not only by the children who were the subjects of her unceasing solicitude, but by all who had the pleasure of her intimate acquaintance.

"Resolved, That the report of the committee, bearing testimony to the virtues and services of our late associate directors, William H. Edes and Judson Mitchell, and our assistant matron, Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter, be adopted as the sentiments of the board, and be entered upon its minutes.

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to communicate a copy of said report and of the foregoing resolutions to the families of the deceased, and assure them of the profound sympathy of the members of this board in their bereavement."

The vacancies in the board, occasioned by the death of Messrs. Edes and Mitchell, have been filled by the appointment of Hon. Benjamin B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States.

To fill the place of assistant matron, Mrs. Eliza A. Ijams, of Georgetown, has been appointed.

Mrs. Ijams brings to her position experience as a teacher of youth, a knowledge of the sign language, and a heart full of sympathy for deaf-mutes, having two children now pupils in the institution.

Mr. Parish, for two years a member of our corps of instructors, relinquished his position in June last.

The vacancy thus created has been filled by the reappointment of Mr. Denison, whose retirement, on account of ill health, was mentioned in our last report. After a residence of a year in Vermont he returns to his work with strength renewed and interest unabated. In his past success in the difficult task of instructing deaf-mutes, we have ample guarantee for the future.

Miss Gordon, formerly the instructress of the blind, remains with us as a teacher of the deaf and dumb. Having, during her residence here, availed herself of the opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language of signs, and being an experienced teacher of young children, she will prove a valuable acquisition to our corps of instructors.

The progress of our pupils since the date of our last report has been satisfactory, attesting the faithfulness and ability of their instructors.

The respective classes were examined at the close of the year in the presence of all the professors and teachers, and gave evidence, to those best qualified to form an intelligent judgment, of a very commendable degree of improvement since the last annual examination.

The youngest class, under instruction one year, has been taught by Mr. Samuel A. Adams, a deaf-mute.

The text-book used has been Part I of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons.

The class next in grade, under instruction two and a half years, has been taught by Mr. Roswell Parish.

The study and practice of language, in its simpler forms, has occupied the attention of this class. Rev. J. R. Keep's Elementary Lessons were used for a short period with good success; during the greater portion of the year, however, no text-book was followed.

The first or highest class in the primary course, under instruction five years, has been taught by Mr. Joseph H. Ijams.

The study of arithmetic has been continued; much attention has been paid to geography, outline maps being in constant use; English grammar has been pursued for three months; exercises in English composition have been frequent, and the study of the Scriptural Catechism has been continued in this as in the other classes.

Instruction in pencil and crayon drawing, under the direction of Mr. Baumgrass, has been afforded to a considerable number of our older pupils, and the progress made has been good in all cases, while in some an unusual facility in this branch of study has been evinced.

The health of our pupils has, on the whole, fallen below the average of former years. During the winter several severe cases of pneumonia occurred, and one case of erysipelas.

The frail nature and crowded condition of one of our buildings sufficiently explain the presence of sickness among us. These disabilities, however, we hope soon to remove by the occupancy of a new building now nearly completed, and the demolition of the frame structure we have been using.

One of our pupils, named John Strohmer, a boy of uncommon promise, died at his home in Baltimore, of scrofulous fever, during the Christmas vacation. He possessed a fine mind and a docile, amiable disposition. His example and influence were ever on the side of right among his companions, and his loss is deeply felt by teachers and pupils.

In the mechanical department but little progress has been made within the year now under review.

We still greatly lack suitable buildings for instruction in useful trades. Provision, however, has been made in our estimates of expenditure for next year to meet this want, and we are in hopes soon to be able to supply it.

In the mean time the labor of our male pupils has been used, as far as practicable, in the cultivation and improvement of our grounds.

The yield of vegetables and hay the past summer has been very large, and a great saving to the institution has resulted from our success in the cultivation of our land.

THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE,

By which title the advanced department, organized under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, will hereafter be known and designated, has developed during the year to a most gratifying degree.

Five students, representing the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, have entered upon and are now pursuing the regular college course of study; while eight others, representing Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, have joined the intermediate or preparatory class.

In the organization of the corps of instructors for the college the president has assumed the department of Moral and Political Science; Professor Storrs retains that of Linguistics, to which he was last year appointed; and the Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, A. M., for eleven years past a successful teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed Professor of Natural Science. Professor Pratt will also take charge, for the present, of the mathematical recitations.

Instruction in art will be afforded to those of our students who desire it by Professor Baumgrass, who continues his connexion with the institution as Instructor of Drawing and Painting.

Rev. William W. Turner, A. M., of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the oldest and most successful of American instructors of the deaf and dumb, now retired from the active duties of the profession, has assumed a position in our faculty as Lecturer on Natural History.

Mr. Turner became connected with the American Asylum, as an instructor, in 1821, and continued to teach regularly for thirty-two years.

During one-half of this period he also filled the position of Family Guardian, and for the last year was the instructor of the Gallaudet High Class, now become the Gallaudet Scientific School. The high class was organized at his suggestion, and successfully inaugurated under his immediate supervision.

In July, 1853, Mr. Turner became principal of the institution with which he had been so long connected. He continued to fill this office until August, 1863, when he resigned his position and retired from the service of the honored and now venerable Alma-mater of American deaf-mute schools, having been identified with her history for an uninterrupted period of forty-two years and six months; the institution itself having been organized but three and a half years when he joined its corps of instructors.

Mr. Turner's annual visits to the college, and the lectures he will be prepared to present to our students in their own familiar language, will be anticipated with great interest, and we trust may be many times repeated.

Hon. James W. Patterson, member of Congress from New Hampshire, and late professor in Dartmouth College, has kindly consented to deliver during the current year a series of lectures on astronomy.

Professor Patterson has on former occasions given evidence of his special interest in the college, and this new expression of his good will is highly appreciated.

His lectures, delivered in spoken language, will be rendered into the sign language by an interpreter. This translation being simultaneous with his uttered

words, at the same time not interfering with or interrupting them, will of itself constitute an interesting exercise.

As the number of our classes increases year by year, we propose to add to the number of our professors, taking care that our corps of instructors shall come fully up to the average of college faculties in numbers, as we believe it will also in ability and fitness for the work to be accomplished.

From this exhibit of our present strength in the department of instruction, taken in connexion with the purpose just indicated, of adding to it as occasion requires, it must be evident that "The National Deaf-Mute College" offers to the deaf and dumb of the country educational advantages not hitherto afforded in any institution for the instruction of this class of persons.

In making this claim we do not desire to be understood as instituting any unfriendly comparisons, but simply as stating what we believe to be a fact.

We wish, in the plainest possible terms, to disavow any intention or desire to come in competition with any organization for the education of the deaf and dumb, so far as we understand the existing condition of the various institutions from published reports and private letters.

Our college is but the natural outgrowth and supplement of the other institutions for the deaf and dumb. But for their marked triumph in the great effort to open the doors of the temple of knowledge to the soul-darkened deaf-mute, the college would have been an impossibility, and it is from their continued prosperity and advancement that the college must derive its main elements of strength and success.

We seek here to cultivate a field of effort hitherto untilled and unappropriated, and in the prosecution of our work we hope and expect to receive the cordial co-operation of every institution for the deaf and dumb, and of every principal, every instructor, and every friend of the peculiar class for whose advancement it is our common privilege and duty to labor. And thus sustained, we expect, with the blessing of God, to build up an institution which shall be truly national in its influence and relations; of which the people of our now united and free country may justly be proud; in which every one who has ever lifted a hand in the great work of deaf-mute instruction may feel he has an interest, and in the rearing of which every American instructor of mutes may properly feel he has borne a part.

We believe the all-powerful hand of Providence, which has thus far furthered the interests of our institution, has marked out this national work for us to perform: not because this institution, above others, is entitled to or claims to possess any special pre-eminence in its ability to organize and conduct a college for the deaf and dumb, but simply because such a school must have an ample pecuniary support; because that support cannot properly be asked from any single State, but should be drawn from the national resources; and further, because the nation has by legal enactment authorized the organization and provided means for the support of the college whose successful inauguration and encouraging progress we have now the honor to report.

In fixing the standard of our course of study we have felt bound, since we assume the collegiate name, to make it the full equivalent of that adopted in similar schools of learning for the hearing and speaking.

Hence it is necessary that applicants for admission should have passed through not only the ordinary course afforded in our State institutions, but also a high class course.

It would be our preference that every institution should have its high class, and a uniform scheme of study be adopted throughout the country, so that a graduate of any State institution who desired to extend his range of intellectual acquirement should be prepared to enter at once on our college course. And we hope the day is not distant when, through mutual consultation and agreement, this most desirable result may be attained.

We find, however, that at the present time but few high classes exist, and no uniform standard of graduation prevails.

In order, therefore, to open the way for the worthy and intelligent graduates of any institution to participate in the advantages offered in the college, and at the same time to afford the pupils of our own primary department an opportunity to fit themselves to enter the college, we have organized an intermediate or preparatory class, corresponding in its grade with the existing high classes. Into this class we propose to receive those who, desiring to enter the college, have been unable in their respective State institutions to make full preparation therefor; their standing in the class depending on the advances they have made in study before coming to us.

These pupils will be instructed wholly by members of the College Faculty, and our object will be to prepare them as rapidly as practicable for admission to the Freshmen class.

The charge for board and tuition in the college, as in the other departments of the institution, is one hundred and fifty dollars per annum to those not entitled to free admission by congressional or legislative enactment.

Cases, however, have arisen, and will doubtless continue to present themselves, of worthy deaf-mutes, desirous and capable of pursuing a course of advanced study, who will find it out of their power to pay the above-named sum. To such applicants the directors propose to render assistance by remitting in whole or in part the usual charge, as circumstances seem to require, and as far as the means of the institution will admit.

This we are authorized to do by the fifth section of our organic act.

Candidates for admission to the Freshmen class are examined in arithmetic, English grammar, history, (ancient and modern,) geography, (modern and physical,) physiology, the elements of natural philosophy, algebra to quadratic equations, and the principles of Latin construction in their application to any familiar Latin author, regard being had more to the acquaintance evinced with the essential principles of Latin etymology and syntax than to the amount of literature read.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the institution during the year ending June 30, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Received from treasury United States	\$11,775 00
" " State of Maryland for support of pupils	5,705 07
" " city of Baltimore for support of pupils	3,390 00
" " paying pupils	470 00
" " rent of houses	346 50
" " sale of house	400 00
" " sale of live stock	68 00
" " pupils for clothing	40 02
" " Hon. Amos Kendall for fencing	40 90
" " horse-keeping	24 25
" " students for books	27 80
Balance due the president	384 79
	<hr/>
	22,602 33

EXPENDITURES.

Balance from last year due the president.....	\$390 51
Expended for salaries and wages.....	8,508 78
“ “ medicines.....	17 72
“ “ fuel and lights.....	1,088 24
“ “ hay, oats and grain.....	932 88
“ “ piano-tuning.....	7 00
“ “ blacksmithing.....	68 13
“ “ hardware.....	108 90
“ “ books, stationery and printing.....	518 90
“ “ carriage and harness.....	390 33
“ “ daily household expenses, including vegetables.....	1,249 92
“ “ dry goods and clothing.....	686 51
“ “ groceries.....	2,546 16
“ “ medical attendance.....	152 00
“ “ meats.....	2,999 88
“ “ repairs and improvements.....	429 89
“ “ furniture.....	624 39
“ “ butter and eggs.....	1,794 71
“ “ milk.....	87 48
	<hr/>
	22,602 33

The failure on the part of Congress at its last session to pass the civil appropriation bill, in which provision was made for the support of the institution for the current year, would have placed us in a very unpleasant predicament but for your prompt and considerate action in the premises, and the willingness of the First National Bank of this city to advance the sums of money necessary for our maintenance until Congress should meet and provide for their reimbursement.

With the amount named in my letter of June 7, 1865, viz., twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars, we have been enabled to meet all current expenses and to carry forward the work on one of our extensions so that the roof is now being put on and the building nearly ready to encounter the winds and storms of winter without fear of injury.

The cost of this addition to our buildings will not exceed the original estimate; and if, as we expect, Congress makes the appropriations asked for last year, we shall be able to have this building ready for occupancy in the early summer.

In preparing our estimates for current expenses during the year ending June 30, 1867, we have thought it desirable to aggregate in one sum the amounts we have hitherto drawn from two sources.

The act of February 16, 1857, allowed us from the treasury one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the support of each beneficiary placed in the institution by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of May 29, 1858, authorized annual appropriations for salaries and incidental expenses.

The first act made what may be termed an indefinite appropriation, and the amounts drawn in pursuance of this law were never submitted in our estimates, although they have been reported in our annual statements of receipts and disbursements. The item, therefore, asked yearly for “salaries and incidental expenses,” while it appeared to present the whole amount wanted for the support of the institution, did not in reality do so.

We think it is due both to Congress and to the institution that this apparent inconsistency should be done away with, and we propose, after June 30, 1866, to relinquish the per capita allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars. To enable us to take this step we have added the amount we should naturally have derived from this source to the amount we shall need for salaries and incidental expenses, and present the following estimate, viz:

For the support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1867, including five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty thousand seven hundred dollars. This amount, with the exercise of strict economy, will, we think, be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the institution in all its departments, and we respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation therefor.

The unprecedented increase in the number of our pupils the past year, with the prospect that the coming year will witness a similar enlargement, makes it incumbent upon us to extend our buildings and to approach as rapidly as possible the completion of our plans. All our improvements thus far have been carried on in pursuance of a carefully considered and comprehensive design, and we are inclined to the opinion that few public works will, on inspection, give evidences of a fuller return for moneys expended than ours. All the construction has proceeded under the immediate supervision of the president, and our buildings, as far as erected, are of a most substantial character. We should complete, if possible, during the coming year, the building occupied by our academic department. We are much in need of a new brick barn and cow-house, those we are now using being very insufficient frame structures. An ice-house is quite essential to our domestic economy. We should erect a gas-house at the earliest possible period, and the interests of our male pupils demand an extension of our shop accommodations. It is also extremely important that we should under-drain our grounds and construct several new sewers. There is urgent need at the same time to continue the work upon the permanent enclosure of our grounds, that the property of the institution may be protected from marauders and the products of the soil be secured to our use. The estimates which follow provide for all these improvements, and will, it is believed, in every case, be sufficient to complete the work contemplated:

“For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of two additions to the buildings of the institution to furnish enlarged accommodations for the male and female pupils and for the resident officers of the institution, thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

“For the erection of a brick barn and cow-house, a shop extension, gas-house and ice-house, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

“For the improvement and enclosure of the grounds of the institution, including under-drainage and sewerage, four thousand five hundred dollars.”

We respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make the foregoing appropriations at its approaching session. We do this with full confidence that our benevolent work deserves and will continue to receive the approval and support of the representatives of a people never backward in sustaining institutions which aim to improve the minds or gladden the hearts of its children.

By order of the board of directors:

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

HON. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Office of Board, No. 483 Tenth st., Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1865.

To the honorable the Secretary of the Interior:

The Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia begs leave respectfully to submit its fourth annual report of the condition of the police within said District, in accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," and approved August 6, 1861.

The act of Congress establishing the Metropolitan Police, and the amendments thereto, authorizes the board to appoint one superintendent, ten sergeants, six detectives, and a patrol force not exceeding one hundred and fifty men. During the past year the force has been maintained, as far as practicable, at its maximum number. But even this number is entirely inadequate to the maintenance of a thorough and sufficient police system for this District. There are within our boundaries about seventy square miles of territory to be guarded by the above number of patrolmen, which gives, after making the necessary deductions for permanent details and sickness, less than an average of two men to a square mile. In the suburban and country portions of the District, even this low average cannot be assigned to duty without almost entirely uncovering the more densely populated and business portions of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. The board has therefore assigned one sergeant and eleven mounted patrolmen to do duty in the county of Washington outside of the corporate limits of the two cities. In addition to this number there is a detail of ten men for sanitary duty, five men for permanent special duty, and fourteen men detailed as roundsmen. These country patrolmen and the several details named deducted from the whole number of patrolmen, leaves one hundred and ten patrolmen for duty in the corporations of Washington and Georgetown. One-third of these one hundred and ten patrolmen, or thirty-six men, are assigned to day duty, and the other two-thirds, or seventy-two men, (omitting fractions in both cases,) are assigned to night duty. Now there are about two hundred and seventy miles of streets in the two cities, which, divided by the number of men on duty at night, gives a beat of three and three-quarter miles in length for each man; and divided by the number on day duty, gives seven and a half miles in length to each beat. This calculation makes no allowance for alleys, or for sickness of the men.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that it is simply impossible, with the force now at the command of the board, to so station the patrolmen as to afford proper protection to the community. Experience teaches that each patrolman should so have his beat arranged, that he can easily see over the whole of it at any time. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, this arrangement of the beats is adopted. But here the small number of men on the force, and great extent of territory covered by the two cities, renders such an arrangement impossible.

Since the organization of the present police force, it is estimated that the population of this District has more than doubled, while no additions have been made to the number of men on the force; consequently the labors of the police have been greatly enhanced; in fact they have become greater than can be properly performed.

It should also be stated, that during and since the close of the rebellion large numbers of the worst and most desperate characters have been attracted here.

While the war existed and troops were quartered in this vicinity, these men lived by robbing soldiers through various devices; and now that this occupation is taken from them by the close of the war, they prey upon our citizens as thieves and burglars. The mustering out of troops in our midst has been the means of leaving among us from this source large numbers of bad men, such as are found in all armies. It is personally known to us that many recruits and substitutes were taken from our District jail, where they were confined for crime, and put into the army. Of course most of these characters are again in our midst, ready to renew their vicious course of life. This condition of things demands that our police force be largely increased.

STATION-HOUSES.

The board urges the necessity of further and more definite legislation in regard to the erection of station-houses within the District. The corporation of Washington has provided in two of the precincts station-houses that are safe, convenient, and provided with all the modern improvements. In fact, probably no city in the country has better arranged buildings for police purposes. The building known as the central guard-house has within a few months been turned over by the mayor of Washington to the board for its use. This building is now used by one of the precincts, and answers a very good purpose. In the remainder of the precincts the buildings in use are unsafe, inconvenient, discreditable, and unavoidably filthy, loathsome, and pestiferous. There is actual danger that prisoners may suffocate if confined in the cells attached to these buildings. In fact, two deaths have occurred in these cells during the past summer which were hastened, to say the least, by their foul condition. Humanity demands that some legislation be had which shall remedy this condition of these station-houses.

Besides, a proper state of discipline cannot be maintained among the officers of the force without accommodations for them at their respective station-houses. In order that the efficiency of the force may be kept up to a proper standard, there should always be a reserve force in each precinct, and this reserve should be provided with accommodations for sleep and rest while off duty. But, except in three precincts, no such accommodations exist; consequently, no reserve force for cases of emergency can be maintained at these stations. In the act creating the Metropolitan Police force Congress made it incumbent upon the three jurisdictions within the Metropolitan Police district to provide suitable station-houses for the several precincts. The law organizing the present system of police went into effect August 6, 1861. At the present time but three of the nine precincts contained within the District are provided with such station-houses as are worthy of the name, or that are at all adapted to police purposes.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The utility of the police telegraph, as an auxiliary to police operations, has been fully demonstrated during the past year. In fact, its benefits have been experienced to so great an extent that its loss would be regarded as an irreparable disaster. In cases of emergency the concentration of a large police force at any point, through the agency of this telegraph, can be accomplished in a very few moments; whereas, without its assistance, hours perhaps might be required to assemble an equal force.

During the year there has been transmitted through the central office by the police telegraph 7,833 messages, besides a large amount of business done between the precinct stations which did not pass through the central office.

There being no special provision of law under which the board felt authorized to pay for this telegraph, the contractors yet remain unpaid. The price

fixed is \$15,000. The board would respectfully recommend such legislation as will enable it to pay this sum, and trust that you will unite in urging it upon Congress at an early day.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Board of Police desires to urge upon Congress a radical and immediate reform in the system of magistracy in vogue in this District. There are now a large number of persons in the District who hold commissions as justices of the peace, many of whom are acting as magistrates. These magistrates do not appear to be accountable to any authority for their acts, and they make no report of their proceedings. It is doubtful whether some of them even keep a docket. Each of these magistrates usually has about his office one or more men known as county constables, self-styled "detectives," who apparently hold some kind of connexion with the magistrate in the way of "working up" cases and bringing business to his (the magistrate's) office. To say the least, the present system is loose and unsatisfactory, and by corrupt and unprincipled men may be prostituted to base and mercenary ends.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The board again urges upon Congress that some provision be made for the detention and punishment of juvenile offenders within this District. Frequently it becomes necessary for magistrates to commit youths of tender years to the common jail, there to associate with the worst and most abandoned characters. But more frequently the magistrates feel it to be their duty to dismiss such offenders, simply because, in their opinion, the ends of justice would be better served by so doing. In either case these youths are not deterred from future crimes; the first-named cases become more hardened in their course of wickedness by contact with old and desperate criminals, while the latter class consider their dismissal as a license to continue their depredations. In this manner the course of law tends, unintentionally, towards nursing the worst passions of already depraved youthful offenders.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The board, in accordance with an act of Congress, has appointed and organized a detective force consisting of six officers only. The importance and efficiency of this department will be best illustrated by the following statement of the operations of the detectives, viz:

Number of robberies reported at the detective office.....	701
Number of arrests made by the detectives.....	717
Amount of property reported stolen.....	\$170,659 09
Amount of property recovered by the officers.....	122,800 06
Amount of property turned over to property clerk.....	6,894 22
Amount of property turned over to claimants.....	115,905 84
Amount of property taken from prisoners and returned to same.	4,942 15

The above shows only a portion of the actual work performed by these officers. Frequently their services are required where property is not involved, and more frequently it becomes their duty to prevent thefts, robberies and crimes by arresting known thieves who visit this community before they have an opportunity to accomplish their designs.

SANITARY COMPANY.

During the past year this company has been busily engaged, and has performed a very large amount of work which has been of inestimable value to the health of the community. The whole number of complaints attended to during the year are as follows:

Number of nuisances reported at central office	3,247
Number of nuisances abated	3,155
Number of nuisances unabated.....	92
Number of warrants served.....	233
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$1,154 76

Besides the above, 517 dead horses have been removed, 74 persons have been buried, and 25 persons sent to hospitals.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

For the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of the force, together with a proper state of discipline, the board has, on investigation of charges preferred, dismissed 26 members from the force; has imposed fines in 11 cases; has reprimanded in 4 cases, and reduced one sergeant to the ranks.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the past year, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the annexed table:

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 26,478, of which 20,477 were males, 6,001 females; 9,745 were married; 16,733 were single; 17,274 could read and write; 9,204 could not read or write.

The offences may be classified as follows:

- Offences against the person—13,786 males, 4,781 females.
- Offences against property—6,701 males, 1,210 females.

Of the cases reported, the following disposition has been made: 1,377 have been committed to jail, 706 have given bail, 1,452 have been turned over to the military, 7,984 have been dismissed, 1,932 have been committed to the work-house, 828 have given security to keep the peace; in 181 cases no report has been made of the disposition, and in 531 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed upon the records under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 11,487 cases, amounting in all to \$61,943 92, as follows:

In Washington city, including a part of the county.....	\$53,963 24
In Georgetown, including a part of the county.....	5,073 01
For selling liquor to soldiers, imposed under the act of Congress	2,907 67
	<hr/>
	61,943 92
	<hr/> <hr/>

PROPERTY OPERATIONS.

The whole amount of property received by the property clerk during the year, as per his reports, amounts to.....	\$32,649 50
The whole amount of property delivered by the property clerk during the year, as per his reports, amounts to.....	31,302 02
Total amount of property and money delivered during the year by order of the magistrates, and of which the property clerk has no account.....	286,468 66
	<hr/>
	350,420 18
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodging has been, during the year	2,321
Lost children restored to parents	114
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospital	154
Horses or cattle found estray	78
Doors left open and secured by the police	10
Fires occurring in the District	75
Horses and vehicles, found estray, restored to owners	34

Compared with previous annual reports, this report shows that the number of arrests during the past year are nearly three thousand more than during any former year; and that the fines imposed are nearly double the amount of any previous year, reaching the very extraordinary sum of \$61,943 92. It may be proper here to state that the actual expense to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington, of the present police force, is about \$45,000. This sum, deducted from the amount of fines imposed and paid over to these jurisdictions under the present system, gives a difference of \$16,943 92. Hence it will be observed that the Metropolitan Police system of this District is an actual source of revenue to the District to the amount of nearly \$17,000. There is probably no other community in our country whose police system produces a net revenue to its finances.

In conclusion, the board earnestly requests your co-operation in urging upon Congress such legislation as may be necessary to remedy the defects referred to in the foregoing report, and thereby increase the efficiency of the police force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE S. GIDEON, *President.*

No. 1.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Sergeants.	Detailed.	Patrolmen.	Vacancies.	Total.
1.....	1		3		4
2.....	1		9		10
3.....	1	1	16	1	19
4.....	1	1	14		16
5.....	1		18		19
6.....	1	1	16	1	19
7.....	1	1	24		26
*8.....	1	1	17		19
10.....	1		17		18
Sergeants.....		1			1
Detectives.....			5	1	6
Sanitary.....			9		9
	9	6	148	3	166

* During the year the 8th and 9th precincts were consolidated by the Board of Police.

No. 2.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes

Precincts.	Days.
1.....	78
2.....	237
3.....	711
4.....	176
5.....	387
6.....	317
7.....	638
8.....	538
10.....	392
Detectives.....	86
Sanitary.....	123
Total.....	3,683

No. 3.—Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1.....	182	50	232
2.....	1,472	447	1,919
3.....	2,022	550	2,572
4.....	1,047	464	1,511
5.....	3,417	1,202	4,619
6.....	2,473	413	2,886
7.....	5,015	1,172	5,187
8.....	1,840	525	2,365
10.....	2,412	1,036	3,448
Detectives.....	597	142	739
Total.....	20,477	6,001	26,478

No. 4.—Table showing the ages of the males arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1.....	23	55	51	53	182
2.....	176	560	430	306	1,472
3.....	303	686	555	478	2,022
4.....	162	363	229	293	1,047
5.....	496	1,859	673	389	3,417
6.....	565	825	576	507	2,473
7.....	829	1,929	1,337	920	5,015
8.....	320	632	484	404	1,840
10.....	472	1,035	524	381	2,412
Detectives.....	117	326	95	59	597
Total.....	3,463	8,270	4,954	3,790	20,477

No. 5.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1.....	2	15	23	10	50
2.....	35	220	138	54	447
3.....	55	201	187	107	550
4.....	58	173	129	104	464
5.....	265	731	135	71	1,202
6.....	80	156	115	62	413
7.....	217	437	351	167	1,172
8.....	75	202	163	85	525
10.....	191	558	201	86	1,036
Detectives.....	31	89	14	8	142
Total.....	1,009	2,782	1,456	754	6,001

No. 6.—Recapitulation of offences classified.

Offences against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery.....	1	2	3
Assault.....	156	37	193
Assault and battery.....	962	185	1,147
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	73	5	78
Assault on policemen.....	7		7
Attempt at rape.....	15		15
Abduction.....	3	1	4
Aiding and assisting to escape.....	13		13
Accessory to murder.....	3		3
Bigamy.....	4	2	6
Bastardy.....	5		5
Disorderly conduct.....	4,899	2,337	7,236
Deserters.....	115		115
Fast riding or driving.....	136	12	148
Fighting in the streets.....	612	62	674
Fugitives.....	38	30	68
Habitual drunkenness.....	2	4	6
Intoxication.....	2,876	403	3,279
Intoxication and disorderly.....	2,662	770	3,432
Insanity.....	4		4
Indecent exposure of the person.....	63	7	70
Interfering with policemen.....	3		3
Keeping disorderly house.....	17	19	36
Keeping bawdy house.....	14	63	77
Miscellaneous misdemeanors.....	306	475	781
Murder.....	16	2	18
Perjury.....	11	2	13
Rape.....	7		7
Rioting.....	55	1	56
Resisting officer.....	9	1	10
Threats of violence.....	439	180	619
Vagrancy.....	250	178	428
Witness to murder confined in default of security.....	10	3	13
Total.....	13,786	4,781	18,567

No. 7.—Recapitulation of offences classified.

Offences against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson.....	9	2	11
Attempt at arson.....	4		4
Attempt to steal.....	59	1	60
Attempt at burglary.....	3		3
Burglary.....	41		41
Cruelty to animals.....	18		18
Embezzlement.....	1		1
Forgery.....	19		19
Fraud.....	110	11	121
Grand larceny.....	1,183	414	1,597
Gambling.....	103	2	105
Malicious mischief.....	134	29	163
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences.....	43	5	48
Passing counterfeit money.....	35	4	39
Petit larceny.....	442	155	597
Pickpockets.....	54	2	56
Robbery.....	95	5	100
Receiving stolen goods.....	69	27	96
Suspicion.....	826	97	923
Violation of corporation ordinances.....	3,453	456	3,909
Total.....	6,701	1,210	7,911

No. 8.—Nativity of those arrested classified.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
United States, white.....	10,364	Norway.....	2
United States, colored.....	6,796	Mexico.....	6
Ireland.....	6,647	Russia.....	3
Germany.....	1,952	Prussia.....	6
Italy.....	103	Greece.....	2
England.....	299	Austria.....	2
France.....	90	Portugal.....	4
Scotland.....	95	Hungary.....	2
Canada.....	62	Denmark.....	1
Poland.....	14	Belgium.....	2
Spain.....	7	Holland.....	3
Switzerland.....	11	Cuba.....	1
Wales.....	3		
Sweden.....	1		
			26,478