RBANKS'

WAREHOUSE.

OCCUMT OF THE DEATH OF OUR SENIOR NER, and the necessity for our speedy removal ent upon the sale of the premises, we have CLOSE UP THE BUSINESS. now selling off our stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, FLANNELS. WHITE GOODS. MUSLINS, ly reduced prices.

TERMS-CASH ON DELIVERY r Counters and Shelving for sale. JOHN V. COWELL & SON. nthat* Corner CHESTNUT and SEVENTH. MES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

27 CHESTNUT STREET.

SILKS.

ases of TAFFETAS and POULT DE SOIES in olde colorings. Also, BLACK GRO GRAINES, full line of BLACK SILKS in great variety, at

BLACK MOHAIRS.

and 8.4 BLACK MERINOES. ACK TAMISE CLOTHS. rior Paris-made CLOTH GLOVES—kid finish. BLANKETS AND FLANNELS

PAGAS and MOHAIRS, fine to sublime qualities.

IN GREAT VARIETY, T POPULAR PRICES.

THE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

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FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

REOFFERING AT FAIR PRICES JUST SUCH GOODS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS SHAWLS. CHRISTMAS SILKS. CHRISTMAS SCARFS. CHRISTMAS HDKFS. HRISTMAS GLOVES. HRISTMAS CHINTZES. CHRISTMAS DELAINES. CHRISTMAS BLANKETS. CHRISTMAS PIANO COVERS. DO. MELODEON COVERS.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO, AND

MELODEON COVERS. he largest assortment to be found in the city, FOR SALE BY

HEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, HOUSE-FORNISHING DRY GOODS STORE, de20 tuths6t No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS! W. T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE, 34 South SECOND Street.

23 STRAWBERRY Street. Has just received per latest importations a great stock of Woolens, including an extensive assortment of LADLES' CLOAKINGS GENTLEMEN'S COATINGS. Alto, a full stock of ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.

ORS, HIGH FINISH. VET FINISH BEAVERS. I BAOK BEAVERS. BADG G 4 INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS. LIGHT BLUE FLANNELS. 6-4 LIGHT BLUE FLANNELS.

And all kinds of Cloths Cassimeres, and Vestings,
bercoatings, Cloakings, and all goods pertaining to
a cloth trade.

de6-lm VERY RICH AND HEAVY COLORED
Corded Silks, in Wine Colors, Browns, Greens,
Bines, Modes, Whites, &c
Very rich and heavy Plain Silks.
Very heavy Black Corded Silks.
Very heavy Plain Black Silks.
Very rich Motre Antiques.
Black Watered Silks.
Silks for Evening Dresses.
Silks for Evening Dresses.
Silks for Evening Dresses.

ilks for Evening Dresses. 8, 54, and 32-inch Pure Silk Velvets for Cloaks, real Jons.
Also, very superior quality Frosted Beaver Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & U.O.,
del2tf 26 South SECOND Street.

PEP POPLINS.

Solid colors, extra fine quality, for \$2.
Plaid Poplins of unusual beauty, at \$2.
Good quality wide plaid Poplins, \$1.25.
Figured reps, Mohairs, and Merinoes.
127 pleces newest unique American Delaines, some
of them choice and neat, others very gay stripe.
Over 100 pieces American prints, 21, 35, 38, and 40 cts.
Black Mohairs and Alpaces, 65 cts to \$1.75.
Balmorals, fresh lot for misses, maids, and matrons.
Cloaks and Shawis in Cloak room.
Cloak display unusually good. Sales rapid.
COOPER & CONARD,
no26-tf S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts. REP POPLINS.

PARGAINS! CLOSING OUT! BAR. OGAINS! SE SOLD BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1865.
STOOK TO BE SOLD BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1865.
DRESS GOODS,
STORY VARIETY, SUITABLE PRESENTS.
TOTAL STREET SERVING.

Handsome Silks at low prices.
Silks of all kinds at low prices.
Silks of all kinds at low prices.
Plain Meriness and Poplins.
RICH PLAID POPLINS
ADDRESS Goods of all kinds at low prices.
BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
Lingu Hdkfs, Lace Collars.
French and Cambric Lace-Veils.
H. STEEL & SON,
des Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

MERCHANT TAILORS. FALL. 1864.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, N.E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

H. B. - Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS. Making it a specialty in my business for some years

Dast, it is thought of sufficient importance to aunounce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method, and give me EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN RELLY:

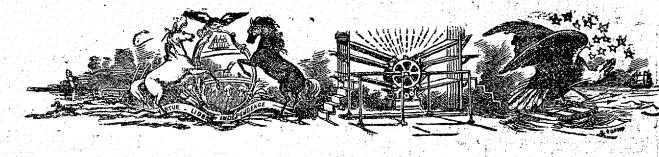
TAILORS, 619 CHESTNUT STREET.

Will from this date (October 3d) sell at REDUCED PRICES. / 20%

CASH.

OOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. live now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES. of every character, of the VERY BEST; MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, WYSI PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRANTE.



VOL. 8.-NO. 127.

WILLCOX

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715 CHESTNUT ST.

CURTAIN GOODS. WALBAVEN.

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RICH CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, FURNITURE COVERINGS.

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719 CHESTNUT STREET.

CURTAIN STORE. CHESTNUT STREET. BROCATELLE CURTAINS. COTELINE CURTAINS. TERRY OURTAINS.

SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. REP CURTAINS. LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES. Our workmanship is unsurpassed.

C. M. STOUT & CO. 1026 CHESTNUT Street DRY GOODS JOBBERS. CLOSING OUTH

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO., 631 CHESTNUT STREET,

CLOSING OUT THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK

MEN'S WEAR FAR BELOW GOLD VALUE. COMMISSION HOUSES.

OF

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, NO. 112 CHESTRUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS TO KIAR SALE OF (115-5m) PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices.

of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, LITHOGRAPHED ... TRANSFER BOOK. ORDERS OF TRANSPER, STOCK LEDGER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,

REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF SALES. DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS

sel9-tf NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS. The subscriber has on hand a choice selection of OLD F. BRANDY, from \$12 to \$16. MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, from \$3 to \$8. OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY, from \$3 to \$5. GINGER, WILD CHERRY, and RASPBERRY BRAN-DIES, ROSE CORDIAL, &c., from \$2.50 to \$3.

Also, F. BRANDY, from \$3 to \$5. SHERRY and MADEIRA WINES, from \$3 to \$5. FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

No. 145 North Second Street. HENRY HUDDY, ISAAC J. EVANS de17-7t

THE SALEM LEG. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 5 has just been issued. Send for a SALEM LEG COMPANY, SALEM, MASS.,

and learn from it the reasons why this leg is steadily supplanting the many "best legs made in the world." CIRCULAR No. 5 contains a DESCRIPTION OF THE LEG, its ADVANTAGES, TESTIMONIALS of SURGEONS and WEARERS, ACCOUNTS of numerous CASES treated by this original and ingenious method, TERMS, and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a Government Leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. no27-1m VIGOR FOR THE WEAK.

BIOKRENE; LIFE REJUVENATOR. The uses of this powerful invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves, with absolute certainty, all physical disabilities; cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted animal powers after longcontinued sickness; prevents and arrests premature de-cay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied upon by woman in all her physical difficulties as a harmless and sure restorative; is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion in both sexes; can be relied upon as a specific for paralysis, parial or entire; has no equal as a stomachic, in cases of dyspepsia: sustains not only the physical strength, but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and anti-bilious cordial in existence. Sold by JOHNSTON, BOLLOWAY, & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. One Dollar per-Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5. Sold by Pruggists generally.

Sent by Express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, de6-tuths3m-ip No. 81 CEDAR Street, New York. COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!

Are you a lover of good Coffee? If so, to families we would say, brown your own, in the PATENT AROMA'S AVING FAMILY COFFEE RUASTER, which will save more than its cost in six months, and always insure the coffee in its purity and fragrance. As they are simple in construction, and easily and quickly operated, without liability to burn either fingers or coffee, no family should be without one.

PRICES.—No. 1, rosating from % to 1% pounds, \$2.50; No. 2, from % to 4 pounds, \$3.0; No. 3, from 1 to 8 pounds, \$5.

Families at a distance, by clubbing and sending their orders for not less than three, to be forwarded to one address, shall be entitled to a discount of 20 ear cent.

For sale by all leading Hardware, House Furnishing, and Stove Stores, and by the undersigned.

To Hotel Proprietors, Grocers. Hospital Managers, Coffee Manufacturers, &c., we beg to say much of the strength and flavor of coffee is wasted by imperfect rosating, and more by the addition of water to bring up its weight, and of greese (often rancid) to give it a its weight. and of greese (often rancid) to give it a gloss. HyDE'S PATENT COMBINED STOYE AND COFFEE ROASTER is the only machine by which it is possible to rosat coffee in quantities, as it should be, and retain all the aroma.

From 25 to 60 ever cent, is saved by the use of these ma-COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! possible to roast coffee in quantities, as it should be, and retain all the aroma.

From 25 to 40 per cent. is saved by the use of these machines, as we can well substantiate by testimonials from the leading hotels, and from many hospitals and

GLASS SHADES, OVAL. PURE PALM OIL SOAP, MANUFAC-TURED by L.M. & C. ELKINTON. 116 MARGARETTA Street. PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1864.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1864. OUR CHRISTMAS BOX.

A STATEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA CHARITIES.

The Poor ye have with ye always." CIVE THEM A MERRY CHRISTMAS

REMEMBER THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS. Let us be grateful to those who are far

away by kindness to those AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

We present to the readers of THE PRESS, as our offering on this Christmas morning, a statement of the well-established and deserving charities of Philadelphia. The amount of good done by these associations is incalculable, and as the demands upon their liberality will be unusually large on account of the necessities created by the war, and the usual wants of winter, we

urge upon our friends everywhere the duty of remembering them in this time of gladness and festivity. All contributions sent to us for any of these most deserving associations will be acknowledged in our columns, and paid over to whatever society the giver may prefer. It is possible we have omitted some worthy societies on account of the negligence of officers to whom we made application for information. Any oversight of this kind will be remedied. Female Association for the Relief of Sick and Infirm Poor. This organization was perfected in the winter season of the year 1828-9, to furnish clothing to the sick and infirm, and also employment to poor women in making clothing at fair remunerative

prices, thus fostering a spirit of independence and self-respect, which is an important part of this charity. Imposition is avoided by personal investigation of the situation and necessities of those apgation of the situation and necessities of those applying for relief. All the funds are appropriated to the purchase of material and the making of the garments, as the society pays no salaries. The finances are comparatively light, and the present high prices of goods will necessarily curtail the operations of the Association, unless contributions are promptly sent forward. The treasurer of the organization is Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ferris, No. 937 Franklin street. Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor. This organization is the oldest of the kind in the city. It was instituted in the year 1793, and therefore has attained the venerable age of 71 years. In the autumn of 1793 there were a large number of foreigners in Philadelphia in the deepest distress and destitution, in consequence of the yellow fever securge, that had prevailed until one-fifth of the inhabitants had been swept off by its seemingly resistless power. The founders of the society divided

the city into districts, and visited the widows and the fatheriess in their afflictions, and gave them food, clothing, and employment. Subsequently a house was rented, wherein the women were employed in sewing and spinning, care being taken of their children. The society was incorporated in 1815. With the increase of the city and the organization of other benevolent associations, it has withdrawn of other benevolent associations, it has withdrawn from general visiting. The managers confine their operations principally to furnishing sewing, quilting, &c., at their House of Industry, at 112 North Seventh street. Aged women, and those with young children, who cannot procure work, are received at this house. There have been 170 women living here at one-time, with 60 children in the nursery. The garments made in the work-room and the fancy articles contributed by the members are sold, and thus some aid is gained that assists in defraying the these contributed by the members are sold, and thus some aid is gained that assists in defraying the expenses. A small daily compensation is given to the employees, they receive all the comforts of home, and good and wholesome meals. Mrs. Rachel Scattergood, 413 Spruce street, is treasurer, and Mrs. Juliana Randolph, 1734 Chestnut street, is clerk:

First Ladies' Association. This association was organized in the Twenty-fourth ward, on January 27, 1863, for the relief of widows, wives, and children of our brave soldiers on the fields, in the hospitals, or who have fallen in battle. During the first year, the society aided 71 mothers, 204 children, and 11 widows; 2 children entered the Girard college. The husbands of some of these women were in New York regiments, Delaware do., Pennsylvania. New Jersey. and United tered the Grrard college. The husbands of some of these women were in New York regiments, Delaware do., Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and United States Colored Troops. A mother with six children, not having the means to pay rent, was, affectually assisted so as to retain her home; a widow with consumption, her husband having died in camp, leaving four children; four children left motherless, their father in the service of his country, being kindly assisted, give an index to the objects of the Society. At the end of the first year, there were 93 members belonging to the association, twenty two of this number being active. The meetings of the members are held in the new Philadelphia Institute, on Thirty-ninth street, above Market. During the present year the society included in their operations the wives, widows, and children of the sailors of the United States navy. The ladies close their annual report as follows: We return grateful thanks to our contributors and donors, hoping that when the winter winds blow, and snow flakes fill the air, as they draw nearer to the first they will again remember the wildow and the

fire they will again remember the widow and the orphan of our own brave soldiers and sallors who are willing to fight until the stars and stripes shall float from Maine to Texas, and our eagle folds her wings and seeks again her mountain nest, to gaze once more on a country at peace with all men." This home has peculiar claims upon the community generally, and particularly at the present time, as an emergency has arisen in its affairs which must and probably will be met. It has been organized eighteen or twenty years, during which period no house rent has been paid through the kindness of the trustees of the Preston Retreat. The time has arrived when the funds of the late Dr. Preston have been repulled and the trustees deem it their arrived when the funds of the late Dr. Preston have become available, and the trustees deem it their solemn duty to put into operation the charity for which the building was designed. This being the case, the managers purchased a lot of ground at Poplar and Twenty-fourth streets, from Mr. Joseph Harrison, whereon to erect a suitable building. The high prices of labor and material have retarded the operations. The sum of only \$40,000 is required to meet every want. The domestic claims of this institution have great force upon the community. The home is for half orphans of poor but respectable parentage. The surviving parent, either father or mother, is often at the time of the death of either, thrown by the hand of Providence into very great trouble, and the home broken up. The children, as dear to them as those of the wealthy classes, must be provided for, they must be taken care of, and to

as dear to them as those of the weathly classes, must be provided for, they must be taken care of, and to meet this emergency the Foster Home was established. In case the surviving parents should ever become enabled to take care of their offspring, the child or children are restored to them. In order that parents may be held somewhat responsible, and their feelings not become estranged, they are required to pay a very small sum to feed and clothe their children. Fuel saving Society. This association was established in the year 1821, and received its act of incorporation in the year 1837. Since its commencement it has been going on with varying success, but on the whole progressing within the last ten years rapidly. The object especially which prompted the organization was that of assisting the industrious poor to purchase their winter wood at less rates then were charged by dealers when winter came. The society bought wood in the warm season at summer rates, and furnished it to those who were entitled to it at the ori-

wood in the warm season at summer rates, and furnished it to those who were entitled to it at the original cost. The recipients entitled themselves to the fuel by paying in the spring and summer such small sums from their carnings as they could well spare, the amounts so paid being placed to their credit in pass-books furnished them. The attention of the society at the present time is directed to the purchase of coal instead of wood, and as there is not so great a difference between summer and winter prices, the article is contracted for in the fall, and furnished to depositors at fifty cents per ton below the contract price. It can scarcely be said that this society is based upon charity. Its chief object is to society is based upon charity. Its chief object is to assist the poor to help themselves in teaching them habits of care, industry, and economy, by giving them a direct object and a certain return for it. The society has done an immense amount of good, and its usefulness is steadily increasing. It-has claims that should arrest the attention of the industrial classes. A small amount paid weekly during the spring and summer will insure a happy return or the investment at the most inclement season of

Heme for the Moral Reform of Destitute Colored Children. The Home was chartered by the Legislature in the year 1860; it is located at No. 708 Lombard street. The object of this institution is to take in the most destitute class of colored children, such as are found in the streets, friendless and homeless; are found in the streets, friendless and homeless; also, those who have no earthly protectors, either left orphans or abandoned by dissolute parents. A number of these are sheltered under this friendly roof and trained to habits of order and usefulness. As soon as they are properly instructed they are placed in respectable families. In addition to this benevolent purpose, a large primary school is maintained for the vagrant colored children of the neighborhood; such of these who cannot readily obtain meals are fed at the institution. This Homeis supported by charitable persons, who contribute obtain meals are fed at the institution. This Home is supported by charitable persons, who contribute voluntarily to it. No collector is employed to solicit funds. The most rigid economy is exercised. Up to the present time the Home has been pretty well supported. Contributions in money may be sent to Mrs. Sarah R. Cope, 1312 Filbert street. Clothing and provisions will be thankfully received at the Home.

Howard Hospital and Infirmary for In-This institution is located at Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street. It was founded in the year 1853, since which time relief has been afforded to 30,816 patients. During the present year, over 8,000 have been attended to. Of the patients registered for one year up to the time the last annual report was made, 2,572 were males, and 4,233 females—3,003 adults, and 2,004 minors. The number of prescriptions compounded during the present year will exceed 19,000. The only debt of the institution is a ground lent of \$1,500. A debt of \$325 for repairs has been paid recently. If the society was relieved of the ground rent debt, the donations of contributors would be applied exclusively to the relief of the sick. The object of this association commends itself to the granest and prompt attention of the community. The average cost of each patient is only 28 cents per year. Noarly all the diseases which human flesh is 'heir to,' are promptly treated at this infirmary. No institution can show more accomplical management. It has rarely called for public assistance, although it is a great benefit to the community at large. This institution is located at Nos. 1518 and 1520

The Ladies' Aid Society of Philadelphia. This society was organized in April, 1861, under the auspices of a number of patriotically inclined ladies. It was the first association started in Phila-delphia for the relief of our soldiers. The origina-tors, from different religious denominations, assem-bled every day in the week at the rooms, Twelfth and Walnut streets, to make up and forward clothing for the Union volunteers. Mrs. Judge Jones was elected President; and Mrs. John Harris, Secretary. This last named brave and patriotic lady passed considerable of hor time with the army, and with her own hands distributed the products of the joint labor of the members of the society. The operations of the organization soon became much larger than was intended. Contributions began to pour in from all parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern States. The labor of Mrs. Harris was attended with such good results, that the Governor afforded her every facility, providing for her use two ambulances, an attendant, and granted her a free pass to all parts of the Union lines. The ladies still meet on every Friday for work at their rooms, Twelfth and Walnut streets. During the remainder of the week, stores are sent to the care of Mr. J. P. Rhoads, 701 Walnut street. The work of these ladies is one of patriotic benevolence. Any money they receive is appropriated to the purchase of such things as are most needed. Mrs. Harris has sent from the many fields of labor eloquent, graphic and interesting letters. dy passed considerable of her time with the army

Northern Association for the Belief and This association has been organized for over twenty years. It was incorporated in the year 1856, and is considered as one of the most excellent charities in Philadelphia. Its main object is to give relief to poor and deserving women of the city and county of Philadelphia, by securing for them proper employment and compensation therefor. The amount of work during the year may be estimated from the data furnished in the last annual report. The number of garments made were 703; skirts quilted; 31; comfortables, 34; bed-quilts, 36. Of carpet rags 167 pounds were cut, 17 pounds of wool oarded, one oradle-quilt quilted, and five pair of mittens knit. Since the society was established hundreds of aged and infirm women have been employed, who could not have obtained a livelihood elsewhere. The funds are light, and any donation to be appropriated to the uses of the society will be thankfully received. Mrs. Lucretia Mott is the president. Employment of Women.

Orphaus' Home and Asylum for the Aged and Infirm of the Latheran Church. This Home is located at Germantown. It was established in the month of March, in the year 1859. The institution is yet in the days of its infancy, and struggling against many wants and difficulties. All fatheriess and motherless children are sheltered at this Home. Its operations are not confined simply to the Lutherans. All orphans are ombraced here in the arms of care and affection; therefore the institution appeals at once to all persons for sympathy and aid. The children are educated so as to become good and useful citizens. Those of deceased ministers of the Gospel, though the mothers may be alive, are received here. At the present time, daughters of soldiers now fighting for the Union-find all the comforts of home beneath this roof. There are fifty eight children in the Home. It is suggested that the institution, as new organized, appeals to patriotic as well as Ohristian benevolence for the means of support. H. Wendt is the superintendent of the Home, who will be glad to repond to inquiries respecting the establishment. All fathoriess and motherless children are sheltered Penus' Widows' Asylum of Kensington. This institution is located on Belgrade street, bove Otis, in the Eighteenth Ward, formerly Kenabove Otis, in the Eighteenth Ward, formerly Kensington. It is in the eleventh year of its age. The family of aged and infirm persons is, under a kind Providence, still kept together. The inmates number about forty persons of different religious sects. As a general thing they are individuals who had "seen better days." Among them is the nurse of General Meade. The managers regret the evil consequences of the present rebellion against the constituted authorities of the country, because, among other things, the very just sympathy for our solstituted authorities of the country, because, among other things, the very just sympathy for our soldiers has, to some extent, dried up many channels through which support flowed for the benefit of the institution. The managers are very hopeful and the inmates are kindly cared for and comfortable, and thankful for their plain and humble apartments. Mrs. M. B. Stockham is the president of this worthy institution. Individuals who have any surplus revenue may contribute the same to this establishment. In a city like Philadelphia, it is containly unpresessary to enter into any elaborate

certainly unnecessary to enter into any elaborate appeal for the widow. Philadelphia Society for the Employ. ment and Instruction of the Poor. This organization was started nearly eighteen years ago, since which time an incalculable amount of good has been done by it. The building is located on Catharine street, above Seventh. It has cated on Catharine street, above Seventh. It has been popularly known in the southern section of the city as the House of Industry. In the winter seasons, since the establishment opened, the house at times has been crowded with poor, homeless, hungry, and ragged outcasts of society. The place is supplied with bathing and washing rooms, which are open during the year, hot and cold water being at all times on hand. The number of inmates during the year have averaged nearly two thousand. The inmates were male and female, about equal number; but since the introduction of sewing machines, and fairer remuneration for female labor, the number of the latter has dwindled to hundreds, while that of the male portion has increased to thousands. Thousands of quarts of soup nundreds, while that of the male portion has increased to thousands. Thousands of quarts of soup are given out at the most inclement seasons of the year. Attached to this institution is a dispensary, in which as high as eight thousand prescriptions have been compounded during a single year. Up wards of fifty ladies and gentlemen manage the institution with care and economy. It is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions in money, fuel, clothing, and provisions. During the past year ortwo many a colored refugee was assisted by this great sectey. No distinction is made in regard to color. Miserable, whisky soaked, trembling mortals, black or serable, whisky soaked, trembling mortals, black or white, male or female, often apply here for food. They are always met with kindness, and in some instances moral reformation has taken place among the inebriates. It is a most excellent institution,

deserving of any amount of sympathetic considera-tion. There are several schools for mental as well as physical improvement under the direction of the managers of the society. Relief of Disabled Firemen. The Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Dirabled Firemen was established in November, in the year 1834, and incorporated in the year 1835. The object of this association is to afford pecuniary The object of this association is to afford pecuniary relief to disabled firemen, their widows and orphans, and the relief of persons, not firemen, who may have sustained personal injury by fire apparatus. The government of the society is vested in a board of twenty-one trustees, elected annually. We had expected to have given some idea of the workings of the association for the current year, but were unable to obtain the requisite information. During the last year the amount of \$994.73 was expended for the benefit of sick and disabled firemen, widows, and orphans, and persons injured by tire apparatus. for the benefit of sick and disabled firemen, widows, and orphans, and persons injured by fire apparatus. The total amount expended since the time of institution was \$22.998.26. The number of members is 746, of which 255 are for life, and 491 annual. The voluntary contributions have fallen off within the past two years, which may be attributed to the constant and heavy drafts upon the purses of our citiesens to supply the wants of our soldiers in the field and hospital, and to relieve their families at home. The claims of the association should not be entirely overlooked. Its capital stock, of about \$30.000, is overlooked. Its capital stock, of about \$30,000, is safely invested in bonds, mortgages, ground rents, Government, State, and city loans.

The Rosine Association. This association was incorporated, in 1848, by an act of the State Legislature. The first meeting relative to its formation was held, on March 20, 1847, in the lecture-room of the Museum Building, since destroyed by fire. The society was then formed for the reformation, employment, and instruction of females who had led immoral lives. The subject awakened feelings of sympathy and the liveliest interest was taken, and the Roeine Association became a fixell institution in Philadelphia. It is a home (not a place of confinement) to all females who have stepped from the paths of virtue. It

became a fixed institution if Pillitatelpinta. It is a
home (not a place of confinement) to all females
who have stepped from the paths of virtue. It
cannot be too highly recommended to the attention
and liberality of the public. The following beautiiul lines, conveying the idea of humanity as being
the embodiment of the spirit of religion and the
faith that speaks by works, are adopted as the sentiment of the ladies who organized this association:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a sweet dream of psace,
And saw (within the moonlight of his room,
Making it rich, like lilies in full bloom)
An angel, writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said;
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And, with a smiling look of sweet accord,
Answord: "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mise one?" said Abou. "May, not so,
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

The building is located on Germantown avenue, The building is located on Germantown avenue, below Rising Sun lane. The president of the association is Harriet Gaw. The house is commodious and airy, and capable of accommodating more than are now domiciled within its walls.

The Swiss Benevolent Society.

The board of directors of this society, of which the Hon. R. Koradi, the Swiss consul, is president, has recently made an appeal for assistance. The object of this organization is to relieve the necessities of distressed persons and families born in Switzerland and living in Philadelphia, or the State of Pennsylvania. Though the society receives an annual contribution from the Swiss Government, its means are limited. There are large numbers of swiss, born, as they were, under a form of free government like that of America, who have taken up arms in favor of the United States, thus showing their devotion to their adopted home. Many of arms in favor of the United States, thus showing their devotion to their adopted home. Many of these brave men have left wives, mothers, sisters, children behind, who are entitled to a large share of American sympathy. The city is divided into districts, and each director of the society has charge of one of them. It is his duty to visit persons requiring assistance whether application has been made or not, and if they find worthy persons, assistance is tendered them in proportion to the necessities of the case, and to the means of the society, or by precuring work for them. Of all the foreigners who arrive in this city, the Swiss stand very high, and American appreciation of them could not be better attested than in the shape of material aid to the society. Mr. President Koradi may be addressed at Fourth and Wood streets.

several instances girls, who were formerly inmates, returned to it temporarily for shelter until some other arrangement could be made. Like all other benevolent and charitable institutions, this one has not escaped the depressing influence of the high prices for provisions. When parents take their daughters there for admission, they are required to sign an agreement giving up control of them to the managers of the Home until they are eighteen years of ago. If girls are taken there by others than their parents, they must be committed by one of the judges of the county courts. The inmates of the Home are religiously and morally trained, and good homes finally procured for them in different parts of the country. This institution certainly commends itself to the sympathy of sensible people. It merits support. The managers are ladies of refinement, the chief directress being Mrs. M. E. M. Finley. Donations of money, fuel, clothing, matorial for clothing, provisions, e.c., may be sent to the sent of the establishment, located as already stated. It should, also be made known publicly that the quite a number of annual subscribers to the fund.

Donations of materials, as well as money, may be sent to the establishment, located as already stated. It should also be made known publicly that the funds are in a very low condition.

Women's Association for the Freedmen. This association holds meetings in the third story of the Friends' meeting house. Its main object is to relieve the sufferings of the destitute freedmen. The institution has sent to various camps of colored freedmen [missionaries] for the organization of schools. Slates, pencils, cards, pictures, writing materials, have been procured and forwarded, and teachers employed to impart instruction. Besides this, clothing has been furnished to the destitute freedmen in many counties in the State of Virginia. this, clothing has been furnished to the destitute freedmen in many counties in the State of Virginia, and also in South Carolina, and at Newbern, North Carolina. Under the auspices of this society a large number of eewing-circles were formed, and great amounts of clothing were made up for the destitute colored wemen and children, and the infirm. During last year 13,212 garments were made up and forwarded, to different parts of the country where they were most needed. The association is very much in need of pecuniary aid, because the price of material for diching is very high. The managers call for assistance, as the demands made upon them from different localities are constant, increasing, and imperative. mperative.

The Church Home for Children.

The Church Home for Children.
This institution was established in the year 1856, and is located at Twenty-second and Pine streets, the building for the purpose having been erected in the year 1858. It is in every respect an Episcopal Home; a portion of the children attend St. Mark's Church or Holy Trinity. The motives that prompted the organization were two—first, the idea that every Christian church, as a body, should provide an asylum for orphans, and children whose parents were not in circumstances to educate, support, and train—them aright: second, the necessity of a wore not in circumstances to educate, support, and train them aright; second, the necessity of a home where children would be taught all necessary housework, and fitted to make their own living in respectability. The Home proposes to train the children religiously, physically, and morally—boys until 12 years old and girls until 16 years—then to find suitable places for them, and to keep a watchful care over all until they reach the age of 18 years. The Right Rev. Bishop of the diocese is the president of the Home. Though the finances were low at periods, yet the year has never been closed in debt. The building and ground are all paid for. An appeal is made to the public for liberal support. The accommodation of the Home is for fifty children. The managers desire to inaugurate a training school for boys, who have attained the twelfth year of their age, because the old system of apprenticing is mostly done away with. The only place open for such work is the country. The managers desire to place the subject before the minds of all persons who are at all interested in the welfare of boys, and they hope to be able to effect so desirable an object. they hope to be able to effect so desirable an object The Locust street Mission Association This association differs somewhat from the others we have already noticed; but it is meritorious, and certainly deserves public attention. The association is (entirely funder the control of, and conducted in accordance with the views and practices of the religious Society of Friends. It has for its object the poorer—perhaps the poorest—classes of the community, in religion and morals, and whilst this is munity, in religion and morals, and whilst this is
the primary consideration, temporal interests are
not altogether neglected. A very large portion of
the attendants at the school under the management
of the association are Italians, or of Italian descent,
and of this nationality a considerable number are
boys, actively engaged in the business of bootblacking. The other pupils, although perhaps
somewhat more elevated in the social scale, still
claim the temporal as well as the spiritual aid bestowed upon their less-favored companions. The
Mission has been in operation for the last four or
five years. The numbers have steadily inoreased: five years. The numbers have steadily increased; so much so, indeed, that the building formerly occupied has become too small for the size of the cupled has become too small for the size of the school. During the present year, under the direction of the board of menagers, a substantial and commedious one-story brick building was erected on Locust street, east of Ninth, where, with the enlerged accommodations and facilities, a wider sphere of usefulness, it is hoped, is opening for the school, The shoove brief notice exhibits the general design in the establishment of the Mission. The school is held during the afternoon of the first day of every week, commonly called Sunday. The exercises as a general thing are similar in character to those of other Sabbath schools. The sessions occupy about one hour and a half. The moral and religious instruction given at this school must necessarily in the course of time meet with due reward.

The Mercantile Beneficial Association and the Merchants' Fund. The Mercantile Beneficial Association was organized for the promotion of friendship and brotherly affection among its members, the distribution, under proper regulations, or pecuniary aid to such of them as may at any time stand in need of it, the pleasant intercharge of kind feelings and views between the older and the younger members, whether as merchants or cierks, employers or employed, and the incidental elevation of the mercantile character of the city and State. This very useful association was fully incorperated by an act of the State Legisture, in the year 1844. William C. Ludwig, Esq., is the president. He has occupied this position for a number of years. It numbers among its members the geading merchants of Philadelphia, those who give character and tone to our city for benovolence, charity, and enterprise; whose loyalty to the country has been manifested in various ways; who have never failed to give freely in defence of the honor and supremacy of the Constitution and the glorious flag of the Union. The report of the association before us says, the year almost past has been one of stirring events. The public mind has been excited to its utmost tension. A civil war, such as the world has never known before, has not only spread desolution and misery over a large portion of this once united and prosperous land, but has more or less affected every department of trade. With prices fluctuating, exchange unsettled, and gold no longer a currency, no one has been able to compute the results of his labor, or to esti-The Mercantile Beneficial Association was orgaof trade. With prices fluctuating, exchange unsettled, and gold no longer a currency, no one has been able to compute the results of his labor, or to estimate for a single day the value of his property. And yet there never was a period in the history of the world in which so much has been freely given by the people in aid of charity as in the last three years. The enormous sums raised by the different sanitary commissions in the loyal States are entirely unprecedented. The individual contributions for the entilstment of the army amount to as much as, a few years ago, would have paid the national debt. The vast amount of stores, of clothing, and wealth of every description which has been dedicated by young and old, rich and poor, to the relief and nour-ishment of the sick and wounded in our military hospitals, can scarcely be estimated. hospitals, can scarcely be estimated nospitals, can scarcely be estimated.

Alongside of such munificent benevolence the small annual subscription to the society appears trifling and insignificant. It stands as a unit among thousands—a glimmering light paling before a gorgeous sun. Yet still the usefulness and importance of our association should not be underrated on that account.

the course of time meet with due reward.

account.

This is the spirit of the gentlemen who form the "base of operation" of this worthy institution.

We might, in this place, introduce another association known as THE MERCHANTS' FUND, as this may be considered one of the main branches that have grown out from the parental atem. This tund is appropriated to the benefit of very aged merchants, who in former years characterized their merchants, who in former years characterized their dealings with honor and honesty, but who, through misfortune, were reduced in circumstances. Such men are the poor indeed when financial calamity crushes them. The association is governed by the principles of true, noble charity. It is silent. Since the time of organization the sum of \$20,000 has been expended in accordance with the rules of the association.

St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Infants and Foundlings. The object of this institution is the reception and purture of destitute infants and foundlings. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia and four gentlemen constitute the board of managers. The direction and government of the children are confided to six Sisters of Charity, who minister to the numerous wants of the little ones confided to their care. wants of the little ones confided to their care.

For several years the Home was in charge of a matron, but in the year 1855 it was placed under the management of the Sisters of Charity. At that time the Home was on Freedlander street, near the Blind Asylum. After the lapse of a few years the house was found to be too small, and a building was creeted on the corner of Eighteenth and Wood streets. In a short time even this was found insufficient will in 1863 the southern will was found insufficient. cient, and in 1863 the southern wing was begun and ompleted. This addition enabled the Sisters to receive more children, and gave more ample accommodation for their comfort. It has been an established rule with them never to roject a single application for admission, it they had the room. Since they have had charge of the Home, they have received each year about eighty-five children, and the total number cared for during the lest nine were has been nearly about eighty-five children, and the total number cared for during the last nine years has been nearly eight. hundred. Of these there were fifty eight foundlings; poor, helpless infants, abandoned by their unnatural parents.

After the children attain the age of five or six years, the Sisters provide for their future welfare. Some are returned to their parents; others adopted by some charitable persons, and the remainder placed in St. John's Male Orphan Asylum, or St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum. At the present time there are forty boys in St. John's, and twenty-one girls in St. Joseph's. There are now in the Home ninety children, and of these twenty-two are the children of soldiers in the army. We never witnessed a more interesting and feeling sight than this family of little ones assembled together. There was not a case of sickness among gether. There was not a case of sickness among them when we visited the Home, and everywhere we were attracted by the order and neatness of the St. Vincent's Home should be larger than it is.

time since of \$1,000 for the maintenance of the children; but the reduction of the debt, and the principal support of the children, will mainly depend upon the kind charity of those who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. Very few of the children are paid for, and even when they are paid for, the small pittance of fifty cents or one dollar per week, which is charged, is of itself insufficint for their support. We recommend St. Vincent's Home to the charitable patronage of our readers, especially at this time, when the hearts and faces of the little orphans can be made glad by their offerings. Visit the can be made glad by their offerings. Visit the Home and see its inmates, and your hearts and purses will open voluntarily. Sister Mary Joseph is the superioress of this most worthy and charitable heme for destitute children. Philadelphia Orphan Society.

ing, are so well known to the community that this fact has only to be announced in order to insure a liberal response. Contributions in aid of this interesting and important charity may be forwarded to any of the managers. During the past three or four years so eventful to our country, fifty of the young men reared in the asylum entered its service as volunteers in different regiments. Of all of these the managers have received good reports. Three have fallen in battle, dying heroic deaths, and several others have been wounded. One was promoted to a lieutenancy as a reward for his faithful services. The frequent letters of these young soldiers to the matron and other members of the houshold excite great interest in the family, and prove their attachment to their early home.

The Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon This place has long since become renowned for deeds of patriotic benevolence. It was the first institution of the kind established in this country, and from it originated the idea of the United States Sanitary Commission. Hundreds of thousands of our brave volunteers have been fed beneath the hospitable roof of the old Cooper Shep, and the place has often been the subject of sentiment and song. From this organization sprang the Soldiers Home, located at the corner of Crown and Race streats. The committee also procured a fine lot in Home, located at the corner of Crown and Race streets. The committee also procured a fine lot in the Mount Moriah Cemetery for the decent and Christian burial of deceased soldiers. The organization still continues in its sphere of usefulness for which it was originally organized, though we understand the funds are rather low. Donations may be forwarded to any of the committee. Wm. M. Cooper, Esq., is the president.

The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

This valuable Institution was fully organized shortly after the Cooper Shop, first in an old boat shed, which was fnally enlarged by the appropriation of an adjoining carpenter shop and other property. Hundreds of thousands of Union soldiers have been fed beneath its somewhat spacious roof. Latterly the committee, in addition to their self-imposed labors, have paid some attention to Union retugees from the South, and "rebel cath takers," as deserters from the rebel army have been facetiously called, after having subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. The committee are in want of funds, in order to continue in their sphere of usefulness. Arad Barróws, Esq., is the president of the committee. Citizens' Volunteer Hospital.

Amore benevolent or charitable institution than this has not been organized since the dawn of the open rebellion, on April 12th, 1861. As the time progressed an emergency arose; our sick and wounded soldiers came upon us. The Government had not yet been able to obtain hospitals for the accommodation of the helpless men who had gone forth to battle or to die, that the country might live. The hearts of a number of men beating with one common impulse, that of patriotic humanity, speedily led to the crection of a large building on the vacant lot at Broad and Prime streets, opposite the Baltimore depot. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Miany thousand soldiers have been fed and medically and surgically treated here, while in transit from the battle fields to some or all of the military hospitals which have since been erected within the city of Philadelphia. Donations from the patriotic benevolent citizens of this city or elsewhere will be thankfully received by the or elsewhere will be thankfully received by the

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. This society was organized about thirty years since. The society meets once a year. Most of its operations are through an executive committee, of which James Mott, of Philadelphia, is chairman. He is also president of the society. Its object is the total, immediate, and unconditional abolition of slavery. This it demands on the ground that abolition is the right of the slave and the duty of the master. Its measures are appeals to the conscience. lition is the right of the slave and the duty of the master. Its measures are appeals to the conscience and understanding of the nation. Numerically, it is small: its strength is in its position, believing that, with the right, "one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." It has had, and has now but little money means, but what it has being wisely applied, has aided in impressing the people with a true estimate of liberty. The cause of abolition has become so popular as to leave less for this society to do, but it has still this warning to announce to the people—only in abolition can there be peace, only in justice to all men as men, without regard to their complexion, can there be prosperity. The following are the officers: President, James Mott; corresponding secretary, J. Miller McKim; recording secretary, Edward M. Davis; treasurer, S. Pugh. treasurer, S. Pugh. Thirty-one years ago a society of females with objects much similar to those of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, was formed in this city. Since that time it has continued to exercise its in-

the expanditures for the relief of seamen and their the expenditures for the feller of seamen and their families, \$556.50.

The following are the efficers of the society:
Directress—Mrs. Thomas Wood. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. Recording Secretary—Miss Martha H. Gano. Treasurer—Mrs. Enoch Turley. The Musical Fund Society. The Musical Fund Society.

This society is purely beneficial in its character. It has for its object the relief of poor and disabled musicians. Musical Fund Hall in this city belongs to this society, and from this source alone a large annual revenue is realized. Its officers are: President, Robley Dunglison, M. D.; vice president, Thomas Sully, treasurer, Francis G. Smith; secretary, Wm. L. Dunglison; superintendent, Thos. J. Beckett.

The last annual report shows the receipts from various sources for one year to have been \$481, and

St. Joseph's Hospital.

This institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, Mother St. Hilary superioress. It is located on Girard avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and is one of the largest hospitals under the charge of these ladies in the State. It is conducted similarly to the Penn Hospital, serving the same purposes for the northern part of the city that the Penn does to the lower. The capacity of the building is at all times tested to its utmost espacity. About four years ago the building was largely increased in size, and since then all its beds have been occupied. Since the war broke out the Sisters have surrendered the building to the use of the Government whenever it was desired, and when there were not hospital accommodations in the army hospitals. The management of the hospital is a theme of praise on the lips of all who have received aid or assistance in it. St. Joseph's Hospital.

The Children's Hospital. This hospital is located on Blight street, running between Pine and Lombard, east of Bread. In a quiet way, this institution renders inestimable service from year to year. The design of the hospital is distinct and clear, that of a hospital for small children, and not a dispensary for children's diseases. Like many other institutions of its kind, it is much expharrased for want of funds. The average of the property of the prop eases. Like many other institutions of its kind, it is much embarrassed for want of funds. The expense of maintaining it is about \$3,000 per annum, and about 100 children are admitted yearly to the benefits of the hospital. This hospital has done; and is still doing much good, which will entitle it soon to be ranked among the most popular and successful of charitable institutions. The President of the Board of Managers is Goo. W. Norris, M. D.; Vice President, Geo. A. Wood; Treasurer, Morton P. Henry; Secretary, Jno. H. Atwood,

The Philadelphia Dispensary.

The Philadelphia Dispensary in the United States. It was established in 1786, and was then located in Strawberry street. In 1801, the Dispensary was removed to the building which it now occupies, in Fifth street, below Library street. It is not properly a public institution, and has never sclicited or accepted assistance from the public funds. Having been endowed several years age by liberal minded men, it has since been entirely self-supporting. The object of this dispensary is to afford relief to the better class of poor; that is, to those who, although unable to pay a physician when sick, are yet not in want of the common necessaries of life. All who are in such need are properly the subjects of relief from the guardians of the poor. The limits within which the Philadelphia Dispensary dispenses its charity are those of the old city, proper, and that in these bouncs it finds ample scope for its benevolence is easily shown by the good work which it accomplished during the year ending the first of this month. In this time 8,852 patients were treated in the house, and 1,600 were visited at their homes by the district physicians. More than 100 women were attended during confinement; over 100 cases of diseases peculiar to women were treated at their homes by the district physicians. More than 100 women were attended on the most ecompounded and furnished gratis. Cases of accidents occurring in the neighborhood are frequently brought to this institution for treatment, and during the political riot on Chestuat street, in the late campaign, eight or ten wounds were dressed here. All cases are treated on the most economical principles, no cosity medicines being prescribed where cheaper ones will answer the same purpose. When the society was first organized, its physicians alternated with each other in their days of attendance upon the sick, but as the business of the institution increased it was found better to employ a resident physician, with assistants to attend all cases at the Dispensary, and to have others attend This institution is the oldest dispensary in the United States. It was established in 1786, and was cian, Edward Maris, M. D.

was instituted in 1816, and was originally located on Shippen street, above Third, but, in consequence of the widening of the street for the purpose of erecting a market house, the building was removed, and the business conducted for several years in a private establishment, when, the funds of the institution having increased sufficient to justify the measure, a substantial brown stone building was erected on the same lot of ground; the whole expense of which has been fully paid, leaving no incumbrance whatever on the property except a small irredeemable ground rent of \$20.53 per annum. The principal object of the institution is to afford medical relief to the poor in those cases where removal to a public hospital would, for any approved reason, be ineligible. The district to which its action is confined extends from the Delaware river to Fifth street, and from South street to the southern boundary of the late district of Southwark. The patients who are the objects of the care of this dispensary are such indigent persons as are unable to procure medical assistance, and yet who are not so needy as to be the charge of the guardians of the poor. All cases of disease are treated at the house by the resident physician and his assistant, or elsewhere by the district physicians. A contribution of \$3 per annum, or \$30 in an entire sum, entities the contributor to the rights of membership, and every such contributor is entitled to have under the care of the dispensary two ordinary patients at the same time. The officers of the institution are: President, The Southern Dispensary of the dispensary two ordinary patients at the same time. The officers of the institution are: President, Jas. Carstairs; secretary, Peter Williamson; resident physician, Wm. Notson, M. D. The Charity Hospital

The Charity Hospital

is situated on Buttonwood street, below Broad, and was opened for the reception of patients nearly seven years ago, by a few medical gentleman who, at that time, held entire control of the institution. Unaided they supported it, until a board of ladles came to their assistance, and, considering the small number of contributors, it succeeded quite well for more than a year. The hospital was then chartered, and a board of trustees selected by the contributors. The commencement of war, and the consequent excitement, called forth the sympathy of all, and led to, more activity in the institution. For many months the medical board has been obliged—as at the opening of the hospital—to perform the double duty of prescribing for the patient and also attending to the financial department. They are willing to continue their efforts with renewed energy if they are only assisted by the charitable in their good work. The hospital was established and continues upon a broad basis. Free from sect or political influence, its doors are open to all; here the needy can recruit their failing strength, and receive all the benefit that good nursing and medical attendance can afford.

The building which is occupied by the institution is leased gratuitously by the liberality of City Councils. The active labors of the hospital during the past year have been under charge of ten physicians, and nine departments or specialties have been organized. The surgical department has required the services of a single physician: Those departments have all been completely organized, and the physician in charge has held two weekly clinics, which have been largely attended. The total number of patients prescribed for at these clinics during the physician in charge has held two weekly clinics, which have been largely attended. The total number of patients prescribed for at these clinics during been attended to. Of the patients registered for one year up to the time the last annual report was made. Acre were made, acre was an analyse of the consequence of t

the year has been one thousand three hundred and filty-seven. In addition to the medical board thus organized, the hospital is provided with a skilful resident physician, and an attentive matron.

The hospital has been kept in existence thus far by annual donations of money and goods, and is now in reed of further assistance. A few hundred deliars yearly will enable the society to continue its operations, and this should be cheerfully continued by the charitable of the neighborhood to which its operations are extended. The society is without any permanent or certain source of income upon which it can rely, and, therefore, it is obliged to depend for support upon annual donations. The limited character of its resources compels a small charge for board to those admitted within the hospital, but it is hoped that the contributions for the coming year will be so ample as to make this charge unnecessary. The president of the society is George Nugent, and the officers of the medical board are: Dr. H. St. Clair Ash, president; secretary, Dr. C. S. Boker; and resident physician, Dr. W. L. Hays. Mrs. John W. Forney is president of the ladies' board.

FOUR CENTS

The Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend So This society was established in the year 1845, and it has ever since been actively engaged in promo-ting the temporal and spiritual interests of sallors, Since its establishment its means of usefulness have increased in a rapid ratio, and every sign indicate a more speedy increase in the future. It is worth

a more speedy increase in the future. It is worthy of record here that in proportion as the society has enlarged its operations to meet openings of usefulness, the funds have been promptly furnished to meet the increased demand. The sea is a school in which many are trained to carry on purposes for good or for evil on a large scale. In many instances it is the only training ever received by many. The society aims to make the training of these men much of the sort they would be likely to receive in Christian lands and amongst a Christian people. Of late years the attention of the society has been called to the necessity of supplying Government Of late years the attention of the society has been called to the necessity of supplying Government vessels with good books. After entering upon this duty the number of vessels in the Government employ increased so rapidly as to require all the efforts of the society to keep the vessels supplied with books. By a liberal benevolence the society has furnished every Government war vessel and transport which has left this port with a bookease filled with books of a religious and instructive character. The society now supplies every Government vessel and merchantman leaving this port with a collection of selected religious books. The object commends itself. The good already done and to be done is incalculable. The operation is simple and conomical. No expense attends the work after the first cost of the books and case, except in placing them on board the vessel and exchanging them for other books when read through by the crew.

In the year 1846 the society purchased a property (now No. 422) on South Front street, to be used as a sailors? home. The original cost of the Home was \$10,000. The sum of \$5.57 has since been expended on it, the house having recently been entirely rejurnished and repaired. The house is substantial and on it, the house having recently been entirely refur-nished and repaired. The house is substantial and commodicus, and the improvements which have been made render it a desirable temporary abode for saliors. It will accommodate one hundred. The rooms are all well furnished, and a good library is rooms are all well furnished, and a good library is provided for the use of those who may make the place their home. The house is conducted on religious principles. Diving service is held there weekly. Since its establishment nearly 16,000 mariners have shared its privileges. Eternity alone will fully reveal the moral and religious results.

The scelety, in addition, aims to promote the physical comfort of the sailor. When they arrive from sea their clothes and chests are taken care of, and their hard earnings are placed in safe keeping. Many have friends or families living in other parts of the country, and wish to send their savings to them. This is done for them, and the money, which otherwise would be swallowed up in the drinking-houses and dens of infamy that infest their path, carries comfort and support to the absent wife or helpless mother. As an evidence of the good that has been done in this way alone, the superintendent reports that nearly \$100,000 have been placed in his has been done in this way alone, the superintendent reports that nearly \$100,000 have been placed in his hands during the seven years that he has had charge of the Home. Much of this has been spant, of course, by the men themselves, but still a large sum is remitted to their homes.

The number of seamen accommodated during the year past, was 1 276, of whom 50 were cast-away sailors. These latter were received into the "Home" in a destitute condition, and were maintained until placed in a position to support themselves.

With an object of forwarding the purposes of the association two prize essays have been published by association two prize essays have been published by the association in book form for distribution amongst the benevolent; their titles being "Commerce and Ohristianity," by Rev. Hollis Read, and "The Moral Power of the Sea," by William Akman. The officers of the association are: President, Arthur G. Coffin. Vice Presidents, Revs. Albert Barnes, Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., John Chambers, H. A. Boardman, D. D., J. B. Dales, D. D., Richard Newton, D. D., and others. Treasurer, John H. Atwood. Recording Secretary, John M. Corresponding Secretary, pro tem, Rev.

The Scots' Thistle Society. The Scots' Thistle Society originated at a meeting of Scotsmen, held on Nov. 20th, 1796, to celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew. A resolution was offered and adopted to form a society for mutual relief when in distress, and for the relief of Scots enigrants to this country.

The society, being regularly organized, held its first quarterly meeting on the 6th of March, 1797, and obtained a charter from the State in March, 1799. During the prevalence of the yellow fever, in the summer of 1798, fourteen members died, among 1799. During the prevalence of the yellow lever, in the summer of 1798, fourteen members died, among whom were Adam Davie, its first president. A number of members likewise left the city, on account of the fever, and did not return.

Under these circumstances, it will readily be supposed, the society had many difficulties to struggle with. The quarterly payments of the remaining effective members were found inadequate to meet the demands. To remedy this, voluntary contributions were made. Gratefully considering their preservation from the pestilence to which so many had fallen victims, the members cherfully contributed their quota; every demand on the society was faithfully met; the widows and children of their deceased associates were duly remembered; and assistance given to deserving objects, though unconnected with the society. The sums raised were not large, but, with the blessing of Providence, they were made instrumental in preserving the existence of the society, and glying relief to the distressed.

After this, the society gradually assumed a more generating aspect. Its exertions were known, and steened.

After this, the society gradually assumed a more flourishing aspect. Its exertions were known, and its respectability increased. New members were added, and the funds augmented. However, it met with another disaster in 1808, by the destructive fire in Dock street, where its desk, charter, seal, &c., &c., were destroyed. Still it progressed; and in a short time nearly all the articles burnt were replaced. In 1810 the sum of \$5,000 was received from the estate of John Keble, Esq., deceased; and in March, 1830, \$250 from the estate of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., deceased, which enabled it to extend its charity more generally.

To those unacquainted with the matter, it may be proper to mention that the society gives relief to its own members when in distress, assists Scottish emigrants, gives a monthly aliment to widows of members, procures medical assistance for those who are unable to procure it for themselves, whether memunable to procure it for themselves, whether members or not, and, in short, as far as the means allow, extends its assistance to every deserving object. In 1829 lots in the Philadelphia Cometery were purchased for the purpose of decently inter-ring indigent natives of Scotland and their descendants. The result has been highly satisfactory.

The following are the officers:

President—William Gray. Vice President-Andrew Louden.

Vice President—Andrew Louden.
Tressurer—Thomas Duncan.
Secretary—Robert C. Gibson.
Councillors—James Johnston, Wm. Robb, Wm.
J. Young, James H. Gunn, Robert H. Pinkerton. The Sanitary Commissions. The Sanitary Commissions.

The United States and Christian Commissions have long since become world-renowned as patriotic benevolent institutions. The work of these organizations is on the wholesale order. The good that has been done, and is still doing by them, is so entirely immense as to be beyond human calculation. But for the activity of the Commissions thousands of the brave men who nobly stepped forth to defend the homes and libertles of the great mass of population in the North, East, and West would have perished. Steam tugs, railroad ears, wagons, and ambulances have been in constant requisition, in effecting the holy object which the many ladies and gentlemen competing the propality of the propality o object which the many ladies and gentlemen com-posing the organizations have imposed upon them-selves for the love of the good old fing. Our limited space procludes the possibility of entering into an extended dissertation such as the commissions merit. Periodically, however, the managers publish an ac, count of their doings, which contains all needful in-formation to all who feel an interest in the subject-While the war lasts the commissions will, of course, have their hands full of work. Contributins from the patriotic should continue until the rebels lay down their arms, and the dove of peace spreads its wings over the country.

The Hebrew Societies

The Jawish Foster Home Society has been in existence since the year 1855. It was started by a few ladies of the Hebrew persuasion, who procured an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. This society has now been in operation for upwards of nine years, and has in their Home, in Fifteenth street, above Master, (a building purchased by this society, with ample grounds attached thereto for the purpose,) thirty-four children, besides having placed in excellent situations several boys and girls reared in this institution. In their last annual report the secretary states: "It is ne longer an experiment, this being the ninth anniversary of the society. The purpose is high and holy—one in which we feel we have a claim upon the sympathies and purses of our friends in carrying out our object." Mrs. Anna Allen is the president; Mrs. Rebecca Gratz, vice president; Mrs. A. Finzi, treasurer, and Miss E. Bomeisler, secretary.

The Hebrew Sewing Society furnishes ready-THE HEBREW SEWING SOCIETY furnishes readymade garments of all kinds for needy and destitute females and children. It was established in 1842, by several unmarried ladies, who agreed to meet once a week to sow for the poor, and contribute both monoy and materials, as well as to solicit aid from others in behalf of so landable and charitable a society. This undertaking resulted in the establishing of a sewing society on a permanent basis, and has, since 1822, distributed its hundreds of garments annually to the poor, notwithstanding the immense advance in all kinds of materials for wearing apparel. The following are its officers for 1864: Miss Louise B. Hart, president; Miss Esther Stork, vice president; Miss Eleanor Samuel, treasurer; Miss Simha C. Peixotto, secretary.

The United Hebrew Relief Association THE HEBREW SEWING SOCIETY furnishes ready SIMBAU. PERSOTIO, SECRETRY.

THE UNITED HENREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION has been established about five years, for the purpose of providing poor and deserving families weekly with the necessaries of life; also, furnishing sojourners with funds to enable them to reach their relatives in other cities. This charitable society distributes nearly \$5.000 annually. It has a visiting reintives in other cities. This charitable society distributes nearly \$5,000 annually. It has a visiting board of twenty persons, and is presided over by Mr. Joseph Einstein; its treasurer is Mr. Solomon Teller, and its secretary Mr. Michael Hasler. This society was established with the view of consolidating all the various charitable Jewish societies in this city, making this a grand union benevolent Jewish society; but as yet this has not been accomplished.

plished.

THE HEBRRW FUEL SOCIETY, of which Mr. David Pesca is the president, Mr. I. Binswanger treasurer, and Mr. Lewis Raines secretary, has been established for a long series of years, and distributes hundreds of tons of coal annually to poor applicants. It formerly supplied wood only, and, as evidence of the universal use of coal by the poor as a fuel, this society has not during the past year had a single application for wood. The expenditures of this society, the funds for which are obtained from contributions by the Jewish commulty, will exceed that of any former year, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, caused by the high wages of labor at the mines, and the increased tolls on the various railroads from the coal regions.

The Hebrew Benepoent Society of Phila-THE HEBREW BENEFICENT SOCIETY OF PHILA-THE HEBREW DENEFICENT SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA is one of the oldest of the Jewish charities.
It was presided over by Mr. Abraham L. Hart for
upwards of twenty years, assisted by the late J.
Altamont Phillips, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, as
vice president for the same period of time. Its
officers for the present year are Mr. M. A. Mitchell,
president; Mr. M. Caufiman, vice president; Mr.
Charles Bloomingdale, treasurer; Mr. Lucien Moss,
secretary; and all its income from contributors and
it vestments is expended annually in charity, and is
one of the most useful of its class. Many persons a
who in former years were recipients of its charity
are now among its annual contributors.

The Hebbew Benevolent Society of Mercy It was presided over by Mr. Abraham L. Hart for upwards of twenty years, assisted by the late J. Altamont Phillips, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, as offee president for the same period of time. Its offeets for the present year are Mr. M. A. Mitchell, president; Mr. M. Caufiman, vice president; Mr. Charles Bloomingdale, treasurer; Mr. Lucien Moss, secretary; and all its income from contributors and investments is expended annually in charity, and is one of the most useful of its class. Many persons who in former years were recipients of its oharity are now among its annual contributors.

The Hebres Benevolent Society of Mercy And Truth is a Mutual Beneficial Lewish. Society for the benefit of its members who are entitled when sick to draw a sum weekly for their support; it also to expend a small sum annually to persons in distress who are not members. This society recently elebrated its fiftight year by an anniversary dincreted by an anniversary dincreted by the Government is seen that important the present of the present of the philadelphia Exchange. I Lewes, Del., Dec. 19, 1854.

The barks John Trucks, from Philadelphia Exchange. I Lewes, Del., Dec. 19, 1854.

The barks John Trucks, from Philadelphia Exchange. I Lewes, Gw Horton, from New Orleans and big of the Tight Bark of the Most of the

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extre copy of the paper will be given. ner. Mr. Alfred Jones is the present president, and Mr. M. Cauffman its treasurer. Mr. M. Cauliman its treasurer.

THE LADIES' HEBBEW BENEVOLENT SOURTY, of which Mrs. A. Hart is precident, Mrs. Anna Allen treasurer, and Mrs. Henry Cohen secretary, was organized in the year 1820, and has been in soutive operation since that period, distributing annually large amounts to temale applicants, furnishing them with food, groceries, house rent, moneys, &c. Its board of managers, being divided into northern and southern district committees, wist the poor and elick weekly; also furnishing medicine, physicians, and nurses where required. There is also another society, entitled THE GERMAN LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT Society, which expends considerable annually in charity, but we are unable to ascertain the names of THE SERMON on the "Influence of the United States on Christendom," recently preached by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of the Church of the

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

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Zieber's. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New Testament, and published in our columns, has

been issued in pamphlet form, and is for sale at

The Stock Board was very dull upon faturday, as usual before the approach of the holidays, and it is quite likely that there will be no speculative feeling. even for the oil stocks, to notice until after the opening even for the oil stocks, to notice until after the opening of the new year. Gevernment loans have suddenly recovered from the depression under which they labored during the earlier part of the week, and prices were better. The 1881 loan was in demand at 109%—an advance of %; the 10.40 bonds at 101%—an advance of %, and the 5 20s at 108—an advance of 1%. State 5s were also better, and told at an advance of %. also better, and cold at an advance of ½. New City 6s sold at 98—which is also ½ higher. Company bonds were rather dull, and Pennsylvania Railroad Ist mortgage was a shade lower. The demand for railway shares was limited, except for Reading, which advanced %—selling at 57%; Pennsylvania Bailroad sold down to 64%; Philadelphia and Eric was steady at 25%; Little Schuylkill at 44; Catawissa pref. at 37%, and comsteady demand at previous rates. There was little or nothing said in the Canal or Mining atocks, but prices were unchanged. Of the Coal stocks there were sales of Big Mountain at 6%; and Shamokin Coal at 14. City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull, with cales of Tenth and Eleventh at 45; 68 was bid for Second and Third; 24 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chestaut and Walnut; 71% for West Philadelphia, and 18 for Arch street. Bank shares are firmly held, but there was little or nothing doing. 190% was bid for North America; 159 for Philadelphia; 23 for [Mechanics'; 125 for Fouthwark; 100 for Kensington; 50 for Girard; 60

or City; 48 for Consolidation, and 621/2 for Union.

The following were the quotations of gold at the hours

Drexel & Co. quote: PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE DEC. 24. 1864. BEFORE BOARD. 7½ 50 McEiheny..... 6½ FIRST BOARD. 100 Caldwell.

60 Norristewn R. 58 | 500 Caldwell. 756 | 594 Delaware Div'n 365 | 200 Phila & Erie R b30 25 | 100 Readg k ops kint 57 44 | 400 Bgbert Oil ... lots. 4 | 100 Perry Oil 42 | 2500 City 6s lts due bill 59 | 260 Mingo. 2dys. 3% | 25 Penna R. 64/2 | 69 Dunkard Oil. 1 | 1 | 100 Densmore. 6% | 69 Dunkard Oil. 1 | 1 | 100 Densmore. 6% | 100 Bgbert Oil ... lots b5. 7 | 100 do. ... lots b5. 7 | 100 do. ... lots b5. 7 | 100 do. ... lots b5. 20 Walnut isid. b5. 2% | 100 Beneda cash 38 | 25 Little Ecnl R. b5. 48 | 100 do. ... lots b5. 4% | 100 do APTER BOARDS. OUTSIDE ROOM SALES.

The following table shows the number of banks which have been organized under the National Currer cy act in the principal cities. With the aggregate amount of capidelphia are conversions from the old State institutions: Number

Philadelphia Markets. DECEMBER 24—Evening. Business is very dull and the transactions are limited, as usual at the close of the year. There is very little demand for Flour, either for expert or home use, and the market is dull at about previous quotations: the only sales we hear of are in small lots to the retailers and bakers at from \$9.75@10 25 for superfine, \$10.50@ 11.25 for extra, \$11.50@12 for extra family, and \$12.50@ 13 % bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9@9.25 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce, and there is very little doing in the way Meal is cearce, and there is very interesting in the way of sales.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, but the market is firm at about former rates; small sales are making at from 28:@256. For reds, and white at from 28:@256. Bus, as to quality. Rye is selling at 173@175. Bus. Copn is quiet, with rales of 3,000 bushels, mostly new yellow, at 165@176. Bus, had old at 188e. Bus. Oats are in fair demand, with sales of 4,000 bus at 92. Bus. The latest of 1,000 bus at 92. Bus.

fon. but we hear of no sales.

COTTON.—There is very little inquiry and the market is dull; small sales of middlings are reported at 125c ket is dull; small sales of middlings are reported at 125c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb, cash. GROCERIES.—The market is dull and prices are without any material change, but we hear of no sales of either Sugar or Goffee worthy of notice

PETROLEUM.—The receipts and stocks are light, and prices are uneattled, with small sales to notice at 50@51c for crude, 73@75c for refined in bond, and free at from 92@95c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues in good demand, with rmell sales at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to United at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1 WHISKY — Prices are lower and the market is dull, with sales of 600 bbls at 220@250c Pgsilon.
The following are the receipts of Front and Grain at this port to day:

1,700 bbls.

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 1,774 bbls. The market is steady, with a fair demand; sales of Western superfine at \$10@10 50, common extra \$11@11 25, medium do \$11.50@12, good and choice do \$12.25 @14.25 & bbl.
GRAIN—The receipts since yesterday have been 22,-700 bushels Oats. Corn is in moderate demand; sales of Western mixed at \$2.02@2.03; Western yellow at \$2.05 bus. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales of Northern and Canada at 95@95c b bus. Rye is selling at \$1.90 \(\text{D} \) bus. Shorts are in steady demand at \$47@ \$55; fine feed \$00@52; middlings \$63@65 \(\text{F} \) ton.
PROVISIONS—Pork is in steady demand; sales of prime at \$38@30, mess \$42@41, clear \$48@50 \(\text{B} \) bbl cash. Beef is firm; sales of Lastern and Western mess and extrs mess at \$23@24 \(\text{B} \) bbl; cash. Hams are selling at 20@22c \(\text{B} \) bb, cash. Hams are Boston Markets, Dec. 24.

Provisions.—Mess Pork is steady; sales of 900 bbls city at \$40. and 100 do at \$41. Bulk meats firm at 160 lSc for shoulders and sides. Green meats, 13% 616% of shoulders and hams. Lard quiet at 22%; 100 tieres head sold at 21%.

Hoss.—A dull market, and prices 50c lower. The receipts were 9,000. The sales were: At the close \$14 was the best rate for 200-pound ave-

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. SAMI. E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. BENJ. MARSHALL.

LETTER BAGS, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Ship Coburg, Gibson......Liverpool, soon Brig Ella Reed, (Br), Tuzo......Hayana, soon. Brig Hunter, Faulkner......Barbados, soon. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec 24, 1864.

SUN RISES.... 7 25 | SUN SETS... 4 35 | HIGH WATER.. 11 40 ARRIVED.

Brig W H Bickmore, Bickmore, 5 days from City Point, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Charles Carroll, Medafey, 5 days from Middletown, with atone to captain.

Schr Colorade, Bacon, 5 days from Newbern, N C, in ballast to captain.

Schr L Church, Adams. 2 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Collins & Co.

Str Matagorda, Manday, 3 hours from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to U S Quartermaster.

CLEARED.

Steamship E C Knight, Gallagher. New York.
Brig Hunter (Br.). Faulkner. Barbados.
Brig Adrio (Br.). Mackenzie. Fort Spain.
Brig Adria (Br.). Mackenzie. Fort Spain.
Brig Anrate, Clark, Key West.
Blig Sami Lindsay, Giles, Key West.
Blig Sami Lindsay, Giles, Key West.
Schr Occan Queen. Davanit. St Thomas.
Schr Occan Queen. Davanit. St Thomas.
Schr Gestor. Bearie. New York.
Schr Geo L Gieen, Rich, Boston.
Schr Geo L Gieen, Rich, Boston. SAILED.

The City Ice Boat. Schellenger, left Arch street wharf at 10% o'clock on Saturday, forenoon, taking in tow three schooners, laden with coal, bound to Boston. The steam-tug J H Hammitt, Corlies, left Lombard-street wharf at 10% A M for Fortress Monroe, to return with barque Tillie Van Name in tow. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)