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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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MANAGERS

OF THE

Union Industrial Home Association

FOR

DESTITUTE CHILDREN

OF

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

Read before the Association, January 2, 1860.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the Union Association of the Children's Home, for the year 1859, to the members of the Association and citizens of Trenton.

We respectfully present our First Annual Report, embracing the period from the organization of this institution, to the present time.

In the retrospect of the past year we find much to encourage us in the beneficent enterprise we have undertaken, and also much to incite us to renewed effort and greater diligence. While our hearts are cheered with the evidences that a great amount of good has already been accomplished, we see much, *very much*, yet to be done, and we are deeply impressed with the conviction that persevering exertions and continual sacrifices on our part are demanded in order to meet the obligations upon us.

We feel the pressure of the weight of responsibility increasing as we become more and more acquainted with the claims of helpless and friendless children in our midst, who, in their destitution and exposure to vice, and its ruinous consequences, imploringly appeal to us for succor and protection. While our hearts are made glad by the reflection that many of the tender lambs thus exposed to the rude blasts of poverty and sorrow, and the devouring wolves of sin and Satan, have been gathered into the fold that has been provided for them, we often feel sad to know that a *much larger number are still unprotected and ready to perish*. The Children's Home has given shelter to fifty children since it was opened, on the 10th of February last. Admission has been desired for seventy-six others, most of whom were equally destitute.

For twenty-three of these, other homes have been procured; the rest are unprovided for, as far as we know.

It should be stated, however, that many of the parents of those unprovided for were unwilling to comply with the conditions of admittance, namely, to consent that their children should be put out to suitable places, at the discretion of the managers; and their refusal to consent to this requirement would have prevented the admission of their children, even had there been room in the Home to receive them. Had we the advantages which an act of incorporation would give us, the law would place in our hands such children as have dissolute parents, who are incapable of taking care of them. We hope the benefits of a charter will soon be in our possession, and that we shall have a Home large enough to receive all that are in need of such an asylum. We know of a large number at the present time that should immediately be removed from the corrupting influences and the destitution to which they are exposed by the drunkenness and kindred vices of their wretched parents. It is truly heart-sickening to witness the scenes of sorrow, want, and sin to which scores of children in this city are exposed; and oh! how we long to be able to gather all of these helpless sufferers under the protecting wing of our institution, and thus multiply its manifold benefits.

Amid the toils and solitudes of the past year we have been cheered and sustained by the sympathy of a large number of our fellow citizens, expressed by kind words, ardent prayers, and liberal donations. Were it not for the smiles and the co-operation of the friends of this institution, and the evident fruits of our labors, resulting from the *special aid of "Him who giveth power to the faint,"* one year would have sufficed as an experiment. But one year has demonstrated beyond a doubt that a Home for destitute children is not only much needed in our city, but that the citizens of Trenton are ready and willing to sustain it. And no wonder, for the evidence is before them that many children have been rescued from want and ruin, who, but for the succor thus afforded them would have become the hopeless victims of vice, rapidly maturing for destruction. The inmates of the Home have been brought under such salutary influences as have, by the

Divine blessing, already wrought a happy transformation of habit and character in many cases.

The attention and interest manifested by the children when listening to religious instruction, and their frequent request, "*tell us more about Jesus,*" evinces that their hearts are not untouched by the power of His love, who said "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Many instances, tending to show that such labors are not lost upon them, might be given; but we will give one only. A little boy of uncommon promise—seven years old—thus accosted one of the ladies who often talks to the children, "Oh, do please to tell us *all about Jesus, for I do love Him so!* I like Him, and I love Him; and I pray to Him every day, and try to be good. Won't you please to pray to God to give me a new heart? Pray, now, won't you? for I do want a new heart, and I want to go to Heaven when I die."

Many more joined in the same request, and kneeling in prayer, they seemed as sincere and devout as adult worshippers engaged in supplication. This is not a rare occurrence; it is very evident that religious culture is not bestowed in vain. It is well known that the class we seek to benefit embraces the most *unpromising*, because the most *depraved* and *degraded*; yet we find that even those who seemed to partake of the ferocious nature of wild untamed animals, or rather, of demons, may be influenced by kind treatment, and the teachings of the Gospel; and many such have become docile and tractable, *changed from the lion to the lamb.*

One only has proved incorrigible. After persevering and earnest efforts to bring him into subjection, and to induce him to abandon his vicious habits, by which he was contaminating the other inmates of the Home, and after he had absconded the eighth time, inducing others also to run away, we were compelled to resort to other measures; and by the *request of his mother*, we surrendered him to the mayor, to be placed in the prison of the City Hall *for a short time*, after which he was returned to his mother. We deemed it necessary to make this statement, because erroneous reports in reference to the case are current.

Twelve of the inmates of the Home have been placed in respectable families, where we had reason to believe, they

would be properly trained, and kindly treated. Three of them have been returned to the Home; from the others we have received very satisfactory accounts, and believe they are all doing well.

In regard to the health of the children, there is much cause for thankfulness. But little sickness has occurred—none of a serious character, and no deaths.

The advantages of the Normal School instructions are still kindly bestowed upon the children, under which they are improving as rapidly as we could expect. Our grateful acknowledgments are due to Professor Phelps, and the faithful and efficient teachers who have bestowed so much labor upon our little flock.

As Managers it is due to ourselves to say that all of us—including the Matron of the Home—are novices in the management of such an institution, and as such we trust our delinquencies will be looked upon with charity and forbearance. The history of similar institutions prove that *years of experience* are necessary to the development of a perfect system of management. We cherish the hope that by mature experience, practical knowledge, and persevering effort, and above all by the continued aid and blessing of Him whose gracious hand has guided and sustained us from the beginning—our now infant enterprise will be ranked among the most successful and flourishing institutions of our land, dispensing unnumbered blessings by its benign and saving influences among those who have the strongest claims upon our sympathy and charity—the poor and friendless children of this city.

STATISTICS.

Whole number admitted,	50
Boys,	35
Girls,	15
Put out to places,	12
Returned to the Home,	3
Removed by relatives,	15
Inmates at the present time,	24

On behalf of the Managers.

MARY D. JAMES, *Secretary.*

PROFESSOR PHELPS' REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Union Industrial Home Association for Destitute Children.

As the first year of your benevolent experiment is about to close, it may not be inappropriate for me to offer you a few thoughts and suggestions respecting that part of the enterprise relating to the mental and moral instruction of those committed to your charge.

But in the first place allow me to recount the history of the school department for the year.—You will remember that the proposition to carry on the work of instruction through the members of the advanced class at the Normal School was made by the undersigned, and, after careful consideration, was cordially accepted by your Board on the 10th of February last. The school was organized a few days after that date. The number of children instructed throughout the year has averaged about twenty-three. Of these there have been nineteen boys and four girls, all of whom have been furnished with all the books, stationery, and apparatus necessary for their proper training, without cost to the Association which you represent.

The instruction has been given by two persons at a time, one male and one female teacher, who have been detailed for that purpose, from the senior class, for two weeks in succession. The plan has been to require these teachers to spend one or two days in the school before taking part in the management and instruction of the children. They thus became acquainted with the names, and to some extent the peculiar dispositions and tendencies of the children before being required to deal with them. They have been taught for four hours each day, during five days of the week. They have been conducted to and from the Home by the male teacher for the time being. As to the moral and intellectual character

of the children, as developed in the school during the first few days after the organization, I need not go into detail. The facts are well known to most of your Board. From the very circumstances of the case, this band of neglected ones constituted no flattering subjects for the forming and moulding power of teachers who loved their ease, or who could content themselves with the mere formal routine of daily duty. Unused to wholesome discipline, strangers to dutiful obedience, unaccustomed to perceive, to think, or to reason, they needed the divine energy of love, the patience, fortitude, and resolution of true philanthropy, the clear head and warm heart, the genuine tact and generous enthusiasm of trained professional skill, to bring order out of chaos, obedience out of unbridled license, and intelligent, ennobling thought out of blind passion and unreasoning instinct. How far this has been accomplished, it is not for me to say, but rather for your own more disinterested observation to determine. Suffice it, that a wondrous change has been wrought even amid trials and difficulties, which to be known must be experienced. It has been frequently remarked by those who have visited the Home School, that the revolution has been so marked in the manners and deportment of the children, as to render it difficult to distinguish between them, in this respect, and those more highly favored by circumstance and fortune. I speak not thus in a spirit of boasting, but in that of encouragement; for nothing can more stimulate the hearts and the hands of those who toil in faith and hope and love for the raising up of the fallen, than the certain evidence that they have not toiled in vain.

The children have been divided into three grades or classes for convenience in instruction; they have been drilled in reading, spelling, and definition of words, writing, drawing, geography, arithmetic, both mental and practical, and vocal music. It has also been the practice to afford them moral instruction, in the form of oral lessons drawn from striking examples illustrative of the moral virtues, related and commented upon by the teachers. The conduct of the children, as before stated, has greatly changed since their admission to the school, and has been, in the great majority of cases, most unexceptionable, evidencing a radical improvement as the result of the influences which have been brought to bear upon their minds and hearts both at the school and at the Home.

During the present term there have been one or two cases of larger boys of recent admission which have been productive of considerable difficulty. These boys have been unusually depraved. Their influence and example have been highly injurious to some of the smaller children, while it has seemed that they were themselves entirely unsusceptible to the higher motives and incentives to virtuous action. I would respectfully submit for the consideration of your Board, whether in such case, when the promise of reform is so slight, it would not be proper to dismiss the subjects from the institution. If they can get no good, they should not be permitted to do irreparable injury to others. I freely admit that these are the last cases which really ought to be turned away from the benignant influence of hope and love and a higher life.

We would remember the impressive lesson of the immaculate Savior who came into this world to save, even the chief of sinners. But in the present infant state of your noble enterprise, ladies, while you are yet without a permanent and convenient habitation for these neglected ones, while your school is subjected to all the drawbacks of frequent changes of teachers, and hence of transient and somewhat varied influences, it is submitted that the "greatest good to the greatest number" is rather to be sought than the special reformation of particularly hardened cases. It surely would be poor economy in morals to attempt to save one at the expense of many, for with the All-seeing God there is no respect of persons. The time must, will come, when you will possess the means and the conveniences which will enable you to employ permanent and in the highest sense thoroughly qualified teachers, when you will indeed have a Home for these otherwise friendless ones, furnished with all the material as well as mental and moral necessities, for the reformation and education of your household.

Then, you can act upon the principle, that "while there is life there is hope," and that even the worst of these waifs of humanity are neither to be neglected nor turned away.

Ladies, at the risk of stepping aside from the legitimate line of this report, I am impelled by the importance of the subject, as well as by the impulses of my heart, to speak a word in behalf of your enterprise, not only to the philanthropist

who gives liberally, *con amore*, and the Christian who, by giving to the poor, lends to his Divine Lord and Master, but to the sheerest economist, to the tax payer, to the man of business, yea to the constituted authorities of our venerable city.

To the philanthropist, to the Christian, be it said that if, "Verily he that giveth to these little ones a cup of cold water in the name of the Most High, "shall not go unrewarded," how much more exalted to Heaven shall those be who minister to the wants of their undying natures. It has been said that he is a benefactor of his race who causes a single blade of grass to grow where before none have flourished. If this be so, how much more worthy are they who, by giving liberally and laboring faithfully, arouse intelligent thoughts, enkindle precious memories, and awaken immortal hopes in fainting human hearts!

But to the cold calculator in the exchanges of this world, to the citizen, to the municipal authority, to the corporation, which is said to have no soul, let me address the words of truth and soberness, the words of worldly wisdom in its true sense.

Let me remind you, gentlemen, that the child is father to the man, mother to the woman, and parent to the citizen. What the man, the woman, and the citizen *should* be, that the child must be *made* to be. In other words, if you and I desire that all men and all women—that every citizen should be intelligent, honest, virtuous, industrious, and law-abiding, then we must bring to bear upon the child, while he *is* a child, those influences and those efforts which alone are capable of developing these virtues.

A true man, a good citizen can never arise phoenix-like from the ashes or rather from the filth and degradation of ignorance. A truly good man and good citizen is the product of effort; he is the certain effect of adequate well directed causes.

Now it is perfectly demonstratable that not only the value of property, but the real prosperity and happiness of a community bear a direct ratio to the number of good, intelligent, industrious citizens and an inverse ratio to the number of ignorant, idle, and vicious, and consequently worse than worthless ones in that community. What is property worth when in constant and certain peril from thefts, burglaries, and arsons,

as well as all those other causes which render government insecure and justice uncertain? Who would envy the *possessor* of the finest estate in poor, distracted, dismembered anarchical Mexico to-day? When you read or speak of the miseries of that unhappy country, of its shattered government, of its discordant people, desolating their own fair plains and drenching them in fraternal blood, you simply use other terms for popular ignorance, and the vices, corruptions, and crimes that are its own legitimate children.

Neglected children are as certain to eventuate in vicious, depraved men and women, as are the shadows and darkness of the night to succeed the going down of the sun. And the vicious men and vicious women are ever preying upon the rights of persons and property, giving employment to an expensive police, and courts of justice, filling pauper houses and jails, surcharging your state prisons, and erecting your reeking gal-lows. Even John Brown and his wretched confederates, with whatever of manly virtue they may have possessed, were but the sad victims of a neglected childhood—a one-sided and partial education. Within the past year there were confined, at one time in a neighboring city, four criminals under sentence of death, all of whom, if memory serves me, were under twenty-one years of age. And it has been ascertained by careful investigation that by far the greater proportion of those who are arrested for criminal offences in the city of New York are mere boys and girls, educated as hundreds are being educated to-day in our streets and under our own eyes.

This class of our population constitutes the great perplexing problem in all our cities, as they are the great festering sores on the body politic everywhere.

It is equally certain that the period of childhood and youth assiduously devoted to the work of intelligent and virtuous culture will yield a prolific harvest in future time of those who shall adorn, dignify, and bless the community and the age in which they live. It has been asserted by five of the ablest, most intelligent, and most prudent educators in our country, as their deliberate judgment, based on a life-long experience in training the young, that under the influence of such teachers and such schools, as it is in the power of every community to enjoy, more than ninety-nine out of every one

hundred children can be saved from a life of depravity and vice; saved to add to the productive wealth—material, mental and moral, of the community in which they exist. And to this may be added the declaration that it would not cost half of the amount to do this, which is now wasted on indulgences positively injurious to the individual; and hence demoralizing to society. Nay, more; it would cost less than we now pay, to support the vicious, and to carry on our complicated machinery for the detection, arrest, conviction, and punishment of the criminal. And I believe it to be perfectly demonstrable that the expenses resulting from ignorance and a want of culture will certainly diminish in the ratio of the increase of those for the proper education of the masses.

And now Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the Common Council, and fellow citizens, what shall be done in view of these startling facts? If it be wise, and prudent, and necessary to arrest the certain progress of twenty-five children toward a life of infamy and a destiny of despair, it is still more wise, prudent, and necessary to seek out and save all within the reach of our means and our authority. Shall we stand with closed hearts and folded hands, while this Spartan band of women go forth to the unequal conflict? This work is vital to the welfare and prosperity of this city. It is a work of self-preservation.—It is a work of economy; and more than that, it is a work of duty for the neglect of which we shall pay fearfully in due time. For what does our city government exist? What are its objects, its uses? Is it merely to light the street lamps, or to extinguish the midnight flames, which the hand of the incendiary or of equally criminal carelessness has lighted? Is it to send A. to jail for ninety days, or B. to the penitentiary for ten years? Is it to do nothing for cheap prevention, everything for expensive cure, and fail at that? Why should not this city for its own defence erect a suitable building, on a suitable spot sufficient to accommodate all of those who are thus preparing to give us untold trouble in the future.

Every child saved from crime and raised up to virtue is worth, at the smallest possible calculation, \$1000 to the community. If properly trained he will add, by his industry, several times that amount to the productive wealth of the country. If neglected, he sinks into pauperism or crime, or a pre-

mature grave, the loss is equally great. Thus the difference between the profit and the loss to society will be \$2,000 per head. That is to say, if saved and trained, the community will be \$2,000 richer for each child thus saved to it. Now at this rate it would require but twenty-five children to save and produce \$50,000, and one fourth of this sum judiciously expended in grounds and buildings suitable for a home, a school, a work-house, and play grounds, would probably be sufficient for the accommodation of all this class which a proper system of common schools would not reach in this city. Such an institution once established goes on multiplying its blessings through all time, while in a single generation it pays back to society the original cost and the expense of support, with usury. Such an institution, in actual pecuniary value, would be worth more than half the manufacturing establishments within our limits, while viewed from a moral and social standpoint, no comparison between them would be possible.

Why, then, fellow citizens, should not this great work be done? Why should not this city undertake it at once? This enterprise is suffering for want of a home which it can call its own. And yet these devoted wives and daughters of a few are doing what belongs to all of us. Is there the stereotyped objection of a want of power? Then, I ask, where does the power, both moral and civil, reside, if not in *ourselves*? Is our city charter deficient in this respect?—Then let us take care of that new one about which we read in the papers. If there be a will, we shall certainly find a way in spite of all these convenient legal quibbles which usually arise in such cases. There is no subject of taxation half so legitimate, and certainly there can be none more proper, none more loudly called for by every consideration alike of self-preservation and humanity. Why is it that, in the wretched *debris* of the passing hour we immolate the most precious interests of coming years? Why is it that we so righteously justify the biting sarcasm of the gifted bard when he says—

“They pass me by like shadows, crowds on crowds,
Dim ghosts of men that hover to and fro
Hugging their bodies round them like thin shrouds,
Wherein their souls were buried long ago;
They trampled on their youth, and faith and love;—
They cast their hope of human-kind away,

With heaven's clear messages they madly strove,
 And conquered, and their spirits turned to clay.
 Lo! how they wander round the world—their grave,
 Whose ever gaping maw by such is fed,
 Gibbering at living men, and idly rave,
 'We only truly live, but ye are dead.'
 Alas! poor fools, the anointed eye may trace
 A dead soul's epitaph in every face."

Most worthy friends of the Board of Management, if any apology be needed for this long trespass upon your time and patience, I beg you to find it in the justice and importance of the cause which you have generously made your own, although belonging to us all, as well as in my own interest in whatever concerns the elevation of our neglected brethren. It seems to have been reserved to you to institute those measures of practical benevolence which every community owes to itself to carry on, and which are designed to strike a radical blow at those monster evils which threaten the very existence of our social fabric.

Let me close by congratulating you upon the success of what was to you a doubtful experiment, and upon the bright promise of a more auspicious future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. PHELPS.

The following communication, published in some of the city papers subsequent to the Semi-annual Meeting held in the month of July, contains sentiments which deserve the careful consideration of the citizens of Trenton; and it is deemed desirable that it should be republished in connection with the Semi-annual report to which it refers. The author, Rev. Lyman Wright, former Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, was one of the warmest friends of this institution, and during his residence in our city did much for the promotion of its interests.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

A correspondent of the *True American* thus speaks of this institution:—

"When this enterprise was started six months ago, the fol-

lowing questions naturally suggested themselves to the minds of its warmest friends:

1st. Does there exist in our city a real necessity for such an institution?

2d. Will it be practicable to obtain such control of the children as will be necessary to the carrying out of any thorough plan for their permanent relief?

3d. Will the ladies of our city, by their self-denying toils and patient continuance in well doing, be able to overcome the peculiar difficulties which must for a time encompass the undertaking?

4th. Will Trentonians show themselves ready to meet the drafts which this undertaking must from time to time make on their pockets?

The history of the first six months has furnished a satisfactory answer to all these questions but the last. Who could have hoped for so much in so short a time?

The semi-annual report closes with a most appropriate acknowledgment of God's agency in the success which has so manifestly crowned this movement.

"From the first step that was taken, the workings of a gracious overruling Providence have been most apparent. A higher than earthly power has moved the hearts and hands of those engaged in this noble work."

Citizens of Trenton, the last of these questions now awaits your answer. The Union Association of the Children's Home had its birth, and has also received its name in our beautiful city; and you will soon be called upon to provide for it "a local habitation." Will you, can you refuse? I do not believe it. The cheerful response you have already given to its first call forbids even the fear of a negative reply. Let the Historical Monument proudly rise to commemorate the noble deeds of Revolutionary days; but do not fail to establish on some eligible site a commodious and beautiful home for poor and destitute children. Such an institution will be an enduring monument to your good sense and philanthropy. As our population increases it will find a growing work on its hands. The children must soon leave their inadequate accommodations in Perry street. Let us make common cause in providing for them better.

Is not the God of the friendless now saying to us concern-

ing these, His little ones, 'Enlarge the place of their tent, and stretch forth the curtains of their habitation.'"

The Semi-annual Report which was published in the month of July last, is here given on account of its reference to the origin of the Childrens' Home, and some other matters of interest not contained in the Annual Report.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Secretary, Mrs. Mary D. James, to the Union Association of the Childrens' Home. Presented by Edward W. Scudder, Esq., at the Meeting of the Association, held at the Greene street M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening July 12th.

On the evening of the 3d of January last, the first public meeting of this Association was held. We had just commenced our enterprise and then presented it for the consideration and co-operation of our fellow citizens, who immediately gave us their sympathy, their good wishes, and their money to help forward our undertaking. It was only necessary to present the object,—all hearts were open, all hands ready to aid us. At that time, it was proposed to raise one thousand dollars to warrant us in opening a Home for destitute children; that amount was procured, the Home was provided, and on the 10th day of February was opened for the reception of children. All this was accomplished in less than two months from the first step that was taken to form this Association. The number of children that have been received is thirty-four; of whom seven have been returned to their parents, by their own request, three have been placed in families where they are well provided for, and twenty-four are now in the Home.

Application has been made for the admission of forty others in addition to the number named, which we could not receive for want of room; making the whole number of applicants seventy-four.

Several of these are orphans, but most of them were in a condition worse than that of orphanage, from the evil influences surrounding them, the corrupting and ruinous tendency of which would have fitted them to be pests to society and inmates of our prisons.

In regard to the intellectual and moral training of the children with its results, the friends of the institution will be glad to learn that the field in which we are laboring, although by some regarded as an unpromising one, already presents an appearance which is most encouraging to our hearts and tends to stimulate us to increased diligence in our efforts to rescue from ruin, and train for usefulness and happiness, the helpless and destitute children of our city.

A majority of the inmates of the Home entered it with vicious habits and ungoverned tempers,—some of them evincing the deepest depravity,—such as would shock the feelings of the virtuous, and send a pang of horror to the heart of the christian. The genial influences of kindness and christian training have, by the Divine blessing, produced an entire change. Never was the salutary influence of religious training and moral culture more beautifully exemplified than in the improvement of these children, and the change is the more remarkable when we consider the short period of their residence in the Home. It should also be stated that the literary training, under the direction of Prof. Phelps, has tended to produce very beneficial effects upon the children; and we doubtless owe much to the excellent discipline and instructions of the school as an efficient means of bringing them under proper control, as well as of their mental improvement.

In reference to the finances, our Treasurer reports that \$1184.54 have been received in cash. In addition to this, a considerable amount has been given in provision, groceries, clothing, &c., of which we cannot make an accurate estimate. The expenditure of cash from our fund has therefore been less than had been anticipated, averaging \$97 per month, making the whole amount expended,—including the furnishing of the house, with all the other expenses, \$486.66, leaving in the Treasurer's hands \$697.88.

The liberality and kindness manifested by many of our citizens demands our grateful acknowledgment. Donations have in many cases been repeated, frequently indicating that in those generous hearts the remembrance of the Children's Home is continually cherished. May they be richly rewarded! Doubtless they will be, for it is written in the Book of Inspiration: "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

It is to be deeply regretted that the limited dimensions at the "Home" will not allow, with safety to the health of the children, more than twenty-four, as inmates during the warm season.

A larger house, and one affording greater facilities for the health and comfort of the occupants, is greatly needed. Had we the means to purchase or build such an one, a much greater amount of good might be accomplished. In view of the large number of destitute children in our city still unprovided for, we feel impelled to make an appeal to the public to place the means in our hands for this object.

The liberality heretofore manifested encourages the belief that such an appeal will be responded to, and that our noble-hearted Trentonians will take pleasure in erecting a Home for friendless children which will be an ornament to our city and worthy of the capital of New Jersey—one that will compare with similar institutions in our sister city, Newark.

In the beginning our enterprise was called an experiment, but it cannot longer be so regarded. Demonstrable evidence is before the community that positive good has been accomplished, and that a home for destitute children can be sustained and made successful in the city of Trenton; although we, as the managers of this institution, feel that we have nothing to boast of in regard to our management, having previously no practical knowledge of the proper mode of conducting such an institution. Our matron, also, being entirely inexperienced, we are conscious of many imperfections and failures—yet who can say we are laboring for nought? It cannot be—for already we see the budding promise of a rich harvest, and the Word of eternal truth declares that "he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

In conclusion, we would humbly and gratefully acknowledge the hand of "Him who will deliver the needy when he crieth, the poor also, and him that hath no helper." From the first step that was taken, the workings of a gracious Providence have been most apparent. A higher than earthly power has moved the hearts and hands of those engaged in this noble work.—For all that has been done and all the good resulting therefrom—to God be all the praise!

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

Received from January 1st, 1859, to January 1st, 1860.

Henry W. Green, Esq.,	\$20 00	Street & Bodine, hardware,	\$5 00
Peter D. Vroom,	20 00	Mrs. Allison,	5 00
James T. Sherman,	20 00	" Owens,	5 00
J. A. Roebing,	20 00	Mr. Imlah Moore,	5 00
E. B. Fuller,	20 00	" J. J. Boardman, M. D.,	5 00
Stacy G. Potts,	10 00	Rev. Samuel Clements,	5 00
A. G. Richey,	10 00	Mrs. Mary Ann Marshall,	5 00
Wm. G. Cook,	10 00	Mr. Joseph Marshall,	5 00
Samuel K. Wilson,	20 00	Mrs. H. Taylor,	5 00
E. H. Higginson,	10 00	Mr. O. W. Blackfan,	5 00
Misses M. & S. Armstrong,	10 00	" David Clark, slates, &c.,	5 00
Mr. William Norcross,	10 00	" E. H. Grandin,	5 00
" Jos. Randolph,	10 00	" John C. Cook,	5 00
" Caleb Green,	10 00	Dr. Ingham,	5 00
" Barker Gummere,	10 00	" E. I. Grant,	5 00
" William L. Dayton,	10 00	Prof. Wm. F. Phelps,	5 00
Rev. Richard Duane,	5 00	Mr. John P. Kennedy,	5 00
Mr. Thomas J. Stryker,	10 00	" John R. Dill,	5 00
" Jos. G. Brearley,	10 00	Mrs. Caroline E. Roney,	2 00
" John A. Hutchinson,	10 00	" Mary A. Blackfan,	2 00
" M. Beasley,	10 00	" Mary D. James,	2 50
" Isaac Stevens and family,	10 00	" Kate Dill,	5 00
" B. S. Disbrow,	5 00	Miss Mary E. Beatty,	1 00
" P. P. Dunn,	5 00	Mrs. Anna E. Burdsall,	5 00
" E. B. Hutchinson,	5 00	" Mary Wescott Grant,	5 00
" Charles Parker,	5 00	" Anna F. Cook,	2 00
" M. Fisher,	5 00	" Margaret H. Wilson,	5 00
" Samuel S. Stryker,	5 00	" Velina P. Walker,	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Buttolph,	5 00	" E. H. Clark,	2 00
Messrs. Wentz & brother,	5 00	Miss Annie L. Potts,	10 00
Mr. C. Moore,	5 00	Mrs. M. G. Hodge,	1 00
Mrs. S. D. Ingham,	5 00	" Catharine R. Mills,	2 00
" Lucy Abbott,	5 00	Miss Mary A. Forman,	1 00
Mr. U. T. Scudder,	5 00	Mrs. Eliza Hunt,	1 00
" David Shuster,	5 00	Miss Annie E. Hunt,	1 00
" A. R. Titus,	5 00	" Mary W. Grant,	1 00
" Joseph Tyrell, annual sub-		" Mary J. Morton,	1 00
scription,	2 00	Mrs. Catharine V. Kay,	2 00
" For Library,	10 00	" Mary Marshall,	1 00
" City Bond,	100 00	Miss Rebecca S. Potts,	2 00
A. V. M.	20 00	" Margaretta Potts,	2 00
Mrs. Catharine Beatty, annual		" Mary C. Decou,	1 00
subscription,	5 00	" Emma Decou,	1 00
" Donation subsequently,	50 00	Mrs. Margaret Jane Krier,	1 00
Trenton Lodge, No. 5,	25 00	" Eunice Drake,	1 00
Sons of Malta,	50 00	" Elizabeth Page,	1 00
Wm. L. Dayton,	10 00	" Elizabeth Street,	1 00
Benj. Fish,	10 00	" Elizabeth Quintin,	1 00
Mrs. Joseph Potts,	5 00	" Mary Ann Marshall,	5 00
Mrs. J. Bullus,	5 00	" Mary Boswell,	2 00
" H. L. Rice, in mdze,	5 00	" Ann McClurg,	1 00
" Jacob S. Yard, shoes,	5 00	" Cline,	1 00
" Wm. Reed, wood,	5 00	Miss Mary Kellani,	1 00
" James Wilson,	5 00	Mrs. Napton,	2 00
" Charles Scott,	5 00	" Maynard,	2 00
Mrs. Charles Moore,	5 00	Green,	2 00
Mr. Henry B. James, clocks,	8 00	Henry Ashmore,	2 00

Mrs. Dr. Buttolph,	\$2 00	Mrs. Louisa T. Hutchinson,	\$2 00
" Wm. A. West,	2 00	" Eliza C. Wright,	1 00
" Samuel Stryker,	2 00	" Josephine Wright,	1 00
" J. A. Hutchinson,	2 00	" M. W. Brighter,	1 00
" T. J. Stryker,	2 00	" Elizabeth Smith,	1 00
Miss Hannah Stryker,	1 00	" J. E. Hutchinson,	1 00
Mrs. Isaac Hutchinson,	2 00	" Sarah E. Worrall,	2 00
" S. G. Brearley,	2 00	Mary Johnston,	1 00
" William Clark,	2 00	Annie M. Hammell,	1 00
" E. W. Scudder,	2 00	Mary E. Schuyler,	1 00
" P. D. Vroom,	2 00	Hettie F. Hewlings,	1 00
Miss M. Buttolph,	2 00	Emily R. Primmer,	1 00
Mrs. M. S. Mount,	2 00	Mrs. C. Whitehead,	1 00
Miss Abbott,	2 00	Caroline E. Commel,	1 00
Mrs. Caroline B. Lanning,	1 00	Eliza E. Molud,	1 00
" B. O. Tyler,	2 00	Jane Cochrane,	2 00
" Mary E. Force,	1 00	M. F. Jay,	1 00
" Lydia A. Burroughs,	1 00	Elizabeth Allen,	1 00
" B. L. Disbrow,	1 00	Elizabeth Reid,	1 00
" Margaret McCullough,	1 00	Elizabeth Hughes,	1 00
" Elizabeth Crozer,	1 00	Louisa Bamford,	1 00
" William White,	1 00	Miss Daymond,	1 00
" Jacob Quick,	1 00	J. Magill,	1 00
" H. B. Chapin,	1 00	Susan M. Updike,	1 00
" Hannah Vansyckel,	1 00	Mrs. Sinclair,	1 00
" Isaac D. James,	1 00	" Green,	1 00
Miss Fanny A. H. Pitcher,	1 00	" Sarah Parker,	1 00
Mrs. Margaret Duane,	3 00	" John Hewett,	1 00
" I. S. Race,	2 00	" Charles Hewitt,	5 00
" Alice A. Joline,	1 00	" Elizabeth Bailes,	1 00
" Harriet Leeds,	2 00	" Jane H. Decker,	2 00
" H. W. Sterling,	1 00	" Lewis Higbee,	2 00
" Anna Smith,	1 00	" Dr. Freeze,	2 50
" Edith Sterling,	1 00	" Joseph Whittaker,	2 00
" Elizabeth Vansickell,	1 00	Miss Mary E. Whittaker,	1 00
" Jemima Pitcher,	1 00	" Mary E. Gibbs,	1 00
" Helen F. F. Paul,	1 00	" H. B.,	1 00
" Cornelia R. McNeely,	1 00	" Whitley,	1 00
" Elizabeth Jones,	1 00	" Leaver,	50
" Sophia Thoene,	3 00	" Mary B. Davisson,	1 00
" Permelia Jefferies,	1 00	" Amanda Bond,	3 00
Miss Elizabeth Howell,	1 00	" Barnett,	1 00
" Adelaide B. Stevenson,	1 00	" Gordon,	1 00
" Phebe Carter,	1 00	" Taylor,	1 0
" Elizabeth James,	1 00	" C. Kirkpatrick,	1 00
Mrs. Margaret James,	1 00	Mrs. Cornelia Bond,	1 00
" Lavinia Britton,	1 00	" S. S. Lee,	1 00
Miss Hannah Hayden,	1 00	" S. Donau,	1 00
" Mary Britton,	1 00	" Whitlock,	1 00
" S. S. Phillips,	1 00	" A. E. Conover,	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Wilkinson,	2 00	" Eliza F. Bartine,	1 00
Mr. John K. Smith,	5 00	" Mary F. Southwick,	1 00
" Wm. Maxwell Marshall,	5 00	" James B. Holmes,	2 00
" Samuel Dickson,	3 00	" Lydia Aiken,	1 00
" W. S. Wood,	1 00	" M. Brown,	1 00
Mrs. Wm. S. Yard,	2 00	" Joseph Bond,	4 95
" Charles Parker,	3 00	" Sarah Muchler,	1 00
" J. E. Darrah,	2 00	" John Tonald,	50
" M. Fisher,	2 00	" J. Holton,	50
Miss Kate Beatty,	1 00	" Louisa B. Temple,	1 00
Mr. Peter Katzenbach,	5 00	" Hendrickson,	1 00
Mrs. Katzenbach,	3 00	" Anna Green,	1 00
Rev. A. D. White,	1 00	" John Stevens,	3 00
Mrs. Emma Forst,	2 00	" Sallie Brearley,	2 00
" Fannie M. Hancock,	2 00	" Samuel Dickinson,	2 00

Mrs. Atterbury,	\$1 00	B. P. Watkins & Co.,	\$5 00
" Theodosia Green,	1 50	James Yates,	5 00
Cash,	2 00	Mrs. J. Hig,	5 00
"	50	Evans & Hassal,	5 00
Mrs. Sallie Clark,	1 00	E. R. Hutchinson,	5 00
" John Titus,	1 00	Miss Louisa Howell,	5 00
" Louisa Green,	1 00	Mrs. William Jay,	2 00
" E. W. Sager,	1 00	" Gould,	1 00
" M. H. Sager,	1 00	John Fletcher,	1 00
" Wesley Titus,	1 00	Nathaniel Lanning,	1 00
" Dr. C. Betosh,	1 00	Edwin Green,	1 00
" Bodine,	1 00	Ann Crozer,	1 00
" Fred. Kingman,	1 00	Britton Hoffman,	2 00
Miss Kingman,	1 00	N. E. Britton, due bill,	2 00
Mrs. Wm. G. Cook,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
" Atkinson,	1 00	Junior Dorcas Society,	2 28
Miss Mattie R. Grant,	1 00	William Dolton,	1 00
William Grant,	1 00	Rev. S. Townsend,	2 00
J. Howell,	1 00	S. Bracket,	1 00
Mrs. Rebecca Katzenbach,	1 00	E. S. Davis,	1 00
" Watts,	1 00	P. Crozer,	2 00
" Mead,	1 00	A. Weir,	1 00
" Phillips,	1 00	Donation,	1 00
" Haven,	1 00	"	2 00
" J. Steward,	2 00	Mrs. Abbott,	2 00
" Dr. Ingham,	1 00	" Quintin,	1 00
" Louisa Howell,	2 00	" Shillingford,	1 00
" Margaret Dickinson,	3 00	" Ellen Peters,	1 00
" Perry,	1 00	" Lathrop,	3 00
H. H. Titus,	3 00	Miss McIntosh,	3 00
Mrs. C. Barricklo,	1 00	G. H. Gordon,	1 00
Mr. A. R. Rainear,	2 00	M. T. Young,	2 00
L. Stradling,	1 00	Mrs. George James,	1 00
Mrs. M. Hannum,	2 00	" C. C. Taylor,	1 00
" Eliza Carter,	1 00	" Muirheid,	1 00
Miss Carter,	1 00	" Joseph Smith,	1 00
Chas. B. Cogill,	1 00	" Albert Tiffany,	1 00
Samuel Roberts,	1 00	" A. E. Hudson,	1 00
James S. Sterling,	3 00	E. Haviland,	1 00
Miss Louisa H. Tucker,	1 00	Robert Chambers,	1 00
" Susan Beatty,	1 00	Mrs. Loder,	1 00
" Mary Wyncoop,	1 00	" E. H. Fish,	2 00
Mrs. Wm. West,	1 00	" M. M. Fish,	3 00
Randolph H. Moore,	1 00	" Dr. A. Clarke,	1 00
Henry C. Furman,	1 00	" S. B. Barton,	1 00
John B. Anderson,	1 00	C. L. Smith,	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Evans,	2 00	Thomas P. Johnston,	2 00
Jasper Lanning,	1 00	Wm. Temple, due bill,	2 00
D. B. Coleman,	1 00	Daniel Temple,	2 00
W. W. L. Phillips,	1 00	Mrs. Hoops,	2 00
Maria D. Voorhees,	3 00	" Captain Ashmore,	2 00
Mrs. Anna Potts,	5 00	" Welling,	1 00
B. W. Titus,	5 00	Mr. D. Rice,	1 00
Israel Howell,	2 00	Mrs. Charles Biles,	2 00
Mrs. Thomas Gordon,	1 00	" Rudolph Prussen,	2 00
" William Morton,	3 00	" Samuel Johnston,	2 00
" Charlotte E. Keeler,	3 00	Miss Lizzie Wilson,	1 00
Rev. Lyman Wright,	5 00	Mrs. Kennedy,	1 00
John Hall, D. D.,	5 00	" Halsted,	1 00
J. Fisk,	5 00	" Cunningham,	1 00
Charles P. Smith,	5 00	" Murphy,	1 00
Wm. A. West,	5 00	" M. A. Burroughs,	1 00
Miss Elvira Howell,	5 00	" William Titus,	2 00
E. W. Scudder,	5 00	A friend,	2 00
Jasper Scudder,	5 00	Mrs. McKean,	1 00

Mrs. J. Scudder,	\$1 00	Robert Elliot,	\$0 75
Miss Snowden,	1 00	Cash,	50
Mrs. Willet Dunn,	1 00	"	50
Miss F. Gregg,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Dobbins,	50
J. M. Besson,	2 00	John S. Anthony,	50
William Phillips,	1 00	A. Horn,	50
M. Sanger,	1 00	Mrs. Montgomery,	50
Wesley P. Hunt,	2 00	Mary Ann Emmons,	25
Mrs. S. C. Webb,	1 00	Mrs. Booze,	75
S. Webb,	2 00	Cash,	25
Mrs. Rebecca Ely,	1 00	Sarah A. Dobbins,	25
" Read,	1 00	Mrs. Baldwin,	25
" Davis,	1 00	X. Granett,	25
C. C. Yard,	1 00	J. Schulps,	25
Mrs. Dr. O. B. Gause,	2 00	Mrs. English,	50
Thomas U. Baker, printing,	5 00	Cash,	40
Phillips & Boswell, "	24 00	"	25
Henry M. Lewis, paper,	5 00	"	25
Cash,	25	"	14
M. A. Crozer,	25		

The Managers return their thanks to Judge Naar, Messrs. Patterson & Tunis, Phillips & Boswell, Murphy & Bechtel, Dr. Freese, and also Thomas U. Baker, for their liberal favors in publishing and printing on behalf of the institution. Also to Dr's. McKelway and Hodge, for their services as physicians to the inmates of the Home, and to Dr. Davis, for his services as dentist. Also to Mr. Wm. T. Nicholson, for folding pamphlets, constitution, &c.

DONATIONS TO THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

Mr. Alexander V. Manning, 1 bedstead and 1 workstand; Charles W. Jay, 1 bedstead; Mrs. Oliver Bond, bedstead and mattress; Miss Olivia Sherman, 5 chairs; Mr. David Shuster, 6 chairs; Mrs. Jos. Marshall, 1 table, 4 towels, 2 iron-holders, 2 tin boxes, 2 tumblers, 1 strainer, a tea-canister, 3 combs, 2 cakes of soap, 1 wooden-spoon, 1 jar of flaxseed, 1 bottle of mustard, 1 bottle of vinegar, 2 yards carpet, 1 square of oil-cloth, 1 piece of zinc, 1 pair shoes, 1 black silk basque, hominy, milk, crackers, cough medicine, dried beef, and potatoes; Mrs. Elias Cook, 18½ yds. new rag carpet, 1 pair second-hand shoes and pantaloons, lot of dusters and iron-holders; Eliza Hunt, table, comfortable, and 2 blankets; Mr. Joshua Wright, 21 bushel potatoes, 1 bushel beans, and 1 peck of carrots; Mr. David Lukens, 1 bushel potatoes, straw for 5 beds and bolsters, and 54

quarts milk; Mr. Hay, straw to fill 2 beds and a bolster; Mr. William Ivins, straw for 4 beds and bolsters; Mr. Wm. Reed, 2 loads kindling wood; Mr. Jos. Yard, 4 bars soap; Mr. Upton, 2 dozen spoons, and lot stove pipe; Mrs. Samuel Kay, 60 yards calico, meat, drippings, and 2 pies; the Jun. Dorcas Society, 17 yards calico, and \$2.28; Mr. Henry Cook, 6 chairs; Mrs. Jasper Scott, 4 chairs, 1 bench, and 1 comfortable; Mrs. Ogden Blackfan, 1 radiator stove; Mr. Isaac Dunn, 1 dozen knives and forks, dust pan, large knife, and coffee pot; White & Burling, 1 dish-pan, wash basin, and 2 dippers; Mr. Speeler, 33 pieces crockery ware, in one lot, and another lot, worth \$2.; Mr. Young, 68 pieces of crockery; Mr. McCully, 22 pieces of earthen ware; a little girl, one pair of garters; Mr. John Cook, \$5. in furniture; Mr. Disbrow, \$5. in furniture; Mrs. James Sterling, 1 clothes-horse, stove, bath-tub, and 2 garments; Miss Wyncoop, 1 comfortable, 1 quilt, 4 spreads, 20 yds. second hand rag carpet; Mrs. Saml. K. Wilson, stove-drum and lot of matting; Mr. Harris Cogill, \$10. on kitchen stove, and fixtures; Mrs. Philip Phillips, 1 cot bedstead, 1 pitcher of lard, 1 bag of half-worn clothes, 1 pair snuffers, and 1 lamp; Mr. Isaac James, box of indelible ink, and frequent supplies of medicine; Mr. Wm. Robertson, 1 dust, 6 hair, and 2 hand-scrub brushes; Mr. John Smith, 1 roller; Mrs. John Smith, 6 roller and 6 tea towels; Mrs. Jacob Taylor, 1 straw mattress, 1 comfortable, 4 pies, 26 yds. calico, and 7 pairs socks; Mrs. Fuller, cakes at different times; Mr. Wm. Titus, a dough-trough; Mrs. Barricklo, 1 doz. cups and saucers, and 3 other pieces of crockery ware; Mr. George Brearley, 1 axe; Mr. Charles Brearley, 1 hatchet, 1 wood-saw, 1 tin tea-pot; Mrs. Napton, 2 lbs. sugar; Mr. Wm. Hancock, ¾ box of candles; Mrs. Anna Potts, 1 step oil-cloth, jug of vinegar, jar of pickles, matches, snuffer tray, bureau cover, matting, 2 bags, 1 bench, 6 mince pies, and 38 qts. milk; Mrs. Roney, matting, zinc, and 40 eggs; Mr. Danl. Biles, knife-box, mush-stick, and strips around bath room; Miss Anna Kaighn, 6 window blinds, 4 lbs. candles, and matting; Mr. Benj. Yard, 2 bushels potatoes; a friend, 25 cts.; Mr. Peters, large quantities of bread and crackers, at different times, 5 pies, a pound cake, and small cakes frequently; Mrs. Davisson, 44 loaves of bread, 1 bush. potatoes, and a piece of ham; Mrs. Wm. Boswell, 3 fine combs; Mrs. Keher, 4 loaves of bread; Thomas Fox, 2 coats, 1 cap, 1 jacket; Mrs. Harper Crozer, 4 lbs. rice, and 4 lbs. sugar; Mrs. Mary McCall, ½ doz. table spoons, ½ doz. tea spoons; Mrs. Wm. Burton, 2 bush. potatoes; Mrs. Wm. Pearson, 1 loaf bread, 1 lb. rice, 1 lb. crackers, 1 cake, 1 cape; Miller & Moore, 2 qts. molasses, cream of tartar starch, indigo, tea, 4 lbs. sugar, 1 qt. beans; Mr. I. Stephens, 54 qts.

milk, large pot of pickles, and a variety of garden vegetables, at different times; Miss Mary Curran, iron hoop and beater; Mrs. J. D. Hall, some cakes; Mrs. Cook, 1 pair shoes, 2 vests, 1 jacket, and fruit; Mrs. Hutchinson, 1 bonnet; Mr. Green, 120 loaves of bread; Mr. Justus Wright, 5 gals. molasses, 8 qts. milk, some turnips; Mrs. Katzenbach, a weekly supply of drippings; Mrs. Curry, tea, and 25 cts.; Mrs. Gearheart, crackers; Mrs. —, tea; Mr. Painter, 139 lbs. meat; 5 lbs. liver, 1 large turkey, 1 pair chickens, and 21 cents; Mr. Leaver, vegetables at different times, 1 chicken, and 8 or 10 qts. strawberries; Mrs. W. Pearson, 1 qt., beans, 4 lbs. sturgeon; Mr. Shuler, a large quantity of vegetables; Mr. White, 15 lbs. sturgeon, 1 shad, and 1 small fish; Mr. Exton, 11 lbs. crackers, 6 lbs. cakes, lot of bread; Mrs. McClurg, 10 cts. in eggs; Mrs. Wilson, 2 score of eggs; Mr. Keeler, 1 score of eggs; Mrs. Jos. Decou, 1 pr. of sheets, a bolster case, 2 spreads and 2 frocks; Mrs. Hannah Potts, 4 yds. carpet, 2 cakes, 6 qts. milk, and lot of celery; Mrs. John Titus, a jug of molasses; Miss Sherman, matting, 6 pecks beans, tomatoes, and pears; Mrs. Tho. Styker, 12 bolster cases and 10 yds. muslin; Mrs. Eliza Barnes, comfortable, quilt, and table cloth; Miss Isabella Sterling, lot of small books; Mrs. Harris Cogill, 3 wash basins; Mr. C. C. Yard, 7 coarse and 4 fine combs, and lot of boxes; Baker & Brother, 9 yds. muslin; Mercer County Bible Society, 1 bible and 12 testaments; Willie Grant, 1 pr. boots; a friend in Woodbury, through Mrs. Dr. Grant, 32 yds. calico, 2 doz. prs. infant's hose, and remnants of flannel, and muslin; Mrs. Furman Hendrickson, 1 pr. pillow cases, and 3 garments; a gentleman, 3 prs. half-worn shoes; Mrs. Charles Burroughs, 1 pr. pants, 1 small overcoat, 5 garments, and a lot of partly worn clothes; Mrs. Quintin, 1 pr. glass lamps; Mrs. Eliza Pitcher, 1 looking glass; Mrs. J. C. Cook, 20 garments, partly worn, and 1 pr. shoes; Mrs. Street, 3 prs. pantaloons; Mr. Coleman, 1 bush. Indian meal; Mrs. Isaac James, clothing; Mrs. Nath. Britton, 3 prs. pantaloons, 5 coats, 2 frocks, a flannel shirt, and a lot of other clothing; Mrs. Wm. Temple, 1 pr. shoes; Mr. Campbell, 6 cakes of toilet soap; Mrs. H. Stephens, 7 garments, 2 benches, 2 stools, 1 market basket of ginger cake, 1 box, and a pan of pickles; Mrs. Myra Mount, comb, brush, cotton, needles, 1 qt. cranberries, and pins at different times; Mrs. Anthony Rowley, 1 market basket; Mr. Joseph Howell, 1 cwt. flour; Mr. Cowell, 1 rolling pin; A. R. Rainear 2 flour-bins; Miss Grant and Miss Bird, 26 col'd. eggs; Mr. Wm. Chumar, 1 shad; Mrs. Charles Parker, 3 bush. potatoes, rye and bran flour; Mrs. James Hoy, a lot of partly worn clothing; Mrs. White, 4 chairs; Miss Randolph, 2 pr. drawers; Miss Emma Godly, lot of cakes; Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, 1 ham; Mr.

Allen Bennet, 1 shad; Mr. Drake, 1 shad; Mr. Douglass, 1 shad; Mrs. S. Bamford, 2 lbs. crackers, and settee cushion; Mrs. Bowers, 2 cakes of chocolate; Mr. Smith, 2 lbs. cakes; Mr. Saml. Page 1 score eggs; Mr. Israel Howell, 10 qts. milk; Forst & Taylor, 200 eggs; Mr. Hiram Rice, 5 eggs, 1 pk. peas, 74 lbs. ham, and 2 chickens; Mr. John Poland, 8 lbs. meat, calves head, and several bones of meat; Young Men's C. A. 10 qts. strawberries; Mr. Baumgart-74 lbs. meat. Mrs. Burdsall, 2 cakes, frock, apron, and stockings, 4 qts. strawberries, and partly worn sack, bonnet, and shoes; Mrs. Forst, 2 pies, pruens, and salad; Mrs. Andrew Quintin, 3 qts. milk; Mrs. Browning, 1 bedstead; Mr. Katzenbach, 6 loaves of bread; May & Meyers, 15 lbs. meat; Mr. Collins Potts, a liberal supply of vegetables; Mrs. Hunt, potatoes, parsnips, and beans; Mrs. McNeely, $\frac{1}{2}$ firkin of butter; Mr. Rulon, 11 lbs. meat and 2 bones; Mr. Shepherd, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat; Mrs. E. Bamford, 2 lbs. sugar; Mrs. Mahlon Craft, 1 bunch pie plant, 26 bunches onions, and 26 bunches radishes; Mr. Michael Meyers, 6 lbs. meat, 2 bones, and 2 calves heads; Mrs. Dayton, a large lot of new and second hand clothing, and some fancy buttons; Mr. Meyers, 6 lbs. meat, 2 calves' heads, and 1 bone; Mr. Hendrickson, 20 lbs. meat and 6 bones; Mr. Benj. Meyers, meat on several occasions; Mr. Hill, 5 lbs. meat and a piece of pork; Mr. Bogart, 29 qts. milk; Mr. Bond, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat, and lot of bones; Mr. Walker, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat; Mrs. J. Steward a lot of partly worn clothing; Miss Saterthwait, 1 pt. cottage cheese; Mrs. James, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes; Rev. Mr. Wright, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef; a friend, 1 cwt. buckwheat; Mr. Benj. Fort, 44 qts. milk; Mrs. Hutchinson, 1 loaf of bread; Mr. Chumar, cream of Tartar; Mrs. Blackwell, 1 pip cushion and doughnuts; Mrs. Whitley, 25 cts.; Mrs. Duane, candy, cakes, stockings, and leggings; Mrs. B. Gill, a little pig; Mr. Landis, a bread-board; Mrs. Clark, a lot of buttons; Mrs. Peter Cruchker, 6 qts. milk and 8 cucumbers; Fish & Green, 2 loads of wood; Mrs. Blackwell, 2 or 3 lbs. of ham and 4 hoods; Mr. Vaneman, vegetables; Mrs. E. W. Scudder, 7 prs. pants, 6 sacks, and 2 jackets; Mrs. Saml. Clapham, cabbages; Miss Bartine, tomatoes and beans; a friend, 1 cwt. Indian meal; Mr. Peter Decou, 8 baskets sweet potatoes; a friend, 3 garments; Mr. Petherbridge, 1 bush. beans; Mrs. M. D. James, 1 bush. potatoes; Mrs. Gause, 1 small quilted skirt; a friend, 1 cwt. of flour and 1 of Indian; Mrs. Fisher, coat and sack, worn; Pierson & Miller, 4 prs. mits, 1 belt, 12 pr. stockings, large quantity of calico and muslin; Mrs. McKean, clothing; Mrs. Moorehouse, clothing; a friend, 1 paper of nuts; White & Burling, mending coal scuttle; Street & Bodine, do.; Mr. Cook, strips around the entry and dining-room; Mrs. Grant, 6 pies; Mr.

Edward Hogan, meat; Mrs. Mount and Kennedy, scarfs; Mrs. Hutchinson, \$1; Mr. George Miller, settee, cushion, and pillows; Mr. Peter Katzanbach, a piece of muslin; Mr. Miller, a bone of meat; Barnes & Marshall, 4 bush. potatoes, 3½ lbs. of butter, 2 chickens, and an order for molasses \$5; Mrs. Morton, milk; Mr. Wagner, meat; Mrs. Isaac Hutchinson, pair of shoes and lot of clothing; Mrs. Reed, 1 qt. berries; Mr. Levi Boilard, 4 lbs. meat and lot of shins; Mr. Jonathan Steward, 41½ yds. delaine, 2½ yds. corderoy, 2½ Kentucky Jean, 1 yd. satinett, 35 yds calico, and 28 lbs. pork; Mrs. Whitecar, 1 lb. Crackers; J. G. Brearley & Co., locks, keys, scissors, and carving knife; Mrs. Harris, beans and peas; Miss McKelway, 12 prs. woollen mits, and 6 prs. stockings; Mr. N. Britton, 9 water mellons; Mrs. Ely, 3 towels; a friend, cards, pencils, and books; Messrs. Hendrickson, Bond, White, Miller, Bensel, Waker, B. Meyer, Baumgartner, Poland & Markaker, and Myer & May, all agree to give 12½ cts., and Mr. Geo. Painter, 20 cts. per week.

☞ Messrs. Peters & Green, bakers, and Mr. Painter, butcher, deserves *special notice* for their *frequent donations* so *liberally* and *cheerfully* bestowed.

The managers and friends of the Children's Home have been much encouraged by the magnanimous donation of one thousand dollars, from JOHN A. ROEBLING, Esq., toward the purchase of a Home. This beneficent act was altogether voluntary, and merits the highest commendation. The managers have expressed their high appreciation of this signal favor, and their heartfelt gratitude to the noble donor. A new impetus has been given to their hopes of success, in procuring funds sufficient for the purchase of the property which, by the advice of their counsellors, is already selected. It is on ~~Clinton~~ ^{Clinton} street, and known by the name of the ~~Cheesman~~ ^{Cheesman} place. It is considered, by competent judges, to be the most suitable place that can be procured on reasonable terms, and an effort will forthwith be made to obtain contributions.

* Chambers property.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

AN ACT to incorporate the Union Industrial Home Association for Destitute Children, of Trenton, New Jersey.

WHEREAS, a number of females, inhabitants of the city of Trenton, in this state, have formed an Association or Society, assuming the name of "The Union Industrial Home Association for destitute children of Trenton, New Jersey," the object of which is to provide and sustain a home for destitute children, and to afford them the advantages of moral, religious and useful training, and whereas, it is apprehended that the objects of the said Association will be promoted by an act of incorporation, therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Mrs. Caroline E. Roney, wife of G. G. Roney, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Clark, wife of David Clark, Mrs. Mary D. James, wife of Henry B. James, Mrs. Kate Dill, wife of John R. Dill, Miss Rebecca S. Potts, Miss Mary E. Beatty, Mrs. Elizabeth Street, wife of Rev. A. K. Street, Mrs. Fannie H. Darrah, wife of J. E. Darrah, Mrs. Margaret H. Wilson, wife of Samuel K. Wilson, Mrs. Sallie Gause, wife of Dr. O. B. Gause, Mrs. Huldah M. Tyler, wife of B. O. Tyler, Mrs. Eliza J. Hunt, Mrs. Julia Darrow, wife of Rev. G. R. Darrow, Mrs. Hannah W. Sterling, wife of James S. Sterling, Miss Catharine L. Beatty, Mrs. Amanda Bond, wife of Oliver H. Bond, Mrs. Emma Forst, wife of D. P. Forst, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Joshua Jones, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in fact, name and law, by the name of the Union Industrial Home Association for destitute children of Trenton, New Jersey, and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in

all courts and places whatsoever; to make a common seal, and the same to change at pleasure, and to purchase, take, have, hold, receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements or hereditaments in fee simple or otherwise, and any goods, chattels, legacies, donations, annuities or other personal property of what kind or quality soever by gift, grant, devise, bequest or otherwise, and the same to grant, convey, assign, sell, or otherwise dispose of for the purposes of the said corporation; subject however to the condition hereinafter contained, *provided always*, that the net yearly income of such estate, shall at no time hereafter exceed in value, the sum of ten thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purposes than those for which this corporation is founded.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the property, affairs and concerns of the said corporation, shall be managed and conducted by eighteen managers, to be elected as follows, to wit: on the first Monday in January next, there shall be an election from the members of the said Association, residing in the said city of Trenton, of eighteen managers, and at the first or subsequent meeting of said managers after said election, the members elected, shall proceed to divide themselves into three equal classes, one of which shall go out of office at the expiration of one year; and another at the expiration of two years, and another at the expiration of three years, and on the first Monday of January in each year thereafter there shall be elected six persons as managers, who shall hold their offices for three years, and until others shall be elected in their stead, which election shall be held under the direction of the managers for the time being, at such place and upon such notice as they shall think expedient, and in case any vacancy shall happen in the said managers, by death, removal, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy may be filled by the said board for the remainder of the term, or until the next election; *provided*, no person shall vote at any such election, other than the regular members of the said corporation, who shall have subscribed their names to its constitution, and paid at least one dollar during the

year next preceding such election for the use of the said corporation; or shall have paid twenty-five dollars at one time, which shall constitute her a life member, and a majority of such members voting at any such election shall be required for the election of such managers, and the persons named in the first section of this act, shall constitute the first managers of the said corporation.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the said board shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, and after every annual election, choose by ballot from their own number a president and a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, and the duties and powers of the said officers, the qualifications of membership, and of all officers of said corporation, shall be defined by the constitution and by-laws of the said corporation; *provided*, that the treasurer shall enter into such security as by the by-laws of the said corporation shall be required.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the object of the said corporation shall be to provide and sustain a home for destitute children; and to afford them the advantages of moral, religious and useful training.

5. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where a child shall have been surrendered by its natural or other legal guardians to the care and management of the society, by any instrument or declaration in writing, it shall be lawful for the said board of managers at their discretion to place such child or children with such persons as may desire to adopt them, or at service in some suitable employment and with some proper person or persons, *provided*, that in all such cases the indenture shall contain the same covenants required by the twelfth section of the act for the settlement and relief of the poor, and any additional covenants which may hereafter be required by statute, and shall be approved of by the mayor or one of the justices of the peace of the city of Trenton, which approval shall be signified on said indenture by the signature of such mayor or justice.

6. *And be it enacted*, that in case of the death or legal incapacity of a father, or of his imprisonment for crime,

or of his abandoning and neglecting to provide for his family, the mother shall be deemed the legal guardian of her children for the purpose of making such surrender as aforesaid; and if in any such case the mother be also dead, or legally incapable of acting, or imprisoned for crime, the mayor or one of the justices of the peace of the city of Trenton shall be, by virtue of his office, the legal guardian for the like purpose; and so in all cases where it cannot be ascertained by diligent inquiry, that there is within the state any parent or other person legally authorized to act in the premises, the said mayor or any justice of the peace as aforesaid shall be ex officio such guardian for the same purpose; and such guardianship shall extend as well to children already in the Home of the society as to those who may be hereafter offered for admission or received therein; and in either case, whether such surrender be made by the mother, or by the mayor, or by a justice of the peace of said city, and whether before or after admission into the Home it shall be deemed a legal surrender for the purposes, and within the true intent and meaning of the fifth section of this act; but no surrender by a mother, as provided by this section, shall be valid without the approval of the mayor or one of the justices of the peace of the said city signified on such surrender by the signature of such mayor or such justice.

7. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a board of counsellors, consisting of six male members, whose duty it shall be to advise the board of managers of said corporation from time to time in regard to the business of the association; four counsellors shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; no purchase, or sale, or lease, or mortgage, or other incumbrance of real estate shall be taken or made by said corporation without the approval of a majority of the board of counsellors duly certified in writing by the secretary of said board.

8. *And be it enacted*, That Stacy G. Potts, John R. Dill, James T. Sherman, John A. Roebling, Daniel P. Forst and Isaac Stevens, shall compose the first board of coun-

sellors, and shall act until the next annual meeting of said association or corporate body and until their successors shall be elected; and on the first Monday in January next the said association shall elect six male members, residents of the city of Trenton, as a board of counsellors, and at the first or subsequent meeting of such board of counsellors after said election they shall proceed to divide themselves into three equal classes, one of which shall go out of office at the expiration of one year, another at the expiration of two years, and another at the expiration of three years; and at the same time of the election of managers and subject to the same regulations, there shall be elected two male members as counsellors, who shall hold their office for three years, and until others are elected in their stead; and in case any vacancy shall happen in the said counsellors by death, removal, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy may be filled by the board of managers for the remainder of the term.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the property and effects of the said corporation held or used for the purposes contemplated by this act, shall not be subject to the imposition of any tax.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the husband of any married person, who is or may be a member or officer of the said corporation, shall not be liable to the said corporation for any loss occasioned by the neglect or misfeasance of his wife, or upon any subscription or engagement of his wife; but shall be accountable to the said corporation for any money received from his wife belonging to said corporation.

11. *And be it enacted*, That this act be and is hereby declared a public act, and that it shall be lawful for the Senate and General Assembly of this state at any time hereafter to amend, repeal or modify this act as they shall think proper.

12. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION

UNION INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the UNION INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to provide and sustain a home for destitute children, and to afford them the advantages of moral, religious, and useful training.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be a board of managers, consisting of eighteen ladies, (members of the Association), who shall be elected according to the provision of the charter, with power to elect their own officers.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at each meeting of the board of managers; to preserve order; put the questions proposed; nominate committees; give the casting vote in case of a tie, and have a general oversight of the interests of the Association. She shall sign orders on the Treasurer, at her own discretion.

ARTICLE V.

The Vice President shall, in the absence of the President, perform all her duties, and at all times render such aid as the President may need in the discharge of her official duties.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary shall make minutes of all meetings; prepare the written communications directed by the Board, keep a record of subscriptions and donations, take charge of all records and papers not connected with the office of Treasurer, and present monthly and annual reports to the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all the money contributed to the Association, and keep a fair account of all receipts and expenditures, which shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Managers, and pay out money only at the written order of the President. She shall also present a report at each meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Managers shall have a general oversight of the Children's Home. At each monthly meeting a committee shall be appointed, consisting of two members of the Board, whose duty it shall be to visit the Home, twice a week at least, and to make such suggestions, and give such advice to the Matron and other persons employed in the Home, and such instructions to the children, as they may deem necessary.

ARTICLE IX.

Each evangelical denomination shall be represented as nearly equally in the Board as is practicable and consistent with the interests of the institution.

ARTICLE X.

The stated meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Monday of each year, and on the first Monday of each quarter of the year. The stated meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Monday in each month. Every meeting, both of the Association and of the Board, shall be opened with reading the Holy Scriptures, and Prayer. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, at the monthly meetings. A majority of the members of the Board, with the addition of five other members, shall constitute a quorum in the quarterly and annual meetings.

ARTICLE XI.

This Association shall consist of those ladies who subscribe their names to its Constitution, and contribute to its funds the sum of one dollar or more annually. Gentlemen subscribing five dollars or more annually, shall be considered honorary members; the payment of twenty-five dollars shall constitute a life member.

ARTICLE XII.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any quarterly meeting of the Association, by a vote of a majority of the members present, provided the proposed amendment shall have been three months previously submitted to the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The inmates of the Children's Home shall be those who are in a state of orphanage, or those who from any other cause are deprived of proper sustenance and protection.

ARTICLE II.

Committees shall be appointed at each annual meeting of the Board. Two or more of the Managers shall serve on each committee. The following standing committees shall be appointed to serve for one year, namely: Committee on Finances; on Admission and Dismission; on Education; on Domestic Affairs; on Wardrobe; on Sickness; on Visiting. The committees to consist of not less than three members each.

ARTICLE III.

It shall be the duty of the Financial Committee to devise means for raising funds, and to have a general superintendence of the pecuniary affairs of the Association. The Treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Admission and Dismission to receive applications in behalf of destitute children, and to inquire into their circumstances; they shall also have power to admit children to the Home, agreeably to the following rules, viz: 1st. It must be ascertained that children for whom admission is sought, are really in need of charitable support. 2d. It must be ascertained by the examination of a responsible physician, that the child is free from any infectious disease. 3d. No

child shall be received under four, or over twelve years of age, except in special cases, in which the managers shall deem it proper to deviate from the established rule, and, in such cases a unanimous vote shall be required. 4th. All cases of doubtful claims upon the charity of the institution, and cases not contemplated in these rules, shall be reported to the Board. This committee shall be authorized to place the children out in families, according to the conditions prescribed in the Charter—using all possible means to secure their future welfare. This committee shall also keep a register of the name, age, and date of admission of each child, whence and from whom received, and such circumstances of interest in its history as may be collected; also the date of removal from the Home, and to whom transferred, with notices of deaths, and such other changes as may occur.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Education to engage teachers, to supply the necessary books, stationery and apparatus for instruction; to examine the progress of the children, and to have the general superintendence of their training—religious, literary and industrial.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Domestic Affairs to provide for the proper regulations of the house and premises; to ascertain the wants of the family, and to furnish supplies; also to perform the duties named in the last clause of the 8th article of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the Wardrobe Committee to superintend the clothing of the children, and procure the requisite material. The children to be dressed for church or other public occasions in plain, neat, uniform clothing as far as is practicable.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Sickness to provide for the necessities of the sick, and, in cases of death, to notify the Board, and make all necessary arrangements for burial.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be a Visiting Committee, whose duty it shall be to visit once each month the indigent portion of our community, and report to the Committee on Admission and Dismission, the cases of such children as they may consider suitable subjects for the Home, and if cases of sickness and want are found, report them to some of the benevolent societies, or to the overseer of the poor.

ARTICLE X.

The action of any committee shall not be considered as valid without the assent of a majority of its members.

ARTICLE XI.

The Children's Home shall be under the superintendence of a matron and such other helpers as the Board shall from time to time appoint. These shall be persons of good moral character, and the matron a member of some evangelical Protestant church. A system of rules approved by the Board shall be furnished the matron for her government in the care of the children, and the management of the internal affairs of the Home.

ARTICLE XII.

There shall be morning and evening devotions conducted by the matron, attended by all the members of the family, which in the morning shall consist of reading a portion of Holy Scriptures and a short prayer, and in the evening of singing and prayer, each to be concluded with the Lord's prayer, which the children shall repeat in concert with the leader. On the Sabbath the children, accompanied by the matron or teacher, shall attend, alternately, the churches of the different evangelical denominations in the morning.

ARTICLE XIII.

The children shall be required to attend the Sabbath School, either at the Home or elsewhere, as the Educational Committee may deem most conducive to their benefit.

ARTICLE XV.

A meeting of the Managers may be called at any time by the President, at the request of three members of the Board.

ARTICLE XVI.

These By-laws may be altered or amended by the Board at any monthly meeting of the same, with the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

INCIDENTS

*Presented by the Secretary, and read at the Anniversary,
February 10th, 1860.*

The case of a little boy, scarcely five years old when he entered the Home, nearly one year ago, will furnish some of the strongest evidences of the beneficial effects of the training which these children receive. When he came into the Home, he appeared more like a young hyena than like a human being—his passions unusually strong, and having never been restrained—his temper the most violent—his habits the most debased and corrupt—his language profane and obscene—it seemed really impossible that a child of such tender age could be so depraved. The first sabbath he spent at the Home, a gentleman held him all the time during the sabbath school exercises, to prevent him from injuring the other children, as he would kick, and strike, and bite every one that came in his way. It was almost impossible to hold him, and when he found that he could not be liberated, he would spit in the face of the person who held him, making every demonstration of wrath and determination to free himself. When told that he must be good, he replied "I won't be good, I'll be bad!" A lady said to him, "do you know God is looking at you?" "There ain't no God," he said; "yes there is a God, and He is looking at you all the time;" "no, he can't see me, he

ain't here, I know he ain't." During the singing he put his fingers in his ears, saying "I won't hear that." It seemed in vain to make any effort to interest him in any subject. He would not listen for a moment. The matron was obliged to keep him tied nearly all the time. After several weeks had passed, and many efforts made to subdue him, and interest his mind in religious subjects, one day when a lady was talking to the children about God, she discovered that little boy looking at her very earnestly, and with evident interest. After she ceased talking he asked her, "does God see me? Does He see me in the dark too? Will He take me to heaven if I'm good? How will He take me there? Will He give me wings to fly there?" After his questions were answered he seemed to be in deep thought for a minute or more, then, with great seriousness and emphasis he said, "I mean to be good, I won't tell lies any more, and I won't say bad words neither, 'cause that's wicked, ain't it? and God won't love me if I'm wicked, will He? but he'll love me if I'm good, and He'll take me to heaven too, won't He?"

Thus it was perceptible that the good seed sown in that unpromising soil had already taken root. From that time there was a great change in that little boy. He is still an inmate of the Home, and is regarded as one of the brightest of the group, and one that is as promising as any of them. He frequently speaks of religious subjects in a manner which clearly indicates that his heart is deeply impressed. He said one day to a visitor, "I pray every morning and every night, and try to be good. I don't say naughty words any more."

Another case of a boy whose improvement is even more remarkable, because one of more advanced age, and having been a longer period under the influence of evil training. It was remarked of him when he first came to the Home, that he was "an incorrigibly bad boy, a hopeless case, &c.; that our efforts to reform such boys would be useless, &c. For some time his reckless manner, and contempt of reproof and instruction, caused us to

fear that the prediction of failure in our efforts would be fulfilled, but at length it became apparent that the labors bestowed upon him were not lost. After the commission of some gross faults, the matron on one occasion took him aside, and talked to him seriously of his accountability to God, and the dreadful consequences of his wicked course. She then prayed for him. He seemed subdued, and with tears flowing from his eyes, said "I never will be wicked again." She told him he must pray to God to help him keep his good resolution, or he would soon break it. The next morning he said to the matron, "I went to sleep praying last night, I am trying to be good, won't you pray for me that God will help me to be good?" An entire change then became apparent in his spirit and deportment. The attention he has manifested in the reading of the scriptures during family devotions, and the questions which he frequently asked the matron, in reference to the meaning of various passages of scripture, shows that his heart has been impressed with the divine precepts. He has been in the habit of writing on slips of paper, passages that particularly arrested his attention, and as soon as an opportunity offered would ask the meaning of them. The salutary influence of the sacred teachings has been developed in another instance connected with the same boy. One day he said to the matron, "suppose a person had stolen anything, and afterward tried to do right, if he prayed to God to forgive him could he be forgiven without owning what he had done and giving back the thing he had stolen to the owner?" He was told that God would not forgive such a one unless he confessed the sin, and if possible restored the stolen articles. He looked very sad, and after some reflection said, "I stole some things before I came here, but I don't want to own it to the man I took them from." The matron told him he could not have the pardon of his sins and the favor of God, if he did not do as she told him. After some time he said, "I will go and take them back if you will go with me." She consented to do so, and the things were restored by the penitent boy, who

with tears asked the forgiveness of the injured person. Deep contrition has been manifested by him in regard to his former wicked conduct, and a reference to his vicious habits brings tears to his eyes. He is deeply interested in religious exercises, and appears really desirous to be a christian.

The interest which the children generally manifest in the sacred scriptures is worthy of remark. In the morning and evening devotions of the family, the matron reads a chapter in the Bible and asks questions on the same. The children listen very attentively to the reading, after which they seem eager to answer the questions, emulating each other in the promptness and accuracy with which they answer, often themselves interposing questions indicating that their minds are actively engaged in digesting the truths presented, and that the holy spirit has impressed them upon their hearts.

To the careful and faithful training of the matron in these things, which are of paramount importance, is doubtless chiefly to be attributed this prevailing interest in the subject of religion. Another of its happy results, is the good conduct of the children uniformly in church, which has been observed by all who have noticed them in the various places of worship which they have attended. Some of the children which have been placed out in families from the Home, have also given evidence of the truths of the blessed gospel having taken hold of their hearts. A little boy who was seven or eight months in the Institution, and now resides with a family near Yardville, writes to his mother as follows: "Dear mother, I am contented here, for although I can't often go to meeting I can think about God, and I can pray. When I am putting hay in the manger for the horses, I think about Jesus once lying in a manger, and when I put the chaff in the stable for the horses to lie down upon, I think of what the Bible says about the wicked being like chaff. Sometimes I have lonely feelings, but then I pray to God to take away those feelings, and He does answer my prayer and makes me feel happy." Of this boy his employer writes, "I like John, he is a first-rate boy."

An incident recently occurred which has excited much feeling in the hearts of the Managers of this Institution, and caused them to rejoice that there is a Home for friends, suffering children in our city.

One cold morning a few weeks since, there was a little half clad girl sitting weeping upon the door step of a dwelling in Perry street. One of the inmates finding her there, asked the cause of her trouble. She replied, "my uncle and aunt have sent me three times this morning after liquor, and they are both drunk now. I can't bear to take any more rum to them, and if I don't take it they will beat me, so I'm afraid to go back to them and I don't know what to do." The young lady who spoke to her, conducted her to the Children's Home for shelter and protection. She was found to be an orphan, and had been living with these wretched relatives. Her uncle afterward was informed where she was, and signified his willingness that she should remain there, or be put out by the ladies in some family where she would be well treated. Very soon an opportunity offered to place her in a very excellent home at Millstone, N. J., and we have since learned that the little girl is doing remarkably well, giving great satisfaction to the kind ladies with whom she resides, who are doing everything in their power for the advantage of both soul and body. The uncle of that little girl the other day presented himself at a meeting of the managers, begging them to take his own children, four in number, into the Home, telling us amid a flood of tears, that the mother of his little ones, was incapable of taking care of them on account of her habits of intemperance; and so much was he affected by the same dreadful practice that he could scarcely articulate what he desired to say. Several of the ladies followed him to his comfortless home, and such a scene met their eyes as caused tears to flow profusely. There sat the miserable mother, stupid from the inebriating poison, scarcely half clothed, her hair hanging over her face and shoulders, and everything in the room filthy beyond description. In one corner was a pail filled with unbaked bread, which

the children said had been mixed three days! The poor children were nearly starved and almost as black as the stove. When the little sufferers found they were to be taken to a place of comfort and safety they were delighted exceedingly, and one little fellow exclaimed, "O, now we will get enough to eat! We've been most starved! For three days we have only had a little to eat what the woman that lives up stairs has given us." There were twenty-seven children in the Home, and we scarcely knew how to crowd these four children in, but they could not be left there in that dreadful place, to be subject to the abuse and neglect of drunken parents, and there was no place but the Home for them. So the ladies took them there, and now we have thirty-one children and three adults crowded into the narrow limits of that house. We fear for the health of the inmates, but trust that a gracious protecting providence will preserve them, and that soon we shall be able to make better provision for them.

May the hearts of the people all be inclined to aid us in procuring a new Home, large enough to receive all that need to find shelter there.

Donations not included in the previous List.

Mr. P. S. Philips, lumber for repairs to the Home; Mr. I. Dunn, Nails for do.; Mr. J. Bodine, Glazing do.; Mr. J. Roe, carting goods for the Home; Mr. James S. Gray, half doz. knives and forks; Mrs. A. L. Buckley, of Mount Holly, 50 cts; Miss M. L. Potts, 50 cts; Mr. John Barnett, 50 cts.

Nett proceeds of the Normal School Concerts, on the 27th & 28th Dec., 1859, \$126 80. The Managers present their thanks to Prof. Phelps, and to the performers on that occasion; also, to the public for their liberal patronage.

To the young men of the Christian Association they tender their grateful acknowledgment for their generosity, in giving to the Children's Home the proceeds of the second Concert.