



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

VOL. 2.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

NO. 10.

The Soldier's Aid.

Published the FIRST WEDNESDAY of every Month, by the "Soldiers' Aid Society, of Rochester, New York," under the supervision of the following:

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION:

MRS. J. W. BISSELL, MRS. L. C. SMITH,
MRS. L. GARDNER, MISS R. B. LONG,
MRS. E. T. HUNTINGTON, MISS C. GUERNSEY

EDITRESS,
MISS R. B. LONG.

TREASURER,
MRS. E. T. HUNTINGTON!

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Letters for publication, or referring in any manner to the general object of the paper, to be addressed to the Editress

Letters containing subscriptions, or remittances, or otherwise referring to the Financial Department, to be addressed to the Treasurer.

Rooms "Rochester Soldiers' Aid Society," No. 5 Corinthian Hall Building.

Steam Press of D. D. S. Brown & Co., Democrat Office.

Home Work.

Tribute to the Sanitary Commission from the M. E. Church.

The following resolutions were passed by two of the Districts of the East Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, in relation to the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

The Penn Yan District Ministerial Association in session at Bath, Steuben Co., passed the following by a unanimous vote, and ordered them published:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Penn Yan District Ministerial Association, most cordially sympathize with the U. S. Sanitary Commission in its many and varied efforts to alleviate the condition of our brave soldiers who are suffering from casualties received in battle, and sickness incurred by the many exposures of the soldier's life.

And in accordance with the above, we heartily endorse and will strive to further efforts for the support of this noble organization, by forming Aid Societies among our charges, or co-operating with those already formed."

The Rochester District Ministerial Association at its last session on the 25th ult., unanimously passed the following:

"Resolved, That we recognize the U. S. Sanitary Commission and its various auxiliaries, as an important and philanthropic enterprise, which commends itself to us, and has its claims upon us and our congregation, and we pledge ourselves to assist its General Agent for Western N. Y., Rev. J. Watts, in his work, to the extent of our ability."

Over forty ministers are included in the two Districts.

It is very gratifying to us to receive and publish the following report of a revival of the Aid work in Henrietta, where an early and liberal response was made through our own Society, to the call for help to our army soon after the breaking out of the war. The Aid Society then formed, has been for some time discontinued, although individuals have still maintained their efforts resulting in donations from time to time to our Rooms:

HENRIETTA, Feb. 23d, 1865.

Miss R. B. Long:

DEAR MADAM—On the evening of the 9th of December, 1864, Col. Hawkins, of East Tennessee, addressed the citizens of our village in reference to the Sanitary Commission, an account of which meeting has been forwarded to you. A Ladies' Aid Society was organized that evening, and Mrs. Chapin was appointed President, and Mrs. Byron Bosworth Secretary and Treasurer.

At an adjourned meeting on the following Wednesday, the following ladies were appointed Vice Presidents: Mrs. Samuel Seeley, Mrs. Ashman Beebee, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Mock. A cutting and packing committee were also appointed, also collectors for each district. We have had four meetings, the weather being most of the time unfavorable a less number were present than we could wish. The President has expended between \$40 and \$50 for materials, and we have now on hand quite a number of finished garments, some dried fruits, feathers, &c., which will be duly forwarded. Our meetings have been interrupted on account of a series

of religious meetings, which are being held here, but we hope after they close, our ladies will feel a deeper interest in the claims of our Society, and come out en masse to attend our meetings, and do all they can, both by their presence and labors for our brave soldiers.

Yours truly, MRS. BYRON BOSWORTH,
Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

Donation from M'lle Zoe.

Mrs. W. B. Williams, President of the Soldiers' Aid Society:

DEAR MADAME:—Please accept the enclosed (\$20) twenty dollars in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers now at the hospital, with the prayers of one that can but admire the noble and self-sacrificing spirit you display in the good work you are engaged in. All honor to the ladies of America, and, though a foreigner by birth, to your beautiful country, yet my heart and best wishes are always with you.

Respectfully yours,

M'LE MARIE ZOE,
Metropolitan Theatre.

Rochester, Feb. 14, 1865.

DEAR M'LE ZOE:—Please accept thanks in the name of our wounded soldiers for the generous gift of (\$20) twenty dollars, received by me in their behalf this morning; and on the part of our Society, grateful acknowledgments of your kind wishes and sympathy for the work so dear to us—a sympathy the more valued as expressed by one who, though a foreigner by birth, is so welcome a guest to our loved country.

Very Respectfully,

MRS. W. B. WILLIAMS,
President Soldiers' Aid Society.
Rochester, Feb. 14, 1865.

A gentleman sat down to write a deed and began, "Know one woman by these presents." "You are wrong," said a bystander; "it ought to be, 'know all men.'" "Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it all men will of course."

We publish below, with some modifications, a form of Constitution, and Order of Business prepared by the local agent of the Sanitary Commission in this vicinity, for Country Societies auxiliary to the Commission.

**United States Sanitary Commission.—
Plan of Organization of Soldiers'
Aid Societies.**

NAME.—This Society shall be denominated the Soldiers Aid Society of.....

OBJECT.—Its object is to provide supplies for the Aid and Comfort of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the United States Army.

OFFICERS.—These shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Correspondent, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by ballot.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The duties of the PRESIDENT shall be to Preside at all meetings, to call Special Meetings when necessary, take the general charge of the interests of the Society, and attend to all business not otherwise assigned—of the VICE-PRESIDENT, to fill the place of the President, in her absence—of the Correspondent, to conduct the Correspondence of the Society—of the SECRETARY, to keep the records of all the meetings of the Society, to file all reports of officers and Committees, and attend to all writing not otherwise provided for—and of the TREASURER, to keep the accounts of the Society, and to take charge of the funds, settling all bills marked "correct" by the President or Vice-President.

COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.—There shall be Four Standing Committees, viz: the Collecting, Purchasing, Cutting, and Packing; the first to consist of.... members, the second of....do., including the President in virtue of her office, the third of.... do., and fourth of....do. Each of these Committees shall report at every regular meeting what it has accomplished. It shall be the duty of the Collecting Committee to divide the town into districts and canvass the same personally, or by proxy, for the purpose of obtaining members, collecting money and supplies and promoting the interests of the Society generally; of the Purchasing Committee to make all purchases; of the Cutting Committee to prepare all work, distribute and collect it, and see that it is properly done and stamped; and of the Packing Committee to see that all goods are properly prepared for packing, to pack them, and make out two invoices—one to be sent with the goods and the other given to the Secretary, for transmission by mail, the former to contain the name of the Society and the names of the President and Treasurer. Every box or package should be distinctly directed, and stamped with the name of the town or village from which it is sent.

MEETINGS.—Meetings for work shall be held at intervals of....., at....., and regular Meetings for business on the.... day of every month, at which..... members shall constitute a quorum.

MEMBERSHIP.—Any one may become a member on.....

AMENDMENTS.—This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BUSINESS MEETINGS—ORDER OF BUSINESS.
—I. The President shall call the meeting to order, and open it by calling the roll of all

the members of the Society, those present answering to their names.

II. The President shall read the names of those members present at the previous meeting.

III. Reports of Officers.

IV. Reports of Standing and Special Committees.

V. Unfinished Business.

VI. New Business.

At Meetings for work, after the opening of the meeting by calling the roll, the President, or any member deputed by her, shall read any letter or printed matter lately received from the Sanitary Commission.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Rochester, N. Y.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

CASH RECEIPTS.	
By Balance on hand, February 1st.....	\$2,686 82
" Membership fees.....	2 75
" Cash donations.....	25 80
" Sale of articles and material.....	61 10
" Amount refunded by Sanitary Commission.....	31 20
Total receipts.....	\$2,808 67
CASH DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Hospital supplies.....	\$595 21
" Expressage, freight and cartage.....	4 35
" Stationery and postage, including amount loaned to Sanitary Commission.....	21 55
" Incidental expenses, including rent.....	42 65
" Encampment expenses.....	38 74
Total Disbursements.....	\$702 50
Balance on hand, March 1st.....	\$2,106 17

CASH DONATIONS.

AID SOCIETIES.
INDIVIDUALS.
Mrs. Rogers, \$1 50; Soldier at City Hospital, \$5; Mrs. M. E. Wade, 25 cents; Mad, M. Zoe, \$20.

DONATIONS OF HOSPITAL STORES.

AID SOCIETIES.
Brighton, 10 pairs socks; *Bergen*, 4 flannel shirts, 14 towels, 6 cotton shirts, 4 flannel bands, 1 sheet, 4 pillows, 8 prs. socks, 1 quilt, bandages, old pieces, dried fruit; *Irondequoit, District No. 3*, 6 pairs mittens; *Livingston*, 5 old cotton shirts, 8 handkerchiefs, 23 towels, 2 wrappers, 1 sheet, 11 pillows in cases, 13 pillow cases, lint and compresses; *North Chili*, lint; *Ontario*, 3 pairs socks, 6 napkins, 3 arm slings, 2 quilts, 15 rolls bandages, lint; *Perinton*, 6 calico shirts, 9 pairs socks, 44 handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 13 arm slings, 40 eye shades, 9 comfort bags, filled, 14 housewives, filled, 31 compresses, 148 yards bandages, old pieces; *Second Ward*, 1 neck tie, old pieces; *Wheatland*, 23 flannel shirts, 3 pairs woolen socks, 31 handkerchiefs, 11 hop pillows, 2 feather pillows, 5 quilts.

INDIVIDUALS.
W. G. Andrews, 3 flannel bandages, 4 handkerchiefs; Mrs. Bacon, Genesee, package Harpers' Magazines; Mrs. Barnard, 4 books, old pieces; Miss M. A. Fraser, Scottsville, a half barrel pickles; A Friend, 2 canes; A Friend, 1 cane; Mrs. Gifford, Irondequoit, 1 keg apple butter, 1 keg pickles; Miss C. Guernsey, 4 handkerchiefs, lint, old linen, reading matter; Mrs. Hamilton, Ogden Centre, dried apples; Mrs. T. B. Hamilton, cane; Mrs. Howland, cane; Miss M. Packard, Macedon, 1 crock butter, 1 bag dried apples, 2 small bags dried fruit, old pieces; Mrs. Parmelee, Ogden, 2 pairs mittens; Mrs. Lauren Parsons, books, pamphlets and papers; Mr. Pratt, 2 pairs cotton drawers; Mrs. T. H. Rochester, 12 pairs socks, old pieces, reading matter; Mrs. Van Nest, Ogden, 14 hop pillows; Mrs. E. E. Williams, old pieces.

Mrs. Geo. Gould, Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Work.

Prepared work on hand Feb. 1st—4 skeins yarn.
Prepared during the month—209 flannel shirts, 139 pairs flannel and cotton-flannel drawers, 80 skeins yarn, bought, 76 handkerchiefs.

Finished of work prepared since Jan. 17th—108 flannel shirts, 28 pairs flannel and cotton-flannel drawers, 26 pairs socks, 42 pairs mittens, 33 handkerchiefs, 19 towels, 69 calico shirts, 1 pair cotton drawers.

Unfinished of work taken since Jan. 17th—128 flannel shirts, 88 pairs flannel drawers, — pairs socks and mittens from 96 skeins yarn, 24 handkerchiefs.

Finished of work taken before Jan. 17th—28 flannel shirts 4 pairs socks, 13 pairs mittens.

Unfinished of work taken before Jan. 17th—None.

Prepared work on hand March 1st—54 flannel shirts, 87 pairs flannel drawers, 6 skeins yarn, 19 handkerchiefs.
Miss M. Whittlesey, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Packing and Forwarding.

The Committee have forwarded during the past month seven packages, numbering from 424 to 430, inclusive, to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New York.

The aggregate contents of these packages were: 122 flannel shirts, 17 pairs flannel drawers, 54 pairs woolen socks, 51 pairs

mittens, 83 handkerchiefs, 12 napkins, 48 towels, 81 cotton shirts 2 wrappers, 7 flannel bands, 5 old cotton shirts, 2 pairs old cotton drawers, 15 arm slings, 40 eye shades, 14 housewives, 9 comfort bags, 2 sheets, 16 pillows, 24 pillow cases, 25 hop pillows, 5 quilts, lint, compresses, dried fruit, 20 pounds white sugar, 1 crock butter, 1 small keg apple butter, 1 keg pickles, 442 papers, 38 magazines, 9 books, bundle of scraps.

The following have been given at the Rooms to soldiers from the St. Mary's and City Hospitals: 20 flannel shirts, 8 pairs flannel drawers, 8 pairs woolen socks, 7 pairs mittens, 5 handkerchiefs, 2 towels, 2 canes, 1 pair slippers, tobacco, a quantity of note paper, envelopes and stamps.

Mrs. L. C. Smith, Chairman.

Report of Superintendent of Rooms.

From January 17th to March 1st.

SUMMARY OF ROOM RECORDS.

Goods on hand Jan. 17th—36 flannel shirts, 2 pairs flannel drawers, 31 pairs woolen socks, 1 pair mittens, 37 handkerchiefs, 45 towels, 12 napkins, dried fruit, 20 pounds white sugar, 1 pound Java coffee, 1 box butter.

Donations from Jan. 17th to March 1st—27 flannel shirts, 11 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 45 pairs woolen socks, 8 pairs mittens, 91 handkerchiefs, 6 napkins, 48 towels, 12 calico shirts, 6 old cotton shirts, 2 pairs old cotton drawers, 2 wrappers, 7 flannel bands, 1 neck tie, 30 arm slings, 10 ring pads, 17 pillows, 25 hop pillows, 2 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 8 quilts, 14 housewives, 40 eye shades, 9 comfort bags, lint, bandages, compresses, old pieces, dried fruit, 1 box and 1 crock butter, reading matter.

Finished work received—191 flannel shirts, 28 pairs flannel drawers, 41 pairs socks, 65 pairs mittens, 49 handkerchiefs, 19 towels, 69 calico shirts, 1 pair cotton drawers.

Goods sent out in packages, and given at Rooms—197 (in packages,) and 35 (given at rooms,) flannel shirts, 29 and 9 pairs flannel and cotton-flannel drawers, 81 and 22 pairs woolen socks, 55 and 8 pairs mittens, 136 and 5 handkerchiefs, 105 and 2 towels, 12 and 0 napkins, 81 calico shirts, 6 old cotton shirts, 2 pairs old cotton drawers, 2 wrappers, 7 flannel bands, 27 arm slings, 10 ring pads, 16 pillows, 25 hop pillows, 2 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 5 quilts, 14 housewives, 9 comfort bags, lint, bandages, compresses, old pieces, dried fruit, 1 box and 1 crock butter, reading matter.

Goods remaining on hand March 1st—22 flannel shirts, 2 pairs flannel drawers, 14 pairs woolen socks, 11 pairs mittens, 36 handkerchiefs, 6 napkins, 5 towels, 1 neck tie, 3 arm slings, 1 pair cotton drawers, 3 quilts, 1 pillow.

Miss R. B. Long, Superintendent Rooms.

Report of Treasurer of "Soldiers' Aid."

For Dec., Jan. and Feb., 1864 and 1865.

Balance on hand, Dec. 1st.....	\$198 25
Receipts from subscriptions and advertisements collected.....	74 75
Total.....	\$268 00
Expenses for Printing and Stationery.....	171 00
Balance on hand, March 1st.....	\$97 00

Mrs. E. T. Huntington, Treasurer.

General Aid Work.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The following very interesting letter from one of the most indefatigable workers in the Commission, we have received from New York, and are glad of the opportunity to place before our readers a communication so replete with valuable suggestions.

BEAUFORT, Feb. 8th, 1865.

Ladies Central Relief.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—Had there been time to write just after the boxes by the last "Uncas" were unpacked you would have received a very grateful letter—perhaps my treasures were elating me too much: those needle books that had been wanted so much; together with the thread and needles and stationery appeared from my point of view priceless. To be asked by men starting off on a month's march, for a "few buttons," and "a little thread," "one of those little what do you call ems," and to be obliged to say "all gone," prepares one to appreciate such treasures. The unhemmed handkerchiefs by the first "Uncas" were the occasion of originating an Aid Society here in Beaufort, and now I am scheming to get every available patch of cloth made into housewives and so give ten-fold value to the needles and thread sent us. Does the Tract Society give you those tract envelopes? I could use thousands of them to advantage; they take wonderfully with the

men as something they can send home in the letter; the paper for which we (U. S. S. C.) supply. I find in individual gift sums of more worth than twice the value given at random, the tract is read carefully by the soldiers and will be studied well in the homes saddened by his absence. Who can tell how much these four pennies worth do to encourage and improve the heart? Better seed on better ground is rarely scattered. Another want which could I have foreseen in half its extent, would I am sure have been partially met—reading matter—Sherman's men cut off for so long a time from book and paper, were voracious, and I may use the present tense, of all left here, and they are many. Our little stock of books is a center of attraction, and you cannot think how promptly they are returned. They do much towards whiling away the weary hours in hospital; would that every home would contribute just one readable book, or magazine, it would be like the penny contribution that built a cathedral—less useful? The army expected, and had a right to expect, that want would be met, and our expectation was the cause of our own deficiency—else we had begged from Maine to Minnesota, as I think we will do now; will you help us? Those men left behind in hospital are doing solitary duty in detachments far away from home and regiment, feel alone, and very naturally seek diversions; anything safer than books, any thing cheaper? Cannot you stir up the Aid Societies to buy the materials and make up under-clothing as formerly? If manufactured article costs no more than half the material for the domestic one, it is still poor economy, and I am sure the loyal women of the country do not grudge the labor. In the article, *socks* particularly, the difference in the intrinsic value cannot be estimated. The nice warm socks you used to send us, besides the real material comfort, spoke plainly of home industry and thoughtfulness, and were not to be mistaken for the government supply; the same of shirts and drawers, which, without the mark of industry or Sanitary Commission stamp, lose their sacred value.

Mrs. M. M. MARSH.

(From the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.)

Woman's Central Association of Relief.

ORGANIZATION.—NO. VI.

With the present number of the Bulletin, there will be sent to each of our contributing societies, a copy of the "Soldier's Friend," a little book, published by the Sanitary Commission. It contains valuable, practical, condensed information about the Commission; also an excellent selection of familiar hymns and patriotic songs. You may have already seen a notice of this little manual in Bulletin, No. 30. Although prepared expressly for distribution among our soldiers and sailors, it contains so much valuable information for all, that we send you specimen copies, hoping that the book may thus be more widely circulated. Few will read it through without wishing to put a copy into the hands of every friend in the army and navy. We will furnish our contributing Aid Societies with as many copies without charge, as they think they may be able to dispose of. It is expected that they will be sold for fifteen cents a copy by the societies; the proceeds to be used in furnishing supplies for soldiers through the Sanitary Commission. Write to us for as many copies of the "Soldier's Friend" as you

want. An account of the number sold will be required.

This week we propose saying something about organization,—about the organization of this Branch. It will be a dull chapter to many of you; but, if carefully studied, it will make the wheels of business run more smoothly in our future intercourse, and is therefore worth some attention. Perhaps too, our faith in your sympathy is strong enough to make us hope that you may be as glad to know something about our daily work in these rooms, as we always are to hear about yours.

Among the many lessons which our work in this war has taught us, the value of organization and system has been one of the most prominent. Our eyes have been opened to its necessity as the work has gone on; and we firmly believe that the education of the women of this country, in the efficacy of systematic, concentrated effort, and in a willingness to do things according to rule and order, will not be among the least of the valuable experiences remaining to us at the close of the war. It has long been a settled fact that the spasmodic efforts of communities, made only after great battles, do not compare to the amount accomplished by a well-organized, steady-going Aid Society, either in the quantity, the quality, or the value of the supplies.

Nearly four years ago we began life as an association, in a little room in the second story of this building. The room contained two tables, one desk, half a dozen chairs, and a map on the wall. We had one man, who was, by turns, clerk, carpenter, porter and errand boy. For many days we sent out circulars, wrote letters, looked out of the windows at passing regiments, talked about our work, at times hopefully, at times despairingly. At last, after what seemed a very long time, our first box came—from Orange, New Jersey. It was a great excitement. It was carefully carried up stairs, it was carefully opened, as carefully unpacked and examined. No box before, or since, ever underwent a closer scrutiny. We told everybody about that wonderful box, and were jubilant.

It would be too long a story to take you through the successive stages of our varied experiences, from May, 1861, to January, 1865. We will only say that, before that first summer was half over, we were obliged to move down stairs, because the boxes would not move up, and our little office, ever to be associated with the cherished memory of that first box, was passed over to the ladies of our Registration Committee, at that time engaged in training and sending off one hundred nurses for the Washington and Alexandria Hospitals.

That one little room has gradually expanded into an office, 97 feet long, running through the building from one street to the other; a large store-room next door to it; three lofts for storage across the street, and a cellar. The man-of-all work has multiplied himself into two clerks, three porters and an errand boy. That one box stands on our books at the head of a list of over 17,000 boxes, and the one hundred letters, which seemed so many in those early days, are lost among the thousands that have succeeded them. And so we gradually found ourselves launched in an enormous business, of a character entirely without precedent; and of such a nature that but few of the ordinary, long-established business rules could be of any service to us. We had to feel our way very carefully. Without a certain amount of or-

ganization and system, we would have been completely overwhelmed, and lost in irresistible confusion. As it was, we were all very ignorant that first summer, and made blunders enough. But as the work gradually increased, and changed, we kept pace with it; learning from experience and daily requirement, until we have finally adopted our present plan of organization. This meets the demands made by the work upon us now, though how long it will do so, the future can only determine.

The direct object of our association at present, is the collection and distribution of hospital supplies. To obtain these supplies, each branch is allowed to adopt its own policy and plan of work, but in their distribution the branches are all subject to the order, and are under the control of the Sanitary Commission. The policy of this branch has always been to give the people the fullest information about the work and the wants of the Commission; its plan is to help them in their work, so far as is possible, through organization, by practical suggestions, active sympathy and other means.

In this article we propose giving you an account of the *home* organization of our branch; the next number will contain an account of its *field* organization.

The Woman's Central Association is at present divided into four committees.

I. *Committee on Correspondence and Diffusion of Information, printed or otherwise.*—This long name is expressive of the entire work of the committee. It aims at obtaining supplies through the diffusion of information. The work is subdivided into five departments, viz: Organization; Correspondence; Document; Lecturing; the Press. The first includes the organization of our field, the appointment of Associate Managers making out working plans, &c., &c. The second comprises the Associate Manager correspondence, and all correspondence not appertaining to the other committees, or to the officers of the Association. Through the Document department, *The Bulletin* and other publications of the Commission are distributed. The Lecturing department includes making out the tours, and sending into the field, those canvassing agents assigned to the branch by the Commission. These gentlemen are not engaged by us, but are appointed directly by the Commission. The Press department comprises publication, writing for newspapers, *The Bulletin*, &c. The committee is much aided in its work by a corps of voluntary aids, young ladies, of this city, who do a great deal of clerk-work, such as directing wrappers, copying, &c.

II. *Purchasing Committee.*—It is the duty of this committee to make purchases of material at wholesale quantities and prices, and to furnish it at the same price, but in small quantities to the Aid Societies. It has lately been furnishing material to two hundred and fifty societies, at the rate of \$7,000 a month, according to the proposition contained in our Third Annual Report. Mrs. J. A. SWERT is the Chairman of the Committee.

III. *Committee on Supplies.*—This committee receives acknowledges, unpacks, stamps, sorts, repacks and distributes all the supplies sent through the Association. The distributions are made by order of the Commission, or upon requisition of surgeons of the local hospitals, approved by the Commission. We have also one Hospital Visitor, a lady, who visits the hospitals in and near the city, and draws upon us for supplies for them. Every

week an account of the stock in hand is sent to the Central office of the Commission. The supply committee is very much aided in its work by a large corps of volunteer aids. These ladies do all the unpacking, stamping and re-packing of all but the cellar supplies. The handling of boxes requires the hired labor of three porters. Miss ELLEN COLLINS is the Chairman of the Supply Committee.

IV. *Committee on Special Relief.*—This committee attends to the wants of individual soldiers, who apply at the rooms for aid. It relieves only such cases as are not already covered by existing associations in the city. Many of the applications are referred to the New England Rooms, or Howard Street Home, both of these institutions being entitled to call upon us for supplies. Those wanting aid in the collection of bounty, back pay, pension, or in need of employment, are referred to the Protective War Claim, No. 35 Chambers street, now an agency of the Commission. Other cases of destitution, not coming under any known form of relief established in the city, are investigated by the committee and relieved. Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN is the Chairman on Stores.

It would greatly facilitate our work if our correspondents would be kind enough to address communications upon any of the above mentioned subjects, to the committee having them in charge.

The officers of the association are a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who perform the usual duties of their offices. A Board meeting is held on the first Wednesday of every month, at which the Treasurer and Chairman of the several committees, present written reports, and other business of the Association is transacted. The Annual meeting is held on the first Wednesday in May.

And so we work along, pleasantly, smoothly and easily. We would like to hear that each one of your societies is working as smoothly and easily. Were your organizations complete it would be so, and there is no reason why it should not be complete. But this whole subject of field organization, which more nearly affects you, must be left for the next number.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman Committee on Correspondence, &c.
NEW YORK, February 4, 1865.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

How the Soldiers' Families are Supported.

We annex an article from the Missouri Democrat, showing the noble work being done by the St. Louis Ladies' Union Aid Society in behalf of Soldiers' families in that city. Their plan of rendering assistance is the true one, *helping them to help themselves.*

Passing the rooms of the Ladies' Union Aid Society on Chestnut street last Thursday, we observed an immense crowd of women carrying baskets and bundles of work constantly entering and leaving the rooms. On inquiry, we learned that that day had been set apart for many months past by the society for delivering work to the wives and families of soldiers enlisted from this city. This feature in the labors of the Union Aid Society has become so important and work is so extensive, that we have ascertained some interesting particulars in relation to its

extent and character. The society has, by long experience, found that the giving out of work to poor women is the best method of supporting them, and saves them in addition from the harm of idleness, which is acquired when relief is injudiciously granted. The society have on their rolls over twelve hundred families, whom they constantly relieve from penury by this plan. The work is received from the Medical Purveyor of the West, in accordance with an order from the Surgeon-General of the United States, obtained by personal solicitation in Washington. It consists principally of hospital garments. The women receive the Government price each garment, with the exception of the trifle deducted for thread, buttons, tape, &c. The Union ladies perform the labor of receiving, counting and distributing the work, paying the women and delivering the articles free of charge, so that the sewing women receive the amount paid by the Government without deductions usually made by grasping, avaricious contractors.

The scene at the rooms every Thursday is interesting and exciting. Long before the hour when the rooms are opened, the sidewalk is crowded with the women and their work. Inside the rooms there is a perfect system: Each woman receives a ticket as she enters and then delivers her finished work at a long table at the opposite end of the room, and the garments are examined, and if approved, ticketed and filed away. The woman has her book and the return of the work is marked by the receiver. The applicant then receives additional work, passes to the pay store, has her new work entered, and pay for the returned work. Here she gives up her first number and receives a pass which enables her to leave the premises with one bundle of work, this precaution being necessary to prevent dishonest characters from carrying out work which has not been properly entered. This process begins at 9 A. M. and continues until 5 P. M. The cashiers examine and pay about four hundred accounts every Thursday, in sums varying from fifty cents to five dollars. It occupies a great portion of the balance of the week to prepare for these Thursday scenes, and to deliver the work returned to the Government. Over 60,000 garments have been manufactured for the Medical Department in this way, and the work supplied to these poor women brings them in the speediest and most acceptable relief. The Society purchase largely of cotton, cloth, calico, flannel, &c., and supply the articles when desired to the sewing women at cost, and often at a discount. The relief thus afforded is better appreciated than if it were outright charity, but the system imposes an immense labor on the Ladies' Union Aid Society, who are keeping it up in addition to their gratuitous labors in the hospitals. They deserve the thanks of the community for these services.

CONVERSATION.—Sincere and happy conversation doubles our power. In the effort to unfold our thought to a friend we make it clearer to ourselves. Conversation fills all gaps, supplies all deficiencies; the defects of men hinder this Paradise. Very rare are the high and fine gifts which make its perfection. The scholar, the philosopher, is probably an unmagentic man, and cannot conform his conversation with his genius; he sits and suffers. The French say, "He is a block-head; he is nothing but a genius."—Emerson.

The Soldier's Aid.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 1, 1865.

Rochester Soldiers' Aid Society and the Sanitary Commission.

A resolution was offered at our last monthly meeting, and unanimously adopted, rendering our Society auxiliary to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, New York, one of the leading branches of the Sanitary Commission. Our relations to this society have gradually become so close during the last two years, that the transition caused by this more formal action, seems at last but a step. Yet in glancing backward, over the space of two years to the time of publishing our first Annual Report, in January, 1862, we discover a material modification of views in reference to the channels of communication with our soldiers, and somewhat also in regard to our object. In respect to these, our sympathies at that time, as expressed in a circular letter to contributing societies embodied in our First Annual Report, were located at the three angles of an equilateral triangle, the angles being the New York Relief Society, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The following extracts from that letter illustrate the views which then pervaded our members at the close of a half year's almost exclusive operation through the medium of the State Society, and when the claims of the two Commissions upon our interest and efforts had just been brought prominently before us:

"In seeking first to relieve the sick and wounded of our own regiments, our brothers, friends and neighbors, we obey a universal instinct of human nature, involved in which we recognize also a sentiment of duty. We have been prevented hitherto, through the difficulty of access to the field, from reaching our regiments in camp, as was wished, but we have been led to hope that facilities may be afforded hereafter for forwarding hospital supplies directly to them. In giving the preference, beyond those from our immediate homes, to New York soldiers generally, we have been influenced partly by a sense of peculiar obligation to soldiers from our own State, and partly by the action of other States.—Whatever might be advisable, if others had not initiated the State Relief movement, their having done so, creates a necessity for similar action among ourselves. If they make special provision for their sick and wounded soldiers, we must see that ours are not neglected.

"We realize however that a higher and more truly Union patriotism dictates the direction of Sanitary and other benevolent efforts without reference to State lines. Therefore, though we may admit that 'charity begins at home,' we should deplore the narrow patriotism that would end it there. Beyond the point where home claims cease to be rightfully paramount, we consider it one of our highest privileges to be able to extend relief to the sick and wounded Union soldier.

"To aid our purpose of general hospital relief the two agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions await us. These two agencies, we have seen, occupy some common ground, but aside from this, each has an important sphere of operations peculiarly its own, and which is indicated by the title it bears. The one finds its especial field in the exertion of a Christian influence notwithstanding the Sanitary aid combined with it, and the other in the promotion of Sanitary improvement to whatever extent this may be accompanied by Christian counsel and consolation.

"The Sanitary Commission has become, in the vast proportions of the work it has assumed, embracing no less than a watchful care over the sanitary interests of our entire army and special relief in various forms to the soldier—a great national institution

in connection with the war. So various, extensive and important are its good results to our soldiers, not only through its direct agency, but also through the influence it is able to exert upon Surgeons, Medical Directors, Army Officers and Government itself, through its published documents, diffusing knowledge and practical directions of the highest value, and through its personal appeals and otherwise, that the termination of its efforts while the war continues, would be deemed a national calamity. No patriot then can ignore the importance, nor, with a knowledge of its true character, easily forego the privilege of aiding to sustain such an agency.

"The Christian Commission has but recently been brought prominently before us. But since becoming acquainted with its design and plan of operations, including many interesting details, our interest, and especially our religious sympathies have drifted largely into its channels. It is a missionary enterprise to which no Christian can be indifferent.

"With the claims thus presented by both upon our interest and efforts, we cannot exclude ourselves from a sympathy with each, nor from the privilege of contributing aid, to the extent of our ability, to both. In reference to the mode of *proportioning* our contributions, we prefer, for the present, being guided from time to time by circumstances, as our own judgment, modified by the preferences of those associated with us may dictate, reserving the adoption of some more uniform method for after consideration, in the light of a longer experience."

The sympathy expressed in the above extract, with the State Relief movement was due in a great measure to the fact that such action on the part of many of the States seemed to render it imperative upon all in order to guard against an unequal and unjust distribution of benefits. But the war for *Union*, combined with the influence steadily exerted by the two *national* Commissions, have educated ourselves, in common with other aid workers all over our land to a higher and broader patriotism, and we rejoice that a point has been attained in this work where State boundaries are almost universally ignored and geographical lines are not allowed to bound patriotism and philanthropy.

In regard to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, although our interest in the great missionary work of the latter has continued unabated, and liberal contributions have been made to its treasury from our funds, yet circumstances, in addition to the reasons which have finally induced the action above stated, have thrown our efforts in collecting and preparing supplies, mainly into the channel of the Sanitary Commission."

These reasons we will state here for the satisfaction of our friends and co-workers as briefly as possible.

1. A consideration of principal weight in deciding upon the change from an independent society to one auxiliary to *any* other, is the great advantage to the aid work in *general* inhering in a regularly organized and *uniform* system of operations throughout the home field. We become auxiliary to a more general organization than our own on the same principle on which we invite neighboring aid societies to unite thus with ourselves.

2. In entering upon such an arrangement a choice is of course involved between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and this has been in part determined by circumstances which have gradually and almost imperceptibly drawn us during the past two years into a constantly closer connection with the former.

3. But aside from any favoring circumstances, a growing conviction of its especial adaptation to the vast Sanitary aid work, in its various ramifications, must alone have induced an earnest co-operation with it, and this without involving any antagonism toward another agency having its own peculiar and distinct sphere of operations.

The Sanitary Commission was the first to inaugurate a systematic mode of contributing aid from our homes to the army, and, combining within itself eminent abilities as well as Christian philanthropy and patriotic devotion, and furnished with special facilities by Government, it has developed one of the grandest and most perfect benevolent organizations ever known. Its work includes a wide field of relief not attempted by any other body, and which could not be without a second Sanitary Commission. The more fully we become informed of its plans and modes of work, of the beneficent results which it achieves, and of the great need there is and must continue a long time yet to be, for its labors, the more the conviction is strengthened that its discontinuance while this need exists would be a national calamity.

This Commission seems also to affiliate the most naturally with the Aid Society. Springing from an Aid Society itself, it looks to these as its "base of supplies," and in turn promotes their organization and encourages their work.

Such are the views which our experience in the aid field has developed and which have tightened the bonds of sympathy between ourselves and this agency.

Nor does this sympathy lessen our appreciation of, or interest in the great work undertaken by the Christian Commission of supplementing the chaplaincy of the army. But one thing is to be regretted, that there should have seemed to be any collision between two agencies for good to our Soldiers, where a harmony of operation is certainly possible, and where it is most of all desirable. Would not the interests of the whole aid work be promoted by leaving to each Commission its own peculiar and original work? The Sanitary Commission is perfectly organized for the work of collecting, forwarding and disbursing supplies. Let it then be entrusted with this business entirely, instead of employing two sets of expensive machinery to do what one has and can continue to do faithfully and efficiently. The distribution of supplies on the field and in hospitals by the Christian Commission, is held as subordinate to its main work, and such supplies can be readily obtained at the depots of the Sanitary Commission, the latter body having repeatedly signified its willingness to co-operate in this way. In the west this co-operation is effected to a great extent and with the happiest results, and we shall most heartily hail the day when such shall be the case throughout the entire aid field.

Local Agency of the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has recently made an appointment, very gratifying to its friends in this vicinity, that of a permanent local agent, for Western New York. The gentleman filling this position is Rev. J. Watts, of Geneseo, formerly a resident of our own city, and extensively acquainted in this region. Mr. Watts has served a considerable time as Chaplain in the army, where he had ample opportunity for becoming thoroughly informed concerning the mode and results of the Commission's operations, and where his experience has inspired him with the highest confidence in the earnestness and efficiency with which it ministers to our soldiers.

He has already addressed meetings in va-

rious localities, having in many instances large audiences, and his statements have accomplished much good in removing prejudices against the Commission, and in enkindling a new interest in the Aid work generally.

We hope to be able to give our readers some account in our next number from Mr. Watts himself, of his efforts among us and their result in promoting the work which loyalty and benevolence alike demand shall not be suffered to languish upon our hands.

Generous Donation.

A donation has recently been made by a gentleman residing in our city, to four charitable institutions of the city, "The Soldiers' Aid Society," "The City Hospital," "Orphan Asylum," and "The Industrial School," of "*Russell's Panorama of the War*," with the promise that he will advance to these charities, in addition, a sum equal to whatever they shall raise by the exhibition or sale of the Panorama. The Panorama will be exhibited at Corinthian Hall, Thursday and Friday evenings, and Friday and Saturday afternoons, and will be sold at auction Friday evening. All honor to the benevolence which contributes so munificently to relieve the needy and suffering.

For the Soldiers' Aid.

A Short Sermon, to whom it may Concern.

"HE ANSWERED "I GO, SIR," AND WENT NOT."
Matt. 21. 30.

Every one will recognise the source from which the words of my text are drawn. "A certain man had two sons," said the sacred record, one of them being commanded by his father to work in his vineyard, he refused, but afterward repented and went. The other gave a ready answer, but that was all. "He answered, I go, Sir, and went not." It is with this latter case we have to do, and we will consider it in detail.

It is not necessary to suppose that the younger son in the parable had any deliberate intention of deceiving or disobeying his father. Probably when he said he would go, he really meant to do so. We will assume this to have been the case, and proceed to consider some of the reasons which might have induced him to neglect his engagement as well as the probable consequences of that neglect.

Perhaps it rained. Every one knows how disagreeable it is to go out in the rain, and it is perhaps equally so to encounter mud or dust, or in fact, any unpleasant weather.

Perhaps he had company. People do often come unexpectedly, and it is awkward to excuse oneself.

Perhaps he had some vineyard of his own which needed a little attention on that particular day. Perhaps he did not like to work in the vineyard at all.

Perhaps he thought that there was, after all, no great use in it.

Perhaps, finally, he thought very little about the matter; but only said yes, when asked, because it was easier than to say no.

Such may easily be supposed to be some of the reasons which influenced the conduct of the younger son. Let us now look, as we proposed, at the consequence of his conduct.

The consequence was, either that his work was not done at all, or that it was done by some one else whose hands were full enough with his own share. As a farther conse-

quence, the work was probably either not half done, or that the really faithful worker to whom it fell, was over taxed, tired and discouraged. If the work was not done, then some other workman, whose progress depended on it, could not do his work either. It is easy to see, how long a chain of wrong, failure and discouragement might result, from the neglect of one person to do that which he voluntarily undertook.

Allow me, in all kindness, to ask you—Have you not promised to work in some vineyard or other? Did you not take a class in Sunday School, a visitorship in the Charitable Society, a directress-ship or other office in the Hospital Aid Society? Was not this saying, in effect, "I go, Sir?"

Have you gone—regularly, faithfully, untiringly—as the day came round? Have you been deterred by slight inconveniences, or even by more considerable ones? And if you have—did you ever consider the consequences of your neglect? I leave the answer to your own conscience.

Miscellaneous.

Before the War.

BY CARYLL DEANE.

[Continued.]

After leaving the Fort, they rode on over a beautiful little plain lying above the river and descending toward its waters, by high, dark bluffs. Over the level surface were scattered groups of trees—magnificent elms, cottonwood and other trees, and the less majestic, though scarcely less beautiful, white oak, with its light colored bark and pale green leaves. Formerly, this little prairie had been a great resort of the deer, which came there in herds to feed on the sweet acorns. But since the building of the Fort, they had been so hunted that they had retreated to more distant haunts. To-day, however, two of them had ventured back to their old home, and were browsing on the short, tender grass, which was just springing up, after the last burning of the prairie by the Sioux. SOPHY pointed them out to her conductor, while they were at some distance. The Sergeant had no arms but his pistols; but he instinctively laid his hand on his revolver, though the game was far beyond pistol shot.

"What do you want to kill the pretty things for?" said SOPHY.

"For venison, Miss Wood," said the Sergeant.

"You went get them," said SOPHY, for as she spoke the graceful creatures caught sight of the horses, and with a sudden start swept, side by side, swift as the wind, over the plain, until they were far beyond pursuit.

"O, I'm so glad," said SOPHY. "Tell me, please, where does this river come from—do you know?"

"From the Black Hills, Miss."

"And then?"

"Through what is known as the Bad Lands."

"Why?"

"I don't know much about them, Miss Wood; I never have been there. The other hand, if you please; it is better to hold the rein more loosely."

"There!—I have dropped my whip! How careless."

The Sergeant dismounted and picked it up, leaving his own horse to take care of himself,

while he retained the leading rein of SOPHY's.

Now, what possessed Touton, a steady old U. S. Cavalry horse, to prance off at that particular moment, I do not know; but so he did, neighing and kicking up his heels, as if in defiance.

SOPHY could not help laughing, though she was really annoyed at the consequences of her carelessness.

"What will you do?" she said.

"Catch him again, if I can; but it is very tiresome for you, Miss Wood."

"O, never mind me; I will get down and wait, under the tree here, and you can take my horse and catch him."

The Sergeant assented, as he thought it the surest means of reclaiming the runaway steed; but he resolved not to go out of sight of the young lady.

SOPHY leaned against the trunk of the great elm and stood, watching the behavior of the runaway horse. No creature can be more exasperating than a horse that does not choose to be caught, to the person who wishes to catch him, and Touton led the Sergeant and Dick a long chase, before he finally submitted to be taken. Both the horses and the soldier came back to the young lady, rather out of breath.

"You naughty, provoking thing," said SOPHY to Touton, "what possessed you?"

"Indeed, I don't know," said the Sergeant, who was somewhat fatigued with his chase.

"He is usually a very quiet and respectable animal, and I am quite ashamed of him. Do you wish to go on, Miss Wood?"

"Is it not time we went back?"

"It is, indeed, getting rather late. I am sorry you have lost your ride, through Touton's behavior, Miss Wood."

"O, we will do better next time. I wish it was not so late; I should like to make a sketch here. See, how pretty it is!"

"If you wish to, Miss Wood; there is quite time."

"Very well,"—and SOPHY took her little clock sketch book from the pocket of her riding habit, and begged her companion to sharpen her pencil.

Someway, the sketch would not proceed in a satisfactory manner. The artist had less practice and skill than talent; and looking up, she noticed that the Sergeant was watching her.

"It's no use to try," she said, half in a pet, "I can't make it look right."

Sergeant STACY did not like to see her annoyance. "Permit me," he said; "I think, if this line were a little lower—the horizon line is a little too high for our point of view; that is all."

Under his direction, she finished her picture, greatly to her satisfaction. "How nice it is," she said, delighted. "It is the best I have ever done. How much better it is than copying pictures."

Over the sketch the Sergeant had thawed out in some measure; and as they rode back to the Fort, their talk was of art, and SOPHY ascertained that he had been in Europe. She forgot that his office was designated by the three stripes, and not by a gilt shoulderstrap; and he—pleased at long unknown intercourse with one of his own sort—forgot Mrs. McCULLOCH's story and one or two nice resolutions he had made, and made himself very agreeable.

"Did you have a nice time, dear?" asked her mother when she came back.

"O, yes, very," said SOPHY. "Mama, I like that man. He doesn't treat you as if

he thought you were a goose, and he felt as if he must come down to you."

"O!" said Mrs. Wood, "your father has had a letter from your cousin, VERONICA. Her aunt is dead, and your father wants to ask her to come here."

SOPHY's cousin, Miss VERONICA VIRGINIA VERRIAN—let us give her the benefit of her whole name on a first introduction—was an orphan, a beauty and an heiress. She had lost her parents in early childhood, and her uncle, Captain Wood's brother, had been her appointed guardian. But he, too, died before the little girl was ten years old, and left the trust to his wife, a conscientious, capable, energetic and exemplary woman, who would have been quite perfect, had she not been slightly insufferable. She had "formed" VERONICA according to her own notions, and a weary time the poor child had had under this moulding process.

Mrs. Wood would have had fits, if she had found her niece reading one of the Waverlies; but she had a Latin teacher, with whom she read Horace and Virgil. Such a thing as a brown covered book, with "Novel" on the cover, was never seen in the house. In Mrs. Wood's opinion, they were destructive to manners and morals, body and soul; but she took her niece through a "course of history," including the performances of the Roman Emperors and Empresses, the History of the Court of Louis Fourteenth, and the equally edifying reign of Charles the Second. Modern poetry was interdicted, but she might read Milton and Shakspeare—and above all, she was educated in habits of the strictest, unquestioning, uncompromising obedience; as unrelaxing when the subject of "the system" was twenty as when she was three. "Of course," you will say, "under such a judicious system, Miss VERRIAN would have grown up to nothing less than perfection." We shall see.

When her aunt died and VERONICA was left alone in the world, she knew no more what to do with herself than the babes in the woods. They had lived in considerable seclusion, in a country town, and had not many friends. Mrs. Wood's man of business, a post which was almost a sinecure for the excellent woman, managed her own business with great ability, had all VERONICA's affairs in the most perfect order. Fortunately, he was a person of irreproachable uprightness. Had he not been, he could have quietly absorbed Miss VERRIAN's whole property and she would never have asked what he was doing, so long as she had her daily bread, a tolerable frock, a clean collar and her piano. Mr. CLAPP asked her what she meant to do? VERONICA began to cry, and said she didn't know; she supposed some one would settle all that for her. Whether it was owing to grief for her aunt's loss, or to the long continued effects of "the system," it was certain that she was rather drooping, and that the doctor shook his head and recommended entire change of air and scene. Mr. CLAPP suggested that she had better write to her uncle, Captain Wood, and tell him how she was situated—perhaps he would like her to come to him. Had she not a cousin about her own age? VERONICA colored and said she had. SOPHY had made a visit there one vacation, when about fifteen. Mrs. Wood made a vigorous attempt to bring her under the "system" in full force. Now as the prime part of said system consisted in taking all the opinions of Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Wood's particular newspaper and clique

as absolutely infallible in questions of fact and doctrine, and as the influences under which Miss SOPHY had been brought up were diametrically opposed thereto, and as Mrs. WOOD was one of those people who "won't let a' body be" it resulted that there was a grand flare up, between the young and the elderly lady, prime subject, "the irrepressible conflict," immediate cause, the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, who was one of the Gods of SOPHY's idolatry, and whom Mrs. WOOD regarded as an emissary direct from the kingdom of Hades. VERONICA looked on in mingled terror and amazement—for that any one could presume to differ with her aunt struck her with astonishment such as a Mandarin might feel at seeing any one come into the presence of the Emperor of China, without knocking his head against the floor all the way up to the Imperial throne. Mrs. WOOD was well provided with denunciations. SOPHY had read up the facts to some considerable extent, and had a ready memory for quotations and dates. Moreover she kept her temper, better than was her ordinary custom, which was inexpressibly exasperating to Mrs. WOOD, who somehow lost hers. She finally concluded the argument by informing her niece that if she had known what "radical, atheistical, infidel, fanatical principles she had imbibed she would never have brought her into the house to associate with VERONICA and possibly poison her mind with the same atrocious and soul-destroying ideas." People talked in this fashion "before the war." Upon which Miss SOPHY rose quietly, folded up her knitting and said that if such was the case perhaps she had better go back to school. Miss ELLIS would be glad to see her, and having so said, she went up stairs and packed her trunk. The insult, together with the previous discussion, had roused her spirit. VERONICA came crying up stairs, "Oh SOPHY! Don't go! Don't! do ask aunt CHARLOTTE'S pardon."

"Ask her pardon?" said SOPHY flashing, "What shall I ask her pardon for? For liking Mr. SEWARD? She has insulted me, and called me names, and she would make me talk. She ought to ask my pardon."

"But SOPHY," said poor VERONICA, "every one says such notions are very wicked."

"If the Charleston papers and PRESTON BROOKS and the Annotator and aunt CHARLOTTE, are everybody; but there are two or three other people in the world, thank goodness!"

"But SOPHY—it's such a bad day—and it's raining so hard, and there's no one to go with you."

"There's only one change to make and the Conductor will take care of me," said SOPHY, folding up her wrapper.

"And oh—it was so nice to have you here" pleaded VERONICA sobbing, "aunt CHARLOTTE didn't mean it."

"If she didn't mean it, she shouldn't have said it. Don't cry, VERONICA. I'm sorry to leave you, but there are some things one can't stand."

"VERONICA," called Mrs. WOOD, "Come down stairs directly."

VERONICA took a hurried, tearful embarce and ran down stairs. SOPHY called a little boy, out of the window, and sent him for a carriage. Then she came down in her traveling dress. Mrs. WOOD was somewhat astonished at the girl's resolution, but she made no apology. She offered her some sandwiches, which she had prepared.

"No thank you, aunt CHARLOTTE," said So-

PHY, for she felt at the minute like the patriarch when he said, "from a thread to a shoe latchet, I will not take anything that is thine."

"SOPHY," said Mrs. WOOD sternly, "I think it my duty to tell you that you are on the high-road to destruction, and I shall write to your father and tell him what influences you are under."

"My father thinks just as I do, ma'am." "I am sorry for him, I am sorry for him."

"Thank you, aunt CHARLOTTE. He would be very much obliged if he only knew," said SOPHY with great steadiness and politeness of manner.

"There is the hack, so I need not keep you any longer. Good bye VERONICA. I hope we shall meet again sometime. I dare say I shall get to G— quite safe"—and she was gone.

The young lady had the pleasure of waiting three hours in a dismal country station on a rainy, chilly day. During this time her indignation rather cooled down, and as the humor of the affair struck her, she could not but laugh a little when she thought how she had subjected herself to all the unpleasantness of a night journey by rail, alone, in the rain, all for the sake of the Honorable Senator from New York, a gentleman every way capable of fighting his own battles. She made her journey in safety and when she was once more safe under Miss ELLIS' wing, she amused that lady greatly with the story of her sudden departure.

(To be continued.)

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Jan. '65. G. H. ELLIS, Agent.

MANY PERSONS WONDER WHY WE KEEP on selling our goods at such low prices. The simple reason is that goods are lower in the New York market than a few weeks ago.

As we were then selling in accordance with the market, we hold it right that we should do so now. But as the market has been falling we marked down our goods at prices BELOW the current market prices then, expecting at that time a still further fall in price. Instead of holding on for high prices, and not selling the goods, we concluded to sell down our stock at such prices as we thought the market a few weeks hence would enable us to replace the goods at. Thus consumers would get the goods at lower prices, and we should be just as well off as if we had held our goods at high prices until the market forced us to sell them at a loss.

The course of the market thus far, we think, has fully indicated it, as a judicious policy for us and a liberal one towards our customers. It is no concern of the public if goods do cost a high price to the merchant.

Everybody understands that merchants having taken profitable risks in the past few years, must take care of themselves when the unprofitable ones overtake them. Customers certainly have a right to expect this and to act upon it.

Thus far, since we inaugurated our present campaign of cheaper Dry Goods for the people, we have abundant evidence that our efforts are appreciated. This is demonstrated in the most substantial manner possible.

We certainly thank our friends most heartily for showing so liberally and freely their appreciation of our efforts to merit their confidence.

As it is our intention to relinquish the

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Of business, and we have a surplus stock therein in many goods, we therefore sell a large portion of them now irrespective of the present market prices, as we shall probably have occasion to replace but a moderate portion of them again within this year. This is the reason why we are selling so many goods under price.

We intend to devote our especial attention to the Retail Dry Goods Trade for all Western New York, and shall, we trust, attract to our city many thousands of persons within a limit of 150 miles, to trade, who have hitherto traded in other places.

We intend to increase the attractions of our store, by RE-TAILING goods on a smaller margin of profits than the business has yet been done.

We mean to more than double our retail trade within the coming year. Meanwhile, we shall keep right on with the attractions in low prices. If goods should go still lower than now, we will sell them lower all the while than the market, while it declines. This will be our policy right along, and thus, when the bottom has been touched, prices will likely become higher. The safe way now is to buy what you want and no more. For the satisfaction of the public, we beg to say that the past eight days' business has been the heaviest, for the same number of consecutive days, ever done by our house since its foundation—26 years—and we intend to keep doing it right along. Customers can be assured, that our wish is, to have goods cheaper, and as fast as they can be sold cheaper we shall sell them so. We don't advise any one to buy now, with the expectation of goods being higher, nor to wait, expecting them cheaper.

Let people by their goods only as fast as needed, and they will guard against any great and sudden advance in goods, much more effectually than many imagine.

State St., Rochester, Oct. 5. CASE & MANN.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Army and Navy Claim Agency, 28 REYNOLDS' ARCADE, Directly over the Post Office.

THIS AGENCY is established to prosecute the claims of those who have been in the service of the United States, in the Army and Navy, and their dependents, for PENSIONS, ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTIES AND PRIZE MONEY, and all other Army and Navy Claims on the Government.

Without Charge for Services!

The Patriotic and Humane, in all parts of the country, have viewed with regret the delays and perplexities attending such collections, and the over-reaching avarice with which so many persons employed in this business have robbed their clients, of a pittance so dearly earned.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, pre-eminently the soldier's benefactor and friend, and having peculiar facilities for collecting such claims—such as no one individual can have, does now, therefore, invite all persons having such claims to call at this office.

The co-operation of all the friends of disabled soldiers, and of the dependents of those who have sacrificed their lives in defence of the country, is asked, in aid of this enterprise. Let every loyal citizen do what he can to communicate to every disabled soldier, widow, orphan, dependent mother and orphan sister, entitled to the bounty of the Government, the fact, that the Benevolent of the Loyal States have made provisions for securing their claims—WITHOUT COST TO THEM.

The newspapers from Buffalo to Utica will do a service to the cause of Humanity by calling public attention to this Agency.

Those making personal applications should be particularly careful to find the NUMBER and SIGN, indicated at the head of this article, and those who write should address

A. J. HATCH, 28 Reynolds' Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

May 28th, 1864.

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BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,

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3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.

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Beauty and Durability,

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We have also opened a

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**OTTOMANS and
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Containing a variety of Desirable shades.

These goods are of recent importation, and have a very beautiful and durable finish. In goods of this class, we feel confident we can please those wishing a dress from 8s. to 12s per yard.

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HUBBARD & NORTHROP,

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OLD PRICES!**

We have just received a full stock of **DRY GOODS,** suitable for the

EARLY FALL TRADE.

Which were purchased very cheap for cash, at prices that will enable us to supply the inhabitants of Western New York with every desirable article of **DRY GOODS** at about the OLD PRICES.

RICH DRESS SILKS, in every variety.

FRENCH MERINOS, new colors.

FRENCH REPS, new colors.

POIL DE VENICE, new styles.

BLACK ALPACAS, superior styles.

COLORED ALPACAS, new shades.

IRISH POPLINS, beautiful shades.

FRENCH POPLINS, beautiful shades.

And many other new and beautiful styles of cheaper **DRESS GOODS.**

MOURNING GOODS in Great Variety.

The most approved patterns of

CLOAKS,

for Fall, Now on EXHIBITION. Cloaks and Sacques made up to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every instance.

A full line of **BALMORALS,** in all the choice colorings. **HOOP SKIRTS,** warranted the best qualities.

We have determined to make our Store more attractive this season than ever, and assure the Trade that our increased facilities for doing a large business enable us to supply all demands at prices at least twenty per cent. less than any other House in Western New York.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.
No. 53 MAIN ST.

WHOLESALE WARE ROOMS—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9, North St. Paul Street. Aug. 4-lyr.

BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES—WHITE DITTO 2 yards wide, extra quality. Very desirable, at former prices. A few pieces left. **CASE & MANN,**
Jy 37 & 39 State St.

VERY FINE GOODS, IN SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS—A lot for the retail trade opened this day—including extra sizes, with best partridge and ivory handles.

Also—A lot of **FRENCH SUN UMBRELLAS,** very choice,
At **CASE & MANN'S,**
Jy 37 & 39 State Street.

**EAST SIDE
Coffee & Spice Mills.**

No. 76 Main Street.

THE FIRM OF **FENNER & BLOOMFIELD,** is now doing a large Wholesale and Retail Business, in **COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS**

AND THE BEST

TEAS OF ALL KINDS,

Together with a **LARGE VARIETY** of Other Articles belonging to this line of trade.

Having received a liberal share of patronage from the ever generous public for two years past, under the name of

VAN ZANDT & FENNER,

We now solicit, in the name of ourself and new partner, a continuation of public favor—while we feel confident that our facilities for offering

THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS to those wishing **GOODS IN OUR LINE**,—cannot be surpassed by any House in our City.

Dec 1864—6m **FENNER & BLOOMFIELD.**

**D. W. LEARY'S
FANCY DYING AND SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
On Mumford St., Opposite the Gas Works,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Every description of Goods Dyed and Finished with the utmost care and despatch.

Goods Received and Returned by Express.

G. W. DYAR,

DEALER IN

MIRRORS AND FRAMES,

Of all Descriptions;

ORNAMENTAL & SUBSTANTIAL.

Let the lovers of the Beautiful be sure to call at

No. 43 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE OLD AND RESPONSIBLE

D. LEARY'S

STEAM FANCY

DYING AND CLEANSING

ESTABLISHMENT,

TWO HUNDRED YARDS NORTH OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT,

On Mill st. cor. of Platt st.

(BROWN'S RACE,) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Reputation of this Dye House since 1828 has induced others to counterfeit our signs, checks, business cards, and even the cut of our building, to mislead and humbug the public.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENT.

Crape, Brocha, Cashmere, and Plaid Shawls, and all bright colored Silks and Merinoes, cleaned without injury to the colors. Also,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS CLEANSED OR COLORED,

Without ripping, and pressed nicely.

Silk, Wool, or Cotton Goods, of every description, dyed all colors, and finished with neatness and dispatch, on very reasonable terms.

Goods dyed Black every Thursday.

All goods returned in one week.

GOODS RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY EXPRESS.

Bills collected by the Express Company.

Address,

D. LEARY,

Mill street, corner of Platt street.

Rochester, N. Y.

Jy8y1

FOR HOT WEATHER—FIGURED LINEN LAWSNS and **ORGANDIE MUSLINS.** A splendid stock, at the same prices as early in the season, worth nearly double. During the present week, we shall continue to sell them at the old price.

CASE & MANN,
Jy 37 & 39 State Street, Rochester.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY!!

**GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS,**

From Auction and Bankrupt Sales.

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Plain and Seeded Silks,

**VERY CHEAP, AT
E. A. HURLBUT'S,**

No. 12 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

You will save money by calling at the **CHEAP STORE,** before buying.

March 2.

**POWELSON'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**

Is a place of rare attractions, and the entire public should do themselves the pleasure of visiting it. Those

Exquisite Ivorytypes,

The Brightest Gems of the Art, by his celebrated Italian Artist, **PALMIERIE,** which can be found in such perfection only at No. 58 State Street, corner of Market Street. His

PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES

Are the best the age can produce—Lifelike, True and Fadeless. And then those beautiful

VISITING & WEDDING CARD PICTURES,

Which are everywhere acknowledged to be the very best, and which no one can well afford to be without, can be obtained on short notice. And in addition to former facilities, a New Gallery on the same floor, furnished and fitted in superb style, will be opened for the Holidays.

All work warranted, as none but the best artists and operators are employed—those who have had years of experience in the first Galleries in the world.

All orders promptly attended to, and work warranted

B. F. POWELSON,

dec2 58 State-st., corner Market-st., Rochester.

E. B. BOOTH & SON,

DEALERS IN

Silverware, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY REPAIRED.

SILVER SPOONS MADE TO ORDER.

At No. 5 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

aug 4-6m.

MEAT MARKET.

LAW & HORTON,

At No. 104 Buffalo Street,

Have a well arranged Meat Market, which is always liberally supplied with everything necessary to meet the public want. This Market is

CENTRALLY LOCATED,

And is well worthy the liberal patronage that it is receiving. All Meats delivered, free of charge. Jy8-ly

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

MRS. C. S. W. CRIFFIN,

56 State Street,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURES AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF

HAIR WORK, HAIR JEWELRY, & C.

WIGS FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

Braids, Curls and Switches made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as Cosmetics, Perfumery, Fancy Combs, Hair Brushes, Hand Glasses, Etc., Etc.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.