



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 4.

The Soldier's Aid.

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Army Aid.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Summary.

PRESENT STATUS, CONTINUED.

RELIEF.

This department of labor embraces two sub-departments, *General Relief* and *Special Relief*.

GENERAL RELIEF.

This work includes the whole business of furnishing Sanitary supplies, in aid of the government, upon the battle-field and in the camp and hospital, and is comprised under three heads, viz.: 1st. The procuring of supplies from associations and individuals at home; 2d. The transmission of these to the various points where they are needed; and 3d. Their distribution to the soldiers.

Under the first head falls what may be termed

THE HOME AID WORK.

This is accomplished through, 1st. The Aid Societies; 2d. The Branches of the Commission.

The Aid Societies include *Central* and *Auxiliary* Societies, whose business it is to collect, prepare and forward to the Branches, sanitary supplies.

The Branches receive supplies from the Aid Societies, assort, repack and forward them upon requisition from the Commission, to whatever point is designated. It is also the office of the Branches to stimulate and direct the Home Aid work.

These Branches are twelve in number, as follows: New England Women's Auxiliary Association, depot at 18 West street, Boston; Woman's Central Association of Relief, depot at 10 Cooper Union, Third Avenue, New York; Pennsylvania Women's Branch, depot at 1,307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; — Branch, depot at 46 South Sharp street, Baltimore; — Branch, depot at corner Vine and Sixth street, Cincinnati; Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio, depot at 95 Bank street, Cleveland; — Branch, depot at 66 Madison street, Chicago; General Aid Society for the Army, depot at 2 Adams' Block, Buffalo; — Branch, depot at 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh; — Branch, depot at 32 Larned street, Detroit; — Branch, depot at Columbus, Ohio; — Branch, depot at Fifth street, Louisville.

Under the second head is the work of

TRANSPORTATION.

This might be termed ordinary and special; the first including the ordinary means by railroad and steamboat lines, available for conveying stores from the Aid rooms to the Branch depots, and from the latter to the central or other points designated by the Commission; and the second consisting of such special means as are necessary for transfer to and from the various required points in the field. Facilities in the first respect are accorded the Commission by railroad and steamboat lines in many parts of the country, but it is the latter alone which constitutes its "system of transportation." This system has a double object; the transfer of the sick and wounded, and the transmission of stores; the first being effected by hospital cars and steamers, and the second by supply steamers, cars and wagons. The Commission's share in the first work is now mainly relinquished to the Government, but the second

is still an important feature in its operations. It is accomplished through, 1st. The free transportation granted, within the military lines by the Quartermasters, including the facilities offered by Government transports which convey supplies free for the New York and other branches; 2d. The Sanitary Commission transports, which are Government boats assigned the Commission by the Quartermaster's department; 3d. The horses and wagons owned by the Commission which go with every division of the army, accompanied by a Relief Agent and staff of assistants, and which also convey stores wherever other means of transport are not available. The Sanitary Commission transports are at present, the *New Dunleith* on the Cumberland river, and the *Mary F. Rapley* on the Potomac.

Under the third head of the General Relief work is

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

The Commission's work under this head has two phases, the *regular* and *exceptional*, the first including its constant and systematized routine of distributing supplies in camp and hospital, and the second its battle-field work.

The first requisite for the regular work is the distributing depot or store room, located as conveniently as possible near the camps and hospitals, in charge of a competent store keeper. According to the original plan of the Commission, the storekeeper issues goods 1st. To Surgeons; 2d. To Hospital visitors and Relief agents; but under the modifying influence of circumstances at different places and times he also furnishes goods in many cases; 3d. To State and Christian Commission agents; 4th. To ladies in charge of "Light Diet Kitchens;" 5th. To "Soldiers' Homes" and "Hospital Trains," and 6th. To individual soldiers. Under a general order from the Secretary of the Western department, the Delegates of the Christian Commission, in this department, enjoy the same privileges in regard to supplies, as the Commission's own Relief agents.

The agents employed in this service, are the Sanitary Inspectors, who, beside their duty as Inspectors, engage actively in the relief work; Hospital Visitors, who visit hospitals to ascertain and supply wants; Relief

Agents, including all other employes of the Commission in this work; and Volunteers, or such as proffer their services from time to time for temporary periods.

The "Field Relief Corps" of the army of the Potomac consists of a Relief agent for each corps, under the direction of a Field Superintendent and Assistant, each Relief agent having in charge an army wagon filled with supplies, which he replenishes from a depot of stores established at some point most convenient of access.

Connected with this work of Field Relief are Temporary Relief Stations at different points where rest and refreshments can be obtained by wounded soldiers in transit from the front. "Special Diet Kitchens" under the charge of lady volunteers, are also established in connection with relief stations and hospitals.

The "Battle-Field Relief," termed here exceptional, as being necessarily outside the regular routine of relief work, is called for at irregular and uncertain intervals, and demands unusual measures, varying with the changing emergencies to be met. It requires the distributing depot, or storehouse, filled with a large stock of battle-field stores, with ample funds for increasing or varying the same by purchase, and, in case of the most important battles, greatly increased means of transportation, and a large additional corps of assistants. The additional number of assistants is made up mainly of volunteers and constitutes the auxiliary corps.

At the time of the "Battles of the Wilderness," the Commission's Relief and Auxiliary Corps, numbered over two hundred, and it employed, for the transportation of stores, four steamboats, three barges, two schooners and forty-four four-horse wagons. The Relief and Auxiliary Corps were divided into squads and assigned to the various division hospitals.

AGENTS IN THE GENERAL RELIEF SERVICE.

1. INSPECTORS ACTING AS RELIEF AGENTS.

Names included in the list of General Inspectors.

2. HOSPITAL VISITORS.

List cannot be satisfactorily determined from the Commission's recent reports.

3. RELIEF AGENTS.

An imperfect list only can be obtained from the Commission's reports, as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Field Superintendent—Mr. J. Warner Johnson, Philadelphia.

Assistant Field Superintendent—Captain Isaac Harris, Brooklyn.

Corps Relief Agents, Sept. 1863—W. A. Hovey, (Boston,) 1st. Corps; N. Murray, (Elizabethtown, N. J.,) 2d. Corps; Colonel Clemens Goest, (formerly 29th N. Y. Vols.,) 3d. Corps; E. M. Barton, (Worcester, Mass.,) 5th. Corps; David S. Pope, (Baltimore, Md.,) 6th. Corps; and Rev. John A. Anderson, (California,) 12th. Corps.

Superintendent Auxiliary Relief Corps—Mr. Frank B. Fay.

This corps included, when organized, about forty members, mostly students from Princeton, (N. J.) Union and General, (New York,) Theological Seminaries, and gentlemen from Boston and vicinity, all entering the Commission's service for four months. It was organized in divisions, each numbering from six to ten men under the charge of a captain, and all assigned to duty at various points as nurses, cooks, dressers, assistant stewards, &c.

WORKING ORGANIZATION AT CITY POINT.

Dr. J. H. Douglass, Associate Secretary in charge; Dr. Alexander McDonald, Inspector and Executive Officer; Dr. William F. Swalm, Inspector and Controller of Issues; Mr. Jno. A. Anderson, Superintendent of Transportation and Supplies; Mr. Chas. S. Clampitt, Chief Storekeeper; Mr. James J. Brooks, Purveyor; Mr. J. Warner Johnson, Superintendent Field Relief; Mr. Frank B. Fay, Superintendent Auxiliary Relief.

ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

ARMY OF THE GULF.

Messrs. Barnard, Boltwood, Chadwick, Edgerly, Foote, Furniss, Grant, Kimball, Hildreth, Miller, Mitchell, Reynolds, Stevens.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Dr. A. N. Read, Inspector, Messrs. Barrett, Bartlett, Brundritt, Bushnell, Culbertson, Eno, Hazen, Hillman, Hoblitt, Hovey, Hunt, Jones, Kennedy, Murray, Newton, Parker, Pocke, Read, Root, Sutcliffe, Tone and Van Dyke.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Status of Special Relief Department in the October number.

Home Work.

NEIGHBORING AID SOCIETIES.

Circulars requesting information concerning our home aid work, have just been issued by our society to all the Postoffices in four counties besides the two, (Monroe and Livingston,) mentioned in the August number. These are Orleans and Genesee, bounding our own county on the west, and Wayne and Ontario on the east.

The offices in Orleans county are thirty-three in number, as follows: Albion, Barre Centre, Carlton, Clarendon, Eagle Harbor, E. Carlton, E. Gaines, E. Kendall, E. Shelby, Gaines, Hindsburgh, Holly, Hulburton, Jeddo, Kendall, Kendall Mills, Knowlesville, Lyndonville, Medina, Millville, Murray, North Ridgway, Oak Orchard, Ridgway, Shelby, Shelby Bason, South Barre, Waterport, West Barre, West Carlton, West Kendall, West Shelby, Yates.

Those in Genesee county number thirty-four as follows: Alabama, Alexandria, Batavia, Bergen, Bethany, Bethany Mills, Byron, Corfu, Darien, Darien Centre, East Bergen, East Bethany, East Elba, East Pembroke, Elba, Leroy, Linden, Morganville, North Bergen, North Pembroke, Oakfield, Pavilion, Pavilion Centre, Pembroke, South Alabama, South Byron, Stafford, Stone Church, West Bergen, Wheatville.

In Wayne county there are thirty-three, as follows: Alton, Arcadia, Clyde, East Palmyra, Fairville, Huren, Jay, Lock Berlin, Lyons, Macedon, Macedon Centre, Marengo, Marion, Newark, North Huron, Ontario, Palmyra, Port Glasgow, Putneyville, Red Creek, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Sodus Centre, Sodus Point, South Butler, South Sodus, Walworth, West Butler, West Mendon, West Walworth, Williamson, Wolcott.

In Ontario county there are thirty-nine, as follows: Academy, Allen's Hill, Bristol, Bristol Centre, Canadice, Canandaigua, Chapinville, Cheshire, Clifton Springs, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Fishers, Flint Creek, Geneva, Gorham, Gypsum, Hall's Corners, Honeoye, Hopewell, Hopewell

Centre, Manchester, Manchester Centre, Naples; North Bloomfield, Norton's Mills, Oak's Corners, Orleans, Phelps, Port Gibson, Reed's Corners, Richmond Mills, Seneca Castle, Shortsville, South Bristol, Stanley Corners, Taylorsville, Victor, West Bloomfield, West Farmington.

These circulars, with about half a dozen exceptions, were directed to Postmasters, accompanied by a request that they be given to some lady interested in the work. We have now forwarded circulars to every post-office in six counties, our own and the five bounding it on the west, south and east, 224 in all, beside a few to other counties.

Summary of Reports.

There has not been time for many responses to the last circulars issued; two or three have however been received, which, with the few that have come in from offices previously addressed, report the following localities, viz: in Monroe county, Brockport, Churchville, Fairport, Hamlin, Irondequoit, North Chili, North Parma, Penfield, Riga and Spencerport; in Livingston county, Conesus Centre, Genesee, Lima and Ridge; Phelps, in Ontario county; Bethany and East Pembroke in Genesee county; Williamson in Wayne county, and Shelby in Orleans county; also Johnson's Creek, in Niagara county.

In Brockport the ladies held meetings at the commencement of the war to work for a company raised in that place. A society was afterward formed called the "Soldiers' Aid," of which Mrs. R. P. Stoner is the present President, and Mrs. M. J. Holmes, Secretary. This society "has passed through various phases—sometimes seeming almost dead, and again reviving suddenly and putting on new strength, as the occasion required." The number of members, including all who have given or assisted in any way, has been about 300. At present the society meets every Friday, with an average attendance of perhaps 12. Whole number of boxes and barrels sent from Brockport about fifty, and about \$440 have been contributed. These contributions have been forwarded to Washington, Philadelphia, to the Chesapeake Hospital, Army of the Cumberland, to St. Louis and to Tennessee, all which have been heard from. The society is at present working for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. "Money is raised by begging."

The report from Churchville is limited to the Congregational church and the present year, the lady writing having no account of what has been done in other societies and no records having been kept further back than the present year. Society organized October 13th, 1863; Mrs. Rev. C. Kidder, President, and Mrs. L. B. Turner, Secretary. All who can and will attend the meetings are considered members. Meetings held, on an average, once in two weeks, with an average attendance of 30 in winter and 15 in summer. Amount of money raised \$25.38; articles supplied, 25 articles of clothing and 14 of bedding, packages of bandages, old linen and reading matter, 11 packages of dried fruit, 17 barrels and kegs pickles, and 4 bottles jelly. Made from materials furnished by Rochester Aid Society, 38 garments. Contributions, with the exception of pickles to Louisville, sent to Rochester, and all acknowledged. Money raised in mite contributions. A general disposition is manifested to do something towards this work.

Association of Fairport organized Septem-

ber 8th, 1862; became auxiliary to the Rochester Soldiers' Aid, December 4th, 1862. Mrs. Lorenzo Howard, President, Miss J. Dickinson, Secretary. Society met at first weekly, with an attendance of from 20 to 70; after a suspension of some months, regular meetings resumed with diminished numbers. Amount of money raised \$129.97, and value of supplies furnished, estimated at \$282.84. Money raised by Thanksgiving and other donations, and by reading of a poem.

No organized society in *Hamlin*.

Soldiers' Aid Society of *Irondequoit, District No. 3*, organized May 30th, 1861, re-organized June 5th, 1862, and again June 4th, 1863. Officers at present, Mrs. H. Rogers, President, Miss Mary Stanton, Secretary, and Mrs. E. Gifford, Treasurer. No. members about 40; meetings semi-monthly; average attendance over 20. Two boxes of stores sent to Washington and the 13th Reg't. N. Y. V., all other contributions to Rochester Soldiers' Aid Society; all acknowledged. Contributions valued at \$486.92.

No organized society in *North Chili*, but ladies meet to make up materials from Rochester Soldiers' Aid, and they contribute to the latter donations of edibles and other articles.

Aid Society in *North Parma* organized in August, 1862; President, Mrs. Loren Madden; Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Rowley; meetings weekly, average attendance about twenty. Three bales of goods estimated at \$250, and contributions besides to the amount of about \$100. Sent to St. Louis, Washington and Rochester, and all acknowledged. Money raised by voluntary contributions and a monthly membership fee of ten cents.

Remaining reports deferred to next number.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

The following, from the American Tract Journal, is an interesting account of our hospitals and their inmates at Washington, drawn by the Editor on his return from a recent visit to the front.

HOSPITALS.—Not the extemporized field hospitals in the army itself, but the established institutions, at Washington and elsewhere, to which the sick and wounded are removed for ultimate treatment.

Of these, there are sixteen in Washington, one in Georgetown, and five in Alexandria and vicinity. The latter embrace a considerable number of establishments,—in private dwellings, churches, &c.,—organized in five "divisions," so called. To each hospital are attached a corps of surgeons and nurses and a chaplain. The apartments are large and well ventilated, and supplied with every convenience needful for the care and comfort of the men. The cots are arranged in rows, on each side of the room and are not too thickly crowded. Everything pertaining to the establishment, is scrupulously neat and orderly.

COURSE OF TREATMENT.—When a steamboat or transport with the wounded arrives at the city, the surgeon in charge of them reports to the general medical director, and, under his order, sends the men to the different hospitals, according to the accommodations they can afford. The most severely wounded are usually placed in those nearest the landing. The men are taken from the boat on "stretchers," and deposited in ambulances, where they are carried to the hospitals. On arrival, they are as quickly as possible examined, and cared for by the sur-

geons. The name of each is entered in the register, and reported to the medical director's office, with his regiment, company, and nature of his wounds. A card is filled out, containing the same items, and placed over the head of his cot, and a daily record is made of his treatment and progress, until he is discharged, either by recovery or death.

The names so reported to the medical director are by him entered alphabetically, and also by States and regiments, into his books; and any information in relation to the men, should be sought of him. Persons often needlessly incur great expense and trouble in coming to Washington to inquire after their friends. They can as well learn by letter addressed, "Office of the Medical Director of the Department of —, at —." For the Department of the Potomac, the Director is at Washington; others are at Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc.

SUFFERING.—We have been agreeably surprised to learn, that there is far less suffering in these hospitals than is commonly supposed. When a soldier is struck by a bullet, he is often unconscious of it, or feels at most a blow. The nerve is benumbed, so that sensation of the part is destroyed. If amputation, or other severe operation is performed, it is done under the influence of chloroform, the patient awaking as if from a pleasant slumber. How great the boon bestowed on suffering humanity by the invention of anæsthetics! It is chiefly at a later stage of the case, when inflammation or suppuration intervenes, accompanied by fever, that suffering is experienced. In bad cases it results from bed sores, resulting from lying long in a single position. But, on the whole, the suffering is far less than is generally thought. We were struck with the cheerful aspect and utterances of the patients. Not a single murmur did we hear, not one expression of regret at enlistment, but always hopefulness, and a desire to get well enough to resume service, and help "fight it through." It is wonderful, what heroism, and patience, and patriotic ardor, inspire our men. Our country will be unworthy of herself and her brave defenders, if she fails to sustain them with all needful supplies for body and mind, and, above all, with a similar heroism in maintaining the great cause for which they suffer.

RELIGIOUS STATE.—We have said, that to each hospital a chaplain is appointed by the Government; and we are glad to learn that of these all but two are evangelical men. We believe they are faithful to their sacred trust. From the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Douglas Hospital, we gathered the following statement of his labors: As the men arrive, he gives to each paper and envelopes, and requests them to write to their friends: or if unable does it for them. He inquires into the history of each, his religious belief and connection, and endeavors to ascertain his spiritual condition. Divine worship is attended on the sabbath, in which the chaplain is aided by delegates of the Christian Commission; and prayer meetings, Bible classes, lectures, singing, etc., occupy the several evenings of the week. About ten per cent. of the patients in general are professors of religion. All are serious, and receive religious instruction and publications with eagerness and thankfulness. Many we found to be in a very tender state of mind, thankful that life was spared, and recognizing the new obligations resulting from it to give themselves to God's service. In some the tears of new born hope and joy attested the change

which had been wrought in them, making them new men in Christ Jesus.

THE COMMISSIONS.—We cannot close this sketch of the hospitals, without adverting to the work that is being done in them by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, those noble products and representatives of our American Christianity. It is true, indeed, that the Government itself does all that it is possible for a government to do, in behalf of those who bleed in its service. But besides this, there is a vast field for Christian and humane labor among the twenty thousand inmates of these hospitals. And right earnestly is it done. Nowhere have we found a more energetic or devoted band of brothers than the pastors and laymen who have left their own homes, to engage for a season in this most interesting service. To visit and converse with the patients individually; to afford spiritual instructions and consolations; to provide, with the consent of the surgeons, special delicacies and alleviations of the sick-bed; to write letters to the absent; to kneel,—alas, too often! by the cot of, the dying, wiping the death dew from the pale brow, and receiving last messages of love for the absent,—these, and numberless offices of Christian sympathy, it is the privilege of these brethren to render. How many sufferers in these scenes of sorrow, and how many family circles at home, to whom the report of these ministrations is sent, daily bless God for the Christian Commission!

Hospital Scenes.

Mr. Dawson, writing to the *Albany Evening Journal*, giving an account of the daily routine of hospital life, concludes as follows;

Then come the night watchers and silence. For hours together, sometimes, there is the stillness of death—when you can hear the tread of a mouse; and yet amid the stillness there is a vast deal of pain, quietly and uncomplainingly borne by the fellows who have suffered in battle. God bless them for their heroism on their weary couches. A grateful country will remember and reward them. Throughout the night, at fixed hours, there is the distribution of medicines and stimulants, the wetting of the bandages, and such other attentions as are required for the comfort of the patients. And so wears away the long, weary hours of the night.

Although there is so much suffering, and so little to make one merry, in these depots of maimed men, there is nevertheless sometimes something amusing happening. It is an era, for instance, when some of the one-legged fellows can take to crutches. When this occurs, spontaneous congratulations from the recumbent crowd follow him wherever he makes his appearance; with an occasional "go it, ye cripples!" "double quick!" "don't kick me!" &c., &c., causing universal hilarity, and bringing a smile to the lips of the worst cases. The happy convalescent takes all this in good part, and sometimes replies, "It will be your turn next, my boy," "be patient, cap; when you get your cork leg on, it will be all right," "this is jolly, but slow," "legs are better than three-and-a-half on a retreat," &c., &c., forgetting his loss in the joy of the moment. And then when one is well enough to ask for a furlough to go home! It is the theme of conversation throughout the ward; and the happy fellow hobbles from one cot to another to communicate the good news. There are a great many sources of happiness in this world, after all.

Agents for the Aid.

The names of the following Ladies have been added to our list of Agents since the August number:

Mrs. S. B. WING, Irondequoit, Monroe Co.; Mrs. A. B. EDMONDS, Shelby Center, Orleans Co.; Miss MARY A. PRATT, East Pembroke, and Mrs. M. J. BIRD, N. Bergen, Genesee Co.; Miss M. M. BOYD, Johnson's Creek, Niagara County.

Soldier's Aid Society, Rochester, N. Y.
TREASURER'S REPORT FOR AUGUST.

CASH RECEIPTS.	
By Balance on hand, Aug. 1st.....	\$ 15 69
“ Membership fee.....	25
“ Cash donations.....	188 10
“ Sale of articles.....	1 00
“ Amount refunded by Woman's Central Relief Association, for postage.....	15 75
Total receipts.....	\$ 170 79
CASH DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Hospital supplies.....	89 16
“ Expressage, freight and cartage.....	1 85
“ Stationery and postage including amount furnished to San. Commission.....	17 70
“ Incidental expenses.....	5 57
“ Expenses of Claim Agency.....	50 00
Total disbursements.....	\$ 164 28
Balance on hand.....	\$ 6 51

CASH DONATIONS.	
AID SOCIETIES.	
East Cayuga.....	\$ 3 65
Holland Reformed Church.....	8 75
Lima.....	10 00
Mumford, Young Ladies.....	35 35
INDIVIDUALS.	
Citizens of Avon.....	77 00
Mrs. D. R. Barton.....	5 00
Mrs. S. J. Porter.....	2 00

DONATIONS OF HOSPITAL STORES.
AID SOCIETIES.
Brighton, 6 pairs socks; *East Cayuga*, dried fruit (in May.) 8 cotton shirts, 4 pairs cotton drawers, old pieces; *Mumford, Young Ladies*, tracts; *N. Parma*, old pieces; *Ontario*, 4 cotton shirts, 2 pairs cotton drawers, 15 handkerchiefs, 1 dressing gown, 3 sheets, 2 quilts, 50 yards bandages, old pieces cotton and flannel; *Parma, Baptist Sabbath School*, 87 rolls bandages; *Williamson*, 28 cotton shirts, 5 pairs cotton drawers, — handkerchiefs, 2 old cotton shirts, 2 vests, 1 sheet, 2 quilts, 5 fans, 6 hop pillows, bandages, old pieces, 6 lbs. apples, 6½ do. currants, 2½ do. cherries, 2½ do. blackberries, ¼ do. plums, 1 do. raspberries, 5 do. peaches, 7 quarts canned raspberries, 1 quart currant jelly.

INDIVIDUALS.
Mrs. Green, pickles; *Mrs. Fish*, 3 bottles blackberry brandy; *A. Friend*, 7 hop pillows; *Mrs. E. S. Hayward*, 2 bottles tomato catsup, 2 do. raspberry vinegar, 1 bundle sage; *Mrs. P. Hayward*, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar; *Mrs. N. Hayward*, dried apples; *Mrs. T. D. Kempton* and *Mrs. J. Gould*, (in May.) 12 shirts, bandages and compresses; *Mrs. Munson*, *E. Bloomfield*, old pieces; *Mrs. Wm. Patterson*, *Greece*, 7 hop pillows, old linen; *Mrs. Pifard*, *Piffardinia*, 1 limb cushion, old linen, cotton and bandages, 9 bottles currant and raspberry vinegar, dried raspberry leaves; *Mrs. Rochester*, 5 flannel bands; *Miss Mary Rosetter*, pair worsted socks; *Mrs. C. A. F. Stebbins*, 2 handkerchiefs, 4 pillow cases, 2 bottles blackberry brandy, 1 jug spiced wine; *Mrs. Mary C. Stevens*, *Knowlesville*, 6 pairs cotton socks, lint, magazines; *J. Watts*, *Warsaw*, (in May.) 1 gallon cologne.

Mrs. GR. GOULD, Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Work.

Prepared work on hand Aug. 1st.—1 flannel shirt, 37 skeins yarn, 39 cotton shirt.
Unfinished work Aug. 1st.—20 flannel shirts and — do. from 3 pieces and part do. flannel, 5 pairs drilling drawers, — pairs socks from 27 skeins yarn, 14 handkerchiefs and — do. from 2 pieces gingham, 135 cotton shirts and — do. from 13 pieces and part do. cotton.
Prepared during the month.—4 flannel shirts, 86 handkerchiefs, 200 cotton shirts, 6 pairs cotton drawers.
Finished during month—5 flannel shirts, 1 pair flannel drawers, 10 pairs woolen socks, 86 handkerchiefs, 176 cotton shirts.
Unfinished work. Sept. 1st.—20 flannel shirts and — do. from 2 and 3 part pieces flannel, 5 pairs drilling drawers, — pairs socks from 95 skeins yarn, 28 and — handkerchiefs, 184 cotton shirts and — do. from 12 and 3 part pieces cotton, 6 sheets.
Prepared work on hand, Sept. 1st.—17 cotton shirts, 5 pairs cotton drawers, 4 skeins yarn.

Mrs. H. L. VERVALIN, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Packing and Forwarding.

The Committee have forwarded during the month, 2 packages, numbering 367 and 368, to the Woman's Central Relief Association, New York.
 The contents of these packages were as follows: 10 flannel shirts, 138 cotton shirts, 3 pairs union flannel drawers, 8 pairs cotton drawers, 30 pairs woolen socks, 3½ pairs cotton socks, 120 handkerchiefs, 5 dressing gowns, 4 flannel bands, 2 coats, 2 vests, 1 pair pants, 2 towels, 3 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 12 hop pillows, bandages, compresses, old pieces, 6 pin cushions, 7 bottles wine, 2 bottles raspberry vinegar, 2 bottles catsup, 7 cans fruit, dried fruit, 18 lbs. corn starch, 2 bags sage, 1 bag dried raspberry leaves, 42 pamphlets, 7 papers, 1 book.
 Given to Soldiers, at the Aid Rooms—6 cotton shirts, 3 pairs cotton drawers, 6 handkerchiefs, quantity of stationery.

Mrs. L. C. SMITH, Chairman.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF "SOLDIER'S AID" FOR AUGUST, 1864.

Balance on hand, August 1st.....	\$194 50
Receipts from subscriptions and advertisements collected.....	110 25
Total.....	304 75
Expenses for printing and stationery.....	64 00
Balance on hand, September 1st.....	\$240 75

Mrs. E. T. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

The Soldier's Aid.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 7, 1864.

OUR CITY AID WORK.

Under this head we allude briefly to some phases of the Soldiers' Aid work in our own city, for which, thus far, we have had no room in our columns of "Home Work."

Within the last three years there have been various organized societies here, some of which have been discontinued, while others still prosecute an efficient work. The latter include four, beside our own, viz.; naming them in the order of their organization: the "Young Ladies' Aid Society," recently made auxiliary to the Christian Commission; the "Third Ward Volunteers' Aid Society," also auxiliary to the Christian Commission; the "Second Ward Auxiliary Hospital Relief Association" and the "Eighth Ward Aid Society," both auxiliary to our own society.

An agency of the Christian Commission was established in the city about a year and a half since, including an Army Committee, who receive donations of money and supplies for the Commission, and take a general supervision of its interests in this section.

In May last the Sanitary Commission opened an office here, connected with its system of "Special Relief" for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of soldiers, or their families, for arrears of pay, pension and bounty, without charge to the claimants, and placed it under the auspices of the "Soldiers' Aid Society."

A few weeks later a new and more thrilling aspect of the work was presented us on the arrival of over three hundred wounded soldiers assigned to the two hospitals here, the "St. Mary's" and the "City Hospital." This advent was to our Aid Societies as if they had been suddenly advanced toward the front, and brought face to face with those who had been so long the objects of their sympathy and efforts. These hospitals will now be to our community objects of peculiar and special interest, and in a future number we hope to be able to speak more fully concerning them and their inmates, than our present limits allow. The Lady Managers of the "City Hospital" have decided to issue a small monthly paper entitled the "Hospital Review," the first number of which has just appeared and from which we make the following extract as expressive of its object and of the aims of the Ladies who are devoting their services so generously to a work of patriotism and humanity.

"The Hospital Review," the name of this visitor, now introducing itself, rather unceremoniously you may think, to your notice, and soliciting your favor, will be issued the fifteenth of every month, and will contain, besides miscellany and communications, a faithful review, as its name intimates, of the labors of the Hospital, from month to month—a complete list of the donations received, and an account of all the incidents of interest or importance connected with our object. Those who have contributed so generously, as many of our friends have done, to the building and furnishing of our Hospital, and in supplying its wants since its opening, cannot fail, we think, to take pleasure in hearing, from time to time, of its welfare, and to such we need not bespeak for it a welcome. But we have other aims in publishing our sheet. We hope that through its influence a wider interest may be excited for our Hospital, and that it may not only be read with gratification by our old friends, but that it may be the means, as we feel it must be, of making new ones for us. We believe that no one can be made acquainted with our work, without seeking in some way to aid us, and to

share our labors. This is the object of our Review—to speak for us—to make known our wants and our aims; and we believe it has only to be sent forth on its errand and allowed to deliver its message, to accomplish much for us. It will be the endeavor of those conducting The Review, to render its pages acceptable to our readers, and an agreeable fireside companion. For this purpose, some of our best literary talent has been secured for its columns; and original articles, in prose and verse—choice selections—clippings from our Hospital correspondence, and other entertaining matter, will be given, as space and opportunity allow. Contributions to our columns, and any communications of interest to our cause, are respectfully solicited.

But one of the most interesting, as well as novel developments in our community has been among the children, evinced in Juvenile Bazaars, Little Girls' Societies, Little Boys' Donations of Fire Cracker Money, &c., the avails of which have been principally contributed to the City Hospital. The idea of the "bazaars" originated with three little girls on Sophia street, who designed one at first for their own amusement, arranging for the purpose two or three tents in a neighboring yard. But the thought occurring to them that the play might be made to pay something for the soldiers, they, with a little assistance, forthwith carried out the suggestion with a success which astonished themselves, the result of three evenings entertainments being a sum of \$65, which the young managers paid over to the City Hospital. Their example was infectious and several others succeeded, one on Caledonia Square yielding \$150, another on Plymouth avenue about \$90; and all realizing handsome results.

Our own Society is viewing now, with no little concern, a waning exchequer, the last of our 5-20 bonds having been disposed of and less than \$1000 of our bazaar fund remaining, after meeting expenses already incurred. We are anticipating an opportunity during Fair week to benefit our financial affairs, and have made arrangements to improve it by securing a tent upon the Fair Grounds for refreshments.

To our friends and coadjutors in the country and neighboring towns, who have hitherto aided us so generously, in similar attempts, with the appliances for a bountiful table, we would remark, in a quiet way, in connection with this enterprise, that—"A word to the wise is sufficient."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is with the greatest chagrin that we continue to hear, from different points, of the failure of subscribers to receive their papers, notwithstanding all our precautions to ensure their prompt and regular transmission. All the papers, after being superscribed at the printing office, ready for the mail, are carefully revised by the Editress, every direction being compared with our Postoffice list, and we can assure our subscribers of the following: 1st. That our Postoffice list has been prepared with great pains to have it perfectly accurate, and we believe that it is so; 2d. That we know that to every subscriber on our Postoffice list a paper is accurately directed at the Printing office; and 3d. That we know all these go into the Rochester Postoffice.

Beyond this we have the assurance from those connected with the Postoffice here, in whose faithfulness in the discharge of their duties we have all confidence, that the copies for city subscribers are correctly deposited or sent by carriers, and those for subscribers beyond the city are faithfully forwarded, as

far as their control extends. Farther than this, we are, of course, unable to trace them.

We make this statement in justice to ourselves, that our patrons may know that every thing in our power has been done, and will continue to be done, in the editorial department of the paper, to secure its regular transmission.

We would suggest that careful enquiries, in cases of failure to receive any numbers, be made at the local Postoffices, where, in some cases, the cause has been found. In one instance, four months' papers of several subscribers, were found to have accumulated in a village postoffice, a large part having in the meantime been duplicated. During the last month we have thus duplicated nearly one hundred numbers, besides large numbers in the previous months, and our readers will readily perceive, that this process must be a somewhat exhaustive one upon our treasury, especially when it is considered that the latter is drawn upon to meet the present highly advanced rate of charges, without a corresponding increase in our own terms.

Our patrons will oblige us by communicating any instances of failure to receive papers coming under their notice. We can thus correct our Postoffice list, so far as any error is found there, and will, to the best of our ability, remedy the deficiency.

A SUGGESTION FOR HOSPITALS.

We give the following from one of our correspondents :

"Please introduce into your hospitals and notice in your papers, that a broad and flat camel's hair brush, such as painter's use for nice graining, with soap suds as lotions, will cleanse the tenderest wounds thoroughly *without pain*, where even the softest sponge or linen could not be borne. This I have found out by *home* experience and would like to have it applied to relieve others. The cleansing by such a brush is even *soothing*. It must be camel's hair, like a water color brush. They could be made of convenient size and form for hospitals."

A Blessed Rain—Camp Life.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.
July 19, 1864.

Oh, the blessed rain! Not a fitful shower, blowing over from the south, with escort of angry lightnings and boisterous thunders, as if commanded by Jupiter Tonans in person, then rolling away with rainbow pennant, and the sun shall mock its heel, with fierce heats that scorch up from the earth in flood one short hour all its gratefulness; but a steady that lay all day yesterday barred up against the horizon between the north and the east, and made no sign, only we saw it was marching this way, and gradually it overcast the sky, and at dark it gave earnest of its approach by occasional drops, like shots of videttes far ahead on the roads of its march, and then a smarter fusillade of drops like the advance of a skirmish line; and then at midnight it came down in a beating torrent like the resistless sweep of a line of battle, and till morning, and now all day the flood which yesterday we saw in the east has been descending in great riches where there was great poverty. It has been ten weeks of skyey brass and earthy ashes. One hundred thousand men had come to think rain synonymous with comfort and happiness, since the want of it they felt to be discomfort and misery. But the rain, the rain, the God-sent rain, it has come at last, and the more gratefully for its long-wished-for, long-delayed coming.

David of old said, "Let all the floods clap their hands." And Isaiah, "All the trees of the field shall clap their hands." They do so while I write—for the rain still falls, but now, in the waning storm, "as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass."

Miscellaneous.

The Invalid.

Oh! the fresh, glad beauty of a bright Spring morning, after a two days genial rain has dyed in the liveliest emerald the grass in the meadows and uplands, and by the roadside. The peach trees are flecked with tiny pink dots, and the apple trees with white, as the swelling buds have half a mind to burst their cerements and come out into the rolicksome sunshine, that seems magnetizing all nature into its own gay joy. The golden robins in the peach tree, and the red breast in the old apple tree farther down the garden, are "pouring their full hearts in profuse strains of unpremeditated art." The swallows under the eaves are twittering about it, all of them at once, like so many gossips; and the martins are cleaning house up there on the top of the pole, in their "cubby house," that little May thinks ought to belong to her doll. The doves are telling of their gladness in their own quiet way, some on the roof and platform of the dove cotes, others dropping down here and there in the dry chip yard, and gliding rapidly about for a minute or two, then startled by their own shadows, quickly mounting on the wing, to drop down elsewhere.

And to complete the aviary, the canaries in the porch are piping away for dear life, fit to split their own throats and all human ears beside. And then the hens, with their troops of chickens, must add their notes to this oratorio of bird voices, by way of giving the music a homely air. The cows in the barnyard are chewing their cuds lazily, in the sunniest spots, their great sleepy eyes half closed in the glare of the light, while the calves are capering about as if they were so glad they didn't know what to do. And the young lambs in the sheepfold are frisking and skipping to the same tune, their demure elders looking on as if they thought the younkets very silly, though in their hearts they are quite as full of the matter themselves.

And the old Earth, too, is glad. The foaming brooklet at the end of the garden sends up its wreathing spray, and the fresh smell of the newly turned sod, that Springiest of all perfumes, and the fragrance of lilac leaf buds, and of the sweet scented violets, mingle in the misty incense. And the hardy crocus and polianthus, and periwinkle, look up to the sun through the twinkling rain drops that still linger on their petals, seeming no less joyous than the rest of creation.

Busy human voices are blending with the harmony, and busy hands engaged in laying out the garden ground for the reception of seeds and plants. Old black Ben, the gardener, who has been in the family ever since the present head was a young child, is in his glory now, spading or transplanting, or pruning, under the immediate direction of "Young Missus," as he calls her. Little May is following her mother, with a heap of seed papers nicely arranged in her basket, ready to hand out when called for. And two year old Ralph is turning somersets over the great Newfoundland, on the piazza; while the father is just visible down the lane, where he is giving directions to the farm hands, who are about starting for the fields with oxen and plows.

A hopeless invalid is gazing from an open casement upon the fresh and busy scene before him, noting with a poet's eye its varied and peculiar charms. And as with affection-

ate interest he follows the movements of those in the garden, himself and his hopelessness are forgotten; and the sweet spring breath that fans ever and anon his pale forehead and hollow cheek, wakes the harp within to unaccustomed strains of joy.

The Spring is eminently the season of hope. All nature breathes of it; and man, awaked from the slumbers of winter, "feels his pulses beat with ardor, and his sinews stretch for toil;" and as he comes out into the bright morning of the year, the remembrancers of decay and death disappear before his advancing step, and he sows his seed even where the blight and the mildew have before blasted hope; and that, too, with full assurance of faith that a rich harvest shall crown his labor. Hope's voice tells never of one failure or of one "lame and impotent conclusion," but only of perfect fruition.

By an easy transition, the thoughts of the invalid passed to the Spring time of Life, and the soft, sweet voice of the little girl in the garden, and the tiny shouts of the baby boy on the piazza beneath his window, kept up the joyous tone of feeling, as he pictured to himself their future, a future without clouds.

But May, happening to turn her eyes in his direction, and thinking him lonely, said, in a low voice, "Mother, don't you think Uncle Ralph would like to come out here with us?"

Mrs. Melville looked up, and pushing back her sun bonnet, saw her brother gazing indeed in their direction, but his vision evidently intercepted by less material objects. However, she went immediately into the house, followed by little May, and knocking gently at the open door of her brother's room, that she might not startle him by an abrupt entrance, said, "Brother Ralph, May thinks the sunshine and sweet air would do you good; would you like to come out?"

Brother Ralph, aroused from his reverie, answered with a pleasant smile, and attempted to rise; but instantly sinking down again, his head fell back on the cushioned chair, and his hand dropped listlessly over its arm, as he said, or rather breathed, "No, thank you."

That motherly sister stood for a moment, looking at him, and she thought his closed eyes were more prominent, and his pale cheek more hollow, and his thin, delicate hand more attenuated than ever before.

Her eyes filled, and as she stooped to kiss his high, fair forehead, a tear dropped on his cheek, and instantly another from his own eye met and mingled with it. Without opening his eyes, he pressed the warm hand that had taken his in its clasp, and they both felt that since yesterday he had glided far down toward the dark valley. Mrs. Melville stepped behind the chair and commenced wheeling it towards the door, when her husband's step was heard in the hall, and as he was passing he looked in, then came to her assistance, and with a stronger and more steady hand, moved the invalid brother out on to the piazza.

Making an effort at cheerfulness, he looked up with a smile and "thank you." But when May had placed his footstool and been rewarded with a kiss, the smile suddenly faded, and a painful sigh reached the quick ear of his sister, as she passed down the steps. She would not annoy him by noticing it, and with a yearning heart and tearful eyes, returned to her work among the flowers.

Old 'Squire Melville came out from the sitting room, with his arm chair in one hand and the half read morning paper in the other.

His "Good morning, Mr. Edgerton," conveyed in its intonation the affectionate interest of the speaker, while the expression of a large, quiet brown eye, and the lines about the mouth, told of a heart warm and fresh, and delicate in its sensibilities. He was one of the very few old men who retain in their hearts the dew of youth, and whose decline of life seems one golden Indian Summer. In his society, Mr. Edgerton felt a repose very delightful to one so weak. 'Squire Melville had the rare tact, or sensibility, to say just those things that excited the most cheerful, placid thoughts, and to read from the daily news only those items that would interest, without fatiguing the invalid.

But as they sat together this morning, each seemed pre-occupied with his own thoughts.

In the garden before them, busy in one way or another, were nearly the whole family. Fletcher, the only son of the old 'Squire, now the head of the family, and Mary, the wife, were at work with the spade and trowel, planting and transplanting, old Ben following close in their wake to do their bidding. Little Mary, or May, as she was called, was occupied now in planting her own little plot; and baby Ralph had plumped himself down into the middle of one of the newly made beds, on the margin of the broad, gravelled walk, and was busily engaged adorning his dog with the wilted weeds he had picked up near. It was a sweet home picture, and the old man was charmed by its spell back into his own early manhood, when a dear wife, much like Mary, had been an unflinching fount of blessing in his own happy home. And the delicate, angel-eyed little May, had her prototype in his own early called Eva; while Fletcher himself was represented in the picture by the little one so busy with the dog and weeds.

As the old 'Squire brushed the gathering dimness from his eyes, he turned to speak to his companion, but the absorbed gaze of the other checked his utterance. He, too, was evidently busy with dreams.

At first, the present scene called up a spring morning long ago, when he was a young boy. His father had taken his brother and himself a long ramble in the country, and the farm house where they stopped for lunch was vividly before his mind's eye now. He remembered the sweet perfume of the apple orchard, and the full blossomed apricot trees, that he thought laden with popped corn.

This picture gave place to another, of his school days. One school-room in particular, with its row of blackboards, and the old, dust-begrimmed cabinet of minerals and shells, that were never opened; the notched desk, and the window seat where he had cut his initials, and got punished for it; and the peremptory, stern, good-natured old school-master, with his round goggle glasses and shining pate. With a glow of affection he remembered the new classical assistant, who had first roused his ambition, and opened up to his eager gaze the wealth and beauty of classical lore. Gradually, through the past, memory and fancy retraced his life, with all its feverish yearnings for "something beyond," ever unsatisfied with attainment; all its hopes that wafted him as on eagles pinions toward the goal of his ambition, a goal that ever receded as he advanced; its aspirations that had bid him mount high and higher still, only to make his fall the more surely fatal; and its promises that had proved apples of Sodom in his hand.

"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one." His parents had died in his early youth, but his brother and sisters had kept the dear home, until the latter, had one by one made other homes for themselves. Ralph was the youngest, and of course the pet of the whole fraternity, more especially as his health had always been delicate, and that he was possessed of uncommon talent. His ambition had ever been lofty. He sought to stand in the very front rank of literature, and with unflinching assiduity pursued the path he had chosen, until men acknowledged his power and sought his favor. But the premonitory symptoms of advancing hereditary disease warned him to seek a more genial and equal climate, and to relax his overtasking labors. He went South, and in that sunny land for several years successfully pursued his profession of literature; but he knew that the pale vampire consumption was feeding on his vitals. Each succeeding spring found him more and more feeble, and at length he had come here to the home of his dearest sister—to die.

He had clung to life with passionate tenacity. He had felt the steady encroachments of that disease which leaves its victim only in the grave, but had contested fearfully every inch of its advance. Many, many times had he striven to quiet his rebellious heart, and in agony of prayer had knelt before his God, that he would teach him at least resignation in his early death; and then for a little while he would be strong and cheerful in the prospect. But anon his flattering disease would take a more hopeful aspect, and the burning desire he had deemed forever quenched, would burst into new life, and the work was to be done over again.

He looks out now upon the young Spring's joyousness and hope, and feels that he has in it neither part nor lot; and sadly asks himself, wherefore he has lived? Could he but have accomplished this purpose or that aim; or realized one hope, he might have been less unwilling to lie down in the unwaking slumber. But now to fall and wither, when he had just begun his work, but just started in the race, seemed too hard a fate.

The rebellious thought was choked; he sought and found new strength and even joy in looking to another home than this. The sweet words of the Saviour of men came to him with new power, "Let not your heart be troubled—in my Father's house are many mansions." And he was amazed that this low mortal life could so have charmed him, as in the "white radiance" which now filled his soul, he saw that Heaven and Eternity alone could satisfy his craving spirit.

The gentle breath of Spring came now upon his brow and fevered cheek, as the harbinger of the new life into which he should so soon awake—the caroling of birds fell on his ear as the prelude, faint and far, of the celestial choir; and the warm cerulean sky seemed a winning welcome to that clime

"Where shall no tempests blow,
No scorching noontide heat;
Where shall be no more snow,
No weary, wand'ring feet."

A few more days, and sweet Laurel Hill received within its sombre shade another tenant; and upon the Edgerton family monument was inscribed another name—Ralph Hastings Edgerton, aged 30. A yearning, restless heart at length was still. M. H.

The Hopeful Spirit of the Soldiers—Cheerfulness among the Sick and Wounded.

A well known gentleman who has been laboring for the Christian Commission in the army writes to the New York Times:

"It is a remarkable fact that the nearer you get to the front the more hopeful is the spirit; so that the moral atmosphere of these hospitals is better than the atmosphere of New York. Of all places, you always expect to find in a military hospital discouragement and despondency. Whatever there is of low spirits in an army will be sure to be concentrated there. The great disease of the camps—typhoid—always lays its hand first on the hospital tendencies of the man; then the forced inactivity, the weary hours, the time for thought, and the pain of a sick bed do not usually strengthen the will or raise the cheerfulness of the patient; so that, if there is any cause for discouragement, you will be sure to learn it in a hospital. I have been visiting now, in the work of the Christian Commission, hundreds of these suffering men from the regiments of, almost every free State. The soldiers of Main and Minnesota, Maryland and Iowa, lie side by side. They must be in every respect a fair representation of the Army of the Potomac, and I think I may say from scarcely one have I ever heard a word of doubt or despondency about our cause.

"It is a common thing to hear of men dying, and saying 'Well, Chaplain, I have tried to do my duty for my country!' Not one that I saw ever expressed a regret that he threw himself into the struggle. One noble fellow, who had lost his arm on the last Fourth of July, at Petersburg, held up the bandaged stump and said with a laugh, 'That's the way I celebrated my Fourth.'

"Not a doubt seemed to enter any one's mind of Grant's final success. In a single hour in New York, one can hear more doubts and complaints, and fears, than you would for days hear from these mutilated and wounded men.

"There come in two or three hundred men, used up in the trenches, where the thermometer is 120 degrees all day; or on Wilson's raid, having hardly slept for a week, dusty, dirty, lousy, bloody, with rough bandages, faint under diarrhoea and dysentery, legs and arms pierced with bullets, and utterly worn and exhausted. The old clothes are taken off, they are thoroughly washed and then put into fresh shirts and draws marked 'Soldiers' Aid,' or 'Sanitary Commission,' and laid on good hard beds in a great airy machine shop, (which is a thousand times better hospital than one built for the purpose,) and then, after a little good food, they sleep sweetly off their first fatigue and exhaustion. In two or three days most of them will be walking around, almost restored. What would the wounded do without these voluntary societies?"

At a recent exhibition of the stereopticon in Lowell an arrangement was made by the musicians in attendance to play appropriate music for the scenes represented. The order of the music was arranged according to the order of the views, but by some means or other the latter were transposed. On arriving by the programme to the disarranged scene the music proceeded in the order assigned, and played "Sweet Home" while upon the illuminated canvas glowed a distinct representation of the Charlestown State Prison! The institution for once was the hint for a hearty laugh.

For the Soldiers' Aid.

Two Days.

BY LUCY ELLEN GUERNSEY.

Over the pasture,
Keen blows the cold wind,
Dark clouds before it,
Snow drifts behind,
Hailing so drearily,
Cold stormy weather,
I and my true love,
Sitting together.

Blow on thou stormy wind,
Rattle the shutter,
Shriek in the leafless tree,
What does it matter?
Nothing that's cold or drear,
No stormy weather,
Ever can trouble us,
Happy together.

Over the pasture,
Soft blows the sweet breeze,
Brightening the waters,
Rustling the trees,
Fast flees my true love,
Far away sailing,
In the Summer fields,
Sadly bewailing.

Sigh soft thou gentle breeze,
Sweet odors scatter,
Gladden the Summer fields,
What does it matter?
Nothing that's bright and fine
All the sky under,
Ever can pleasure us
Grieving asunder.

For the Soldiers' Aid.

"Mustered In."

BY MERTELE CONO.

Mustered into the heavenly army,
The army of the Cross,
With Jesus for his leader,
His gain, but our loss.
"Off duty," on earth forever,
He has reached the last great goal,
And his name e'en now is written
Upon God's muster roll.

Mustered into the ranks eternal,
To the "camp on Zion's hill,"
Oh, count ye not the anguish
But suffer—and be still.
He follows the glorious standard,
That floats from the towers on high,
His watch-fires burn and glisten,
They never will fade and die.

A watchman upon the tower,
In Jesus' name he stands,
And gazes o'er earth's cold valley,
This earth that is in Christ's hands.
Then weep ye no more for the hero,
Such tears would be almost sin,
For in Christ's victorious army,
He is only "mustered in."

Muzzer's Darlin.

Where is the baby? Bless his heart—
Where is muzzer's darlin boy?
And so it does! And will its little chin
Grow just as fat as butter?
And will it poke its little finger in
Its tannin little mouth and mutter
Niecey Wiecey words,
Just like little Yaller Birds?
And so it will! and so it may,
No matter what its pappy, mammy say!
And does it wink its little ey-sees?
And when it's mad it up and cri-sees?
And does it squall like chick-a-dees
At every thing it sees?
Well it does! Why not, I pray?
Ain't it muzzer's darlin every day?
Ain't it the image of it's pa-see—
The soney of its ma-sees?
Oh! what's the matter? Oh, my! oh my!
What makes my sweetest chicken ky?
Oh, nasty, ugly pin, to prick it—
It's darlin muzzer's darlin cricket!
Where! there! she's thrown it in
The fire, the wicked, kuel pin!
There! hush my honey! go to sleep.
Rocked in a kradle of a deep!

Advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Pr. Sq. 1 in., 1 insertion, \$1 00	Quarter Column,.....\$12 00
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A column contains eleven squares.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BACK PAY,
PENSIONS,
Bounty, Prize Money,
RATIONS, RECRUITING EXPENSES,

AND ALL CLAIMS growing out of the War, collected on reasonable terms, at the "LICENSED ARMY INFORMATION AGENCY" of

GEORGE C. TEALL,

Office, No. 6 EAGLE BLOCK, corner Buffalo & State Sts.

Having devoted my entire attention to the business from the beginning of the war, I have no hesitancy in saying that my experience and success in the prosecution of claims has been equal to that of any man in the State, and in offering my services to the public I hold myself personally responsible for the manner in which my business is conducted. I shall make it a special point to furnish all the proof required to complete each claim, that it may be admitted and allowed as soon as first reached in turn at Washington, thus avoiding any unnecessary delay and suspension for further proof. It is very important to claimants to present their claims at once, as proof in most cases must be procured from the Army, and officers in the field, which can be done with little trouble and expense, if attended to at once.

Synopsis of the Laws, &c.

BACK PAY.—Officers on leave of absence, and soldiers discharged are entitled to pay and allowance.

BOUNTY.—The heirs of those who die in the service are entitled to \$100 bounty, back pay and allowance in the following order: Widow, child, father, mother, brothers and sisters, (residents of the United States.)

\$100 BOUNTY.—Soldiers having served two years, and those discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, are entitled to \$100 bounty.

\$402 BOUNTY.—Soldiers enlisting under General Order No 191, (since June 25, 1863,) are entitled to a bounty of \$402, payable to the legal heirs in case of the soldier's death.

PENSIONS.—Disabled Soldiers, Widows, Mothers, (dependent upon their sons,) Orphan Children or Sisters, (under sixteen years old,) of deceased soldiers, are entitled to a pension.

RATIONS.—Soldiers who have been on Furlough, or Prisoners of War, are entitled to pay for Commutation of Rations.

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Communications by letter answered without delay. No matter where you live, if you have a claim write me a letter.

GEORGE C. TEALL,

Office, 6 Eagle Block, Rochester, N. Y.

REFERENCES.

- Rev. F. F. Ellenwood, Pastor, Central Church.
- Rev. M. O'Brien, Pastor, St. Patrick's Church.
- Joseph Cochrane, Esq., County Clerk.
- Hon. T. R. Strong.
- Geo. W. Parsons, Esq.
- L. & H. Churchill.

sep. 64.

Bryant, Stratton & Chapman's
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BAKER'S BLOCK,
CORNER BUFFALO & FITZHUGH STREETS,
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For further information, call at the College, or send for our Monthly and Specimens of Business Writing. Sep. '64

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On Mumford St., Opposite the Gas Works,
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We have just received a large and varied assortment of New Spring Dress Goods, consisting in part of

MOHAIRS,

ALPACAS,

DE LAINES,

POIL DE CHEVRES,

FOULARD CHALLIES,

VALENCIAS,

COBOURGS,

GINGHAMS,

PRINTS, &c.

Bleached and Brown Cottons.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

In all the latest novelties.

Large Stock of White Goods.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before making their purchases, as we are offering greater inducements than any other house in the city.

C. W. & E. Partridge & Co.,
45 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER.

DR. WALKER,
OCULIST & AURIST,

No. 82 State St., Rochester, N. Y.,

Attends to all Diseases of the

EYE AND EAR.

—:0:0—

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

Jy-6m

LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED
DRESS GOODS.

We are offering a handsome lot of

European Dress Goods,
at 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard.

We are also placing on sale a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
which we sell for
3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.

These goods, as regards

Beauty and Durability,
Are very seldom equalled.

We have also opened a

**COMPLETE STOCK OF
OTTOMANS and
EMPRESS CLOTHS,**

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.

Our variety of Dress Goods was never better.

HUBBARD & NORTHROP,

69 and 71 Main Street.

aug 4 ly

BURKE, FITZSIMONS, HONE & CO.
ROCHESTER.

NEW GOODS
AT
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 Saques 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
Jy CASE & MANN,
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.

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

N. S. JONES,

28 Reynolds' Arcade,

Rochester, N. Y.

May 29th, 1864.

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

DYEING 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 injure 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.

Jy8y1 Rochester, N. Y.

FOR HOT WEATHER.—FIGURED LINEN LAWNs 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.

Jy CASE & MANN,
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 a tended 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

FALL TRADE COMMENCED.

Prices Lower than for the past Two Seasons.

STYLES NEW, RICH AND ATTRACTIVE.

Stock Large, Varied and Desirable.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY,

FROM MANUFACTORIES, IMPORTERS & AUCTION SALES.

Having completed our business arrangements for the Fall and Winter, we are and shall be in receipt of all the most desirable styles and fabrics direct from first hands, and shall be placing before our trade the richest and most desirable stock of **FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,** to be found in this city, and at prices from 10 to 40 per cent below those of the past two seasons, and from a stock decidedly richer, more varied, and larger than we have ever had the pleasure of exhibiting to our customers. We are determined that every purchase shall be a bargain to the purchaser. That every article sold shall be as represented.—That every effort shall be made to meet the wants of the trade, and that the stock shall be constantly large, varied and the most desirable in this market.

SACKETT & JONES,

(Late Newcomb, Sackett & Jones.)

40 State Street, Rochester N. Y.

Alexander Kid Gloves, in Ladies' and Gents', from 6 to 12, Bradley's Hoop Skirts, Ladies', Misses', and Children's from 5 to 50 hoops. Sept 2.