



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 5.

The Soldier's Aid.

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Army Aid.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Summary.

PRESENT STATUS, CONTINUED.

RELIEF.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The work of *general relief* is in the line of the government's own duty, and in this department the Commission coöperates with the government officers. But *special relief* is a work peculiar to itself, one in which it cares for the soldier when out of connection with the military system, or beyond the limit of the government's obligation to aid him. In both general and special relief it supplements the government, but in the former it supplements rather its *ability*, and in the latter its *responsibility*.

In the department of *Special Relief*, the Commission has reference mainly to the "waifs and estrays" from the army, aiding the soldier in cases where no other power is charged with that duty, and the prosecution of this work involves its system of Homes, Lodges, Nurses' Homes, Temporary Relief

Stations, and Claim Agencies, beside the exercise of a general guardianship over him to protect him against tempters and sharpers. The Hospital Directory also belongs to this system.

The *Homes* are designed to aid the sick of newly arrived regiments, soldiers temporarily separated from their regiments, and soldiers honorably discharged, and are established at most of the military centres. They furnish to those in need of such assistance, and who have not the means of procuring it otherwise, lodging, refreshment, medical attendance and nursing, and are provided each with a superintendent, surgeon in charge, matron, nurses, and such other relief agents as are necessary.

The *Lodges* furnish food, lodging and aid in settling their claims against the government, to soldiers waiting for their pay and in absolute need of such help. They are established near the Paymaster's office, and adjoining, are the Claim Agency office and a Ticket office, where soldiers' tickets, at reduced rates, can be procured.

The *Nurses' Homes* are for newly arrived Nurses and such as are worn down with fatigue and needing rest, and also for the wives, mothers or daughters of soldiers, who have come to seek their husbands, sons or fathers, in the Hospitals, and find themselves destitute of means to procure other accommodations.

Temporary Relief Stations are established temporarily at certain points, for the purpose of affording refreshment to invalid soldiers in transit from the front after a battle. These are also connected with the *general relief* work.

Claim Agencies are located at various points, to furnish gratuitous service to soldiers, or their families, in procuring back pay, pension and bounty.

The *Hospital Directory* "keeps a record of the name, regiment and company of every man admitted into General Hospital, and of the nature of his disease or injury, and also of every man dying or discharged; and, if discharged, whether it was to join his regiment, or as permanently disabled. These records are corrected daily," and are designed

to furnish information to friends and relatives of the soldiers, concerning the latter, who are or have been inmates of Hospitals.

ESTABLISHED AGENCIES IN THE SPECIAL RELIEF SERVICE.

General Superintendent—Rev. F. N. Knapp, Washington, D. C.
Chief Assistant—J. B. Abbott.

1. HOMES.

Soldiers' Home, near Baltimore Rail Road Depot, Washington, D. C.; do., Third St., east of Broadway, Cincinnati, O., Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Sup't; do. Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Sup't and Relief Agent; do. Louisville, Ky., James Malona, Sup't, James Morton, Special Relief Agent; do. Nashville, Tenn., L. Crane, Sup't and Relief Agent; do. Columbus, O., —, Sup't; do. Cleveland, O.

2. LODGES.

Lodge, No. 4, H. Street, Washington; do. No. 5, Maryland Avenue, near Rail Road Station, Washington; do. 76 Kingston Street, Boston; do. near Landing, Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Christy, Sup't and Relief Agent; do. Vicksburg, Miss., T. Way, Sup't.

3. NURSES' HOME.

Washington.

4. TEMPORARY RELIEF STATIONS.

These are established after important battles, on the line of transit of wounded soldiers from the front.

5. CLAIM AGENCIES.

Central Office, at Washington; other Offices established at various localities, of which we have no account, beyond Buffalo and Rochester, in our own State.

6. HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Offices at Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Louisville.

(From the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.)

A Word to the Aid Societies.

The appeal made to the public, some weeks ago, for blackberries and blackberry cordial, has been answered in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. Rivers of blackberry juice have flowed in upon the Commission from all parts of the country, and a more grateful or appropriate or useful flood, it

would be hard to think of. Our friends, we trust, however, will bear with us patiently, when we say that we are still not satisfied; that though we have had blackberries enough, we are now craving for other fruit, or in other words that we now want peaches. The season of blackberries is past, and the season of peaches is at its height, and we therefore beg our contributors to turn their attention to the latter. They have never been cheaper or more plentiful, and there has never been a year when they could be turned to better account. The army is still in as much want of fruit as ever. It is leading the same life, eating the same food, and incurring the same risks. But we shall save our friends some trouble, and, at present prices of sugar, a great deal of expense, by saying that we do not want *canned* peaches, and we cannot do better than give the reason why, in the words of Dr. Woodward, our Sanitary Inspector at Nashville:

"You inquire what is my opinion as to the value of canned fruits for hospital purposes. I beg leave to state, so far as my own experience goes, they are, as a class, the most useless supplies that can be distributed, and, in many cases, absolutely injurious. As a rule, the peaches, plums, cherries, &c., put up for the market, undergo a process of decomposition, which, though not absolutely fermentative, renders them productive of derangements of the stomach and bowels, inducing diarrhea and choleraic forms of disease. Extensive inquiries among surgeons of great experience in hospitals show that they have no confidence in them as a recuperative diet, and that their use depraves the appetite, and destroys the relish for more simple fare.

It may seem "a hard saying," but I am convinced that the demand for them is kept up by the patriotic and well-meaning ladies, who, in the fullness of their benevolence, wish to give to the sick in hospitals all the comforts of home, but who lack that knowledge of physiological and pathological principles, which would make them safe judges of what is beneficial or injurious.

Fresh fruits, in their season, I regard as highly salutary, as are also well dried fruits, which have been cured without any decomposition taking place. Well made jellies are valuable, not as food, but drink, to mix with water for the sick. Tomatoes, well canned, are very valuable in winter to ward off scorbutic disease, and to keep up the healthy functions of the liver, but I believe it would be far better if canned fruits were entirely prohibited."

What we want is dried peaches. Those who have quantities of the fruit which they are willing to contribute, can, no doubt, readily find willing hands to "store and dry" all they can spare.

The fruit need not be preserved with sugar; in fact, no money need be expended in its preparation. Let each individual peach be carefully divided, and the "stone" or "pit" taken out. Then the two halves should be laid on clean boards, (the top of a shed, or lean-to, sloping to the south is a capital place,) and permitted to dry thoroughly in the sun, if possible. Or, in wet weather, they may be dried in slightly heated ovens, or by the side of the fire-place, or stove. In whatever manner the drying is accomplished, it should be thoroughly done—the juices should be completely dried, as a very slight degree of moisture engenders mould, and attracts insects.

Too many dried peaches cannot be sent to the army. They are most valuable in the

hospitals and for convalescents, as a curative agent, and are a great treat for well men, when there is a surplus sufficient to allow them a share.

Send on the dried peaches. The children will be active and useful agents in preparing them, and the older folks, whose stronger hands are needed in the harvest-field, need give but little of their time to the task. Now is the time to do a great and good work. The peach crop has seldom been so abundant, the surplus seldom so great. Now, as a work of humanity, charity and patriotism, let this surplus be so prepared and sent as that the soldiers in the field shall have their full share.

Send parcels and packages to the nearest branch of the Sanitary Commission, or its Central Office, No. 823 Broadway, N. Y.

Vegetables as Preventives of Gangrene and Erysipelas.

In one of his recent reports on the condition of the hospitals in Nashville, Dr. Woodward, writing of No. 15, says:

"Early in the season a large number of wounded were received from the front, nearly all of whom had scurvy. In this class of cases, gangrene and traumatic erysipelas were very prevalent, and no treatment was satisfactory; very many died. Vegetables could not be procured. Surgeon Chambers had two large gardens, and as vegetables came on, the patients were put on a full vegetable diet. Their amendment was rapid, and both gangrene and erysipelas disappeared from the hospital, and did not return till early in July, when the vegetables had been consumed and none could be had in the markets, when gangrene again appeared in those who had formerly suffered from it. Vegetables were procured after an interval of about two weeks, and the disease again disappeared, and there have been no new cases. Surgeon Chambers is convinced that vegetables are an absolute necessity in the treatment of gangrene and erysipelas.

"The experience of your Inspector agrees fully with the views of Dr. Chambers, as to the influence of the scorbutic condition in producing gangrene. These are important facts bearing on the nature and causes of gangrene, and urge the need of a full supply of vegetables, not only to those in the hospitals, but to the troops in the field, in order to preserve vigorous health."

* * * * *

"The condition of the hospital shows its management to be judicious, humane and effective."

A Call from the Sanitary Commission.

We would urge the attention of our own members and of neighboring societies, to the following extract, from a letter just received from a member of the Woman's Central Relief Association, New York, and that immediate effort be made to meet this demand, and secure a surplus quantity of the article so much needed, in readiness for future calls.

It is most sincerely to be hoped, while victory is perching upon our banners with its promise of a speedy peace, and such an one as every patriot must hail that there will be no relaxing of effort on our part, to aid those who are achieving this grand result for

us, as long as they need any comfort which we can procure for them.

Can you not help us with dried fruit and bandages; the latter particularly, shrunk and tightly rolled? We had an order for five bbls. for Sheridan's army, and could send only three. Should there be another great battle soon, I am afraid we should be utterly unable to respond to an appeal. A member of the Commission told me that the expenses for the month of September, had been already \$104,000; and of that \$20,000 had gone for flannel shirts and drawers. I am afraid our favors have done us little good, if the money is to be spent in buying at city prices, the garments that heretofore have been contributed by our Aid Societies. We feel as if this were our last winter, and that victory will soon bring peace.

HOSPITAL GARDEN AT CHATTANOOGA.—There have been gathered from the Hospital Garden at Chattanooga, for the use of the troops, up to the 20th of August, 8,934 bushels of onions, tomatoes, beets, &c., and 7,408 dozen of cucumbers, summer squash, corn, early cabbage, &c.

Home Work.

NEIGHBORING AID SOCIETIES.

Summary of Reports.

(Continued from the September Number.)

An Aid Society in *Penfield* formed January 1862, succeeded, March 1864, by a "Young Ladies Aid Society"; officers of the latter, Miss Charlotte Fellows, President; Miss Sarah M. Haskell, Secretary; meetings of the latter weekly. Money and supplies to the amount of \$871.55 have been sent to Sanitary Commission at Cincinnati and Rochester, and to Christian Commission at Rochester, and most of them heard from. Money raised by church and individual collections.

In *Riga* a society called the "Ladies Patriotic and Benevolent Society of Riga," was formed February 18th, 1862; — President, Mrs. Paul Knowles, Secretary and Treasurer. Number members, 34 ladies and gentlemen; meetings semi-monthly. One box stores valued at \$50.44 sent to Sanitary Commission, Chicago; one barrel do. to 140th Reg't N. Y. V., and another to Washington; donation of money to the City Hospital, Rochester. Total amount of money and supplies, \$114.08. Efforts have been discontinued the past year on account of the reduction in the number of members by removal and death. Many patriotic ladies would be glad to renew operations under a good leader.

There is no regular organized Society in *Spencerport*. From 16 to 20 ladies have met weekly during the past two winters to work for the soldiers, their meetings having been continued through the present summer. They call their society the "Ogden Centre Society," and work principally upon materials obtained at the Rochester Soldiers' Aid. Miss Mary E. Dyer officiates as Secretary.

Society at *Conesus Centre* organized January 28th, 1863, and reorganized May 18th, 1864; Mrs. Lucina B. Annis, President, and Miss Sarah M. Harvey, Secretary. About 15 members; meetings weekly, when there is work, with an average attendance of ten. Money raised, \$111.83, value of supplies, \$45.73. Sent free of charge to the Woman's Central Relief Association, New York.

In *Geneseo* no organization other than temporary ones, on three different occasions, when very successful efforts were made for sending aid through the Christian Commission and Woman's Central Relief Association, New York.

There are two societies working in the Aid cause in *Lima*, an Aid Society in the Methodist church, and a Sewing Society in the Presbyterian church. From the former we have no report as yet. Its President is Mrs. Dr. Campbell; Secretary, Mrs. Prof. Steele. The latter society suspended its "Aid" work during the last six months, but has just recommenced.

In *Ridge* no organized society but some aid efforts were made in 1862, about \$100 worth of supplies being sent to the Woman's Central Relief Association, New York. Work discontinued the past year, but about to be resumed.

The "*Phelps Union Soldiers' Aid Society*" was formed October 1, 1863, Mrs. Rev. — Stebbins, President, and Mrs. M. J. Browning, Secretary. Number of members at first about sixty, but owing to various causes is now but half as great. \$159 in money, and two and a half barrels hospital stores have been sent to the Christian Commission at Philadelphia, and were all promptly acknowledged.

There is no regular aid society at *Bethany*, but the charitable society and others have exerted themselves at different times to raise money and supplies. Sixty or seventy dollars were contributed to the Buffalo Bazaar in February, and several boxes to camps and hospitals through different channels.

No regular organization in *East Pembroke*. Efforts have been made at intervals, money and supplies collected, socks knit, lint made, &c. Ladies first met for work as a society May 11th, 1864, and have met since once in two weeks to work upon material from the Rochester Aid, completing since then 133 shirts, drawers and socks.

A society was organized in *Williamson* in 1862, and reorganized in May 1864. Mrs. — Fields, President, and Miss Lucy Reeves, Secretary. About 100 members. Meet weekly, with an average attendance of 30. About \$80 in money have been raised and supplies sent to Washington hospital, and to Rochester Soldiers' Aid.

A society at *Johnson's Creek*, called the Johnson's Creek Soldiers' Aid Society, was organized in 1861. Miss M. M. Boyd, President, Mrs. J. A. Jacox, Secretary. At first it was connected with the "Hartland No. 8" Aid Society, and various packages were sent where they were thought to be most needed, a part of which were acknowledged. Means were raised by a festival and voluntary contributions. As a separate society it numbers about thirty, meets weekly with an average attendance of twenty. Funds procured by voluntary donations, which the interest of the community in the work constantly supplies.

(Reported since the September Number.)

Reports have been received from the following localities, since the publication of the last number of the "Aid": Livingston Co.—Avon. Orleans County—Eagle Harbor, Shelby. Genesee County—Bergen, Corfu, N. Bergen, S. Byron. Wayne County—Newark, Wolcott. Ontario County—Phelps.

The "Army Hospital Aid Society," of *Avon, N. Y.*, was organized Oct. 15th, 1861,—Mrs. H. B. Smith, President; Miss A. H. Maguire, Secretary. October 29, forwarded

to the "Woman's Central Relief Association" of New York, two boxes containing bedding, clothing and edibles, contributed by the citizens; December 31, 1861, forwarded to the above Association a box of articles manufactured mostly in the Society, also, dried fruit, jams, jellies, &c., &c., receipts being received for the boxes sent. The meetings of the Society were at this time discontinued; since then, one valuable box and several packages of sundries have been forwarded to the "Soldiers' Aid Society," of Rochester; membership fees and cash donations amounted to fifty dollars; value of articles contributed to the Bazaar held in Rochester, estimated at about seventy-five dollars."

The above report is exclusive of the amount contributed by the citizens to the Christian Commission, and the contribution toward the purchase of the "Pride of Livingston," presented to the "Metropolitan Fair."

"Soldiers' Aid Society," of *Eagle Harbor*, organized in the Fall of 1861,—Mrs. E. A. Martin, President, and Miss Julia Penniman, Secretary. A box and barrel of stores, with about \$110, have been sent to the Sanitary Commission, which were promptly acknowledged; and a box and several barrels of stores to regiments who went from the vicinity.

"Soldiers' Aid Society," of *Shelby Centre*, organized July 8th, 1864,—President, Mrs. M. Edmonds; Secretary, Mrs. A. Zimmerman; number of members, 59 ladies and 29 honorary members; meetings once in two weeks, with an average attendance of from 20 to 25; amount of money raised, \$24.62; one box of supplies sent since organizing, and four or five before—the latter to Sanitary Commission at Washington, and the former to Christian Commission in Rochester. Money raised by membership, collection and begging. Tone of the community, generally patriotic and favorable to the work.

"Aid Society," in *Bergen*, organized Sept. 1862; officers, six Directors, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. McPherson, Secretary; meetings semi-monthly, with an average attendance of from 9 to 12. Twelve boxes and barrels of supplies have been sent to Washington, and the Woman's Central Relief Association; six to the Rochester "Aid," and several barrels pickles and vegetables to the Christian Commission; all acknowledged; supplies valued at \$450; money obtained by membership fees, collections, festival, public supper, &c., &c.

The ladies of *Corfu* preferred working independently of any organization, until last December, when they organized a society auxiliary to the Christian Commission at Buffalo; President, —; Secretary, Mrs. William S. Coe; number of members, 24; meetings held once a week during the winter, with an average attendance of from 12 to 15; contributions to the amount of about \$500, in money and supplies, have been sent to the army since the war commenced, the latter including six boxes of stores, one of which contained 300 comfort bags, supplied with pins, needles, thread, buttons, combs, pencils, paper, envelopes, &c. All these have been heard from. Money raised by contributions, mite societies, and one festival.

In *North Bergen* the "Ladies' Benevolent Society," is at present engaged in the Aid Work, meeting weekly, with an average attendance of 25; Mrs. Barnard, President; Mrs. C. B. Bird, Secretary and Treasurer.

About \$40 in money have been raised, and one barrel and three boxes of supplies sent to St. Louis hospitals, a hospital in Alexandria, and to the Woman's Central Relief Association; all acknowledged. At present working for the Christian Commission. Money raised by collections and weekly mite contributions.

Society at *South Byron*, organized Sept. 10th, 1861, and since made auxiliary to the Buffalo Aid Society; President, Mrs. Amasa Walker; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Randall Williams; contributions made, in money and supplies, to the amount of \$550 01½c.; sent to 28th and 129th N. Y. V., Buffalo Aid Society, Rochester, care Dr. Backus, Christian Commission, and Maryland State Fair. Money raised in part by Thanksgiving collections.

"Ladies' Hospital Aid Society," of *Newark*, organized in the summer of 1862; Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, President, and Mrs. Stephen Colvin, Secretary; meetings held weekly, with an average attendance of some twelve or fifteen; about \$700 raised in money, beside supplies, all of which were sent to the "Woman's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Union, N. Y., to which this Society is auxiliary. Money raised by membership fees, soldiers' dinners, strawberry festival, concert and reading. During battles, or in times of emergency, appeals for aid are usually liberally responded to.

A Society in *Wolcott*, have sent supplies since the spring of 1862; President, Miss Sarah Foster; Secretary, Miss Mary Bowen; meetings held weekly, with an average attendance of about 12 ladies; twelve boxes of supplies furnished, valued at about \$1076, and all satisfactorily heard from. Means raised by oyster suppers, festivals, fairs, tableaux, and concerts. A general interest in the work pervades the community.

Some of the Difficulties to be Met.

The following from an active member of a neighboring Society, illustrates some of the difficulties which beset the Aid Work in more localities, we fear, than one:

"There are here a noble few, who are deeply interested, and their interest never flags. But the War, and Soldiers' Aid Societies are now *old stories*, and many who were active at first, have ceased to care, or do, or even think of these things. Besides, we have to contend, to a very great degree, with an immense amount of *Copperheadism*, and its deadly fangs are constantly thrust out towards our poor little Society. But this I fancy, is, to quite an extent, the case throughout our country."

Agents for the Aid.

Added to our list since the September number: Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MARTIN, Eagle Harbor; Mrs. W. M. C. COE, Corfu; Miss Ellen E. Reynolds, Pultneyville.

There are some natures which, under the most cheerless, all threatening, nothing promising circumstances, can draw hope from the Invisible; as the tropical trees, that, in the sandy desolation, produce their own lidded vessels, full of water from air and dew.—*Coleridge*.

There may be more of true heroic action in a mental conflict that never results in a deed, than in a thousand that do.—*Jones Very*.

Soldier's Aid Society, Rochester, N. Y.

TREASURER'S PORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

CASH RECEIPTS.

By Balance on hand, Sept. 1st,.....	\$ 6 51
" Membership fee,.....	25
" Cash donations,.....	11 30
" Sale of articles,.....	5 43
" Sale of 5-20 Bonds,.....	2,200 60
" Receipts from Refreshment Tent at Fair Grounds,.....	442 60
Total receipts,.....	\$2,666 11

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

To Hospital supplies,.....	890 46
" Expressage, freight and cartage,.....	3 91
" Stationery and postage including amount furnished to San. Commission,.....	17 48
" incidental expenses,.....	7 03
" Expenses of Claim Agency,.....	75 00
Total disbursements,.....	\$ 998 88
Balance on hand, October 1st,.....	\$1,672 23

CASH DONATIONS.

AID SOCIETIES.

Lima Benevolent Society,.....	\$ 2 30
Ogden Center,.....	7 50

INDIVIDUALS.

Mrs. Rodgers,.....	\$ 1 50
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DONATIONS OF HOSPITAL STORES.

AID SOCIETIES.

Batavia—30 cotton shirts, 6 pairs woolen socks, old linen.
Clarkson—19 bottles blackberry cordial.
Eighth Ward—Bandages.
N. Parma—1 quilt.
Ontario—6 cotton shirts, 2 pairs woolen socks, 2 quilts, lint and dried fruits.
Parma—2 quilts, 2 pillow cases.
Ridge—6 cotton shirts, 7 pairs cotton drawers, 61 napkins, 25 towels, 10 pairs slippers, 11 old cotton shirts, 5 pillows, 4 sheets, 13 pillow cases, 1 package folded linen, 1 package ravelled lint, 1 package scraped lint, 3 rolls old linen, 2 do. cotton, 517 yards bandage.
Williamson—4 cotton shirts, 6 handkerchiefs, 1 old coat, 2 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 5 quilts, 4 quilts blackberries, bandages, old pieces.
 14 cotton shirts, 3 pairs cotton drawers, 1 pair woolen socks, 28 handkerchiefs, 42 towels, 3 old cotton shirts, 1 dressing gown, 1 linen coat, 3 linen collars, 12 pillows, 3 quilts, 17 rolls bandages, 1 bundle old linen, 12 bundles old cotton, 8 packages dried fruit.

INDIVIDUALS.

Mr. Richard Button, (Williamstown,) 2 bushels dried berries, picked by sabbath school scholars; Miss Harriet Cox, (Irondequoit,) 4 kegs pickles, 4 cans fruit; Geo. Davenport, (Penfield,) keg pickled onions; a Friend, dried apples; do., dried currants; Mrs. Hartwell, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar; E. P. Northrup, jar blackberries; Mrs. D. K. Robinson, keg pickles; Mrs. O. F. Whitney, (Ontario,) 7 cotton shirts, 6 bedquilts, 3 sheets, 50 yards bandages, old linen, lint, Mrs. Worcester, (Ontario,) 9 hmb cushions, lint.

Mrs. Geo. Gould, Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Work.

Prepared work on hand Sept. 1st—17 cotton shirts, 5 pairs cotton drawers, 4 skeins yarn.
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 handkerchiefs, and — do. from part piece cotton, 184 cotton shirts, and — do. from 12 and 3 part pieces cotton, 6 sheets.
Prepared during the Month—38 flannel shirts, 126 handkerchiefs, 13 cotton shirts.
Finished during the Month—7 flannel shirts, 15 pairs woolen socks, 69 handkerchiefs, 57 cotton shirts.
Unfinished Work Oct. 1st—36 flannel shirts, and — do. from 4 and 3 part pieces flannel, 5 pairs drilling drawers, — pairs socks, from 71 (?) skeins yarn, 78 handkerchiefs, and — do. from part piece cotton, 177 cotton shirts, and — do. from 10 and 2 part pieces cotton, 6 sheets.
Prepared work on hand, Oct. 1st—9 flannel shirts, 15 flannel dressing gowns.

Mrs. H. L. VERVALIN, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Packing and Forwarding.

The Committee have forwarded during the month, 7 packages, numbering 369 to 375, inclusive, to the Woman's Central Relief Association, New York.
 The aggregate contents of these packages are as follows: 118 cotton shirts, 6 pairs woolen drawers, 41 pairs cotton drawers, 6 pairs woolen socks, 68 handkerchiefs and napkins, 60 towels, 1 dressing gown, 3 old cotton shirts, 4 sheets, 17 pillow cases, 2 pillows, old pieces, bandages, cask of ginger snaps, 5 casks pickles.

Mrs. L. C. SMITH, Chairman.

The Soldier's Aid.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 5, 1864.

The Amenities of War.

In a time when we are called upon to deplore the devastating effects of war, it is gratifying to witness, in connection with it, developments of humanity, compensating in some degree, for the waste and distress thus occasioned.

Coeval with the breaking out of our civil contest, was the springing to effort of individuals all over the country, for the purpose of supplying with comforts the impromptu soldiers pressing forward to the defence of our institutions. In these impulsive, unregulated efforts of the patriotic women of the land, originated the more systematic, permanent and efficient *Aid Society*, from which have resulted, and by which have been principally sustained, our noble *Sanitary* and *Christian Commissions*.

Earnest and self-sacrificing individuals, too, have found independent fields of labor in the aid movement, devoting their time, means, energies, and, in some instances, sacrificing life itself, in the work of relieving suffering in our camps and hospitals.

The Aid Work has been a great humanizer and harmonizer. It has carried into the distant field, to men isolated from home privileges, the softening and refining influence of home sympathies, in the evidence thus afforded of the thoughtful care and kindness which follow them wherever they go. It has bound together, in a common sympathy, the home workers, and cemented a bond of union between these and the objects of their care. We should, in any case, feel the deepest interest in our soldiers, as those who are standing as a wall of fire between our nation and the foe seeking its destruction; but this interest is greatly enhanced by the privilege of having contributed, in any way, to their relief under suffering and hardship.

And, in connection with this work, it is a thought which affords additional gratification, that its blessings have not been restricted to our friends, that friend and foe, where circumstances, have demanded this, have alike shared in its benefits. We are proud and grateful to be able to say that, while to rebels in arms against institutions more precious to us than life itself, we oppose a stern and uncompromising hostility, to the same rebels, disabled and in our hands, we have ever been ready to extend the same care and kindness as to our own brethren—and may this never be otherwise. Surely, a work like this, which thus permeates, as it were, an army with home sympathies, must be a powerful neutralizing force to whatever baneful effects upon character war naturally engenders.

But the work assumes an increased magnitude and interest, when we discover it to be the prelude and promoter of a European Sanitary movement. A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writes thus concerning this movement:

"The organization and complete success of the United States Sanitary Commission have awakened throughout Europe a warm and intelligent sympathy, which is likely to result in immense benefit to humanity at large. Stimulated by the example thus thrown out

in benevolent challenge to the world, Mr. Henry Dunant, of Geneva, whose admirable brochure on the Italian war, '*Un Souvenir de Solferino*,' has made his name famous in the annals of philanthropy, started, as early as 1862, a movement looking to the development of similar sanitary agencies in Europe. Under his lead, an association was formed, under the title of '*Society of Public Usefulness of Geneva*.'"

We also find the following interesting notice of Mr. Dunant:

"HENRY DUNANT, a citizen of Geneva, who was traveling as a tourist in the regions occupied by the vast armies that met at Solferino and Magenta, had his soul so stirred by the scenes of carnage and war that he witnessed there immediately upon the cessation of the conflict, that he deemed it a duty to humanity to apply such volunteered aid as he was able to organize and put into operation upon the spur of the occasion. The record of that timely and merciful work is in the hearts of the multitude of mutilated sufferers, who, but for the succor which that noble man and his obedient helpers rendered, would not now be able to recount the scenes of the terrible battle field of Solferino.

Thus naturally the noble hearted and earnest man, M. DUNANT, was led by his brief and thrilling experience to reflect upon the practicability of calling into existence an organized, national and international scheme, for applying the service of trained corps of voluntary nurses, so as to secure a uniform system, rendered by study and experience superior, if possible, to the hastily extemporized band of voluntary attendants, organized and led by him at Solferino. This gentleman's little book, entitled "*Souvenir de Solferino*" embodied many of the results of his study and experience. This unpretending little "*Souvenir*," accompanied by a circular from the "*Society of Public Usefulness*," of Geneva, was transmitted to the various Sovereigns and Ministers of War in Europe, and in response to the invitation of the circular, the Conference assembled."

The meeting of this conference was held in Geneva, Oct. 26th to 27th, 1863, inclusive, and was attended by 33 delegates, surgeons, inspectors, and other officials, representing the following countries, viz.: Austria, Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, Holland, England, Spain, France, Italy, Hanover, Hesse, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Russia and Sweden.

The specific object of the meeting was to devise means for supplementing, by voluntary effort, the Army Relief Service, when required, in time of war, and the more definite conclusions of the conference were embodied in a series of resolutions and recommendations to the following purport: That a Sanitary Relief Committee be organized in each country, admitting an unlimited number of sections, formed for aiding it and acting under its general direction; that each committee place itself *en rapport* with the government of its own country; that in time of peace, the committees and sections look for the best means of rendering service in time of war, especially in preparing material to be used, and in organizing and training volunteer nurses; that in time of war, they furnish as they are able, means of relief, having for their particular duty the charge of the volunteer nurses, providing them with means of sustenance, and the preparation, in accordance with military authority, of places in which the wounded shall be attended; that the committees and sections of various coun-

tries may assemble an International Congress, for the purpose of consultation, the exchange of communications between the committees being made provisionally, through the Committee at Geneva; that governments be requested to facilitate, as much as possible, the mission of these Relief Committees—to proclaim, in time of war, neutrality for ambulances and hospitals, the *personnel* of the Sanitary Staff, the voluntary nurses, temporary assistants from the country, and the wounded themselves, and to let a uniform distinctive badge be recognized for the Sanitary Corps of all armies, or, at least, for the members of the corps of any one army, and a uniform flag be adopted for ambulances and hospitals.

The action of this conference excited great interest in Europe, and elicited warm responses of approval from many of the governments appealed to, and the "Swiss Federal Council," wishing to give a tangible realization to the important recommendations of the conference, issued an official invitation to the several governments of the civilized world, inviting them to send delegates to a diplomatic International Congress, to convene at Geneva, August 8th, 1864, to consider a project of convention or draft of a treaty, substantially embodying the points recommended by the preliminary conference of October, 1863."

The *International Congress* thus convened, held its first session on the day appointed, at the Hotel de Ville, in Geneva, and contemporaneously with this, was also held, in the Atheneum, an adjourned meeting of the *International Conference* of last year, the latter consisting of all persons interested in Sanitary matters who had been invited by the Central Sanitary Committee of Geneva.

In this International Conference, was performed the main labor of preparing suggestions for the International Congress. To the latter were admitted none but delegates holding official credentials from the several governments, those thus represented being sixteen in number, viz.: Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Hesse, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Saxony, Sweden, Switzerland and Wurtemberg.

The congress, after several days' discussion, upon the numerous points proposed for deliberation, agreed upon a "Convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers of armies in the field," which was signed the 22nd of August. This "Convention" embraces ten articles, the main points of which are, the recognition of the neutrality of military hospitals and ambulances, with their *personnel*, chaplains, and country people coming to the succor of the wounded, and, also, of the *materiel* of ambulances; the impartial care of wounded or invalid soldiers, irrespective of nationality; the adoption of a distinctive uniform flag for hospitals and ambulances, and a badge for the *personnel* declared neutral, both to bear a red cross on a field of white; and the reference of the regulation of the executive details of the Convention to the Commanders-in-chief of the belligerent forces. Provision is also made for inviting the coöperation of governments not represented here, and for exchanging ratifications of the Convention, at Berne, three months from the date of the Convention, or earlier, if possible.

It will be seen that the action of the Congress has reference only to the neutrality of persons and things employed to succor the

wounded, leaving the arrangement of the Sanitary Relief Committees to the separate action of different countries, and that the field of labor of these Committees is not so comprehensive as that of our own Sanitary Committee, it being limited to battle field relief.

This movement is a great gain to the cause of humanity and an illustration of the progressive civilization of mankind, for these arrangements are due, not to any greater necessity for them now than there has ever been, but to a higher development of humane sentiment. Such manifestations are the kindlier blossomings of our nature along the red trail of war, all the more pleasing from the contrast under which they are seen. They are perhaps the auspicious dawns of the day when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, and when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

OUR JUVENILE AGENT.

We were no less surprised than delighted, a few days since, on receiving, through a friend, a communication from a little girl of twelve years old in PULTNEYVILLE, enclosing a list of twelve subscribers for the "Aid," whose names, with the remittance for the paper, she had obtained. A friend had lent her a copy, and she forthwith entered upon a voluntary agency, with the above gratifying result. Our young friend has our most hearty thanks, for her timely and unexpected aid, and we cordially hope that there are other little girls who will feel disposed to help us in the same way. We should like much to appropriate a niche in our columns to a juvenile agency, giving a list of young agents by themselves, and publishing whatever interesting things they may have to tell us about their agency, or the soldiers, or answering, as well as we can, any questions they may wish to ask. Little friends, will you help fill such a niche?

Those we love can impart to uninteresting objects the power of pleasing, as the magnet can communicate to inert metal its attractive influence.—*Maria Edgeworth.*

Miscellaneous.

We have to regret the non-appearance, in our present number, of our expected story from the pen of one who has contributed so much to the interest of our columns. The author was unable, by reason of illness, to fulfill her engagement with us for this number, a fact of which we were not aware until it was already late for publication. We, therefore, give in its place, something which may, perhaps, interest our young readers, in the two following extracts—"The Lamp in the Wilderness," and "A Cheap Way of Getting Rich;" from the "School Girl's Transcript," a paper conducted, some time since, by the Senior Class of a Young Ladies' Seminary in St. Louis—the same paper

from which we have already made some extracts in previous numbers of the "Aid."

HISTORICAL TABLEUX OF AMERICA.—No. 4.

The Lamp in the Wilderness.

"How far the little candle throws his beams."

A forest scene in June—the thick woods crowned with the massy foliage of this leafy month, and hushed in a silence profound, but for an occasional ripple in the clear stream threading its way beneath, calmly, quietly, as if fearful to interrupt the stillness—the beautiful bay in the distance, to which the stream is tending, the clear blue sky, between the massive clouds of silver fleece, reposing languidly upon its surface—all breathe into the soul their own quiet and beauty.

On the edge of the forest, in harmony with this placid picture, stand two statue-like groups. The wandering sons of the forest, natives of that savage tribe, who, more than all others, hated and opposed the white man, are there with the aged chief at their head, who, never till this day, has looked but with hostile eye upon a pale face. But now, as his eye rests upon the fair stranger opposite, its habitual ferocity is soothed to a strange gentleness. A kindly light plays over his features, softening their native asperity, even as the moon's mild radiance flung upon the flinty rock, mellows it to beauty. That aged man, that wily foe, chief of the hostile and powerful Naragansetts, stands melted into love and awed into reverence, while his youthful and impetuous nephew pauses by his side, his advancing step arrested, and the half-uttered expression stayed upon his parted lip as he, too, yields to the mysterious sway. Their wondering followers look on, fixed and silent, like their leaders.

And who are yonder group of pale faces, surveying now, for the first time, this scene of wildness and beauty? Who is that youthful leader, so illy fitted for contact with the rudeness of savage life? What seeks he here in the depths of the wilderness? Whence draws he that strange power to sway and soothe the untamed natives of the forest?

"In February of the first year of the colony of Massachusetts Bay," says our great historian, Bancroft, "there arrived at Nantasket, after a stormy passage of sixty-six days, a young minister, godly and zealous, having precious gifts."

This young man, like hundreds of others at that time, had left his home and friends to become an exile in the New World, that he might find that precious boon, "Freedom to worship God," according to the dictates of his own conscience. He came to find a home among his Puritan brethren, to meet a welcome from those who had suffered the same persecution, made the same sacrifices, and sought the same holy freedom as himself. But, alas! for human frailty, that the persecuted should in turn become the persecutors of the brother whose vision of truth could not conform to their own, that they should

impose upon him the same fetters whose links had just been riven from themselves.

The youthful seer had scaled a greater height than his brethren, and discerned a broader truth than they. Minerva like, a great doctrine had sprung from his soul, matured and equipped for its mission. To his eye had been revealed the fair lineaments of a soul-awakening truth—*religious liberty*. "The civil power," he announced in clear and stirring tones, "has no control over the religious opinions of men."

His words fell with startling effect upon the ears of those early fathers—and they forbade their utterance. But, when yet did a soul exist, burning with a truth revealed, that could keep silence? He *must* speak the message Heaven had given him. Then was he driven forth from the home, the friends, the sympathy he had sought, and became a lonely, outcast, wanderer.

Yet, blame them not too harshly, that band of Puritan exiles who thus wronged him. Remember they lived not under the meridian sun of the nineteenth century—the dawn but faintly streaked their eastern horizon—but few rays from that coming sun could yet penetrate the thick clouds of ignorance and bigotry that shut them in. It was an age of intolerance—Catholic persecuted Protestant, and Protestant, Catholic; Churchmen, Dissenters, and Dissenters only had not power to reverse the scale. None had learned that the conscience must be free, that the civil power may not come between the soul of man and his God. Can they be censured then for not being wiser than their generation? Ye that condemn them, would ye have clearly seen the right path amid the impending darkness?

Remember, again, they had banished themselves from their homes in their father land, braved the dangers of the sea, the horrors of a savage wilderness, and for years had suffered, and toiled, and prayed, to rear a structure, civil and religious, where they and their children should enjoy their religion in its purity. And now, when all their toil seemed well nigh repaid, their hopes crowned with success, in the fair structure which had risen upon that desert coast, could they sit unmoved while the destructive mine was sapping its foundations? Could they see its sacred walls desecrated, nor raise a hand to stay the sacrilege? All this undermining and desecrating influence they saw in the teachings of the young enthusiast. In their blindness they were bigoted, and could see naught but danger to all they held dear and sacred in his influence, and that influence was continually spreading. Did not their highest interests, then, require that he, infected with a contagious and deadly disease, however lovely and beloved he might be, should go forth from their community? With *their light*, ye who blame so bitterly would have done the same, and *they with ours*, would have hailed that stranger as an angel guest.

The desert now received him, and through the heavy snows of midwinter he wandered alone, the acorns gathered in the forest being often his only food, and a hollow log his lodging place at night. He sojourned a while within the limits of the Plymouth colony, until a friendly warning from Gov. Winthrop suggested another home. Then, in a frail canoe, with five companions, he embarked upon the stream that had conveyed him hither, where he had found a welcome and a home. Driven forth from his kindred, he had found a shelter with the most hostile

of all the savage tribes, the Narragansetts, and *more* than a shelter he had found. The old Canonick had taken him to his heart and loved him as a son, the younger Miantonomoh had pledged to him a friendship as inviolable, in a savage, as his purpose of revenge, and all regarded him with reverential love as some superior being. They invited him to stay with them, and gave him a tract of land upon the stream he had descended, where to found a settlement.

And now, with his companions, he surveys the fair spot which he can call his own. Silent, he stands there, and absorbed, for thought is busy. The past comes before him, with its sorrows and its wrongs, but leaves no trace of bitterness upon his placid brow. The present greets him with its unexpected good, and from the still depths of his soul ascends the prayer of gratitude. The future hails him, and his eye beams with a loftier radiance as he sees, though dimly, her prophetic vision.

He sees a lamp whose feeble rays struggle almost hopelessly with the surrounding darkness—the pelting storm, the driving blast, threaten its extinction. One stands by with faithful, earnest watch to guard it, but despite his efforts, the opposing elements seem about to effect their purpose, when, from out the cloud above, a guiding hand appears, and, in obedience to its movement, the lamp, with its guardian, moves forward. It pauses in a wilderness where, undisturbed, it may burn clear and bright. He beholds it increase in size and brilliancy, illuminating the whole desert, lighting mountain tops, penetrating valleys, until, grown to an orb of noontide splendor, a whole wide continent, from sea to sea, receives its beams.

He needs no Daniel to interpret the vision; nor do we.

The spot, to which the guiding hand had led him, he named, with pious gratitude, Providence. The lamp committed to his charge, he kept "trimmed and burning." And, long as a great nation shall continue in the light of its beams—long as a mighty people holds *religious freedom* as its dearest boon, so long shall that people hold in reverential remembrance the name of Roger Williams.

A Cheap Way of Getting Rich.

MISSES EDITORS:

I have shouted Eureka! I have made a discovery—one worth all the Sands' Sarsaparilla and patent Threshing Machines ever invented. And, as one learned man once said, in speaking of some illustrious genius, "Nature never gave one a great truth, to repose with it," so, I hasten to impart my gift to you, for the benefit of your readers.

One day, in my usual ramble along Fourth Street, my attention was attracted by a superb bonnet in the window of a millinery establishment. Its uncommon beauty fascinated me, as if spell bound, to the spot. But how shall I describe it, so as to give you an idea of its bewitching effect? The frosted velvet of which it was made, white as the snow that crowns an Alpine peak; the Ostrich feather, drooping so gracefully at the side, imparting to it a decidedly sentimental air; the airy Blonde, giving a fairy lightness to its aspect; while those flowers—you could protest, that a dew drop rested upon that moss rose bud, and that the air was redolent of its fragrance.

How becoming that form and color would

be to myself; it must be mine. But the price—ah! that is beyond the measure of my slender finances. I looked again and again at the enchanting tempter, and then at my slender purse. But it was of no use; the bitter truth must be met, that I could never be the blissful wearer. Slowly, and with heavy steps, I turned from the door—and were it now, as in the days when Lot fled from Sodom, a penal offense to look back upon a tempting scene—a sad fate might have been mine.

Just then, who should dash past but the rich heiress, Miss Seraphina Dionysia Daffodil. "Alas!" thought I, "why was I not rich, like Miss Seraphina, who has plenty of money at her command, and of course every luxury, elegance and pleasure which that can bring. Oh! if I were only rich!"

My discontented musings led gradually into a different strain, and I began to speculate about wealth. I recollected having read in some old book not long before, a Political Economy, or something of that sort, that wealth consisted in the means possessed for gratifying desires. It then occurred to me, that it might be compared to the value of a fraction, which depends upon two conditions: the numerator to be divided, and the denominator by which the division is made; and that the *means possessed* was the dividend in this case, and the *wants*, among which they were to be divided, the divisor.

"Now," proceeded I, a la our last Arithmetic lesson, "the value of the fraction depends not on the *absolute* but the *relative* amounts of its terms. Let means and wants both be great, or both be small, and the results may be of equal value."

The truth was now beginning to dawn upon me, that there were two ways of getting rich, to increase the numerator or diminish the denominator; that is, in brief, *more money or less wants*. Close upon this dawned a happy thought, like a streak of light across my troubled soul—"Perhaps I do not want that bonnet?"—and as I thought of my neat little straw hat, with its tasteful trimming, and the pretty, becoming blue flowers inside, I tossed my head proudly, as I echoed back the response—"Perhaps I don't!"

O! how free was I then, as I bounded forward with elastic step over the pavement! If I did not want it, I was just as rich, and just as happy, as if I possessed a whole shop full. Was it not a grand discovery to make?

And, the next day, when Miss Seraphina Dionysia Daffodil again passed me, with that identical bonnet surmounting her elegant figure, I surveyed it with *such* an independent and real enjoyment, congratulating myself, that its present position gave me an opportunity for surveying its beauties to advantage, which I could not possibly enjoy, were it upon my own head.

How elastic my step was, in the assurance that if I could not buy expensive hats, like the heiress, I could do without them. I am sure, Misses Editors, I could not have felt grander, with a dozen of those hats all on my head at once. I had learned how to get rich without going to California—without years of toil and anxiety—without wearing out body and soul in the effort!

Hoping that my discovery may bring the same independence and delight to your numerous readers, that it has done to myself, I remain,

Your Friend and Subscriber,

SOPHY SENSIBLE.

Somebody's Darling.

Into a ward of the white-washed halls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
Somebody's Darling was borne one day—
Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of the fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's Darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush all the wandering waves of gold;
Cross his hands on his bosom now—
Somebody's Darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer both soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They were somebody's pride, you know;
Somebody's hand hath rested there—
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in the waves of light?

God knows best! he was somebody's love:
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody wafted his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him—
Yearning to hold him again to her heart;
And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, child-like lips apart—
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve in the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's darling slumbers here."

A Problem for the Wise Ones.

The difference in the *local* times of places at the same instant of *absolute* time, is one hour for every 15° of longitude, the time being earlier to the westward and later to the eastward. Thus, if it be 12 M. at any place, as New York, it will be 11 A. M. 15 degrees west of it, and 1 P. M. 15 degrees east of it.

Suppose it to be just noon, or 12 M., at New York, on Sunday, and a line of accurate Chronometers to be established around the Globe, at intervals of 15 degrees, regulated to the times at the points they occupy, one of which shall be New York. Then, proceeding westward, the first Chronometer must indicate 11 A. M., the next 10 A. M., and so on to the twelfth, half way around the Globe, which will give 12 o'clock *Saturday night*; and still continuing westward, the successive Chronometers would indicate the successive hours of 11 o'clock, 10 o'clock, P. M., &c., of Saturday, until the twenty-fourth, which is at New York, must give 12 o'clock *Saturday noon*. In the same manner, proceeding eastward, the half way Chronometer will indicate 12 o'clock *Sunday night*, and the twenty-fourth at New York, *Monday noon*. That is, the half way Chronometer gives at the same instant, midnight on Saturday and Sunday, and the one in New York gives, at the same instant, noon on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Now, when it is Sunday noon in New York, will any one inform twenty-four letter writers, one at each of these stations, how to date their letters?

It is very difficult for a certain class of men, whose nature it is to live in their logic and not in simple insight, to stay content with anything which has not been verified by some word process.—*Bushnell*.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—As the torch-light procession was parading the city a few evenings since, a frightful accident occurred on Fitzhugh street. A young lady, attracted by the music, thoughtlessly rushed into the front parlor, and, throwing open a blind, were suddenly put out—of the window.

"I attend to the higher branches," said the bird as he flew to the top of the cherry tree.

"Oh, could we see ourselves as others see us," said the young ladies in a tableau.

"I love to steal from all I have been and may be," as the loafer said when he broke jail.

"I'll beat time for you," as the clock said when it struck the hours.

"Thereby hangs a tail," said the astronomer as he saw the comet.

Advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Pr. Sq. 1 in., 1 Insertion, \$1 00	Quarter Column,.....\$12 00
Three Months,..... 2 00	One Third Column,.... 15 00
Six Months,..... 3 50	Half Column, 1 Year, 20 00
One Year,..... 6 00	One Column, 1 Year, 30 00

A column contains eleven squares.

THE POSTAGE ON "THE AID," under the new law, is three cents quarterly, payable at the Post Office where it is received. Should any lady be willing to act as an agent for its distribution in her town or vicinity, this amount can be reduced by sending all the papers for such town or vicinity, to her address.

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 RETAILING 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 Benefactor 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 23th, 1864.

1864. SPRING. 1864.

DRY GOODS,

CHEAP FOR THE MILLION—Still rules at

PARDRIDGE & CO.'S

45 MAIN STREET.

NEW GOODS!

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.

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.

aug4-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,

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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.

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

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.

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

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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.

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

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