



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

VOL. 1.

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The Soldier's Aid.

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Army Aid.

United States Sanitary Commission.

GENERAL RELIEF.

The second department of the Sanitary Commission's work, that of *general relief*, includes the whole business of furnishing sanitary supplies, in aid of the government, upon the battle field, and in the camp and hospital. This work is comprised under three heads: 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.

The first portion of this work is wholly dependent upon benevolent contributions, and individual and associated efforts at home. From both sources it receives donations in money and hospital supplies, the latter, however, being almost wholly contributed by Aid Societies. To facilitate the production of these, it has a net-work of agencies through-

out the loyal States, embracing large auxiliaries, and sub-auxiliaries. Among its principal auxiliaries are the Women's Central Association of Relief of New York, which is very closely identified with it; the New England Branch, and the Cleveland Aid Society, each of which has its own auxiliaries, covering an extensive field. The field of the Woman's Central Association of Relief of New York, includes this State, and, perhaps, some portions of adjoining States, and is divided into districts, in each of which one or two Associate Managers are appointed, whose duty it is to promote, each in her own district, the interests of the Commission, by inducing the formation of auxiliaries, by keeping herself constantly informed of the working of the Commission through frequent correspondence with the Central Office at New York, and by communicating with the auxiliaries in her district from time to time, either personally or otherwise, for the purpose of "giving information, answering questions, dispelling doubts, and encouraging workers."

To stimulate and give direction to the work of furnishing hospital supplies, canvassing agents, usually, we believe, at their own expense, occasionally visit various parts of the home field, meeting objections, and arousing an increased interest in the labors of the Commission.

The second part of this work will be considered under the head of "The Commission's System of Transportation."

The third, or the distribution of supplies, is the one department of all its labors, in which the Commission has been chiefly misapprehended and assailed. Although much is distributed by its own agents directly, especially upon the battle field, yet its *general rule* is to reach the soldier through

the regular government agencies, disbursing its stores upon requisitions made by the surgeons of hospitals, camps, regiments, or medical directors on battle fields.—Many, influenced by exaggerated rumors of misappropriation in this direction, as well as by a common prejudice against all official agencies, have hence regarded the Commission with disfavor.

Its action in this respect is in conformity with its fundamental principles, requiring it to supplement the government, and hence to act in perfect accordance with the army regulations, making itself, as far as possible, a part of the national military organization.

This method it regards the best possible for aiding the soldier, for the reason that the government, as his best friend, should be the dispenser of bounties to him, thereby inspiring him with a more perfect reliance upon it, and also that security is thus afforded against any disturbance of the discipline and *morale* of the army.

Its system of distribution is clearly stated in the following from the "First Annual Report of the Commission," published Dec., 1861:

"SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION.—It is the duty of the Commission to prevent, as far as possible, the sacrifice of human life to matters of form, and consideration of accuracy of accounts. Its method of distribution is as thorough and exact as can be maintained consistently with this duty.

"This department of its business has so greatly increased of late, that it has been difficult to enlarge its clerical organization with corresponding rapidity. Vouchers signed by the surgeon, or his assistant, of every regiment or hospital aided, and countersigned by an inspector of the Commission, who has ascertained that the articles supplied are actually needed, have been obtained, however, for every dollar's worth issued at all the depots directly controlled by the Commission.

"Caution is exercised in the distribution of the

gifts of the people, chiefly in the following particulars:

"1. That they should be as fairly divided as is practicable—those most needy being most liberally dealt with;

"2. That no officer shall be unnecessarily relieved from an existing responsibility to secure for all dependent on him, all the supplies which it is his right and duty to demand directly of Government."

We close this article with an extract from Dr. Bellows' speech, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, made in February of the present year:

"The great channel by which to reach the soldiers must be the Government itself; and, let me tell you, that to sustain the Government you must encourage and support the medical force of the army itself. Everything possible should be done to make the medical force strong in its efficiency; not to interfere with the regulations adopted by the army surgeons, but in every way to sustain and encourage them in the great work committed to their charge. This is your only chance of being very useful to the soldier, except in particular, irregular, and exceptional cases.

"The general hospital must be for the most part, solely under the eye and sympathy of the United States Army Surgeons. If those who have this business for their official duty are not encouraged and sustained, all that you can do in irregular ways is a drop in the bucket. Let me say, therefore, and I desire to say it in correction of an error which I fear prevails largely, that notwithstanding the natural defects which proceed from the want of official training, you may place a general reliance in the personal character, in the devotion and the patriotism, and in the medical skill of the surgeons in the field. There has been a prevailing impression that these medical men to a large extent, have been the riff-raff of the profession; there has been an extraordinary notion that, although they have been culled out of Christian Society, they have been suddenly converted, as by a moral contagion, into barbarians and demons. I suppose that an ordinary percentage of imbecility and lack of moral principle, and of ignorance of medical science, prevails in the medical profession in the army and among the volunteer surgeons, as it prevails in every class of society. But, I presume to say, that it is an atrocious libel, that, as a class, the surgeons are not a self-sacrificing, earnest, devoted body of men, and, I may add, the hardest worked class of men connected with our army service. After a very general experience of them, I think it is high time to say, that the country ought to have a general reliance, confidence, and trust, in the essential worthiness, devotion, and admirable character, of the medical staff of the army now in the field.

"And, if there be anything that volunteers learn in the medical or other service, it is, after a short time, an increasing respect for army regulations; a desire to be under officers that understand these regulations; to be under surgeons who are familiar with all those minute rules, that tie up in safety and security, for purposes of method, order, and success, the conditions under which relief is to be supplied. I know nothing more foolish and insane, than that universally popular cry against 'red tape.' Permit me to say that, in the army, red tape is as essential to men, as white tape, at home, is to women. I need not say that it is an equal folly to attempt to do without the one, as to do without the other. Instead of decrying 'red tape,' all my experience has taught me to believe that the principal difficulty connected with the humane administration of army affairs, are due to the neglect of 'red tape.' If you

could have real 'red tape,' not that kind painted up on barbers' poles, which ties up nothing; if you could only have real rule, method, and habit, carried out to the death even, you would have the surest way of attaining to the best results in military affairs. And that is a matter that ought to be more generally understood among the women and the men in the land.

"The women—God bless them!—think that it requires nothing but a good and loving heart to aid the poor soldier. But I can assure you that, however ardent and warm the heart, its pulsations, to be effective, must be regulated by order and method.

"There has been a general sort of cry in the newspapers, which has found its way into our homes, against this discipline of which I speak. When I first went into this business, I was under the influence of the same prejudices. I thought I must take the sharp knife of criticism, and the sword of antagonism, and with them cut loose everything that prevented me from getting at the sick and wounded soldier. But I found it was best, on the whole, instead of doing anything to weaken the bonds of order, and the regulations adopted by long experience in all wars, for the guidance and direction of military affairs, to accept the order and method established by the Government, and endeavor to work in perfect harmony and sympathy with them."

Sights and Sounds of Washington.

The following letter is from a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Central Association of Relief of New York:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13th, 1863.

MY DEAR EDITRESS—The sights and sounds of Washington are very solemn to a new comer. The heavy and steady roll of the Government wagons, relieved only by the light tinkling bells of the street cars, the groups of horsemen, grave and earnest, and the serious faces of all one meets, form a strange contrast to the gay sights and sounds of New York. The morning after my arrival during my first walk, I met an open litter borne by six men, on which was stretched a youth whose pallid and sunken features indicated typhoid fever. The moment the carriers paused for rest, several compassionate men and women hovered round, offering a draught which the poor youth eagerly grasped. My maternal heart quivered with painful sympathy, for I well know what careful nursing that disease required, and how some loving female would have blessed the chance, which could have brought her, instead of me, at his side.

Yesterday I had a long talk with the only member of the Sanitary Commission now left in Washington. All the others have been withdrawn to Baltimore, which is the base of supplies for the present emergency. His letters, just received, were very satisfactory. They had a good supply of comforts for the expected engagement between Meade and Lee, and all the sad preliminaries were completed. The two great fountains, the Government and Sanitary Commission, which pour forth their healing waters together, are accumulated, and will just as surely environ and bear up every soldier of the land, as do the waters of a great lock the boat entrusted to its surface. The demand upon the Sanitary Commission is so great, that the officer in charge here urges steady labor upon the women of the country. Sheets are very much needed, arm-slings, cotton socks are also sent for. Notwithstanding this tropical outburst, in which the sun is a metallic circle of fire, and from which all women would gladly flee to the sea-side, yet they must remain true to duty and ply the needle steadily, for all kinds of cotton under garments are wanted.

The hardships of those directly engaged in this business of war are very striking. Yesterday hundreds of teamsters were languishing under a scorching sun; to-day, as I write, they are passing drenched in the heaviest rain. All the morning it has poured like a sudden summer shower, and the wagon-master hurries on his teams through the heavy mud, laden though they be.

In the park yesterday, I inquired the news of a very common looking man, seeing him buy the last paper of a news boy. I thought him a teamster, but he proved to be a wagon master. He spoke of his country with such genuine love, respect and devotion, and with such intelligence, that my attention was at once arrested. He had lost his all in Virginia, and from owning sixty thousand dollars in a farm, stock and foundry, was glad to accept fifty dollars a month in this new and inferior position. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, quite well read, understood the great value of the Union, how its different products should cement it as a great country, and he fully believed that if this administration did not succeed in restoring and strengthening the Union, God would yet raise up a set of men who would.

These are the principles and such the offspring of our free institutions. Cannot we women work with more zeal when we meet with such pure trust?

Very truly yours,

B. B.

Christian Commission.

The work of this Commission is eminently a Christian and missionary one, and as such, one of the noblest and most successful ever inaugurated. A peculiarly interesting feature of its operations is, that notwithstanding its systematic organization, adapting it for persistent and thorough labor, it affords scope for so much of spontaneous individual action. Hence the report of its work abounds with individual facts and incidents of thrilling interest. We make a few selections illustrative of this, regretting that our limits will not allow more, at the same time urging upon all who can obtain it, the perusal of the Commission's Annual Report. It is one of the most interesting for general reading we have ever seen:

HARD WORK.—Men do not volunteer as delegates of the Commission because the work is easy, and a pleasant recreation. Never was there a service requiring or exciting more self-denying and ceaseless toil. Many things done by them cheerfully, for the love they bear to the Master, the soldier, and the country, money could not have hired them to do.

Rev. Mr. Sloane writes from Yorktown, saying: those who have labored in this noble cause, have found that far more is to be done than talking, distributing publications and praying. They have had to nurse, dress wounds, strip off filthy garments, wash the blood and dust of hard fights and hard marches off from helpless soldiers; cleanse them of vermin, and put upon them clean and comfortable clothing; dig graves for the dead, lift and open boxes, make wearisome visits on foot, sleep on the ground, or floor, or bags, or boxes, and often work from daylight until midnight, or all night long, with little to eat except dry bread or crackers, and meat without cooking."

And, closing his report of the Peninsular service for the Christian Commission, Mr. Sloane, speaking for the delegation generally, says: "We found many sinking with fever and other diseases, unable to help themselves, with few to help them, in a most wretched condition; clothes not changed, or face and hands not washed for weeks. We spent days, basin, soap and towel in hand, going from man to man to wash them and change their clothes.

"Others with us, were engaged in like manner. Mrs. Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia, so widely known

for her good works; Mrs. S., from Maine, and Judge Clark, of Michigan.

"And in all this work, everywhere, we distributed our stores with our own hands, directly to the soldiers; gave them religious reading matter, and had precious opportunities to whisper in their ears words of salvation, and breathe prayers for God's blessing, and guide the dying to Jesus, and often to address the groups, larger or smaller, as we found them collected together."

SONGS IN THE NIGHT.—Rev. Mr. Beatty of Philadelphia, says: "After laboring all day among the wounded at Antietam amid the roar of cannon, with shells above and around us, about eleven o'clock at night I lay down on the ground, completely exhausted, in the midst of acres of wounded, to get some rest. I had just fallen asleep when I was aroused by the request to visit a dying soldier who desired to see me. I went, and found him lying in a wagon, evidently near his end, and desiring to know the way to Christ. As briefly as I could I spoke of Jesus, his death, his love, and then raised my voice in prayer. As soon as the sound of prayer went out upon the night air over those thousands of wounded men, every moan and groan was hushed, and amidst the most profound and solemn silence I prayed for that soul soon to meet the Judge, and for all who were near us. And after prayer a lady sang most sweetly the words:

"In the Christian's home of glory,
There remains a land of rest,
There my Savior's gone before me,
To fulfil my soul's request.

CHORUS.]

[There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for you,
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming,
There is rest for you."

And then Mrs. Harris stooped down and kissed him. We left him, and early in the morning, as we visited him, we found a kind friend just closing his eyes, his spirit having gone,—may we not hope to forever behold the Savior whom he so desired to know.

KINDNESS AND CARE OPEN THE HEART.— * * *

Mr. Sloane says:

"When it became evident Henry could not live, I told him, as kindly as I could, that we felt he could not recover. He calmly said: 'I am safe, living or dying, in God's hands;' and wished to see his mother, for whom he had already sent. She came, was much shocked at his situation and surroundings, and said to him: 'Henry, my son, are you not sorry you entered the army, and left home, to come out and suffer all this?' Looking steadily at her, in a voice stronger than usual, he said: 'Oh mother, how can you ask me such a question as that? You know I am not sorry. I loved my country, and for her cause I came.' His mother remained constantly with him. His sufferings were great, but his confidence in the Savior never faltered.

"He had expressed to his mother the desire to be baptized; and early one Sabbath morning she sent for me. I went, and found him in great distress, though conscious, and able to reply to the questions I asked. I briefly explained the nature of the ordinance, and directed him to trust not in it, but in Christ. It was a novel sight. There on a stretcher lay that only child; by his side knelt his weeping mother. It was early. Only the sorrow-stricken mother was present at that baptismal scene. I took the canteen that he had carried in battle, as it lay by the side of the stretcher, left by the nurse, filled with water for use in the night, and baptized him in the name of the sacred Trinity, as a sign of an inward renewal and working of the Holy Spirit. "Henry died for his country,—first having found Jesus, the great Captain of his salvation, who died for him."

SONG ON THE AMPUTATING TABLE.—Rev. Mr. Sloane says: "There was a young man from Massachusetts, Charles Warren, severely wounded in the leg. At first there was some hope of saving it; but mortification setting in, it became necessary to amputate it, as a last resort, and this with little hope of saving his life. A townsman was with him, and cared for him, who wished me to try and awaken him to his condition, and point him to the Savior, saying: 'I know he cannot live, and it will be a great comfort to his pious mother to know he died in hope of a blessed immortality.' I had before visited him, and continued to see him, until he was led to cast himself upon the mercy of Him who is willing to save even to the uttermost. I had determined not to witness the operation, as too painful, and hopeless of good, and turned away, as they took up the stretch-

er to carry him to the amputating table. But what was our surprise to hear him singing, in a clear and cheerful voice, as they laid him on the amputating table, the familiar words:

'There'll be no more sorrow there;
In heaven above, where all is love,
There'll be no more sorrow there.'

"I stayed, feeling that Charlie was calm, trusting in God. The limb was taken off, and he remained in a drowsy state for twenty-four hours, and then he gently passed away. We buried him in a quiet spot, with appropriate services,—thinking of him, as we left, as in that heaven of which he so cheerfully sang."

Western Sanitary Commission.

This Commission derived its first authority from an order of Major General Fremont, issued at St. Louis, September 5, 1861, appointing five gentlemen to serve as such a Commission, and specifying its duties. Its general object was to cooperate with the properly constituted military authorities, acting under their direction, in carrying out such sanitary regulations and reforms as the welfare of the soldiers in that department demanded.

The gentlemen appointed were, James E. Yeatman, Esq., President of the Commission; C. S. Greeley, Esq.; J. B. Johnson, M.D.; George Partridge, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, D.D.

The authority conferred by General Fremont's order, was recognized and confirmed by Major General Halleck; and, still later, by an order from the Secretary of War, re-appointing the original members of the Commission, and extending the field of its labors.

The intention of the latter order was to place this Commission, in its own field, upon an equal footing with the United States Sanitary Commission; its field coinciding with the Western Medical Department, under the direction of Assistant Surgeon General Wood, which includes all the district west of the mountains, except Western Virginia. Practically, however, its labors are limited chiefly to the borders of the Mississippi, and the south west frontier. Equal government facilities for transportation are also accorded, by the commanding Generals in this department, to this Commission, as to the United States Sanitary.

Since its establishment, it has distributed articles to the value of *three hundred and ninety-five thousand, three hundred and thirty-five dollars, and ninety-six cents*. Within the same time, *forty-two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six* sick and wounded soldiers have been inmates of the hospitals of St. Louis, and the immediate vicinity, and about *thirty thousand* have been provided for on hospital steamers, or conveyed to Northern hospitals, beside not less than *seventy-five thousand* sick in regimental camps, and in general and post hospitals out of St. Louis, belonging to the armies in the West, so that about *one hundred and fifty thousand* sick and

wounded soldiers have tasted relief at the hands of this Commission. Liberal Sanitary supplies have also been forwarded to the rest of the army.

No member of the Commission receives any compensation, direct or indirect, for his services, and no occasion has been found to employ salaried inspectors, the regular inspections by the medical department being so thorough.

This Commission, although distinct from the United States Sanitary Commission, yet works in harmony with it.

Its Annual Report, from which the foregoing facts are obtained, bears date of June 1st, 1863, and includes much beside of interesting matter, especially in relation to the admirably managed hospitals of St. Louis, and to a peculiar feature arising from its operations upon the Mississippi river, the *floating hospitals*, which we reserve for another time.

"In sending sanitary stores to the Western Commission, the direction should be to James E. Yeatman, its President at St. Louis, with the name and place of the donor marked on the corner of the box or package, and the freight to St. Louis prepaid, if convenient, sending generally by freight lines instead of by express."

Recent Operations of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

In a circular issued by Mr. Olmsted, General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, bearing date "Frederick City, July 9," it is stated that, since the battle of Gettysburg, up to that time, the Commission had distributed to the sick and wounded of our own army, and those of the rebel army left upon the field, one hundred wagon loads of hospital supplies, and had five rail car loads then on the way to Gettysburg. Arrangements were made for forwarding cars, accompanied by special agents, from Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, to the points of demand with the least possible delay, as often as supplies accumulated in sufficient quantities.

Mr. Olmsted says: "The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on, is indicated by the fact that, in the present campaign, three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburg, while the battles of the 2d and 3d instant were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters."

One hundred thousand dollars worth of goods have been sent to the army of General Banks, and much more to those of General

Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. It is at present distributing goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars a day.

The following short article presents a condensed statement of the recent work of the Christian Commission in Pennsylvania, and of the generous aid afforded it:

"THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A brief statement of the work of the United States Christian Commission in meeting the present emergency, will show that it is not surpassed by any other organization in existence, and that, through the efforts of their voluntary delegates, relief has been most promptly and extensively afforded.

"At Harrisburg, the 'Union Tabernacle' which was set up in Camp Curtin in the very opening of the campaign, has been abundantly manned and supplied, and has served as a shelter for five hundred soldiers in a single night; as a place of supply for thousands; a base of operations for delegates going on to the front; a voluntary refreshment saloon and resting place for the hungry, thirsty, and weary; a place for writing letters home (stationery furnished gratis); and a church by the way, where thousands daily have heard the Gospel and received the Scriptures, religious papers, and tracts.

"At Carlisle, the delegates of the Christian Commission were the first and only voluntary agency on the ground; were under fire during the bombardment; took the wounded from the field to the hospital; nursed, supplied, and cheered them, and brought them into Harrisburg.

"At Gettysburg, they, with their stores, were also first on the ground.

"Pastors of churches, and others, amongst the first and best men of the city and country offered to go—some hundreds more than could be sent.

"Over two hundred men from many different places, have been sent as delegates to Gettysburg, most of whom are still on the field at work, day and night, relieving cheering and counseling the suffering and dying.

"Money has been converted into the articles most needed, and sent forward, by kindness of the railroad companies, in express passenger trains, and also by express.

"The authorities have given ample transportation for men and stores, and that with the greatest care.

"The drafts upon the generous facilities of railroads and telegraphs have been most cheerfully met. Over one thousand boxes of stores have thus gone promptly forward to Gettysburg for distribution. One large lot, under pressure of demand from the battle-field, has been purchased, packed, and shipped, on Sabbath day. Churches and aid societies in this city, and all over the country, have sent in stores most liberally.

"Money has been given also with a generosity unparalleled. Churches and citizens of Philadelphia, and many other places, have done nobly. Amongst them, the city of Boston deserves especial mention. Their 'voluntary offering' to the Christian Commission, subscribed on the Exchange, already amounts to twenty-six thousand dollars, and is not yet completed.

"In stores and money together, the contributions amount to over sixty thousand dollars, received during the past week."

Ladies' Hospital Relief Association, of Rochester, N. Y.

REPORT OF DONATIONS FOR JULY.

CASH DONATIONS FROM ASSOCIATIONS.

Holland Dutch Reformed Church, \$30.30; Penfield Aid Society, including \$6.38 paid in May, \$9.38; Rochester Protectives, \$50.00; Spencerport Aid Society, including a former payment for stores, \$9.25; Spencerport Aid Society, proceeds of the reading of poem, \$2.60.

FROM INDIVIDUALS.

S. P. Allen, \$1; Jacob Anderson, \$1; J. F. Andrews, \$5; Mr. Buford, \$1; Mr. Candee, 50c.; Hiram Carpenter, \$2; Case & Mann, \$25; George Davenport, \$3; James East, 25c.; Wm. N. Emerson, \$1; Employes in Gas Works, \$12.50; Mrs. Fraser, \$1; A Friend, \$5; do., \$2; do., 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 10c.; F. Gorton, \$10; Mr. Haag, 25c.; Isaac Hills, \$5; Mrs. R. Hunter, \$5; Mr. Kempton, \$1; Mr. Lambert, 25c.; A. S. Mann, \$2; J. W. McKindley, \$1; Miss M. A. Newell, \$5; M. G. Peck, 25c.;

Mr. Powelson, \$1; John E. Robinson, \$5; Edwin Seranton, \$1; Asa Sprague, \$5; Mrs. Myron Strong, \$1.50; H. L. Ver Valin & Co., \$1; Mrs. Eliza B. Weaver, \$2; E. Webster, \$1; S. Wilder, \$2; Hiram Wood, \$5.

DONATIONS OF HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FROM AID SOCIETIES.

Clarkson—5 shirts, 2 pillow slips, 15 bottles wine, 1 can blackberry jam, dried apples, peaches, plums and cherries, old pieces and reading matter.

East Avon—3 bottles cherries, 2 do. pickles, 2 do. wine, 1 jar pickled beans, dried apples, peaches, plums, pears, quinces, currants, and cherries.

Grace Church, Rochester—12 shirts and night shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 9 pairs socks, 21 handkerchiefs, 32 napkins, 5 sheets, 2 pillow slips, lint, old pieces and envelopes.

Henrietta—Bottle preserves, dried apples, and peaches.

Holley, (by Mrs. Hartwell.)—2 shirts, 10 pairs socks, 2 dressing gowns, 2 linen towels, enamelled cloth, old pieces, grape wine, grape jelly, currant jelly, farina and dried fruit.

Honeoye Falls—15 cotton shirts, 5 pairs cotton drawers, 7 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 15 pairs woolen socks, 7 dressing gowns, 13 pairs slippers, 9 handkerchiefs, 5 quilts, 8 pillows, 30 lbs. dried apples, 3 do. dried cherries.

Honeoye Union School—Lint and bandages.

Irondequoit, District No. 3—8 pairs woolen socks. Parma—11 shirts, 2 flannel wrappers, 1 pair drawers, 3 coats, 6 pairs slippers, 3 towels, 4 pillows, lint, bandages, and old pieces.

Penfield, (by Mr. Davenport.)—8 shirts, 2 pairs woolen socks, 34 handkerchiefs, 3 linen coats, 5 neckties, 1 sheet, 2 pillow slips, 7 pillows and cushions, lint, bandages, old pieces, reading matter, 92 lbs. dried apples, 69 lbs. dried plums and peaches, 52 lbs. dried berries, 4½ lbs. butter, 18 cans fruit, 1 gallon boiled cider, 1 keg pickled onions.

Perrinton—1 pair socks.

Second Ward, Rochester—5 cotton shirts, 13 pairs cotton drawers, 22 hop pillows, old pieces, reading matter, 3 lbs. currants, 4½ lbs. cherries, 7 lbs. dried apples.

FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Allings & Cory, quire of paper; C. Austin, tin funnel; Mrs. Clement Austin, dried peaches; Mrs. D. B. Beach, 2 bottles wine, 2 do. catsup; Mrs. J. W. Bissell, 6 bottles raspberry vinegar, jar fruit, papers; Mrs. Bowen, of Riga, hops and elderberries; J. Brackett, 18 fruit jars; Mrs. C. Brighton, dried fruit and pickles; Mrs. Bristol, (East Avon), dried peaches; Mrs. A. Bronson, 19 bottles tomatoes, 1 can quince jelly, 1 do. quince jam; Mrs. George Brown, jelly; W. Burgess, 6 gallons whisky; Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., 45 bottles; Mrs. Clague, dried fruit; W. F. Cogswell, 3 bottles brandy; Mrs. A. Curtis, (Brighton) dried fruit; Mrs. Geo. F. Danforth, 3 bottles wine, 38 hop pillows, lint; Mrs. E. Darrow, 5 bottles wine; Geo. Davenport, (Penfield), dried fruit, reading matter; Mrs. A. Dryer, (Brighton), dried apples; Mrs. F. W. Dwinelle, 6 bottles wine and dried fruit; Employes of C. B. Woodworth's Chemical Works, 82 quarts Cologne, 576 cakes soap; A Friend, books; do., 6 bottles whisky; do., 5 bottles whisky; do., 3 gallons whisky; do., 2 gallons whisky; do., 1 bottle brandy; do., 2 gallons whisky; do., dried fruit; do., 15 bottles and old linen; do., dried fruit; do., old pieces; do., reading matter; do., 2 bottles whisky; E. Frost, 22 bottles; Mrs. L. Gardner, coat, pair pants, bottle raspberry vinegar, bottles; Miss C. Guernsey, bottle brandy; Mrs. Goodman, 7 lbs. dried cherries, dried apples; G. H. Haas, 25 bottles; Miss Elizabeth Hall, reading matter; Master Hamilton and Sister, dried cherries; J. N. Harder, 1 lb. green tea; Mrs. Hartwell, (Holley), bottle wine; Mrs. N. Hayward, 11½ lbs. dried cherries; Mrs. Hazeltine, 1 bottle wine, 3 do. raspberry vinegar; Mrs. W. Herrick, dried fruit; Mrs. S. H. Hillman, 8½ lbs. dried peaches and plums; Miss Hooker, 4 handkerchiefs, 8 towels; Mrs. Hosmer, lint; Mrs. Hovey, 5 shirts, 11 bottles brandy; Mrs. C. I. Howland, 6 bottles; Judge H. Humphrey, 3 bottles brandy; Mrs. R. Hunter, 18 bottles; Henry C. Ives, 3 bottles brandy; Mrs. M. Jewell, 3 demijohns wine; Mrs. Johnson, (Greece), dried fruit; Mrs. Kelly, (Brighton), dried fruit and catsup; Mrs. O. C. Kelsey, keg of pickles, hops; Mrs. Kendall, (Brighton), 7 kegs pickles, dried fruit; Lane & Paine, 11 bottles; Mrs. J. C. Lock, bottle brandy; Mrs. Kate Martin, old linen and cotton; Miss Elizabeth Martin, bottle wine; Little Freddie Mapes, 12 lbs. dried currants; Master Charlie Marvin, dried plums; Miss L. May, (Henrietta), 15 hop pillows; Merrick & Hayes, dried plums; Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, 8 quarts extract of ginger, value \$12.00; Mrs. Adol-

phus Morse, 9 cans cherries; Mrs. J. B. Nash, (Brighton), dried cherries; Miss M. A. Newell, 12 bottles wine; Little Eddie Parker, 4 shirts and pamphlets; Mrs. Parmelee, 2 bottles raspberry vinegar, 2 cans peaches, dried fruit; Mrs. J. E. Paterson, (Parma), bottle wine, jar of pickles; Mrs. H. N. Peck, 7 bottles wine; Miss G. P. Phelps, reading matter; Mrs. E. C. Phinney, (Charlotte), compresses; Mrs. Piffard, (Piffardina), 6 handkerchiefs, 3 pillows, lint, old linen, reading matter, jelly and pickles; Post & Bruff, 40 bottles; Mrs. E. Pottle, 16 lbs. dried cherries; Mrs. Reuss, 3 bottles, 2 books, and lint; Wm. A. Reynolds, 24 bottles old raspberry brandy; Mrs. Riley, (Brighton), keg of pickles, dried fruit; Mrs. J. Schaeffer, 5 shirts; Mrs. Wm. Shepard, (Pittsford), dried fruit and jelly; Mrs. H. Shepard, (Pittsford), 5 kegs pickles; Miss Emma Shepard, (Pittsford), 1 keg pickles; A Soldier's Mother, dried fruit; Mrs. Soulinier, ½ bushel black currants; Mrs. H. Stevenson, (Pittsford), 4 kegs pickles; Mrs. Tracy, (Pittsford), peaches dried in sugar; Mrs. Harriet Taintor, \$1 to purchase reading matter; Mrs. S. Vandusen, half gallon wine; Mrs. Van Nest, 12 bottles, lint and linen; Van Zandt & Fenner, 10 lbs. Fox's crackers, 3 lbs. ginger; Ver Valin & Co., 25 lbs. dried apples; Mrs. L. A. Ward, 8 bottles raspberry vinegar, 2 do. jam, 6 do. wine; Mrs. Waring, dried fruit; Mrs. Watts, (Warsaw), paper assorted needles; Edward Webster, 4 bottles wine; Mrs. J. G. Wheeler, (Brighton), 2 bottles horse radish, 25 lbs. dried apples, 4½ do. plums, 3 do. peaches, 1 bottle dried berries; Miss Emma White, reading matter; Mrs. W. B. Williams, 18 bottles wine; Mrs. Wilson, 1 bottle wine, dried fruit; Mrs. H. B. Wing, lint, dried fruit; Mrs. John Wright, 2 dressing gowns, 5 bottles wine, 2 do. cherries, old linen; Miss E. Young, bottle raspberry vinegar, reading matter.

MRS. A. S. MANN,
Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Packing and Forwarding, for July.

The Committee have forwarded during the month, 3 bales, 17 boxes, and 1 keg of hospital supplies, as follows: 2 bales, Nos. 48 and 49, 9 boxes, Nos. 38 to 43 inclusive, and 49, 50, and 52, and 1 keg, No. 49, to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, of New York;—1 bale, No. 47, and 3 boxes, Nos. 44, 45, and 48, to the Christian Commission, Philadelphia, for Frederick City, Md.;—3 boxes, Nos. 46, 51, and 53, to the Christian Commission, New York, for New Orleans;—1 box, No. 54, to the same, for Newbern, N. C.;—and 1 box, No. 47, to the Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis.

The aggregate contents of the above, were as follows: 72 flannel shirts, 72 new cotton shirts, 24 old cotton shirts, 72 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 72 pairs cotton drawers, 7 pairs colored cotton drawers, 96 pairs woolen socks, 48 pairs cotton socks, 144 handkerchiefs, 54 flannel bands, 13 dressing gowns, 7 coats, 1 pair pants, 12 collars, 8 neckties, 76 cushions, 12 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 1 quilt, 3 towels, 242 bottles wine, brandy and whisky, 70 jars and cans of fruit, jelly, and catsup, 4 bottles extract of ginger, 23 small kegs of pickles, 1 gallon boiled cider, 6 lbs. ginger, 1 lb. green tea, 1 large keg of pickles, 1 jar of butter, 82 quarts of Cologne, 576 cakes of soap, and a large quantity of dried fruit, lint, bandages, old pieces, books, pamphlets and papers.

MRS. L. C. SMITH,
Chairman.

Southern Spirit.

We have heard much of the spirit of Southern Women. A lady from our city, a short time since, dining at the Clifton House, at Niagara Falls, was seated at table opposite a Southern lady, and her little son—a delicate looking child, eight or ten years old. Observing a Northern lady within hearing, the mother said to her child, "My son, you must eat some dinner; eat a great deal; for you know I want you to grow hearty and strong, so that you can shoot Yankees." Can any skilful chemist tell us how much oil of vitriol such a spirit contains?

The Soldier's Aid.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 5, 1863.

Steady Work.

The general secretary of the Sanitary Commission, Mr. Olmsted, in the circular previously quoted in this number, after stating the amount of work recently accomplished by the Commission, thus urges the importance of unremitting, systematic effort in aid of the soldier. "A work of this character and magnitude, can only be sustained by the constant systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission, will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired. * * * * *

Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army, begin now. Let those who have been working steadily, become more steadfast and orderly in their work."

And, in a letter just received from a lady officially connected with the New York auxiliary of the Sanitary Commission, the writer inquires, "Is there no way in which the women of our country can be made to feel that the necessity for our efforts is to last as long as the war does; that the work should be regular and steady, and ought not to be taken up and put down as the necessity of it may seem to them at the moment? Is the idea of the *continuance* of this work so appalling? The country and church societies work regularly, many of them year after year, for such permanent institutions as the "Home for the Friendless," "Children's Aid Society," &c. Are not our women equally ready to give their twenty cents a month, and their three hours a week, for the comfort of those men who have left their homes that we may stay in ours, as long as they shall need it? *Great efforts and great sacrifices are not needed—now asked for. They were at the beginning of the war, but that time has now passed; and, while the voluntary offerings of our countrywomen cannot be dispensed with, those day-and-night spasmodic efforts to which so many of our faithful, loyal women have given their health and, in some instances, their lives, are no longer necessary.*"

Are not the above statements and inquiries suggestive to every loyal woman of a sacred duty at such a time as this? That many such find their entire time, means, and energies, imperatively demanded by other claims, is no

doubt true, but that a large proportion are *not* thus necessarily and completely engrossed, is also true. To such the question cannot but recur, "What claims has my country, in this hour of its fierce trial, upon me? How large a portion of my purse can I set aside from other calls and my own pleasure, *to be given uniformly*, for the comfort of those who are fighting for us? How many hours a week, or, if that be too often, in a month, can I devote, *without fail*, to the Aid Society? Or, if independent effort at home is preferred, how many garments, or other hospital comforts, can I supply, monthly, to swell the stores forwarded to our suffering soldiery?"

As intimated above, we must not ask when our work is to end, as long as this war lasts. For ourselves, we confess that we should hear with a genuine regret, that the services of the Aid Society, while the war continues, were no longer needed. We ardently desire an early, successful issue of our terrible contest, but, until it is thus terminated, we as cordially hope, there may continue to be some service, however humble, in this struggle for all that is dear to a nation, which none but ourselves can render, and which we *must* perform.

To Subscribers.

We have been informed that there are still some failures in the transmission of "THE AID" to subscribers, notwithstanding our care to insure against them. The copies of the July number, after being superscribed at the Printing Office, were compared, at the rooms of the Society, with a carefully revised subscription list, and then, with the exception of the limited number sent through the collectors, deposited in the Post Office. They are, therefore, where not received, *certainly in the Post Office*, and can be obtained by inquiring for "The Soldier's Aid," naming the address given to the collector.

Soldier's Aid Societies.

We insert, in our present number, the admirable plan for organizing village societies, and raising funds therefor, drawn up by a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, of New York. It is not necessary to add anything to the plea connected with it in behalf of *systematic labor* in aid of the soldier, but we wish this plan might be generally adopted where Aid Societies do or do not already exist, for the sake of the increased efficiency resulting from the reduction of effort to a regularly conducted business.

Request.

To such of our subscribers as have the first number of "The Aid" on hand, and do not care to retain it, we shall be much obliged for the return of their copies to the Hospital

Relief Rooms, 23 Exchange Place, as our edition of that number is nearly exhausted.

To Aid Societies, and Individuals Contributing Hospital Supplies.

In preparing fruit for our hospitals, those best informed upon the subject say, let it be dried, or put up in the form of marmalade, rather than canned or preserved, as a much more convenient form for the soldier, who is served with all his food and delicacies upon one plate.

Slippers are frequently sent without soles, and are therefore generally useless. Soles that will be quite serviceable, can be easily made of pasteboard; old boxes will answer, covered with some thick woolen material.

Pillows and cushions should always be furnished with *white* pillow cases, that can be removed for washing.

Miscellaneous.

For the Soldier's Aid.

Non-Resistance versus Camanche.

BY CARYLL DEANE.

In the year 185—, we were living in garrison on the upper waters of the Colorado river, just on the frontiers of the Camanche country. My husband, who was a first lieutenant, was only the second in command. Captain Lewis Field was the first. Our own family consisted of my husband, myself, and a friend of mine, who, for my sake, had ventured the long journey, and in company with one of the seargent's wives had come up the river under the protection of the last slender re-enforcement which it had pleased the powers that then were, to send to our garrison.

Alice Monroe had lately lost her father and mother; she had no near relations, and no friends who were so dear to her as myself. We had been together in school; we had corresponded regularly when parted. Even marriage, which gives such a terrible wrench to friendships, male and female, had not destroyed our intimacy. When Alice was left an orphan at two-and-twenty, she made up her mind to come to us, and we were very glad that she should come. She had been with us two months, when there arrived a cousin of my husband's, a young gentleman to whom it had been recommended to travel for his health, and to live as much out-of-doors as possible. We thought he would be a great addition to our society. Captain Field was rather a silent person. The surgeon was a quiet old gentleman, who spent all the time not employed in his professional duties, in collecting the most frightful looking insects the country could afford, and sticking them up with pins. Mr. Augustine Leverett, the cousin aforesaid, came from away down east. He had been partially educated at Harvard, had spent a year in Paris

to study French, a year or two at a German University to study German and read Goethe, and a year at Rome to study "art." From Paris he brought a great admiration of Madame Sand and Co.; from Germany and Rome a most wonderful melange of notions, chief among which was a sentiment of contempt for his own country and her institutions, which he was pleased to call "impartiality." He had a little of every "ism" that had ever been heard of, a vast admiration for the Koran, for the Vedas, for Confucius, for Voltaire. He affably patronized the New Testament as rather an able literary work, containing some fine sentiments, though he rejected entirely what he called the "supernatural" part, while believing devoutly in the theory of the Vestiges of Creation. He thought the Mormons a set of persecuted saints, and the Pilgrim Fathers a band of brutal fanatics. He had the largest charity for everything that the human race has found insufferable, and a beneficent toleration of everything except Protestant Christianity, and he was always talking about "the lower orders of society."

He was very handsome and very sweet-tempered, and very pleasant to those whom he pleased. After a while he became a weariness unto me, and a great inconvenience, for he never would take himself out of the way like another man, but dawdled about our little house the whole day, dreaming over a book and saying he was "studying," and making fine speeches about art, which always seemed to everybody, second-hand opinions. If you asked him for his ideas on any subject, he never answered your question directly, but would tell you what Brown, Jones or Robinson had said; and if you dared to disagree with these oracles, would look at you in an exceedingly solemn manner, as if he expected the sky to fall in consequence of your audacity.

To my great vexation and surprise, Alice seemed to be much impressed by him. She had lived a retired life, her reading had been rather limited, and the mysterious sounding common-places which he could pour forth by the hour, seemed to her something very new and original. Alice was one of those really humble souls, who always esteem others better than themselves. When Augustine talked to her about the "unspirituality of creeds," the universal nothing, and the great advantages that would soon arrive to the world in general, if every one would follow the simple impulses of their natures as the only guides, she listened with some doubt, but more admiration, and thought Mr. Leverett a very "spiritual" person. Perhaps it was for that reason that I objected to him. He may have been spiritual, but he certainly was not manly. You had no sense of security with him; you had an uncomfortable feeling that he would be no protection to you should any danger arise; at least I had.

But Alice thought him charming. My husband listened to all his theories with calmness, rarely contradicted him, unless he spoke of his own country in the tone of contemptuous indifference, which he seemed to think marked his superiority. Indeed, he rather boasted that he was not so "narrow-minded" as to feel that limited sentiment which men call patriotism. The world, the solar system, the universe, was his country. He could not contract his soul to feel more affection for the United States than he did for China, Dahomey, Jupiter, or the last new comet. He would war his country—mankind, his countrymen. Captain Field never argued with Augustine. He would now and then ask him a few questions about those "outgrown truths" he was so fond of mentioning, and inquire whether society would ever so far outgrow the truths of revelation as to make it no longer desirable to obey the Ten Commandments. He would ask him what he meant by accepting the New Testament narrations as "spiritual facts," while in reality he thought them sheer inventions, put forth by the Apostles for the sake of expediency. To which Augustine would reply, that to define was to confine, and that in lack of form in indefiniteness, lay the essence of beauty. And then Capt. Field inquired whether he thought that the earth was in its loveliest state when it was without form and void; all of which caused Augustine to say that the captain was a person of intensely narrow practicality.

[To be continued.]

From the New York Christian Inquirer, July 4, 1863.
Soldier's Aid Societies.

Individual and desultory labor accomplishes but little, compared with that which is systematized and concentrated. One earnest woman, whose heart responds to the appeals made in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers, can do more for them by enlisting the active sympathy and cooperation of her friends and neighbors, than by days and nights of unassisted toil.

Let her call together three or four of the most patriotic and energetic women of the village, and consult with them as to the feasibility of forming a Soldier's Aid Society. Let them determine upon a day and place for a public meeting, to which all the women and young girls of the neighborhood shall be invited. The pastors of every church should be requested to give this invitation from their pulpits on the ensuing Sunday; a short notice should be put up at the post-office, and, if possible, inserted in the county paper.

It may be well to ask a gentleman conversant with the ordinary rules of conducting meetings, to preside on this occasion. His advice in regard to the forms by which the officers of the Society should be elected, order of business, etc., will be valuable to those who are unaccustomed to it. This formality, which may appear unnecessary to some, is, in reality, important to any efficient action on the part of a Society.—Every Soldier's Aid Society, however small, should have its regular "order of business," and go through with it at every meeting.

The following is suggested as a
PLAN OF ORGANIZATION FOR COUNTRY SOCIETIES.
The name of this Society shall be the Soldier's Aid Society of _____.

Its object is to provide supplies for the aid and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army.

Its officers shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer (the same person), Committee on Cutting (five members), Committee on Packing (five members).

There shall be an annual election of officers. All vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by the President.

The President shall preside at the meetings, and have the general interests of the Society in charge. She shall purchase all materials, and at every monthly meeting, after consultation with the Vice Presidents and the Treasurer, present a plan of work for the ensuing month.

The Vice-Presidents shall (one of them) preside in the absence of the President. They, in connection with the President and Secretary, shall devise ways and means for improving and increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the Society. At the meetings, the Vice-Presidents shall distribute the work, have the general supervision of it, and collect it again. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to canvass the village and neighborhood, for the purpose of obtaining as many members as possible. A division into districts will facilitate the work. They should explain the object of the Society, and endeavor to enlist the sympathies of all in its behalf. The names and post-office address of all members are to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary. No membership fee shall be required.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep all the books of the Society, conduct the correspondence with that branch of the Sanitary Commission to which the supplies may be sent, and attend to any other writing which may be necessary, such as serving notices, etc. She shall write to the Commission for any information which may be desired by any one member of the Society. She shall give a receipt, keep an account, and be responsible for all moneys received by her; shall pay all bills marked "correct," and signed by the President or any one of the Vice-Presidents; make a statement, at every monthly meeting, of the condition of the treasury, and, at the end of every three months, present a Quarterly Report, giving in detail the amount of work accomplished and where sent, money received and expended, number of members, average attendance, and any other information which may be desirable and interesting. At every meeting, the Secretary shall record the names of those members present.

The Cutting Committee shall cut out all material according to approved patterns, and shall have a sufficient quantity of work prepared for every meeting.

The Packing Committee shall elect its own Chairman, who is to make a detailed and accurate list of the contents of each box while it is being packed. The list should have the name of the Society written upon it, with the name and post-office address of the Secretary, and should be placed just under the cover or the box or barrel. A duplicate of this invoice must be sent without delay to the Secretary, who will notify the Sanitary Commission, by letter, of every consignment, enclosing a list of the contents of each package. Every box or package should be clearly directed, and marked on the outside with the name of the town or village from which it is sent. Directions in regard to packing may be found in the circulars of all the branches of the Sanitary Commission. (When sending to New York, the freight charges will be paid upon delivery at No. 10 Cooper Union.)

Meetings shall be held once a fortnight, or once a week, at the option of the Society. It is better, when practicable, to have them held in some regular place of assembling—the Town Hall, Court House, Public Schoolhouse, the Vestry of a Church, etc.

MEETINGS—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. After the work has been distributed, the President shall call the meeting to order, and open it by calling the roll of all the members of the Society, made out alphabetically—those present answering to their names.
2. The President shall read the names of those members present at the previous meeting.
3. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
4. Report of Cutting Committee (number of garments cut).
5. Report of Packing Committee.
6. The President, or any member deputed by her, shall read any letters or printed matter lately received from the Sanitary Commission.
7. At monthly Meetings, the President shall present a plan of work for the ensuing month.
8. Miscellaneous business.

HOW THE TREASURY IS TO BE SUPPLIED.

The following plan for supplying the Treasury of Village Societies has been in successful operation for the past two years, in parts of the State of New York, and elsewhere:

It depends for its efficiency upon the zeal and activity of the young people, who form themselves into an association having for its object the collection of

funds. We want the little girls, and older ones, too, who so often ask us "if there is anything they can do for the Soldiers," to feel that we are now answering their question, and speaking directly to them.

As the "Alert Club," composed of the little girls and young people of Norwalk, Ohio, has been one of the most active and successful of these associations,—collecting \$560.12 in seven months, from a little village of only about two hundred inhabitants, and no really wealthy men among them—it is proposed that their name should be adopted for all similar organizations.

The following plan is taken almost entirely from a newspaper article, published by the Soldier's Aid Society of Northern Ohio, a Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission:

ALERT CLUB.

The object of the Alert Club is to furnish the Soldier's Aid Society with funds to carry on its operations, and all moneys collected for this purpose are to be unconditionally paid into the Treasury of the Society.

The Club should have a President, Secretary, two Treasurers, and forty Collectors.

The Club appoints its own Collectors, who hold their office for one year, unless re-elected. There is also an annual election for President, Secretary, and Treasurers. The President shall fill all vacancies which may occur during the year.

The President shall preside at the meetings, call the roll of the Members—those present answering to their names—and shall read aloud the names of those members present at the previous meeting. She shall also read any letters or printed matter which may have been received from the Secretary of the Society.

The Secretary of the Club shall record the names and address of all members, and at every meeting register the names of those present. The Secretary shall make an Annual Report to the President of the Soldier's Aid Society, at the annual meeting of the Society.

The President is to divide the village and neighborhood into ten districts. Four Collectors are then appointed for each district—two for the "ladies' monthly," and two for the "gentlemen's monthly." They are to obtain subscriptions of twenty cents per month among the ladies, and from the gentlemen a monthly subscription of as much as each subscriber is willing to place against his name. The Collectors are to call at every house in their respective districts. Every two Collectors will be furnished with a little book, in which the names of their subscribers and the sums collected will be entered. The President of the Club will receive books and pencils for this purpose from the Treasurer of the Soldier's Aid Society, who will gladly give the Club any assistance it may need, and whose interest, aid, and encouragement, may always be relied upon.

The Collectors are to go with their books to every subscriber, immediately after the first Monday of every month, and on the following Saturday render their accounts to the Treasurer of the Club, who shall examine them, record the result in each case in a book kept for the purpose, and pay over the sums collected to the Treasurer of the Society,—not later than the following Monday.

The Alert Club shall hold its monthly meetings on those Saturdays when the Collectors make their returns. If desired, meetings may be held every fortnight. At their meetings they may make slippers, piece quilts and quilt them, and perform such other services as their officers or the Society may suggest. But the main object of the Association being the collection of funds, they are not expected to burthen themselves by other labor.

Where Clubs have been particularly "on the alert," they have interested themselves in getting up entertainments, concerts, tableaux, strawberry parties, etc., beside the monthly subscriptions, and have materially increased the funds of the Society in this way.

BRANCH OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Woman's Central Association of Relief,
10 Cooper Union, New York.

June 8th, 1863.

Loyal Women of the United States.

"A Few Words in Behalf of the Loyal Women of the United States," by one of themselves.

This is the title of a pamphlet published by the "Loyal Publication Society," designed to defend Northern women against the accusation that they are in any degree inferior to

the Southern women in patriotic energy and devotion. It concludes a most eloquent vindication of patriotism and efficiency, as follows:

"Loyal sisters of the North, be not cast down by the hasty sentence which some, who thoughtlessly exalt passion above principle, have passed upon you. Listen to every good suggestion, but do not learn to be ashamed of having tried to do your whole duty instead of talking about it; and, above all, never be persuaded to regret that you have not stimulated the angry passions of your countrymen, whose high and holy cause is incitement enough for all brave and true hearts. If you have not been as vehement in expression as your Southern sisters, do not fancy it necessary or becoming to adopt their tone. You are at least able to 'give a reason for the faith that is in you,' and it is a reason which you will never be ashamed to bring before the world, since God sanctions it, and mankind everywhere, except in the rebel States, holds it noble and worthy. The saying which has stung you so keenly, may be only the spear-point of a heavenly messenger inciting you to a warmer devotion, a more thorough consecration of yourselves, and all that you possess to the great service of your country. At least, accept it thankfully as such. Who can do enough for such a country? Perhaps greater dangers than any we have yet encountered await us, and we are about to need a new energy. Our opponents are Americans, and we know what that means. Look at the recent tremendous contest at Charleston. Human power and skill in the dread enginery of war, and human courage and bravery could go no further, and the whole civilized world looks on with breathless interest. We can but dimly guess what is before us. If we, as women, can devise new duties for ourselves, if we can find new channels of help, new inspirations for good, new modes of evincing our love of country without public demonstration, let us not shrink but rejoice. The shades of our brave old grandmothers, who could run bullets and load guns for their husbands, and who marched in procession to bury their teacups, when principle forbade the use of them, will not frown upon us, be our efforts ever so humble. And it may be that some among us who, seeing no present distress, have never yet fairly awakened to the full perception of the requirements and privileges of the hour, will, for the honor of the sisterhood, now come forward, and, being fresh in the work, press on beyond the foremost. We are all needed, and we must not hold back, supposing the work to grow less pressing. The spring budding around us, reminds us that the time of comparative inaction in our armies is over, and that our boys will soon be in want of everything we can do for them. Let us abridge our luxuries for their sakes; let us give them of our leisure; let us consecrate a large portion of our thoughts to them; let us write them innumerable letters of hope, and love, and cheer. full of sweet home chat and bright visions of the future, when their toil shall be over and the victory won. Let us pledge ourselves to treat with a true disdain every insidious attempt at corrupting public feeling at the North; every man who is engaged in fomenting those miserable party divisions which form the last hope of our traitorous enemies. It is already the fashion among the brave, high-spirited Western girls, to scorn and reject the coward who eludes the draft; let the mode spread among all classes. It is better than any Paris fashion the spring ships may bring over the sea. When those faint-hearted return who have skulked to Canada and Nova Scotia to cheat the country out of the only service they were ever likely to render—that of stopping a bullet which might otherwise have reached a better man—let them meet the reception they deserve. We need not make faces at them, or send them presents of female or infants' gear, for that would be imitating the Southern women; but we can let them severely alone, for ever. Let us be on the alert, that nothing possible to be done for our soldiers, our over-tasked government, our politically blinded friends, or our whole beloved country, shall be left undone."

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I now offer to the Public, the

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Etc., to be had this side of the Atlantic.**

Also, the Celebrated

VISITING AND WEDDING CARD PICTURES,

which are acknowledged by every one to be the

LATEST GEM OF THE ART!

ALL WORK WARRANTED,

as I employ the best Artists and Operators to be had in the Country; among which is Mr. G. W. DEKAMP, late of Gurney's Gallery, N. Y., who has had years of experience in the first Galleries of the World.

Orders promptly attended to, and work warranted at No. 48 State Street, corner of Market, Rochester, N. Y., and No. 230 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

js8-6m

B. F. POWELSON.

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

EDWARD WAMSLEY,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Plumes, Feathers, French Velvets,
Silks, Satins, Etc. Etc.

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Cloths,
Etc. Etc.

Ladies can always depend on finding, in our Establishment, a full and complete stock of Millinery Goods, and for at least 20 per cent. below New York Jobbers' prices.

Marble Block, No. 73 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

EDWARD WAMSLEY.

Aug. 4-H.

ANOTHER LOT OF CHEAP GOODS—On our Embroidery counter. Also, a mixed lot of articles on our Hosiery counter, at about 25 cents on the dollar of their cost, including one hundred gross Pearl Shirt Buttons at 18 cents per gross. Also, a lot of dress trimmings, buttons, etc., at about 5 cents on the dollar. One dollar will buy enough to last a year or longer. There are many goods of real use and value in the lot.

js8

CASE & MANN, State street.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 53 Main St., and Nos. 1, 3, 5,
7 & 9, N. St. Paul Street.

Great Closing Sales of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

We have marked down our entire Stock of
FINE GRENADINES,
FINE BAREGES,
BAREGES ANGLAIS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
CHALLIES,
SUMMER DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH SACQUES,
Mantillas, Shawls, Etc. Etc.

This is the most favorable opportunity the public will have
for purchasing their Dress Goods.
MOURNING GOODS,
We have on hand a full and complete assortment of MOURN-
ING GOODS, in great variety, and at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!
BURKE, FITZ SIMONS, HONE & CO.
aug4-6m No. 53 MAIN STREET.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

For Fifteen Days Only!

BARAINS!

DRY GOODS,

FROM

A U C T I O N !

AT

PARDRIDGE & CO.'S

8 Main St. Bridge,

ROCHESTER,

Which they are now offering

At Nearly Half their Value!

Don't Fail to Give Them an Early
Call.

Aug. 4-tf.

**AT WM. Y. BAKER'S
FANCY GOODS STORE,**
No. 66 State Street,

Will be found a splendid stock of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Of every description, not only ornamental, but useful, such as
will please the tastes of all, as well as add to their comfort.
Call and see. jy8-6m, WM. Y. BAKER, Agent.

C. W. DYAR,
DEALER IN
MIRRORS & FRAMES,
Of all Descriptions,
ORNAMENTAL & SUBSTANTIAL.

Let the lovers of the Beautiful be sure to call at
No. 19 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

before buying Picture Frames elsewhere, as they will be
certain to find the
THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES,
AND FAIREST PRICES,
besides finding a pleasant Old Bachelor on the sunny side of
Forty, to trade with. aug4-1t

**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 ESTAB-
LISHMENT.**

Crape, Brocha, Cashmere, and Plaid Shawls, and all bright
colored Silks and Merinos, cleansed without injury to the
colors. Also,
**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS CLEANSED
OR COLORED,**

Without ripping, and pressed nicely.
Silk, Wool, or Cotton Goods, of every description, dyed all
colors, and finished with neatness and dispatch, on very rea-
sonable terms.
Goods dyed Black every Thursday.
All goods returned in one week.

GOODS RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY EXPRESS.
Bills collected by the Express Company.

Address, D. LEARY,
Mill street, corner of Platt street,
Rochester, N. Y.
jy8y1

\$2000 LOST—On a lot of Embroideries and Laces,
which we have this day put on sale at an enor-
mous sacrifice.

The stock embraces muslin and cambric collars and sets,
real lace collars and sets, veils, mourning collars, and sets, and
other goods, together with a general lot of articles in
OUR EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT,

Which we are selling utterly
REGARDLESS OF COST.
There are lots of splendid bargains in these goods, many of
them cost

TEN TIMES
The price we have put upon them to sell at.
As we want to close them all out, we have made prices on
them to reduce the sale of them to everybody, whether need-
ing them or not.
jy8 **CASE & MANN,**
37 and 39 State street.

WIDE AND NARROW WHITE BAREGES.
jy8 **CASE & MANN.**

SUN SILK—And other desirable Shawls, reasonable
goods at jy8 **CASE & MANN'S.**

MOURNING MOZAMBIQUES—mall plaids, blue
ground, fine quality, just received.
jy8 **CASE & MANN.**

**BLACK AND COLORED WORSTED GRENA-
DINES**—Up to two yards wide, at
jy8 **CASE & MANN'S.**

EXTRA SUPERFINE BLACK ALPACAS—Pure
Mohair goods. Also, fine and medium qualities, at
jy8 **CASE & MANN'S.**

SUPERB KID GLOVES—For a dollar. Nothing equal
to them in this country. An assortment received this
morning—all sizes, and all we shall be able to get for a month
to come. jy8 **CASE & MANN.**

**MEAT MARKET.
LAW & HORTON,**
At No. 130 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. jy8-1y

**PRICES REDUCED.
GREAT CLOSING SALES
OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.**

THERE has not been a time within the past five years when
Dry Goods were sold comparatively as low as we are now
selling them.

Having made unusually large purchases within the past
thirty days, and during the panic, at panic prices, being really
less than one half the actual cost to import at present rate of
exchange, or manufacture, at now ruling rates for cotton and
wool, we are enabled to offer to our trade all kinds of Goods
even below any former season for the past five years, and at
prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below the prices in February.

Our stock is the most varied and desirable to be found in
Western New York, and at present prices are a saving of over
50 per cent. to the purchaser buying now, as all kinds of goods
must advance again, probably to higher prices than the highest
point previously reached.

jy8-6m **SACKETT & JONES,**
40 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Offers his services to all those
who have claims against the Government, growing out of
the present war.

He refers to the fact that for several years he has bestowed
his undivided attention in procuring Bounty Laws and Pen-
sions, and believes that his experience (as extensive as that
of any other person in the State,) will be of very great ser-
vice in the speedy adjustment of claims.

It is very desirable for claimants that no errors be committed
in preparing claims, as they involve not only trouble but de-
lay and loss.

PENSIONS.—1. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in
the military or naval service of the United States, in the line
of duty.

2. Widows of Officers, Soldiers, or Seamen, dying of wounds
received, or of disease contracted in the military or naval ser-
vice.

3. **CHILDREN**, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased
persons, if their widows die or marry.

4. **MOTHERS**, who have no husbands living, of such de-
ceased officers, soldiers and seamen.

5. **SISTERS**, under sixteen years of age, dependant on such
deceased brothers wholly or in part for support.

INVALID PENSIONS, under this law, will commence from
the date of the pensioner's discharge, if application be made
within one year thereafter. If the claim is made later, the
pension will commence from the time of application.

BOUNTY—The heirs of those who die in the service are
entitled to a Bounty of \$100.00.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED by reason of wounds received
in battle are entitled to a Bounty of \$100.00.

Applications may now be made at my Office for Back Pay for
Soldiers, or in case of their death, for their Heirs.
Applications by letter, or otherwise, will be promptly at-
tended to. **ALFRED G. MUDGE,**
Rochester, August 11, 1862.—jy8tf No. 2 Court House.

**O. L. SHELDON'S
LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE OFFICE**

**NO. 16 ARCADE HALL, OPPOSITE P. O.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New York,
Cash Capital and Surplus\$1,800,000

New England Life Insurance Company, Boston,
Cash Capital and Surplus,\$1,800,000

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Cash Capital and Surplus,\$300,900

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New York,
Cash Capital and Surplus,\$360,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York,
Cash Capital and Surplus,\$300,000

Pacific Fire Insurance Company, New York,
Cash Capital and surplus,\$286,000

Thames Fire Insurance Company, Norwich, Conn.,
Cash Capital and Surplus,\$113,700

Handen Fire Insurance Company, Springfield,
Cash Capital and Surplus,\$286,000

Policies issued in the above first class companies, and losses
promptly adjusted and paid. jy8-1y **O. L. SHELDON.**

W. ANDREWS'

MEAT MARKET.

Let all epicures and lovers of good living be sure to call at
No. 26, Corner of Sophia and Allen Streets,
Where they will ever find the greatest variety, and best quality
of meats, at fair prices.

I need not enumerate, as the public know where to find the
best. jy8-6m **W. M. ANDREWS' M. M.**

WM. S. OSGOOD,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
**Sperm, Lard, Pure Winter, Solar, Whale, Kerosene and
Machinery Oils,**

Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes and Burning
Fluids of all kinds.
Store, No. 112 **BUFFALO STREET,** (opposite the Rochester
Savings Bank,) Rochester, N. Y. jy8-2t