



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 2.

The Soldier's Aid.

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Army Aid.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Some Details of the Commission's Work in May.

Up to May 21, the Commission sent nearly two hundred tons of sanitary stores, including stimulants, farinaceous food, beef stock, condensed milk, bandages, etc., from Belle Plain and Fredericksburg. It will be interesting to note the fact here, that the relief service of the Commission has involved, since Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, and Gen. Butler went up the James river, the use of four steamboats, three barges and two schooners, for the transportation of the stores from Washington to Belle Plain, and from Baltimore to Norfolk, the latter being the Commission's base of supplies for Butler's army.

At Belle Plain, in addition to a relief station on the barge by the wharf, the Commission has maintained a corps of relief agents at a feeding station near the hospital depot, providing food for thousands of weary and hungry men who arrive there in ambulances and wagons, and another at White Oak Church, half-way from Belle Plain to Fredericksburg, where hot coffee, soft crackers and beef soup have been issued to wounded and disabled men on their way to hospital, many of whom have not tasted food or received attention for forty-eight hours.

The operations of the Commission at Belle Plain, including the movement of trains of supply wagons,

have been conducted by Mr. F. N. Knapp, whose experience in every branch relief service has made his name the synonym for energy and beneficence wherever the Commission is known.

At Fredericksburg, the Commission's work, under the able direction of Dr. Douglass, Chief Inspector, is three-fold. First, there is a large storehouse on Commercial street, under the care of Mr. Johnson, from which, since the 9th of May, about two hundred tons of sanitary stores have been issued to hospitals upon the requisition of surgeons. Secondly, a corps of relief agents, numbering from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and twenty-five, under the leadership of Mr. Fay, divided into squads and assigned to the various division hospitals. These relief agents report the wants of the hospitals to Mr. Fay, perform the duties of nurses, and seize every opportunity to minister to the complicated and various wants of the wounded, as indicated by the advice or orders of the surgeons in charge of them. Thirdly, special diet kitchens under the administration of Mrs. Woolsey, Mrs. Gen. Barlow, and Miss Gilson, while Mrs. Gibbons and daughter, and Mrs. Hubbard lend their expert services to the hospitals. The special diet kitchens are tents with ample cooking arrangements, pitched on the roads from the front to Fredericksburg or Belle Plain. From these soup, coffee, stimulants, soft bread, and other food are issued to thousands of passing wounded. With the army, seven four-horse wagons carrying food, stimulants, underclothing and surgical dressings, constantly move under the direction of Dr. Steiner, the Commission Inspector for the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Johnson, whose services at Gettysburg, and now at Fredericksburg, form a bright page in the special relief work of the Commission. I should say here that these wagons moved with the army from Brandy Station, dispensing stores during the battles of the Wilderness, and then passing with the wounded to Fredericksburg, went on to Belle Plain to re-load.

The Commission has now forty odd four-horse wagons of its own, carrying sanitary stores from Belle Plain to Fredericksburg. On Monday, May 23, thirty-one of these wagons, carrying nearly forty thousand pounds of sanitary stores went in one train from Belle Plain to Fredericksburg. On the same day, our steamboat, the Rapley, in charge of Mr. Anderson, with the barge Kennedy in tow, cleared from Belle Plain and went up the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, to add still more largely to our supplies. Our work there for the sick and wounded of the army of Gen. Meade, may be summed up briefly as follows: Two steamboats and two barges for conveying sanitary stores from Washington to Belle Plain; forty-four four-horse wagons for conveying sanitary stores from Belle Plain to Fredericksburg and the front—over two hundred tons of sanitary stores sent to Belle Plain and Fredericksburg. The outlay for the month of May, so far, has been over one hundred thousand dollars for the Army of the Potomac alone. You will remember that all these operations are in addition to what is being done by the Commission at Washington for Gen. Sherman's army, and those at New Orleans and on the Red River.

I should say that at Fredericksburg the medical

affairs were under the able management of Dr. Dalton, Medical Director, while large numbers of medical men from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, served day and night in the hospitals, aiding those devoted men, the army surgeons, in their exhaustive and most serious and self-denying duties. Who can sum up the value of the services of the army surgeons? Who can describe in becoming phrases a tithe of what they do for the thousands of suffering men thrown upon their care and skill by the fearful casualties of an active campaign? I never witness their conduct without a sense of the profoundest admiration, and a renewed conviction that the best work of our Commission is that by which we endeavor, even in an humble way, to strengthen their hands by supplementary assistance.

Sincerely yours, C. R. AGNEW.

Statement of Disbursements

During the month of May, 1864, for the National Forces in Virginia:

SUPPLIES.

Amount paid for purchases at—
New York \$57,942 88
Washington 28,768 58
Baltimore 43,404 64—\$130,105 60

DISTRIBUTION.

Expenses, including subsistence, transportation and compensation, of over two hundred Relief Corps Agents; forage for horses; materials necessary for the work of agents 17,150 17

HORSES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS.

Amount paid for 31,755 43

TRANSPORTATION.

Amount paid for Charter—
Steamer "Kent," 20 days, to June 1st \$4,500 00
Steamer "J. B. Thompson," 27 days, to June 1st 3,375 00
Steamer "Mary Rapley," 24 days, to June 1st 2,400 00
Steamer "Phoenix," 7½ days, to June 1st 690 00
Barge "Washington,"—days to June 1st 420 00
Schooner "Bidley," 15 days, to June 1st 300 00
Steamer "Gov. Curtin," 8 days, to June 1st 900 00
Barge "Hoboken," 10 days, to June 1st 275 00
Coal, labor, &c 2,873 21— 15,183 21

SPECIAL RELIEF.

Amount during the month 4,206 80
Estimated value of additional supplies contributed to the Commission and issued to the Army in Eastern Virginia 130,000 00

Total \$328,351 91

The pair of great guns which the Government is having cast—one in New Jersey and the other in Pennsylvania—are to carry shot weighing about one thousand pounds each, which will penetrate the iron-armor vessels as a rifle ball will go through a sheet of tin. The weight of each will be in the vicinity of 110,000 pounds, and the cost of each about \$30,000. They are to be smooth bores, but the ordinance bureau is now having rifled, on the James plan, all the smooth-bore heavy guns on the fortifications around Washington.

Issues of Stores to the Army in Virginia.

The following statement shows the issues made by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to the Armies of Virginia in the field during the month of May, 1864.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 130 air cushions. | 40 axes. |
| 10 air beds. | 18 hand saws, |
| 3,541 bed ticks. | 44 hatchets, |
| 265 bed pans. | 405 lbs nails, |
| 2,932 blankets. | 38 shovels, |
| 271 chambers. | 9 spades, |
| 312 candlesticks. | 8,106 lbs ground coffee, |
| 2,508 combs, coarse. | 18,912 lbs condensed milk, |
| 1,720 " fine. | 853 bbls crackers, |
| 5,817 cushions. | 3,538 lbs corn starch, |
| 110 head rests. | 18 bbls corn meal, |
| 876 lanterns. | 2 bbls dried peaches, |
| 315 medicine cups. | 2,628 bottles ext ginger, |
| 288 " tubes | 6,480 lbs farina |
| 268 pcs. mosquito netting. | 14 packages gelatina, |
| 162 rolls oil silk. | 43 bottles gin, |
| 3,394 pillows. | 62 bot jellies and preserves, |
| 1,424 pillow cases. | 498 boxes lemons, |
| 3,300 pillow ticks. | 600 bottles lemon syrup, |
| 1,203 quilts. | 1,354 lbs maizena, |
| 654 ring cushions. | 850 lbs mustard, |
| 1,416 sheets. | 20 lbs nutmegs, |
| 265 spittoons. | 2,344 lbs oat meal, |
| 494 spit cups. | 942 gals pickles, |
| 7,798 towels. | 70 bbls porter, |
| 7,406 tin cups. | 60 " potatoes, |
| 1,225 tin wash basins. | 400 lbs rice, |
| 1,593 tin plates. | 12 bottles N E rum, |
| 262 urinals. | 1,063 " Jamaica rum, |
| 144 mattresses. | 11,868 lbs sugar, |
| 1,114 knives and forks. | 119 lbs spices, |
| 2,905 spittoons. | 511½ gals tamarinds, |
| 45 stretchers. | 1,488 lbs black tea, |
| 100 dippers. | 1,200 lbs green tea, |
| 8,427 pcs. cotton drawers. | 3,306 lbs tobacco, |
| 12,804 pcs. woolen drawers. | 258 gals vinegar, |
| 14,991 handkerchiefs. | 24 bbls raspberry vinegar, |
| 2,950 forage, (oats) bushels. | 3,960 bots foreign wine, |
| 15,000 lbs hay. | 119 coffee pots, |
| 6 bbls salt beef. | 2 bbls flour, |
| 6 cases desiccated veg. | 13 reams wrapping paper, |
| 1,557 lbs ham | 182 gals molasses, |
| 12 shaving brushes. | 17½ gals kerosene oil, |
| 12 razors. | 1 chisel, |
| 127 lbs. lard. | 1 screw driver, |
| 67 pcs. cotton pants. | 12 gimblets, |
| 6,403 cotton shirts. | 975 bottles domestic wine, |
| 19,507 woolen shirts. | 3,520 bottles whiskey, |
| 472 shoes. | 23 gals whiskey, |
| 2,909 slippers. | 280 bottles alcohol, |
| 3,208 cotton socks. | 88 bbls bandages, |
| 9,451 woolen socks. | 699 bottles bay rum, |
| 648 wrappers. | 1,041 body bands, |
| 695 pails. | 5 boxes books, |
| 67 canes. | 620 bottles cologne, |
| 6 pocket flasks. | 2,843 crutches, |
| 30 cots. | 7,750 fans, |
| 39 bbls ale. [See porter.] | 51 games, |
| 144 bottles ale. | 21 bbls lint, |
| 181 bbls dried apples. | 29 bbls, old linen, |
| 100 lbs arrowroot. | 2,266 slings, |
| 8,165 lbs beef stock. | 958 lbs soap, |
| 2,514 bottles brandy. | 309½ lbs sponges, |
| 4,532 lbs canned meat. | 1,945 lbs candles, |
| 2,254 lbs. canned fruit. | 3,553 lbs butter, |
| 4,252 lbs. canned vegetables. | 1,645 lbs cheese, |
| 312 bottles cherry rum. | 2,619 doz eggs, |
| 326 lbs cocoa. | 5,387 loaves bread, |
| 8,584 lbs. sweet chocolate. | 735 papers pins, |
| 1,266 lbs. ext. coffee. [See Coffee] | 21,325 envelopes, |
| 949 lbs. dried beef. | 220 bottles ink, |
| 22 hammers. | 58 reams writing paper, |
| 1,283 pen holders. | 5,328 pencils, |
| 1,283 pens. | 3½ lbs ligature silk, |
| 1,390 lbs oakum, | 150 haversacks, |
| 4,000 pipes, | 84 blowers, |
| 540 lbs. chloroform. | 400 hospital car loops, |
| 45 bottles spirits camphor. | 8 water coolers, |
| 12 cook stoves and fixtures. | 9 lbs bromine, |
| 17 wall tents. | 50 lbs patent lint, |
| 1 quire sand paper. | 24 dressing fauceps, |
| 9 can openers. | 16 papers licks, |
| 49½ lbs. twine. | 100 yards wire, |
| 40 cork screws. | 6 door mats, |
| 224 prs. scissars. | 1 gross needles, |
| 8 pepper boxes. | 55 lbs mutton tallow, |
| 10 lbs saleratus. | 1 piece sheeting, |
| 70 lbs. pepper. | 1 refrigerator, |
| 22 tin pans, for wash'g dishes. | 2 stove boilers, |
| 1,483 lbs. salt. | 20 boxes chlorinum, |
| 54 boxes oranges. | 6 boxes clothing, |
| 100 camp kettles. | 6 rocking chairs, |
| 17 frying pans. | 57 bottles cider, |
| 44 rolls adhesive plaster. | 12 faucets, |
| 4 nutmeg graters. | 2 fountc augers, |
| 80 camp stools. | 1 pump, |
| 12 baskets. | 224 canteens, |
| 6,000 feet lumber. | 72 boxes blacking, |
| 16,000 lbs. straw. | 362 boxes sardines, |
| 24 china plates. | 800 paper bags, |
| 20 yds. oil cloth. | 3 washing machines, |
| 200 cathartic pills. | 12 blank books, |
| 6,000 opium pills. | 97½ tons tea, |
| 2,000 opium and camp. pills. | 12 bottles coppersas, |
| 60 smoked tongues. | 3 bottles chloride soda, |
| 221-rubber blankets. | 2 medicine chests, |
| 252 open links. | 6 stove brushes, |
| 14 feed troughs. | 1 bbl salt pork, |
| 9 boxes splints. | 12 stew pans, |
| 36 gross matches. | 12 frying pans, |
| 682 yds. rubber cloth. | 2,200 lbs fresh beef, |
| 17 oz. morphine. | 36 four-horse wagons with harness, whips, extra whiffletrees, &c., complete. |
| 20 yds. white flannel. | 156 two-horse wagons, do. |
| 1,870 lbs. chloride of lime. | |

The following anti-scorbutic stores were sent from New York and stored in Baltimore. About one-third

of these were loaded on board the Ridley, and taken to Norfolk in tow of the Kent.

- 4,291 galls pickled tomatoes,
- 51,812 lbs canned tomatoes,
- 1,106 galls curried cabbage,
- 671 lbs dried apples,
- 15,168 galls saur kraut,
- 4,162 galls pickles,
- 3,580 galls pickled onions,
- 12,060 lbs apple pulp,
- 2,400 boxes portable lemonade,
- 1 tub apple butter,
- 1 doz. ginger wine.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Extracts from the Second Annual Report, Published in Philadelphia, April, 1864.

Necessity for the Christian Commission.

"It was not enough that the large provision of the Government should be supplemented by hospital supplies through surgeons and nurses. This, however abundant, would leave the great want still unmet. This want was that of the 'living electric chain between the hearth and the tent,' which could be met only by persons from home, with hearts to sympathize, tongues to cheer, and hands to relieve; and the same persons returning with their intelligence, their messages, letters and tokens for the waiting ones at home. Stores, too, were wanted, not for surgeons and nurses, except in great emergencies; they could be supplied by Government—and never did any other government show greater readiness or ability to do it—but to fill the hands of the delegates from home with ample means of aid and comfort direct wherever they should find suffering or need.

"This want of full-handed delegates from home is intensified a hundred fold when a great battle is fought. Day after day the wounded lie in agony and blood, and, in the heart-sickness of hope deferred, await the slow relief or the swifter release by death, for want of just that personal service which we at home are abundantly able and willing to give, if there is any way to do it.

"Again: there were other and greater perils than those of life or limb to be guarded against, and other and greater wants than those of body to be supplied. Our brothers and sons were away from the church as well as the home, and exposed to dangers of the camp as well as the battle-field, and withal they were running the extra hazards of war, walking daily on the brink of death, a step only between, and eternity beyond. The Gospel, in its power of salvation for time and eternity, was the greatest want of all. Therefore, the urgency was for messengers of the church and the home, with the bread of life in one hand, and relief for suffering in the other. This the chaplaincy could not have met, even if it had been kept constantly full.

"Again: for its purpose the governmental provision of chaplain service was ample in the enactment—a chaplain for every regiment—but wholly insufficient in the application, not more than one to five remaining in some large armies, and only one to two in those best supplied, while the church is abundantly willing to supply this lack of service by sending its ministers from time to time, fresh and frequent from home.

"Again: these hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers are in the field where there is a famine of reading matter (that is good, with great temptation from that which is bad;) and they feel this the more because accustomed to the greatest abundance and variety. For this the Government makes no provision. Publishing Societies and Boards, at best, could give only limited relief, restricted in variety, excellent in quality, to their own publications. Yet the religious press at home teems with abundance and variety, and would gladly give one-half to have the whole sent to the army and navy.

"The one necessity to meet these great and various wants, therefore, was that of an agency which should command the confidence of the Government and people, secure all necessary facilities, select and send the proper persons to the proper places in proper numbers and at proper times, gather and send the requisite stores and publications, systematize and direct the labors and distribution of the delegates sent, and duly report all to the public."

From the Report of the New York Committee.

"It is unnecessary to refer here to the constant use which delegates to the battle-fields and hospitals have made of stores and articles of necessity and comfort, to be distributed among the soldiers. The principle has been the embodiment of Christianity, and has at once elevated the Christian Commission to the high position it occupies. Christian delegates,

conveying religious comfort and consolation without the material appliances needed by the wounded, would have visited the camps unheeded and in vain, but delegates occupying themselves with the comforts necessary for the wounded, while they sojourned the dying with the tidings of the Gospel, have had their labors doubly blessed. The New York Committee are fully aware of the happy results which have flowed from this union of the temporal and spiritual wants of the soldier, and were only compelled by circumstances to modify it in part. They recognized the distinct character of the Bible, tract and missionary, from that of the sanitary and soldiers' aid societies, and fully recognized the duty of uniting, as the Christian Commission in Philadelphia and elsewhere had done, the usefulness of both. But there were advantages in modifying the arrangements in the field committed to them, which a brief consideration will make apparent. Government had already access by water communication to the army in this field, and hence there was no excuse for the Commissariat and Quartermaster's department not having on hand all the stores and appliances needed for the men in the service. And in this expectation facts have fully justified the committee, as it is believed that never were armies more adequately provided by their Government with all the comforts and necessities which should be distributed, or could, to advantage, be used by the men. The immense interior line in the army, and the difficulty of transporting provisions and the munitions of war, rendered it indispensable for the efficient working of the General Commission in the inland portions of the country, that it should be able to furnish its delegates with an abundant supply of stores to supplement those provided by Government. The New York Committee, finding that the amount of stores needed for its delegates was not great, and that the Sanitary Commission had ample supplies of what was required by our delegates, and anxious also to avoid all appearance of opposition, were induced to propose an arrangement which would enable the delegates of the Christian Commission to make use of all stores required, and at the same time harmonize any apparent conflict between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Hence the motive that led to correspondence and subsequent agreement to hand over to the Sanitary Commission all the stores received by the New York Committee, on condition that the requisition of delegates on the field should be met by the agents of the Sanitary Commission.

"In making this agreement, however, with the Sanitary Commission, hardly was sufficient consideration given to the voluntary action of the friends of the Christian Commission throughout the sections of country assigned to the New York Committee. The amount of stores received in New York never was great, but it was found that those interested in the work preferred attaching themselves directly to the parent Commission in Philadelphia, to becoming auxiliary to Committee; and the consequence has been, that the field from which we draw our supplies has been very much reduced. Brooklyn, Buffalo, Troy and Rochester, have, as well as many other cities, attached themselves directly to the Commission in Philadelphia, thus contracting the area of supply greatly. At present, by a recent understanding with the Commission through Mr. Stuart, it is agreed that the New York Committee shall confine its collections chiefly to the city and river counties of the State, and cease to solicit either funds or donations of stores from other quarters.

"The funds collected by the New York Committee have, since its organization till the 1st of March, 1864, amounted to \$62,751 39. The larger part of this amount has been contributed directly to the office in New York, the result either of personal application or of collections made by churches interested in the work. Part has been sent from distant stations, the missionaries in China and Siam having made remittances, and several amounts have been received from California, with large contributions from Nevada."

The Labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

[From the Boston Journal.]

IN THE HOSPITALS AT FREDERICKSBURG. FREDERICKSBURG, May 17.—The day is past. The cool night has come, refreshing the fevered cheek, cooling the throbbing pulse and soothing the aching wounds of the thousands congregated in this city. I have made it in part a day of observation, visiting the hospitals, and conversing with the patients and nurses, and now, wearied, worn, with nerves unstrung by sickening sights, I make an attempt to sketch the scenes of the day.

The city is a vast hospital; churches, all public buildings, private dwellings, stores, chambers, attics,

basements—all are occupied by patients, or are attended by medical officers, or by those who have come to take care of the wounded. All day long the trains of ambulances have been arriving from the field hospitals. There are but few wounded left at the front—those only whom to move would be certain death. Those able to bear removal have been sent in that the army may move on to finish its appointed work.

THE COMMISSIONS.

A red flag is hung out at the Sanitary Commission room—a white one at the rooms of the Christian Commission. There are three hundred volunteer nurses in attendance. The Sanitary Commission have fourteen wagons bringing supplies from Belle Plain. The Christian Commission has less transportation facilities, but in devotion, in hard work, in patient effort, it is the compeer of its more bountifully supplied neighbor. The nurses are divided into details—some for day service, some for night work. Each State has its relief committee.

Governor Smith, of Vermont is here. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; ex-Mayors Bunton and Smith, of Manchester, N. H.; ex-Mayor Fay, of Chelsea; Rev. Mr. Means, of Roxbury, and scores of men, aside from the Commissions' nurses, doing what they can to relieve the necessities and alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

How patient the brave fellows are! Not a word of complaint, but thanks for the slightest favor. There has been a lack of crutches. This morning I saw a soldier of the California regiment, an old soldier who fought with the lamented Baker at Ball's Bluff, and who has been in more than twenty battles, and who, till Thursday last, escaped unharmed, hobbling about with the arms of a settler nailed to strips of board. His regiment went home to-day, its three years of service having expired. It was but a score or two of weather-beaten, battle-scarred veterans. The disabled comrade could hardly keep back the tears as he saw them pass down the street. "Few of us left. The bones of the boys are on every battle-field where the Army of the Potomac has fought," said he.

GONE TO THEIR LAST HOME.

There was a sound of the pick and spade in the church-yard, a heaving up of new earth, a digging of trenches, not for defence against the enemy, but the preparation of the last resting place of departed heroes. They lie—a dozen of them—each wrapped in his blanket—the last bivouac! For them there is no more war—no more charges into the thick, leaden rain-drops—no more hurrahs—no more cheering for the dear old flag, bearing it on to victory. They have failed, but the victory is theirs—theirs the roll of eternal honor. One by one—side by side—men from Massachusetts and from Pennsylvania, and from Wisconsin—from all the States—resting in one common grave. Peace to them, blessings on those whom they have left behind!

IN THE HOSPITALS.

Go into the hospitals—armless, legless men, wounds of every description. Men on the hard floor, on the hard seats of church pews, lying in one position all day, unable to stir, till the nurse going the rounds come to their aid. They must wait till their food comes. Some must be fed with a spoon as if they were little children.

"O, that we could get some straw for the brave fellows," said Rev. Mr. Kimball, of the Christian Commission. He had wandered about town searching for the article. "There is none to be had. We shall have to send to Washington for it!"

"Straw! I remember two stacks, four miles out on the Spotsylvania road. I saw them last night as I galloped in from the front."

Armed with a requisition from the Provost Marshal to seize two stacks of straw, with two wagons driven by intelligent contrabands, four Christian Commission delegates, and away we went across the battle-field of December—fording Hazel Run—gained the heights, and reached the straw stacks owned by Rev. Mr. Owen.

"By whose authority do you take my property?" "The Provost Marshal, sir."

Rev. Mr. Kimball was on the stack pitching it down, I was pitching it in, and the young men were stowing it away.

"Are you going to pay me for it?"

"You must see the Provost Marshal, sir. If you are a loyal man, and will take the oath of allegiance, doubtless you will get your pay!"

"It is pretty hard. My children are just ready to starve. I have nothing for them to eat, and you come to take my property without paying for it."

"Yes sir, war is hard. You must remember, sir, that there are thousands of wounded men—your

wounded as well as ours. If your children are on the point of starving, those men are on the point of dying. We must have the straw for them. What we don't take to-night we will get in the morning. Meanwhile, sir, if anybody attempts to take it, please say to them, that it is for the hospital, and they can't have it."

Thus with wagons stuffed, we leave Rev. Mr. Owens, and return to make glad the hearts of several thousand men. O, how they thank us.

"Did you get it for me? God bless you, sir!"

EVENING.

It is evening. Thousand of soldiers just arrived from Washington have passed through the town to take their places at the front. The hills all around are white with innumerable tents and thousands of wagons.

A band is playing lively airs to cheer the wounded in the hospitals. I have been looking in to see the sufferers. Two or three have gone. They will need no more attention. A surgeon is at work upon a ghastly wound, taking up the arteries. An attendant is pouring cold water upon a swollen limb. In the Episcopal church a nurse is bolstering up a wounded officer in the area behind the altar. Men are lying in the pews, on the seats, on the floor, on boards on the tops of the pews.

Two candles in the spacious building throw their feeble rays into the dark recesses, faintly disclosing the recumbent forms. There is heavy, stifled breathing, as of constant effort to suppress involuntary cries extorted by acutest pain. Hard it is to see them suffer and not be able to relieve them.

Passing into the street you see a group of women, talking about our wounded—rebel wounded who are receiving their especial attention. The Provost Marshal's patrol is going its rounds to preserve order.

Starting down the street, you reach the rooms of the Christian Commission. Some of the men are writing, some eating their night rations, some dispensing supplies. Passing through the rooms, you gain the grounds in the rear—a beautiful garden once—not in attractive now. The air is redolent with honeysuckle and locust blossoms. The penifolia is unfolding its delicate milk-white petals—roses are opening their tinted leaves.

Fifty men are gathered round a summer house—warm-hearted men—who have been all day in the hospitals. Their hearts have been wrung by the scenes of suffering, in the exercise of christian charity, imitating the example of the Redeemer of men. They have given bread for the body, and food for the soul. They have given cups of cold water in the name of Jesus, and prayed with those departing to the silent laud. The moonlight shimmers through the leaves of the locust.

The little congregation breaks into singing—

"Come thou fount of every blessing."

After the hymn, a chaplain says: "Brethren, I had service this afternoon in 1st Division hospital of the Second Corps. The surgeon in charge, before prayer, asked all who desired to be prayed for to raise their hands, and nearly every man who had a hand raised it. Let us remember them in our prayers to-night."

A man in the summer-house—so far off that I cannot distinguish him in the shadow—says: "There is manifestly a spirit of prayer among the soldiers in the 2d Division hospital. Every man there raised his hand for prayers."

Similar remarks are made by others, and then there are earnest prayers offered that God will bless them, relieve their sufferings, give them patience, restore them to health; that he will remember the widow and fatherless far away—that Jesus may be their friend.

Ah! this night scene! There was an allusion by one who prayed, to the garden scene of Gethsemane—the blood of the Son of God, and in connection to the blood shed for our country. You, who are far away can understand but little of the reality of these scenes. Friends, everywhere, you have given again and again, but continue to give; you cannot repay the brave defenders of our country. Give as God has prospered you, and great shall be your reward. Faint, feeble, tame, lifeless in this attempt to portray the scenes of a day at Fredericksburg. Picture it as you may, and you will fall short of the reality.

"Where there is enough for six, there is enough for eight," said a gentleman. "Yes," replied Alexander Dumas, "if you are speaking of candles."

Emancipation is working well in Russia.—More than 8,000 new schools have sprung into existence through individual effort among the peasantry.

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

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR JUNE.

CASH RECEIPTS.

By Balance on hand, June 1st,	\$ 25 47
" Cash donations,	0 50
" Sale of articles,	4 34
" Sale of 5-20 bonds,	1576 25
Total receipts,	\$1606 56

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

To Hospital supplies,	\$1543 85
" Expressage, freight and cartage,	4 50
" Stationery and postage,	16 40
" Incidental expenses,	20 95
Total disbursements,	\$1585 70
Balance on hand, July 1st,	\$ 20 86

CASH DONATIONS.

Mr. Newton, Henrietta,	50
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DONATIONS OF HOSPITAL STORES.

AID SOCIETIES.

- Brockport**—dried fruit.
- Charlotte**—lint, old pieces
- Chili**—lint.
- Clyde**—17 cotton shirts, 8 pairs cotton drawers, 5 pairs woolen socks, 65 handkerchiefs, 17 towels, 9 pairs slippers, 3 neck ties, 17 pillows, 2 quilts, 20 sheets, old linen, lint and bandages, dried fruit.
- Fairport**—8 pairs cotton drawers, lint, old pieces.
- Irondequoit, Dist. No. 3**—(in May), 8 lbs dried apples, 3 bottles horse radish, keg mangoes, keg pickled potatoes.
- Irondequoit—Bay Side**—2 kegs pickles.
- Mendon Center**—bandages and old pieces.
- North Parma**—4 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs socks, 2 half barrels pickles, dried fruit.
- Ontario**—3 cotton shirts, 2 dressing gowns, 21 handkerchiefs, 9 towels, 8 cotton sheets, 2 linen do., 24 cotton pillow cases, 4 linen do., 15 quilts, 10 pillows, bandages, lint, old pieces linen and flannel, 46 lbs dried apples, plums and cherries, 3 half barrels pickles.
- School No. 6 1st and 2d Grades**—lint.
- Second Ward**—2 cotton shirts, old pieces.
- Seneca Falls**—1 flannel shirt, 6 cotton flannel do., 11 cotton do., 5 pairs cotton drawers, 2 pairs cotton socks, 24 handkerchiefs, 12 napkins, 1 sheet, old pieces, lint, 9 quarts grape wine, 1 do. currant wine, 1 do. blackberry syrup, 6 cans fruit, 4 do. tomatoes, 6 do. tomato catsup, 8 lbs dried fruit, 4 packages corn starch, 1 do. cocoa, 1 cake soap, 4 books, papers and magazines.
- York**—4 hop pillows, lint and bandages.

INDIVIDUALS.

Miss Lufie Adams, Ogden, dried fruit; G. Arnold, painting sign; Mrs. Barlett, Irondequoit, dried fruit; Mrs. Bellings, North Parma, 1 quilt; Mrs. Bond, dried pears; Mrs. A. Boody, 6 bottles cherry cordial, 6 do. tomato catsup; Mrs. L. W. Brown, 2 cotton shirts, 3 pairs cotton socks, bandages, 1 bowl jelly; Mrs. Bryan, bandages; T. Chapman, 12 canes for soldiers; Mr. Davenport, Penfield, 1 cotton shirt, 4 linen sheets, dried fruit; Mrs. J. W. Davis, Pittsford, bandages; a friend, stationery, for City Hospital; do. old linen, papers and apples for do.; Mrs. J. H. Graves, old pieces; Mrs. Grier, Charlotte, old pieces; Mrs. E. Guernsey, lint; Mrs. H. E. Hooker, sheets; Dr. Lynn, Chili, dried fruit; Miss Mauvel, Scio St., lint; Dr. Mitchell, 3 gallons cologne, for use in City Hospitals; Miss Newport, papers; Alma Pratt, Webster, dried cherries; Mrs. Parry, old linen; Frederica Rong, papers; Mrs. Dr. Rowley, north Parma, 4 quilts, 2 bottles wine; Mrs. Russ, 5 handkerchiefs, old pieces; Mrs. H. B. Smith, Avon, 6 cotton shirts 2 pairs cotton drawers, 6 pairs woolen socks, 5 pairs cotton do., 2 flannel sheets, bandages, old pieces; Mrs. G. B. Stebbins, 4 hop pillows; Miss Laura Stone, 1 cotton shirt, 1 linen sheet, 2 bottles catsup; Mrs. Dr. Tainter, Avon, papers and magazines; Mrs. Tomkins, north Parma, 1 quilt; Miss Vanest, Ogden, lint, dried fruit; Mrs. C. C. Ward, box grapes dried in sugar; Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Dyer, Brighton, lint; Mrs. O. F. Whitney, Ontario, magazines; Mrs. W. Westcott, 1 can pickled onions, 1 do. tomatoes; Mrs. Willoughby, Avon, bandages, lint and old pieces.

Mrs. Geo. Gould, Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Work.

Prepared work on hand, June 1st—10 flannel shirts, 14 cotton do., 9 skeins yarn.
 Unfinished work, June 1st—79 flannel shirts, 185 pairs drilling drawers, 35 handkerchiefs. — pairs socks from 15 skeins yarn, 37 cotton shirts, 4 flannel wrappers, 81 flannel bands, 14 sheets, 34 pillow cases. — shirts from 3 pieces flannel. — pairs drawers from 1 piece cotton drilling, taken by Aid Societies to cut and make.
 Prepared during the month—220 flannel shirts, 111 pairs drilling drawers, 431 handkerchiefs, 188 towels, 82 cotton shirts, 46 dressing gowns and flannel wrappers, 144 flannel bands, 181 sheets, 354 pillow cases, 105 arm slings, 5 lbs (25 skeins) yarn bought.
 Finished during the month—227 flannel shirts, 266 pairs cotton drilling drawers, 412 handkerchiefs, 188 towels, 38 pairs woolen socks, 42 cotton shirts, 33 dressing gowns and flannel wrappers, 225 flannel bands, 173 sheets, 399 pillow cases, 95 arm slings.

Report of Committee on Packing and Forwarding.

The Committee have forwarded during the month, 19 packages, numbering 342 to 390 inclusive, as follows: 11 packages, numbering 343, 346, 347, 351, 352, 353, 355, and 357 to 360 inclusive, to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, N. Y.; 5 packages, numbering 342, 345, 348, 349, and 356, to the City Hospital, Rochester; 2 packages, numbering 344 and 350,

to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester; and 1 package, number 354, to Point Lookout, care Dr. Heard.

Besides the above, many articles were given out at the rooms to wounded soldiers.

The aggregate contents of these packages were as follows: 233 flannel shirts, 266 pairs flannel, cotton flannel and cotton drilling drawers, 491 handkerchiefs, 268 towels, 37 pairs woolen socks, 84 cotton shirts, 20 pairs cotton drawers, 19 dressing gowns and flannel wrappers, 138 flannel bands, 16 pairs slippers, 4 cravats, 1 linen coat, 55 pillows, 50 army blankets, 22 quilts, 2 flannel sheets, 184 sheets, 415 pillow cases, 95 arm slings, bandages, lint, old pieces, 464 papers and magazines, 2 books, 17 bottles wine, brandy and whisky, 2 cans pickles and catsup, 4 packages corn starch, 1 do. cocoa, 1 do. ginger cakes, large quantity dried fruit, 6 kegs pickles, 3 gallons cologne, 7 dozen knives and forks, 1 package soap.

Mrs. L. C. SMITH, Chairman.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT, JULY, 1864.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR JAN. 17TH TO JULY 1ST.

CASH RECEIPTS.

By Balance in bank, Jan. 17th.....	\$2007 02
" Membership fees.....	10 00
" Cash donations, and monthly subscription.....	192 97
" Sale of Articles.....	12 68
" Receipts from Christmas bazaar.....	82 58
" Sale of Coupons.....	260 62
" Sale of 5-20 bonds.....	5278 75
" Interest on deposit to May 1st.....	17 89

Total receipts.....\$7802 41

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

To Hospital Supplies.....	\$4324 20
" Expressage, freight and cartage.....	20 45
" Stationery and postage.....	34 59
" Incidental expenses.....	197 51
" Expenses of Christmas bazaar.....	62 55
" Printing.....	135 00
" Donation to Christ. Commis'n, and draft for do.....	2506 25
" do to Metropolitan Fair.....	500 00

Total disbursements.....\$7781 55

Balance on hand, July 1st.....\$ 20 86

There remain of the Bazaar funds invested in 5-20 bonds \$3000 00

The list of donations of money and hospital stores accompanying the report, all of which has been previously published in the monthly reports in the Aid, is omitted here.

Mrs. GEO. GOULD, Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Work.

Prepared work on hand, and unfinished work, January 17th, none.

Prepared from Jan. 17th to July 1st—764 flannel shirts, 619 pairs flannel, cotton flannel and cotton drilling drawers, 568 handkerchiefs, 385 towels, 161 cotton shirts, 24 pairs cotton drawers, 54 dressing gowns and flannel wrappers, 271 flannel bands, 18 bed-ticks, 445 sheets, 692 pillow cases, 195 arm slings.

Finished of above work to July 1st—682 flannel shirts, 589 pairs flannel, cotton flannel and cotton drilling drawers, 514 handkerchiefs, 304 pairs woolen socks, 385 towels, 118 cotton shirts, 24 pairs cotton drawers, 37 dressing gowns and flannel wrappers, 271 flannel bands, 18 bed-ticks, 424 sheets, 673 pillow cases, 8 hop pillows, 95 arm slings.

Unfinished of above work, July 1st—80 flannel shirts and do, from 4 pieces and 3 part do., flannel taken by Aid Societies, 30 pairs flannel, cotton flannel and cotton drilling drawers, and do, from one piece flannel and 1 do. drilling, handkerchiefs, pairs socks, from 27 skeins yarn, 42 cotton shirts, and do, from 4 pieces cotton 17 dressing gowns, and flannel wrappers, 19 sheets, pillow cases from part piece cotton, 10 arm slings.

Prepared work on hand, July 1st: 2 flannel shirts, 1 cotton shirt, 54 handkerchiefs, 15 skeins yarn, 3 sheets, 19 pillow cases.

Mrs. H. L. VERVALIN, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Packing and Forwarding.

The Committee have forwarded from Jan. 17th to July 1st, 105 packages, numbering from 256 to 360 inclusive, as follows: 52 packages, numbering 256 to 265 inclusive, 268 to 271 inclusive, 291, 2, 304, 5, 320 to 311 inclusive, 343, 6, 7, 351, 2, 3, 5, and 357 to 360 inclusive, to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, N. Y.; 40 packages, numbering 274 to 288 inclusive, 286 to 290 inclusive, 293 to 303 inclusive, and 306 to 319 inclusive, to the Sanitary Commission, care Dr. J. S. Newberry, Louisville, Ky.; 4 packages, numbering 272, 273, 284, and 285, to Sanitary Commission, care Surgeon-General Smith, Columbus, Ohio; 1 package, number 267, to Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; 5 packages, numbering 342, 5, 8, 9, and 356, to the City Hospital, Rochester; 2 packages, numbering 344 and 350, to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester; 1 package, number 354 to Point Lookout, care Dr. Heard.

Besides the above, various articles have been given out at the rooms of the Society, to wounded soldiers.

The aggregate contents of these packages were as follows: 740 flannel and cotton flannel shirts, 598 pairs flannel, cotton flannel and cotton drilling drawers, 718 handkerchiefs and napkins, 447 towels, 497 pairs woolen socks, 6 pairs cotton do., 217 cotton shirts, 22 pairs cotton drawers, 82 dressing gowns and flannel wrappers, 271 flannel bands, 50 pairs slippers, 68 pairs mittens, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, 1 vest, 10 cravats, 18 bed-ticks, 147 pillows, 65 quilts, 80 army blankets, 2 flannel sheets, 455 sheets, 700 pillow cases, 95 arm slings, 16 pin cushions, a large lot of bandages, lint, and old pieces, 576 papers and pamphlets, 8 books, 142 bottles wine, brandy and whisky, 50 jars and cans fruit, 44 cans pickles and catsup, 4 packages corn starch, 1 do. cocoa, 1 paper ginger cakes, large quantity dried fruit, 60 barrels and 10 kegs pickled potatoes, onions, cabbage, horse radish and cucumbers, 1 barrel whisky, 1 package soap, 3 gallons cologne, 27 bottles cologne and camphor, 7 dozen knives and forks, (to City Hospital).

Mrs. L. C. SMITH, Chairman.

The Soldier's Aid.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 6, 1864.

The Aid Work of May and June.

Never has the demand for the work of benevolence in behalf of our soldiers been so overwhelming as during the last two months, never has it been so generously responded to, and never have so universal and glowing testimonials been borne to its efficiency from officers, privates and civilians. How gratifying and inspiring these latter have been to home workers we need not say, for all know it by experience.

One thing is particularly pleasing in the expressions of all who have witnessed or been benefitted by its operations in the field, *the harmonious co-operation of the different classes of workers there, referring mainly, of course, to the two great bodies who are constituted the main almoners of private bounty.* There is not upon those battle fields, as there should not be elsewhere, any antagonism between *Christian and Sanitary Commissions.*

Why can there not be a perfect co-operation between the two throughout? is a question frequently asked by those who deplore in the great work of Christian patriotism and benevolence for the soldier any exhibition of unfriendly rivalry, such as too often invades the home work. We heartily wish this might be so; in the Aid room as well as in the camp and hospital; at the extremities of the systems as at the centre, for in no other work does jealous, unfriendly competition seem so out of place and deplorable as here. We have fortunately seen less of this spirit in our own city than we hear has gained ground in some other communities, the principal workers in both branches here having little sympathy with it.

It would be gratifying to most of our Aid workers in this vicinity could the arrangement agreed upon between the Sanitary Commission and the New York branch of the Christian Commission, published in a former number of the "Aid," have been carried into effect, and we believe the result of its general adoption would be most happy.

This arrangement consigned to the Sanitary Commission the procuring and transmission of hospital stores to depots in the field, and gave to the members of the Christian Commission the right to make requisitions upon the latter there for whatever stores they needed. This division of labor seems especially appropriate, when we consider the peculiar character of each Commission. The one, supplementing the Medical department, necessarily involves in its plan, the machinery of a complicated and extensive business; while the other, as supplementary to the Chaplaincy, assumes a simpler missionary organization.

It is a fundamental principle of the former to *supplement the Government*, and hence, in one of its earliest resolutions it distinctly ignored all agencies in its work but government officers and its own employes. But since then the Christian Commission has been organized and has received the sanction of the highest civil and military authorities for the prosecution of its work, so that without any compromise of its organic principles, the Sanitary Commission can hold the same relation to Christian Commission delegates as to government officers. That it so judges, and that it is cordially disposed to such co-operation, is evident from the fact of entering into the above agreement. That a portion, at least, of the Christian Commission also participated in this view is evident for the same reason. The cause of the failure of the movement, in the instance referred to, is stated in the Report of the New York Committee, embodied in the recent Annual Report of the Christian Commission, from which an extract is given in our present number.

We have been led into more extended comments upon this point than was our intention on commencing this article, through the earnest desire we know to be shared by very many, that the partition wall in the home aid work in connection with these two nation-

al commissions might be broken down, and perfect unanimity characterize all its departments. United effort, too, cannot but be productive of good to the soldier, and all must feel that no means should be neglected to make this work efficient to the utmost possible, in view of the great and increasing demands for aid to the suffering heroes of our army.

Instances of Self-Devotion.

The following is sent us in a recent letter from our correspondent "B. B.," whose health, we learn with great regret, will require the temporary suspension of her valuable and interesting contributions to our columns:

"I must tell you of one or two instances of self-devotion which have come to my notice.

"The wife of a small farmer, in delicate health, with a large family, gathered and prepared last summer with her own hands, and sent, two gallons of jelly, one of current wine, five of prepared larkspur, (for vermin,) a bushel of dried fruits, and a barrel and forty gallon cask of pickles, beside sending her daughter to walk two or three miles to an Aid Society to bring home sewing.

"Another is of a lady eighty-five years old, whose family have during the last winter made thirty bed-quilts, to more than one-third of which she made the lining from almost invisible pieces, besides knitting several pairs of socks.

"Such labors, though they may not amount to much in money, are no trifles to those who perform them. They are carried out in a spirit of self-sacrifice hardly to be appreciated by those, who, born in happier circumstances, can accomplish so much more in amount with less pains or thought."

Onions and Potatoes.

Read the following from the last number of the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.

"On a subsequent page of the present number will be found a statement in detail of the issues of supplies in Virginia during the month of May, as well as of the antiscorbutic stores, now on hand, that have been forwarded to our depots in Maryland and Virginia. About the latter we will only say, that they fall very far short of meeting the call upon them. One of the greatest dangers with which the army has to contend, is the scorbutic tendencies created by the want of vegetables. We have so often set forth in these pages the effects upon the soldier's health and efficiency, and his recuperative power when wounded, of the scorbutic taint, that it is not necessary that we should now go over the ground again. But we must once more earnestly appeal to the public for contributions of onions and potatoes. It is safe to say that every barrel of either of these vegetables forwarded to us may be the means of saving a life. With such a vast extent of fertile soil as is at the command of two-thirds of our population, there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining more of these things than we can possibly use. Will, therefore, everybody who has either a garden or a farm, remember that a very small patch of it may, by a very small amount of labor, be made to rescue a soldier from death?"

CHILDREN, WHAT CAN YOU DO?—No class in our community are more delighted to do something for our soldiers than yourselves, when you know of something which you can do. There is one way, in which the youngest of you, who can read this, may help the sick and wounded soldiers. Pick the berries which will soon be ripe, and dry them, then put them up nicely in strong bags and send them to the Aid Society wherever you are. Then there will be other fruit, pears, apples, &c., which you can pare, slice and dry also. Send them to the Aid rooms, and you may be sure that many a poor soldier will bless the "little helpers," who have given them such comforts. Too much dried fruit cannot be sent to our hospitals, and will you not see to it that no fruit shall be wasted this summer and the coming fall, which you can save in this way?

TOMATOES.—In the anticipated scarcity of fruit in this vicinity, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, urge the raising and preparation of large quantities of tomatoes; and let them be accompanied with plenty of onions. Will not every housekeeper contribute all in her power in this way?

SURGICAL SHIRTS CALLED FOR.—These shirts, made with sleeves open from the shoulder, and tied with tape, are constantly called for. Unless the Aid Societies furnish them, they must be purchased at great expense by the Commission.

BANDAGES.—The necessity for a supply of bandages is urged from all quarters. At one of the hospitals in this city sheets have been torn up for this purpose, and a correspondent connected with the Sanitary Commission writes, "We have been obliged to purchase bandages and they cost us \$150 per barrel."

VALUE OF POTATOES.—Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, a distinguished medical inspector, has expressed in a report his full belief that "one barrel of potatoes per annum is to the Government equal to one man." Let every one then, who forwards a barrel of potatoes to the army be assured he has sent one recruit.

NO SANITARY COMMISSION IN REBELDOM.—A soldier from one of our own regiments, who was wounded and taken prisoner at one of the battles of the Wilderness, made his escape and is now at home on furlough, in describing the sufferings of his companions and himself while in the hands of the rebels exclaimed, "Oh how we missed the Sanitary Commission down there."

Miscellaneous.

For the Soldiers' Aid.

A True Story of the Florida War.

BY HARRIET T.

"Daphne," said Mrs. Amherst, with extra distinctness, as if her patience was fast wearing out, "what is that letter?"

"Laws, Missis, I done forgot. Guess it's B," drawled the little black girl, who stood at her mistress' knee, looking at the book before her as if determined, never, under any compulsion to gain an idea from its pages.

"Now Daphne, you know that letter."

"Done forgot, Missis. 'Pears like 'tain't 'tended to be 'membered."

"Now Daphne," and the lady drew a long breath as if determined not to yield to impulse and box the child's ears, "that letter is G, do you hear? Now, what is that letter?"

"Guess it's A, Missis," unmovedly.

Mrs. Amherst looked at the child through her spectacles. She took them off, and deliberately wiped them. While so doing the repressed exasperation of the last half hour, seemed to come upon her all at once. She shut up the book like a flash and gave her pupil a sound slap therewith.

Daphne howled as if at the point of death.

"Now," repeated the lady, "what is that letter?"

Daphne knew what it was perfectly well, but while she meditated whether it were worth while to risk a second slap, two or three little black boys tumbled on the scene of action, and announced that there was "three Ingins wanted to speak to Missis partic'lar."

"Who is it?" said Mrs. Amherst.

"Ole Tustenuga, Missis," piped number one.

"An' he two sons," continued number two.

"Want to speak to Missis partic'lar," emphasized number three, outscreeching both. "Flora dar, she know Jim Tustenuga—ki-hi."

Flora, a handsome young quadroon woman at work by the window, tossed her head, but vouchsafed no reply.

"What do you mean, Tampico?" said Mrs. Amherst severely.

"Laws, Missis didn't mean nuffin," returned Tampico, looking as innocent as a black sheep.

And thereupon the two first performers set up the chorus.

"Ole Tustenuga," said number one.

"An' he two sons," cried number two.

"Shut up yer impudent niggers—I'se arrand boy—want to speak to Missis partic'lar," chorussed Tampico.

"Silence, all of you," said Mrs. Amherst. "What

do you mean by such behavior?—I never saw anything like it in my life!"

Now there had not been a day of Mrs. Amherst's life, for the last twenty years, that she had not seen something just like it.

"Laws! didn't mean nuffin, Missis," said number one.

"On'y, jest tell Missis," said number two, injured.

"Beg pardon, Missis," said Tampico with a sudden assumption of gentility. "Was comin', to tell Misses all reg'lar, and dese yer imp'dent young 'uns tuk de words out of my mouf; did so, Missis."

"Well, well! I'll come in a moment. Daphne, you may go."

Daphne went off like a mouse out of a trap.

"Dear me," said the excellent lady, rising and shaking out her long white apron. "Whatever shall I do with that child!" and telling Flora, who was her own particular attendant, to bring some refreshments to her guests, she went from the parlor to the long veranda that ran round three sides of the house.

The time was just after the beginning of the Florida war. Mrs. Amherst's two sons and her husband were with the army, but she remained with her people on the plantation, which was on the eastern coast of Florida; about twenty miles south of St. Augustine. Her husband had urged her to go to the city, but she chose to remain where she was.

She was a woman of a fearless spirit and a kind heart, though she did box a child's ears. She had known the Indians all her life. They had been her play-mates in childhood, she had helped them in times of trouble and famine, had petted their children and taken care of their squaws in sickness. They had been constant visitors at the plantation, bringing game and fish, and receiving in return various little gifts. Mrs. Amherst declared that she was not afraid of the Indians. She knew they would not hurt her. She would not have had her son or her husband join the army, could she have prevented them. She did not hesitate to affirm that the Indians were abused, that it was a shame and a sin for the United States to persecute the poor things for the sake of those rascally Georgians, whose only object was to get the negroes from their Seminole owners. Would she give them "aid and comfort?"

Mrs. Amherst said, "she should like to see herself refusing a piece of corn-cake or a drink of water to a poor Indian. They wouldn't hold out! She hoped they would to the last minute. Ned Powell was a noble fellow and a gentleman, and she would like to help him. It wasn't wise to say such things. Wasn't it? She was not amenable to a Court Martial—thank Heaven. If General Jackson, or the Secretary of War, had anything to say to her, they were quite welcome to come to her house and say it. No, she wouldn't go away just as the crops were coming in. The gentlemen on the other plantations might run away if they liked, she meant to stay where she was, and take care of the place and the people." So stay she did, for though she was rather overrun by her servants, she was a lady, whose word in all essentials, was law.

Old Tustenuga was a chief of the Seminoles, a man of a good deal of consideration among his own people. He had been known for many years to Mrs. Amherst and her family, and a sincere friendship existed between them. He was in many respects an exemplary old gentleman. He did not abuse his wife nor his slaves, and did not get drunk more than three times a year, on an average. He was not afraid of anything on the face of the earth except ghosts and witches. He would fight on occasion, like a tiger, for he had never heard of non-resistance, and if behad, would have scouted that doctrine with immeasurable contempt. His two sons, James and Charles, were tall, handsome, well grown youths of twenty and twenty-one. Mrs. Amherst had taught them both to read, but they did not much incline to learning's ways and could be brought to take an interest in no books, except the Arabian Nights and the wil est kind of novels. Both the boys were in the habit of coming to the house, and Jim, had of late, been a frequent visitor. All three were gentlemen in their manners, having that kind of dignified ease and polish which seems to belong naturally to so many of their race. On this occasion they were all in their best dresses, and Jim in addition to his embroidered frock, scarlet leggins and eagle's feathers, appeared with fine linen cambrie ruffles at his wrists, which set off his beautifully moulded hands to great advantage. Father and sons could well afford to spend money on the gay attire they fancied. They owned a fertile plantation which was cultivated by their slaves and themselves with very little labor—and they had nothing to pay for house-rent, fuel, provisions, taxes or school bills. Tustenuga was a handsome old gentleman, with great mild brown eyes, a beautiful mouth, and so soft in speech

that you would never have suspected him of taking scalps, but, if you questioned him on the subject, he would tell you all about his exploits in that line with a vividness of description which rather made the listener uncomfortable. His sons much resembled him, except that they were a little less ceremonious in their manners. This afternoon, however, he looked troubled. He was evidently uneasy, and at a loss how to open his errand. He partook sparingly of the cold venison, fruit and cream which was set before him, and was unusually silent. The two young men, however, helped themselves to what they wanted, and chatted away to Mrs. Amherst and each other about the weather, the coming sugar crop and who was to be married, as easily and politely as if they had been at a dozen colleges, and had all the isms at their finger's ends. The southern Indian has not quite the immobility and self control of his northern cousin, and the old man showed he was ill at ease by his brief replies and contracted forehead.

"Your husband gone fight our warriors," he said at last, in the slightly imperfect English he used.

Mrs. Amherst sighed.

"Yes," she said. "You know a soldier must obey orders. I think he would rather not have gone, but if you meet him or my boys, I am sure you will remember how long we have been friends."

"Yes, sure," said the old man earnestly. "They do the same they meet my sons. Not seem very long since they play together, little ones."

"No," said Mrs. Amherst with another sigh. "These are miserable times, but I do not think any of your people would harm me or mine."

"No, never," said the old gentleman. "But you see not all my people. Some come from the east, and some Creeks. They hate white folks here. They not know you. We not able always to keep back the young men. The young men not what they used to be," added he with dignity. "They tell lies, they drink rum; yes, get drunk," he added, with severity. (The brothers exchanged mischievous glances, remembering probably the last time their respected parent had indulged himself with rum.) "And," continued the Chief, with unusual sternness, "they make love without telling their mothers."

Master James fell into a state of profound unconsciousness, and fed the cat with bits of cold venison from his fork, an instrument whose use his father did not appreciate.

"Well," said Mrs. Amherst good naturedly, "we cannot always expect young people to follow our old fashioned ways, but what do you mean by saying your people will not know me?"

"Mean not be able to keep you safe. Want you to go," said the old man, speaking with a great effort. "Take your people and go to San 'Gustine till better times."

"But I don't want to," said the lady decidedly.

"Indeed," said Charles. "I really think you had better. These Creeks belong to a low set, many of them," pursued the scion of Seminole aristocracy, "and though none of our people who know you would hurt a cat or dog belonging to you, yet some of the eastern bands who are much exasperated, may do you a mischief when we are not able to prevent it."

The English language in an Indian mouth is often very musical—Charles Tustenuga spoke it beautifully.

"And what do you say, James?" asked Mrs. Amherst, who had given these scions of noblesse unnumbered pieces of pie and cake in their childhood, and petted and loved them from the time they had been carried about in a bark cradle.

"I think my father must, of course, know best," said the young gentleman, with a sudden spasm of filial reverence. "We should miss you sadly, but if you would be safer in the city we must wish you there. My father knows best about it—I am only a young man."

Tustenuga looked gratified at this sudden indication of humility in his spoiled child—for Jim was the youngest of the family, and had been indulged and petted by his father and his elder brothers until he had become rather self-willed and was not always as submissive to parental authority as he might have been.

"He speaks sense," said the old man. "You best go to-morrow."

"Oh, I can't," said Mrs. Amherst. "Here is all the place to be attended to; I don't think any of your people will hurt us, and besides what could I do with the people, for they are such miserable cowards in St. Augustine, that they don't dare to let the negroes come into the city."

"Guess you find a place somewhere—most generally get your own way—but now, when say go, means something."

"I believe you are a good friend to me," said

the lady touched by his earnestness, and giving him her hand.

"Yes," said he; "but look here," he added, touching her rings as her still handsome white hand lay in his brown fingers. "You have these, have silver and so on. Some bad Indians, may be, want 'em."

Jim remarked parenthetically, "that if he found any one with anything belonging to Mrs. Amherst, he would knock that person on the head and take his scalp."

"My dear boy," said Mrs. Amherst, shocked. "How can you talk so?"

"That's the way we always do," said Jim innocently, nestling up the little kitten under his chin.

"That's the way for young man," said his father, much pleased. "Now you do what I tell you."

But Mrs. Amherst would not be persuaded. She could not bear to leave her home and break up all her household arrangements. Then what was she to do with her negroes. There were not very many of them, but how were they to be lodged and fed, even if the authorities would admit them into the city.

"No," she said, "she would stay and take her chance."

Tustenuga admired her spirit, and though evidently uneasy at her resolution, he made no farther attempt to induce her to accept his advice and bidding her a kind farewell departed; not before Jim, favored by his elder brother, had contrived to exchange a few words with Flora, who came to remove the dishes.

[To be continued.]

Report of Brooklyn Citizens.

A number of citizens of Brooklyn having visited the head-quarters of the Commission in Washington for the purpose of obtaining details of its work, make a long and interesting report of the same in the Brooklyn Union, concluding as follows:

"When it is understood that the statements made above merely relate to the work of the Sanitary Commission in behalf of the wounded and sick of the Army of the Potomac this month, and that large supplies of sanitary stores have, during the same time, been forwarded to the Army of the Cumberland, Fortress Monroe, and other divisions of our army, the question asked by so many that have not seen bulletins from the Sanitary Commission, What is the Sanitary commission doing with their abundant stores at this crisis? is fully answered.

"But for the length of this communication, we should take pleasure in enumerating details of the system of the United States Sanitary Commission, the keeping full daily records of all the sick and wounded of our armies received into Hospital at Washington or elsewhere, the time of their reception, date of their discharge, &c., so that by giving the name of any soldier, his regiment and company, full information can at once be obtained, and many an anxious inquiry answered.

"We were also much interested in the Lodges and Homes of the Commission, where soldiers, disabled or discharged, or absent on furlough, are accommodated with meals, lodging, &c., while detained to perfect their papers, collect dues from the Government, &c. All back pay and pensions are collected by the Commission, and papers home furnished to the soldier without any charge. The extent of the labors of the Commission in this direction, may be estimated from the fact that the Commission have had, the last year, in all their lodges, at different stations, an average of two thousand soldiers on their hands every night.

"We cannot close this report without expressing our gratification at learning of the cordial co-operation between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The delegates of the Christian Commission from Brooklyn assure us that all their requisitions for sanitary stores were most readily responded to.

"The united testimony of the surgeons, agents, and delegates, of both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, can leave no doubt that the timely sanitary stores so freely furnished on the front at Fredericksburgh, Belle Plain, &c. have saved to their country and friends thousands of lives.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, Brooklyn.
 JOSIAH O. LOW, Brooklyn.
 GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, Brooklyn.
 JOHN J. CRANE, New York."

A woman in Ayr, Scotland, found in the centre of a potato a gold wedding ring, which the ambitious tuber must have enclosed in the process of growth. It probably was a "lady's finger" potato.

Extract from a Letter by Mr. A. J. Bloor, Asst. Sec'y San. Com., written near Spottsylvania, May 20th.

By 6 o'clock the next morning, we began the journey to Fredericksburg ourselves, in empty returning ambulances, and as the hours and our bruises increased, we had an opportunity of realizing the probable suffering of wounded men undergoing such an ordeal. But the fault is in the roads, not the vehicles. Arriving at Fredericksburg in the middle of the day, we found it one vast hospital. Its principal street is a mile or more in length, with parallel and cross streets; and nine out of ten of the houses and shops, and all the churches and public buildings that are not demolished by shells or riddled by bullets, are filled with wounded men. Even the store occupied by the "embalmers of the dead," has many living subjects among the dead ones.

Around the corner is the store-house of the Commission, besieged every day on the arrival of our wagon loads of supplies—generally some twenty—from the base, with such crowds as compel an officer of the Commission to enter by a back way, if he wants to get in without waiting for an hour or two. Next door to this is a large store used as a hospital by one of our volunteer ladies; and at the back, conveniently accessible both to supplies and patients, is the tent she uses to cook in. A door or two off is a shop used as an office by the relief force, of which there are at present distributed throughout the Army of the Potomac some two hundred members under the superintendence of Mr. Fay, of Mass., a volunteer throughout the war in such work. Several other ladies, and a number of physicians from civil life, have charge of hospitals in different parts of the town, under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, and our relief agents zealously assist them in their labors, which are herculean, as each fresh train of ambulances arrives from the field.

In the church hospitals, the pews are set two together, and the backs taken off to make couches for the patients. The vestry is turned into an operating room. In one corner of the church is a good woman, who has not quitted the half-delirious patient, whose brow she is bathing with bay-water, for one hour in the last twenty. The altar has been placed at one side, and here a young boy is lying who does not seem to be over fifteen years old. He was brought in, it was supposed, in a dying condition, but the good Samaritan, who is just directing to the far West a letter he has written to the boy's mother, at his dictation, has, with his good things and better words, brought such a light into the boy's eyes that he expresses the utmost confidence that he will be able to write to his mother himself the next day, and tell her that he is safe from the effects of his wound, and ask her to pray that he may be spared in future battle and live to rejoin her and his sisters and brothers in their happy Wisconsin home, when his time is out.

Further down the town, and near the unfinished tomb of Washington's mother—standing ostensibly as a monument to her worth, but practically as a monument to the genius of the universal Yankee nation for chipping and whittling—is a large, old-fashioned mansion, rich in paneled wain-coting, carved wooden chimneys, plaster arabesqued ceilings and tablets and landscaped wall paper. In one of its rooms lies a grey-haired man, looking dreamily out through the open window, by which his pallet is set, on a beautiful lawn thickly shaded with fine old trees, which slope down to the swampy meadow and heights beyond—the soil of which drank up so much precious blood in the terrible charge of Dec. 1862. Perhaps the fair scenery before him is like that on which he has so often looked from the porch of his quiet home, on his far-off, little, Vermont farm. But he will never look on it again, at least with his earthly eyes. He will never again look at the rising of the sun, even—which is now with its setting beams gilding the tree tops and falling through them, checkering with wavering shadows the lawn beneath. The wound through which most of his life blood has flown, has left him white and weak, but it pains him no longer; and he looks quietly around, thanking one, for having written his last letter to his "folks"—another, for shading his eyes from the sun—and still another, for offering the further assistance which he does not need. He is only a sergeant, but had "just as leave be a private in such a cause." He was a deacon in his town, and "done the biggest part in getting up a company" from it, the captaincy of which was offered him. But he thought he had not "dedication enough to do the writin' part of the business," and declined. But thank God he had dedicated his sons, and one of them who had entered the company with himself, had been promoted grade after grade from a corporalship to the captaincy.

"His wife had dissuaded him from j'ining the army at first, but after the Peninsular campaign he couldn't stand it no longer," and so helped to get up another regiment in his township; and now here he was. Well he was satisfied—he was in the Lord's hands, and he should die in the faith that the Lord would stand by the Union and the Stars and Stripes to the end. He "hadn't a speck o' doubt about it." He'd like to know if his son, the captain, whose regiment had been in the fight with his own, was still alive, but he couldn't find out. He would give all he was worth to see his wife and daughters once more; but he had always told them to prepare for this, and he hoped the Lord would give them strength to bear the news.

I had intended to tell you many incidents that would interest you, but time fails. A mail carrier is about to take his chance of rebel scouts and guerrillas, and this goes with him.

I left Fredericksburg yesterday morning by day-break, and am now seated a few rods from the headquarters of Grant and Meade, in front of the tent of a hospitable young officer from your city. At this time yesterday the wood around reverberated with the cannonading and musketry of the fight on the right of our line, between Gens. Tyler, Iverson, and the enemy; and to-day the surgeons have been kept busy with several hundred wounded.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
 (Signed) ALFRED J. BLOOR, Asst. Sec'y.

The Sanitary Commission in the Field.

Mrs. Holstein writes from Port Royal, Va., under date of May 28th:

"We had yesterday a busy day feeding train after train of wounded. The gentlemen continued the work until daylight. The Sanitary Commission has done nobly, beyond all precedent, in the tender, loving care of the wounded during this campaign. We hear of it everywhere.

Here at this point we have fed, I am told, about 3,500 men. Three hours before the wounded arrived, the Sanitary Commission were here with a most abundant supply of everything needed. The burial of the dead was entirely under their care. The men have all borne their fearful wounds nobly; brought in rough army wagons, some of them over thirty miles, still cheerful, and greeting the Commission as their best friend. I enclose a scrap of a Virginia lady's wedding dress! The material is of home manufacture. So is also the black plaid, which is thought nice here. If of any account for the Fair, use it for that purpose. The enclosed MSS. prayer I took from the desk of the Episcopal church, with the consent of the Guard, and left in its place one of Bishop Potter's. The exchange was fair, was it not, as I took it from curiosity for your Fair? I would have liked to have sent one of their woven bonnets, but I could not purchase one, as they said the greenbacks were of no use to them. I tried to purchase onions for our wounded who have craved them, but could not succeed. Miss B. and I went foraging all over the place, and at last exchanged Sanitary Committee lemons for a few onions, but could not get, upon any terms, strawberries, peas or lettuce. The gardens, with their profusion of roses and other flowers, are beautiful. From one large place in town fifty-five servants left this morning in a body. About seven hundred in all go to-day from this place. Reinforcements are pouring in more rapidly than our poor wounded are returned to us.

Very truly yours, A. M. H.

Encouraging Statement by the Woman's Central Relief Association.

The following most gratifying statement concerning the response to the Commission's appeals from the workers at home, occurs in a recent letter:

"It has been very gratifying to find that with the increased demands made upon us, our supplies have also increased; showing that the people need only to feel that their efforts are needed, to arouse them to work with renewed energy. Their efforts are needed, now, as much as ever, that the sufferings of our men may be, in a measure alleviated. We have had the most cheering testimony from eye witnesses, as to what the Commission has done for our sick and wounded, during the late battles in Virginia, and also most interesting letters from some gentlemen at the front; telling, not only, of the glorious work, but how thoroughly it is appreciated by the soldiers, and giving many interesting incidents."

The National Covenant.

We see it stated that the Ladies' National covenant have issued an address, embodying the following pledge:—

For three years, or during the war, we pledge ourselves, to each other, and the country, to purchase no imported goods where those of American manufacture can be obtained.

We furthermore pledge ourselves to purchase no article of foreign importation contained in the following list:—

Dress goods or velvets, silks, grenadines, Indian crape and organdies.

Indian lace and broche shawls.

Furs, wrought laces and embroideries.

Jewelry, watches and precious stones.

Hair ornaments, fans, artificial flowers and feathers, carpets, furniture, silks and velvets, painted China, ormolo, bronze, marble-ornaments and mirrors. Or, in other words, those comprising the Covenant, are bound to the use of homespun and all articles of American manufacture.

Poetry.

For the Soldier's Aid.

SCENE—Small Parlor—Boy and aged Grandmother—Boy reads from late newspaper:

Slain and wounded—taken captive—
Some five thousand men or more,
But the rebel hosts were routed,
Driven backward from the shore.

(Grandmother interrupting him:)

"Rebels routed"—say, what mean you?
Have our brave troops fallen back,
Have the hireling, British minions
Turned our heroes from their track?

(Boy replies:)

Why, grandma, we've the traitors routed,
Bade the Southern bite the dust,
Rebels, that our flag have flouted,
Trampling on our laws so just.

(Grandmother, thoughtfully:)

Tell me more—I'm old, and palsied
Is my mind and tongue;
But of yore, the name of rebel
Told of those who hated wrong.

Rebel, traitor—so they named him—
WASHINGTON, our hero, brave;
WARREN, MARION—thus they called them,
When they filled their bloody graves.

But they conquered—and they've builded
Up a Union broad,
North and South their vows uniting,
It should never be destroyed.

(Boy glances at latest dispatches:)

But, dear grandma, let me read you
How these vows are flung away;
North and South in battle raging,
This the record of to-day.

(Grandmother, musingly:)

Do I dream?—a Union severed—
Welded with such precious blood;
North and South, once noble brothers,
Stemming Revolution's flood!

Are they warring, fratricidal,
Striking at our Country's life;
All its glory—all its promise—
Ended in a bloody strife?

These strange sounds of war and bloodshed,
Fell but dimly on my ear;
Faintly, like a distant echo,
From some past and buried year.

I had thought that I was ready
For Death's kind and last release;
Glorying in my Country's honor,
Waiting to depart in peace.

But her shame!—I would not see it—
Never see the Bond decay—
What has been my Country's glory
Torn by ruthless hands away!

But, my boy, when I am ashes,
And your arm is young and strong,
Keep unfurled our Starry Banner,
'Gainst Disunion's foulest wrong.

As you love the name of Freedom,
As you love your Sires who bled,
As the ages coming after
Look to you for strength and aid—
Guard and guide this Ark of Freedom—
Bear it safely, on and on;
Opening wide its Door of Welcome
To th' oppressed of every tongue.
* * * * *

Close before me, in the shadow,
Lies the dark and gloomy way;
But, beyond, I see the glory
Of the Everlasting Day.
In its light, I see that virtue,
Strictest duty, nobly done,
Never fails its meed of honor
In the crown of Victory Won!

IDA.

For the Soldier's Aid

Passing.

BY CARYL DEANE.

All the sweet years drifted down on life's current,
Into unsearchable caverns abhorrent,
Down into darkness forever and ever,
Out of the shadow to rise again never.

Yet, still is calling our life's veiled future,
To the strife and endurance that tries every nature;
Up to the clouds over life's summits raining,
Where the winds sob with a voice of complaining—
Mists hide the pathway forever and ever,
Sunshine and summer light fall on it never.

What though the land be so barren and dreary?
What though the way be so lonesome and weary?
We on the pathway still patiently walking,
Hear through the sad winds beloved spirits talking—
Promising happier rest at the ending,
When God, from His heaven the death angel sending,
Shall raise us where Christ sits forever and ever,
Where sighing and sorrow can visit us never.

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.

**THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Army and Navy Claim Agency,
28 REYNOLDS' ARCADE,
Directly over the Post Office.**

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

Without Charge for Services!

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

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

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

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

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

N. S. JONES,

28 Reynolds' Arcade,

Rochester, N. Y.

May 28th, 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

BLACK WORSTED GREINADINES.—WHITE DITTO
2 yards wide, extra quality. Very desirable, at former prices. A few pieces left. CASE & MANN,
Jy 87 & 89 State St.

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

Also—A lot of FRENCH SUN UMBRELLAS, very choice,

At CASE & MANN'S,

Jy

87 & 89 State Street.

FOR HOT WEATHER.—FIGURED LINEN LAWNs and ORGANDIE MUSLINS. A splendid stock, at the same prices as early in the season, worth nearly double. During the present week, we shall continue to sell them at the old price.
CASE & MANN,
Jy 87 & 89 State Street, Rochester.

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

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

GEORGE C. TEALL,

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

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

Synopsis of the Laws, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—Furnished to Soldiers who have lost a leg or an arm in the service, (at the expense of the Government.)

PRIZE MONEY.—To Officers and Men of the Navy, on capture of prize vessels, &c.

OFFICERS' CLAIMS.—Of all kinds may be adjusted through this Agency.

I transact all business direct with the Departments, and do not trust to any Washington attorney, who would only cause delay, and make extra charge.

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

GEORGE C. TEALL,

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

REFERENCES.

Rev. F. F. Ellenwood, Pastor, Central Church.

Rev. M. O'Brien, Pastor, St. Patrick's Church.

Joseph Cochran, Esq., County Clerk.

Hon. T. B. Strong.

Geo. W. Parsons, Esq.

L. & H. Churchill.

**BURKE, FITZSIMONS, HONE & CO.
ROCHESTER.**

**NEW GOODS
AT
OLD PRICES!**

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

EARLY FALL TRADE,

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

RICH DRESS SILKS, in every variety.

FRENCH MERINOS, new colors.

FRENCH REPS, new colors.

POIL DE VENICE, new styles.

BLACK ALPACAS, superior styles.

COLORED ALPACAS, new shades.

IRISH POPLINS, beautiful shades.

FRENCH POPLINS, beautiful shades.

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

MOURNING GOODS in Great Variety.

The most approved patterns of

CLOAKS,

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

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

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

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

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

**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

G. W. DYAR,

DEALER IN

MIRRORS AND FRAMES,

Of all Descriptions,

ORNAMENTAL & SUBSTANTIAL.

Let the lovers of the Beautiful be sure to call at

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

**THE OLD AND RESPONSIBLE
D. LEARY'S
STEAM FANCY**

DYEING AND CLEANSING

ESTABLISHMENT,

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

On Mill st. cor. of Platt st.

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

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

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENT.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS CLEANSED OR COLORED,

Without ripping, and pressed nicely.

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

Goods dyed Black every Thursday.

All goods returned in one week.

GOODS RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY EXPRESS.

Bills collected by the Express Company.

Address,

D. LEARY,

Mill street, corner of Platt street.

July 8y1

Rochester, N. Y.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY!!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS,

From Auction and Bankrupt Sales.

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

VERY CHEAP, AT

E. A. HURLBUT'S,

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

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

March 2.

**POWELSON'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**

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

Exquisite Ivorytypes,

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

PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES

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

VISITING & WEDDING CARD PICTURES,

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

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

All orders promptly attended to, and work warranted
B. F. POWELSON,
dec2 58 State-st., corner Market-st., Rochester.

E. B. BOOTH & SON,

DEALERS IN

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY REPAIRED.

SILVER SPOONS MADE TO ORDER.

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

aug 4-6m.

MEAT MARKET.

LAW & HORTON,

At No. 104 Buffalo Street,

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

CENTRALLY LOCATED,

And is well worthy the liberal patronage that it is receiving. All Meats delivered, free of charge. jy8-ly

FALL TRADE COMMENCED.

Prices Lower than for the past Two Seasons.

STYLES NEW, RICH AND ATTRACTIVE.

Stock Large, Varied and Desirable.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY,

FROM MANUFACTORIES, IMPORTERS & AUCTION SALES.

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

SACKETT & JONES,

(Late Newcomb, Sackett & Jones),

40 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Alexander Kid Gloves in Ladies' and Gents', from 6 to 12, Br-dley's Hoop Skirts, Ladies', Misses', and Children's from 5 to 40 hoops.

Sept. 2.