

taste and industry, we would direct attention to a particularly elegant quilt, formed of stripes of embroidered silk, fringed with white. Numerous donations have been sent to the club. They are all to be seen, duly labelled with the names of the donors, at Mrs. CLARK'S table. List of the club: President, Miss Kate Hart; Treasurer, Miss Mayer; Secretary, Miss Edith Poher; Members, Misses Wetzlas, Asch, Daniels, Rowland, Berg, and Schoneman.

HOW THE SANITARY IS WORKING IN THE FIELD—NO. 3.

[From Our Correspondent with the Potomac Army.]

WHITE HOUSE, VA., June 4, 1864.

In my last letter I referred especially to the mercantile phase of the Commission, which may, perhaps, be more readily understood by the good people who contribute so generously to its treasury and store houses, by referring to the more immediate plan of the local and branch societies. The town and village associations send their boxes to the branch office, say in Philadelphia, accompanied by invoices of their contents. On receipt of these boxes at the Philadelphia office, their contents are compared with their accompanying invoices, the latter duly filed and acknowledged. The contents are then duly classified and arranged in separate boxes, ready for shipment to Washington or elsewhere, at a moment's warning. When ordered, and shipped to Washington, the same system is repeated, thus duplicating the record, and when forwarded from Washington to the base of supplies for either field, a triple statement is filed, and every precaution used that is possible to prevent, not only fraud, but neglect. I present below a list of goods on hand at this water base at the present date, for the benefit of the army, which is being distributed now to the hospitals, and to the wounded, who are crowding here by thousands, for whom there is no room in the hospitals. Of the manner of distribution I shall speak hereafter:

1. Bedding and Hospital Supplies—10,111 pieces, 18 boxes, 1 hogshead, 2 barrels.

2. Weaving Apparel—19,369 pieces, 13½ boxes.

3. Hospital Food and Delicacies—22,639 pounds, 148 barrels, 109 half-barrels, 399 gallons, 4,640 bottles, 24 packages, 160 dozen of egg, 76 boxes of lemons, 156 boxes, 11 kegs, 17,099 cans, 3½ sacks and bales, 200 ¼-cans.

4. Miscellaneous—576 bottles, 24½ barrels, 2,032 tierces, 11 boxes, 43 bales, 935 pounds, 490 bushels.

5. Stationery—9 reams, 9,458 envelopes, 1,116 pencils, 72 bottles.

Supply wagons go to the front and carry supplies to the corps wagons, which distribute as directed by the superintendent of that department.

Relief agents, who are here, distribute to the wounded as they arrive, and continue their disbursements daily.

Steamers, as they leave for northern hospitals, loaded with wounded, are furnished with

stores, dressers and nurses, who with their own hands supply the men with needed comforts.

We are absent twenty miles from the field of battle, and over this distance the wounded are drawn in wagons. The time occupied in transporting them is from fifteen to twenty hours.

Before they leave the field, the relief agents there dress their wounds and supply their wants as far as possible, the worst cases being retained under medical care.

To-day about about fifteen hundred came in, and could our friends have witnessed their arrival, and participated in their care, they would have realized a far richer compensation for their labors than they ever did before. An account of the organization of the auxiliary relief corps will be omitted for the present. Its work, however, will be referred to, as an occasion will thus be furnished for a few incidents of personal interest.

The wounded are lying in an open field in the rear of Feeding Station No. 1. They have been taken from the heavy wagon train; vacant places in hospitals are filled, and then blankets are spread on the grass, and the men are laid in rows upon them. Among them was the 32d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, its colonel and many men wounded. Vermont, Michigan, New York and New Jersey, and doubtless many other States were represented in that group; all of them uncomplaining and enduring. Their spirit of patience in suffering is beyond praise.

One who was shot in three places, and unable to move one limb in which were two balls, and another in the arm of the same side, was lying on his back, looking up towards the sun, and bearing on his face the expression of deep suffering, responded pleasantly to the inquiry, "What do you most need?" "Nothing, sir, but water and patience." I thought he had it in abundant measure.

Another, with a wound in his breast—a ball having passed into his right lung—was lying upon his right side, and without complaint, waited his turn, asking only for a drink of water, and then he could endure till his comrades were attended to, and they in turn, finding he was more seriously injured than any who were near him, insisted that he should be first attended to.

Another, with a ball still rankling among his tendons, said, "My trust for myself is the Lord, and I have the same trust for my country. I bear my wounds for the sake of both."

Another, more seriously wounded, but of a more jolly temperament, as he was borne on a stretcher from a wagon, cried out to those about him, "We whipped 'em bully, boys, and they'll be more bully whipped yet. Hurrah for Grant and the Union." He was unable to stand or sit up, but was as buoyant and hopeful as the above expression indicates.

A little aside from the field of wounded, a few coffins, with their tenants, were awaiting shipment, and a lonely corpse, blanketed and labelled, was watched by a comrade, who was earnest for a decent burial, which, under the charge of the Commission agent, to whom that department is assigned, was doubtless secured. Of this interesting service, more hereafter. Suffice it to say that even this last rite of honorable burial is secured to the dead by a responsible agent.

Before nightfall the steamer Winonah was ready to receive as many as she could contain of those who were to be shipped. She took on board about four hundred and fifty wounded, a large supply of sanitary stores, and twelve nurses and dressers of the Sanitary Commission. The Utica left a few hours afterwards, under charge of the Christian Commission, and drew up along side of the Sanitary Commission supply barge, for supplies, before her departure. These two boat loads have gone towards what the soldiers call so significantly, "God's country."

Yours, &c.,

J. P.

THE HARVEST MOON.

BY THE LATE BISHOP DOANE.

[An Unpublished Piece.]

Harvest moon, so called, is a remarkable phenomenon, relating to the rising of this luminary in the harvest season. During the time she is full, and a few days before and after, (in all about a week,) there is less difference in the time of her rising, between any two successive nights, (in other words she is more constant) than when she is full, in any other month of the year. For the *why*; she thus affords an immediate supply of light after sunset, which is very beneficial in gathering in the fruits of the earth. Hence the name. Second, for the *because*. To understand the matter, it must be borne in mind that the moon is always opposite to the sun when she is full; that in our harvest months, she is full in the signs Pisces and Aries, which are the signs opposite to Virgo and Libra, where the sun is at that season; and because those parts of the ecliptic rise in a shorter space of time than any others. The moon, when she is about her full, in harvest, rises with less difference of time, for several successive nights, or more immediately after sunset, than when she is full at other seasons of the year. It may be observed that this phenomenon is much more conspicuous in the high latitudes, than near the Equator. God's wise providence bestows the benefit where, from the shortness of the days, it is most valuable. G. W. D.

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