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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.



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MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN, U.S.A.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]



which they forced us by a long course of lawless diplomacy which threw them out of power. It is true that they, the insatiable enemies of England in this country, are now supported by the sympathy of the commercial and aristocratic interest of England in their effort to ruin us. And why? What more dangerous enemy can England have than a vast government which such men have controlled, and, so far as England knows, may control again? She has no sympathy with the rebels as such. She supports their cause only because their success is the ruin of a huge rival power. It is not, therefore, in the least worth while to bandy epithets. England is, and except when her kings were pusillanimous tools of France, always has been, a cold, haughty, selfish power. But we have in our national capacity been so completely disinterested, consistent, and modest as to challenge comparisons? Let us leave taunting England in wrong in the cause of war. Until her insolence infringes our rights her insolence is pardonable. It is our duty to confine ourselves exclusively to the maintenance of our rights, and to vindicate them at such times and in such ways as shall seem wisest. Whether we or England have been the greatest national swash-bucklers may be a question. But there can be no question that England under a plea of neutrality to destroy our commerce is an invasion of our rights; and for us to permit her to supply our enemies under such a plea is not an invasion of British rights. So long as we claim to be a living sovereign power we can not tolerate either of these things. But surely we shall use our common sense in deciding how our rights may most wisely be maintained.

BELLIGERENT NEUTRALITY.

The question of belligerent rights is one upon which neutrals and belligerents never have agreed, and never will agree. The public mind of England rages over the seizure of a ship suspected of carrying contraband, as if some outrage had been inflicted upon British rights. And yet the seizure of the *Porofish* is in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the British despatch, which declares that upon reasonable suspicion ships may be detained. To determine what is, abstractly, "reasonable suspicion," is, of course, a hopeless task. But by the necessity of the case the belligerent naval officer is created the judge. The master is left to his discretion. If the suspicion which he considers to be reasonable turns out to be baseless, and he arrests an innocent ship, it is one of the vexatious but unavoidable chances of a neutral commerce in time of war. It is a case which requires, and should receive, the prompt acknowledgment, apology, and reparation from the belligerent government. If the suspicion of such an officer is incessant and incessantly causeless, his Government, acting in good faith, will remove him from a station for which his want of capacity unfits him. But if his Government persists in keeping him upon a service in which he causelessly harasses an innocent neutral commerce, his Government clearly intends to invite difficulty with the neutral.

On the other hand, if a neutral power takes the risk, for reasons that satisfy it, of trading in contraband with a belligerent, it will happen that every ship sailing under that particular neutral flag in certain regions is, by the general conduct of the neutral, exposed to suspicion. Nor can it justly plead the frequency of detention under a suspicion which it has itself awakened. It is notorious that the sentiment of the trading class in England is friendly to the rebels. It is equally well known that almost every runner of the blockade sails under the English flag. It is no secret that foreign supplies reach the rebels through Mexico and Texas. Under these circumstances a trader under the British flag, in that direction, is obviously more liable to suspicion than a vessel under the Swedish or Italian flag. It is by no fault of ours that she is strictly watched. It is no fault of ours if, in many cases, the suspicion of a naval officer watching her should often become "reasonable"—as of course, it need, as to exasperating to the trading interest which desires a virtual immunity. If the neutral were indeed neutral frequent detention would be a just grievance. But a neutral systematically dealing in contraband should not wince at the inevitable consequences. To play at the same time for the advantages of a neutral and a belligerent is a hazardous game. It certainly is not manly in him who attempts to carry water upon both shoulders to complain that he is in danger of getting wet.

It still appears that Admiral Welles has stopped the *Peterhoff*, or any other naval officer any other vessel, from pure wantonness or simple desire of annoyance, we hope that he may be summarily dealt with. But no man in his senses will claim that such a motive has been in the least established in any detention or seizure yet made.

LIBERTY AND PRIVILEGE.

In a late discourse upon Edmund Burke, Mr. Richard O'Gorman alluded to the passage in Burke's speech on Conciliation with America, in which he says that, wherever there is slavery, "those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom." The passage occurs in that part of the oration which is devoted to the consideration of the probable obstinacy of resistance upon the part of the colonies, and it is introduced by the remark that the spirit of religious dissent in the Northern colonies will make them fight, and although this disposition may be checked in the Southern by the prevalence of the Church of England, yet slavery will restore the balance, because "wherever there is slavery those who are free are particularly proud of liberty, and may be expected to fight for it desperately. The liberty of which he is speaking is political, not personal, liberty.

This was one of the splendid generalizations and impressive prophecies in which great statesmen

sometimes indulge, and which are so often brought to shame by experience. If Mr. O'Gorman did not tell his hearers of the melancholy and utter failure of the expectation of his great countryman, we prefer to believe that, as a foregoer, he was ignorant of our history, than that, as an exile for the same political belief, he was pandering to the meanness of all enterprises, a rebellion perpetuate slavery.

The experience to which Burke prospectively appealed to sustain his assertion, weighed his reputation to scorn. He uttered it in 1773, to denounce Parliament from going to war by showing how forcibly slaveholders would fight for liberty. Four years afterward, in 1779, a Committee of the Continental Congress, appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the Southern States, reported that "the State of South Carolina . . . is unable to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy; that the state of the country, and the great number of these people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert."

As a matter of fact the slaveholding section, which, according to Burke, was to be so "proud and jealous of freedom" as to be formidable to the British arms, was the nest of Toryism in the Revolution. By the census of 1790 the Southern colonies had a population of 1,957,334; the Northern, 1,968,455. Of Continental troops the Southern colonies furnished 58,431; the Northern, 172,496. Of militia the Southern colonies furnished 12,719; the Northern, 46,048. These last are the figures substantiated by the War Office. By the "conjectural" return of the Southern colonies furnished two militia men to one from the Northern. Burke's was also a conjectural estimate. That they fight well because they are slaveholders is an assertion which is simply silly. Slavery is a system of barbarism, all who are subjected to its influence have a certain ferocity common to all semi-civilizations, and always attended with fear. But that is not "a high and haughty spirit of liberty," nor heroism, nor pride of freedom. When Burke spoke the Turks and Asiatics were slaveholders, and at one ferocious and cowardly; but Burke would hardly have contended that they were braver or had a prouder love of liberty than the British people. Privilege will always fight hard to defend itself. But it is a degradation of humanity to dignify attachment to privilege as a high love of liberty. Privilege is the denial of liberty; and therefore the party of liberty in the long-run always conquers that of privilege.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Calverton, Mr. Timothy Economy to Miss Louisa Poverty. No Cards; no Fee; no Entertainment.

This is surely common sense.—To get a wife without expense.—To all you can from that time save, To keep until you reach the grave.

Please publish the above without charge, with the compliments of the groom.

An Irishman went into a public house one day, and asked for a mug of beer in a great hurry, stating that he was so dry that he thought he could drink a gallon. The publican told him if he would drink it at one draught, without taking the measure away from his lips, he should have it for nothing. "Aye, aye," said Pat, "and, by the holy Saint Patrick, I'll do that same." The landlord then drew off a gallon of ale, and dilly dillying the red herring into the measure, handed it to Pat, who eagerly raised it to his mouth and drank away until the measure had been elevated almost perpendicular. He then put down the fellowed its margin in astonishment, and, looking to his feet, he exclaimed, shaking the froth out, "Pat, didn't you feel any thing going down with the beer when you drank it?" "No, juries," said Pat, "I thought I felt a boy, Sir."

BETTER THAN A DOZEN.—"Gregory as George III. was said to have been, there was evidently a method in his madness at times. Speaking of Archbishop Sutton of his large family, he used to remark, 'I believe your Grace has better than a dozen.'" "No, Sir," replied the Archbishop, "only eleven." "Well," rejoined the King, "is not that better than a dozen?"

Wife Grizzle's husband lately died of cholera. In the midst of the most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writhing in agony, his gentle wife said to him, "Well, Mr. Grizzle, you needn't kick round so, and wear all this shawl over you if you are dying!"

We like fine writing when it is properly applied: so we appreciate the following bursts of eloquence: "As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courier bounds in her rear—as the winged lightning leaps from the heavens when the thunder-bolts are loosed—so does a little boy run when a big dog is after him."

At a Sunday-school the President announced a bright-looking little fellow was asked, "What is conscience?" He answered very properly, "An inward monitor." And, "What is a monitor?" "Oh, one of the iron-clads!"

"Well, how do you like the looks of the vanguard?" said a "southerner" to a "down-caster," who was gazing with rapturous wonder and wonder for the first time, at a huge alligator, with wide-open jaws, on the muddy banks of the Mississippi. "Well," replied the Yankee, "he's a great deal of openness when he smiles!"

A university doctor desiring to see a bird-catcher exercise his employment accompanied him to the field. As soon as he saw the birds he hallooed in Latin, "There they are!" The birds took the alarm. The sportsman, indignant at the absurdity of the professor, told him of it in very plain terms. "My good friend," exclaimed the doctor in great astonishment, "who would have imagined that those birds would have understood Latin!"

An old gouty gentleman, having lost a pair of capacious shoes, said that the worst wish he had was, that the shoes might fit the thief.

"How dreadful that cigar smells!" exclaimed a clerk to his companion. "Oh no; it's not the cigar that smells," was the reply. "What is it, then?" "Why, my friend, that smell, of course."

When is a man thinner than a lath?—When he is c-shaving.

A QUESTION FOR CHARLES B. SUMNER.—Were the sacred bowels of the ancient Romans ever used for any purpose?

All the women of the village on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are in the habit of swimming. The young ladies are all diving bells.

CONFESSION.—Two thin shoes make one cold, two more an attack of rheumatism, two attacks of rheumatism one malady cure.

The discovery has been made that without a mouth a man can neither eat, drink, kiss the girls, nor chew tobacco. When is a lobster like a mortar?—When it costs its shell.

There are two kinds of cats—one with nine lives, the other with nine tails. The former always fall upon their own feet, the latter upon other people's backs.

When is a soldier like a baby?—When he is in arms.

Bank and fashion may be all very fine in times of peace, but rank and file must have precedence of them in war.

"Come here, my dear; I want to ask you all about your sister. Now tell me truly, has she got a beau?" "No, it's the janders she's got, the doctor says."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.  
The operations of the Army of the Potomac on the 20th side of the Rappahannock are fully chronicled on page 311. General Hooker reformed his army early on 4th and 5th, and at least, of his forces occupy their old camps. Some divisions are reported to have crossed the river again; but of this we have no reliable information.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.  
General "Stonewall" Jackson was badly wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, and had his arm amputated. The operation did not succeed, and pneumonia, which he contracted on the 19th inst., near Richmond, Virginia. The losses in the battles appear to have been about ten thousand on each side.

GENERAL HOOKER'S ORDER TO HIS ARMY.  
The following order has been issued by Major-General Hooker: GENERAL ORDER—No. 42. HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 18, 1863. The Major-General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days.

It has not accomplished all that was expected the reasons are well known to the army. It is evident to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources. In winning the great battle, the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given recent evidence of its confidence in itself and its ability to the prizes it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage we would have been reluctant to trust, to ourselves, our cause, and our country. Proudly loyal and conscious of its own history and its own honor, it will be the guardian of its own history and its own honor.

It is the certainty and secrecy of movement our advance and passage of the rivers were unimpeded, and on our withdrawal no rebel returned to follow. The events of the last week may well with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new laurels to the former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his intrenchments, and wherever we have fought we have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and fifteen colors, captured and destroyed several pieces of artillery, and placed *hors de combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops. We have destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no more regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the noblest cause committed to the achievement of battle. By command of MAJOR-GENERAL HOOKER. A. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL LEE'S ORDER.  
The following order has been issued by General Lee to the army under his command: GENERAL ORDER—No. 52. HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 7, 1863.

With heart-felt gratification the General Commanding expresses to the army of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men during the arduous operations of the last few days. Every day has seen our brave men, under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm, our army attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness, and secure on his right of Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant, and by the valor that has triumphed in an enemy's camp, our men once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock.

While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only giver of victory for the signal deliverance He has wrought. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due to His name.

Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers who have fallen in defense of their country; and while we mourn their loss let us resolve to emulate their noble example.

The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time of those whose bravery, energy, and skill they are so much indebted for success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success: "I have received your dispatch, and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which He has crowned our arms."

In the name of the people I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops of your command for their addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved.

The reversal of fortune produced by this happy result will be mingled with a general regret for the good and brave who are numbered among the killed and the wounded." J. E. LEWIS, General.

STONEWALL'S RAID.  
The success of General Stoneman's expedition is divided by the rebels themselves. His forces were admitted to three squadrons of men commanded by himself, and the other by Generals Averil and Buford. All performed their work gallantly by cutting the railroad communications between Lee's army and Richmond, and destroying all the bridges to within five miles of the rebel capital. One party of the cavalry went to Louisa Court House, cutting up the railroad there. Another party rode to Columbia and Goodland, on the James River, breaking the canal at the former point, and capturing rebel stores at the latter. A party of the army are said to have actually got within a mile and a half of Richmond. Of the brilliant movement of Colonel Kilpatrick's command General Lee writes in his official report to the President: "They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two

miles of Richmond, and have lost only one lieutenant and thirty men, having captured and paroled upward of three hundred prisoners. They have marched nearly two hundred miles since the 1st of May. They were taken by the fortifications of Richmond on the 6th, burned all the stores at Ayler's Station on the Matamoras on the 6th, destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, and a large pile of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and moved on here in good condition."

AFFAIRS OF THE PENINSULA.  
Our army on the Peninsula is not idle. All the bridges in the vicinity of White House have been destroyed. When first prosecuted by our troops as General Fox, having returned to the fortress, reported that Colonel Fitzpatrick and Davis had reached Choptank Point with 700 cavalry without losing a man.

GENERAL BURNETT'S RAID.  
It is rumored that General Burnett's light cavalry have gone as far as the Alleghany River, in Western Virginia, and cut the Richmond and Tennessee Railroad in several places, destroying at the same time large quantities of rebel stores intended for the Army of the Southwest.

CAPTURE OF PORT ORISKANY.  
General Grant has captured Port Gibson and taken five hundred prisoners. He drove the enemy, eleven thousand strong, from the place after a hard contest. Our loss was only fifteen hundred, killed and wounded. The rebels retreated toward Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Delta River. These were rebuilt, and the rebels were contained. So General Grant's progress has been brilliant. He has also reports a brilliant feat of Colonel Grierson with his cavalry in Northern Mississippi, whom he progressed rapidly southwest, destroying bridges, railroads, locomotives, and stores of all kinds, and was at last successively supposed to be on his way to Baton Rouge.

AND OF GRAND GULF.  
The official report of Admiral Porter, recording his great success in the capture of Grand Gulf, is a document of much excitement in Washington. The possession of this point places the formidable rebel strong-holds at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson at our mercy. Admiral Porter says that he now holds the door to Vicksburg. The fight lasted five hours and a half. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the fire of our vessels, but all the guns captured by our forces were in good condition. The works at Grand Gulf were the most formidable ever the rebels possessed in the vicinity of Vicksburg. Admiral Porter is now reconnoitering the guns. Many of the rebels who fell from Grand Gulf were captured by our pursuing force.

GENERAL FRANK'S OPERATIONS.  
A dispatch from Cairo on 11th says that, according to the Memphis Bulletin, Jackson is already intrenched, and that the rebels have no way of getting out of Vicksburg but by cutting their way through the national force. A rebel detachment from Jackson to Richmond, dated 11th, says that the Union troops were repulsed the day previous at Anderson's Ferry, on the Big Black, after four hours' severe fighting.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RAID.  
General Emory's raid ends an official account to Richmond of our cavalry raid in Georgia. He describes the resistance offered to our troops as stubborn, and hotly maintained from point to point, resulting in the capture of Colonel Straight's command by General Pender, our troops. General Emory's raiders numbered six hundred horses, with all their horses and riders.

A NEW REGIME IN NEW ORLEANS.  
General Banks has been lending some important general orders. One commands to death all who supply aid to the rebellion, and orders the registered enemies of the Government of the United States to leave the Department by the 10th of May, and another forbids sheriffs and others to conceals any for the rebel army, in pursuance of the action of the Louisiana Legislature.

THE CONScription ACT.  
The President has issued a Proclamation preliminary to the enforcement of the Conscription Act, defining the position and obligations of insolvent cities under that law. Persons of foreign birth who have a hard title to become citizens, are by this proclamation, sixty days liable to be drafted, if after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the issuance they still remain within the territory of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.  
DEBATES ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.  
On April 23d the Marquis of Chesterfield, in the House of Commons, called up the subject of the seizure of British merchant steamers while in the Matamoras trade, and invited attention to the proceedings of Admiral Wilkes. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that Minister Adams had granted a permit to a steamer carrying arms and munitions to the Mexicans, and characterized it as a most unwarrantable act. After remarks by other members, Earl Granville, on behalf of the Government, deprecated any discussion on imperfect information, and the subject was dropped. In the House of Commons, Mr. Rowlock led off the debate on the same topic, and delivered a course of strong philippic against the Northern dis-United States. Lord Palmerston gave assurance that the Government was giving due consideration to the matters discussed. The debate was continued in the House of Lords next day, when the Earl of Derby denounced the proceedings of the American Government as monstrous. The case of the *Alexander* was also under discussion, and it was stated positively, on behalf of her builders, that she was not designed for the rebels. Earl Russell defended the policy of the Government, and other members denounced the absurd tirade of Derby.

MINISTER ADAMS'S EXPLANATION.  
It is said in London that Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, has made a "Frank explanation" respecting "fictitious leave" letters to the Mexican trader, and that no diplomatic protest on the part of England is necessary in consequence. The EMIGRATION QUESTION.  
Earl Russell had called Mr. Adams's attention to the fact, that it was reported to the Government in London, that Union agents were recruiting for the Federal army in Great Britain. A very interesting correspondence ensued on the subject. The large number of able-bodied men leaving Cuba by the Cuban steamers was added by the Earl in support of the charge. Mr. Adams denied that United States agents were so employed, and quite suggested that the "alleged distress" existing in Ireland might account for the emigration "phenomenon."

POLAND.  
THE INSURRECTION.  
Affairs in Poland remain unchanged. Russia has renewed her proposition to the French for an offensive and defensive alliance. A Russian courier has arrived in London, bearing, it is supposed, the Czar's reply to Earl Russell's dispatch on Polish affairs.

MEXICO.  
THE RIGOR OF PUEBLA.  
The latest news from Mexico is to the 16th ult., by way of San Francisco, reporting the condition of affairs at Puebla to the 16th ult., at which time the French had gained nothing since the 6th. At that time they held six blocks in the city and the Castle of San Javier. They were bombarding some convents in the city, which they had failed to capture. General Comonfort still held the rebel positions of Puebla and the City of Mexico. General Orizaba is confident that he can maintain Puebla against all the assaults of the French.



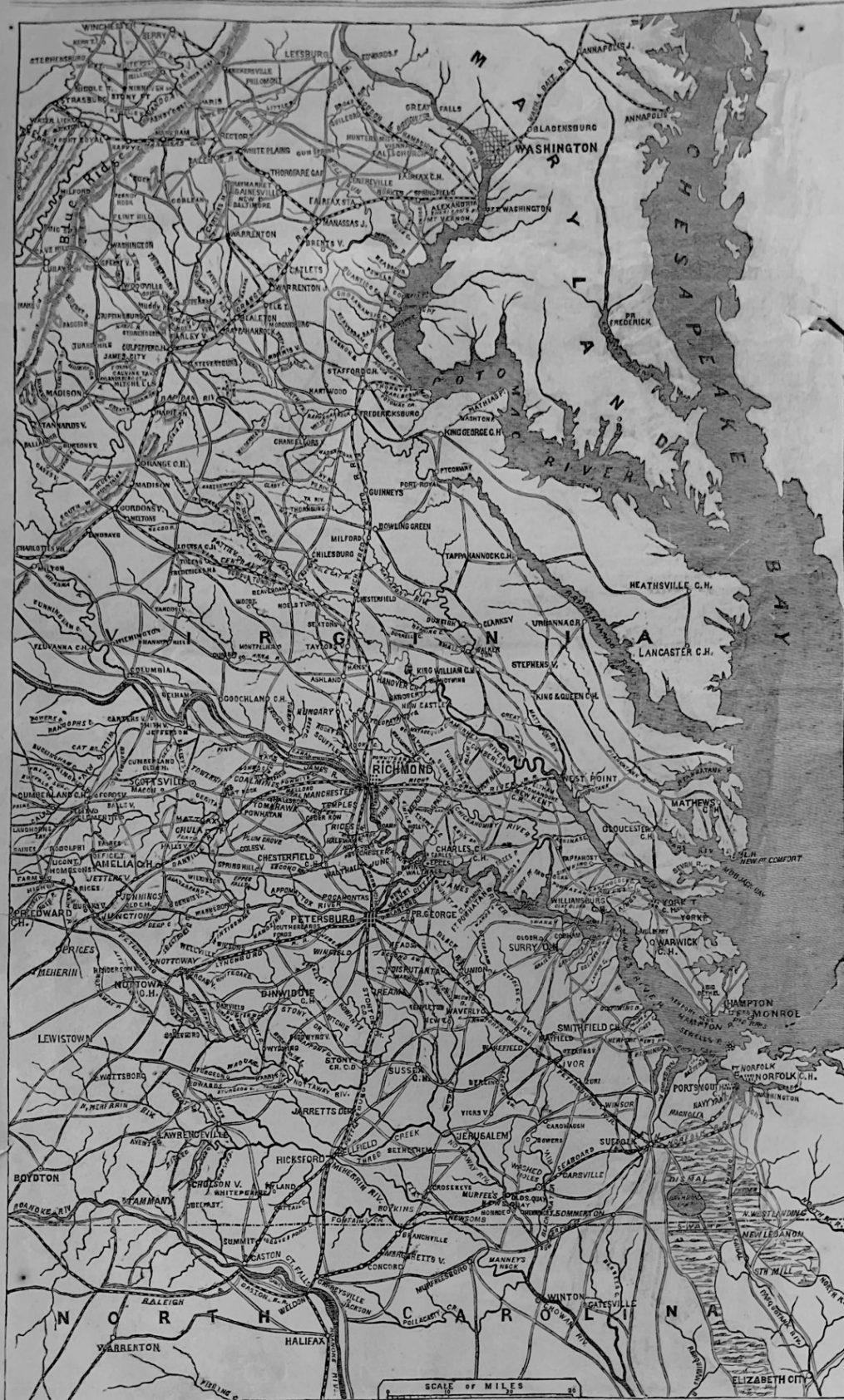


CAPTURE OF THE HEIGHTS OF FREDERICKSBURG BY THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT, OF SEDGWICK'S CORPS.—[SEE PAGE 331.]

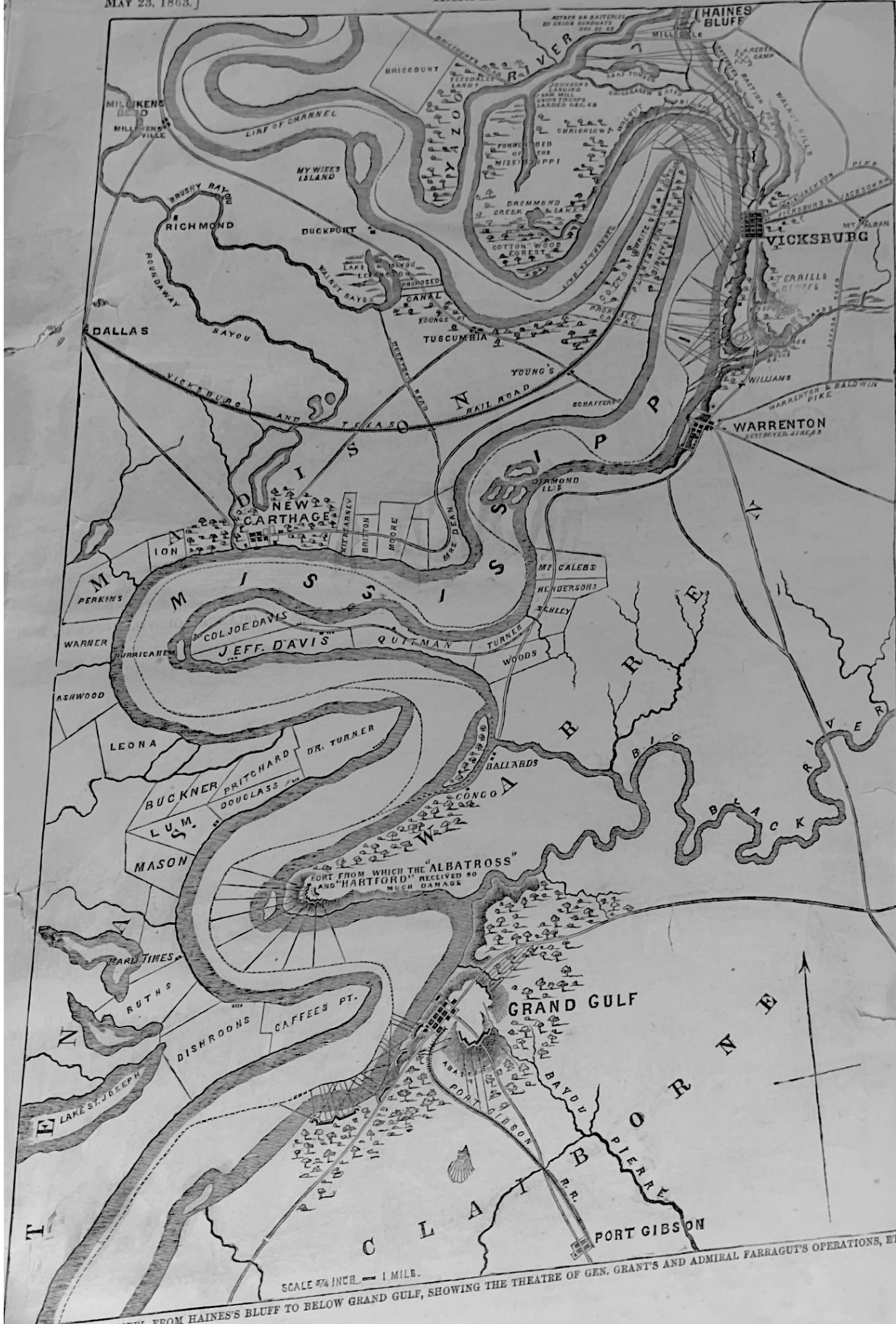




THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—COUCH'S CORPS FORMING LINE OF BATTLE TO COVER THE RETREAT OF THE 11TH CORPS, 2D MAY, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 331.]

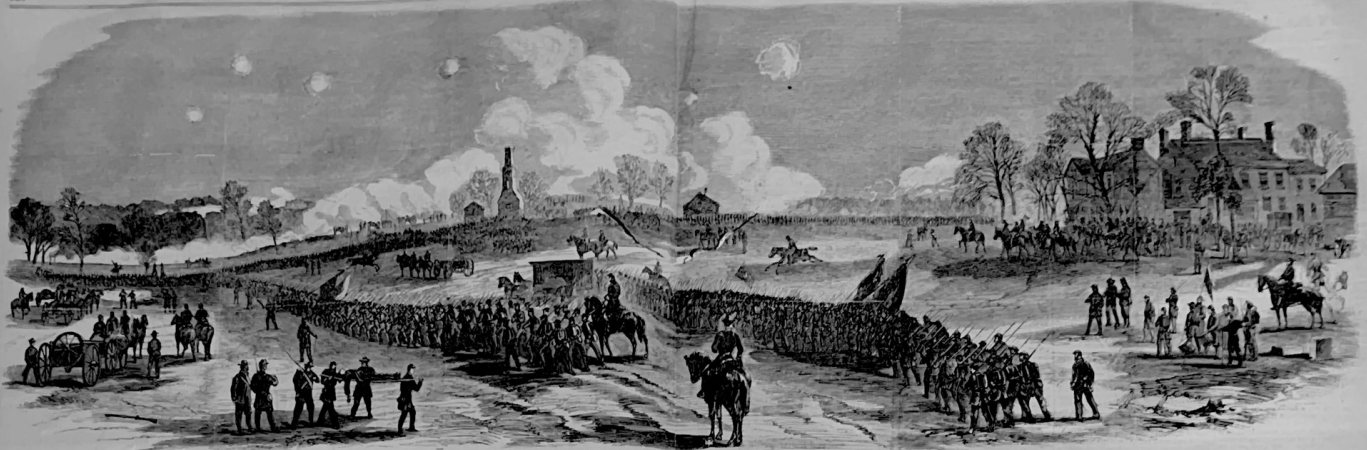


MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA, SHOWING THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS OF GENs. HOOKER, DIX, AND KEYES, AND THE SCENE OF GEN. STONEMAN'S RAID.

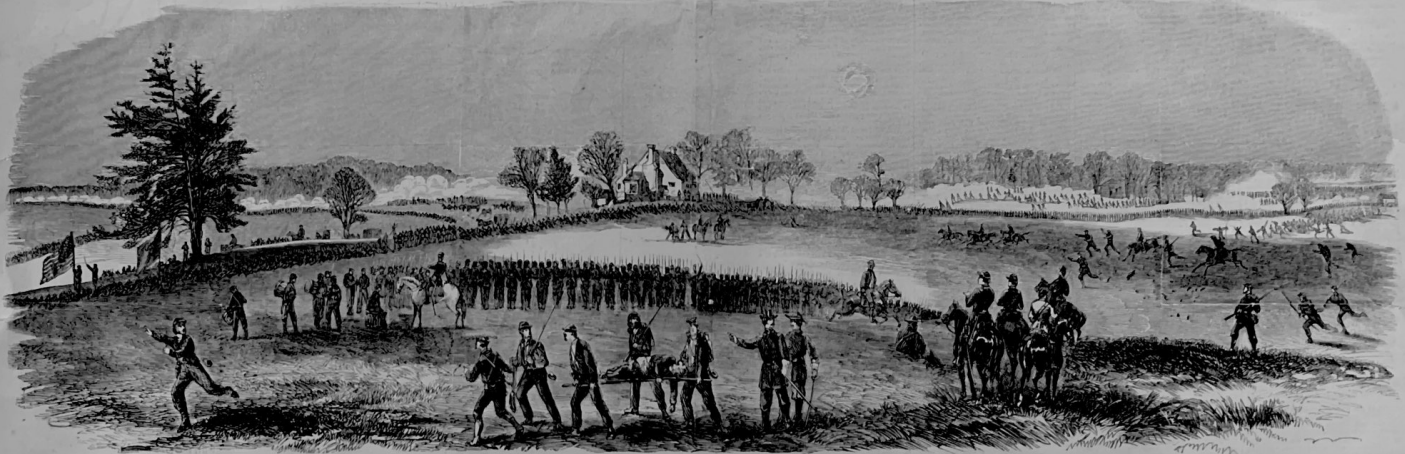


MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI, FROM HAINES'S BLUFF TO BELOW GRAND GULF, SHOWING THE THEATRE OF GEN. GRANT'S AND ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS, ETC.





THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—SCENE DURING THE DAY, MAY 1.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 221.]



THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—HOWARD'S HEAD-QUARTERS, AND POSITION OF THE RIGHT OF THE LINE OF BATTLE, MAY 2.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 221.]



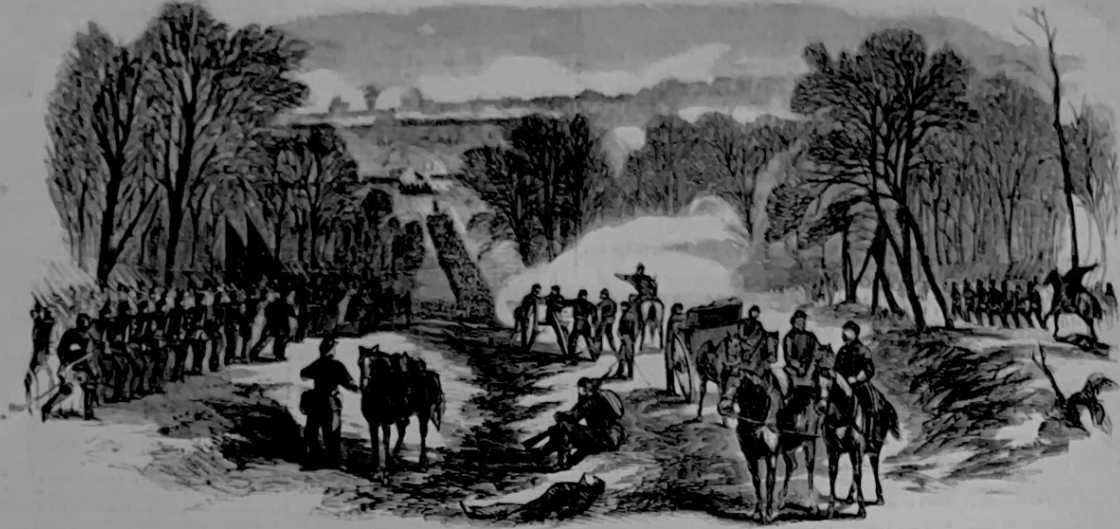




THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—SECOND AND THIRD CORPS REPELLING JACKSON'S ASSAULT, MAY 3.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 313.]



GENERAL HOOKER'S HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE FIELD.—SKETCHED BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 313.]



*Splendid Advance of Sykes's Regulars.*



*Centre of our Line of Battle*



*Steam-Mill used as a Medical Depot.*

THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.—FROM SKETCHES BY MR. A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 331.]

CATCHING THE DRAGON.

By way of introducing a small... The dragon... The dragon... The dragon...

"It's all nonsense about the dragon," said the... "The thing is to take him with the money on his person..."

"You won't get any body to believe that. Why, the farmers all trust him as if he was a brother to..."

"The thing is to take him with the money on his person, and he is so keen! Who's in at the lion now?"

"Nobly but Bobby Jones. Why, this beats everything; it isn't half an hour since I heard the lion, as you call him, advising old Bobby the safest place in which to put his brown hide purse..."

"Very likely," responded Tipstaff. "I wish some body would look about and let me know when Mr. Jones starts. The lion knows me..."

"All right. I'll do it." The two men separated; and in due time Tipstaff was informed that Bobby Jones, as he was familiarly called, had just ridden off...

"Now, will you swear to be quiet and make no noise, or must I... You will? The better for you. I want the lion of your cloak, bonnet, and baby. Tush, don't be foolish; I wouldn't hurt the poor little murrel for the world, and I'll bring it back in half an hour..."

Advertisements section header.

The Best Fashion Book for the ladies... Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!

Look! Ladies, Look! PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM FOR NOTHING!

At the present time, when everybody is photographing...

A Photographic Album For Nothing!

We are by no means joking when we say this; we mean it. We propose to give away a Photographic Album as a Premium for Subscriptions to the New York Weekly...

New York Weekly, Model Story and Sketch Paper OF THE AGE

The New York Weekly employs more literary talent and spends more money for contributions than any other paper of its class...

The New York Weekly Photo Album is Given Away. THE MORE YOU GET THE MORE YOU WANT.

In order to more fully explain ourselves, we hereby lay before the public the following LIST OF PREMIUMS TO GETTERS UP OF CLUBS.

- To anybody who will send us \$5 for two subscriptions to the New York Weekly, we will give a splendid Photographic Album, bound in beautiful leather, and gilt edges, worth \$5.

The New York Weekly

Has been long enough before the people to satisfy them that these offers are made in good faith, and that our engagements will be faithfully met.

Wm. A. Pond & Co's Bulletin of NEW MUSIC.

Union League Badge. An Emblematic Silver-plated Badge of the Union Party of the United States.

"Evening Hour" for Violin and Piano. No one to Love. Trub. Trub. plun. Hallel's March.

FERTILIZERS. No. 1. Phosphate Guano, of various Importations, warranted pure, and to contain from 10 to 55 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, which are most substantial fertilizers.

CATARRE! Dr. Goodale's CATARRH REMEDY penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and extricates it, root and branch.

Window Washer. SOMETHING NEW, NOVEL, AND USEFUL. A BURN! A SPONGE! A FORCE PUMP! A CARBIDE WARMER!

CHLOASMA, OR MOTH PATCHES.

Remedies of the face, called Moth Patches, are very common, particularly in ladies of light complexion, as the skin on the face shows more or less of its natural color...

THREE SPLENDID BOOKS. Just Published.

I. MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS. An interesting and instructive new book on the subject of the South...

II. DRIFTING ABOUT. An interesting and instructive new book on the subject of the West...

III. INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE. The personal history of J. D. Jones, of Florida, the celebrated author of "The Southern Friends"...

These books are sold by all bookellers, and are sent by mail, free on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, New York, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard Street.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A HUNDRED CERTIFIES IN ONE. Not the least striking proof of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and cure of all the diseases...

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Pure Blood Cures.

When the life has not the requisite healthy qualities, we become feeble. To restore the life to a state of health, the blood must be purified.

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