FORT HARRISON.

How It Was Taken, and the First Three Union Men on the Ramparts.

BY CECIL CLAY, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

GOOD many people have written to your paper during the last 18 months about the capture of Fort Harrison, outside of Richmond and north of the James, on Sept. 29, 1864. A number of these were enlisted men, who in attending to their duty could have had but a limited field of observation and an imperfect idea of what went on elsewhere than in their immediate vicinity; while some who were wounded before the fort was entered were deprived of the opportunity for personal knowledge of what followed; and others are shown by what they write to have depended on hearsay principally.

A soldier who attends to his duty has not time or opportunity to meddle with the business of other troops than those of the enemy. An officer's duty, on the contrary, is to attend to other people's business; that is to say, he has to see that each and all of those under him do what is to be done and do it properly. The higher his grade the more he has to look after, and the wider his scope of observation; but, of course, beyond a certain point he is liable to lose sight of details.

I am not anxious to write an account or description of the action of Sept. 29, 1864. I published my personal recollections of the storming of Fort Harrison years ago in the Germantown *Telegraph*, of Philadelphia. Since then I have examined every official record on the subject, and corresponded with men and officers of both sides, but have found nothing yet to cause me to alter what I wrote then. I wish, however, to state briefly some facts which may serve to correct errors into which your correspondents have fallen.

Fort Harrison was stormed by the First Division, Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. Stannard. Other troops crossed the river and fought at Fort Gilmer and elsewhere, but not with the First Division. There is no official record of the strength of the division at this action; the nearest returns in date I can find show present for duty and equipped: Officers, 138; men, 2,783. Gen. Stannard in his report says his field return for Sept 28 showed 3,115 for duty. The 5th Md. was left in camp, so that 260 must be deducted, leaving 2,855. The 40th Mass. was also away. It is possible that number turned out, but not probable.

When the troops reached the edge of the three quarters of a mile of open ground before the fort, Gen. Ord, after examining the works through his glass, said to Stannard:

"General, that is too strong for us; we must wait for the other division."

"Oh, ——, General!" Stannard exclaimed,

"MY DIVISION CAN TAKE THAT FORT."

"Very well, then," said Ord; "Go ahead."

The division was at once formed for the assault. There were three brigades of four regiments each. The First, containing the 13th N. H., 81st, 98th and 139th N. Y., was on the left; the Third, containing the 21st Conn., 92d N. Y., 58th and 188th Pa., on the right. Two regiments of the Second Brigade—the 8th Conn. and 96th N. Y.—remained in the center, the other two—the 10th N. H. and 118th N. Y.—being deployed as skirmishers, and later falling back on the column. Each brigade was in column by division, with a regiment in line in front, so that the division was like a large E, with the long side in front. Some of the 1st Conn. were used as skirmishers to protect the left flank of the column. The 58th Pa. was in line at the head of the Third Brigade, and the guide was right. I was then the senior officer with the regiment, and commanded it until the fort was taken. Lieut. Johnson and I marched at a couple of paces to the right of the right file. The regiment dressed on us, and the division on the regiment. This was an excellent position from which to see all that went on, as we could see the whole front and one flank of our men, the works in front, and several regiments of the enemy who were marching parallel to our direction, in column of fours, and entering the works a little way to our right. Col. Roberts, of the 139th N. Y., who was in command of the Third Brigade, halted it not far from the works, to get breath before making a rush. After a short pause he exclaimed: "Now, men! just two minutes to take that fort! Just two minutes!" And we made a rush straight to the

MOUNTING THE PARAPET WITH THE COLORS.

ditch, into which we jumped. The right of the regiment overlapped the front of the fort, so that we swung to the left and faced at right-angles to the original direction. The parapet was 18 feet thick and the ditch deep. As we jumped into the latter, an officer on a gray horse (I think Col. Hughes, who commanded a Tennessee regiment of Johnson's men, who had been skirmishing from the landing) rode on the bridge from the sally port and emptied his revolver at us, and Johnson, who was beside me, emptied his at him, apparently without effect. The first two men who mounted the parapet were Billy Bourke, of Co. B, and I. We got high enough to look over and see the rebels standing ready to crack at the first comers, when a shot struck Billy across the forehead; he fell against me and we both rolled down into the ditch. I jumped up and started again, Billy shoving me, because so blinded by blood he could not get up himself; and I took from him the State flag of the 188th Pa., whose Color-Bearer was shot as he jumped into the ditch. Meantime Johnson and Private Copeland, of Co. F, had started up. Copeland was first on top of the parapet, and as he rose up was shot through the head and fell on his face. Johnson was next, and was shot through his left arm, having already been hit by a canister shot in his right arm before we reached the ditch. I was third, and halted on the parapet so as

TO DISPLAY THE COLORS

and get the men to come up. We could see along the whole front, and not a man had mounted the works before we did. Johnson ran across the parapet, jumped down inside, took two wounded officers prisoners, and was shot in the breast by an officer—a little fellow with his trousers in his boots, who, some of the men who were in the fort say, may have been Col. Jack Maury. I got two shots through my right arm while on the parapet, and as I jumped down on the banquette, a fellow who had started to run turned and shot me through the left hand. I stood the colors against the parapet and got Serg't McKeown, of Co. B, to cut off my gloves and sleeves and see what damage had been done. When Johnson and I mounted the parapet there was no one else on it, nor had any of our men been on it but poor Copeland. The rebels were in small groups inside, at a ready, watching for the first men up. They were men of Maj. Taylor's artillery battalion, and some of the Tennessee men of Johnson's Brigade. The artillerymen had

DOUBLE-CHARGED A BIG 8-INCH GUN,

close to which we went in, and the discharge knocked the carriage off the pintle so that it was useless. They then lost heart, and when they saw us coming over ran round by the huts and the rear of the big traverse, to help their comrades on the side next the river, where as yet no one had got in.

In what order the other 11 regiments got inside the works I do not know, but I do know that the first three men to mount the parapet of Fort Harrison were, respectively, Otis Copeland, who was killed; Lieut. Johnson and I, all of the 58th Pa. The first man in the fort was Johnson, and the first flag on the works was the blue State flag of the 188th Pa., which I carried there. The color-staff of the 58th had been shot in two at Petersburg. It was spliced, and again shot in two outside of the fort, so that the bearer rolled the flag around the two pieces and carried it over his shoulder. Notwithstanding it did not make much show that way, we had

EIGHT COLOR-BEARERS HIT THAT DAY.

Col. Roberts, who was detailed to command our brigade, got out of a sick-bed to go into this action. I never asked him why he chose our regiment to lead the brigade, (and so guide the division,) but he has asked me what I thought of his halting the brigade to breathe before making a rush. I think it was a good idea, knowing that the 58th was in front; a pause like that could not be made with every regiment.

The names of the commanders of the First and Second Brigades have been mentioned often by writers about this action, but Col. Roberts, who commanded the Third Brigade, is entitled to more prominence than they, for he commanded the guiding brigade and the one that first entered the fort. Some of the reports speak of hesitation as the column neared the fort, and of reforming the men, etc. Whatever there was of this was in the First and Second Brigades. There was nothing of the kind needed in the Third. At Cold Harbor in 1864, after the disastrous charge of June 3, the 58th Pa. was picked out to charge and retake a rifle-pit in front of the enemy's main line—the regiment numbered then less than 150—which a regiment of more than double its numbers had been unable to hold. First taking the caps off all its pieces, it charged and took this pit and held it from early morning until relieved at 11:30 at night. With this regiment in the front, and Col. Roberts in command, the Third Brigade did not need any reforming until after the fort was entered.

Whatever question may have been raised at the time as to who first entered Fort Harrison, was settled shortly after the action. Gen. Weitzel, who took command of the corps after the fight, settled the matter. Years after, in writing a letter to one who had been his superior, he said: "I have always since spoken of the 58th as the best Pennsylvania regiment I ever had under my command."

The only two line officers mentioned by Gens. Ord and Stannard in their reports were Lieut. Johnson and I; (and this was because of our having been first in, with three wounds each.) The 58th had 226 men in action, including drummer boys and stretcher-bearers. The same number to each regiment would have made the Division 2,712 strong. Undoubtedly some regiments had less than 226 and others more. The official nominal lists of killed and wounded show as follows:

Regiment or Command.	Killed.		Wound'd.		Missing.	
	Officers.	En'l'd Men.	Officers.	En'l'd Men.	En'l'd Men.	Total.
Field and Staff	2	...	3	...	...	5
13th N. H.	2	8	7	41	1	59
98th N. Y.	...	6	...	49	...	54
81st N. Y.	2	5	2	41	1	51
139th N. Y.	2	5	1	25	...	33
96th N. Y.	...	3	6	65	22	96
10th N. H.	...	3	3	61	...	67
8th Conn.	1	4	9	49	4	67
21st Conn.	...	8	1	21	...	30
58th Pa.	1	14	5	84	4	108
188th Pa.	2	7	5	47	4	65
92d N. Y.	...	7	1	27	...	35
21st Conn.	...	2	3	21	4	30
	12	71	46	531	40	700

Recapitulation—
Killed—Officers, 12; men, 71.
Wounded—Officers, 46; men, 531.
Missing—Men, 40.
Total—700.

The testimony of the officers and men who were inside the fort resisting our attack confirms the decision of Gen. Weitzel, and the illustrations in the papers published at the time show the troops entering the works where I have said we went in.

Fort Harrison was taken because enough men were sent against it to stand all the loss the garrison could inflict and still have enough to beat the defenders. Fort Gilmer was not taken because the attack was not made in the same way, but by successive charges of one or two regiments at a time, who were of course easily driven off. If the garrison of Fort Harrison had been armed with breech-loaders, it would or ought to have been a physical impossibility for the small division that stormed it to have even pretended to get in. The garrison was small and indifferently armed with old-fashioned guns, all muzzle-loaders. With breech-loaders they should have been able to inflict three or four times the damage, and that would have turned the division into a minus quantity.

When all is said and done this remains: that it was a well-executed assault on a formidable work, for which Gen. Stannard and the whole First Division of the Eighteenth Corps deserve credit.

He Corrects Col. Brackett.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to correct a few inaccuracies of statement contained in an article by Col. A. G. Brackett in a recent issue. He says: "On the 1st of May, 1865, Gen. John H. Morgan's old command, then under Gen. Duke, surrendered to Gen. Hobson at Mount Sterling near Lexington, Ky."

Now, Morgan was in Kentucky in June, 1864, with over 10,000 men, and surprised and captured our camp-guard at Mount Sterling on June 6, whilst Gen. S. G. Burbridge was on a raid to destroy the salt works at Saltville, Va.; but learning of Morgan's raid into Kentucky, returned from Pound Gap by a forced march, surprising and defeating Morgan at Mount Sterling June 9, 1864, and later at Cynthiana, Ky. Morgan escaped with about 700 men, a thoroughly whipped man, and sank out of sight as a rebel General. The remnant of his command, under Gen. Basil Duke, temporarily commanded by Col. Dick Morgan, we again encountered on what is known as the Stoneman and Burbridge raid, on or about the 15th of December, 1864, at Kingsport, Tenn., where he was defeated, and his entire train of supplies captured and destroyed. The fighting was done principally by Gen. A. C. Gillem's Brigade of East Tennesseans. On the second Saltville expedition the forces under Gen. Burbridge were divided into three brigades, one of which was commanded by Gen. E. H. Hobson. At Saltville, instead of getting salt, we were severely peppered Oct. 2, 1864, and Gen. Hobson was intrusted with the arduous duty of conducting the retreat, which was done in a masterly manner, Gens. Burbridge and McLean returning rapidly to Lexington. Those who write for history cannot be too careful to get their actors connected with the proper events. —A. H. HUNT, Assistant Surgeon, 12th Ohio Cav., Wooster, O.

A Singular Fatality.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: During the second battle of Bull Run a sight greeted my eyes that I never will forget, and I suppose that the other three comrades who saw it won't forget it soon. It was this: A limb had been broken off a pine tree six or seven feet from the ground, leaving about four feet to the tree, which formed a sharp snag, and on this limb hung a dead rebel cavalryman. The limb had entered his breast and come out of his back. It was supposed that he was going at full speed when he rode against this limb. This happened at the edge of a cornfield, and close by this dead man was a wounded Confederate sitting against another tree, with his leg shattered by a piece of shell. He asked us to pull the man off the snag, which we did, but with great difficulty. The wounded man asked us for a canteen of water, which was given him. Then he gave us his canteen, that was almost full of applejack. Two of my comrades were from Maine, the other from Ulster County, N. Y., and the wounded rebel was a Georgia man. If any of the four are living yet, I would like to hear from them; and as for the Johnny, I would like to trade him a canteen of water for one of applejack every day in the week.—W. A. MCCALLISTER, Cos. K and I, 12th P. R. V. C., Mercersburg, Pa.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully-prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which shows the exact ratings for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

In the Senate, Senator Hale's resolution in regard to civil service under the present Administration, and which provides that a committee of seven Senators be appointed, "whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merits and qualifications, or have been distributed as partisan favors; and, further, to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections."

Senator Cockrell moved to amend by extending the inquiry to cover the time since the issuance of President Hayes's order, June 22, 1877.

Senator Hoar said he could not see the "Propriety of an amendment which goes merely into the past. The question of the present observance or violation of law is the only practical question for the country. What has gone on in the past has been dealt with and considered. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri is a violation of the etiquet and propriety of the Senate."

The amendment was defeated and the resolution agreed to.

Senator Beck called up the bill to provide for the retirement of small notes and the issue of coin certificates in their place. In the course of his remarks he made an attack on Senator Sherman for having been in the conspiracy to demonetize silver, or for his connection with the coinage of the trade dollar.

Senator Sherman denied all the allegations against him, and cited documentary evidence to show that the silver dollar was not surreptitiously demonetized, and went on to give a succinct history of the coinage legislation of the day.

In the House a number of minor bills were considered, and much time was spent on the bill for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia.

The bill providing for the allotment of land in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamis, in the Indian Territory, was discussed at length and finally passed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

In the Senate, Senator Brown (Ga.) called up his resolution in favor of the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws, and the collection of all the money needed by the Government from duties on foreign imports, and made an extended argument in favor of his position.

On motion of Senator Allison the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate the importation of foreign merchandize, and spent several hours upon it.

The House spent the morning hour in consideration of the District of Columbia militia bill, and devoted the rest of the session to private bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

In the Senate, Senator Teller made a long speech severely criticizing the policy laid down in the President's annual message.

The consideration of the bill to prevent undervaluation in imported merchandize was considered.

Eulogies were delivered on the late Seth C. Moffatt, Representative from Michigan.

In the House the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency Bill occupied most of the time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

In the Senate, Senator Hale introduced the bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire John C. Fremont as Major-General in the United States Army. He expressed the hope that the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the bill was referred, would give it an early consideration.

Senator Butler offered a bill for the admission of Utah as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the importation of foreign merchandize, and prevent undervaluations, and Senator Allison made a statement as to the object and importance of the 14th section of the bill, against which Senator Evarts had made an argument on the previous day.

After a lengthy and general debate the vote was taken on Senator Edmunds's amendment, and it was not agreed to—yeas 5, nays 47.

Senator Edmunds then withdrew other amendments to the 14th section. The bill was passed without a division.

Senator Plumb offered a preamble and resolution reciting the fact of the interruption of freight traffic on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, and instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire whether such interruption of commerce was occasioned by the failure of the railroad companies to adopt necessary precautions or by other neglect of their duty as common carriers.

Senator Cullom remarked that that was a pretty important subject, and he inquired whether the purpose was to have the committee or sub-committee leave Washington and carry on the inquiry elsewhere.

Senator Plumb said that that was a question which the committee would decide for itself.

Senator Harris suggested that the resolution had better lie over for the present, and that was assented to by Senator Plumb.

The resolution was therefore laid over.

In the House, Mr. Enloe (Tenn.), from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill providing that seeds, plants, bulbs and scions shall be classed as third-rate mailable matter, and shall be carried through the mails at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces. House Calendar.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blount (Ga.) in the chair, for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill.

In speaking of one of the amendments, Mr. Buchanan (N. J.) branched off to the subject of the tariff, and read a memorial addressed to the Committee on Ways and Means, signed by workingmen and women in a New Jersey pottery, stating that they note with alarm that a bill has been presented to that committee which will greatly reduce the duty on pottery and lead to a ruinous reduction of their wages.

These petitions, said Mr. Buchanan, could not be heard in the American Congress or before any committee except in this, he admitted, surreptitious way. [Laughter.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

The Senate was not in session.

The House held a short session, which was mainly devoted to the consideration of private bills.

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for $2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The News from All Parts of the World.

ABROAD.

The funeral of Emperor William, of Germany, took place at Berlin last Thursday. Many persons of high rank were present. Prince William stood in the middle of the nave behind the imperial standard. Alongside of him were the King of Saxony, the King of Belgium and the King of Roumania. Close by stood the Grand Duke of Baden, Princes Albrecht and Henry, and other princes of the royal house of Prussia, the Prince Imperial of Austria, the Prince Imperial of Russia, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Greece, all in the uniforms of their respective countries. The Princes of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other notables and foreign representatives, including Gen. Billot, of France, and his suite, formed the next rows in the nave. The diplomatic pew was crowded. Emperor Frederick, Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Moltke were not present at the service in the Cathedral, nor did they take part in the procession to the mausoleum. From a window of the palace overlooking the park the Emperor watched the procession. He wore the uniform of a General, with the sash of the Order of the Black Eagle. He remained in the same spot until the close of the ceremony was announced by the guns. Empress Victoria and the princesses attended the service at the mausoleum. Emperor Frederick is too ill to take the oath. He suffered a severe relapse after the funeral of his father, and much alarm was occasioned by his condition. The Emperor has issued messages to the Prussian Landtag and German Reichstag, in which he declares he will safely guard the honor of the Empire and maintain peace at home and abroad.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The first section of the fast mail train from New York fell through a trestle near Blackshear, Ga., Saturday morning. Between 25 and 30 people were killed, and others are likely to die. The private car of President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley Road, was on the train, and Mr. Wilbur was badly injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail under the baggage-car.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A regular Western blizzard visited the Eastern part of the continent last week. Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities were completely shut off from the rest of the world. Telegraph poles were blown down and railroad travel blockaded. In New York business was at a complete standstill for a day or two. The snow was so deep that all horse-car travel had to be suspended, and the streets were impassable. Boston and Philadelphia were in about the same condition.

To Nervous Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous, debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

RECENT LITERATURE.

BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR. Nos. 11 and 12. Published by the Century Co., New York. Col. W. F. Morse, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

The last parts of this admirable history of the war contains:

No. 11.—The Peninsular Campaign (continued), by Gen. George B. McClellan; Yorktown and Williamsburg (Recollections of a Private—III), by Warren Lee Goss; The Opposing Forces at Williamsburg, Va., (composition, strength and losses); Confederate Use of Subterranean Shells on the Peninsula; Manassas to Seven Pines, by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; Opposing Forces at Seven Pines, (composition, strength and losses); Two Days of Battle at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith; The Navy in the Peninsular Campaign, by James Russell Laley; Stuart's Ride Around McClellan, by Col. W. T. Robins; Anecdotes of the Peninsular Campaign; West Virginia Operations under Fremont, by Gen. Jacob D. Cox.

No. 12.—West Virginia Operations under Fremont, (conclusion), by Gen. Jacob D. Cox; Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah, by Genl. John D. Imboden; Notes on the Battle of McDowell, by Gen. Robert C. Schenck and Gen. R. H. Milroy; Opposing Forces in the Valley Campaigns (composition, strength and losses); Fighting Jackson at Kernstown, by Gen. Nathan Kimball; Opposing Forces in the Seven Days' Battles (composition, strength and losses); Hanover Courthouse and Gaines's Mill, by Gen. Fitz-John Porter; Charge of Cooke's Cavalry at Gaines's Mill, by Gen. P. St. Cooke; Recollections of a Participant in the Charge, by Rev. N. H. Hitchcock; Lee's Attack North of the Chickahominy, by Gen. Daniel H. Hill; On the Confederate Right at Gaines's Mill, by Gen. E. M. Law; The Cause of a Silent Battle, by Prof. John B. DeMotte; Rear-Guard Fighting During the Change of Base, by Gen. W. B. Franklin.

WAS SHAKSPERE, AFTER ALL, A MYTH? By Gen. J. Watts De Peyster. Published by A. E. Gunsmar & Co., No. 833 Broadway, New York City.

Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, who occupies a high position among the historical writers of the country, discusses in this pamphlet the question of Shakspere's authorship of the plays commonly attributed to him, and disposes of that claim very effectually. This is no specious presentation of the matter such as Donnelly and other writers give, but a careful historical analysis of the evidence for and against, which carries its own conclusions to every fair-minded reader.

BRITONS AND MUSCOVITES. The Traits of Two Empires. By Curtis Guild. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale by A. S. Witherbee & Co., Washington. Price $2.

Mr. Guild is the Editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, and author of "Over the Ocean" and "Abroad Again," two charming books of travel which have have had a wide sale among the best class of readers. It is the interesting narrative of the travels of an observing man in two of the greatest empires of the globe. The book is made up of letters from abroad, which give it a freshness and spice that a more connected narrative might not have.

PLEASANT WATERS. A Story of Southern Life and Character. By Graham Claytor. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, and for sale by A. S. Witherbee & Co., Washington.

This is a well-written novel, with fine descriptive passages and an excellent plot.

PROPERTY AND LAND. An Essay on the New Crusade. By Henry Wynn. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and for sale by A. S. Witherbee & Co., Washington. Price 25 cents.

This is an effort to answer some of Henry George's arguments in "Progress and Poverty," and meets the issue fairly and squarely.

THE STORY OF THE GOTHS. By Henry Bradley. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and for sale by W. H. Morrison, Washington. Price $1.50.

This is another volume of "The Story of the Nations" Series, and tells the history of the Goths from the earliest times to the end of the Gothic dominion in Spain. It is the first English book produced that treats expressly of this subject, and is written with much care. Historically it is correct, and in style it is lucid and popular.

CHIP'S UN-NATURAL HISTORY. Published by Frederick A. Stokes, 182 Fifth avenue, New York, and for sale by Miller & Herbert, Washington, D. C. Price 50 cents.

This is a series of funny pictures of un-natural animals, such as the "Spring Chicken," "the American Eagle," "the clothes-horse," etc., accompanied by a humorous text.

Magazines.

The Pansy for March has come. For once let us tell what is in it: Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Margaret Sidney's story The Old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's Pansy Society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. The Indian School at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. And a Queer Story. $1 a year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

The question whether the wheat of Manitoba can be transported through Hudson's Bay direct to Liverpool is of serious moment to this country as well as to Canada. On this subject, in *The American Magazine* for February, J. Macdonald Oxley throws whatever light recent exploring expeditions can afford, aided by illustrations and details of existence in a region where mercury freezes solid.

The New England Magazine.—Published at Boston, Mass. Price 25 cents a number.

The Hamilton Literary Monthly.—Published by the Senior Class of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.

Amelie Rives will contribute her first novel to *Lippincott's Magazine* for April. It is entitled "The Quick or the Dead?" and is described as full of passion and interest. A portrait of the beautiful authoress, and a biographical sketch by an intimate friend, form other attractions of the number.

Woman.—A monthly magazine published by the Woman Publishing Co., New York City. Price $2.75 a year. The March number is very rich in interesting matter.

Table Talk.—A monthly magazine devoted to the needs of American housekeepers. Published by the Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Price $1 a year. This magazine is full of interesting opinions and information regarding the dining-room and its accessories, and other departments of housekeeping.

The International Standard.—A magazine devoted to the preservation and protection of the Anglo-Saxon weights and measures, and the discussion and dissemination of the wisdom contained in the great pyramid of Jeezah, in Egypt. Published by the International Institute for the Preserving and Perfecting Anglo-Saxon Weights and Measures, 64 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. Price 20 cents a copy. Published monthly.

Wide Awake for March.—Published by D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Price $2.40 a year.

Some idea of the excellence of *Harper's Magazine* for April may be gained by running one's eye down the column of names on the right-hand side of the table of contents, thus: F. A. Bridgman, William Black, Andrew Lang, Elizabeth Stoddard, Richard E. Burton, C. Coquelin, Joel Chandler Harris, Harriet Prescott Spofford, F. Anstey, Lafcadio Hearn, Charles Dudley Warner, George William Curtis, Charles King, U. S. A., and William Dean Howells. So much for the contributors. Another glance at the titles on the left will show the breadth of the field covered by the articles. The Great West has a liberal portion of space. Dramatic art is discussed by C. Coquelin in "Acting and Authors." The pictorial matter includes the work of Alfred Parsons, F. A. Bridgman, Frederick Barnard, Du Maurier, R. F. Zogbaum, Paul Renouard, C. S. Reinhart, and E. A. Abbey.

The Library Magazine.—This valuable reprint of the best articles that appear in English reviews is now published enlarged to 150 well-printed pages with a handsome cover. Great improvement is made in all respects. It is published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York, and the price is $1.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, will contribute to the April *Scribner's* a valuable and timely article, answering the question "Where Shall We Spend Our Summer?" He will give some pertinent advice as to the best time for taking a short vacation, and will explain the conditions of climate which make some resorts preferable to others.

NOTES.

The New Guide to Rose Culture.—By the Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa. This is a catalog of roses of superior quality and of other high-class flowers. The Dingee & Conard Co. has an excellent standing among the flower-growers of the country.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Xenia, O.

Annual Report of the Public Printer of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Judge Wm. D. Kelley, the Protectionist leader in the House of Representatives, has written a plain statement of "How Protection Protects," which is likely to be the Protectionists platform for the Presidential campaign. It appeared in the *Forum* for February. In the same number Senator Cullom has a paper advocating the Governmental control of the telegraph. Prof. John Tyndall writes about "The Sky"; Dr. Austin Flint about "The Mechanism of the Singing Voice," and Darius Lyman about "Impediments to our Domestic Commerce."

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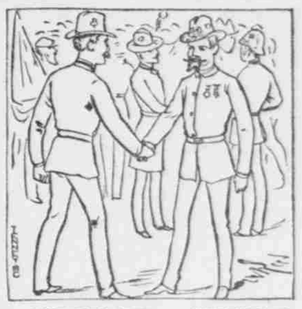

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