

to reinforce the centre. Twelve battalions of troops, a field battery and four mountain guns have left Delibaba to attack a column of the Russian left wing before Toprak Kaleh.

**WAR AMONG THE SYRIAN ARABS.**  
The Governor General of Syria telegraphs an account of an engagement in the District of Hamah between 12,000 horsemen of the Bedouin tribes of Sebet and some Ottoman troops. The rebels were completely defeated.

**MUKHTAR PACHA REINFORCED.**  
The HERALD correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that information has been received from the headquarters of the Russian army in Armenia that Mukhtar Pacha has been reinforced by twenty battalions from Trebizond. This will enable the Turkish commander to prolong his resistance, but the disparity in numbers is still so great that a Russian triumph in that region is inevitable.

**RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS TO PASS THE RIVER.**  
The HERALD correspondent in Vienna reports that the Russians have erected a battery at Godehed, near Matchin, and it is thought probable that an attempt to cross the Danube at that point will be made. They are also fortifying the islands opposite Giurgevo, and the activity of their preparations generally points to an early crossing of the river.

**ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A TURKISH GUNBOAT.**  
The HERALD correspondent at Rostochuk reports that on Wednesday night the Russians attempted to capture a Turkish gunboat opposite Maratin, where the Turks have a battery. The Turks opened a furious cannonade from the Maratin battery, and the fight was kept up almost without intermission during the whole night.

**THE RUSSIANS BEATEN OFF.**  
The attack was skillfully planned and carried out with great boldness by the Russians, but the fire from the gunboat and the land battery eventually drove them off.

**WAS IT A FEINT.**  
Another despatch says the attack was only intended as a feint, to make the Turks believe that the main Russian force intended to cross at that point and to draw their attention from some other place where the real effort will be made.

**DOUBTFUL BULGARIAN LOYALTY.**  
The HERALD correspondent at Pera telegraphs that the Bulgarian Archbishop Joseph has issued an address to the churches of his diocese, in which he urges unity among Christians and Mohammedans. He also exhorts the faithful to be loyal to the Sultan. Whether this advice is the result of fear or of genuine feeling cannot be said just now, but the balance of opinion is decidedly against its sincerity.

**THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO DERBY'S NOTE.**  
The HERALD correspondent in Berlin telegraphs Russia's reply to Earl Derby by apparently satisfied the Powers. Trustworthy information regarding its contents indicates that it rejects the idea of interference with Egypt or with the Suez Canal.

**THE QUESTION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.**  
The reply denies all intention of taking possession of Constantinople, but leaves the question of the occupation of the Turkish capital untouched. It insinuates a pretension on the part of Russia to demand the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles, but no express demand to that effect is made.

**REDFER FOR THE TURKISH CHRISTIANS.**  
There is one point on which the document is very clear and explicit. It demands an entire change in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, and indicates that on this point no compromise will be made.

**BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.**  
With regard to those points about which England is most concerned, the reply concedes that British interests in the Persian Gulf will not be interfered with.

**OPINION AS TO RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.**  
The general opinion in Berlin is that Russia's desire is simply to gain time by the exchange of meaningless communications without giving any assurance that would really bind her to a definite course of action.

**RUSSIAN MOTIVES VINDICATED.**  
The Paris correspondent of the Times says he has received a letter from Ploesti, emanating from one who is in a position to have exact information. The writer says:—

I have just read Prince Gortschakoff's reply. It is conciliatory, but firm as to Constantinople. No body, says Prince Gortschakoff, can predict the course of issue of the war; but neither the question of Constantinople nor that of the Dardanelles can be settled apart from Europe. The Emperor does not wish to take possession of Constantinople. The policy of Russia has been misunderstood. *Les ruses pensées* have been imputed to her that she has not entertained. By this menacing display her commerce and industry have been paralyzed. This state of things must cease. As events and the bad faith of the Turks forced the Emperor to draw the sword he will not replace it until all the questions at issue have been settled and the programme of Russia received full satisfaction.

**WHAT WILL ENGLAND SAY TO THIS?**  
The Porte is expected to reply to the English notification regarding the Suez Canal that it considers the canal Turkish property, and as Turkey has the right to fight her enemies on the high seas, she has obviously the right to oppose them on her own territory. At the same time she recognizes the great importance of the canal to the whole world, and will try

to prevent it from becoming the scene of hostilities by occupying each end with troops, so as to prevent the entrance of any Russian ships.

**RUSSIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.**  
In the House of Commons last evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question of Mr. Gourley, member for Sunderland, stated that Russia's reply to England's intimation forbidding the exercise of belligerent rights in the Suez Canal was to the effect that Russia would neither blockade, interrupt nor menace the navigation of the canal in any manner. He added that replies from the Porte and the Khedive to British communications on the subject had not yet been received.

**ROMANIAN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.**  
The Berlin correspondent of the HERALD announces that M. Cagolniciana, the Roumanian Envoy to the Czar, has returned from Ploesti to Bucharest. He brings the most positive assurances as to the recognition and enforcement by Russia of Roumanian independence.

**ROMANIA TO HAVE A NEW MINISTRY.**  
The Political Correspondence of Vienna has a telegram from Bucharest which states that Prince Gortschakoff and General Ignatieff intend to reside some time at Bucharest. Important changes appear imminent in the Roumanian government. It is probable M. Cagolniciana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will first resign. His retirement will be followed by that of M. Bratiano, the Premier. Then a new Ministry will be formed under Prince Demetrius Ghika, M. Boresea and M. Florescu, whereupon there will be made a thorough change in the system of government, in which even the Roumanian constitution will not remain intact.

**IN MEMORY OF "TWENTY-EIGHT."**  
The Times' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs as follows:—"The Russians and Turks have constructed strong batteries on the opposite shores of the Danube at Satornoff and Isackeh, where the Russians crossed in 1828. The immense mass of material which the Russians are moving toward the Danube can scarcely be lodged in the depots on the river before the 1st of July. It is, therefore, scarcely probable that any attempt will be made to cross before that month, and this supposition is strengthened by the present state of the Danube."

**THE TURKS WILL CERTAINLY BE ON THE SHORT ON ACCOUNT OF THE CAZAR'S ARRIVAL AT BUCHAREST.**  
The arrival of the Czar at Bucharest, and therefore, instead of the Czar's arrival—as thought by some—being an indication of immediate activity, it is much more probable it will be allowed to lose its awakening effects on the Turks, and that they will be suffered to relapse into their usual lethargic state. I do not believe the Russians will cross at the earliest moment practicable, but probably after the first alarm and activity aroused by their appearance in close proximity to the Danube has subsided."

**THE RUSSIAN LOAN.**  
The new Russian loan will be issued by the Imperial Redemption Commission. Interest will accrue from July 1. The half yearly coupon will be paid by Mendelssohn & Co., of Berlin; Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co., of Amsterdam; the Comptoir Descompte, of Paris, and the branch of the same establishment in London.

**MOSCOWITE FINANCER.**  
The Times, in its financial column, says the Russian loan of \$75,000,000, the imperial ukase authorizing which was published at St. Petersburg yesterday, is said to have been originally offered to houses here and refused. It is now to be issued at Paris and Berlin. It is stated that the issue price is seventy per cent, and that a syndicate of bankers have taken the loan at a net price so far below this figure as to leave ample margin. In the face of the fact that an internal foreign loan of 200,000,000 roubles (\$100,000,000) has also been decreed this borrowing does, indeed, indicate rapid exhaustion.

**AUSTRIA WANTS TO KNOW.**  
Count Andrássy has formally inquired of Prince Gortschakoff the meaning of Prince Milan's visit to Ploesti.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S ANXIETY.**  
The municipality of Pesth are preparing petitions to the Hungarian Diet and to the government asking for clear explanations as to the external policy of the country and for the effective intervention of Austro-Hungary to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Other Hungarian municipalities will follow the example.

**THE BOSNIAN WAR.**  
Regarding the Bosnian insurrection a despatch, dated June 9, announces that an insurgent band burned a house in the village of Ousadjik, but were driven away and pursued. Another despatch, dated Novi Bazar, June 10, says the inhabitants of Rahovo, Okhova and Beani have made submission. The insurgents at Montatava have been defeated by Constant Pacha and fled. An insurgent band has attacked Mitrovitza.

**A MUTINY.**  
A despatch dated the 10th from Camp Zewin, Armenia, says:—"Circassians in the Russian service, numbering six cavalry regiments, having refused to operate against their Mohammedan brethren, have been sent from the main column toward Bayazid."

**SICKNESS AMONG THE TURKS.**  
An Erzeroum correspondent writes that sickness, especially typhus, causes greater gaps in the Turkish ranks in Asia than volunteers are able to fill up. During the last six months at least ten thousand men have died in hospital.

**EXPECTING SERIOUS TROUBLE.**  
The Russians have organized fifteen field hospitals, containing altogether 20,000 beds, to be distributed over Roumania and the adjoining districts. This provision for the sick and wounded is thought to be sufficient for all emergencies.

**ENGLAND NOT BEHIND.**  
The British Secretary of Ordnance visited Woolwich on Wednesday, and spent several hours in the inspection of the stores provided through extra exertions during the last few months. At the depot in the dockyard there is placed in readiness for active service a complete field equipment of tents, wagons, ambulances, medical stores, &c., for twenty-two regiments, with an immense reserve of stores only requiring a short period to be brought forward for use.

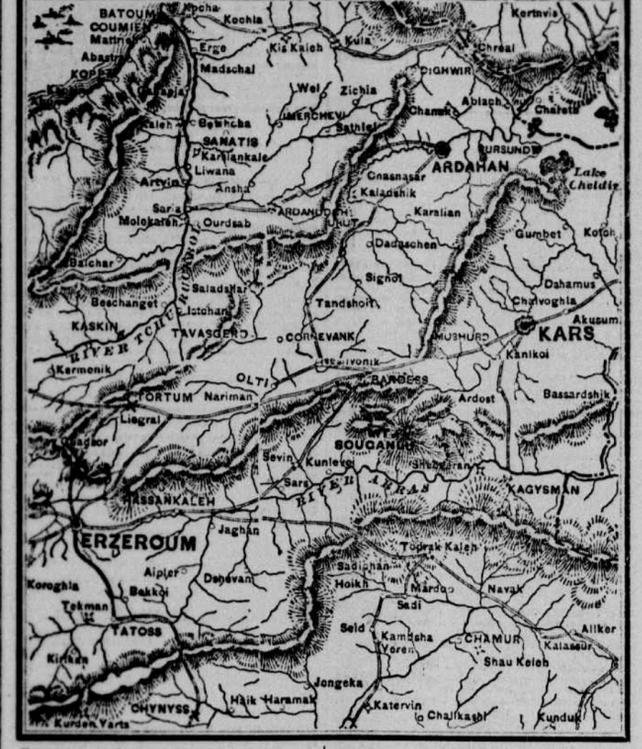
**THEY ARE MAD.**  
The Turkish newspapers of Constantinople, in referring to the peace rumors lately current, are strongly adverse to peace, and dismiss the subject as unworthy of discussion.

**MORE PEACE TALK.**  
The Feather Lloyd (newspaper) says it has reason to believe peace may be nearer than is generally supposed.

**OUR LATE VISITORS.**  
Three Russian frigates which have been lying in Brest harbor sailed yesterday. Their destination is unknown.

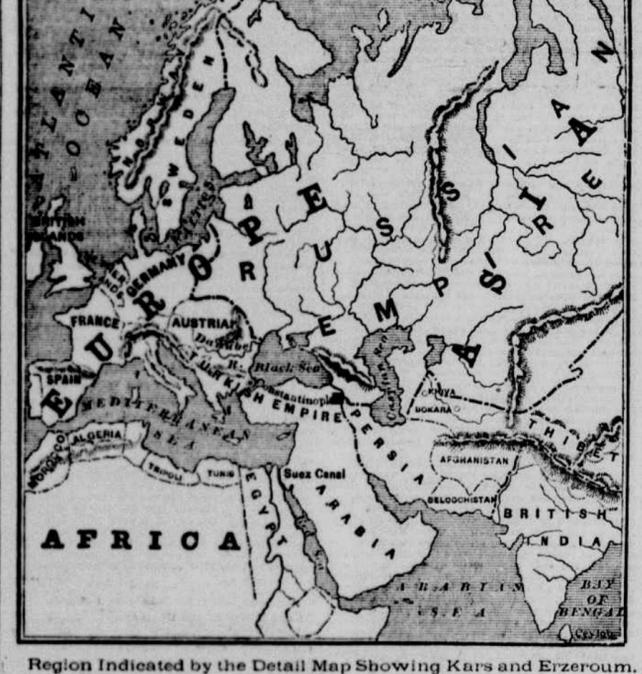
# KARS, THE KEY OF ARMENIA.

## Scene of the Battles and Movements Now in Progress.



Kars may be justly regarded as the key of Armenia. Its strategic position gives it control of the principal roads leading to the interior from the Russian frontier. Its natural strength, supplemented by extensive fortifications, enables it to hold a large force which is available at short notice for menacing the communications of an invading army advancing into Armenia from Alexanderopol or Erivan. Hence the Russians deem the possession of Kars as highly important to their success farther west. Kars is the pivot of Armenia. So long as the Turks hold the town the Russians cannot venture very far beyond Erzeroum without running considerable risk. They now hold Bajazid, which is the Strasbourg of the Asiatic war; but this town, strictly speaking, gives them only a base of operation for a column moving to the southwest. The struggle at Kars is between the investing Russian corps and the Turkish garrison. It has no direct connection with the field operations, except so far as it represents a disagreeable possibility for the invaders. Those who remember the details of the Franco-German war will see the parallel between this campaign and that one. If the French held Metz, Paris would not have been invested by the German Army, so long as the Turks hold Kars the Russian communications with the West are unimpeded, and their advance delayed. So far, therefore, the fighting before Kars has an influence on the present campaign. A Russian success at that point insures an uninterrupted progress in Armenia of the army of the Czar. But if the Turks succeed even in holding the town, without being able to do more, Kars will represent a danger which the Russians cannot afford to ignore.

# THE HOSTILITIES IN ASIA MINOR.



Region Indicated by the Detail Map Showing Kars and Erzeroum.

horsesmen entrusted with ammunition and food left Mostar yesterday for the Duga Pass.

**NICION NOT YET RECONQUERED.**  
A Vienna correspondent, commenting upon the fact that the reconquest of Niciosa has not yet been reported despite the Turkish successes, says that possibly the Montenegrins, whose withdrawal after the two days' fighting was announced, took up another position at the entrance to the plain of Niciosa and made another stand there.

**THE RUSSIAN INVASION.**  
[From the Ploesti correspondent of the Daily News.]  
Everything considered, the campaign has, in spite of the unfavorable weather, thus far advanced as rapidly, and perhaps a little more rapidly, than was expected. It may not be without interest to compare the dates of the present campaign with those of 1828, which must to a certain extent be a standard of comparison by which to measure present progress. In 1828 we find that the Russians crossed the Pruth on May 7 and 8, while this year the advanced guard crossed April 23, and the first two corps some three days later, thus gaining a start of about fifteen days on the campaign of 1828, a very considerable gain of time in moderate wars. It is true the advanced guard of the Cossacks reached Bucharest July 15, while this year they were in the hands of the Turks, but in those of the Roumanian capital was shown the same rapidity that in 1828 they were crossing the Pruth a gain of July 20 weeks. Again, in 1828 Braiлов was not reached until May 11, and this fortress, did not surrender until June 15, five weeks later. This year the Russians were already at Braiлов April 23, and as it is no longer in the hands of the Turks, but in those of the Roumanians, the loss of time occupied by the siege was avoided, and the Russians have thus gained a gain of more than a month in the present campaign. As respects the campaign in Asia we find that the Russians did not succeed in capturing Bajazid until September 5, whereas this year that important fortress was secured within a week after the occupation of war. At the same time the capture of Ardahan in the present war is almost as important as that of Kars in the campaign of 1828, which occurred at a much later date. It is of course impossible to foresee whether the rest of the campaign will be conducted as rapidly as hitherto, but it is very likely that the unexpected delays in crossing the Danube, owing to the immense amount of rain and the fact that the river is still swollen far beyond its ordinary stage for the time of year. The Russians crossed in 1828 on June 8, so that they still have nearly three weeks which to execute the passage without being long delayed in the hands of the Turks, but in those of the Roumanians, the loss of time occupied by the passage is likely to be offset by the passage of the Danube by the Turkish gunboats, there does not seem to be the least probability that they will offer any serious

**POOR POLAND.**  
[From the Boston Courier.]  
Some think that the present is a good opportunity for the Poles to secure their independence by taking advantage of the occupation of the Russian armies in Turkey. But unfortunately the Poles, with all their gallantry and courage, are an essentially mercenary people, otherwise they would never have been a nation biotted from the map of Europe. It is not so very long ago that Prussia and Russia, now so gigantic and dominating in the affairs of the Eastern hemisphere, were insignificant countries compared with Poland, which had it not been for its incurable internal dissensions and its absurd political institutions, would have been to-day the great Power of Eastern Europe. What can the Poles do against Germany, Austria and Russia? What outside power would help them if it could, or could it would? Every Polish rebel has thus far only been the beginning of a tragedy. Neither France nor England can do anything for Poland. England has no armies to put in the field. She can bluster and threaten, but she will probably remain a passive spectator while Russia pines the Balkans. England has money and a fleet, but were she not unduly from the continent her weakness on land would be quickly demonstrated.

**JOHN FOLEY SATISFIED.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1877.  
John Foley arrived here last night. He telegraphed to Attorney General Fairbank to-day, warmly applauding his refusal to release Tread.

**A MURDERER SENTENCED.**  
MAUCH CHESS, Pa., June 14, 1877.  
Thomas F. Fisher was to-day sentenced to death by Judge Foster for the murder of Morgan Powell.

**CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.**  
HALIFAX, N. S., June 14, 1877.  
In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada to-day the following named gentlemen were commissioned to proceed to Scotland as delegates to the Pan Presbyterian Synod at Edinburgh—Dr. Topp, Principal Campbell, Mr. McKee and Mr. Sanderson; Dr. Professor McLaughlin, Dr. Wain, Rev. Messrs. Smith, Burton, Kinnon, McLennan, Seligson, Robert Campbell and J. S. Black, and H. B. Webster, James Croft and George H. Lewis.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## From All Parts of the World.

### GRANT TO VISIT FRANCE.

#### Sound Sense and Moderation of the French Republicans.

#### RESOLVED NOT TO "DEMONSTRATE."

#### Socialists Causing Anxiety to the German Government.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, June 15, 1877.

Minister Washburne wrote General Grant a few days ago, inviting him to visit Paris, and asking when it would be convenient for him to go there. In replying to this note yesterday General Grant stated that he would be unable to be in the French capital until September, as his engagements were very numerous in England and Ireland, and that, moreover, his tour of Switzerland, Norway and Sweden had been already planned. The fact that he has decided to go to Paris has created a good deal of favorable comment, and it is expected he will receive a grand ovation wherever he may go in France.

**THE GULLHALL BARBQUE TO-DAY.**  
The Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Aberdeen, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Tenterden and the Right Hon. Mr. Foster, with their wives, have given notice of their intention to be present at Gullhall to-day when the freedom of the city is presented to General Grant.

**MODERATION IN FRANCE.**  
The moderation and good sense with which the French republicans are acting is daily placing the arbitrary action of President MacMahon in a worse light, and demonstrating the inability of the cabinet de conseil to provoke anything like a popular *emouvement* or such a scene in the Chamber as would serve as a pretext for a *coup d'etat*. The position of the De Broglie Ministry before the country is becoming more untenable, according as the supposed danger to society which brought it into existence is found to be illusory.

**REPUBLICAN CAUTION.**  
According to a Paris despatch the leaders of the Left have resolved to maintain perfect calm in the Chamber on Saturday, when M. Gambetta's interpellation is presented, so that the debate may bear all possible fruit. They also appear to republicans not to go to the railway station to witness the arrival or departure of Deputies or make other demonstrations. The irreconcilable radical leader, M. Madier de Montjan, has promised not to speak in Saturday's debate and will leave the direction of proceedings to other groups of the Left.

**SOCIALIST SUCCESS IN BELGIUM.**  
The German socialists are a source of considerable uneasiness to the government just now, and their party is evidently gaining ground in the large cities. Their successes during the last elections were attributed to divisions among the national liberals and progressists, and it was freely said that if a united front were presented by their opponents the number of seats occupied by social democrats in the Reichstag would be much smaller. In Berlin, yesterday, an election occurred which may be taken as a fair trial of strength, as there were but two candidates in the field. The result was that Herr Henschelner, social democrat, was elected member of the Reichstag for the Sixth Electoral district of Berlin by 12,752 votes, against 1,624 for Herr Loewe, the candidate of the progressist party.

**A NEW GRAND DUKE.**  
A despatch from Darmstadt says:—"The official Journal yesterday announced the accession of Prince Louis of Hesse to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Hesse under the title of Louis IV." The new Grand Duke is the husband of the Princess Alice of England.

**WORKINGMEN'S TROUBLES.**  
Another despatch from Paris says:—"It is reported that meetings of members of the International Society are being held on the Franco-Belgian frontier with the object of inciting workmen to strike."

**CUBA.**  
THE REPORTED OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN YACHT.  
New York, June 14, 1877.

A Havana letter, dated June 9, says:—"There are rumors about of an American vessel having been searched by a Spanish man-of-war and there is good authority for saying that such information has reached the Captain General, but the particulars of the affair cannot be ascertained. It is said that telegrams sent by the Associated Press from New York, referring to the occurrence for publication here, have been detained at the telegraph office in this city by order of the government."

**POISONED.**  
FRANKLIN, N. H., June 14, 1877.  
John Colby, of Franklin, died from corrosive sublimate in a mug of colly, intended suicide, as he says. His two sisters drank the cider, and one is expected to die.

**SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1877.  
Frank A. Greiner to-day pleaded guilty of embezzlement while a clerk in the tax receiver's office. A strong appeal for mercy was made, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

**SENATOR FERRY CONVALESCING.**  
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877.  
A private despatch received here to-day states that Senator Ferry is convalescing rapidly, and that time and rest will restore him to his usual health and strength.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.**  
Mr. E. H. Gage, the treasurer of the Union Square Theatre, will have a benefit at the Academy of Music next Thursday.

The management of Niblo's Garden are making elaborate arrangements for the production of the "Cross and Crescent."

**HOTEL ARRIVALS.**  
Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and A. J. Cassatt, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are at the Broome. Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Reverend Johnson, of Baltimore, and Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, are at the Windsor. Ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Henry R. Person, of Albany, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Pitt Avenue. William McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle. Colonel John M. Bacon, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant. General D. B. Hill, of Iowa, is at the St. James. United States District Attorney Calvin G. Child, of Connecticut, is at the Everett.

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