

DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

The efforts before the Board of Pardons to get a commutation of the sentence of the death of the Mollis Maguires to that of imprisonment for life have failed, six of whom will be executed at Pottsville to morrow.

France seems to be in a perfect ferment caused by the resolution of McMahon to dissolve the Assembly. Special dispatches from Paris agree that Saturday's Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was one of the most violent ever witnessed.

The Times correspondent says it extended over five hours and a-half. During that long time there was one prolonged roar of vociferation. At one time, when M. Gambetta said that "power was in suspicious hands," the Minister of Public Works sprang, with a threatening air, towards the tribune, and members of the Right and Left dashed forward. The ushers had to separate the hostile armies. It really seemed as if there would be a hand-to-hand fight. All instinctively waited for reports of revolvers. The ministerial North German Gazette contains another article about the relations between the Papacy and the French Monarchical party. It says the latter being unable to dispense with clerical assistance for the attainment of domestic purposes, such assistance will not be given unless important counter services are rendered. The Pope, who recently denounced Germany as the corner stone of a new ungodly division in Europe, may soon have a million and a half French soldiers at his disposal.

The war in Europe still drags its uncertain length along with nothing decisive as yet accomplished. The special correspondent of the News at Bucharest telegraphs as follows: "On the Russian army any foreshadowing of peace would fall with a thrill of passionate disgust that would strain the bonds of discipline to the utmost. There can be no question that the army regards Constantine as the only goal that can content it. I understand it is settled that the czar will return to Russia immediately after he has witnessed and participated in the passage of the Danube. There are now comparatively few Russian officers in Bucharest; Their duties call them elsewhere."

The special correspondent of the News at the Russian headquarters professes to give further details of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Earle Derby, as follows: "If the Turks make peace directly after Russia crosses the Balkan, Russia will be ready to accord peace, but otherwise she would have no alternative but to conquer and dictate peace to the Porte. If England wishes to prevent the Russians from entering Constantinople, she has only to exert her influence upon the Turks, in order to induce them to yield immediately after the Balkan is passed."

Later dispatches from the Russian headquarters report that heavy fighting took place on Monday at Turtukol, but the result or even the means by which the engagement was brought about are kept secret. No correspondents are now allowed to leave the Russian headquarters, and those who are fortunate enough to be at the scene of the fighting cannot use the telegraph to send their news forward. The Grand Duke Nicholas has sent off every avenue by which intelligence of the forth-coming great move of his army can get abroad. Railways, post roads, the telegraph lines, and even the small bags are under his censorship. The very fact of this silence at the seat of war indicates the imminence of great events.

Heavy cannonading was going on during Friday at Fort Maratin, situated below Rustchuk, and at Rahova, down the river a short distance from Widdin. Whether the fire was opened by Turkish or Russian batteries is not stated.

All along the lower part of the Danube a violent storm burst on Thursday night, and it was feared by the Turks that the Russians would attempt a surprise during the intense darkness. Nothing of the kind was attempted, however, and the Russians seem to have been fully as unprepared to take advantage of the weather as the Turks were to have opposed the crossing, had it been attempted. The weather in the valley of the Danube is generally hot.

One hundred Lancaster county cattle were purchased recently by a Philadelphia, to be shipped to Europe.

Governor Hendricks's Speech.

The following is the stenographic report of the interesting part of Governor Hendricks's speech at Indianapolis last Friday evening:

I have had my contests. I have been thrown somewhat into the political strifes in Indiana—and they have been no ordinary strifes that have been made in the State; the party lines have been closely and tightly drawn, and the contests have been very earnest, very positive, very determined on both sides; the tendency has been to make the men of the respective parties very bitter towards those of the other side. I have experienced that somewhat—not very much, I think—and why is it? Because I have never carried it myself. I have never in the political contests into which I have been thrown, carried along with me a personal prejudice, a bitterness toward the men of the other side. [Applause.] I conceded it to any gentleman who occupied a different position from myself politically, the absolute right to occupy that position. I have never questioned it. I conceded that right as I claimed it for myself, and only one sentiment has governed me, and that was, I believed, that the side I occupied was right, I advocated it with all my might according to the principles of honor and right. [Vehement applause.] The presiding officer of this occasion has referred to the fact that if the vote of the people had been regarded I would occupy the position to which I was nominated last year. [Applause.] Of that I have no more doubt than that Governor Williams was elected Governor of Indiana. [Applause.] But at the same time justice requires me to say that if the decision had been left to the great body of the people of both parties, the decision of the ballot-box truly made would not have been reversed and defeated. [Applause.] I believe that to-night it is a subject of regret to thousands of gentlemen who did not and would not vote for me—who did not and would not vote for Governor Tilden—a subject of profound regret that the damaging blow has been given to American institutions. [Great applause.] And I would not refer to it in any partisan spirit except to say this: That hereafter the man who is elected President of the United States by the vote and judgment of the American people must be inaugurated. [Wild applause.]

I expect to see other lands within the next three months. I expect to see countries that are governed by laws and institutions to which we are strangers, and in respect to which I hope we shall always be strangers. [Applause.] And it was with pleasure that I anticipated the opportunities of making a comparison between the institutions of my own country and of the condition of the people under those institutions. From England we derive to a large extent our system of laws. In France we had a friend in the time of the Revolution. [Applause.] It was Lafayette who stood side by side with George Washington. [Applause.] From Germany and Ireland we have a powerful element in our own society. These countries I hope to see. But in advance I could never hope to see a country whose institutions are to be compared with our own. But the value of our institutions depends upon the care with which the people guard them. If we allow our institutions to go into chance and out of the guardian care of the judgment and will of the people they will soon become no better and perhaps worse than the institutions of other countries. [Applause.] And if you would allow me one single expression of the duty that devolves upon the people of the State of Indiana it would be this: That you and I, without respect to political faith, should stand by the Constitution and laws and the institutions of the country, and allow no political authority and no political scheme whatever to defeat the purpose of any of the provisions of the Constitution of the laws of the land. [Applause.]

I expect to be absent about three months. That will not give me an opportunity to see very much of the world, but it will be the first time that I ever looked upon any sky except that of America. It will be the first time that I ever looked in foreign lands upon the people governed by their institutions, and in that respect it is an opportunity that I prize very highly. I thank you, my fellow citizens, and I thank you (turning to the men on the stage) for the expressions of regard and esteem that I have received from you to-night. I shall never forget this night so long as memory presides in my brain. [Applause and cheers.]

The Grave of the First Treasurer of this Nation.

In a wild spot on the southern slope of the Moosic Mountain, in the north-western part of Wayne Co., Pa., neglected, sunken, and hidden by rank growths of underbrush and briars, is the grave of Samuel Meredith, the first Treasurer of the United States, and that of his wife Margaret Read. Mr. Meredith was appointed Treasurer by General Washington, when he became President, in 1789. Meredith was the son of Brees Meredith, a wealthy Welsh nobleman, who aided the American cause with both counsel and treasure, on one occasion presenting the Continental Government with \$25,000 to ameliorate the condition of the then suffering army. The elder Meredith and Washington had been intimate friends before the breaking out of the war. Samuel Meredith served as Treasurer under Washington eight and Mr. Adams four years. In the meantime he became interested in extensive real estate speculations in this

(Wayne) and Susquehanna counties, having purchased 30,000 acres of land lying in both. Emigration was then setting in that direction: His idea was to found a town near the Susquehanna Co. line, and he obtained a charter for one. It was to be called Belmont. When Jefferson came into office, in 1801, Meredith resigned his position against the wishes of the new President. He erected a pretentious residence in the wilderness he had purchased, and removed thither with his family. His land did not sell, and other speculations in which he engaged resulted disastrously, sweeping away his ample fortune. Belmont, as he called his residence in the woods, was all that ever came of his proposed town. It was visited at times by Robert Morris, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and others, famous in American history, but Meredith and his wife were forced to resign the high social position they had occupied in Philadelphia, and lived in isolations the remainder of their days.

Mrs. Meredith was a member of the Reed family of Philadelphia, which is still a prominent one. John Meredith Reed, present United States Charge d'Affaires at Athens, is a representative of it. She was a famous and accomplished belle of the Revolutionary days. The residence of the Merediths was the resort of the wit and fashion of that golden age of American society. Col. Calvary Freeman, an aged native of Mount Pleasant township, was a page in the Meredith family when they took up their residence at Belmont. Although in the midst of a wilderness and reduced in circumstances, they maintained all their aristocratic customs, keeping hired servants and a carriage, and insisted on a strict observance of all the conventionalities of the circles in which they had been reared. Samuel Meredith died in 1817, aged 67 years. His wife died three years later. The spot in which they were buried is a small inclosure a few rods from Belmont. Two crumbling stones mark the graves. The inscriptions upon them are nearly effaced. Belmont, the residence, is still standing, but the property long since passed out of the hands of the family. The people of Mount Pleasant village, near which the Meredith graves lie, intend to erect a monument over them, unless the relatives of the once illustrious couple or the Government rescue them from the neglect and desolation now surrounding them.—N. Y. Times.

Advertisements New This Week.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds in the hands of G. B. Eldred administrator of Miles W. Heath, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose on Saturday June 23, 1877, at 1 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons interested are required to appear and present their claims or to be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

LOST OR STOLEN, from the Subscriber, between Uniondale and the residence of J. E. Thompson, June 18th, 1877, containing five dollars in money, and three notes, one being for \$25 00 from P. Burdick to Carl Nelson, one of \$100 00 from Carl Nelson to Yance Tharkelson, and one of \$100 00 from Stephen Bronson to Yance Tharkelson. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said notes. A suitable reward will be paid on the return of the notes and money to the subscriber at Uniondale, Susq'a Co., Pa.

FINANCIAL Statement of Harford township for the year 1876.

Table with columns for Dr. and Cr. entries, including POOR MASTER'S ACCOUNT, TAX ACCOUNT, SUPERVISOR'S ACCOUNT, ROAD TAX, and RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Harford township for the year 1876.

RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Choconut school district, Susquehanna county, Pa., for the year ending June 4, 1877.

DR. McCausland, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, successor to Dr. R. Thayer, Montrose, Pa. Having located permanently in Montrose, I offer my professional services to all persons who desire skillful and scientific treatment.

Table showing RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of Gibbon school district for the year ending June 4, 1877.

ANNUAL statement of receipts and expenditures of the school Board of Liberty township for the year ending June 4, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Jackson Valley, respectively give notice of their intention to apply to the Law Judge of Susquehanna county to give them a charter of incorporation making them a body politic in law, according to acts of Assembly provided.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of Philip Hahn, late of Montrose, dec'd. Letters of administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owning or claiming any interest in the real or personal estate of the said dec'd. are requested to present them without delay.

PIMPLES. I will mail (free) the recipe for preparing a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; and also instructions for producing a luxuriant crop of hair on a bald head or prothly face.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN NEW MILFORD TOWNSHIP. The undersigned executor of the estate of Simon Van Fleet, dec'd. offers for sale the farm of said dec'd., one-fourth mile north of the Moxley church, New Milford township, Pa. It contains about 112 acres, well watered, fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. I must dispose of said farm, and will sell on EASY TERMS.

Dauchy & Co. New pieces sheet music, for \$1.75, sent for 10 cents stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

25 ELEGANT CARDS all styles, with name 10c. Post pd. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, Kans. Co. N.Y.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. A safe, sure and cheap Destroyer of the POTATO BUG, CABBAGE CURRANT WORMS, and other insects. OUR BEST POISON.

READ THIS A chance for all to make or save money, AND GET THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. TEAS, COFFEES, &c. sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other home in this country.

Undertaking. The undersigned will make and furnish all kinds of funerals, and will make and furnish all kinds of coffins, and will make and furnish all kinds of shrouds, and will make and furnish all kinds of caskets, and will make and furnish all kinds of hearse, and will make and furnish all kinds of carriages, and will make and furnish all kinds of horses, and will make and furnish all kinds of drivers, and will make and furnish all kinds of attendants, and will make and furnish all kinds of music, and will make and furnish all kinds of flowers, and will make and furnish all kinds of decorations, and will make and furnish all kinds of services, and will make and furnish all kinds of goods, and will make and furnish all kinds of articles, and will make and furnish all kinds of things, and will make and furnish all kinds of services, and will make and furnish all kinds of goods, and will make and furnish all kinds of articles, and will make and furnish all kinds of things.

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Traveling Public. It is generally conceded beyond a question of doubt that competition is the life of trade. The LEWIS HOUSE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEW STOCK OF Crockery. Just received and for sale by H. J. WEBB. SUPERFINE FLOUR. For sale by H. J. WEBB. ALSO, ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, Fresh Oranges. For sale by H. J. WEBB.

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Job Work. The undersigned will make and furnish all kinds of goods, and will make and furnish all kinds of articles, and will make and furnish all kinds of things, and will make and furnish all kinds of services, and will make and furnish all kinds of goods, and will make and furnish all kinds of articles, and will make and furnish all kinds of things.