

THE WEEK.

In political matters there has been but little change in the situation, but what has occurred has been of a character to give the friends of right and justice, increased confidence in the power of Congress to enforce the will of the people, as regards the President to be inaugurated next March; as well as good reason to believe that they will so use that power as to give satisfaction to all who have the good of their country at heart.

In South Carolina, the two Governors are striving for the control of the state with varied success. The Hampton government has the advantage in having the confidence of the better classes and in being able to raise funds to carry on the machinery of government. The Warden of Prisons refuses to deliver over his Department to Chamberlain, and a good proportion of the County Officers will deliver their books and papers to Democratic or Conservative successors.

As we predicted last week, Gov. Drew was peacefully inaugurated at Tallahassee last Tuesday, Gov. Stearns surrendering the control of the state without any opposition, and we can now look upon Florida as redeemed from carpet-bag rule.

From Louisiana, we learn by dispatches from New Orleans in yesterday's papers that there was great excitement Monday, growing out of the inauguration of the two Governors, Packard, Republican, and Nichols, Democrat; but there was no disturbance of the peace. Many stores were closed, and ordinary business was to a certain extent suspended. There was a large display of flags throughout the city. The State House was strongly fortified; the galleries were loop-holed so as to command the approaches on Royal, Chartres and Exchange streets. The building was crowded with Metropolitan Police and Deputy United States Marshals; while at the corners of the streets, for several blocks distant, videttes were on guard. The police were in strong force at the third precinct station in readiness evidently to resist a coup d'etat by Nichols' party. Several hundred negroes were collected in the vicinity of the State House, but there was no disorderly conduct.

At the same hour that Mr. Packard was being installed, Mr. Nichols was taking the oath of office as Governor, on the balcony of the Democratic or St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Lafayette Square. Judge Tissot administered the oath to Nichols. The Probate Court Park, and the streets in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Hall were filled with an immense throng of people, but good feeling prevailed. Nichols' policy is to organize a complete government and quietly proceed with business. The probabilities favor continued peace.

In speaking of affairs in that state, last Sunday, President Grant said that the Democratic State Government organization had the sympathy of such a portion of the people of that State as have the requisite means to give sustenance to it, and their Governor and Legislature would be recognized by them, even if there was not half so many as there are now in the Democratic party of Louisiana. The President repeated that he would not interfere by recognizing either Governor until the contest should be settled through the Congressional investigation now in progress; but he should consider it his duty to keep the peace, if occasion require, and prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

From all of which, we are of the opinion that our prospects are growing brighter and brighter as the time for action on the part of Congress draws nearer.

THE RIGHT SOUNDER.

In the Senate, Jan. 4th, Senator Conkling, of New York, said: "I have been requested to present a petition, weighty by reason of the subject to which it relates and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The petitioners are citizens of New York, distinguished not only for their prominence as members of society, but for the large and varied interests they represent. They are prominent in each of the great political parties of the country. I observe among the signatories names which at the recent Presidential elections were found on opposing electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminent bankers, merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners, scholars, professional men, and other names long and honorably associated with leading enterprises and industries. It would be difficult to select in any State of the Union 150 individuals and firms who represent a greater sum of property, intelligence and character, or who, as petitioners, deserve more consideration. The petition is brief and I will read it."

He then read the petition of New York merchants, bankers, and others expressive of their pleasure at the appointment of a special committee by each house to devise means for an amicable count of the electoral vote, and expressing the

hope that all party considerations would be thrown aside and pure, unselfish patriotism control the action of Congress. Resuming his remarks, Mr. Conkling said: "In laying this petition before the Senate it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for orderly, lawful patriotic action. In executing the Constitution in any instance, and especially in an instance so grave as the one referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the Constitution and the maintenance of truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it wholesome in a free government that parties should contend, over measures and candidates; but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, the final arbitrament of popular contests known in our system, the only duty, the only lawful proceeding connected with it which remains, is to find the honest and true result, to declare it, bow to it and stand by it. That is the duty of the hour. It rests on the two houses of Congress. It rests on the nation. It rests on every citizen of the Republic. That it will be done, and done peacefully, decently and in order, these petitioners do not, I think, disbelieve. They, in common with all men, may deserve confidence from the fact that interest and expediency, not less than patriotism and honor, point in one direction and teach one lesson. Whoever stands on right and truth will not fall. Whoever attempts to stand on wrong and falsehood will be overthrown. I move the reference of the petition to the select committee, to which it properly belongs." It was so ordered.

We have been confident all the time that when the able Senator from New York came to the front in this matter, he would rise above mere partisanship and show the high degree of statesmanship of which he is capable.

It is clear that he regards the matter as having been settled by the people and that it only remains for Congress to ratify and put in force their expressed will.

Commodore Vanderbilt.

The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt which would have created no surprise at any time during the last year, occurred at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of last Thursday. He began to change for worse about 4 o'clock A. M. and expressed a desire to see his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Dr. Deems. It soon became evident nothing could be done except to make his last moments as cheerful as possible when it was proposed that there be singing, a suggestion that the Commodore immediately assented to. At once Mrs. Crawford, his mother-in-law, started the hymn beginning:

Show pity, Lord! O Lord forgive; Let a repenting sinner live. The Commodore brightened up for the hymn was a favorite one. "Nearer, my God, to thee" was also sung, and "Come, ye sinners, poor and needy." The Commodore made several attempts to join in the singing especially of the last hymn, which he often had said he felt was directed to him, but he was unable to do so. He was in full possession of his faculties, and calmly bade his children and grandchildren good-by. He talked with his pastor of the Christian faith, of his soul and the hereafter. Dr. Deems questioned him as to his feelings, and his replies were strong and confident. "I shall never cease to trust in Jesus," he said. "How can I let that go?" Shortly before 10 o'clock he requested Dr. Deems to pray with and for him. The pastor at once knelt by his bedside and offered a fervent prayer, petition, praying for divine strength to sustain the dying man for mercy and for a peaceful death. The Commodore seemed to follow the prayer and he repeated at the close of the benediction, beginning "Now may the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds on Christ Jesus; and the blessing of God Almighty the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." but his voice failed before the close. At the conclusion of the prayer he attempted to speak, but his throat was filled; his physicians assisted him to clear it, when he said: "That is a good prayer," and opening his hand next the Doctor, grasped the latter's hand as firmly, as he could. He tried to speak again but was unable. At 10.30 he had ceased attempting to speak, and apparently became unconscious. He breathed without difficulty, lightly and with regularly slackening respirations. A few minutes later the eyes became fixed and glassy and one of the physicians remarked in an undertone to another that there was no sight in them. The Commodore apparently heard him in the perfect silence of the room, and with a last effort raised his hand and closed his own eyes. Ten minutes after he drew a deep breath and died. He passed away as he had hoped to—peacefully, and conscious almost to the last.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was borne at Stapleton, Staten Island, on May 27, 1794. The house in which he was born is still standing, and is part of his estate. At the age of nineteen he married Sophia Johnson, his second cousin, who was just a year younger, and who has been dead eight years. She was a business woman, and was well adapted to assist the career of a money maker. They lived economically, and were so old-fashioned as to have a family of thirteen children, nine daughters and four sons, nearly all of whom are still living. A few years ago, at the celebration of his golden wedding,

over 140 of his descendants and relatives assembled to congratulate him. Vanderbilt began his career as captain of a sail boat which used to run from the beach at Whitehall to Staten Island, carrying passengers at 18 cents each. In 1817 Mr. Vanderbilt abandoned sailing vessels and began "steamboating." In 1829, at the age of thirty-five, he was worth \$30,000. The first steamboat he ever built was the Caroline, which finally went over Niagara Falls. In those days the business of steamboating was in the hands of men of wealth and powerful companies. Vanderbilt, with comparatively slender means, found it uphill work; but single-handed he successfully overcame all opposition, and gradually made his way to the control of the steamboat interest. In 1851 he established a line to California via Nicaragua. In 1862 he presented a new steamer of 5,000 tons, costing \$800,000—the Vanderbilt—to the United States, for which Congress passed a resolution of thanks. At the time she was earning him \$2,000 a day.

Gradually withdrawing from steamboats he invested in railroads, and became the largest holder of railroad stocks and bonds in this country, if not in the world. He bought almost the whole stock of the Harlem road at nominal prices, much to the surprise of the knowing ones on the street. When he and his friends went over to New Jersey and bought the New Jersey railroad it was comparatively worthless; it has since become one of the most valuable stocks on the list. Mr. Vanderbilt likewise acquired the control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad in July, 1873, and became its president. Under his management the New York Central railroad company and the New York and Hudson River railroad were consolidated by an act passed May 20, 1869.

As to the actual amount of the enormous wealth acquired by him, conjecture alone is available. In 1864, he reported his income to the United States internal revenue commissioner as very nearly three-quarters of a million. In 1865 his fortune was estimated at \$40,000,000. At present those who are most familiar with his affairs rate him at from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000, while many others believe that it reaches a full \$100,000,000.

Possessed of such a princely fortune Mr. Vanderbilt's generosity was frequently exercised on a magnificent scale. He paid for the erection of the Church of the Strangers, in New York, of which Rev. Dr. Deems is the pastor, and supported the Moravian church at New Dorp, Staten Island, near which he had erected a mausoleum for his own final resting place. He also endowed a school for girls on the grounds of that church, to be built on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, in this state, which he also liberally endowed. But his greatest benefaction was to the new educational enterprise at Nashville, Tennessee, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which his second wife had been a member. This institution, named Vanderbilt University in his honor, has received from him at one time \$1,000,000.

Of 13 children by his first wife, who died in 1868, 10 are now living. After her death he married Miss Frances Crawford of Mobile who was 45 years his junior.

Mr. Vanderbilt, it is understood, made his will about twenty years ago, but has been in the habit of amending and revising it by the addition of codicils, regularly once a year. It is expected, of course, that the bulk of his enormous fortune goes to his eldest son, William. Having been noted all his life for his caution, it is said that for years past he had kept all his great business interests so arranged that his death would not seriously affect their continued working. Notwithstanding his great influence in the railroad business of the country, his death it is believed, will have little permanent effect in the stock market. The stock which he held in the New York Central and the Harlem railroads will not, it is said, be thrown on the market within one year after his death, if at all.

Now that all the most prominent of the shining lights of the Republican party are retracting the hard things which they have said of the Louisiana Returning Board we wonder some one does not take issue with Phil. Sheridan for what he said of J. Madison Wells.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC STRUP, SEA WEEED Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that Consumption is incurable deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very edge of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the above said medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

Advertisements New This Week.

PIMPLES. I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Pimples, Blackheads, and all eruptions, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; and also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address: Ben. Vandell & Co., Box 5121, No. 37 West 8th St., N. Y.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of Apollon Stone, of Bridgewater, are hereby notified to present the amount of said claims, duly attested, to the undersigned without delay. KIRBY BUNNELL, L. C. SMITH, Assignees. Jan. 10, 1877.

STOLEN. From the stable of the subscriber in Dimock on Tuesday night, Dec. 26, 1876, a small black mare, about 15 years old. Said mare has some white on right hind foot, has a large hoof on front leg same side, has a scar on hip. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery on information that will lead to her recovery or the arrest of the thief. OWEN DONAHUE, 2w3 Dimock, Jan. 10, 1877.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the evils of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, 53 Cedar St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

TARBELL HOUSE, MONTROSE, PA. J. S. TARBELL, Prop. Montrose, Jan. 10, 1877.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The undersigned offers, upon reasonable terms, a fine farm in AUBURN TOWNSHIP, about 1 1/2 miles from the 4 Corners, containing 150 acres, with good buildings and orchard upon it and all improved. For particulars enquire of LYMAN BLANKENBEE, Foster, Susquehanna County, Pa. W. M. LINABERRY, Auburn 4 Corners, Susquehanna County, Pa. Assignees of Geo. D. Linaberry. Jan. 10, 1877.

A SERIES OF SOCIAL DANCES, will be held on Thursday evening of each week at the OCCIDENTAL HOUSE, HARFORD, commencing on Thursday evening, January 11th, 1877. The boys and girls will be on hand. With Peck's Adams' Quadrille Band. Tickets for dancing, 50 cents; Good Supper furnished for 25 cents each. DIMMICK BARLOW, Prop. Jan. 10, 1877.

W. W. SMITH & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Furniture! PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, COSTLY & CHEAP FURNITURE, ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES, SPRING BOTTOMS, &c., &c.

Furniture Repaired, Bottoms put in Chairs, Upholstering done, Covering Chairs and Lounges, Mattresses done over.

UNDERTAKING, &C. The subscribers will make Undertaking a specialty in their business. Having the most elegant HEARSE in the State, all needing their services will be attended to promptly and at satisfactory charges. W. W. SMITH & SON, Montrose, Jan. 10, 1877.

ALL THE NEWS! THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES. A First-Class, Independent Morning Newspaper, Universally quoted as the "Ablest and Best Newspaper ever Published in Philadelphia." It contains all the Latest News, including the Associated Press Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, full and Accurate Local Reports and Fearless Editorial Discussions of all Current Topics. It is a first-class live Newspaper in every respect.

The daily circulation of "THE TIMES" exceeds that of all the other Philadelphia Morning Papers combined, with one exception. Terms, including postage, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month. Address THE TIMES, TIMES BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 3, 1877.

NEW LOT OF CALLING-CARDS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Table with numbers and symbols, likely a table of contents or index.

THE DEMOCRAT A PAPER FOR THE LABORING CLASSES IN EVERY SECTION.

The DEMOCRAT is a large 8 page paper, printed on an improved cylinder press. It contains the Local and General News, Stories, Poetry, Farm Notes, Market Reports, etc., with a reliable class of advertisements.

Every Democrat should have it. The interest which every Democrat has in the final settlement of the Presidential question according to the principles of right and justice, renders a

SOUND DEMOCRATIC PAPER a necessity in every Democratic family. Such a paper we put in the DEMOCRAT shall be. Subscribe for it yourself, and call the attention of your neighbors to it. TERMS—One year, \$2; 6 months, \$1; 3 months, 50 cents; Sample Copies, Free.

TO ADVERTISERS: The DEMOCRAT circulates largely through this and adjoining counties, and is increasing wonderfully. It is acknowledged by all to be a first-class advertising medium. Rates reasonable, considering the number of readers reached.

OUR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE. We are constantly making additions to our already LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE, BORDERS, INKS, ETC.

And with our FOUR PRINTING PRESSES, we are prepared to compete with all, both in prices and work. We keep on hand a very large stock of PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES, LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS, PLAIN AND FANCY BILL-HEAD PAPERS, CARDS OF EVERY SIZE AND COLOR, COLORED PAPER, ETC.

all of which we can afford to print cheaper than any office in this or neighboring counties, and in as good style. Work done in either Black or Colored Inks. If you think that anybody can beat us, give us a trial, and we will show you what we can do. All kinds of blanks on hand or printed to order. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

HAWLEY & CRUSER, Publishers. NEW STORE. B. E. LYONS & CO. Have opened a store in

BIRCHARDVILLE. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, TRUNKS & SATCHELS, PAPER HANGINGS, FLOUR & SALT, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBERS, and most kinds of goods that are wanted.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, &c. All are invited to call and see how well they can do by buying of J. WESLEY HUBBARD, Birchardville, Pa., Dec. 29, 1876.

J. R. RAYNSFORD. Yard near M. R. R. Depot.

All Coal thoroughly screened.

Orders left at Central Express Office promptly filled. Barclay Coal for sale through J. R. RAYNSFORD. Montrose, Dec. 30, 1876.

WHAT IS TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED ELECTRIC OIL? It is a medical preparation; the chemical combination of which is such, as to neutralize the unwholesome matter which is applied to the skin.

For the cure of any kind of pain, lameness, or wounds or for anything requiring an outward application, it is as good as other liniments for those purposes. Yes, and better. What guarantee do you give of this? It does not prove so, after using all the medicine, return the empty bottle where you got it and get your money back. Who are agents for the sale of this medicine? All the druggists and dealers in medicine in Montrose and throughout the country. July 26, 1876.