$10,000 Worth of New Dry Goods Left,

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A good assortment still of Dress Goods Shawls. Flannels, Jeans, Cassimeres Yarns, Blankets, Table Linens, Towelings, Waterproofs, Mittens, Gloves, Hosiery, Carpet Warps and Millinery, that will be closed out at Prices Lower Than Ever. New Prints, Muslins and Ginghams will be kept and sold at cost till the entire stock of Dry Goods is closed out. Designing to devote our entire attention to our large and growing Boot and Shoe Trade, Merchants and everybody having to purchase Goods will be profited by calling soon at

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Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1876

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE Supreme Court of Oregon has decided that the act of Governor Grover was illegal.

FROM April 1st to Dec. 20th, silver payments from the U. S. Treasury amount to $25.052 562.

CRONIN has been in Washington for a week and has not submitted the returns of *his* college. What a farce?

THE 8th of January Conventions will prove a kind of "Hartford" affair; and the chief actors will deserve and obtain a like notority.

BOOTS and shoes have advanced 30 per cent., and manufacturers have orders beyond their capacity to fill. Business is improving.

THE Hampton farce in South Carolina is about "played." The Investigating Committee has found too much fraud to give this factions pretender any consolation.

STERLING, the Youngstown murderer, has been sentenced by Judge Conant to be hung March 28th. He claimed he was innocent and had been convicted by a bribed jury.

THE meetings to appoint delegates to the 8th of January Conventions, so far held in Indiana, have been neither largely attended or enthusiastic. They will not be otherwise in Ohio.

W. C. Wall, Superintendent of the Money Order business of the Pittsburg Postoffice, has absconded with $2,500 of the Department's money. He has been found to be a defaulter in the sum of $8,000.

JOHNNY G. will toot his penny whistle and brandish his official mace, and the hoodlums who are seeking office will join in the chorus, but the "dear people" will remain at home minding their own business.

THE Investigating Committee of the House, after turning over all the records of South Carolina, have concluded not to "kick against a stonewall" and admit the State for Hayes and Chamberlain. Hampton will disappear in the mist.

WERE it otherwise, the Florida electors have already cast the vote of that State for Hayes, and the return is in possession of the President of the Senate. The college having performed its delegated duty is no longer *in esse*, and is therefore beyond the order of any court.

Mercy! In Balm bridge, Putnam county, Indiana, a company of Democrats has been formed under Col. John A. Gibbons, which he intends to arm with sixteen shooters and help to inaugurate Tilden. They are hot for "Tilden or blood," out there and are sending canes over the State marked in red "Tilden or blood."

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, has been troubled with the fire fiend for several weeks past. Three large fires have occurred there, and reports are sent north that the city is overrun with incendiaries. The citizens have become so exasperated as to order that any one found stealing, or firing a building shall be shot on the spot.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found an able article on the legal view of the Presidential conflict, by Judge J. P. Bishop, of Cleveland. It is endorsed by the best legal minds of the State as the only position admissable under the Constitution. The view of Judge Bishop does not materially differ from that expressed by the JEFF. some weeks ago. We ask for it a careful perusal.

THE *Nation* is disposed to give up the contest in behalf of Tilden and remarks:

But the time to punish whatever underhand dealings there has been in 1880. It seems to us that the only sound course is now to stop quibbling and shopping logic, to accept the Southern figures, however bedeviled, and inaugurate Hayes in the interest of peace and quiet, and for the better preservation of constitutional form. *Any other course is Mexican.*

IT has been discovered that John H. Moore, a Tilden Elector in Tennessee, was ineligble. Moore was a midship man at Annapolis at the breaking out of the war, but went into the Confederate army, and his disabilities have not been removed. The case will be investigated by the Senate Committee on elections. This makes six disqualified Tilden Electors—not counting Kentucky—to three ineligible Hayes electors.

THE game of brag and bluff which the Democracy are playing now, in calling conventions in counties and States, is well understood. Their bluster will hurt no ones but themselves, and not even produce the shadow of a scare. Intimidation will do well enough for them in the parishes in the South, but up here, where the whites live, there are too many who faced rebel bayonets and bullets without flinching to scare at the sounding of Chinese gongs, or the shout of "big Injun me.

SUPPOSING we admit the Democratic claim to Cronin's vote from Oragon. What then? It establishes a principle by which they must be bound. Will they be the gainers? No; for the Senate Committee to investigate the New Jersey and Missouri electors' cases, find them to be identical with those of Watts. What then? Only this; If Cronin's vote must be admitted, the Republican elector in Missouri and New Jersey that received the highest vote must also be furnished with certificates and be allowed to vote. We should then gain two votes and lose one and the result would stand Hayes 186, Tilden 183. Besides there are four or five other Tilden disabilities to be inquired into.

THE Hon. James R. Dolittle, who was a United States Senator for twelve years from Wisconsin, and considered one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, expressed himself very emphatically in regard to counting the Electoral votes. When the Electoral votes of 1864 were opened by the President of the Senate, in February, 1865, he took occasion to declare as follows:

Now, Mr. President, what I maintain under this provision of the Constitution is, that *after the votes have been given, there is no power in Congress, as a legislative body, to declare certain votes valid or invalid. Congress is not the tribunal to which it is referred; but the tribunal to which it is referred is the President of the Senate of the United States presiding over the joint convention of both Houses.* I admit that the President has in his hands the power to count or not to count the votes. * * * I am not maintaining the rights of the States as they are secured by the Constitution: I am maintaining the rights of the Government against States or individuals when they undertake to rebel against it.

THE refusal of President Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce the originals of the various telegrams demanded by the House Committee, will be justified by every right thinking man. The rights of the people to free, have their papers from search and seizure, except upon probable cause, must be respected, and if President Orton is summoned to the bar of the House, and still refusing, is imprisoned for contempt, it will force an issue that people will be glad to see come. He will then apply for a discharge Writ of habeas corpas, before the Supreme Court, and be discharged upon the grounds of untenability. If the House shall refuse to permit the Sargeant at Arms to produce the body, he will then be in contempt, and a force sufficient to enforce the decree, will determine whether the House is superior to the Court. The demand of the House for any certain telegram or series of telegrams, would be pertinent, but its general demand untenable as it would be to command a private citizen to appear with all his papers that they might overhaul them in hopes of finding something to connect him with something offensive.

A LOT of Hayes bummers broke up a Democratic meeting in Cincinnati, last Monday evening.—*Democratic Messenger.*

It seems impossible for the *Messenger* to tell the truth. The call for that meeting was so worded as to include all. Those who issued the call no doubt intended to have it appear that the "Boys in Blue" were opposed to the inauguration of Hayes, and worded the call accordingly. The "Boys in Blue" saw through the device and attended the meeting, as they had a perfect right to do, under the call. More, they spoke out their sentiments as men, gave color to the resolutions of the meeting, and gave expression to their honest sentiments instead of permitting others to speak for them. When you want to hold a rebel meeting, don't invite the "Boys in Blue" to participate. Either on the field or in the forum they are bound to squeech that kind of music when called upon to take part. Following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That in the election of Governor Hayes as President of the United States we do not see any cause for alarm or apprehend any disturbance to our national affairs.

Resolved, That we deprecate any movements or meetings toward the disturbance of the peace, and are wholly satisfied to leave the conduct of our national affairs to the control of the legally constituted authorities.

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting is that if Governor Hayes is inaugurated President we will unite to sustain him as we did fifteen years ago to sustain the Government of the United States.

DECEPTIVE.

Last Saturdays *Enquirer* contained a "special" to the effect that the Supreme Court of Florida had ordered the State Canvassers, to recount the vote of the State by the face of the returns, and that would give the State to Tilden and settle all controversy. Of course the item was thrust under our nose with the request to "read that," and the Democracy were jubilant. The face of the returns gave Hayes electors from 38 to 43 majority, afterwards increased five by the return from Dade county, But supposing otherwise, have the Democracy forgotten the decision of Judge Bound of the United States Circuit Court in the South Carolina case? That decision was that the Supreme Court of the State had no jurisdiction in the matter; that the State Board of Canvassers were clothed by the law with discretionary powers; that it was a part of the Executive Department of the general government and in no wise subject to the judicial department of the State, after having entered upon its duty as Canvassers; that it was acting then in a Federal capacity, and if disturbed in the exercise of its functions was entitled to the protection of the United States Courts. Everybody knows what the decision of the Board was, that the Electors have cast the vote of the State for Hayes; and should know that it will be so counted, however much howling may be done by the gamblers and hordes of office seekers among the Democracy. More than that the House Investigating Committee, from which so much was expected by the Democracy, unearthed so many frauds on their own side, that they concede Hayes to be entitled to South Carolina and Florida.

REBEL CLAIMS.

The Democracy affected to be outraged at the idea that they would favor the payment of the rebel debts. Yet the charges was repeatedly made by Republican papers and speakers that the South was looking toward a Democratic triumph as a means to obtain the admission and payment of the claims presented by persons who were notoriously disloyal during the war. These charges are so well supported by evidence that the friends of Mr. Tilden became convinced that something must be done to counteract the effect of the charges. Accordingly Tilden's Literary Bureau drew up denials and signing to them the names of Southern Executive officers, Representatives in Congress, and other prominent Southern men, sent them forth. Three or four were sent forth, and then a sudden stop was put to the proceeding, and the country heard no more of them. They were forgeries of the basest character; at least if they were not, they were the basest falsehoods, meant to mislead honest men, and so have been demonstrated by the action of the house on the 18th. A resolution was that day introduced simply instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the payment of any war claims to disloyal persons. It passed the House by a vote of 150 yeas to 63 nays. Of the negative votes, all but four were from the Southern States. Of the 63 votes, 47 came from the States that took part in the rebellion. Forty six of the fifty eight Democrats of the defunct Confederacy voted against the resolution, showing that they would strenously oppose any measure that has even the appearance of barring out disloyal climants.

CONGRESS.

DEC. 18—The Senate refused to pass the Presidential Salary bill over the veto by a vote of 25 to 19. Debate took place on the Oregon case. The House passed the bill providing against the payment of war claims to disloyal persons.

DEC. 19—In the Senate, a number of bills of a private character, not objected to, were passed. At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Dawes formally presented to the United States, on behalf of the State of Massachusetts, the statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop. In the House, it was resolved to adjourn from the 24th to the 27th inst., and from the 30th inst. to the 3d prox. The Fortification Appropriation bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

DEC. 20—In the Senate, a bill was introduced providing for an additional Representative for the State of Nebraska. The name of the proposed new territory was changed from Pembina to Huron. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed with an amendment requiring the Commissioner of Pensions to hereafter incorporate in his annuel report a statement showing the amount paid for additional pensions, and also the annual reduction in pensions. The discussion upon the resolution authorizing an investigation as to the appointment of Cronin, Presidential Elector in Oregon, was then resumed, at the close of which the Senate adjourned. In the House the report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of the power of Committees of the House to compel the production of telegrams was made. The report asserts that right, and after a loud discussion the House sustained it. Adjourned.

DEC. 21—In the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.) of N.J., presented the petition of a large number of soldiers of the late war, asking the passage of the House bill for the equalization of bounties. Referred. It was decided to adjourn from the 22d to the 26th inst. It is understood, however, that when the Senate assembles it will transact no business, but will adjourn until the 2d prox. The Chair appointed as the special committee authorized by the recent resolution of Mr. Edmunds, to devise means for the proper count of the vote for President and Vice President, in connection with a similar committee of the House, Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Thurman, Bayard, and Ransom. Business was then suspened, and the Senate then paid its tribute of respect to the memory of Senator Caperton. Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Davis, Wright, Withers, Edmunds and others, and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

DEC. 22—In the Senate it was resolved to investigate the appointment of Cronin as Presidential Elector by the Governor of that State. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next, for want of a quorum. In the House, bills to remove the political disabilities of George S. Hawkins, of Florida, and A. C. Myers, of Maryland, were passed. A resolution directing the Appropriation Committee to report in the Deficiency bill a provision to pay to the widow of Speaker Kerr, a sum equal to the pay and mileage of the Speaker, from the time of his death until the end of the present Congress was adopted. The Speaker then announced the following committees to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice President; Knott, Sparks, Tucker, Marsh, Burchard of Illinois, Seelye, and Monroe. On counting the electoral vote; Payne, Hunton, Hewitt, Springer, McCreary, Hoar, and Willard. Adjourned.

BULL-DOZING THE NATION.

The object of the Democratic "convention" and "mass meetings" to be held within the coming three weeks whenever the Democracy can be brought up to the point, and of the reported semi military organizations, secret or quasi-secret, can scarcely be misunderstood. It is but the carrying out in a larger field the programme successfully entered upon in Mississippi and some other Southern States, and continued with greater or less success in Louisiana and South Carolina. The Nation is to be "bull dozed" as were the Republican States of the South. The policy of intimidation is to be adopted before the counting of the Electoral vote as it was before the elections at which the Electors were chosen. The mass meetings at which the Democrtic orators will threaten terrible things if Mr. Tilden is not counted in and inaugurated will be but imitations of the assemblages of Southern "bull dozers" who menaced Republican voters with whippings, starvation, or violent death, if they dared vote the Republican ticket. The Democratic Veteran Legion is but a reproduction of the Hampton Legion, the "rifle clubs," and the "mounted men" of the late Democratic campaign in the South.

But a great mistake has been made in the transfer of Southern Democratic policy to the Northern States. The Republicans of the North are of a different class and temperament to those in the South. They "don't scare worth a cent." At "mass meetings," windy oratory, and truculent editorials they can afford to laugh, regarding them as trained soldiers regard the gong-beating and shield clattering of Chinese warriors. But with the first flash of a real weapon, at the first decent from the stump to head a body of malcontents, the would be "bull dozers" will realize the magnitude of their mistake. Little time would be wasted. The lesson taught the mischief makers would be swift in application, decisive in effect, and not readily to be forgotten. There would neither be the hesitation of 1861 in dealing with an emergency, nor the lenity of 1865 in dealing with those who created it.—*Herald.*

FLORIDA.

THE BOARD OBEY.

TALLEHASSEE, December 25—Governor Stearns says that the decision of the Supreme Court has settled the election question in that State, and he has advised the Canvassing Board to obey the order of the court. Secretary of State McLin notified the other members of the Board to meet in his office at eleven o'clock to-morrow, to canvass according to the court's mandate.

The Senate Committee have concluded their labors here, and left for Jacksonville.

POSSIBLE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The re-canvass will not affect the electoral vote. Governor Stearns holds his certificate of election from the Board of Canvassers, if the Supreme Court should grant the same favor to Drew, the Question "What will he do with it?" will be pertinent.

The Legislature will convene next Tuesday, when the Tildenites propose to inaugurate Drew, nolens volens. Rumors are ripe to day that Drew proposes a compromise on the basis of an equal division of offices, he being permitted to occupy the Chief Magistrate's seat by general consent. I have not been able to obtain a confirmation of this rumor, but efforts are certainly being made in this direction with high Democratic approval.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE

left for East Florida this morning. Its labor here was eminently satisfactory, and it will result in revealing to the country the notorious methods of Tildenites in carrying the blatant minority to victory. The committee will next investigate the notorious Archer precinct, No. 2, Alachua county, where the original Democratic plan of frauds will undoubtedly be exposed. The Democrats dread investigation in that locality, and threatened destruction to their wavering tools, who have shown a disposition to peach. Truth will out, however, under the probing of the Senate Committee, if the actions of the majority of the House Committee meet with hearty reprobation. Nothing could be more insultingly partizan. They seem to act upon the supposition that every Republican hereabouts must, per se, be a rascal. They get their inspiration from the local Democracy, whose bitterness is political hydrophobia of the most malignant type.

The Presidential Question.

LEGAL VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONFLICT OF 1876.

By Hon. J. P. Bishop

NOTE OF EXPLOSION

I originally prepared the following paper entitled "Legal View of the Presidential Conflict of 1876" without intending it for publication, but as the conclusion to which my own convictions had led me, after a careful investigation of the subject, and for the purpose of submitting the same to some members of the legal profession, etc., to get the expression of their opinions upon it. The result of this has been the following communication and the publication of the "Legal View." J. P. BISHOP.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.

Hon. J. P. Bishop:

DEAR SIR: We have read and considered your "Legal View of the Presidential Conflict of 1876," and concur generally with you in the positions taken, and in the conclusions at which you arrive.

In view of the great importance of the questions, and to aid in their consideration and discussion by the public, we recommend that you permit the argument and opion to be published.

Respectfully,

S. J. ANDREWS,
H. FOOTE,
JAMES MASON,
SAM'L B. PRENTISS,
SAM'L WILLIAMSON,
CHAS. E. PENNEWELL.

Legal View of the Presidential Conflict of 1876.

Having reflected over the Presidential election question as it now stands (Dec., 1876), I give the result of my reflections, which though it may not satisfy others, is nevertheless satisfactory to myself.

CONSTITUTONAL PROVISIONS BRARING ON THE QUESTION.

These are only two.

Article II, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States provides that "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

Article XII of Amendments provides that the Electors "Shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. And they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed." The provision is the same as to Vice President.

My firm and decided conviction is as follows:

I.—AS TO ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

The Legislature of each State may prescribe this. This is the extent of the *State* legislative Power over the subject. Anything farther may be a good rule to observe, a good *formula* to pursue, but it is not binding; it is not imperative. Apply this to the present emergency. The election took place under the laws of the States as they formerly existed and now exist. The first question arises, How are you to know *who are elected?* Of this I will remark before I close, promising that as applied to Oregon the certificate of the Governor as to who are Electors in the face of the facts, and especially in face of the fact that the Governor is not the returning officer or canvassing board, is nugatory.

II.—AS TO RECEIVING BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AND OPENING THE CERTIFICATES AND COUNTING THE VOTES.

Under ordinary circumstances there could be no difficulty, and the two Houses may adopt any rule they see fit. But extraordinary circumstances require extraordinary measures. As during the time of the "great Rebellion" the Government had to make its own precedents, the emergency then never having before arisen, so now in this emergency there is no precedent.

There are two sets of Electors in one or more States; Oregon, for example. What list shall the Vice President receive, produce, and open in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives? Certainly only the regular lists and returns which come to him. The returns coming to him from self appointed Electors, or Electors appointed without authority of law, can not be recognized; otherwise one hundred irregular or unauthorized lists might as well be produced and opened as one irregular or unauthorized list of Electors with the votes given by them.

The President of the Senate then decides that he can and will receive only the regular returns and lists coming to him, and these he produces and opens, as the Constitution provides, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

III.—COUNTING THE VOTES.

The next and final step under the Constitution is: "And the votes shall then be counted." Who shall count them? Certainly not the House alone. Not the Senate alone. Not the two combined. The Constitution does not prescribe this. Not a committee elected or appointed by one or both Houses. The Constitution does not so provide. It may then be done in any manner and by any person so as to preserve the evidence of the number of votes each candidate has received. It is not needed, so far as the Constitution provides, that the Senate shall go to the House to count. It may be done in either the Senate Chamber or House of Representatives.

To obviate objections the Senate can go to the House; but the President of the Senate has the custody of the lists and returns of the Electoral votes. *He* opens them. In opening he can call to his assistance whom he pleases. As each list or return is opening it may be ascertained what the number of votes is and for whom given, and an announcement thereof may be made by the Vice President as each State is called and the certificates are opened. This being done the final count is made by reviewing and adding up the votes of each State as already ascertained and announced.

No declaration is needed as to who is elected President or Vice President. The Constitution fixes and prescribes this, to wit: the one having the "greatest number of votes for President shall be the President," etc., "if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed." The number of Electoral votes received by each candidate being thus ascertained may be annouced by the President of the Senate, who if not made by the Constitution, certainly is by usage under it, the presiding officer at the meeting of the two Houses to witness the count of the Electoral votes. Even this announcement is not required. All that is in fact needed is to preserve the evidence of the court and the number of Electoral votes for each person voted for, either for President or Vice President, and the Constitution itself declares the result. Nothing further then remains to be done but for the President-elect to take the Constitutional Oath and his *title to the office is complete.*

IV.—THIS CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION IS SELF OPERATING.

Thus it will be seen that the Constitution is self executing and was intended to be so by the framers of it, and not to be subject to any law, rules, or regulations of Congress, or of either branch of Congress.

To show that the Constitution is self-operating as to counting and declaring the result of the Electoral votes, it is only necessary to refer to section 142 of the act entitled "Presidential Election" (U. S. Rev. Stats., page 22). That section is as follows: "Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared agreeable to the Constitution.

If anything is clear, it is clearly certain that this provision refers the whole matter of ascertaining and declaring the result of the Electoral vote back to the constitutional provision, and makes it self operating and self-executing. In fact if Congress should, or if a State should, in any way, attempt to restrict, modify, or in any way vary this constitutional provision by any law, rule, or regulation such law, rule, or regulation would be unconstitutional and void.

This is shown in the decision in the Prigg case, 16 Peters, 607. On page 626 in that case, Chief Justice Taney, in speaking of the master's right to reclaim and take his slave wherever he could find him, says: The right of the master to reclaim his slave being given *by the Constitution* of the United States, neither Congress nor any State Legislature can by any *law or regulation impair or restrict it.*"

V.—FURTHER AS TO ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

I repeat, the Federal Constitution gives to each State Legislature the right to prescribe the mode of appointing the Electors to which each State severally is entitled; this being done, neither Congress nor a State Legislature can further interfere.

VI.—HOW ARE WE TO KNOW WHO ARE ELECTED OR APPOINTED ELECTORS?

This applies more especially to Oregon. As I understand the laws of Oregon they fully provide for the election by a majority vote. This being done according to the law of the State, the right of the Elector is complete under the Constitution of the United States.

The law of Congress (Rev. Stats., p. 21, sec. 136) requires the Governors of the States respectively to furnish certificates to the Electors containing the names of the Electors, on or before the first Wednesday in December, when they are to meet. Supposing the laws of Oregon require substantially the same thing, these laws are *directory* merely, and the giving or withholding such certificates can neither validate nor invalidate. The Federal Constsution only gives the right to each State to appoint Electors in such manner as the State Legislature shall provide. The Legislature having provided for this by an election by the people, and that being done and ascertained, the State has no further power over the subject; and while the Governor's or Secretary of State's certificate of election is convenient as evidence of the election, yet neither of them is absolutely essential, the fact otherwise appearing or being ascertained.

If the Governor were the returning board and had according to law canvassed the vote cast by the voters of the State and certified to the number of votes, the case would be entirely different. In this case, however, the law as to the Governor's certificate is merely directory, and when such certificate is refused on general principles of law, it cannot deprive the State of its vote in the Electoral College nor the Elector of his office.

VII—LOUISIANA, FLORIDA, AND OREGON—CONCLUSION.

The returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida canvassed the votes of their respective States and made returns thereof according to the laws of their respective States, and the Governors issued certificates to the Electors accordingly. In Oregon the required canvass and return were made, which showed that certain Electors had been elected by a large majority. This being so, the State has a right to be represented in the Electoral College, and the Elector has a *vested* right to the office, and neither the State nor the Elector can be deprived of such right by the refusal of the Governor or other office to furnish to the Elector a certificate of his election. The provisions of the Federal Constitution can not be nullified by any such means or evasion, nor the will of the people of a State be thereby overturned.

Brent, the fugitive forger who was arrested in England under the Extradition Treaty, then released because England held the treaty abrogated next release because England had a second thought on the subject, is now on his way back to this country. Winslow, who was so anxious to come back, treaty or no treaty, is not to be found. He also had a second thought.

SPARKS FROM NEW YORK.

From our Regular Correspondent.

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" is the greeting one meets from every one just now, and although there may not be really any very serious thought in the words, still they convey a pleasurable feeling to every one who listens to them. Christmas Day came opportunately this year, for Christmas shopping is wearisome work; but it had to be finished on Saturday, and then Sunday intervened as a day of rest.

The German fashion of a Christmas Tree has altogether superseded the old fashion of hanging up the children stockings, and I have tried to decide which the children liked best—the gorgeous tree with its wonderful fruit, which is plucked for everybody, or the sudden awakening on Christmas morning, the recollection of why one is awake, and then a sudden scamper with bare feet to which ever room the stockings had been hung in; then carry ing them back to bed, there to draw out their contents, enjoying a most delicious voyage of discovery. I am more than half inclined to give the palm to the good old fashion.

Still when I saw the suprise, amazement and delight of the little people on Christmas Eve, when they were permitted a view of their lighted tree, then I was inclined to think that the best. It is difficult to decide, but one thing is certain, that Christmas is growing every year to be a more cherished festival; or ought this seem strange in a professedly Christian country, where Christ is worshipped as God, when we realize that this is His birthday festival. Being so much freer from the reality, we are not so much afraid of the shadowy bugbear superstition as our Puritan ancestors were.

It was very dirty weather during the week preceeding Christmas, but it did not seem to keep a single person in doors. Never was a community so good naturedly pushed and jostled as were our city people at that time. The handles of the wheelbarrow which Pat was taking home to his heir punched you in the back, while the gun that Madame Millionaire had bought for her son nearly put your eyes out.

Bundles to the right of you,
Bundles to the left of you,
Bundles behind you
Crowding and bruising,

seemed to be the inevitable result of being abroad, and in case you were walking, if you succeed in getting home with half your purchases and your hat still on your head, you were a lucky person.

The shops were never more attractive, and the dollars melted away like fairy gold when in them, though with a better result than is usually attributed to that. The poor benefited by the good feeling everywhere, for one could not be buying dollar's worth of pleasure for one's own and refuse pennies' worth to those who stretched out a supplicating hand.

To lay the foundation for the winter's dyspepsia on Thanksgiving Day and finish the structure on Christmas is now the way to build up the national decease.

We cannot be accused here of much harshness to the Heathen Chinee. Quimbo Appo, who has killed so many people, was only convicted, in the last case, of manslaughter, and sentenced to seven years' imprisoment. The results of such action as his seem to prove that, individually, a good many lives have been ruined by Chinese cheap labor in this case. Seven years from now, if he is not pardoned sooner, let the people look out for the notorious Quimbo Appo.

The diamond suit, in which a woman who keeps a boarding house was accused by a boarder of stealing her diamonds, was dismissed Friday. It caused much amusement, so remarkable was both complaint and the plaintiff.

A great deal of anxiety was beginning to disturb the people concerning Mr. Little Tupper, and it was said that Mr. Talmage had talked him to death, but proper search has traced him to a quiet retreat in Canada, where he is resting, rusticating, and writing a little more proverbial philosophy.

The Baron Palm cremation, with its disgusting accompainments and demoralizing effects, has had the effect to turn public attention entirely aside from any such way of dealing with the bodies of loved ones. Quite naturally a reaction has taken place which brings the metallic burial case to the front as fully meeting the best sentiment and sympathy of the sincere mourners. These cases or caskets have been brought to perfection, and may be relied upon as combining beauty with indestructibility; and, better than all else, they preserve with all naturalness, the features of the departed, so that, for years after death, friends may easily recognize the face of loved ones, who thus may be literally spoken of as not lost to sight or memory. The day of the old wooden coffin of horrible suggestions has almost gone by, and that of cremation (for corpse roasting) will never come. Meanwhile the Raymond manufacturing Company of this city has come in to meet a universal want with its metallic, air-tight, beautiful caskets, which, regards price and variety of style, are within the reach of all persons, and will suit all tastes.

The picture sales of last week were a subject of much interest to all art lovers, but one felt sorry to see such really good collections as both the Seabury and Johnson ones were, scattered in all directions. Most of the pictures brought fair prices, Mr. Johnston's sale reaching $315,762.

Two pilots have been fined for a collision which occured to the boat under their management, one because he kept on and the other because he did not stop. How would that answer in railway accidents—to punish the officers all around? The innocent might suffer for the guilty, but in such instinces the benefit of the doubt does not always seem to be desirable.

Some of the dolls this year are immense, and the little ones do complain that their children tire them so.

Do you wish to know how you govern your family? Just listen to the manner in which your little daughter talks to her doll and you will find that she holds the mirror up to nature. It may be a little extorted in certain words or exaggerated; but generally the child is a very faithful imitator of her elders.

A young woman who was highly recommended to a Passaic dry goods dealer from the church of the Holy Communion in this city, has been detected in pilfering her employe's goods which only goes to prove how little we frequently know of the people that we recommend.

And now let me finish my letter as I commenced, with wishing you, as we are all being wished here, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

The Public for the present week presents a possible solution of the Presidential problem that no one else seems to have thought of. While professing to be a solution it actually complicates the question still more. The essential points of the article may be thus stated:

Suppose the Democratic theory should prevail, the right of either House or Senate to reject the votes of any State be recognized, and the question come up on the votes of Oregon, South Carolina, and Florida. Neither branch of Congress could be expected to decide so momentous a question without debating it. The Senate has no rules limiting debate. It discussed the paltry Pinchback business for over two weeks. It could hardly be expected that Republican Senators could finish all they would want to say on so momentous a question as the Presidential succession short of three weeks. But the Joint Convention cannot count the votes until the 14th of February. If the Houses separate whenever a question is raised about the vote of any State, and the two branches proceed to debate, the Convention can do nothing but adjourn from day to day until a decision is reached. But in less than three weeks the 4th of March will have arrived, when the present House goes out of existence. The Senate, therefore, has nothing to do but to debate the question a little over two weeks, then on the 4th of March avail the organization of the new House (an extra session of which President Grant will have called before going out of office), then throw out Oregon and allow the Democrats to throw out the three Southern States, and let the new House elect. In the new House the Republicans have twenty States secure to Tilden's bare seventeen. Hayes is elected in twenty four hours, and the struggle ends.

NEWS ITEMS.

The refusal of the Southern Democrats to go in for the next war makes the Northern peace Democrats who kept out of the last one black in the face with rage.

One night last week, as W H Fisher Esq. of Huntingdon, Penn, went to his office door to throw out some water, a scoundrel, concealed in the darkness, fired a pistol shot at him, the ball embedding itself in the ceiling of the room, near his head.

It begins to dawn upon the intellects of Western Democrats that the programme which calls for the election of Tilden by the House involves the sacrifice of Hendricks. The Indiana boys never thought of that.

The first white man hanged in the South for murder of a colored one will do more to convince the North of the good faith of the Southerners in carrying out the letter and spirit of the Constitutional Amendments, than all the platforms and speeches that could be loaded on a freight train.

When Redfield used to write letters whacking the carpetbaggers the Democratic papers spoke of him as "the able and reliable correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*." Since he has been shocked into speaking severely of bulldozers, by seeing with his own eyes the victims of the Louisiana Thugs, the Democratic newspapers have lost confidence in him. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* severely disparages by spelling him Mister Redfield.

Mr E D Mansfield reminds those who apprehend hostilities of the fact that the Republicans control the Presidency, the Senate, and twenty two out of thirty-two State Legislatures. He could add that of the ten Democratic Legislatures the large majority are controlled by Southern men, who are making known in unmistakable terms that they are not to be drawn into war. Now some one tell us where Mr Tilden is going to recruit his army from?

NEW

DRUG STORE!

Messrs.

LONG & WARD,

Would respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE

—IN—

CASS' BLOCK, MAIN ST.

The rooms have been recently fitted up and stocked with the freshest, and consequently the best stock of Drugs in the city.

PERSCRIPTIONS

WILL ALWAYS BE COMPOUNDED OF

Fresh and Pure Drugs.

They also keep an assortment of

SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.

A portion of the public patronage is kindly solicited

LONG & WARD.

December 29, 1876.

Notice.

BIDS will be received at the office of Jacob Carr, Mayor, until

January 1, 1877,

for Lighting and Cleaning the Street Lamps for the ensuing year, 1877.

JOHN A. MEEKS,
Clerk Incorporated Village of Findlay, O.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

CLOTHING

After this date I will sell all Goods

At Cost and Less than Cost

In order to clear our Stock and make a change in busines. A Full Line of

OVERCOATS.

THE LATEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

SUITS!

Of all kinds and Styles. A full line of

HATS,

CAPS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

that MUST be Sold before

JANUARY 1, '77.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN TRUNKS

A. EBLING.

Findlay, O., Nov. 24, 1876.—15

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"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a more interesting, higher toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin*, Boston.

The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—*Boston Eagle.*

The leading articles in *Harper's Weekly* on political topics are models of high toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often conclusive arguments of no small force.—*Commercial Advertiser*, N. Y.

The *Weekly* has to a still larger degree distanced all competitors as an illustrated newspaper. Its editorials are among the most able of their kind, and its other reading matter is at once learned, brilliant, and amusing. Its illustrations are abundant and of rare excellence.—*Christian Advocate*, N. Y.

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32.

BOOTS & SHOES!

—FOR—

Men, Boys' and Youths'!

Women, Misses and Children!

Mens' Heavy Boots from	$2 00 to $4 00.
Boys' - -	1 75 to 2 50.
Youths' - -	1 00 to 1 75.
Womens' Shoes, -	1 25 to 2 00.
Misses' - -	1 00 to 1 75.

—ALSO—

A Full Assortment of Rubbers

—FOR—

Men, Women & Children!

Mens' Rubber Boots from $2 to $3 50.

All of which are

GENUINE AND NO SHODDY,

And will be sold at the

CHEAP

BOOT & SHOE STORE

—OF—

M. G. DARLING,

70 East Side Main Street.

13

STRIKING BARGAINS

—IN—

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

EWING & REDICK'S

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.

ANOTHER LOT OF MENS'

FINE KIP BOOTS,

VERY CHEAP.

ANOTHER LOT OF

Boys' Hand-made Kip Boots

—AT—

$2 00 A PAIR.

A FULL LINE OF

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' WARM SHOES

ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN TO SUIT THE TIMES.

31.

1877.

THE HERALD.

Prospectus for 1877

OF THE

Oldest and Best Paper in Northern Ohio.

The