# The True Northerner.

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**The True Northerner,**

Is Published Every Friday, by

S. T. CONWAY.

Office Corner Kalamazoo and Paw Paw Sts.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.*

$1.50 a Year. - - In Advance.


JULY, 1872.

**PAW PAW RAILROAD.**

Trains from Paw Paw connect with the same named Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad at Lawton, going east and west.

LEAVE PAW PAW.

~~4.60~~ a. m. Kalamazoo Accomodation, west.
10:00 a. m., Mail Train, east.
~~2.00~~ p. m., Mail west, and Way Freight east.
~~8.15~~ p. m. Kalamazoo Accomodation, east.

☞ Trains return to Paw Paw on departure of Michigan Central Trains from Lawton.

C. D. STEPHENSON, Sup't.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL.**

MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Lawton as follows:

| | EAST. | WEST. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, | 10:48 a. m. | 3:15 p. m. |
| Kalamazoo Acc. | 8:45p m. | 4:58 a. m. |
| Evening Express | 12:4am | 1:03 a. m. |

H. S. SARGENT, Gen. Supt.

C. H. Hord, Ass't Gen. Supt.

SOUTH HAVEN DIVISION.

| Westward. a. m. | p. m. | | Eastward. a. m. | p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 23 | 3 45 | lve Kalamazoo, arr. | 9 25 | 1 10 |
| 11 08 | 4 35 | Kendall's | 8 55 | 1 00 |
| 11 18 | 4 45 | Pine Grove, | 8 40 | 12 50 |
| 11 36 | 4 50 | Globle's | 8 35 | 12 45 |
| 11 55 | 5 10 | Bloomingdale, | 8 20 | 12 25 |
| 11 46 | 5 15 | Bear Lake, | 8 10 | 12 15 |
| 12 05 | 5 28 | Columbia, | 7 60 | 12 05 |
| 12 10 | 5 45 | Geneva | 7 45 | 11 40 |
| 12 35 | 6 15 | arr So. Haven, lve | 7 10 | 11 20 |

H. S. SARGENT, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.

G. E. CURTISS, Ass't Supt.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY DIVISION.

Trains Westward.

| | Leave Jackson. | Arr. G. Rapids |
|---|---|---|
| Mixed | 6 00 a m | 4 00 p m |
| Evening Express | 5 00 p m | 9 15 p m |
| Mail | 12 30 p m | 4 30 p m |

Trains Eastward.

| | Leave G. Rapids. | Arr. Jackson |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 12 50 p m | 4 10 p m |
| Morning Express | 6 50 " | 10 30 " |
| Mixed | 6 00 a m | 4 00 a m |

H. S. SARGENT, Gen'l Sup't M. C. R. R.

C. B. BUSH, Asst. Sup't.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

| Westward. a m | p m | | Eastward. a m | p m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 25 | 8 00 | depart Lansing, arrive | 6 45 | 5 05 |
| 11 25 | 8 57 | Charlotte, | 5 48 | 4 08 |
| 11 45 | 9 19 | Olivet, | 5 25 | 3 45 |
| 11 59 | 9 35 | Bellevue, | 5 10 | 3 30 |
| 12 25 | to 12 | Battle Creek, | 4 50 | 3 08 |
| 1 15 | | Climax, | | 2 04 |
| 1 35 | | Brady, | | 1 21 |
| 2 00 | | Schoolcraft, | | 1 08 |
| 2 25 | | Marcellus | | 12 28 |
| 2 37 | | Cassopolis, | | 1 40 |
| 3 27 | | Edwardsburgh, | | 11 12 |
| 3 52 | | Mishawaka, | | 10 42 |
| 4 20 | | arrive South Bend, depart | | 10 30 |
| 4 20 | | | | |

L. D. DIBBLE, Pres. & Gen. Sup't.

## PAW PAW DIRECTORY.

ST. MARKS, EPISCOPAL—Rev. Darius Barker, Rector. Service at 10 1-2 a. m. S. S. at 4 p. m.

FREE WILL BAPTIST.—Rev. G. P. Blanchard Pastor. Services 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. and 6 1-2 o'clock P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST.—Rev. — — — Pastor. Service 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 6 1-2 o'clock P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. William Ford Pastor. Services 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 6 1-2 o'clock P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN. — Rev. I. N. Otis Pastor. Services, 10 1-2 A. M., and 6 1-2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN.—Rev. O. Ebert Pastor. Services, 10 1-2 A. M., and 6 1-2 P. M.

### Business Cards.

C. S. MAYNARD, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon. Office in Peninsular Block, first door west of Court House, up-stairs, Paw Paw.

W. R. HAWKINS, Broker, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office over Longwell & Co Drug Store, Paw Paw, Mich.

SAMUEL HOLMES, County Clerk, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, and all kinds of Conveyances drawn on the shortest notice, and at the usual rates. Office in the Court House, Paw Paw, Mich.

C. A. HARRISON, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent. Money to loan on improved unincumbered farms for one or more years. 822

DYCKMAN HOUSE.—J. M. Longwell, Prop'tor Paw Paw, Mich. Stages leave daily for South Haven, Lawrence, Hartfor, Breedsville and Millburg.

C. F. ALLEN.—Manufacturer and Dealer in NATIVE WINES, Paw Paw, Mich.

MILLS BROS., Dealers in Heavy Hardware, and Shelf Goods, Stoves, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron, corner Main and Kalamazoo streets, Paw Paw Mich. 820

M. P. ALLEN, dealer in Furniture, Cabinet Ware, Upholstery, etc. Wareroomssecond door east of the Post Office, Paw Paw, Mich. 821

MRS. HOYT, Milliner, and dealer in all kinds of Millinery Goods. Rooms over E. Smith & Co.'s store, Paw Paw, Mich. 820

H. VAN DEUSEN, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. Ladies, Gents and Misses Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order in first class style. Repairing done on reasonable terms and at short notice. Shop first door north of NORTHERNER Office. 821

FARNSWORTH, MARTIN & CO., Meat Market and General Produce Dealers. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, etc. Corner Oak and Kalamazoo streets, North of Dyckman House, Paw Paw, Mich.

CONRD LICH, Fashionable Tailor, being in receipt of the latest New York Fashions is prepared to do all kinds of work in the latest style. Shop over T. L. Ross' store, Paw Paw.

J. H. PRATER, Photographer, and dealer in Picture Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic views, Mouldings, Engravings, Chromos and Lithographs. Rooms on Kalamazoo street, opposite the Dyckman House, Paw Paw, Mich.

L. ROBERTS, Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser. Shop under Mannings' new store Paw Paw, Mich.

P. B. EMERY, & LANE'S Livery Stable, Paw Paw Michigan, is the largest and best equipped of any in the county. Fine horses, new and elegant carriages to let. Office and Stables north-east of Dyckman House, north side of Oak street. 824

WILLIAM INCKLY, Livery, and Sale Stable. Best turnouts in the County. Willard House Barn, Gremus street, Paw Paw, Mich. 821

E. COOK, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Melodeon Base and Cultivation of the voice, also thorough Base and Harmony. Apply at his residence on Paw Paw street, two doors west of Kalamazoo Street Paw Paw Mich.

GEORGE W. LAWTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Probate Judge. Will hold Probate Court at Paw Paw, on Monday of each week.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Paw Paw. Office north side of Main street, 3 doors west of Kalamazoo.
A. SHERMAN, PRES. E. O. ERIGGS, CASH'R.

RICHARDS & BARNUM, Attorneys at Law, Office over First National Bank, Paw Paw.
CHANDLER RICHARDS. 864 I. N. BARNUM.

JOHN KNOWLES, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Agent for Hartford and other Insurance Companies. Office corner Main and Kalamazoo streets, over T. L. Ross' store, Paw Paw, Mich. 813

ALBERT JACKSON, Attorney and Counselor. Office with S. H. Blackman, Paw Paw. 839

CHARLES L. FITCH, Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor. Office opposite the Court House, Paw Paw, Mich. 820

W. B. HATHWAY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Professional calls promptly attended. Office in the Sherman Buildings, over the Drug Store of G. W. Longwell & Co., Paw Paw, Mich. 854

L. B. DIBBLE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in Granger Block.

J. ANDREWS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Kilburn & Hudson's store, Paw Paw, Mich.

## LAWRENCE DIRECTORY.

### Business Cards.

EDWARD E. EDWARDS, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Collection a Specialty Lawrence, Michigan. 926m6

E. & J. L. CHADWICK, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Queensware, etc., Lawrence, Mich.

J. M. RIDLON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Queensware Books, Stationery, etc., Lawrence, Mich.

H. M. MARSHALL, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing Lawrence, Mich.

J. M. FISK, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., Lawrence.

S. ROWE, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Stationery, Groceries, Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, Lawrence

G. A. CROSS, dealer in Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Yankee Notions, Flour, Fish, etc. Cash paid for Butter and Eggs, Lawrence.

E. S. CLEVELAND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Lawrence, Mich.

WILLIAM H. CLAY, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Lawrence, Mich. House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Graining, Papering and Kalsoming done to order.

## DECATUR DIRECTORY.

### Business Cards.

UPTON & SHERMAN, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Notaries Public. Office of Prosecuting Attorney for Van Buren County. Loans negotiated and Collections attended to with promtitness. Town Hall Building, Decatur, Mich. 891
JOHN B. UPTON. JOHN J. SHERMAN.

W. SCOTT BEERE, Attorney at Law. Office in Chadwick's Block, Decatur, Mich. 851

FOSTER & COLMAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Poor's Block, Decatur, Mich.
NEWTON FOSTER. JEROME COLMAN.

DR. E. J. KING, SURGEON DENTIST. Office & Residence on Delaware Street, one door west of Abbott's Store, Decatur Mich.

J. S. DOWD, General Dealer in Family Groceries, Crockery, etc Teas made a specialty. Phelps street, Decatur, Mich. 820

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Business Cards.

H. M. LILLIE, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, South Haven, Mich., will practice in all Courts of this and other States and in U. S. Courts. Office in Webster building over Ludwig's Bakery. 891

M. MASON, Physician and Surgeon. Office near Adams' Mills, Pine Grove. Will attend promptly all professional orders. Special attention given to Surgery and the diseases of Women and Children.

SEVERENS & BURROWS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office 108 Main street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
H. F. SEVERENS. J. C. BURROWS.

FOR SALE

**FOR CASH or on TIME**

The Following

**DESCRIBED LANDS.**

TITLES PERFECT.

**VAN BUREN COUNTY.**

ALMENA,

E ½ of sw ¼ of section 14.....80 acres.

ANTWERP,

W ½ w ½ of se ¼ of section 30.....40 acres.

WAVERLY,

S frl ½ of section 28.....333 acres
Sw frl ¼ of section 29.....153 acres
N frl ½ ne frl ¼ of section 31.....63 acres

ARLINGTON,

W ½ of ne ¼ of section 10.....80 acres

BANGOR,

E ½ of ne ¼ of section 29.....80 acres

**ALLEGAN COUNTY.**

LEE,

Sw ¼ of section 6.....160 acres
E ½ ne ¼ of section 19.....80 acres
Nw ¼ of ne ¼ of section 10.....40 acres
E ½ of se ¼ of section 19.....80 acres
W ½ of sw ¼ of section 11.....80 acres

GANGES,

Se ¼ of ne ¼ of section 10.....40 acres
Ne ¼ of se ¼ of section 10.....40 acres

R. & J. D. BURNS.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov 1, 1872. 918t6

**PUMPS, PUMPS!**

**L. L. ENSIGN**

IS now manufacturing and has for sale a superior article of Pumps, which he will warrant equal to the Sinclair Pump. All persons in want of a good pump are invited to call at my Shop in the basement of Mason's Planing Mill and examine for themselves.

L. L. ENSIGN.

December 6, 1872. 923f

**WANTED!**

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OAK SPOKES

1¾x2¼ inches, one half 28 inches long, the balance 26, all to be the best quality of white oak clear from sap or worm holes. Also

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OAK HUBS

10 inches through by 13 inches long, for which we will pay cash when delivered. For the spokes we will pay fifteen dollars per thousand, for the hubs nine dollars per hundred.

H. & H. S. ISMON.

April 8d, 1872. 888m3

**ATTENTION!**

**FRIENDS, NEICHBORS, ONE AND ALL.**

Do you want to be BOOTED? If so, call on

**A. LEWIS,**

Corner of Niles and Main Streets, who continues to Manufacture MEN'S and BOYS

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO LADIES AND MISSES

*Gaiters, Slippers and Balmorals,*

(Except in Cloth.)

Here you will find a good assortment of

**French and American, Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes in every style.**

WE CAN FIT AN ORDER.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, OUR GOODS THE BEST THAT ARE MANUFACTURED. YOU WILL GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH, BECAUSE WE WILL NOT MISREPRESENT.

902 **A. LEWIS.**

WHAT

**HORACE GREELEY**

**Knows About Farming**

is a mere nothing, to what the people want to know about the

LOW PRICES

at which a large and well selected stock of

**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**

Yankee Notions, Lamps and Lamp Goods Patent Medicines, Paper, Pens, Ink and

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, and all kinds of pure

***WINES & LIQUORS***

for Medical or Mechanical purposes are sold by

N. B. McKINNEY,

914 Lawton, Mich.

J. A. WHITMAN,

DEALER IN

**Vermont & Italian**

**MARBLE**

MONUMENT, HEAD-STONE,

Tablets, Etc.,

**PAW PAW, - - MICH.**

I adopt this mode of advertising my business instead of employing agents. My object is, to reduce the expense of the business as much as possible, so by purchasing of me you pay no agent fees. You can also save the expense of delivering the work if you choose; besides you can select the Marble yourself, and see the style of it, as it will be, so there is no possible chance for being deceived or being disappointed.

By taking this course, there is a saving of from twenty to thirty per cent—according to how far the purchaser comes.

You can readily see that the money I save by not keeping agents goes to the purchaser instead of the agent.

Agents claim that they can furnish work cheaper. That cannot be done, unless done by Apprentices. I furnish no work of that class as I employ no Apprentices.

My work and material cannot be questioned.

☞ Patronize home, if you can, and save money by so doing. 8 3

**FARM FOR SALE.**

Located on the Decatur road 1½ miles south east of the village of Paw Paw, consisting of 63 acres, 54 acres cleared, 14 acres in wheat and 25 acres in grass, a good house and a splendid well of water, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to A. Van Auken, or the undersigned.

O. EBERT.

Nov. 29, 1872. 922t6.

D. BYRNS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

***BOOTS AND SHOES***

Main Street, Paw Paw.

Having opened a Manufacturing Establishment for the above purpose, I beg leave to inform the dealers and citizens of Van Buren County that I am able to furnish them with the

BEST OF SHOP MADE WORK,

at the very lowest prices. I manufacture all my Boots and Shoes, and am able to warrant them to the consumer. Manufactory, under Free, Martin & Co.'s Hardware Store.

805 D. BYRNS.

### *The Free Church Problem.*

There is one sad fact that stares the churches of this city, and of all other American cities, in the face, viz., that Christianity is not preached to the poor. If we step into almost any church on Fifth and Madison avenues, on any Sunday, we shall find there a well dressed crowd, or a thinly scattered company of fashionable people, and almost no poor people at all. These churches may carry on, and, as a rule, do carry a Mission Sunday School in some part of the city, where a great deal of useful work is done. Under the circumstances, they do as well as can; but the fact remains, that the people whose children are taught do not enter a church at all. It is in vain that they are invited to attend preaching; and the fact is demonstrated beyond all question, as it appears to us, that there must be a change effected in the basis and policy of church support before they can be induced to do so. We may attribute their non-attendance to indifference to religious subjects. This is an easy method of relieving ourselves of responsibilty, but in view of the alarming fact that this indifference is steadily increasing, it becomes us to inquire whether the Church itself does not come in for a share of the blame, and to find, if possible, where that blame lies.

We have before us a book entitled *Copy*, by Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector of Christ Church, in this city, consisting of between sixty and seventy brief editorial articles, which has, we may say in passing, more straightforward common sense in it than any book we have met within a year, and which presents to us two articles respectively revealing the basis of our difficulty and the way of release from it. The first is entitled, "A Proprietary Christianity," and the second, "A Lost Act of Worship." We do not propose to quote from them, for we have not the space, but if the reason for a change in the basis of church support, and the solution of the problem of a free church are not to be found in them, then they are hardly to be found in current literature. Our houses are churches of men, and not houses of God. They are largely owned by individuals, and not by the church, or by any body of men representing the church. Either this is the case, or they are sold every year to the highest bidder. Tremendous expenditures are made in building churches; great outlays of money are needed for carrying them on; in most of the churches there is absolute ownership of pews on the part of individuals; and by private sale or public auction the sittings are apportioned to those who have the money to pay for them. There are free sittings, of course, but the men for whom they are left will not take and occupy them, and thus publicly advertise themselves as paupers. It seems plain to us that some change must be made exactly here, before the first step can be taken toward reform. Indeed, this change must be the first step. Our houses of worship must be recognized as houses of God—houses in which there are no exclusive rights purchasable in any way by money—houses where the rich man and the beggar meet on common ground to worship a common Lord—houses to any seat in which any man, high or low, rich or poor, has equal right with any other man. We have tried the other plan long enough, and ought to be satisfied by this time that it is a failure, as it most lamentably is.

Now comes up the question of church support. A church cannot be "run" without money. It cannot be built or bought without money. Well, in the first place, churches need not cost half the money they do, either to build or to carry on. We pay immense sums to make churches attractive, and there are those in New York that are crammed every Sunday simply for the purpose of hearing expensive music. There is a very large attendance upon certain churches in this city that has not the first motive of worship in it—churches in which artistic music is made so prominent, indeed, as quite to put all ideas of worship out of the mind of those who are musically inclined. There is not only money enough for all necessary purposes, but money is absolutely wasted. Our churches are now built and run on the theory that men will pay for exclusive privileges for themselves, and will not pay for free privileges for all.

And here is where Dr. Thompson's article on "A Lost Act of Worship" comes to its practical bearing. He claims that the Worship of God in Gifts has been lost, and ought to be recovered. The first worship offered to Christ on earth was a worship of gifts. Gifts were recognized acts of worship in the Jewish church from the immemorial. All that is necessary is to re-instate this act of worship, so that every Christian who goes to church shall bring with his tribute of prayer and praise his offering of money, as an act of worship, in order to solve the free church problem at once. Churches are to be built by gifts offered in worship—by a dedication of substance as well as of self; and they are to be carried on in the same way. We believe that if the solution of the free church problem is anywhere, that it is here. We are to lay aside all ideas of the ownership of pews, in every sense, and to bring every Sunday our offering of gifts, according to our ability and our degree of prosperity, as an act of worship, just as conscientiously as we bring our petition and our praise. We believe in the theory and in the plan wholly, and thus believing we believe it to be wholly practicable. We have not a question that a living Christian church, thoroughly enlightened on this subject by a clergyman sympathetic with these views, would find the obstacles to the plan all removed, as well as the obstacles to its usefulness. Of course the church must go through a process of education to bring it to this high plane, but we are satisfied that it must be brought here before its triumphs will be great—before it will check in any considerable degree the tide of worldliness that threatens to engulf it, or bring its influence to bear upon those who persistently refuse to hear its voice.

In a recent article we talked about preaching to the outsiders in theaters, but that would be only a temporary expedient, in the place of nothing at all. Here is something infinitely better. We have seen no response to that article—Is there to be any to this? If not, then we are to conclude that the church is satisfied with the present state of affairs, and we must wait for a better age, and prepare to wade through the discouragements of a worse. The experiment will not be a new one of sustaining a church on the current gifts of the attendants, but this grand idea of incorporating acts of beneficence into the regular Sunday worship of the Christian church will be new to the great multitude, and, if adopted, will forever relieve the preacher from appearing before his people as a beggar. It will make the churches God's houses and not man's, and the ministry of the churches a universal ministry. It will at least secure the world's confidence in our sincerity, and, if it persists in its influence, leave it without excuse.—*J. G. Holland; Scribner's.*

THE St. Joseph *Traveler* relates that a certain charitable society in that town, of which the *Herald* editor is an officer, lately sent to Chicago to get cards of invitation to a party to be held by the society, without giving their brother an opportunity to bid for them—and then had the effrontery to send a copy to the *Traveler* requesting a notice *gratis* and asking the editor to attend and pay his money! We were aware of the fact that many suppose that editors and publishers print newspapers and run job offices for the fun of it and for the purpose of grinding other peoples' axes for nothing—but this St. Joseph sponge is a little the dryest we have heard of lately. The fact of it is that the people of St. Joseph cannot *afford* to send away from home for their printing, even if they can get a particular job done a dollar lower in Chicago. They have two well-equipped offices there, whose proprietors will be only too glad to add to their facilities as fast as the business will at all warrant, and do work at the lowest margin of profit. The same is true of other places besides St. Joseph.

Local newspapers labor to build up every interest of the whole region of country where they are published. They set forth its advantages at every opportunity, and labor to advance its interests constantly. Often, we may say usually, conducted by men of small capital, some times with next to none but courage and a knowledge of the business, they labor under many discouragements and trials, so frequently seeing other men step up and reap the reward of their labors, that we are almost tempted to say this is the rule rather than the exception. Doing more for the success of political parties than any mere politician can, yet how rarely do we see an editor either elected or appointed to any office that amounts to anything! How rarely it is that business men of any locality feel it *their duty* to patronize and aid the local press! Some will advertise, grudgingly, and grumble at the price, and send their job work away from home whenever a plausible drummer comes round with large stories of what his concern in a distant city can do.

The strange feature of the case is that the benefit of the local press is generally acknowledged—and those most ready to avail themselves of it where they can get it gratuitously are the very men who refuse to aid in any way in its support. We have heard more than one man say that he only took the paper to help support it, when his account showed him in debt from one to five years—and sometimes when he had never paid a cent to the office for anything.

St. Joseph, we believe, is worse in this respect in its treatment of its local press, than the average, and Benton Harbor is probably better. But even Benton Harbor does not overdo the thing—and cannot, so long as half the business men in town do not advertise, and half the subscribers to the *Palladium* are in arrears.—*Benton Harbor Palladium.*

### *Morton on the Electoral System.*

Senator Morton is now preparing a speech, which he proposes to deliver during the winter session, on our present system of electing a President. He is of the opinion that the present campaign has demonstrated that our electoral system is thoroughly defective, and that contingencies may arise, such as the death of the President-elect, or a close canvass, wherein the vote of a single State would be decisive of the result, and wherein frauds, informalities or irregularities, as in Louisiana or Arkansas, would require that such vote be set aside, which might precipitate a revolution extending all over the country. He will argue in favor of a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College, claiming that the latter is a cumbersome piece of machinery, which has been long since outgrown, and which was instituted simply because of a want of confidence in the people by the framers of the Constitution.

COMING HITHER.—An Englishman writes from Somersetshire to a Minnesota paper that a grand exodus of British bone-and-sinew is to occur in the spring. The English agent who is charged with the duty of organizing new colonies of farmers is reported to be overrun with applications. One thousand emigrants are already prepared for departure; the agent says he has been "literally astonished" at the number of farmers, farmers' sons and wealthy people who intend to go with him, and he is already sure of capital to the amount of $250,000, which will probably be multiplied by four at the opening of the spring emigration. These are remarkable occurrences, and when taken in connection with the reduction of fifty per cent. in the Cunard Company's rates of fare for emigrants, and also with the recent futile attempts of the Kaiser's government to stay the tide of German emigration, they point to an unparalleled increase of the foreign element in the United States during the coming twelvemonth. It is understood that a large proportion of the new colonists will settle in the northwestern States, where there is abundant room for millions of people, with cheap and fertile lands, and a growing demand for the product of skilled and unskilled labor.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.—The Chief of Police has received the following letter at St. Louis:

CHARLESTON, ILL., Dec 7, 1872.

Mr Chief of Police:

My wife left me and went west with a feller that aint her husband—cuss her and him too. My wife is twenty years old, and is rail good lookin', is the way she slipped up on me and took me too—cuss her and him two! At fust we got orn fust rate, till a feller came along teachin' singin' schule with a big fiddle, and when she seed him it was all day with me, and I refewsed to let her go too the singin schule any more. We was livin in Kaintuc, and I left an cum in Illinoise to get rid of hime, an atour long he follered us and she follered hime—cuss hur and him two! i dont want hur any more an only rite you to giv notis that i will not pa any of hur debts. i never rit but one letter befour to a stranger, and now i got lowyer Vandike to look over this for me and correc mistaiks, and he said tha aint any. No more at present.

ADOLPHUS J. SNOW.

P. S.—Vandike sais it is your dooty to catch mi wife an send her bac to me. God forbid!—cuss hur and hiam two! i want nothen moore to do with her.

A. J. S.

THE Lansing *Republican*, edited by Mr. S. D. Bingham, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in the course of a strong and able article upon the "Strength of Parties," uses this sensible language:

"Founded upon ideas involving both questions of civil rights and moral progress, the only duty of the Republican party is to adhere to them and take no backward steps. Hence we believe that the ideas laid down in our National platform must be lived up to by the Republican majority in Congress. A prominent pledge on the part of the National Convention at Philadelphia was the abolition of the franking privilege. This must be carried out by the Representatives of the people. So, too, civil service reform must have a fair trial, and be approved or condemned by those who control the ballot-box. The motives which actuate Republican leaders, either in the Senate or House, have no weight with the masses of the people. It is a matter of little consequence to them whether any one or all of these men continue in high positions which they now hold; but it is of consequence to the people that the pledges made by them through their delegates at the National Convention shall be promptly and faithfully carried into effect."

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that there is a difference between spirituous and fermented liquors, and that the statute does not prohibit the sale of wine and beer, they being fermented liquors.