

Brief Mentions.

A sweet little twelve-year-old of Brosville, Tenn., is on trial for poisoning three little girls. She did it just to see 'em die.

In France a man has been condemned for a libel which he wrote with a sharp stick on the skin of a green pumpkin growing in the fields.

A Scotch company, which is to build an extensive cotton factory at Greenville, has leased a water power, and will commence the buildings shortly. The factories will be known as Campground Mills.

A gentleman in Europe writes: "I see in American papers notices of bank bills altered from one denomination to another. This is impossible in this part of the world, through the very simple device of having bills of different values made of different sizes."

There is to be a baby show Memphis, Tennessee, at which a prize of fifty dollars is to be given to the ugliest baby, with the understanding that the award will not be made without the mother's approval. The prize will probably never be called for.

The cost of church-going in New York is becoming a matter of no small concern to those who are religiously inclined. The price of a pew in many cases is said to equal, if it does not exceed, the annual house rent of a family; and even a single sitting is often so expensive as to put an eligible place beyond the reach of a man of moderate means.

That Seneca Valley man who has had thirteen daughters has informed his wife that further additions to his family must be immediately stopped, or Sunday will have to be abolished in his calico factory until further orders. He thinks, too, that the establishment of a female institute of his own has already become a necessity which knows little or no law.

Minister Schneck's Pouter manual appears to have had a disastrous effect on the fortunes of some of the English nobility. Scandal whispers that a nobleman of high rank has been obliged to sell estates that have been in the family for centuries in order to clear himself of the difficulties into which his wife had involved him by his passion for gambling. The Duchess of Manchester is said to have lost £140,000.

Crop reports of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa indicate that from one-fourth to one-third of the crop of winter wheat has been killed, but that has been nearly offset by the increased area of cultivation. The spring wheat promises to bring the whole product up to the average. About one-fourth of last year's crop remains in the hands of farmers. The amount of corn being put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year.

It is related that the postmaster of Monticello, Ga., recently performed the feat of reading a letter without hearing its contents. An old woman who had never been to school got a letter one day and asked the postmaster to read it for her. She did not want him to hear it, so she took a wad of cotton out of her pocket and stuffed his ears with it. She then had him read the letter in a low voice, and was perfectly satisfied that the reader could not hear a word of it. This is reported as a late occurrence; but it is one of those things that used to happen (in newspapers) when the oldest of us were boys.

All doubts about the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence anterior to the American general Revolution may be dismissed. Mr. Bancroft wrote in 1838 to Gov. Swain, of North Carolina, that he had found a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in the British State paper office, and says the first account of "the extraordinary resolves by the people of Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County," was sent over to England by Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 29th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still preserved.—News and Courier.

An old woman had her daughter good by in the Rochester depot, saying: "It isn't likely I'll ever see you again—I'm getting so old." She was starting for home in Chicago, and as the train started she put her hand out of the car window to catch a final glimpse of her relative. The daughter, waving her handkerchief, a locomotive dashed in and overran her, and the last that the mother saw, as her train moved out of the depot, was the mangled corpse of her daughter. The grief of the poor old woman was fractionally expressed. At the first station she got out and returned to Rochester.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made on the Esquiline Hill, Rome. Not far from the walls the workmen have uncovered a solid wall covered with various inscriptions, in which an inscription is made to the worship of Jupiter, hitherto unknown, and the name of a city is mentioned unheard of before. The greatest part of these votive inscriptions appear to have been made by soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Legions, which were probably encamped in "Castrum Pretorium." Other inscriptions appear to belong to native citizens of Dalmatia. The excavations will continue till this wall, probably forming part of a temple to Jupiter, shall have been completely exposed. Those inscriptions, which will be preserved, will be placed in the museum of the Capitol. A small statuette of Jupiter, without head, has also been found.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH FOR June is at hand promptly. It is an excellent number, giving the latest and most useful medical opinions. Although the founder and publisher of this magazine, Mr. S. R. Wells, has recently died, it will be continued without material change in its management. From the first it has been progressive and radical, yet sincerely, as we believe, working for the health and good of the people. This number contains many excellent articles: "Temperance Affecting Health," "What I Know of Doctoring," "The Irrespressible Conflict," "Baby-hood Experience," etc. Price only 25 cents; or, \$2.00 a year, with a Book Premium to all who subscribe at once. Address, S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York.

After the Request.

Judge Reed, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Orangeburg County, is so explicit that there is no mistaking his intention to see that justice is meted so far as it rests with him. His example is worthy of imitation, and we commend the extracts taken from his remarks to the careful attention of all.

Godliness of the Grand Jury: As a grand inquest of Orangeburg County, and a very material part of the Court, you have very high and responsible duties to discharge. Amongst them, and first in order, it is your duty to pass upon the bills of indictment that may be given you by the solicitor. In addition to passing upon these matters there are other important duties, and exercising them with intelligence and vigilance you persons are of great service to your country. You must, or are supposed to come, from all parts of the county, and are acquainted with the condition of things generally throughout your territory. You are presumed to be acquainted with the public necessities of the county generally, and it is not only your privilege but your duty to inquire into the administration of the law generally throughout the county, and to report the offenders, if there be any. These prosecutions that are brought into court by informers very frequently originate in some sort of malice, or ill will; it is not very often that they are brought to promote the public good. The office of an informer is somewhat of an odious one, and is slow to prosecute unless stimulated by some private, and, very generally, by a personal and improper motive. Hence the higher officers known to our laws are very frequently unnoticed, and the worst offenders go unpunished of justice.

There are, in some communities, a class of offenders against the public law who are possessed of boldness and hardihood as to make them a terror to the country generally, and individuals hesitate very long to attempt to bring such men to justice. The grand jury is the tribunal to take hold of that sort of thing. They have a special responsibility on you as a body, such as would be upon an individual who commences the prosecution of such high-handed offenders. You represent the country, and the country stands ready to carry out your behests and to protect you. But more than that, whilst the individual prosecutor takes the burden of becoming a public prosecutor for the public benefit, what you do is done in your jury-room and in secret. You will remember the terms of the oath that each one of you has taken; it is very material. "You shall diligently inquire and true verdict make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge." The solicitor has given you these bills; I give you other matters. "The State's counsel, your fellows" and your own, you shall well and truly keep secret."

Witnesses that are sent before you to testify, whatever he or she may say to you in regard to your duty, it is the State's counsel. You are to keep secret whatever transpires in your jury-room; hence you may become the pursuers of great offenders, and it is your duty to do so. If you know of any man who has violated the law and you are a terror to the community, it is your duty to communicate his name to your fellows, and if, upon inquiry, you are satisfied that the allegation is well founded, it is your duty to present him. You are, however, to present no man for envy, hatred or malice. Such motives need not enter into your jury-box. But you are to present all truly and according to the best of your knowledge. It is your duty particularly to inquire into the conduct of your public officers. Beginning with the clerk of the court and your sheriff, you will investigate their conduct. Your attention will also be directed to the county treasurer and auditor; not only with reference to the present incumbents, but also to those who preceded them, and present any malpractice or neglect of duty, without regard to any man's position, whether high or low, whatever may be their status. If they have been guilty of violating the law, they must be brought to justice with a view that they might perpetrate examples to the rest of the county commissioners. They are charged with very responsible duties in very many respects, and in some of the counties they have been grossly derelict, and are now reaping the reward they so richly deserve. I do not know whether such is the case in your county, or whether they have been faithful over little things with which they are charged. If so, let them be made rulers of many things; but if they have been derelict and squandered your money, I charge you to bring them to justice and present them to the court. You are able to grapple with the lion while an individual cannot, and you will find the Court willing to sustain you in every effort to reform the administration of the law in Orangeburg County. The school commissioner is a very important officer. He is the agent through whom the ignorance which prevails in your community, and which I have found in the jury-box during the last election term of the Court of Common Pleas to an eminent degree, is to be remedied, and many of your citizens become better qualified to sit as jurors than they were before. During the term I speak of there were only eight out of thirty jurors who were able to read and write, and some of them only to a limited extent. That is an unfortunate state of things, and can never be remedied but by education; and the taxpayers are furnishing large sums of money and placing it in the hands of these commissioners to be expended for that purpose. If your school commissioner has squandered the funds entrusted to him, he has been guilty of a very high dereliction of duty. Coming down to officers of a lower grade, the trial justices are men with whom the people have a great deal to do, especially the poor people. If they be intelligent and good men, conservators of the public peace, and they are designed to be, and not strivers-up-and-down for officers of a lower grade, the trial justices are men with whom the people have a great deal to do, especially the poor people. If they be intelligent and good men, conservators of the public peace, and they are designed to be, and not strivers-up-and-down for officers of a lower grade, the trial justices are men with whom the people have a great deal to do, especially the poor people.

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Retribution.

The most careless observer must have noticed how many of the enemies of the South have perished violently or have fallen into disgrace or have in some way met with grievous calamity. Thus Jim Lane, the bloody Jayhawker, blew out his own brains, the atrocious Stanton cut that throat which so often breathed out threatening and slaughter; Lincoln perished by the hands of a brutal assassin on the anniversary of that day on which he issued the order which deluged the land in fratricidal blood; Preston Sumrutt, drowned himself, and old Prof. Mahan took sides against his own people, was thrown off like an old shoe by those he had served against his own convictions of duty and in an agony of despair and remorse threw himself into the Hudson river. Squire boasted that he had but to twinkle his bell and the highest in the land would be sent to a Federal bastille.—He fell into disgrace with his own party and died without honor and regret. There is a story that Mr. Sumner died by his own hands to avoid the disgusting revelations that his own wife intended to make in order to procure a divorce. Honest old Horace saw the ruin and misery he had brought, tried to stay the hand of the oppressor, and failing to do so, became a raving maniac. Colfax and thirty or forty more of the most vindictive Radical leaders were caught stealing and retired to private life though not within the walls of the Penitentiary. Where are the Satraps that ruled the South? Canby was slain by an Indian. Pope has been slain by his own tongue. Meade, the best of them all, lost the confidence of the Administration and was snubbed as he was Seward, by the haughty ruler of Russia. Sickles is a stealer in the nostrils of all good people. Where are the Holden's, the Bullocks, the Scotts, &c., &c., who misgoverned the South under the protection of Grant's bayonets? Some are fugitives from justice, some are detected thieves and all are branded with infamy. Where are the Logans, the Hesters, the Carrows and the whole beastly gang of perjurers and persecutors? Their names have become synonyms for all that is low, vulgar and despicable. The great leaders of the Republican party, where are they? A large number of them took to plundering and though they have escaped the chain-gang, they are regarded as convicts by the American people, and are powerless for future mischief. The preachers who cursed the South in the name of the Lord and hounded on the troops to slaughter, how many of them are now honored and respected? The papers for the last ten years have been full of the exposures of these blasphemous preachers for gross crimes against society. Mr. Beecher is the typical representative of that class and how utterly contemptible he has become even in loyal and South-loving eyes. Those who once blasphemously spoke of him as another Paul are now constrained to regard him as a liar, sneak, adulterer, perjurer, pot-rotn and hypocrite.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BALLOTS.—A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel writes as follows, under date of Barwell, May 16: At an early hour, before day this morning, some party or parties entered our town and proceeded to the office of the Clerk of the Court, where the boxes containing the ballots were deposited for safe-keeping by the Commissioners of Election, and took them out to a pine grove in the edge of the town and destroyed them by fire. Not a shred was left, as I was informed. You remember that the bill providing for the election was introduced by the infamous Leslie and two weeks before the day arrived he and his confederates had bought up every prominent and influential colored man in the County, with very few exceptions, and since the election they, I believe, regret their actions in the matter. Of course the citizens of Barwell village will be saddled with this outrageous proceeding, while they to a man condemn it, as all law-abiding citizens should. The majority of them are under the impression that the Leslies did the work for effect on the voters. It was reported that Blackville had won the election by a large majority. If this was so it was an unfair done, as money was freely used by the advocates of Blackville, and the very men who invited Leslie back to that County, and I do solemnly believe that it is only a spot in Carolina where he would have been taken by the hand and almost lifted into power. I do not include the entire town of Blackville as constituting the Leslies, but to the men who invited him back, and to these the entire State of South Carolina are indebted for the bonanza bill, the court house bill and other schemes as vile as poison.—Should it have been shown and declared by the Commissioners of Election that Blackville had won the court house, we had a very nice case for the higher tribunals of the State, and to those we would have resorted, and not to robbing the guard of Blackville's high treasure. At a meeting of the citizens of our town, this evening, both white and colored, great indignation was expressed at the proceedings of the unknown parties who had done the destructive work, and I am happy to state some precautionary measures have been taken to prevent further outrages which may occur against private property.

A FRENCH STORY.—All the people in a Paris house were started at night by a tremendous noise made in an upper apartment. Rushing to the doors they saw a man coming down four steps at a time. He was a thief, had made his way in with a false key, and feeling his way about the apartments from room to room to find valuables, but had come upon some strange, soft, moveable, upright thing in the middle of the room. He felt of it, passed his hand higher, and felt a face cold as ice. Frightened, eager to escape, he first cut off the door, and in his flight used every article of furniture in the apartment. Then they all went up stairs and found the tenant of the fourth floor hanged in his room.

THE CELEBRATION AT CHARLOTTE.—Mecklenburg has had her centennial—it was a glorious and brilliant success, and she is happy. The old North State and the people generally feel prouder and better for the celebration than before. It is said that there were at least twenty thousand visitors from abroad who individually and collectively contributed to make the occasion one which would be long remembered. It is gratifying to know that what with the firing of cannon, the marching of immense processions, the prancing of steeds, and the confusion natural to an affair of such magnitude, only two accidents are reported; the one happened to Private Williams, gunner No. 1 of the Raleigh artillery, who had his right hand so badly mutilated by the discharge of the gun as to make amputation necessary, and the other to Mr. Squire, of Columbia, whose leg was injured by striking against a stepping stone. Such meetings are calculated to, and will do good to the common country in bringing about better and kinder feelings between those who stood on different sides in the past struggle. The dawning of a better era is at hand, when prejudice and passion will yield to better feelings and there will be but one impulse, a desire to promote the common good.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, whose death is announced as occurring on the 17th inst., "was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 21st of January, 1821. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1847, he volunteered, and served through that war as major of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. On his return he was elected to the Democratic party for the Presidency, but was defeated. At the commencement of the civil war he was a United States Senator from Kentucky, but joined the Confederates as soon as hostilities between the North and South were commenced. He served the Confederate States in the field as a major-general, and subsequently in President Davis' Cabinet as Secretary of War. With the collapse of the Southern cause, Gen. Breckinridge went to England, where he remained until 1869, when he returned to the United States, openly avowing his determination to take no part in politics, a resolution which he faithfully observed until the day of his death."

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION, which met in Baltimore, Tuesday, the 11th, adjourned sine die on Thursday night. During its session of three days various theories relating to the advancement of the Sunday School cause, and the improvement of the methods used in teaching in the Sunday School were discussed. Several of the ablest men engaged in the work—including clergymen and laymen from South Carolina—were present. The uniform lesson question was a prominent topic. It was generally conceded that the Convention was a great success in its results.

J. Preston Davis, A. J. Fryer and T. W. Ayers, County Commissioners of Marion, have also come to grief. They have been indicted for diverting the funds realized for the levy of two mills to pay past indebtedness, to the payment of a debt prior to the time specified in the act. Sooner or later every thing of a fraudulent character will have to be answered for.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like digging for deep waters, but when once you come to the spring they rise up and meet you.

The best way to prove the clearness of our mind, is by showing its faults; as when a stream discovers the dirt at the bottom, it convulses us of the purity of the water.

Life runs not smoothly at all seasons, even with the happiest; but, after a long course, the rocks outside, the views widen, and it flows on more equally at the end.

The Herald.



NEWBERRY, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875. A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an advertising medium offers unparalleled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

No Racing at the Fair. We are pleased to see the announcement made public that there will be no racing at the next annual State Fair. The practice was without doubt one of the serious obstacles in the way of the success of the society, and that it was not sooner discovered seems strange. The waning interest in the Fair is proof enough that the horse racing was objectionable, and we doubt very much, had it not appeared to the directors that a sentiment was shown by certain influential patrons," in opposition, as expressed by the Union-Herald, that the next meeting would prove a very small affair. We are rejoiced then, as will be a majority of the people, that so wise a conclusion has been arrived at.

Horrible to relate, one of the officers of the lost steamer Schiller says that many persons on board at the time the vessel struck were drunk. The merciless waves swept them from the deck in that condition. Thus far one hundred and twenty bodies have been recovered.

The Charleston Schutzenfest was opened on Monday the 16th, under the grandest auspices. There was no end to the fan and frolic and good things. The Germans of Charleston go into this festival with heart and soul, and come out with a new lease of life.

One of the best of the season—babies are not named Henry Ward as much as they used to be, but they are still famous for paroxysms of true inwardness.

FOR THE HERALD. PROSPERITY, S. C. May 17th, 1875. EDITOR HERALD.—Since writing last we have had some excitement here. On Tuesday night, 11th inst., the store of Weyer & Co. was broken into and several articles stolen—books, shoes, hats, &c., besides forty-five dollars in cash taken from the drawer. The manner in which the thieves entered was by forcing the lock with a chisel. They unlocked the drawer from the counter, it being an "alarm," and carried it out of the store a distance of about two hundred yards, when they broke it open and took the contents.

The "cow sheds"—as they are called—in front of the stores, are well filled these hot days. The citizens engage in different kinds of amusements—such as whittling, playing marbles, and some of them have acquired such dexterity that they can knock the middle four times out of five. For variety, they engage in the noble and exhilarating game of quoits.

I think we will some day be able to challenge Pomaria for a debate. There is also some talk of a "spelling bee" in town. We send you an invitation to it; be sure and come. Nothing more at present. KAPPA.

FOR THE HERALD. FAIRFIELD, S. C., May 20, 75. DEAR HERALD.—Some time since I gave you an account of our farms and gardens, but since that time all things have changed. Farming is steadily on the increase. Most of the corn and other productions planted. Farmers are planting more corn this year than common. Gardens are doing finely. We have had several messes of potatoes, peas, turnips, radishes, Irish potatoes, lettuce, &c., raised them with good success. No news of much importance. Farmers are too busy to stop for pie-pan and fudge parties, but we expect to indulge as soon as our crops are laid by. There is an occasional wedding, but not much of a feast with it. Prayer meetings and debating clubs seem to be the order of the day. Several big meetings with a good many accessions to the churches—mostly young people. Would invite you down, but alas! am not like Jim. Speed, have no fried chicken to tempt you, too. Will write again as soon as something interesting turns up. UNCLE JOE.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like digging for deep waters, but when once you come to the spring they rise up and meet you.

Laurens Items.

From the Herald we gather that the May Term of Court now in session, is progressing favorably, with the exception that the jury don't pull together. Judge Moses has expressed a determination to push matters and clear the Dockets if possible. Persons interested in the civil business are admonished to be ready—this will be particularly acceptable we have no doubt. Among the visiting members of the bar from Newberry, are Messrs. C. G. Jaeger and George Johnston.

Messrs. C. E. Franklin and Elinh Young, two respectable citizens of the County, were arrested on last Tuesday, for the murder of Wade Perrin, on the time of the election trouble in October, 1870. These two men were among the batch of prisoners tried for the same offense before Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, in 1872, which resulted in a mistrial. Mr. Young was arrested upon the affidavit of Josh Kerns, who alleges to have seen the killing, and Mr. Franklin upon the affidavit of Joseph Crews, "upon information and belief." The two prisoners were carried before Judge Moses, at Chambers, and bailed in bonds of \$5,000 each, to answer any bill of indictment hereafter found against them in accordance with said allegation.—The caldron still boils.

A wheel within a wheel has been discovered by the new superintendent of the Penitentiary, Col. Parulew, some of the inmates of that institution having engaged in the manufacture of nickel pieces from lead taken from the roof of the shoe shop. The material and tools have been captured and all of the operators are being found out. What will be done with them, is the question. It is not known whether Parker had anything to do with the nickel business.

There is at least one man in the South who does not mean to submit to the civil rights law, and has contrived a simple yet ingenious and effective way of "peacefully evading" it. He is the editor of a newspaper in Texas, and his attention was called to the subject by an incident at Galveston. Three negroes entered the dress circle of the opera house in that city, but were promptly put out, and at once began suits for damages, with a prospect of making a good profit out of the transaction. The editor of the Hillsboro Express is indignantly disgusted with this affair as it stands, but thinks the next case of the kind can be managed better by the adoption of his policy, of which he gives an elaborate exposition. The negroes, he thinks, should be admitted, and then other persons not connected with the theatre, but holding themselves in readiness for emergencies of this kind, should knock them down, beat them to death, and pay the fine for assault and battery. The pleasing confidence, probably well founded, that homicide under these circumstances would be treated by the courts of that region as a petty misdemeanor, or to be expiated by a fine, is noticeable, but the best part of this advice is its concluding paragraph: "By pursuing this policy the law may be peacefully evaded."

"Peacefully evaded" is a good phrase, and peace is generally considered a good thing, but the Texas variety of that article is subject to serious drawbacks.

WRIGHT & COPPOCK. Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have in stock a Full and Elegant Stock OF SPRING AND SUMMER Clothing, Hats, Caps, BOOTS, SHOES, Gentlemen's Underwear, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Canes, &c., And a complete assortment of all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. An inspection of our stock is solicited. WRIGHT & COPPOCK, MOLLONHOV, Apr. 21, 1875.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.—The plan of Episcopal Visitations for the year 1875, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have been arranged as follows: Bishop Marvin will hold the following Conferences: Denver, Western Kentucky, North Alabama, Alabama and Baltimore. Bishop Wightman—Western Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Little Rock and Florida. Bishop Doggett—Illinois, Louisville, Memphis, White River and South Georgia. Bishop Keener—St. Louis, Missouri, South West Missouri, North Georgia and South Carolina. Bishop Pierce—Indiana Mission, West Texas, North Texas, Northwest Texas, East Texas, German Mission and Texas. Bishop Paine—North Mississippi, and Mississippi. Bishop Kavanaugh—Columbia, Pacific and Los Angeles. Bishop McTyeire—Holston, Virginia, North Carolina (which convenes in Wilmington on the first of December) and Louisiana. Bishop Keener has charge of the Mission in Mexico, and Bishop McTyeire that of China.

NOT A PAYING BUSINESS.—"You do not look as if you had prospered by your wickedness," said a gentleman to a vagabond one day. "I haven't prospered by it," cried the man. "If I had gotten that doesn't pay." "If I had gotten that I have spent in trying to get a living without work, I might be a man of property and character instead of the homeless wretch I am."

He then told his history, and ended by saying: "I have been twice in prison, and I have made acquaintance with all sorts of miseries in my life, but I will tell you my worst punishment is in being what I am."

Men can steal our money and rob us of our reputation, but no man can defraud us of what we are.

The Origin of Newspapers.

Who thought of the newspaper first? It seems to have had its birth in that land of vivid gesture and grave gossip, Italy, and the first paper of which we have any record was a monthly, published in Venice by order of the government, in manuscript, as printing had not then been invented.

The epoch of the Spanish Armada, in England, was the epoch of the first English newspapers which were printed in 1568, in the Spanish fleet. The first of these is entitled The English Mercury, which by authority was printed at London by her Highness's printer, 1568. So to the significant forethought of the great Queen Bess, and the wise policy of the great minister Burleigh, the English-speaking peoples of the world are indebted for the model of our present newspaper. Deprive us of our breakfasts, our funds in bank, but take not from us our morning papers. In this early journal are the news of the day, and a well-written article designed to arouse and stiffen national loyalty, tells of the discovery of a Spanish plot to murder the queen. There is a heroic poem, too, called "Elizabeth Triumphs" by one James Asker; a critical article on an unfortunate author, entitled "Father Parson's Coat Well Dusted," and various witty sayings, all printed in Roman letter.

To a physician of Paris, Renaud, belongs the credit of having first collected in fugitive sheets the news of various countries. This first venture was a weekly, issued in healthy seasons, when patients were few, and the doctor at leisure. He obtained a license to do this in 1632.

The first daily paper, after the accession of William and Mary, set its sails to catch the wind of popular favor by putting on its title-page The Orange Intelligencer. Yellow, dusty, insignificant in comparison with our splendid news sheets of to-day, we still cannot help regarding with a certain reverence these pioneers of liberty and intelligence, the first newspapers.

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