

in those five minutes! Indeed it seems cruel to speak of it—but I could not keep it from Rosa, and the reason I muster courage to say it before you, Sir, is because I know she has other friends who keep you out of their consultations; and, after all, it is the world that ought to blush, and not you."

Her ladyship's kindly bosom heaved, and she wanted to cry; so she took her handkerchief out of her pocket without the least hurry, and pressed it delicately to her eyes, and did cry quietly, but without any disguise, like a brave lady, who neither cried nor did any thing else she was ashamed to be seen at.

As for Rosa, she sat sobbing round Christopher's neck, and kissed him with all her soul.

"Dear me!" said Christopher. "You are both very kind. But, begging your pardon, it is much ado about nothing."

Lady Cicely took no notice of that observation. "So, Rosa dear," said she, "I think you are the person to decide whether he had not better sail about with that little cub, than— Oh!"

"I will settle that," said Staines. "I have one beloved creature to provide for. I may have another. I *must* make money. Turning a brougham into a cab, whatever you may think, is an honest way of making it, and I am not the first doctor who has coined his brougham at night. But, if there is a good deal of money to be made by sailing with Lord Tadcaster, of course I should prefer that to cab-driving, for I have never made above twelve shillings a night."

"Oh, as to that, she shall give you fifteen hundred a year."

"Then I jump at it."

"What! and leave me!"

"Yes, love: leave you—for your good; and only for a time. Lady Cicely, it is a noble offer. My darling Rosa will have every comfort—ay, every luxury, till I come home, and then we will start afresh, with a good balance, and with more experience than we did at first."

Lady Cicely gazed on him with wonder. She said, "Oh, what stout hearts men have! No, no; don't let him go. See, he is acting. His great heart is torn with agony. I will have no hand in parting man and wife—no, not for a day." And she hurried away in rare agitation.

Rosa fell on her knees, and asked Christopher's pardon for having been jealous; and that day she was a flood of divine tenderness. She repaid him richly for driving the cab. But she was unnaturally cool about Lady Cicely; and the exquisite reason soon came out. "Oh yes! She is very good, very kind; but it is not for me now! No! you shall not sail about with her cub of a cousin, and leave me at such a time."

Christopher groaned.

"Christie, you shall not see that lady again. She came here to part us. *She is in love with you.* I was blind not to see it before."

Next day, as Lady Cicely sat alone in the morning-room thinking over this very scene, a footman brought in a card and a note. "Dr. Staines begs particularly to see *Lady Cicely Treherne.*"

The lady's pale cheek colored; she stood irresolute a single moment. "I will see Dr. Staines," said she.

Dr. Staines came in, looking pale and worn; he had not slept a wink since she saw him last.

She looked at him full, and divined this at a glance. She motioned him to a seat, and sat down herself, with her white hand pressing her forehead, and her head turned a little away from him.

NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS.*

WHAT is more entertaining than an old newspaper? Yesterday's is stale and dull; but to take up one that was printed a hundred years ago, and scan its dingy columns, its news, its gossip, and still more its advertisements, is like receiving direct communication from another world. Such a paper lies before me at this moment. It is a copy of the *New Jersey Gazette*, printed by Isaac Collins, at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 24th of March, 1779. The contrast it presents with the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Tribune* of this morning represents the growth of more than a century. It is yellow and dingy with age, of insignificant proportions, printed on coarse paper in large but not inelegant type. Although published in stirring times, it contains but little news, and that is packed away in odd corners, without any of the headings or display now in vogue to call attention to important intelligence. The whole of the first page is taken up with a communication in defense of Continental currency against the attacks of some sordid individual who preferred "hard money" to the greenbacks of the period. It is very spicily written, and shows that newspaper vituperation is not altogether a vice of modern growth. The writer accuses his antagonist of being a "British spy"—the old story of "British gold!"—calls him "an awkward braggadocio" who has "the effrontery to talk big of his birth, education, figure, and breeding," whereas "this *Hard-Money*, amidst all his straining at high figure to cover real fact, and pretending to derive his genealogy from the *sunbeams*, is well

* *Journalism in the United States, from 1690 to 1872.* By FREDERIC HUDSON. New York: Harper and Brothers.

known to be descended of as low, obscure, mongrel, and motley a mixture as any to be met with. The old man of the family is a mulatto; the mother an Indian," etc., etc. It is easy to imagine "Hard-Money's" feelings on taking up this number of the *Gazette*. We have no copy of the paper containing his reply; but who can doubt that it was pitched in the same lofty strain of scorn in which editors, Congressmen, and belligerent correspondents of our own day are accustomed to "hurl back" injurious accusations?

Turning to the other pages, we find the latest news from London to be under date of December 9. Among the items is one to the effect that 12,000 British troops are to be sent to New York in the spring. Another announces that "all the bishops but four, to their immortal honor, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoided countenancing the vindictive shedding of Christian blood." We also learn that "the vacancies in the Hessian troops alone, now at New York, it is said, require upward of 4000 to fill them up." A correspondent "from camp at Fazel's place in Georgia," under date of January 27, gives a spirited account of the repulse of a British attack upon the camp. A "personal" states that "Major-General Arnold hath obtained leave to retire a while from the duties of his station to take charge of his domestic affairs." A letter "from one of our plenipotentiaries at Paris, dated October 18, 1778," gives the important information that "the ambassador of the King of Naples has declared to us in form that his master has directed his ports to be open to all vessels belonging to the United States; and the Dutch are more than half inclined to acknowledge our independence."

Some of the advertisements are very curious. Here is an amusing sample:

"Was found the day of the battle at Monmouth, the 28 of July, 1778, by one of the company of militia under Capt. Parker, of Col. Frelinghuysen's battalion, and put into Capt. Parker's baggage waggon, a good shirt, marked I. L., and a pair of trowsers or drawers, inclosed in a knapsack. Whoever gives the further particulars and proves property shall have them by applying to me at Baskinridge. HENRY DALGLIS."

Shirts and trowsers were evidently scarce and precious in those days; and the honesty of Mr. Henry Dalglis in advertising them, at an expense of two dollars (that being the rate for "advertisements of moderate length" in the *Gazette*), deserves to be put on permanent record. The incident will remind our readers of the reckless manner with which the "boys in blue" threw away shirts, blankets, overcoats, and other articles of clothing in the earlier days of the rebellion.

Several other advertisements carry us back to a phase of society which has long passed away in the Northern States, and from which the whole Union is now happily

free. Mr. Samuel Henry, of Trenton, offers twenty dollars reward for the return of "a negro man named Tom," who is described as "a well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high." Tom did not leave his master's house empty-handed: he had on "a short bearskin coat, white vest, buckskin breeches, and a round hat; he likewise took with him a brown coat lined with brown shalloon, one striped Damascus vest, and sundry other clothes." A postscript to the advertisement states that he was supposed to have taken "the York road," with the intention of getting "to the enemy." Most of the advertisers of goods, lands, etc., state that the Continental "emissions [of paper money] of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be received in payment."

No history could give so graphic and living a picture of the time as this dingy, insignificant sheet affords. It is the time itself. And if a newspaper not quite a hundred years old is so precious a memorial of manners, customs, and events, what would we give if we could have as faithful a record of the olden days of Greece and Rome? An eminent scholar has said that a copy of the *Athens Times* (had such a paper ever existed) of the days of Pericles would outweigh in historical value all the researches and discoveries of the most learned of antiquarians. The old Romans had something of the kind, but no copies have come down to us. The Chinese, who seem to have anticipated by ages many of the most important inventions of the European nations, claim also to have been the first to establish a newspaper; and if it be true that the files of the *Pekin Gazette*, preserved in the imperial library at the celestial capital, run back in unbroken succession three or four thousand years, according to the rather extravagant assertions of Chinese historians, it may be that they contain much that is curious and valuable, which the researches of scholars may some day bring to light for the benefit of outside barbarians.

The first journalists of Europe undoubtedly made their *début* in Rome. The *Acta Diurna*, in manuscript, were the prototype, on a small scale, of the newspapers of the present day. They recorded remarkable events, gave reports of fires, executions, and public debates; the Roman *Tribune* had its House, and its Winter, and its Wilkins to criticise public plays, and its Jenkins to describe the *fêtes* of that happy period. In later times, before the invention of printing, news was distributed by news-letters and news circulars, written in Venice, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Amsterdam, Cologne, Frankfurt, Leipsic, Paris, London, and Boston, as it had previously been done in Rome, by paid letter-writers in those news centres, and sent to their principals in other places—not unlike the correspondence from London, or

Canton, or Washington, at the present time, by the bankers, merchants, and editors of Boston, or New York, or Chicago, or Cincinnati. There is evidence of their being circulated in Venice in 1536, a century after Koster introduced his rude style of type and ink. There are thirty volumes of these news-letters preserved in the Magliabecchi Library in Florence, and some, we believe, are filed away in the British Museum. The news circulars of Augsburg were started toward the close of the sixteenth century. There appeared the *Ordinari Zeitung* and the *Extraordinari Zeitung*. There is a collection of these journals from 1568 to 1604 in the Vienna Library. They were issued by the mercantile house of the Messrs. Fugger, who had agents scattered every where—merchants and traders well posted on the current events of the day. Nine of John Campbell's news-letters, written in Boston in 1703, the year before he resorted to the printing-press, have lately been added to the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. These news-letters were, of course, the pioneers of the newspapers of the world.

Authorities have differed widely as to the nation and city entitled to the honor of having started the first printed newspaper. For many years it was supposed that the credit belonged to England. It was claimed that the British Museum had a copy of the earliest paper in its collection. It was called the *English Mercurie*, and printed July 23, 1588; but it has been shown that this copy, like specimens of rare old coins, was spurious, and gotten up for sale. Watts, the bibliographer of the Museum, who saw, on examination, that the type and paper were of modern origin, and did not belong to the sixteenth century, exposed the forgery. It was an ingenious fabrication, pretending to give the news of the Spanish Armada, which was destroyed in the English Channel by Drake and Howard a day or two previous to the date of the sheet. There were seven numbers of this spurious *Mercurie* produced—four in manuscript, and three in print.

Venice has also claimed the honor of leading the way in giving newspapers to the world. The *Gazzetta*, thus named because it sold for a small piece of money called *gazzetta*, it is asserted, was printed there in 1570, and it is pretended that copies of this paper of that date are in one or two collections in London. But late discoveries have apparently established the claim of the old German city of Nuremberg to this high honor. A paper called the *Gazette*, according to trustworthy authorities, was printed in that city as early as 1457, five years after Peter Schöffer cast the first metal type in matrices. Nuremberg, with the first paper in the fifteenth century, also claims the honor of the first paper in the sixteenth

century. There is an anciently printed sheet in the Libri collection which antedates all others except the sheet of 1457 and the *Chronicle* of Cologne. It is called the *Neue Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien*, and bears the date of February, 1534. The British Museum, it is said, has a duplicate of this sheet.

Thus to Germany belongs the honor not only of the first printers and the first printing, but also of the first printed newspaper. It has also another claim to distinction. In 1615 Egenolf Eurmel started the *Frankfurter Oberpostamts Zeitung*, the first daily paper in the world. This journal is still published; and the city of Frankfort is to erect a monument in honor of its founder and editor as the father of newspapers.

The fifth newspaper in the world appeared in England in 1622, toward the close of the reign of James the First, and shortly after Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful voyage to America. It was published by Nicholas Bourne and Thomas Archer. The earliest sheet known of this paper is dated May 23, 1622. It was entitled the *Weekley Neues*. Although the name of Nathaniel Butters does not appear till September 28, he is called the father of the English press because of his earlier efforts in this profession. Nicholas Bourne, Thomas Archer, Nathaniel Newbury, William Sheffard, Bartholomew Downes, and Edward Alide were associates of Butters. They met with indifferent success. Ben Jonson, in the *Staple of News*, ridiculed these half-fledged newspaper men. So did Fletcher and Shirley. The playwrights were then the censors of the public, and newspapers were considered enterprising to obtain the earliest copies of play-bills. Other wits made fun of the *Neues*. But since that period the journalists have changed places with the playwrights, and have become not only the critics and the arbiters on the stage, but in the cars, at the breakfast-table, in the drawing-room, in Presidential conventions, in cabinet councils—indeed, every where. In spite of the wits, the *Neues* lived longer than many papers of more modern date.

It was in the capacity of a news-carrier, his original profession, as a hired letter-writer in the pay of a few country gentlemen to gather the news in London and send a weekly written sheet of his intelligence and gossip to his employers, that Nathaniel Butters prepared the way for the first English newspaper. He had printed news pamphlets now and then as far back as 1611, and on the 9th of October, 1621, he published, on a half sheet, one or two numbers of the *Courant*, or *Weekley Neues from Forain Parties*. It seems that he was one of the originators of the present mode of selling papers in the streets. "Mercury women" and "hawkers," the news-vendors of his

day, were introduced by him. We now have newsboys, although many of the news-vendors of the present time in New York and other cities are women and girls. Women keep the *kiosques* in Paris, where all the papers are daily sold, and these women, some of whom have been news-vendors for thirty years, are perfectly *au courant* in the political upheavals of France in that time.

The first daily newspaper printed in English appeared in the reign of Queen Anne. It was the *Daily Courant*, a morning paper, and issued in March, 1702. It was not till 1777 that the first daily paper appeared in Paris. It was the *Journal de Paris, ou Poste au Soir*. Colletet published a paper a century earlier, named the *Journal de la Ville de Paris*, in which daily occurrences were recorded—hence the name of journal; but the sheet, we think, was not issued oftener than once a week. The first daily newspaper in the United States was the *American Daily Advertiser*, published in Philadelphia in 1784. The earliest newspaper in Russia was issued in 1703. It was printed under the authority of Peter the Great, who not only took an active part in its direction, but it is asserted that he corrected many of the proof-sheets! It was named the *St. Petersburg Gazette*. The initial paper in Spain appeared in 1704, and was called the *Gaceta de Madrid*.

The *avant courier* of American newspapers was printed in Boston on the 25th of September, 1690, by Richard Pierce, for Benjamin Harris. It was called *Publick Occurrences*, and was immediately suppressed by the government. In chronological order it was the tenth newspaper of the world. The first permanent American newspaper was the *Boston News-Letter*, which made its appearance on the 20th of April, 1704. It was not like its predecessor in the character of its contents. It gave no local news. Its whole aim seemed to be to keep its readers *au courant* with the affairs of Europe only. In this way it escaped local censure and persecution. Another paper, called the *Gazette*, was issued in Boston in 1719. The *American Mercury* appeared in Philadelphia in the same year. Then James Franklin started the *New England Courant* in 1721, but, after some persecution from the authorities, it passed nominally under the management of Benjamin Franklin. It ceased to exist in 1727.

The first newspaper in New York made its appearance in 1725. It was called the *New York Gazette*. "Gazette" appears to have been the favorite name for newspapers in early times. A *Gazette* came out in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1727. Another in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1731, and yet another, the *Rhode Island Gazette*, in Newport, in 1733. The first newspaper printed in Virginia was also the *Gazette*, published in Williamsburg in 1736. Twenty years later, in

1756, the *New Hampshire Gazette*, still in existence, was published in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The order in which the "initial newspapers of the world" made their appearance is shown by the following table, compiled by Mr. Hudson:

Name.	Town.	Year.
1. Gazette,	Nuremberg,	1457
2. Chronicle,	Cologne,	1499
3. Gazette,	Venice,	1570
4. Die Frankfurter Ober- postamtis Zeitung,	Frankfort,	1615
5. Weekley News,	London,	1622
6. Gazette de France,	Paris,	1631
7. Postosch Inrikes Tid- ning,	Sweden,	1644
8. Mercurius Politicus,	Leith, Scotland,	1653
9. Courant,	Haarlem, Holland,	1656
10. Publick Occurrences,	Boston,	1690
11. Pue's Occurrences,	Dublin, Ireland,	1700
12. Gazette,	St. Petersburg, Russia,	1703
13. News-Letter,	Boston,	1704
14. Gaceta de Madrid,	Madrid, Spain,	1704
15. Mercury,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	1719
16. Gazette,	New York,	1725
17. Gazette,	Annapolis, Md.,	1727
18. Gazette,	Charleston, S. C.,	1731
19. Gazette,	Williamsburg, Va.,	1736
20. Gazette,	Calcutta,	1781

These twenty journals were the pioneer newspapers. Although nothing but dry chronicles of news, bits of history, and gossip, without any pretension to system or completeness, these forerunners of the great journals of the present time prepared the way for the free expression of opinion and the popular diffusion of intelligence. Very little attention was paid in early days to "editorial articles," communications, or expression of opinions. News, with an advertisement here and there, filled the short columns in the small half sheets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was in the next epoch, between 1755 and 1783, that intellect began to manifest itself, and political and religious liberty receive its great impulse from the public press, particularly in America, where the colonial newspapers exerted a powerful influence on popular feeling and opinion, and materially assisted in bringing about the Revolution of 1776.

The story of the first American newspaper, brief as was its life, is full of curious interest. Seventy years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and two hundred and fifty years after the invention of printing, a newspaper was issued in Boston. It lived one day, and only one copy is known to have been preserved. That copy was discovered by the historian of Salem, the Rev. J. B. Felt, in the Colonial State-paper Office, in London, while engaged in researches relating to the history of his own city. This pioneer of American journalism was published by Benjamin Harris at the London Coffee-house, Boston, and was printed for him by Richard Pierce on Thursday, the 25th of September, 1690, nearly two centuries after the discovery of the New World by Columbus. The paper was printed on

three pages of a folded sheet, leaving one page blank, with two columns to a page, and each page about eleven inches by seven in size. Harris proposed to issue his paper once a month, or oftener if there should be a "glut of occurrences." His first and, as it turned out, his only number, contained several columns of home and foreign gossip, without a word of editorial comment. Unfortunately for the success of his undertaking, he printed one or two items of local and military news which set the official busybodies in a ferment of indignation. The legislative authorities solemnly determined that the paper came out contrary to law, and that it contained "reflections of a very high nature." To prevent Mr. Harris from issuing a second number, they forbade "any thing in print without license first obtained from those authorized by the government to grant the same." In this way the first American newspaper came to grief; and but for the accidental preservation of a single copy in London its very name would have passed into oblivion.

Nearly fourteen years after the suppression of Harris's newspaper, John Campbell, postmaster of Boston, issued the first number of the *Boston News-Letter*. Its appearance created a sensation in Boston. The first sheet of the first number was taken damp from the press by Chief Justice Sewall, to be shown to President Willard, of Harvard University, as a wonderful curiosity. So completely was Harris's unfortunate enterprise forgotten, that the *News-Letter* was greeted as the pioneer of American newspapers, and historians and antiquarians have hailed John Campbell as "the father of the American press." Since Mr. Felt's interesting discovery, we suppose, says Mr. Hudson, that Harris must be called its grandfather. The *News-Letter* was printed by authority, on a half sheet, foolscap size, with two columns to a page. The first number contained news taken from the *London Flying Post* from December 2 to 4, 1703, and from the *London Gazette* from December 16 to 20. These extracts were "concerning the present Danger of the Kingdom and of the Protestant Religion," in consequence of the movements and intrigues and "talking big" of the friends of "the pretended King James VIII." This intelligence, with a short speech of Queen Anne to Parliament on the same subject, occupied three-fourths of the paper. The domestic news filled the remainder of the space. There was not an advertisement in the paper.

The *News-Letter* continued under Campbell's management upward of eighteen years, and during this time went through many tribulations. Though without a rival on this continent, it languished for want of support, and the proprietor was constantly appealing to his patrons to pay up their subscriptions. In 1719 Campbell made an

effort to interest the public in the enlargement of his paper; it was impossible, he said, "with half a sheet a week to carry on all the public news of Europe," and he was then, in consequence of this want of adequate facilities, *thirteen months behind* the news of the old world! He proposed to catch up by publishing every other week a full sheet. The plan of skipping the intervening months seems not to have occurred to him. The first effort at reporting in this country was made for the *News-Letter* shortly after it was established. Six pirates were executed on Charles River on Friday, June 30, 1704. The description of the scene, including the "exhortations to the malefactors," and the prayer made by one of the ministers, after the pirates were on the scaffold, "as near as it could be taken in writing in the great crowd," filled nearly one-half of the paper.

Such was the small beginning of American journalism, whose history is minutely traced in Mr. Hudson's interesting and important work. We of this age who take the morning newspaper with our breakfast coffee, who glance over the one-o'clock editions of the afternoon papers at lunch, and leisurely scan the four-o'clock editions when the business of the day is over, can hardly realize a time when newspapers were not, when news was tardily circulated by means of written letters, when the mails were slow and infrequent, and it took longer to hear in New York from Boston than now from the antipodes. This morning's paper may contain the news of a murder committed yesterday in Australia, last night's debate in the British Parliament; we know, almost as soon as the Parisians, every time President Thiers threatens to resign, and before he has had time to reconsider we are ready with speculations on the result of his action. Compare this state of things with poor John Campbell's frantic endeavors to make up thirteen months arrears in news! A hundred years back takes us into the Dark Ages of journalism. The smallest country newspaper of the present time is magnificent in comparison with the *News-Letters*, the *Gazettes*, and the *Courants* of Franklin's early days.

The progress of American journalism was comparatively slow during the first century of its history. The appetite for news grows with what it feeds on. When mail facilities were scant, and newspapers were meagre and dull, the demand for this class of reading was limited. With increased facilities for transporting the mails and for collecting news, the taste spread and became more exacting. There was a time when the public was willing to allow a newspaper five months to catch up with the news; nowadays a newspaper which can not give all the news of the world every morning, with timely and suggestive com-

ment, might as well give up the ghost at once. Nobody wants it. Our ancestors could afford to wait for the news. They had other matters to occupy their attention, and news had not the business importance which it now possesses. The sixty-seven newspapers which were established in the American colonies from 1690 to 1783 were monthly, weekly, or semi-weekly publications. One paper had been started as a tri-weekly, but failed on that plan, and was then issued semi-weekly, and finally weekly. While New York was occupied by the English troops, the several papers there arranged their days of publication, as has since been done in Liverpool, England, so that one paper was issued each day, thus giving the public a daily newspaper. Only forty-three out of the sixty-seven were in existence in 1783, when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by George the Third, and the young republic commenced its career of greatness and glory.

Before the age of railroads and the electric telegraph little enterprise was manifested by the journals in the collection of news. They waited for it to come of its own accord. Among the earliest to recognize the necessity for greater enterprise were Messrs. Hale and Hallock, of the *Journal of Commerce*. These gentlemen, in 1830, bought and equipped a small, swift schooner, called her the *Journal of Commerce*, and sent her to cruise at sea, intercept packet-ships, and bring in the latest intelligence. This was the first news-boat of any size in America. Small row-boats had been used to board shipping in the harbor by the *Journal* as well as other papers, but no one had, up to this time, sent a news-boat to sea. The enterprise was regarded by others as ridiculous and ruinously expensive, but the result proved its wisdom. The semaphoric telegraph would report the *Journal of Commerce* in the office, and business would be at once suspended to await her arrival. Crowds would then surround the office, as in the days of modern war bulletins, and the news would soon appear in an extra. The success was such that the firm built and equipped another schooner, of ninety tons, calling her the *Evening Edition*, and thus had two swift vessels constantly cruising for news. An association of other papers was then formed, and a pilot-boat hired to compete with the *Journal of Commerce* squadron. The association subsequently fitted out a small vessel, and the business of news-boats continued for some time a fixed fact with the New York dailies.

The success of this experiment determined Messrs. Hale and Hallock to introduce their system on land. Accordingly, in 1833, they established a horse express from Philadelphia to New York, with eight relays, and by this means published the proceedings of Congress, and all other Southern news, one

day in advance of their contemporaries. The other papers established an opposition express, and the government then commenced it, and ran the express from Philadelphia to New York; whereupon the proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce* extended their relays to Washington, so that they regularly beat the government express twenty-four hours. They employed twenty-four horses, and often made the whole distance of 227 miles inside of twenty hours. The *Journal* claims that these news-boats and expresses were the origin of the whole system of expressing and telegraphing which has since been brought to such perfection by the New York Associated Press and the enterprising independent journals of the country.

The newspapers had at last begun to appreciate the value of late intelligence, and their motto was, as it is now, "Get news, honestly if you can, but get news." Apropos of this, Mr. Hudson relates the following anecdote concerning the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Courier and Enquirer*. The latter was most fortunate in obtaining late news from Europe, but the editor was constantly mortified to find it in the columns of his rival. He cogitated, and resorted to strategy. About that time the ship *Ajax* was due from Europe with later news. One morning the *Courier and Enquirer* appeared with a postscript, announcing the arrival of their news schooner with the news by the *Ajax*, which had reached the office the night before. The "news" was given. It appeared in a few copies only. These were left by the carrier in the regular way at the doors of the subscribers' stores nearest the newspaper offices. One was "borrowed." Immediately the others were gathered up and destroyed, and the regular *Courier and Enquirer*, without the "news," was delivered to subscribers. That morning the *Journal of Commerce* published the "news by the *Ajax*" exclusively.

"Ho! ho! Your neighbor is ahead of you this morning," exclaimed the *Courier* subscribers, rushing into the office.

"Ahead? No! How?" asked the astonished clerks.

"Haven't you seen the *Journal*? It's got the *Ajax's* news! Beaten this time, my fine fellows. They are too much for you. You had better look out for your laurels," said the considerate friends of the *Courier*. But these remarks did not seem to affect the occupants of that establishment as such remarks sometimes do. They looked as if the *Courier* could survive the defeat. After a few congratulations the cat was seen in the meal-tub, and the *attachés* of the *Journal of Commerce* were not very hilarious about Wall Street that day.

The late Henry J. Raymond used to say, half in jest, that the invention of the electric

telegraph had destroyed the zest of newspaper editing. Like all great editors who have risen by promotion from the ranks, he always retained an affection and respect for the reporters' room, and delighted in reminiscences of his own early experience before the introduction of the telegraph. Although not a short-hand writer, Mr. Raymond was an accomplished reporter, and unquestionably the most rapid writer connected with the press. He held his own with such stenographers as Robert Sutton and James A. Houston, two of the best short-hand reporters in the country at that period. With marvelous rapidity in writing, Mr. Raymond displayed great tact. On one occasion, when Daniel Webster was to speak in Boston, several reporters were sent from New York to report his speech, and Mr. Raymond attended for the *Tribune*. On his return, instead of losing time, he engaged a state-room on the Sound steamboat, where he wrote out his long-hand notes. While the reporters were in Boston, types, cases, and printers had been quietly placed on board the steamer, and as rapidly as Mr. Raymond wrote out the speech the printers "set it up." On their arrival at New York the speech was in type and ready for the press, and appeared the same morning in a late edition of the *Tribune*, much to the mortification of the other reporters and the surprise of the other journalists.

One of the most striking instances of Mr. Raymond's accuracy and rapidity as a reporter occurred while he was representing the *Courier and Enquirer* at Washington. Mr. Webster was to make an important speech in the Senate. Mr. Raymond was present, and all the other papers were represented. Looking at the clock, it occurred to him that the Senator would finish about the hour of the closing of the mail. He therefore prepared himself. Webster began his speech. Raymond took every word down in long-hand—the other reporters, of course, in short-hand. Webster, it is true, was a slow, deliberate speaker, but as the average speed of an orator's tongue is six uttered to one carefully written word, our readers can imagine the rapidity of Raymond's writing. Webster finished. It was nearly mail-time. It would be utterly impossible to write out the speech for that mail, and that was the mail to carry the speech. Raymond looked at his notes, and again at the clock. Rolling all up in an envelope, inclosing a private note to the foreman of the office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, he dropped the parcel into the editors' bag. It reached the office in Wall Street, the copy was distributed among the compositors, and the whole speech appeared in the next edition of the *Courier and Enquirer*, to the dismay of the other papers and the chagrin of the reporters. Its accuracy received the fullest indorsement of Mr. Webster.

The rivalry between the several newspa-

per establishments was very sharp, and sometimes amusing and expensive. On one occasion, before the era of telegraphs, two expresses were arranged to bring the European news from Boston to New York on the arrival of the Cunard steamer at the former port—one to run over the Norwich and Worcester road for the *Sun*, and the other to run over the Providence and Stonington road for the *Herald*. The Cunard steamer was not telegraphed at Boston till early Saturday morning. The *Herald* was not then published on Sundays, and the *Sun* never issued a regular edition on that day. If the expresses were run, they would reach New York about midnight on Saturday. What was to be done? The agent of the *Herald* determined not to run his express, but he was anxious for the *Sun* to enjoy the luxury. So he made his arrangements, with locomotive fired up, to start the moment the news reached his hands. The wide-awake agent of the *Sun* was not to be beaten. The moment the Cunarder touched the wharf at East Boston he started with the news for the Worcester dépôt. John Gilpin's time was beaten through the streets of Boston as easily as Bonner's team now beats all others on Harlem Lane. On the panting and puffing locomotive jumped the indefatigable man of the *Sun*, and with one shrill whistle he was off for New York. The agent of the *Herald*, as soon as his plucky competitor was out of sight and going off at the rate of a mile a minute, had his locomotive run into the engine-house and cooled off. He then went down to the office of the *Mail*, published in State Street by Purdy and Bradley, and quietly got out the news and had it printed on extra sheets, with the *New York Herald* head. He took several thousand by one train that afternoon, and sent as many by a messenger by the other regular line. They reached New York about six o'clock the next morning, and the extras were immediately sold to the newsboys. Meanwhile the *Sun* express had made splendid time from city to city, and there was great commotion in the *Sun* office. All was bright and watchful, but quiet, at the *Herald* establishment on the opposite corner. There was no news there. "The *Herald* is beaten!" gleefully exclaimed the happy fellows in the *Sun* building. But, to their bewilderment, about six o'clock they heard the cry, "Ere's the extra 'Erald! Important news from Europe!" under their very windows. The *Sun* was eclipsed that morning.

Thousands and thousands of dollars were spent in these delightful and exciting contests. Some of this money was apparently thrown away, but none was in reality wasted. It assisted in the great development of newspaper enterprise, which has become a leading characteristic of the American Press.

Under the present system for the collec-

tion and distribution of news from all parts of the world, through the agency of the Associated Press and its younger rival, the American Press Association, the public is undoubtedly better served than it was when each paper was dependent upon individual enterprise for all its news. No single paper could stand the expense of the agencies through which the news of the world, published every morning in all the papers connected with either association, is collected and forwarded. True, the system imparts a sameness to the news columns, the regular press dispatches being alike in all the papers, or differing only in the style of "dressing up;" while the rules of the associations require that all "special dispatches," with the exception of those from Washington and Albany, and telegraphic reports of political meetings, must be sent round to all the associated papers. During the war this rule was frequently evaded by correspondents forwarding their dispatches by telegraph or messenger from the field to Washington, whence they were telegraphed to the office in New York. Such papers as make use of the specials bear their proportion of the expense, and all may profit by the enterprise of each. To prevent an abuse of this privilege, a paper using a single item or line of a "special" sent from another office is responsible for its proportion of the expense of the whole dispatch. On one occasion the *Herald* sent round a very long special from Europe. It was interesting, but contained only one item of much importance, and with one exception the night editors of the other papers declined to use it. The exception occurred in an office where the place of the regular night editor was temporarily filled by a young man who was ignorant of this rule. Casting his eye over the "special," he singled out for publication the one important item, and threw the rest of the dispatch aside. The next morning he found, to his dismay, that this two-line item cost the office its proportion—in this instance one-half—of the expense of a cable dispatch of nearly a column.

As an offset to the sameness of the regular press dispatches, every large newspaper has its special correspondents at Washington and other important news centres, whose dispatches invariably, and indeed necessarily, take the tone of the paper, and are the medium not only of news, but of opinion. The press reports of the Congressional proceedings and debates are the same in all the associated papers; but the special dispatch of the Washington correspondent gives a Republican or Democratic gloss, according to the political tone of the paper he represents. During the session of Congress the position of Washington correspondent is second only to that of editor in chief. It is his duty to keep the office duly posted on all

that is going on at the Capitol. He must watch the debates, the bills introduced, the political caucuses, keep a sharp eye on all the Departments, and see that nothing is done, planned, or dreamed without his knowledge.

The names most widely known in the annals of American journalism as those of the founders of great newspapers are James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, and Henry J. Raymond, each of whom strongly impressed his own individuality on the journal under his control, and exerted a wide-spread influence on the character of the American press at large. All have passed away within a recent period; the youngest of the three dying first, less than four years ago, the other two at a riper age, while the book which records the struggles and triumphs of all was passing through the press. For the history, in all its most interesting details, of the three great newspaper enterprises with which their names are connected, we must refer our readers to the pages of Mr. Hudson's most important and fascinating book, in which ample justice is done to the character, aims, and achievements of each of these distinguished men. To Mr. Bennett belongs the credit of first discerning the necessities and possibilities of the modern American newspaper in its function as the disseminator of news. He led the way in the establishment of the grand system of agencies by which, at the present day, all the news of the world appears every morning in the columns of our daily journals, and which place them, as newspapers, far in advance of their European contemporaries. A single copy of a New York journal gives more news than will be found in a week's file of the London *Times*. At the time of the English expedition to Abyssinia the London papers were indebted to the courtesy of the *Herald* correspondent for the latest and fullest intelligence from the field; and during the Franco-German war the most interesting and accurate accounts of the grand achievements of the German armies published in the English papers were given in the dispatches to the *Tribune*, but for which the English public would have been compelled to await the arrival of letters by post for more than the meagre telegraphic announcement of victories which involved the fate of an empire. The English have scarcely begun to learn the use of the telegraph for transmitting news. They affect a contempt for the American system, and plume themselves on the more solid and scholarly character of their newspapers; but while this view may have been once correct, an impartial comparison of American and English journals of the present day would show that in addition to an amount of news which would supply London newspapers for a week, the leading articles, literary reviews,

and correspondence in every issue of one of our first-class papers are as thoughtful and as carefully considered as the articles which appear in the columns of the London *Times*.

The *Herald* was, perhaps, more rigidly organized than either the *Times* or the *Tribune*, not only with respect to the news department, but as to its editorial corps. Both Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley permitted great freedom in their writers, and encouraged individuality of thought and opinion. The former, indeed, rarely interfered with his associates, suggested topics, or dictated a line of policy. Each editorial writer selected his own subject, treated it in his own way, in keeping, of course, with the tone and character of the paper; and Mr. Raymond, even when in town, rarely saw the articles except in proof. This system had, undoubtedly, its disadvantages; slight variances of opinion were sometimes detected in the paper, which, of course, were laid to his charge; but this was balanced by obvious advantages. Mr. Bennett pursued a very different system. He established the daily council of editors, which is still a feature in the management of the *Herald*. It is held at noon, and every editor is required to be present. The topics of the day are fully discussed at these meetings, and each writer has his subject assigned to him, and its treatment prescribed. While the influence and views of other writers besides Mr. Greeley and Mr. Raymond were frequently apparent in the *Tribune* and the *Times*, the *Herald*, under this system, always faithfully reflected the ideas and purposes of its founder and editor.

Mr. Bennett kept the public at a distance. Few outsiders found access to his private room at the *Herald* office. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley, on the contrary, rarely refused to see visitors in the editorial sanctum. A gentleman once entered Mr. Raymond's private office with the inquiry, "Are you at leisure?" "No, Sir," was the courteous reply, as the quick pen was stayed in its progress over the page, "but I am at your service." For a few years previous to his death Mr. Greeley had a private room in the *Tribune* building, to which he could retreat when the pressure of visitors became too great even for his patience; but his old room was open to all, and he might be seen engrossed in work. If he heard a step on the floor he would ask, without looking up, "What's wanted?" and would generally keep on writing while the visitor stated his errand, unless his attention was arrested by something of importance. Both Mr. Greeley and Mr. Raymond could listen and write at the same time—a rare faculty even among newspaper men.

The history of American journalism, from its small beginning in 1690 to the present day, is that of American civilization. Its

several epochs mark successive steps in the progress of freedom and intelligence in the New World. The reader who takes up Mr. Hudson's admirable work will find in its pages all the fascination of a romance. The history of every important newspaper in America, biographical sketches of prominent editors, accounts of the origin and progress of all our great news agencies, of the early systems for collecting news, which have been superseded by the telegraph, and incidents and anecdotes illustrating the progress of every kind of newspaper enterprise, will be found in this work; and to its pages we refer all our readers who may be curious—and what American is not?—to become familiar with the history of our newspaper press.

PEGGY'S PANDOWDY.

"WA'AL, you take your apples," said the culinary oracle, neighbor Kempton, Peggy's uncle having decided that he should relish an old-fashioned pandowdy, such as his mother used to make forty years ago.

"If you can make such a one," he had said, "I'll give you a gold ring, Peggy, as fine as a wedding-ring—as good a wedding-ring as you are like to get, poor lass," he had added beneath his breath; and so Peggy had applied to neighbor Kempton for the recipe.

"Wa'al, you take your apples," repeated Mrs. Kempton. "Bless me! ain't that there pot a-b'iling over?"

"No," said Peggy; "it's only Nancy dishing the cabbage."

"Wa'al, as I was a-saying, you take your apples, and you— There's Ben's boat just a-coming up the river, if I live! He went out after mackerel this morning. The tide's dead ag'in him, and the dinner done to a turn already."

"And the pandowdy," meekly suggested Peggy.

"Oh, as I was a-saying—my mind skips about like a flea; it goes by telegram, I have so much to think of. But you take your apples, and— Sakes alive! if the clothes-line ain't broke and let the things on to the ground, and father's new flannels—the first time they ever see the wash too!" And in the tumult that ensued Peggy effected her escape, feeling fully competent to take the apples and go ahead, after so many admonitions to that end. She next resorted to the *Cook's Counselor*, which advised her to line a deep pan with paste, slice the apples, sweeten with New Orleans molasses, spice to the taste (apparently overlooking the fact that tastes differ), cover with paste, and bake in a moderate oven—brick oven preferred.

On these hints Peggy proceeded. She