

or talent enough to originate and carry out a bold policy, but are ready enough to be well led by a master mind or a bold spirit who will undertake the responsibility. This was the office and marked characteristic of the *Enquirer* for many years. Even those who did not agree with it politically admired the spirit with which it was conducted, until it pushed eventually into an abusive tone which was found by many to be both tiresome and distasteful. The paper was a good one in other respects than as a political organ, and is living to-day, admirably conducted and ready no doubt to celebrate, in the coming year 1874, its one hundredth birthday. Probably no Southern journal contains a more thorough record of American history and politics than the *Richmond Enquirer*. The *New Hampshire Patriot*, as influential a political paper in its State, as the *Enquirer* in Virginia, was established in 1808, by Wm. Hoyt; at a later day, under the management of Isaac Hill, it attained to a large New England circulation. It was he who started the war against the United States Bank, when Jeremiah Mason was president of its Portsmouth branch. He was twice elected Governor of New Hampshire.

Another of the prominent political papers is the *Albany Argus*, founded in 1813. It was the State organ of its party. In 1824 it became a daily. For over half a century it has been a powerful paper in State politics, and is to-day one of our honored "State Blankets." The *Argus*, was started as a thorough democratic journal—the party above everything—democratic at all times and under all circumstances. Jesse Buol was put forward as its editor. He was a discreet and reliable man and understood his business. When, however, an article was wanted which should stir up the souls of voters, when the traditions of past victories were to be brought up to fire the hearts of the masses and make them more solid, like one man, then one of the strong lights of the democracy would swell out in an article that called forth all the enthusiasm of the party and sounded the note of charge. As a consequence, in the old files of the *Albany Argus* may be found some of the most remarkable political articles—not so much for strength of logic or grandeur of principle, but for power of appeal and moving eloquence—as has ever been written. The *Argus* at once received the patronage of the National Government and within two years had secured the State printing, for which the Albany papers have constantly struggled through successive administrations. It was in one of these struggles that the *Argus* was joined with the *Atlas*, conducted by William Cassidy, and these united opposed another younger, but in some respects quite as remarkable a paper—the *Albany Evening Journal* of Thurlow Weed.

In 1813 a democratic organ was established in New York by Henry Wheaton and named the *National Advocate*. In 1816, Mordecai Menasseh Noah became one of its editors. In 1823 he claimed to be the only editor of his own party in the city. He left the city in 1825 and his place was occupied for two years by James Gordon Bennett. M. M. Noah afterward, in 1826, founded the *Enquirer*, which, in 1829 was merged in the *Courier*, the new paper being called the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*. In 1827 the *Enquirer* introduced a new feature into American journalism by employing a Washington correspondent. Mr. Noah started the *New York Star* in 1840, a paper which was united one year later with the *Commercial Advertiser*. In 1843 he issued *Noah's Weekly Messenger*, which in a short time was united with the *Sunday Times* and lives to this day. He was a man of mark in his time, but as we look back upon his history he seems to have been rather a newspaper-founder than a newspaper-maker—he was an author and play-wright of repute.

Who founded the Religious Press, now so important an element in American journalism? It has been a matter of dispute. The best authority we have defines it as follows: Nathaniel Willis first conceived the idea. Sidney Edwards Morse edited the first religious newspaper, and John Andrews was its publisher. It was the *Boston Recorder*, and its first number was dated Jan. 3d, 1816. The *Watchman and Reflector*, organ of the Baptists, was first issued in 1819. The *New York Observer* was founded by Richard C. and Sydney E. Morse, brothers of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the electrician, in the year 1820. *Zion's Herald*, of Boston and the *Christian Intelligencer and Evangelist* of New York, are among the oldest of our religious papers. The religious press has grown to extraordinary proportions and employs some of the best literary talent in the country. It has a daily in New York, the *Witness*, whose early failure was predicted, but which seems to have had abundant success despite secular prophecies. The *Youth's Companion*, an eight-page paper, still published by Perry Mason & Co., Boston, is one of the oldest religious papers. It was started in 1826, by Nathaniel Willis. The growth of religious journalism seems the more surprising when we consider that although its first exemplar was started in 1816, in 1860 it counted two hundred and seventy-seven papers, while at the present time there are no less than three hundred and seventy, with a probable annual issue of at least one million copies.

From 1830 to 1840, several notable periodicals appeared. The *Louisville Journal* was one of them, established in 1831, by Geo. D. Prentice, the poet-editor. His paper had a wide influence and was stamped with the strong personality of its editor. It is now edited by Henry Watterson, a worthy successor to its distinguished founder. Col. W. N. Haldeman, who is associated with Mr. Watterson in the *Journal*—now published under the name of the *Courier-Journal* is one of the best newspaper-men of the West. The *Louisville Journal* was notable from the fact that its editor would often accomplish more in a political rocket of five lines than was effected by the ponderous leaders of his contemporaries. He struck through the imagination. His weapons were stinging retorts or little flaming shafts of ridicule. Like Heine, he knew the tender spot and struck for it direct. To meddle with him was like what Billings has called touching "the business end of a wasp."