

classed with these, as also the *Transcript*, issued in 1830, and the *Daily Morning Post*, which printed its first number in 1831, with Beals & Greene as publishers. The *Atlas*, which appeared in 1832, is celebrated as having printed contributions from Daniel Webster. The *Daily Journal*, which appeared in 1833, is another of Boston's prosperous papers.

At this period, many new papers were started throughout the United States, and not a few of them arrived at eminence. Among the number was the *Nashville Union*, in 1815, and the *Charleston (S. C.) Mercury*, celebrated as early as 1832.

Newspapers, up to the year 1833, had been increasing in size and price. In that year there was a reaction. The *Bostonian*, and the *Cent* in Philadelphia, came out on a penny basis. The idea was taken from the *Illustrated Penny Magazine*, published in London in 1830. The *Morning Post* was the first morning paper of any pretensions, published in the United States. It was issued in New York, in 1833, by Dr. H. D. Shepard, Horace Greeley and H. V. Story, with \$200 capital, and \$40 worth of credit, for type. It lasted but one week, but it prepared the way. In the same year the *Sun* appeared, with "E Pluribus Unum" for its motto. "It shines for all" was added afterwards. For thirty years, or until the war of the rebellion, its price remained unchanged. Its first number contained four advertisements of "wants." It was sold in 1868 to Charles A. Dana & Co., for \$175,000. After the *Sun's* success, other penny papers were started, in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Many of them died, but three or four survived, and the penny press was fully established. Since that time, many of the successful journals in New York were started on a one cent basis, and gradually increased in price as they felt their power.

From 1835 to 1845 a series of successful papers were started, which owed their prosperity in a great measure to the fact that they were understandingly put forth and wisely conducted. They were not mere ventures, but were published with an idea—to supply a want—and the work was done by men who understood their business and who were able to deduce certain sure principles of journalism from a consideration of the failure or the success of others, and its natural causes.

In 1835 came the *New York Herald*, by James Gordon Bennett, and in 1841 the *New York Tribune*, by Horace Greeley & Thomas McElrath. In the year following there were nine cheap papers and seven "six-penny sheets," six Saturday and five Sunday papers. From this period, journalism in the United States pushed forward with giant strides.

Among those to be noted as papers of influence, the *Knowlton Whig* should be remembered, for it has held a master hand since 1840. The *Springfield Republican*, started in 1847, is another of the influential, and to this time, prosperous journals. The *Baltimore American*, the *Mobile Register*, the *New Orleans Picayune* and others, commenced to rival the journals of the metropolises.

The Pacific slope commenced to open a page in the History of Journalism. In 1847 the State of California, the State that was to have 168 papers in 1861, printed its first newspaper.

With telegraphy came a further advance in journalistic enterprise, until journalism had grown to such an extent that its history must rather be considered in its statistics than in detail, without a volume or volumes were to be made concerning it. The first 38 miles of wire were put up in 1844. Who shall estimate the effect of telegraphy upon the press when we consider that, in 1872 there were 180,000 miles of wire in the United States, 450,000 miles in Europe, and 30,000 miles of sub-marine cable,—and that these are employed, for the most part, by the newspaper press! Shortly before the press had this powerful ally, the telegraph, it had discovered the necessity of organization and had formed an Associated Press. There were three of such organizations in existence, though on a limited scale, in 1838. It was prepared in full time to act in conjunction with the telegraph in 1845. Take these two adjuncts, and our remarkable increase in population and advance in education and enterprise, and some idea of the causes of the rise of the present press may be gained. At the appearance of the *New York Times* in 1851, the tide of advancement was at its flood, and continued to the war of the Rebellion, which, if it set back some of the weaker journals and destroyed others, yet gave some life out of death and destruction. The necessity for news brought news. The need for enterprise developed it, and the press still farther advanced itself in skill and in resources.

The early history of journalism in the United States cannot be told in figures. It has no statistics. Progress in those days was not estimated through the aid of mathematics. An idea of the pioneer press can only be obtained by taking up journal after journal, as it was published, and finding out something characteristic of its history.

The facts in modern journalism must be given, for the most part, in figures. It has grown beyond mere description. A detailed history of the progression in journalism of a single State would fill volumes and be incomplete. There are many towns and cities where newspaper history would make a volume, and an interesting one, yet not tell the whole story. The complete history of a single great newspaper would also fill a volume and yet be but half told. In this sketch, therefore, we have preferred to give such an account as was possible of the earlier and more prominent papers, and the dates at which newspapers were started in the several States, leaving the wonderful of later days to the comprehensible, if not picturesque tabular aggregations of those deep in statistical lore.

And now to some of these figures. At the commencement of the war of the Revolution in 1775, there were 37 newspapers published in the United States. In 1835 there were 1,256 daily, semi-weekly and weekly papers. These papers covered fourteen States. New York had the largest