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HENRY J. RAYMOND.

On Friday, June 18, we were startled by the intelligence of the death of HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, the founder and editor of the New York Times. He had died suddenly that morning of apoplexy. Thus passed away in the prime of life—for he was only in his fiftieth year—one of the four most eminent journalists in this country, and also one of the most prominent politicians of this State.

HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND was born in the village of Lima, Livingston County, New York, January 24, 1820. His father, who died only a few months since, was a hard-working farmer of moderate means and of sound integrity. His mother—a woman of strong character—encouraged his early tendencies toward a life of study. After a short period of education in the district school during the winters of his boyhood years, he continued his studies at the village academy, and in 1838 commenced Latin and Algebra at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He entered the University of Vermont in the summer of 1839, and there was graduated in 1840 with the highest honors of his class.

The youth of twenty then came to New York city, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of Mr. E. W. MASON. But he had his living to earn, and the only prominent men of the city with whom he was at all acquainted were Mr. MASON, then a law-student in Wall Street, and HONORABLE GEORGE W. WELLES, then the proprietor of the New Yorker, a weekly newspaper, to which Mr. RAYMOND had contributed during his college course. He still wrote for that paper, and also earned \$5 a week by daily news-letters to the Cincinnati Chronicle, then edited by E. D. MANN-FIELD, since known as the "Veteran Observer." Meantime he received an offer of a school in North Carolina at \$100 a year; but as Mr. GREKLEY offered him the same for his services on the New Yorker he declined the first offer, and remained in New York.

In 1841 Mr. GREKLEY established the Tribune, and retained Mr. RAYMOND's services as assistant editor. In this position he demonstrated his ability as a journalist. No one could make so rapid or so accurate a report of a speech; and he was also equally prepared to write a leading editorial. Whatever he did he did well. His report of WEBSTER'S speech at Bunker Hill was a memorable event in those days when short-hand writing was unknown.

Mr. RAYMOND accepted an editorial position on the New York Courier and Enquirer in 1843. It was in this paper that his part of the celebrated controversy with Mr. GREKLEY on the doctrine of Fourierism was published. It was during his connection with this journal that he became a reader in the publishing-house of HARPER & BROTHERS, a position which he held for ten years. Mr. RAYMOND's political life began in 1849, when he was elected a member of the New York State Assembly by the Whigs. He was re-elected the next year, and was chosen speaker. In 1851 he started the Times newspaper. In 1852 he went to the Baltimore Convention to report the proceedings for his paper, but was given a

seat as a delegate, and made an eloquent speech in exposition of Northern sentiment. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this State, receiving 157,106 votes, a majority of 28,333 over LUDLOW, his principal opponent. As an organizer of the Republican party Mr. RAYMOND was an active worker. The "Address to the People," which was issued from Pittsburgh in 1856, was from his pen. He was a supporter of FRANKLIN after the meeting of the first National Convention. In 1857 he refused to be a candidate for Governor of this State. The next four years were devoted to his profession. In

his speech on the 29th of January, 1866, was his first elaborate effort in Congress. It was upon the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. In concluding this speech Mr. RAYMOND thus expressed his views as to what the Government ought to do:

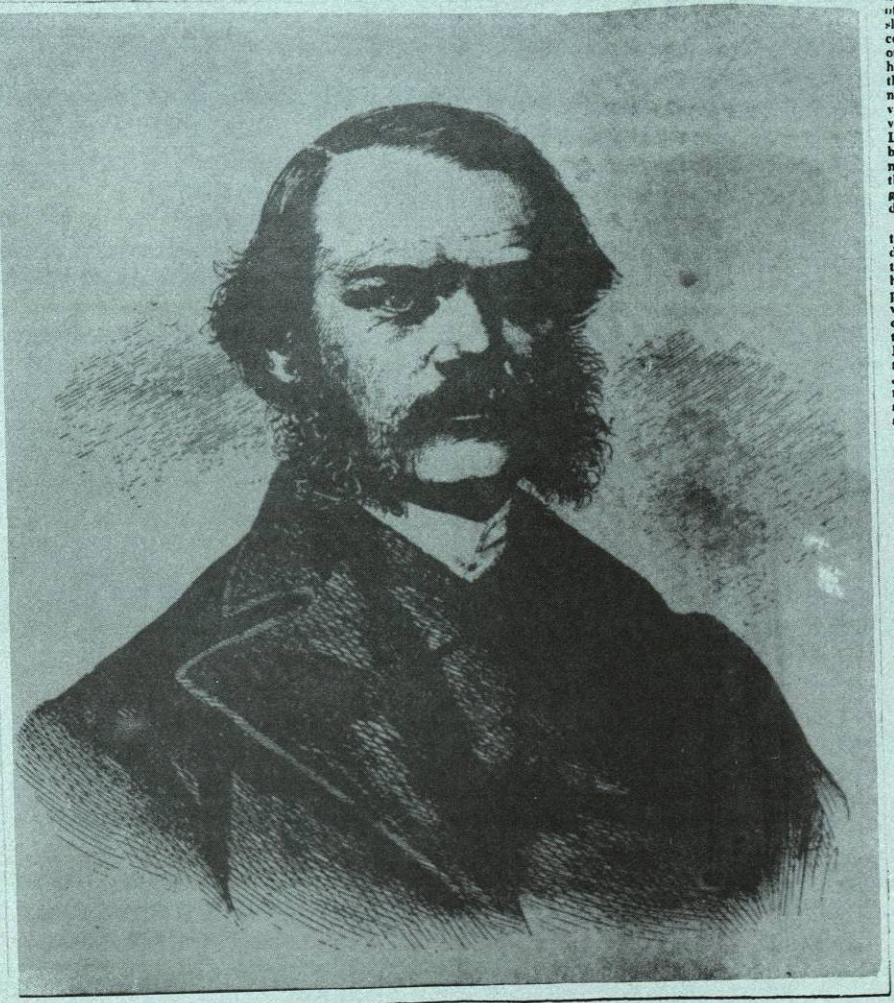
"In the first place, I think we ought to accept the present status of the Southern States, and regard them as having resumed, under the President's guidance and action, their functions of self-government in the Union. In the second place, I think this House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, ad-

such measures and precautions, by the disposition of military forces, as will preserve order and prevent the overthrow, by usurpation or otherwise, in any State, of its republican form of government. Above all, I beg this House to bear in mind, as the sentiment that should control and guide its action, that we of the North and they of the South are at war no longer. The gigantic contest is at an end. The courage and devotion on either side which made it so terrible and so long no longer owe a divided duty, but have become the common property of the American name, the priceless possession of the American Republic through all time to come. The dead of the contending hosts sleep beneath the soil of a common country and under one common flag. Their hostilities are hushed, and they are the dead of the nation for evermore. The victor may well exult in the victory he has achieved. Let it be our task, as it will be our highest glory, to make the vanquished, and their posterity to the latest generation, rejoice in their defeat."

On the expiration of his term Mr. RAYMOND, having declined the re-nomination that was pressed upon him by prominent men of both parties, withdrew almost wholly from public life, and devoted all his energies to the conduct of his paper. He was offered the Mission to Austria by President JOHNSON in 1867, but his name was sent to the Senate without his consent, and after he had notified the President that no considerations could induce him to accept the position. The last article written by Mr. RAYMOND for the Times was an editorial on Mr. SEWARD, which appeared on the morning of June 17.

A remarkable instance of Mr. RAYMOND's working ability, says the New York Tribune, in an obituary sketch, "occurred on the occasion of the death of DANIEL WYSTER, a statesman for whom he had the greatest admiration. The news of Mr. WYSTER'S death reached here on a Saturday afternoon. Mr. RAYMOND wrote an admirable biography, which appeared in Monday's paper, covering twenty-six columns of the Times, and in addition he wrote three columns of editorial on the same subject. Of this extraordinary biography by Mr. RAYMOND wrote sixteen columns without stopping a moment for rest. As a feat of editorial labor we doubt its ever having been equaled."

Mr. RAYMOND passed the afternoon previous to his death in Greenwood, making arrangements for the interment of his son WALTER'S remains, and called at the office of the Times about six o'clock in the evening. After a few minutes' conversation on matters pertaining to the business of the paper he returned home. After dinner he sat with his family and some friends who came in until between nine and ten o'clock, when he left them to attend a political consultation; and his family saw no more of him until he was discovered, about half past two next morning, lying in the hall-way unconscious and apparently dying. He had locked the outside door and shut the inner one, and was then apparently stricken with the malady that closed his life. The most eminent medical aid was at once summoned, and the utmost that science and skill could do were done.



THE LATE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.—(Portrait by Brady, New York.)

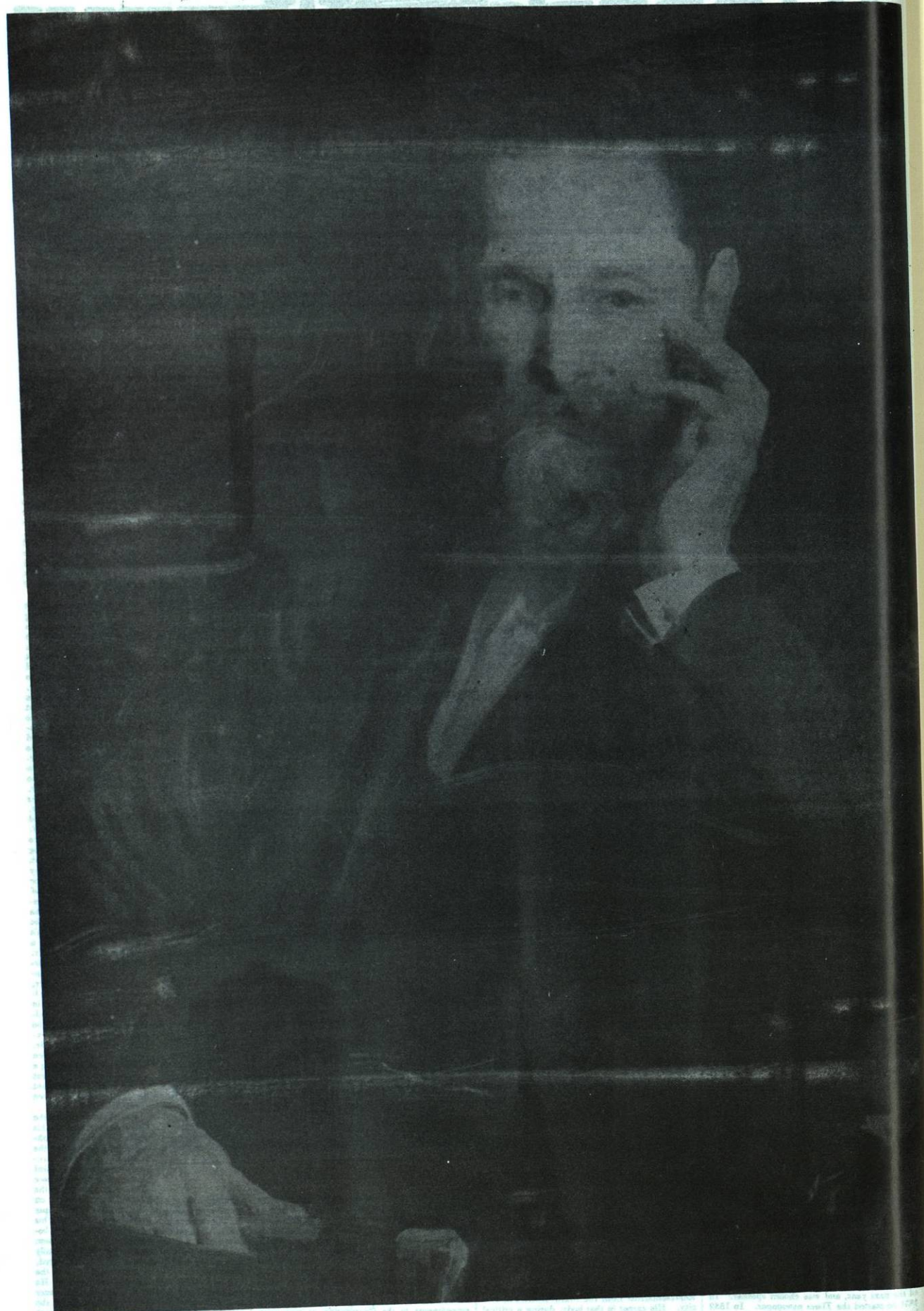
1858 he sided, apparently, with the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS, but in the end resumed his relations with the Republican party. In 1860 he was a warm supporter of Mr. SEWARD for the Republican nomination, and he was peculiarly satisfied that Mr. SEWARD was placed in the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN.

In 1861 Mr. RAYMOND was again elected to the Assembly and was chosen Speaker. In 1864 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Sixth District of this city. His career in that body, during a critical era of our political history, will be reviewed in another column.

mitting none but loyal men who can take the oath we may prescribe, and holding all others as disqualified; the Senate acting, at its discretion, in the same way in regard to Representatives of States. I think, in the third place, we should provide by law for giving to the freedmen of the South all the rights of citizens in courts of law and elsewhere. In the fourth place, I would exclude from Federal office the leading actors in the conspiracy which led to the rebellion in every State. In the fifth place, I would make such amendments to the Constitution as may seem wise to Congress and the States, acting freely and without coercion. And, sixth, I would take

Courtesy, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Henry J. Raymond



Joseph Pulitzer

PULITZER Y EL *WORLD*

La pasión por las noticias de los ciudadanos norteamericanos después de la guerra civil entró en verdadera ebullición también cuando Joseph Pulitzer y William Randolph Hearst escenificaron una feroz competencia por el mercado sin reparar en escrúpulos éticos al explotar el amarillismo a todo lo que da en sus respectivos diarios.

Ellos simplemente aprovecharon el boom de la economía de Estados Unidos, que duplicó su riqueza nacional de los años 1800 a 1865 y volvió a duplicarla para 1890.

Joseph Pulitzer fue un húngaro-judío nacido en Hungría en 1847 que llegó a los 17 años a Estados Unidos sin saber inglés y después de probar suerte como pobre en diversos trabajos, dominó el idioma, estudió leyes y en 1868 empezó como reportero improvisado en el principal diario liberal en alemán de San Luis Missouri, propiedad de Carl Schurz, el **Westliche Post**, del que fue corresponsal legislativo en el Capitolio de Washington al triunfar en su campaña de candidato republicano representando al Estado de Missouri.

En 1872 apoyó al republicano Horace Greeley para la presidencia, pero tras la derrota se convirtió en demócrata, al tiempo que ese mismo año se hizo copropietario, a crédito, del **Westliche Post**, pero en 1873 Carl Schurz le compró en 30 mil dólares al contado sus acciones⁵¹.

Después de adquirir y vender otros periódicos y de ser contratado por Charles A. Dana como corresponsal del **New York Sun** en Washington para la campaña presidencial de 1876, ejerciendo también como abogado en la capital estadounidense, y luego de ser parte del pie fundacional de **The Wahington Post**

⁵¹ Emery, Edwin, op. cit., p. 364