

city, late on a Saturday night, the messenger came direct to the Herald office. The price demanded was paid, but the messenger was feasted and confined in the building until the city was flooded with extras Sunday morning. The attachés of the Herald are found in every part of the civilized world. They take their way where heroes feared to tread. If in anything they are outdone, outrun, outwritten, if earlier or fresher news is allowed to appear in any other journal, a sharp, pungent letter is penned, either discharging the writer or ordering him home. During the war, the Herald establishment at Washington was a curiosity. The place was as busy as the War Department. Foaming horses came in from all quarters, ridden by bespattered letter-writers. Saddled horses were tied in front of the door like the headquarters of a general. The wires were controlled to convey the latest news from every section up to the last moment of the paper going to press. Mr. Bennett is a fine illustration of what our country can do for a penniless boy, and what a penniless boy can do for himself, if he has talent, pluck, character, and industry. In the conflict of interest, and in the heat of rivalry, it is difficult to estimate a man rightly. In coming times Mr. Bennett will take his place in that galaxy of noble names who have achieved their own position, been architects of their own fortunes, and left an enduring mark upon the age in which they lived.

LXV.

DANIEL DREW.

EARLY LIFE. — MR. DREW ON THE HUDSON. — MR. DREW AND THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. — MR. DREW AT THE STOCK BOARD. — PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC.

THIS remarkable man was born in Carmel, Putnam County, New York. He is seventy years of age. He is one of the most astute, shrewd, and successful capitalists in the city. In person he is tall and slender, his hair is black, his complexion very dark. He is tough and agile, and would pass easily for forty-five. He is reputed to be worth twenty millions. For several years he has seldom made less than half a million a year. His gifts are very large. He seldom gives away less than one hundred thousand dollars a year in private charities, besides the large gifts which mark his munificence. He selects his own charities, and vagrant solicitors have not a very high opinion of his liberality. At a meeting of the trustees of his church, not long since, the question came up about finishing a mission chapel. One of the trustees said, "We expect a generous sum from brother Drew." Turning to him he said, "Brother Drew, I put it to your conscience. Don't you see your way clear to give us ten thousand dol-

lars?" To which Mr. Drew replied, "No, I do not;" which ended the matter. Mr. Drew is a devout member of the Methodist Church. He attends promptly and punctually to all the duties belonging to his profession. He is a member of a class, and visits the class-meetings regularly. He is present at the devotional meetings of the church, and speaks and prays with great acceptance. As a Christian man he is humble, cheerful, and of good report. He is very reticent on ordinary occasions, but genial and intelligent when one wins or enjoys his confidence. He has two children, a son and daughter. The son is well provided for on a farm. The daughter, the wife of a Baptist clergyman, is an heiress in her own right.

EARLY LIFE.

He passed his early years on a farm. In a small school-house he obtained the rudiments of his education. His father died when Daniel was fifteen years of age. He then came to New York to seek his fortune during our war with England. From a North River sloop he landed on the spot where Washington Market now stands. Resolved to do something, and finding nothing better to do, he hired himself out as a substitute in the place of another, and became a soldier. Next we find him on the saddle, driving cattle to market from his rural home. It took two weeks then to make the trip. While engaged in this business a storm came on. He found shelter in a gig that stood under a tree. A bolt of lightning stunned him and his companion, killed the horse, and gave them a narrow escape. Careful, persistent, indomitable, with good

habits, with a shrewdness of no ordinary kind, with a zeal and energy glowing like a volcano beneath a quiet exterior, he early laid the foundation of a fortune.

MR. DREW IN NEW YORK.

In 1829 Mr. Drew removed to this city. He established his headquarters at Bull's Head in the Bowery, and made it the Drovers' Exchange. New York was too limited for his business capacity. He stretched the trade into Pennsylvania, and then into the far West. Drovers of over two thousand head of cattle crossed the Alleghanies under his direction. In 1834 he began his steamboat enterprise. Vanderbilt, then coming on to the stage, was running opposition everywhere. Something had to give way; and Mr. Drew, watching his opportunity, bought the Cinderella for a trifle.

MR. DREW ON THE HUDSON.

In 1838 the Hudson River Line, with fine boats, and at three dollars to Albany, monopolized travel. Mr. Drew bought the Emerald, and ran her as an opposition to the old line, at one dollar fare. A compromise was effected, and the old price restored. In 1840 Mr. Drew formed a partnership with that steamship king, Isaac Newton. The floating palace, Isaac Newton, became a night boat through the suggestion of Mr. Drew, and the People's Line became a success. The New World followed, and the history of the line is well known.

MR. DREW AND THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Hudson River Railroad was opened in 1852. Mr. Boorman, the president, told Mr. Drew that on the opening of the road to Albany his steamboats would go under. Mr. Drew carried passengers for a dollar. The fare on the road was three. The president urged Mr. Drew to put his fare up to two dollars. "Our company makes money enough at one," said Mr. Drew. "You can regulate the fare in one way. Buy out the People's Line, if," he added, "you have money enough." Vanderbilt looked with jealousy on Mr. Drew's advent in the steamboat business. "You have no business in this trade," said the Commodore. "You don't understand it, and you can't succeed." Since 1836 more than fifty opposition boats have been placed on the Hudson River against the People's Line. Not one of them has been a success; while the unequalled river steamers — the Dean Richmond, the St. John's, and the Drew — tell the story of Mr. Drew's success. He chooses his assistants with great sagacity; and the captains, pilots, clerks, and subordinates seldom leave his employ till they are removed by death. Mr. Drew insures his own steamboats. It would cost him half a million of dollars to have them insured in any reliable office. His losses are not ten per cent. on that sum. The loss of the Dean Richmond cost Mr. Drew nearly three hundred thousand dollars. He paid every shipper and passenger all that was claimed. There was not one single lawsuit, nor a reference even, in the settlement of the cases.

MR. DREW AT THE STOCK BOARD.

In 1836 Mr. Drew appeared in Wall Street. For eleven years his firm, including Robinson and Kelley, were very celebrated. Mr. Drew was a rapid, bold, and successful operator. His connection with the Erie Railroad, guaranteeing the paper of that company to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, showed the magnitude of his transactions. In 1857, as treasurer of the company, his own paper, indorsed by Vanderbilt to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, saved the Erie from bankruptcy. During that year, amid almost universal commercial disaster, Mr. Drew's losses were immense; but he never flinched, met his paper promptly, and said that during all the crisis he had not lost one hour's sleep. In connection with Vanderbilt, he relieved the Harlem road from its floating debt of over half a million dollars, and aided in placing it in its present prosperous condition.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC.

His heart is in Carmel, where lies his farm of a thousand acres, carried on with the same judicious skill which marks his operations as a capitalist. His farmers have homes of their own, and their interest is identified with that of Mr. Drew. Near the rural graveyard, where he intends to be interred at the last by the side of his ancestors, Mr. Drew, in connection with his daughter, has erected one of the most beautiful churches in the land, and consecrated it to the promulgation of the faith he has long professed. To all the institutions of learning in his church, sacred and secular,

he has been a liberal and constant benefactor. The elegant marble structure on Fourth Avenue, known as St. Paul's Church, is a monument to his liberality. Waiving his desire that a theological seminary, bearing his name, should be erected in Carmel, the place of his birth, he selected the beautiful site in Madison Square, central to the whole church, for the establishment of a denominational seminary. The manner in which he made the great donation is characteristic of the man, and we have detailed it elsewhere. Considered from any stand-point, Mr. Drew must be regarded as a public benefactor. His industry, energy, and talents have been honorably employed. In donations seldom equalled he has laid a chaplet on the altar of religion, a testimonial of its value in youth and its support in age.

LXVI.

THE NEW YORK BAR—ITS REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

GENERAL VIEW.— EMINENT LAWYERS.— CHARLES O'CONNOR.— WILLIAM M. EVARTS.— JAMES T. BRADY.— DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.— A. OAKLEY HALL.— WILLIAM J. A. FULLER.

GENERAL VIEW.

THERE is so little homogeneousness among the members of the New York bar, that to attempt the briefest sketch even of our leading lawyers would take more space than we can give to the subject. We will therefore only say, generally, that there are over three thousand lawyers in New York city who gain a livelihood by their professional labors, with incomes ranging from five hundred to fifty thousand dollars each. Of course the number who receive the latter amount is exceedingly limited, by far the larger majority of them justifying Daniel Webster's criticism, that "lawyers work hard, live well, and die poor." The average income of a first-class New York city lawyer, in good practice, ranges from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year. Of these three thousand lawyers, perhaps half a dozen or more have a national reputation, while the rest are wholly