

came from good homes, left their country residences, and began a gay life without imagining where it would end. Brazen, sore-eyed, filthy, the mere scum of life, they remain here a short time, are then kicked on to the sidewalk, and are sent to the Island to die. Yet even here religious service is sometimes held. Allen is willing that any Christian should talk to his girls, and even an exhortation is not objected to. If any wish to leave, he will clear them out with an oath.

One of our earnest mission men told me that, being in the dance-room one night, he proposed to hold a prayer-meeting. After several songs had been sung, notwithstanding the protest of the proprietor that he would not have a prayer in his establishment, or that he would not hear it, a prayer-meeting was held. Some of the girls knelt on the floor, while others bowed their heads. Many announced their desire to leave their miserable employment and get an honest living, but said that nobody would employ them; that they could get nothing to do. If they got a place, they would be found out and sent away, and that they must remain with Allen or starve. And this is but a type of lower New York life — full of sin, full of shame, full of sorrow, full of suffering, full of repentance and remorse, without relief, and without hope. Were Satan to be personified, Allen would be a good specimen.

## LXXVIII.

## NEW YORK DAILY PRESS.

ITS POWER. — NEW YORK TIMES: MR. RAYMOND. — THE EVENING POST: MR. BRYANT, PARK GODWIN. — THE PECULIARITIES OF THE POST. — THE NEW YORK WORLD: ITS ORIGIN, RELIGIOUS BASIS, ITS EDITORS AND CONDUCTORS.

## ITS POWER.

THE daily press of the city is an immense power. It is felt in all parts of the land. The shrewdest capitalists invest in the stock. The Herald, Tribune, and Times pay over seventy-five per cent. on the investment. A share of the stock can scarcely be bought at any price. Men who do not sympathize with the politics of the paper have no objection to pocket the dividends. Our leading papers secure the most costly sites, and on them erect the most costly edifices that adorn the city. However elegant the building may be, the editorial rooms exhibit the clutter and soil that attend the conducting of a daily newspaper. In these dingy rooms, up towards the sky, in a lofty building, will be found the ablest talent in the land — the sharpest pens and the ablest writers, the keenest ability, blended with learning, wit, and power. The fascina-



tion of the press in New York has drawn the most eloquent preachers from the pulpit. Lawyers, with a large and lucrative practice, have thrown up their briefs for the excitement of the political arena. Poets, whose names will live in song while the English language shall endure, have hung their harps on the willows to accept the editorial chair of a city paper. Professors in colleges, doctors in medicine, actors, and literary men of all degrees, acknowledge the power of the press, and prefer its labor to distinguished honors elsewhere.

The press is a magic word. It runs the guard. It breaks through the lines of police. It ascends platforms and scaffolds. It opens places of amusement and galleries of art. It commands a plate at a twenty dollar dinner. It brings obsequious authors and proud capitalists into its dingy sanctum. It invades the privacy of aristocratic life. It enters balls, soirées, and brilliant saloons, where the élite assemble, and "our set" entertain. To one fairly entitled to it, the "New York Press" will carry a man round the globe. It influences all departments of trade. Men read its columns in the morning before they buy, or sell, or transact business. An author trembles for his bantling till the press has spoken. Its united voice will make his fortune. Its ban is his ruin. A new artist or actor cannot tell by the applause of the evening how he stands in public favor. The morning papers will decide that. A new performance, applauded or hissed, is not a success or a failure until the press has spoken. The editors of the city could destroy the season of any manager. Philippics from the pulpit and thunders from

the forum against an objectionable play will probably send all New York to see it. If the manager took any notice of the attack, he would send a season ticket to the gentleman who gave him notoriety. A small paragraph in a daily paper adverse to an artist, or attacking a man, will bring the parties at once to the editorial rooms. So conscious are men of this power, that when they wish to be kept before the people, knowing that their speeches will fall dead with the utterance, they write them out beforehand, and send them to the press interlined with greenbacks. Every political party, religious denomination, and distinct interest that wishes to succeed, establishes an organ. In New York a man's talent, social position, eloquence, and capital avail but little unless he is backed by the press. Politics aside, the press is eminently fair and honorable in its treatment of public men. Every phase of religion and benevolence has a fair hearing. The industry of the representatives of this great power is wonderful. Meetings cannot be too numerous for them to notice. The orator who closes his after-dinner speech at midnight will find himself accurately reported in the paper that he reads at his breakfast-table.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This paper was started by Henry J. Raymond, who is the editor-in-chief. It is now owned by a stock company. Untold sums of money were sunk before it became a success. The heaviest capitalists in the city are among its owners. Its dividends are very large. Next to the Herald and Tribune, it is probably the best paying paper in America. It is conducted with marked ability,



and to Mr. Raymond's indomitable industry, tact, and talent its success is greatly due. He began his career by holding the humblest positions in connection with the newspaper. He was reporter and writer of small paragraphs. He has now absolute control over the personal, literary, and political departments of the Times. He writes much, from the elaborate leaders to the spicy minor topics which grace the columns of the Times. He began poor enough. He has amassed a fortune, but remits none of his industry. He reaches the office between twelve and one daily. One hour he devotes to the counting-room, looking after financial matters. He then passes up to his own room, which faces the Park, and is located in the upper part of the commodious Times Building. He looks carefully through the correspondence, reads his letters, runs over the left-over proofs, writes on foreign affairs, works till four o'clock, and then is off. Occasionally he comes down again at night, and remains till one o'clock. His connection with Mr. Seward and other prominent men makes him authority on political affairs. Eminent bankers, interested in the Times, post him on finance.

Mr. Raymond is about fifty years of age, looking scarcely forty. He is below the medium height, thick-set, with a very marked countenance, and a presence that does not do justice to his abilities. He is a very popular and effective orator. He is very fond of social life, is often at places of entertainment, drives a neat span of bays in the Park, and is pleased with the company of men younger than himself. He is very decidedly fashionable in his dress, and sports an eye-

glass and a small gold-headed cane. But he is everywhere a gentleman, and in nothing does this characteristic come out more fully than in his intercourse with subordinates, whom he always treats with marked consideration and courtesy.

The force that surrounds Mr. Raymond is able. Mr. Shepherd writes many of the editorials. Morrison, a Canadian, writes much on our colonial relations. John Swinton prepares many of the minor topics. Stillman C. Conant is the managing editor. Besides making up the paper, he does the art notices, and writes the reviews of books. Henry Winson is city editor, and Governier Carr is night editor. The night mails and telegrams are under the charge of Cliff Thompson and J. H. Thompson. Cymon, the very capable and able Washington correspondent, is L. L. Crownse. James L. Swayne is the sharp, keen Albany correspondent; Lio. Jennings, of the London Times, and Dr. Thompson, write letters from abroad. Charles B. Seamore is the musical critic, and Augustus Dale the dramatic. John Webb is the librarian and indexer. Podgers is Mr. Ogden; Rodd is Roger Conant.

Joseph Howard, Jr., well known as Howard of the Times, connected himself with this paper in 1860. His remarkable letters on the presidential conventions, and on the reception given to the Prince of Wales, made his name widely known in all parts of the land. His telegraph bills in relation to the prince's tour were seven thousand dollars in fourteen weeks. He stands unquestioned among the first letter-writers of the age. He enjoyed the confidential friendship of President Lincoln, and was intimate with him in the White



House while in Washington. His famous "Proclamation," which gained for him such notoriety, as well as a temporary residence in Fort Lafayette, was not understood. It was intended as a burlesque on the never-ending and never-availing proclamations from headquarters, and the author was rather surprised at the fidelity of his prediction. Released from Fort Lafayette, Mr. Howard had to ascertain how he stood professionally, politically, and socially. The government appointed him official recorder to the headquarters, Department of the East. He assumed his old place on the Times, and remained there until he took full charge of the Brooklyn Eagle. His versatility in writing is very great. He is connected with all sorts of papers, and writes over every imaginable signature. When the pompously solemn Drum Beat was published, as the organ of the Sanitary Fair, Howard wrote a burlesque that silenced the Drum Beat, under the facetious signature of "Dead Beat." He is a dramatic critic of the first order.

#### THE EVENING POST.

William C. Bryant contributes his name to the paper. Though editor-in-chief, he pays but little attention to what appears in its columns. Park Godwin is the principal owner, and controls the paper. He writes a great deal. Charles Nordhoff furnishes many articles for the paper, and held Mr. Godwin's place while he was in Europe. The managing editor, who prepares the correspondence and works up the city news, is Aug. Maverick. The business man is Isaac

Henderson. The peculiarities of the Post are, that each editor controls his own department, and has a share in the annual profits of the paper.

#### THE NEW YORK WORLD.

This paper, now the leading Democratic organ of the city, was started as a religious paper. The intention was to have the whole drift of it evangelical, and to admit no advertisements that were questionable in their character, or favored theatres, liquor saloons, or anything that was not strictly moral or religious. The paper originated with Rev. Dr. McClintock, then pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church in this city. The wealthy Christian men of New York were stockholders. The names of Drew, Stout, Cornell, and other wealthy bankers, were among the subscribers to the original stock. Pious men sat in the editorial chairs. Pious reporters scoured the city for news fitting to be read at a Christian breakfast-table. Men undertook to do the business of the concern who can manage a prayer-meeting better than they can run a news office. The entire capital stock was soon swallowed up. With undaunted courage the original stockholders subscribed over again. On the basis proposed, the thing was a failure. After sinking over three hundred thousand dollars, the paper was passed over to the present owners. The ostensible proprietor of the World is Manton M. Marble, who is editor-in-chief. He writes much, and writes well, and gives a large portion of his time to the paper. He is a genial, accomplished gentleman, with



a fine address, and is very popular with his friends. D. G. Croly is the managing editor. William H. Hurlburt is a graceful, humorous writer, keen, sharp, and pointed. Most of the political leaders are written by Chamberlain, formerly of Philadelphia.

## LXXIX.

## NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.

ITS ORIGIN. — PRESBYTERIANS AND CONGREGATIONALISTS SEPARATE. — NEW ORGAN NEEDED. — BASIS OF THE PAPER. — THE INDEPENDENT AND ITS EDITORS. — POLITICAL AND ANTI-SLAVERY PLATFORMS. — THE HIGHER LAW. — TRACT SOCIETY CONTROVERSY. — MR. BEECHER AS EDITOR. — THEODORE TILTON. — CONNECTION WITH THE OBSERVER. — BECOMES CONNECTED WITH THE INDEPENDENT. — HIS REMARKABLE CAREER. — DR. LEAVITT. — HENRY C. BOWEN.

## ITS ORIGIN.

TOWARDS the close of the last century the New England churches sent out their missionaries into the new states. Men were sent, not only into New York, but into the West and the South. The Presbyterians were in the field, and a plan of union was formed between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, by which the ministers of each should occupy the same field and the same churches. The Presbyterians were very tenacious of their form of government, and this tenacity increased till it nearly swallowed up all there was of Congregationalism. About forty years ago the pressure made by the Presbyterians on the Congregationalists induced them to withdraw from the union and form small Congregational churches and associations of the same form of government. The Old School Presbyterians cut off