

Daniel Frank, afterwards went to New York, where he issued a weekly, and in conjunction with Shepard Kollock, published the first directory of that city. He afterwards revived the *Journal* at Elizabethtown, N. J., and remained its editor until 1818.

In Boston, the *Independent Ledger and American Advertiser* made its appearance in 1778. It was published by Draper & Folsom, and was revolutionary in sentiment. It bore the inflammatory motto, "All hands with one inflamed and enlightened heart." Edward E. Powars, who had been connected in Boston with Nathaniel Willis in the publication of the *Independent Chronicle*, started the *American Herald* in Boston in 1781, and continued it until the year 1783. The editor of the latter journal removed to Worcester in 1788, where he started the *American Herald and Worcester Recorder*. Mississippi had her first newspaper as early as 1779. Vermont, a little later, came out with the *Vermont Gazette*; or, *Green Mountain Post Boy*, in 1781. It was printed in Westminster, by Spooner & Green. In 1788 it was removed to Windsor, which is to this day a local newspaper-center.

From 1748 to 1783, forty-nine journals were established in the colonies, all weekly or semi-weekly. One paper was started as a tri-weekly, but the experiment was not a success. It was then changed to a semi-weekly, and was finally made a weekly before it could be called an established newspaper. It seems that in those days, as for the most part it is to-day, tri and semi-weeklies met with difficulties.

The whole number of newspapers published from 1690 to 1783 was sixty-seven—only forty-three of them were in existence at the time King George III. acknowledged the independence of the United States.

When the Revolutionary Press, as a whole, was no longer necessary as War Press, the Political Press appeared. No longer united with the common object of freeing themselves from British rule, they commenced to differ about the conduct of the home government. This political press no doubt assisted greatly the growth of newspaper-making. Wherever one party had its organ in a town or city, the opposition was ambitious to have equal facilities for presenting its facts and fancies. The most prominent of those papers which passed through the Revolution and entered the political field should be recorded here. They were the *New York Journal*, the *New York Packet*, the *Massachusetts Spy*, the *Boston Gazette*, the *Newport Mercury*, the *Connecticut Courant*, the *Maryland Gazette*, the *Boston Independent Chronicle*, the *Salem Gazette*, the *New Hampshire Gazette*, the *Pennsylvania Journal* and the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. This list was soon supplemented with other papers which in time became prominent. They record the words and the history of the great men of those days. In New York the *Journal and Register* (daily) and the *Argus and Advertiser*, published by Thomas Greenleaf, had a noticeable influence. They were finally disposed of to James Cheetham, an Englishman, who changed the names to *American Citizen* and *American Watchman*. They prospered from 1801 to 1810. They were strong in sentiment and statement, and caused many quarrels. They acted with the wing of the Democratic party led by DeWitt Clinton and opposed Aaron Burr. Several duels took place. Cheetham was not a practical printer, but was an able editor and a distinguished writer. He died in 1809. His last words were, "Boys, study Bolingbroke for style, and Locke for sentiment." The most considerable paper in Massachusetts after the Revolution was the *Massachusetts Centinel* and the *Republican Journal*, started in Boston by Warden & Russell in 1788, and managed for forty-two years by Major Benjamin Russell, its master mind. In 1790 its name was changed to *Columbian Centinel*, and it grew stronger in character and yet firmer in principle. It advocated the views of Washington, Adams, Hamilton. He printed the public laws. Called upon for his bill, he sent it to the State Department receipted. "This must not be," said Washington; "this is a debt of honor and must be discharged." Major Russell soon after received a check for seven thousand dollars. In 1840 the *Centinel* disappeared, being swallowed up by the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. The *Boston Chronicle* and the *Gazette* continued at this time with considerable of their former spirit, and with the *Worcester Spy*, the second oldest paper in the State, and the *New Hampshire Gazette*, stood out in relief from their fellow journals in New England. The *Salem Gazette* survived the Revolution. In 1796 it was changed from weekly to semi-weekly. The remark on this change, by John Pickering, shows that newspaper enterprise had something to contend with in those days. He said: "The paper has never been published but once a week, and that is often enough; it is nonsense to disturb people's minds by sending newspapers amongst them twice a week to take their attention from the duties they have to perform."

The first daily newspaper in the United States was published in Philadelphia in 1784 by Benjamin Franklin Bache, and was named the *American Daily Advertiser*. The *New York Daily Advertiser* followed close upon it, and was issued in 1785 by Francis Childs & Co. In the same year Maine printed its first newspaper, the *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*. It was in 1829 that the *Daily Courier* appeared in Portland, edited by Seba Smith, Jr., the original Jack Downing of Downingsville. It had a rival daily, the *Advertiser*, in 1831. It was in this office that James and Erastus Brooks of the N. Y. *Express* learned their profession. The *Hampshire Gazette*, another of the long-lived papers which is now one of the best papers of its class in Massachusetts, was started in Northampton in 1786. It was established in the support of the true principles of republican government, and fulfilled its mission nobly. The *Pittsburgh* (Pa.) *Gazette* was started in 1786, and was the first paper west of the Alleghenics. It now has eleven dailies, three or four of which are German. John Bradford printed Kentucky's first paper in Lexington, in the same year. The