

Niles's *Weekly Register*, a periodical of exceptional value to scholars and statisticians and almost indispensable to the historian, was started in Baltimore, in 1811. Its motto explains its object and shows wherein it was afterwards found so important. This motto was: "The Past—the Present—for the Future." It continued publication until the year 1848, and since that time has become so valuable for libraries of reference that complete sets are valued as high as \$300.

Special or class journalism, now so necessary to our manufacturing, commercial and social interests, was commenced about fifty years ago. In the past ten years its growth has been extraordinary. There is scarcely a department of human activity which has not a regularly issued journal, printed directly and exclusively in its interests. For many years these periodicals were confined to prices-current and money and stock circulars. But the remarkable success of one or two of the pioneers in this department of journalism, suggested to others a field of labor which has since yielded an abundant harvest. Not only this, but the effect of these journals upon our trade, manufacturing and productive interests, as upon science, art and literature, has been of incalculable importance in the development of the intellectual and material resources of the country. Books serve to give a compilation of the state of any department of human effort, up to a certain time; the special newspaper serves not only as a record of what has been accomplished in a particular department of industry, but gives the news of what is going on in it up to date.

The agricultural press makes another large and very important department, similar in respect to its distinctness and its methods of business, to the religious press. It was in 1813, two years after the first religious journal, that the pioneer agricultural periodical appeared. It was published in Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, and was called the *American Farmer*. The *Plough-Boy* was issued in Albany, in 1821, and the *New England Farmer* in 1822. It was purchased by Luther Tucker, in 1846, who changed its name to *Horticulturist*, and removed it to Albany. The *New England Farmer* was afterwards revived in Boston, and is now published by R. P. Eaton & Co. The *Southern Agriculturist* was issued at Charleston, in 1823, and in 1830 Luther Tucker brought out the first number of the *Genesee Farmer*, in Rochester, N. Y. In the same year, Samuel Fleet published the *New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository*. The *Maine Farmer* appeared in 1833, and the *Cultivator* was published in Albany in 1834. The *Boston Cultivator* was issued in 1839, and the *Ploughman* in 1841. The *American Agriculturist*, now published in New York by Orange Judd & Co., was started in 1842. Then we have the *Rural New Yorker*, the *Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, the *Wisconsin* and the *California Farmer*, and very many other younger and older agricultural publications of importance. New York has also a German agricultural publication. It would be difficult to estimate the great amount of service these journals have rendered the agricultural interests of the country and their effect upon its interior wealth and prosperity, and the happiness of its people. The agricultural press has made a science of what, at one time, appeared a somewhat dull pursuit.

The Sunday press has grown up since the year 1825. New York had newspapers for one hundred years before its first Sunday paper. The *Courier*, edited, singularly enough, by a theological student, made its appearance. A religious journal, the *Galaxy*, was published in Boston in the year 1834-5. Public sentiment, greatly modified in the lapse of years, was against them. For obvious reasons, however, the Monday's morning paper was the real transgressor, if sin there be. Then came the *Telegraph*, and the *Sunday Morning News*. In 1838 we had the *Atlas*, and the *Sunday Visitor* in 1839, which changed its name to *Sunday Mercury* in 1840, and is published to-day by Caldwell & Whitney. At that time, machine poetry is said to have been its specialty. At present, it is known as an enterprising and lively journal. The *Sunday Star* came out in New York in 1842, and sold for one cent, the second paper of the same quality and price. The first one, the *Packet*, died in the attempt to advertise at one cent a line, and furnish the public at one cent a copy. It was not enough, so it was sent out of existence. The *Sunday Times* appeared in 1845. John Hooper, Esq., the well-known advertising agent, was connected with it. In 1846 we had the *Sunday Dispatch*, still one of the best of the Sunday papers.

The sporting press first appeared in New York with the *Spirit of the Times*, in 1831. The *New York Clipper*, a handsome quarto, published by Frank Queen, appeared in 1854. The *Turf, Field and Farm* is a younger journal, but is, like those above mentioned, one of the better class of these papers. They have done much to secure the careful breeding of stock, and are persevering in their efforts to give sporting matters their proper status in a community where out-door and athletic sports are only too much neglected.

Some of the important papers published in the days when New York journalism though yet young, was beginning to feel its power and look forward to its destiny, may be rapidly enumerated, in passing forward to the time when the journals appeared somewhat as they are now.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, established in 1827, was one of these, as was also its competitor in its early days, the *Journal of Commerce*, established in 1827—both published in New York. In Boston, the *Daily Advertiser* commenced in 1813. Nathan Hale, one of its early editors, was the first to introduce steam-power presses into New England. He, too, was the first president of the first railway in New England, the Boston and Worcester. The *Advertiser*, in its process of building up, has absorbed a half-dozen or more other good papers, and now looks large enough to take in more of them. The *American Traveller*, issued in 1825, is another of the notable papers of Boston. In 1845, the *Boston Evening Traveller* took its place. The *Courier*, published in 1824, may be