

HISTORIC ROOTS

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GEORGE JONES AND THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

By THOMAS L. BENSON

In Poultney, Vermont, on the campus of Green Mountain College, stands the Two Editors Inn. This guest house is named for two young men who met in Poultney and went on to become leading newspaper publishers. The first was Horace Greeley, who later founded *The New York Tribune*.¹ The second is not so well known, even though his newspaper still thrives. He was George Jones, founder of *The New York Times*.

George Jones was born in Poultney in 1811. He lived briefly in Ohio, but after his parents died, he moved back to Poultney to live with his brother. He and Greeley met as teenagers, when they both worked for the local newspaper, *The Northern Spectator*.

In 1833, Jones moved to Troy, New York. He worked, first, in the dry goods business, and then in banking and finance. He moved to New York City in 1841, when Greeley invited him to help start a new newspaper, *The New*

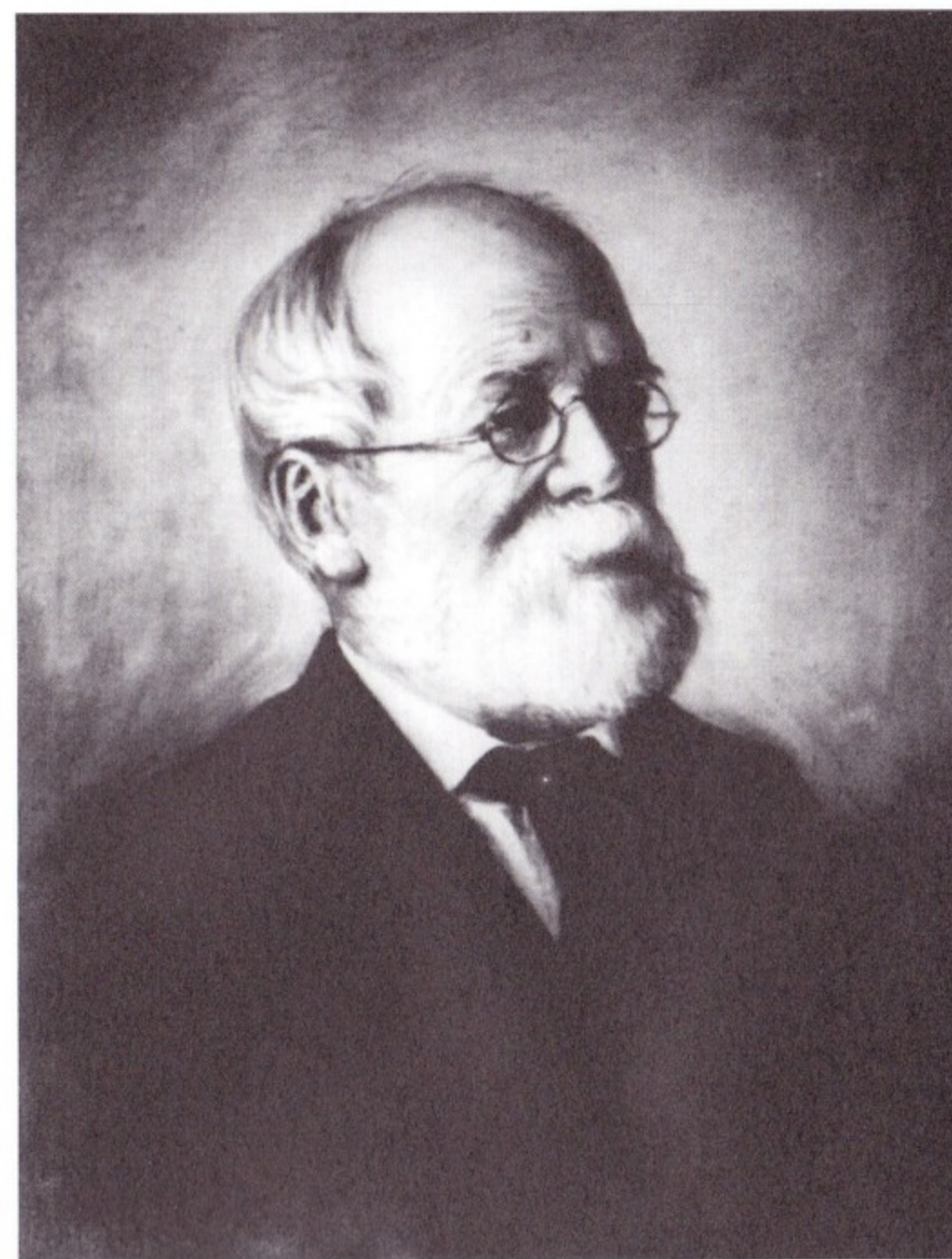
¹ Greeley also ran for President against President Ulysses S. Grant in 1872.

York Tribune. The *Tribune* was to be an anti-slavery, pro-reform paper. It soon became one of the country's most highly respected publications. Jones worked in the paper's business office, where he met and became friends with Henry J. Raymond. Raymond was a graduate of the University of Vermont. He was seen to be a rising star in both the newspaper world and New York State politics.

Two years later, Raymond had left the *Tribune*. Jones then decided to move to Albany, where he had a very successful career in banking. In 1849, when Raymond was elected to the New York State Assembly, the two men became reacquainted. Raymond, too, dreamed of founding his own newspaper.

One winter day in 1850, during a walk across the frozen Hudson River, Jones commented that Greeley seemed to be doing well with the *Tribune*. The paper was highly thought of and was making money. The two men agreed that they would follow his example.

They pooled their own money and borrowed some more. A year later, they formed Raymond, Jones, and Company. Their newspaper would be called the *New York Daily Times*. Raymond was to be Editor-in-Chief. Jones would run the business side. The *Times*' goal was to be "the best and cheapest daily newspaper in the United States." Unlike the liberal, reformist *Tribune*, and the more sensational



Poultney Historical Society

George Jones

New York Herald, the *Times* would try to be even-handed in its reporting. It would limit itself to printing news the whole family could read.

The first issue of the *Times* was published on September 18, 1851. Its front page articles covered political developments in Austria,

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sunday excepted),
at the office, No. 112 NASSAU-STREET, between Nassau
and Ann, just below the Old Park Theater, and deliv-
ered to subscribers in this city, through the Williamsburgh and
Jersey City for six cents a week; or, when they prefer, they
may pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at
the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscrib-
ers, FOUR DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),
at the same office as the Morning Edition.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY.
Published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of 52
per annum. Ten copies for \$5, or twenty copies for \$9,
may be sent to one address, and the paper in no case con-
tinued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be paid in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Election in France—Arrests, &c.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCE IN AUSTRIA.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Europa*, arrived at
Boston yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock. Her
mails were sent on by the New Haven Railroad train,
which left at 6 o'clock, and reached this city at an early
hour last evening.

By this arrival we have received our regular English
and French files, with correspondence, circulars, &c., to
Saturday, September 8th—the *Europa's* day of sailing.
The news by this arrival has considerable interest,
though it is not of startling importance.

In ENGLAND, political affairs are quiet. The *Hun-
gerford* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, the 6th, with
the news of the execution at Havre of the fifty men
under Col. Crittenden's command. The details of the
news are given at length in the London papers.

In FRANCE attention is chiefly absorbed with specula-
tions on the approaching Presidential election. The
Prince de Joinville is clearly to be a candidate, and will
doubtless be a more formidable opponent of Louis Napo-
leon than any other that could be expected.

Another "Conspiracy" has been discovered in Paris,
forty-seven arrests have been made by the Police.

In AUSTRIA hostility to the government still smolders
under the surface with occasional outbreaks. An affray
took place near Gross-Waradin, between a rustic wed-
ding party and several *Gendarmes*, of the most brutal
character.

In PORTUGAL attention is absorbed by an accusation
of a Cabinet Minister of bribery. He has resigned and
some before the courts of law.

The news of RUSSIA'S release is confirmed, but the
time is now said to have been the 13th of September. It
is said that he proposes to go first to England and
provide there for the education of his children and then pro-
ceed to the United States.

The money market presents no feature of marked im-
portance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen was absent on her visit to Scot-
land where she had been very enthusiastically received.
The Exhibition continues to attract numerous visitors.
The attendance and receipts were:

Tuesday	49,866 persons—£2,407.15s.
Wednesday	41,917 persons—£2,080.12s.
Thursday	44,269 persons—£2,137.10s.

The necessity of reducing prices is strongly urged.
In Dublin it is stated that the Government intend to
send four additional regiments of infantry from England,
to enforce obedience to the law. The correspondent of
The Times denounces this as simply preposterous.

The *Freeman's Journal* announces the death of one of
the celebrities of the memorable year 1843, namely, the
Rev. John Keble.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.—NO. 1.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851.

PRICE ONE CENT.

the stern, the very act of the water in rising to supply
the displacement would add the impetus on the body of
the vessel; and experiment tended to justify that expecta-
tion. The make of the *America*, we understand, is
quite the reverse of that just described; the bows are
sharp, and the breadth of beam, which is considerable,
is greatest about parallel to the keel; so far coin-
ciding with the other model. But the draught of water
at the bows is trifling—about three feet; and it deepens
to three times as much toward the stern.

The make is not conducive to great freight capacity;
yet its origin is commercial. American shipbuilders have
inclined lately to prefer speed to large capacity; as they
find that rapidly, by facilitating velocity of movement
and a multiplicity of voyages within a given time, returns
a larger profit than slower and more uncertain voyaging
with greater bulk. The model of the *America* is the re-
sult.

The good luck of the discovery has first fallen to the United
States; but there is no room either for chagrin or disap-
pointment. Ship-building in this country is not stagnant; a
considerable number of ships are made annually, and
there can be no doubt that any well-constructed model will
soon find its way to our docks. We shall not therefore
be much behind in the practical progress of ship-building.
Nor is it to be assumed, that because equilibrium has
been attained, that the latter is to yield to despair. On
the contrary, experiment has always been the school of
theoretical science, and every discovery by the working
shipwright only brings us nearer to the desideratum—a
scientific rule. We have heard an American express the
hope that England, by testing *America*, would give his
country a new effort, which should again give his
country a new triumph. Such friendly emulation is not
rivalry; it is but the pride of him, who for the moment
gets foremost in the search for the common good. A more
invidious feeling would have kept the *America* at a dis-
tance from our waters; as it is, our friends bask in
a national pride, to make us a party in the new idea.

From the London Economist, Aug. 23.

The American challenge stipulating for at
least a six-knot breeze, proves that the *America* must be
a wholesome as well as a fast craft. A six-knot breeze
with a dead heat in a long sea would be too much for
many of our crack vessels, which, if they are brought to
reduce sail, are overwhelmed by the excess of their
masts and spars in a sea way.

The truth is, they are built for the inside of the Isle of
Wight, and for owners who take to yachting for fashion's
sake, knowing nothing about the matter, having no real
taste for the sea, subject to sickness, and confiding their
trips to Hurst Castle to the west, Ryde and Portsmouth
to the east, and peering to the south the Southampton
water if a weather-tide raises a ripple on the gulf.
Solent. The great pleasure of those gentlemen is to
swagger about in sea-togers, and to have boatswains
in smart equipment dandling after them. Many a
yacht hardly fits for its moorings at Cowes in a
whole season; but to make up for that function, there
is plenty of boat-work, rowing backwards and forwards,
hoisting and signalling. There are exceptions; there
are some scores of the two hundred members of the
Royal Squadron Club who are good seamen, and com-
petent navigators to boot; but the great majority are
unskilled. The other Clubs contain a much larger pro-
portion of seamen among their members, because with
them it is not a matter of fashion so much as it is with
the aristocratic Squadron. Some years ago a member
of the Thames Club undertook to man his yacht (Ge-
orge 6th and 7th) with gentlemen, members of the
Club, exclusively, not employing a single working-man,
and to sail her against any vessel of the Squadron, com-
manded in like manner, but the challenge fell to the ground.
And well it might, for though there are some few mem-
bers of the Royal Yacht Squadron who know whether a
gull-topmast is properly set or not, we have our doubts
whether there is one who could go aloft and lace it to
the topmast. But no matter how shallow the taste is, or
how much is mere fashion, the fashion is a good one,
and has excellent consequences susceptible of further
improvement, which we trust the present lesson of the
America will stimulate.

The veteran yachtsman, the Marquis of Anglesea, upon
seeing the *America*, is reported to have remarked, "If
she is right, we are all wrong."

It is to be borne in mind, however, that something be-
hind speed is to be considered in the yacht. A yacht must
have seaway and accommodation, and both these points
are in the *America* sacrificed to speed. Still we have no
doubt that something may be learnt from a craft which
requires a six-knot breeze, and beats our clipper; and it
is her model, not her canvas, that must be looked to for
the lesson.

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Rossuth and Austria.

President will probably be left to the Assembly, which
is not by any means well-disposed towards the present
President.

The number of counsellors-general, which up to the present
time have been appointed in favor of the revision
of the Constitution amounts to about sixty. That of
this number about fifteen have declared themselves in
favor of the prolongation of the Powers of the President.

The Council of war of Marseilles has just pronounced
judgment on five men belonging to the 11th regiment of
dragoons, who were tried for having excited their com-
rades to insubordination and revolt, in June last, at Or-
ange. Four of them have been condemned to death, and
the fifth acquitted.

P. S. 6 1/2 o'clock.—For several days vague rumors
of a plot, discovered in Paris, have prevailed. Last
night a number of arrests were made, in relation to
which I have just heard the following account. It has
for some time been known to the police that L. du Rollin
and Mazzini's Central European Committee were in cor-
respondence, through the Central German Committee of
London, with a German committee sitting in Paris. A
man named Mir was the delegate employed to transmit
instructions to the Paris committee from the two com-
mittees in London. Besides this, an advocate, named
Maillard, formerly secretary to Ledru Rollin, was in-
structed by the latter to organize an international com-
mittee in Paris, ready to take arms at a signal to be given
by the Central European Committee of London. Such
was the activity of Maillard that he had formed the nucleus
of a society that had put itself in communication
with the departments, and had made such progress as
to be able to send to London within the last few days to
take Ledru Rollin's final instructions.

It was on the return to Paris of the emissary sent on
this occasion that the Prefect of Police informed the au-
thorities that the time had come for putting a stop to all
these proceedings. Warrants were issued simultaneously
to arrest persons designated as St. Armand, Forty-
seven arrests have been made. All the prisoners have
been sent to the prison of Mazas, and this explains the
reason why the Prefect of Police has within these few
days sent away several prisoners who were there, in
order to have vacant cells at his disposition.

The most prominent among the persons arrested are
St. Armand, the director of *The Voice of Progress*, and M.
Maillard, the advocate. The rest are obscure individuals,
principally journeymen, tradesmen, and mechanics.
One of them named J. J. Chevrolat, a lithographer, is de-
scribed as an "Irish subject." Last night, at about 9
o'clock, 60 "Sergens de Ville" marched to the Cafe de la
Haute-Saône, Rue Grenelle St. Honoré, where they ar-
rested a dozen persons. Several brigades of police were
sent in the night to different quarters of Paris, with in-
structions to execute warrants of arrest. As many as
80 prisoners have already been sent to the Mazas
prison.

It is said at the Palais de Justice that most important
papers, emanating from the London Committee, have
been seized.

Paris is absolutely quiet, and no alarm or even excite-
ment has been produced in the public mind.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The decrees of the Empe-
ror on the responsibility of the ministers, and on the
revision of the constitution, ecroyde in March, 1849,
amount to a complete retrogression to absolutism.

In Italy, Red-tape fears an outbreak, and the army is
said to be reinforced for the third time—ten thousand
men are to march to the Piedmontese frontier. There is
a report that the dissensions between the Croat and Hun-
garian soldiers are daily increasing, and that they led to
a bloody conflict in the neighborhood of Verona. The
papers remain silent on such events, but the letters from
Italy mention it as a fact. In Hungary the gendarmes
had several conflicts with the peasants, and a tragedy
which in the month of June happened at Saint
Maria, near Gross-Waradin, is soul-stirring, like an
episode of a French novel. I relate it as I had it from an
Hungarian gentleman of the Bihar county, who happened
to be at Vienna.

At a peasant's wedding, when the procession of the
bride was moving toward the church, the gendarmes
approached the bride and summoned her immediately to
divest herself of the red, white and green ribbons which
she had in her tresses, according to the custom of the
country girls, saying that these colors were revolution-
ary. The bridegroom objected, saying that after the
ceremony the bride would comply with the desire of the
gendarmes, but that now they could not keep the priest
waiting at the altar. The gendarmes retired, the pro-
cession proceeded to the church, but at the moment the
bride was kneeling at the steps of the altar to receive the
benediction, the gendarmes rushed forward and cut her

Von Flathoff, who made a speech in his capacity of
military commissioner. Count Armin Beitzberg, Mar-
shal of the Diet, and chief of the party of the extreme
right in the second chamber of Prussia, replied to M.
Von Flathoff.

A letter from Berlin of the 26th ult., states that the
minister of state, Von Thull, is dangerously ill. The Diet
of the province of Prussia will meet on the 11th inst.

ITALY.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces from Cagliari
that the levy of tribute in the island of Sardinia has
been effected without the slightest resistance, but that a
serious affair occurred in the north of the island. It ap-
pears from this account that Major de Saint Elia, one of
the recruiting commissioners, while on his way to Nuoli,
with an escort of twelve dragoons, was attacked by a
party of bandits, who fired four shots at him; his horse
was wounded, and the flap of his coat pierced with a
bullet. Three of his escort were also wounded. The band-
its have not been arrested.

The King of Naples, says *The Brussels Independent*,
has just appointed a commission for the reform of the
prisons in his kingdom. His Majesty, in order that the
truth may be known, has requested several members of
the corps diplomatique to follow the labors of this com-
mission, and to visit, with its members, the different
prisons in the city of Naples.

The Pope is about to erect the city of Hamburg into a
bishopsric.

The *Opinion* of Turin announces military evolutions
on a large scale, representing the battle of Montevideo,
which, in 1796, opened Italy to the invasion of the
French. General La Marmora is entrusted with the gen-
eral direction of the evolutions.

LOMBARDY.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 28th ult. an-
nounces that the legend of cannibals, who, in 1849,
attacked the troops, (the priest who acted as bishop to
Garibaldi's troops, and was shot by the Austrians,) has
been annihilated at Comacina.

TUSCANY.

The *Tuscan Monitor* publishes a series of
regulations issued by the minister of worship at Florence
on the 28th ult., concerning the right of censorship re-
served to the bishops by the new concordat. By these
regulations every bishop has the right of censorship over
ecclesiastical works to be published within his diocese;
a work, rejected by one bishop cannot be approved by
another, and there is no appeal from the decision of a
bishop in such matters.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A dissolution of the Ministry has taken place,
we learn, at Naples, and another Cabinet been formed.
The names of the members of the new Administration
had not been made public at the date of the last advices.
[Oathman.]

SWITZERLAND.

According to letters from Berne of the 29th
ult., the damages caused in the canton by recent inun-
dations are valued at \$400,000 fr., or about £96,000. Sub-
scriptions are open all over Switzerland to cover the
losses of the inundation. The city of Berne has already
subscribed 12,000 fr.

IRELAND.

The Diet of Iceland was opened on the 5th
July at Reikiavik. Amongst the bills presented was one
proposing that from the 15th June, 1850, foreign vessels
shall be allowed to enter the port of Reikiavik without
reports of the authorities of the island, and shall be
treated as Danish vessels.

Fugitive Slave Riot in Lancaster Co., Pa.

Our readers will be already advised of the oc-
currence of a lamentable riot and loss of life at
Christiana, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 9th inst.,—
growing out of the attempted capture of two fugitive
slaves by their owner.

In order to give the conclusion of this affair in an
intelligible shape, a brief summary of the circum-
stances of the case may be necessary.

A party composed of Edward Gorsuch, of Balti-
more county, Md., his two sons, Dickerson Gorsuch

his severest penalty by the law of Pennsylvania. I am
very proud that the first steps to detect and arrest
these offenders have been taken by Pennsylvania officers.

Permit me, gentlemen, having thus removed all just
cause of anxiety from your minds, respectfully to sug-
gest that the idea of rebellion or "insurrectionary move-
ment" in the county of Lancaster, or anywhere else in
this Commonwealth, has no real foundation, and is an
effective impudency on a large body of our fellow citi-
zens. There is no insurrectionary movement in Lan-
caster county, and there would be no occasion to march a
military force there, as you seem to desire, and inform
the public mind by any such strange exaggeration. I do
not wish our brethren of the Union to think that, in any
part of this State, resistance to the law goes uncorrected
or unpunished, or that three ethics such a statement as
tension to the Union and the constitution.

The alleged numbers of Mr. Gorsuch, whose crime
is deep enough without exaggerating it, have been ar-
rested and will be tried, and they and their abettors will
be made of the law. But in the meantime, let me invite
your cooperation, as citizens of Pennsylvania, not only
to see that the law is enforced, but to add to the confi-
dence which we all feel in the judicial tribunals of the
land, by abstaining from undue violence of language, and
letting the law take its course. Depend upon it, gentle-
men, there is in Lancaster county a sense of duty to the
laws of the land, manifested in the easy and prompt ar-
rest of these offenders, which will on all occasions show
itself in practical obedience.

The people of that county are men of peace and good
order, and not easily led aside from the path of duty
which the constitution prescribes. They and every Penn-
sylvanian love the constitution and the Union. They
will detect, as they have done in this case, and arrest and
punish all who violate the laws of the land. There is no
warrant, depend on it, for representing the men of Lan-
caster county as traitors and participants in an "insur-
rectionary movement." You do them, unintentionally, I
have no doubt, great injustice.

I am deeply indebted to you for affording me the op-
portunity of expressing my views. But for your com-
munication, I might not have been able to do so. You
and my fellow citizens at large, may be assured of my
firm determination at all hazards and under all circum-
stances, to maintain the supremacy of the constitution,
and enforce obedience to the law, alike of the United
States and of this Commonwealth.

In order that I may be sure that my speech may reach
its destination (your letter having, but accidentally come
to my hands), I have requested Mr. White to put it in
the hands of Mr. John Caldwell, whose signature, I
observe, is first.

your obedient servant,
Wm. F. JOHNSON.

The *Baltimore Sun* of yesterday, learns from a private
source, that the Executive of Maryland, Gov. Lowe, will
take immediate action upon the official information which
he has received relative to the riot. A special mes-
senger has already been despatched to the President with a
communication on the subject.

A malefactor man, supposed to be the slave Pinkney,
owned by Mr. Garrison, was seen yesterday on the hills
near Lancaster, and several citizens had gone in pur-
suit of him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The weather was the theme upon which
we hinged an item for our morning edition, but we have
been forced to forego the infliction of it upon the public,
by the proceedings of the Boston Jubilee, which our spe-
cial correspondent has forwarded us. Never mind, the
President cannot always be loitering through the coun-
try, and as soon as he returns home, we shall endeavor
to do this important subject full justice.

DEATH OF A BAPTIST MISSIONARY. We regret to
announce the death of Rev. Wm. T. BIDDLE, of this city,
who departed this life yesterday morning, at the house of
Rev. John Dowling, D. D., where he was making a tem-
porary home, in anticipation of his early departure for
his field of labor in Burnah, at or near the station lately
occupied by Rev. Dr. Johnson. The intelligence of Mr.
Biddle's death will be received with deep regret by a wide
circle of friends, who were looking to his future career
with large hopes, warranted by the honor with which he

The Board of Assistant Aldermen closed
their session for September, last evening. Our sketch
of the proceedings is driven out by the *Foreign News*,
but we are consoled by the reflection that our readers
will find a full record of their doings in the *Evening
Post*, which will be published at 1 o'clock this after-
noon.

The Fountain in Washington Square gets
on toward completion with a glacial speed. It is a
very large circular basin, with a central jet and several
able jets. The excavation is made, the wall around the
border of the basin is nearly done, and the workmen
were yesterday laying a bottom of hard plaster. The
fountain will be a very fine one, and will increase great-
ly the attraction of this beautiful park.

NEW STEAMBOAT LINE.—The staunch little
steamer, the *C. Durant*, has been placed on the
East River, to run between this city and Flushing,
touching at Astoria and Stratford, by Mr. Flann-
ner, the enterprising proprietor of the latter village.
The firm has been reduced to one sailing, and the
boat is to make two trips each way a day, and is to
be a permanent arrangement. We hail with plea-
sure every new enterprise that will bind the Metro-
polis and the quiet and beautiful rural districts in its
closer contact.

DEATH IN A CELL.—At a late hour on
Tuesday night, policeman Coalter, of the Fourth Patrol
District, found an unknown female, aged 35 years, lying
in Madison-st., laboring under the effects of delirium
tremens, and apparently lifeless. A day was procured,
and the poor woman was conveyed to the Station-house,
where she seemed to somewhat revive, but was yet
under the influence of strong drink, and was accordingly
placed in a cell in the female department, where she was
found a corpse in about two hours after. Yesterday
morning the Coroner held an inquest on the remains,
and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death by an apo-
plectic fit."

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS.—The Coroner
held an inquest yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital,
upon the body of a young woman named Sarah Carr,
born in New-York, and aged 21 years, who, it ap-
pears, was admitted into the above institution on the
15th inst., in a fit of convulsions, and after lingering a
few hours, died from the effects of the same. A verdict
was rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

A Bloomer Costume made its appearance
in Sixth-avenue day before yesterday. A crowd of
"Conservatives" manifested their hostility to this pro-
gressive movement by derision. "New ideas" are com-
pelled to wage fierce battle in this world before they ob-
tain recognition and favor. Two Bloomers appeared in
Broadway and two in Washington square yesterday.

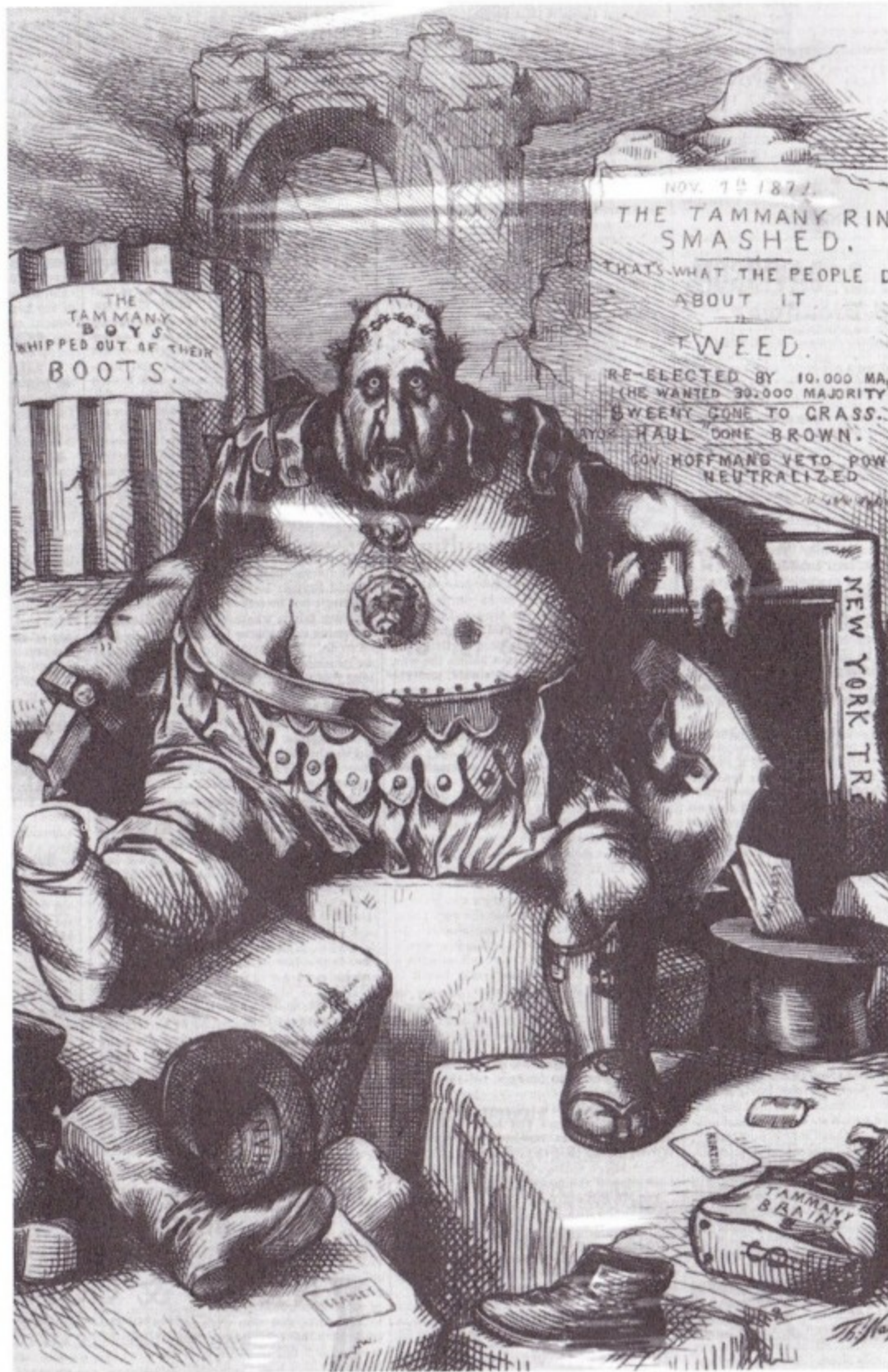
It has been stated that Senator Douglass
was too ill to fulfil his engagement, to deliver the
oration at the State Fair. We understand that he
has so far recovered from his indisposition, that he
left for Rochester last evening.

FAIR ALARM.—The Hall bell rang an alarm
at 9 o'clock last evening for the Sixth District, but our
item gatherer failed to discover the first spark of a fire.

ANOTHER.—About 2 o'clock there was an alarm in the
Second District—but the fire was not visible.

WOMAN POISONED.—Coroner Geer was called
yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a married
woman by the name of Mrs. Eliza Knecht, lying dead at
her late residence, No. 204 Seventh-street. A jury was
empaneled, and the first witness sworn was Mr.
Leonard Smith, a resident of the same house, who de-
posed that deceased had been married about nine months,
and that the husband only lived with her the first four
weeks after they were united, since which time he had
been absent until Sunday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock,
when he called upon his wife and remained with her
during the night; he then stated that she was seized
with violent pains and cramps at 11 o'clock that (Sun-
day) night, and was in great distress; her husband re-
mained with her till Tuesday morning and then left, at
which time she was apparently beyond all hope of re-
covery, and continued to labor under severe convulsions.
Dr. Ruppenrecht, residing at No. 21 Avenue B, was next
called, and deposed, in substance, as follows: I was
called, on Tuesday morning, to visit deceased, and was
informed that she was on the eve of confinement; but
upon examination, found that she had no symptoms of that na-
ture, and that she was in a state of collapse.

The front page, above the fold, of the first issue of the New-York Daily Times, September 18, 1851. The page contained no pictures, and more than two dozen items of news.



Harper's Weekly, November 25, 1871.

A Thomas Nast cartoon of Boss Tweed. Nast and others joined the *Times* in a crusade against corruption and influence.

French elections, ship arrivals, death notices. In its early years, the *Times* was known to be one of the nation's most independent and well crafted papers. As it became increasingly profitable, it moved to larger offices.

Raymond died suddenly, in 1869. Jones then took over the editorial side of the paper. In his role as both publisher and editor, Jones set new standards for courage and honesty in news coverage. He believed that the public had a right to the truth about what was happening and that it was the duty of the paper to report it. He insisted that the business side of the newspaper be completely separate from the editorial side. He felt that the need to attract readers and advertisers must not limit the paper's freedom to report the news honestly and without bias.

The most famous of Jones' crusades against corruption was his battle against William Marcy ("Boss") Tweed. Tweed and his followers had turned Tammany Hall, in New York City, into a wealthy, corrupt, and politically powerful organization.

While other newspapers largely ignored Tweed, Jones and a few others, including political cartoonist Thomas Nast, wanted to expose Tweed's vast corruption. Tweed, in return, tried to undermine the *Times*' circulation and advertising income. At one point, Tweed sent one of his associates to Jones with

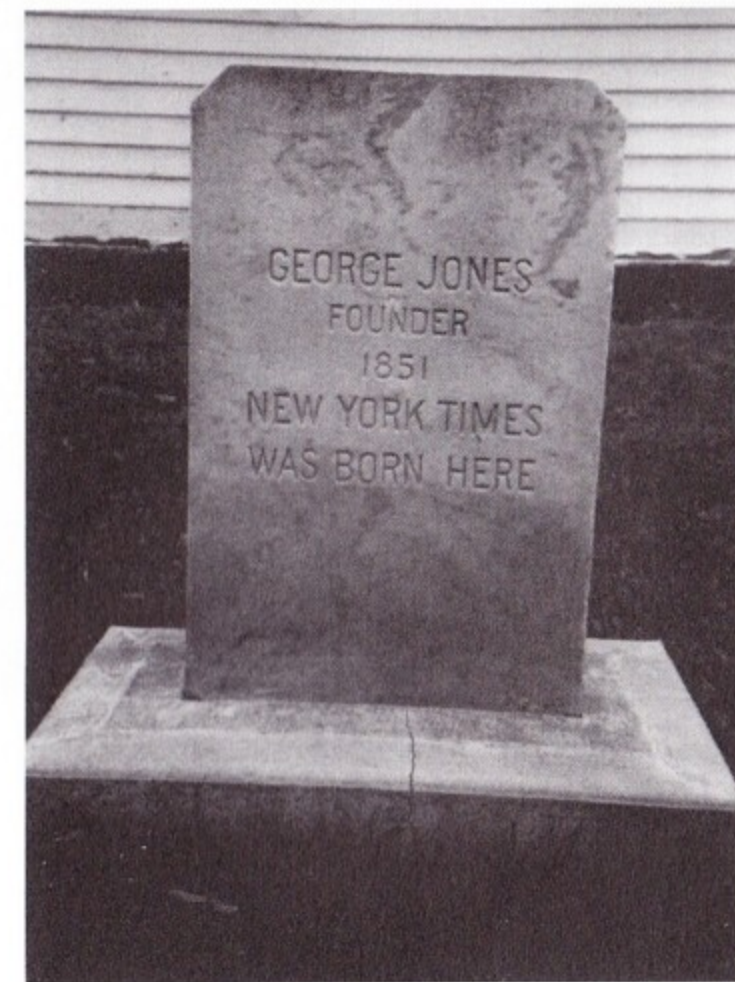
an offer of \$5 million to back off a story. Jones later wrote "I don't think the devil will ever make a higher bid for me." Tweed's associate told him that with that kind of money he could live like a prince. Jones' reply was: "True sir, all true. But I should know while I lived like a prince that I was a rascal....The *Times* will continue to publish the facts."

Jones remained at the helm of the *Times* until his death in 1891 and always practiced tough-minded journalism. As a result, the *Times* became one of the most respected newspapers in the world. But its outspokenness on the issues had serious consequences. When the *Times* was sold, in 1893, it was in bad financial shape. It was in worse shape three years later, when it was sold again, this time to Adolph Ochs.² Ochs, a newspaper publisher from Chattanooga, Tennessee, was determined to restore the paper to its former prestige and profitability. That he was successful is shown by the worldwide respect in which the paper now called *The New York Times* is held today.

Ochs and his daughter and son-in-law, Iphigene and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, who followed him at the *Times*, recognized George

² Adolph Ochs was the publisher of the *Times* after Jones' death. He created a slogan for the paper, "All the news that's fit to print," that still appears on the front page of every issue. It is a reminder of the paper's purpose and of the vision of its founders.

Jones' vision and work. After the 75th anniversary of the paper's founding, the Sulzbergers came to Vermont and dedicated a memorial stone in front of George Jones' birthplace. One hundred fifty years after its founding, *The New York Times* still publishes "all the news that's fit to print." Its growth and success are the continuing legacy of one of Vermont's most influential, although not best-known, sons.



Thomas L. Benson

In honor of The New York Times' 75th anniversary, the paper's publishers placed this stone in front of the house in Poultney where George Jones was born.