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美国新闻事业史

Meigno
Xinwen Shiyeshi

〔美〕维拉德·D·布莱雅 / 著
王海 刘泉 / 译



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CORANTE, OR, NEWVES FROM Italy, Germanie, Hungarie, Spaine and France. 1621.

From Lyons the 6 of June 1621.

OVr King in prison lieth before *S. Iohn Dampely*, wherein the Duke of Roan brother is gouernour; whereof the Towne issued out 2. mile towards their enemy: First *Beau-mont* regiment, and after them a company of light horsemen, after that a trosse for 8. dayes was made therein to intrete for peace: In the meane time preparation is made to besiege *Rochell*, and the Duke de *Guisse* is gon to *Marsell*, there to prepare an armie by Sea, to besiege *Rochell* by water, *Monfieur Ladignera* is not permitted to goe from the Court, it may be, because they feare, that he being a Souldier of great experience might seeke to side those of the religion; it is sayd that there shall be a new gouernour chosen in his place of gouernment in *Daulphinis*.

In *Paris* in regard of certaine marshall matters, the spirituallie assembled together, and as the Bishop of *Bollonia* desired to haue audience before the Parliament, as he bequining to frame his Oracion, his spech beganne to faile him, and when he would haue giuen it in writing, he could not doe so, but within three houres after he died speechlesse.

From Venice the 21 of June 1621.

From *Milane* it is written, that although there hath 2. commissions already bin sent out of *Spaine* to retrace *Valtelina* againe: the gouernour to the contrary sends more men thither, the like doth the Arch Duke *Lesopolus*, and see that 14. companies of *Switzers* entred into *Iepoldus* gouernement; and therein haue an Abbie the restitution is layed, yet the *Spaniards* were forced to giue backe, who won or much, that the Duke of *Sauoy* musters many Souldiers, and they knowe not his intent.

From *Constantinople* it is written that the great Turke with his principall officers, is gon to *Adrianopole*, with a great number of *Aniziers* and *Spaggys* his armie, besides the *Tartarians* being 300 thousand strong, that haue taken 4. millions and a halfe of *Soldanes* out of the treasure with them to pay their Souldiers, and he hath deliuered 4. hundred thousand *Soldanes* to his generall of the Seas, who with 70. *Shippes* or galleies is gon into the blacke Sea, to keepe the *Cossacks* backe, that with their galleies, used to goe almost to *Constantinople*, and other letters certifie, that the great Turke will goe into *Polonia* with 150. thousand men, and will send 100 thousand into *Moldauia*, and as many into *Hungarie*, so wishland the Emperor of *Germanie* if he attempteth any thing.

From *Transilvania* Hungarie the 4. of June 1621.

Here is great trouble, there are 400 Dutch souldiers in the Towne, and there shall 200 more come, which will trouble vs much.

The 6 of June at *Eperies* there shall an assemble be holden without doubt, because *Berlem Gabor* is desirous to know of the Nobilitie there small resolution, whether they will hold with him or not it is thought, that the 15 of June he will march forward with all his forces, and that the *Marquis* of *Iagermeder* will ioyne with him strange things will shortly be heard of, whosever liues to see them: seeing he can doe nothing in the treatie of peace, because they feought to betray him: it is sayd that 30 thousand *Turkes*, and 20 thousand *Tartarians* are marching forward, that are to fall vpon *Krain* and *Kaenenen*. God be mercifull vnto vs, if it comes to that, that the *Turkes* and *Tartarians* should destroy this goodly Countie, God tyme it all to the best.

From *Linschicht* the 10 of June 1621.

To morrow the generall assemble of the *States* is to begun at *Eperies*, and this day there are certaine letters come, one from the Emperor wherein he writes very friendly vnto the *States*, another from the Lords *Palatine*, and the third from *Seisfeld Gergen*, with all in a manner are sent vnto *Berlem Gabor* as their King. What answers shall be giuen them,

and this assemble will effect, we shall hereafter know

From *Nuremberg* the 13 of June 1621.

On *Whitsonday* his grace let *Balthasar Hoffman Van Gornitz* that was agent for the Emperor here, and till this present, goe out of prison, who was forced to deliuer the key of his *Masse*, and it was opened to see what was therein.

Lieutenant Lehner hath a good number of men by him a gaine, yesterday caused 10. barrels of beere, and some wine to be sent into his quarters, a great number of men come to him with his grace, entreaties, and the money giuen them in hand is payd in *Beihlemsh* lickers, and *Rheins* gold Nobles; he giues a horse man 15. Florins in hand; it is thought that they will shortly goe to *Qumachaw* a mile and a halfe from hence, which for that it is a strong Fort, therefore they intend to forsake themselves therein: *Leitchwitz* was yesterday more then halfe burnt by fire that fell in a *Malt* house.

From *Nuremberg* the 20 of June 1621.

It is Told 6. or 700 of these *Switzer* souldiers horsemen shall come hether, yesterday about 2. of the clocke at night there came 3. Posts hether to what end we know not, but all the *Captaines* that were here in the Towne, were sent for to the *Marquis*, and presently posts were sent into the quarters, and the people willed to come. The Towne gates were kept till nine of the clocke in the morning, and at last none but the gate vnder the toll towre was let open, and all the company that lay in the new Towne, stood still in armes about 10. of the clocke, the same company came in hether and were let before the lanet *Captaines* house, with commandment to charge there peeces, after that they were sent into the *Castle*, and therein also are some of the *Burgers* with them that lay therein before, while this company went into the *Castle*, the *Larrehouse* company, stood still behind the *Castle*, which procured no small feare.

Yesterday it was reported, that *Bruten* belonging to the *Marquis* was burnt by the *Polanders*, and *Tagetemsch* taken by the Emperors forces, whether it be so or not, by the next we shall know: Since the *gadders* are daily carried by the *Captaines* and *Commanders* into the quarters to pay the *Silician* Souldiers.

From *Vienna* the 25 of June 1621.

Although *Stenzel Tuerzo* is in treaty with *Bucquoy*, the *Hungarians* in *Newhuesel* will not grant to yield, but will rather cut *Tuerzo* in peeces, then grant to yield: Therefore great store of great Ordinance, bullets and powder are this weeke sent thither to batter the Towne; there is likewise 600 thousand *Florins* in money, and 200 thousand *Florins* in iewels sent, to giue every one of our Souldiers 3. months pay: in the meane time the *Hungarians* daily skurish with our men, and it is sayd that *Bismen* at *Calchew* prepares a great strength to relieve *Newhuesel*, and that *Seisfeld G. Gerge* seekes to stop his passage.

On this side the *Earle* of *Celalzo* hath gotten the *Rutians* goods out of the inuincible *Castle* called *G. Slingen*, where he himselfe is, whereof there is a deale of corne and wine come, which is sent backe to *Papa* and the comfittien borders.

In *Morsuis*, there are more principall Lords and *Furgers* committed to prison, whose expectation, as also in *Prague* of the prisoners shall this weeke be done, and *Erasmus* & *George Van Landau* shall be brought prisoners hether.

The Emperors iourney to *Prague* shall begin the first of *Iulie*, and the *Rickes* day at *Regensputz* shall begin the 1. of *Septembre*.

From *Prague* the 26 of June 1621.

The seventh of this month, as 8. dayes since it was written, old *Strawin*, one of the imprisoned *diabolors*, in the night time threw himselfe headlong out of the white Tower into the ditches and there died, his body was yesterday put in 4. quarters.

The First Page of a Single-Sheet Coranto, Printed at Amsterdam in July, 1621.

Size of page, 6¾ in. by 11¾ in.

1621年7月在阿姆斯特丹印刷的单页新闻报的头版。

版面规格为 6¾ 英寸 × 11¾ 英寸。

The 23. of May.

VV E E K E L Y
Nevves from Italy,
GERMANIE, HVNGARIA,
BOHEMIA, the PALATINATE,
France, and the Low Countries.

Translated out of the Low Dutch Copie.



LONDON,
Printed by I. D. for Nicholas Bourne and Thomas
Archer, and are to be sold at their shops at the
Exchange, and in Popes-head Pallase.

1622

The First Page of the Earliest News-Book Coranto, London, 1622.
Size of page, 4 in. by 6 3/4 in.

最早的新闻报册头版，伦敦，1622年。

版面规格为4英寸×6 3/4英寸。

(1673)

NUMB 231

A Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME
PASSAGES
IN

PARLIAMENT,

And the daily proceedings of the Army under his Excellency
Sir Thomas Fairfax.

From Munday the 10 of January till Munday the 17 of January, 1647

Collected by S.P.G. for the satisfaction of such as desire to be truly informed.

Printed by E.G. and F.L. for Francis Coler and Laurence Blacklocke: And are to
be sold at their Shops in the Old-bailey, and at Temple-bar.

Beginning Munday, January 10.



The house of Commons this day had reported to them; from the Committee formerly appointed to view all letters and papers taken in the late war, certaine papers of warrants of moment, some of His Majesties own hand writing, As a warrant for diverting the ships pretended for the reliefe of Rochel, An other about the Ordnance and Ammunition designed for York at the first beginning of the war with others; And it was Ordered that this Committee should appoint secretaries to translate and copie out letters and papers of concernment. And this Committee are to

publish in print such of them as they shall think fit for the clearing of all objections; and undeceiving the people by answering such papers as they shall think fit in vindication of aspersions cast upon the Parliament.

The Commons this day voted severall Sheriffes for the Counties of Carmarthen, Radnor and Cardigan.

They Ordered a Judge to go down into Hamptshire for the tryall of the late mutiners in the Isle of Wight by Commission of Oyer and Terminer.

The house was moved in behalfe of Bridgenorth, for the losse they sustained by fire, amounting to 70000l. and upwards: whereupon a briefe was granted for collections, some other p'aces were moved for, that have bin burnt these late wars, and

11 D

they

A Typical First Page of *A Perfect Diurnall*, a News-Book Published from 1643 to 1649.

Size of page, 5 in. by 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

新闻报册《完整日记》的一个代表性头版,1643年到1649年期间出版。

版面规格为5英寸×7 $\frac{5}{8}$ 英寸。

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday June 14. to Thursday June 17. 1680.

Moscow, April 17.

THE Person which this Court had sent privately to Constantinople, to learn the Sentiments of the Grand Signior and the Divan, concerning a Peace, is returned with an account, That according to the best Information he could get, the Grand Signior was resolved not to depart from his demand of having all the Ukraine, from the Black Sea to the Boristhenes, yielded to him; and that besides, he pretended satisfaction for the Charges of the War: Whereupon the Czar, after having consulted with his Principal Ministers and Officers, has resolved to send a second Embassy to Poland; to strengthen the Negotiation of the Ministers he has already at that Court, as likewise to send an Ambassador to France, to demand the Assistance of that King against the Turks, and in consideration thereof to offer his Subjects several advantageous Privileges in their Commerce.

Warsaw, May 28. This Week arrived here an Express sent by the Resident of this Crown at Constantinople, to acquaint his Majesty, That he had good grounds to believe that the Ottoman Forces would advance this summer to the Frontiers of this Kingdom, That their Army would be much more considerable then was now believed, That Orders had been sent to Mahomet Bassa, who lies encamped with an Army on the Danube, to detach 20000 men to joyn with the Tartars, That the Turks had built two Bridges over the River Niesler for the Passage of their Army; And that the Hospedar of Wallachia did make great Provision of Victuals, which he sent to Camisice to be kept in the Magazines there for the use of the Turkish Army.

Dantzick, June 1. From Warsaw they write that the King had appointed a great Council to be held there the 10th Instant, to consider what resolutions to take in the present State of Affairs, with relation to the Moscovites, especially considering that the late Advices from Constantinople let them see that the Designs of the Port are not only against the Moscovites, but likewise against Poland; After which the King will go to Sasnovon on the Frontiers, more narrowly to observe the Motions of the Ottomans.

Hamburg, June 14. The French Envoy, Monsieur d'Arcy, is gone from Zell to Hanover, and Sir Gabriel Siboni is now at Cassel. We may in a short time expect to know the Resolutions of those Princes upon the Overtures made to them by the said Ministers. The Duke of Zell, having received the last Payment of the Moneys stipulated by the Treaty of Peace, or at least those Moneys being ready here, it is not doubted but Boeckshoede will be evacuated in few days, and restored to the

Suedes. It is said that the Elector of Brandenburg is going to raise eight new Regiments, which if true, will probably give other Princes occasion to do the like. Yesterday Count Ansborg of Oldenburg came hither from Copenhagen. The King of Denmark, they say, will be, before the end of the Month, in these parts. The new Fortifications here are carrying on with all the diligence possible.

Genoa, May 26. We are expecting here the French Gallies, Commanded by the Duke de Fronsac, of which the French Resident has already given the Senate Notice, and that the Duke de Vivonne has positive Orders to oblige the Spanish Gallies, wherever he meets them, to salute the Kings Flag. From Rome they write, that Prince Radzeville, Ambassador from Poland, was at last arrived there.

Milan, May 29. Our Governor, the Count de Melgar, having received advice of the Arrival of several Spanish Troops at Final, has sent Orders for the dispatching of them into several Quarters. It is still said that there is an intention of making a considerable Levy in Switzerland for the Service of this Country.

Strasbourg, June 12. The Baron de Monclar, the French King's Lieutenant in Alsace, continues encamped at Landau, the number of his Forces increasing daily. The French do now pretend to the Sovereignty of all the Baillages of the Palatinate on this side the Rhine, as well as those belonging to this City. Our Magistrates have desired time to declare themselves, and are busy to find out such ancient Papers and Records as may make it appear that the said Baillages, belonging to them, do not in the least depend on the great Baillage of Haguenaw, which the French make the Foundation of their Pretention. Some days since arrived here two Boats laden with several Field Pieces and Ammunition, for the Service of the French Camp. The Governor of the Castle of Falkenburg cannot yet be prevailed with to Surrender it, which the French have made use both of Threats and Promises to persuade him to do.

Cologne, June 14. There are several French Officers here and in our Neighbourhood who Licten, which being known, the people here are much dissatisfied at it. It is reported that several French Troops will come and live in this Diocesis, and in the Country of Juliers, for their Money, as they did in 1671, before the breaking out of the War.

Brussels, June 18. The Prince of Nassau is returned from Flanders, where he has been, to settle the new Magistrats in the several Cities of that province: and about the end of this Week his Excellency goes for Antwerp, where he will expect the return of the Marquis de Bourgonziere from Holland, and give him his Dispatches in order to his beginning his Journey to the Emperors Court. The Prince of Faudemont, as Admiral of these Provinces, has received a 20000 Crowns, to

A Typical First Page of the *London Gazette*, the First English Newspaper.

Size of page, 5½ in. by 9½ in.

英国第一张报纸《伦敦公报》的代表性头版。

版面规格为 5½ 英寸 × 9½ 英寸。

The Daily Courant.

Wednesday, March 11. 1702.

From the Harlem Courant, Dated March 28. N. S.

O Naples, Feb. 22. On Wednesday last, our New Viceroy, the Duke of Alcalona, arriv'd here with a Squadron of the Gallies of Sicily. He made his Entrance dress'd in a French habit; and to give us the greater Hopes of the King's coming hither, went to Lodge in one of the little Palaces, leaving the Royal one for his Majesty. The Marquis of Grignani is also arriv'd here with a Regiment of French.

Rome, Feb. 25. In a Military Congregation of State that was held here, it was Resolv'd to draw a Line from Aicoli to the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, thereby to hinder the Incurfions of the Transalpine Troops. Orders are sent to Civita Vecchia to fit out the Gallies, and to strengthen the Garrison of that Place. Signior Casali is made Governour of Perugia. The Marquis del Vasto, and the Prince de Calera continue still in the Imperial Embassadors Palace; where his Excellency has a Guard of 50 Men every Night in Arms. The King of Portugal has desir'd the Arch-Bishoprick of Lisbon, vacam by the Death of Cardinal Soafo, for the Infante his second Son, who is about 41 Years old.

Vienna, Mar. 4. Orders are sent to the 4 Regiments of Foot, the 2 of Cuirassiers, and to that of Dragoons, which are broke up from Hungary, and are on their way to Italy, and which consist of about 14 or 15000 Men, to hasten their March thither with all Expedition. The 6 new Regiments of Hussars that are now raising, are in so great a forwardness, that they will be compleat, and in a Condition to march by the middle of May. Prince Lewis of Baden has writt'n to Court, to excuse himself from coming thither, his Presence being so very necessary, and so much desir'd on the Upper-Rhine.

Strasbourg, Mar. 12. The Marquis d'Uzelles is come to Strasbourg, and is to draw together a Body of some Regiments of Horse and Foot from the Garrisons of Alface; but will not lessen those of Strasbourg and Landau, which are already very weak. On the other hand, the Troops of His Imperial Majesty, and his Allies, are going to form a Body near Germesheim in the Palatinate, of which Place, as well as of the Lines at Spire, Prince Lewis of Baden is expected to take a View, in three or four days. The English and Dutch Ministers, the Count of Frise, and the Baron Vander Meer; and likewise the Imperial Envoy Count Lowenstein, are gone to Nordlingen, and it is hop'd that in a short time we shall hear from thence of some favourable Resolutions for the Security of the Empire.

Liege, Mar. 14. The French have taken the Cannon de Longie, who was Secretary to the Dean de Meant, out of our Castle, where he has been for some time a Prisoner, and have deliver'd him to the Provost of Mauthouge, who has carry'd him from hence, but we do not know whither.

Peru, Mar. 13. Our Letters from Italy say, That most of our Reinforcements were Land'd there; that the Imperial and Ecclesiastical Troops seem to live very peaceably with one another in the Country of Parma, and that the Duke of Vendome, as he was visiting several Posts, was within 100 Paces of falling into the Hands of the Germans. The Duke of Chartres, the Prince of Conti, and several other Princes of the Blood, are to make the Campaign in

Flanders under the Duke of Burgundy; and the Duke of Maine is to Command upon the Rhine.

From the Amsterdam Courant, Dated Mar. 28.

Rome, Feb. 25. We are taking here all possible Precautions for the Security of the Ecclesiastical State in this present Conjunction, and have desir'd to raise 3000 Men in the Cantons of Switzerland. The Pope has appointed the Duke of Berwick to be his Lieutenant-General, and he is to Command 6000 Men on the Frontiers of Naples: He has also serv'd upon him a Pension of 6000 Crowns a year during Life.

From the Paris Gazette, Dated Mar. 18. 1702.

Naples, Febr. 27. 600 French Soldiers are arriv'd here, and are expected to be follow'd by 3400 more. A Courier that came hither on the 14th has brought Letters by which we are assur'd, that the King of Spain designs to be here towards the end of March; and accordingly Orders are given to make the necessary Preparations against his Arrival. The two Troops of Horse that were Commanded to the Abruzzo are posted at Pescara with a Body of Spanish Foot, and others in the Fort of Montorio.

Paris, March. 28. We have Advice from Tonlon of the 27th instant, that the Wind having long stood favourable, 22000 Men were already sail'd for Italy, that 2500 more were Embarking, and that by the 15th it was hop'd they might all get thither. The Count d'Estrees arriv'd there on the Third instant, and set all hands at work to fit out the Squadron of 9 Men of War and some Fregats, that are appointed to carry the King of Spain to Naples. His Catholick Majesty will go on board the *Thunderer*, of 110 Guns.

We have Advice by an Express from Rome of the 18th of February, That notwithstanding the pressing Instances of the Imperial Embassadors, the Pope had Condemn'd the Marquis del Vasto to lose his Head and his Estate to be confiscated, for not appearing to Answer the Charge against him of Publickly Scandalizing Cardinal Jaudon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT will be found from the Foreign Prints, which from time to time, as Occasion offers, will be mention'd in this Paper, that the Author has taken Care to be duly furnish'd with all that comes from Abroad in any Language. And for an Assurance that he will not under Pretence of having Private Intelligence, impose any Additions of feign'd Circumstances to an Action, but give his Extracts fairly and impartially; at the beginning of each Article he will quote the Foreign Paper from whence 'tis taken, that the Publick, seeing from what Country a piece of News comes with the Allowance of that Government, may be better able to Judge of the Credibility and Fairness of the Relation: Nor will he take upon him to give any Comments or Conjectures of his own, but will relate only Matter of Fact; supposing other People to have Sense enough to make Reflections for themselves.

This Courant (as the Title shews) will be Publish'd Daily being design'd to give all the Material News as soon as every Post arrives: and is confin'd to half the Compass, so save the Publick at least half the Impertinences of ordinary News-Papers.

LONDON. Sold by F. Mallet, next Door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleet-Br-idge.

The Whole of the First Number of the *Daily Courant*, the First Daily Paper in England, London, 1702.

Size of page, 6¼ in. by 11½ in.

英国第一张日报《每日新闻报》第一期全貌，1702年，伦敦。

版面规格为 6¼英寸 × 11½英寸。

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday May 15. to Monday May 22. 1704.

W^hinister, Novemb. 12. 1705.

The Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, presented Her Majesty.

I rely very much upon the Assurances You give me of Your Duty and Affection, and shall always use my best endeavours to establish the safety and happiness of the Kingdom.

WEE Your Majesties most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do offer up our hearty acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the preservation of Your Royal Person, so essential to the Happiness of Your People, & the Safety of Europe.

We see, with the greatest satisfaction, the zeal which Your Majesty espouses the Publick Interest, which carries You even beyond the obligations of Your Treaties in Defence of the House of Austria, against the Usurpations of the House of Bourbon, & the glorious restoration of that Family to the Monarchy of Spain, which we have great reason to expect from the late Alliance with the King of Portugal, will be chiefly owing to Your Majesties Arms and Assistance.

Your Majesty may depend upon Security at home in the love of Your People, our Persons & Fortunes shall ever be ready to defend You upon all occasions, and Your Majesty may therefore, with the greater Safety and Glory, send Your Fleets and Armies abroad in the Defence of Your Allies.

The happy Declaration of the Duke of Savoy, for the common Interest, gives Your Majesty a seasonable opportunity to shew Your Compassion and concern for those Protestants in the South of France, who lie under the heaviest Persecution and oppression.

We lament for our selves and others the unavoidable expences of War, but have reason to thank God and Your Majesty, that we are free from all the other Calamities of it, having almost nothing else to wish for (being secured of a Protestant Succession) but Your long and happy Reign over us: And we shall most willingly pay our proportion of Taxes, encouraged by Your Royal Generosity for the ease of Your People, & by the frugal management of what is given; being sensible, there is no better way to save the Wealth of the Nation, than by carrying on the War at this time with the utmost vigour.

Your Majesty may expect from us a most ready compliance with all Your desires, so justly merited by Your care of the general welfare and happiness of Your People, extended even to the poorest and meanest of Your Subjects.

This appears yet more eminently in that earnest and pressing Recommendation to Your Parliament of Union and Peace amongst themselves; And we, in the most solemn manner, Assure Your Majesty, That we will not only avoid, but oppose whatsoever may tend to create any disquiet or disunion amongst Your Subjects.

We shall never be wanting in any part of our Duty towards the Supporting Your Majesties honour & Your Allies, nor doubting but Almighty God will prosper Your Majesties Arms, so gloriously employed to protect all those whom the ambition of the French King would oppress.

To which Her Majesty return'd Her most Gracious Answer in these words.

My Lords,

I Am extremely sensible of the particular concern You express for me in this Address, and of Your great zeal for the common cause of Europe.

Piscataqua, May, 12. Letters thence acquaint us of some more damage, done by the Sculking Adversary, on the 11. instant Nicholas Cole of Marble, with Nicholas Hogden, Thomas Dane and Benjamin Goughy Souldiers, went about a Mile from Capt. Wright's Garrison to Look after his Cattle, and on their return were Attack'd by 12. Indians, who kill'd said Cole and Hogden, took Dane Captive, Goughy escaping, advised Capt. Hales of it, who immediately called his Souldiers together; but the Enemy were fled.

Her Majesties Council by His Excy. direction hath appointed Thursday the 18. instant a day of Publick Fasting with Prayer, being the same day appointed by His Excy. & Council in the Province of Mass. Bay and for said ends contain'd in said Proclamation.

Arrived here John Helicem from Antigua, Richard Shortridge for Fyall wind-bound. Outward-bound, Capt. Alcock for Barbadoes ready to Sail, John Fret for said Port in Ten days, and Robert Emery in about 3 weeks, and Richard Waterhouse for St. Christophers in Week.

Norhampton, May 13. A Company of Indians and French, between day break and Sun rising, about 60 Set upon a Garrison-house of Brog. Jones's, about two Miles from the body of the Town, and set fire to it ere they were aware of it; Kill'd and carryed Captive about 30. Persons. The Town being Alarmed, pursued them, the Enemy finding it, scattered themselves into parties; and so did the English into Ten in a Company, pursuing them; Capt. Taylor was kill'd in the pursuit.

Lisbon, March 27. On the advice brought the King of Portugal, of the Fleets from England, being on the Coast in whom was the King of Spain; he ordered a Wharff to be made from his Palace to the Water-side, & overlaid it with Cloath of Scarlet, and went in his Barge on board to receive him, returned and the King of Spain on his right hand; who was received with all imaginable Demonstrations of joy, by discharging of Guns, ringing of Bells, bon fires, illuminations, Fireworks, &c. and for a Fortnight nothing but Feasting. Three days ere the K. of Spain Arrived the Princess (Daughter of the K. of Portugal) designed to be his Queen, Dyed; and that loss like to be made up by her Sister, some two years younger. Several Grandees of Spain (besides those he brought with him) came to him upon his Arrival, who informed him that all places would submit to him as soon as he appeared. The English and Dutch Forces were about 12 thousand. The King of Portugal had 15. thousand, and daily leaving of New Forces: Upon his Arrival he sent the Forces to the Frontiers, reserving a few Companies for guard of his own Person to the Army, whither he designed to March that Week, that Capt. Elson came away & then directly for Madrid. Upon the Fleets Arrival in Lisbon, consisting of about 22. Sail of Men of War, and about 300 Transport Ships: A Dutch Privateer being chased by 5. Sail of Men of War, informed Admiral Row of

A Typical First Page of John Campbell's *Boston News-Letter*, the First American Newspaper.

Size of page, 6¼ in. by 10½ in.

第一张美国报纸——约翰·坎贝尔《波士顿新闻信》的代表性头版。

版面规格为 6¼ 英寸 × 10½ 英寸。

THE [N^o 58]
New-England Courant.

From MONDAY September 3. to MONDAY September 10. 1722.

Quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii.
To the Author of the New-England Courant.

S I R,



[No XII.]
T is no unprofitable tho' unpleasant Pursuit, diligently to inspect and consider the Manners & Conversation of Men, who, insensible of the greatest Enjoyments of humane Life, abandon themselves to Vice from a false Notion of Pleasure and good Fellowship. A true and natural Representation of any En-

notimty, is often the best Argument against it and Means of removing it, when the most severe Reprehensions alone, are found ineffectual.

I WOULD in this Letter improve the little Observation I have made on the Vice of Drunkenness, the better to reclaim the good Fellows who usually pay the Devotions of the Evening to Bacchus.

I DO NOT not but moderate Drinking has been improv'd for the Diffusion of Knowledge among the ingenious Part of Mankind, who want the Talent of a ready Utterance, in order to discover the Conceptions of their Minds in an entertaining and intelligible Manner. 'Tis true, drinking does not improve our Faculties, but it enables us to use them; and therefore I conclude, that much Study and Experience, and a little Liquor, are of absolute Necessity for some Tempets, in order to make them accomplish'd Orators. *Dic Ponder* discovers an excellent Judgment when he is inspir'd with a Glass or two of Claret, but he passes for a Fool among those of small Observation, who never saw him the better for Drink. And here it will not be improper to observe, That the moderate Use of Liquor, and a well plac'd and well regulated Anger, often produce this same Effect; and some who cannot ordinarily talk but in broken Sentences and false Grammat, do in the Heat of Passion express themselves with as much Eloquence as Warmth. Hence it is that my own Sex are generally the most eloquent, because the most passionate. "It has been said in the Praise of some Men, " (says an ingenious Author,) that they could talk " of whole Hous together upon any thing; but it " must be owned to the Honour of the other Sex, " that there are many among them who can talk " whole Hous together upon Nothing. I have " known a Woman branch out into a long extempore " Dissertation on the Edging of a Petticoat, and " send her Servant for breaking a China Cup, in all " the Figures of Rhetorick."

BUT after all it must be consider'd, that no Pleasure can give Satisfaction or prove advantageous to a reasonable Mind, which is not attended with the Assistance of Reason. Enjoyment is not to be found by Excess in any sensual Gratification; but on the contrary, the immoderate Cravings of the Voluptuous, are always succeeded with Loathing and a pal-

led Appetite. What Pleasure can the Drunkard have in the Reflection, that, while in his Cups, he retain'd only the Shape of a Man, and acted the Part of a Beast; or that from reasonable Discourte a few Minutes before, he descended to Impertinence and Non-sense?

I CANNOT pretend to account for the different Effects of Liquor on Persons of different Dispositions, who are guilty of Excess in the Use of it. 'Tis strange to see Men of a regular Conversation become raskish and profane when intoxicated with Drink, and yet more surprizing to observe, that some who appear to be the most profligate Wretches when sober, become mighty religious in their Cups, and will then, and at no other Time address their Maker, but when they are destitute of Reason, and actually affronting him. Some shrink in the Wetting, and others swell to such an unusual Bulk in their Imaginations, that they can in an Instant understand all Arts and Sciences, by the liberal Education of a little vivifying Punch, or a sufficient Quantity of other exhilarating Liquor.

AND as the Effects of Liquor are various, so are the Characters given to its Devoters. It argues some Shame in the Drunkards themselves, in that they have invented numberless Words and Phrases to cover their Folly, whose proper Significations are harmless, or have no Signification at all. They are seldom known to be drunk, tho they are very often boozey, coggy, tipsy, fox'd, merry, mellow, fudd'd, groatable, Confoundedly cut, See two Moons, are Among the Philistines, In a very good Humour, See the Sun, or, The Sun has shone upon them; they Clap the King's English, are Almost froze, Favourish, In their Attitudes, Pretty well enter'd, &c. In short, every Day produces some new Word or Phrase which might be added to the Vocabulary of the Tipsy: But I have chose to mention these few, because if at any Time a Man of Sobriety and Temperance happens to cut himself confoundedly, or is almost froze, or favourish, or accidentally sees the Sun, &c. he may escape the Imputation of being drunk, when his Misfortune comes to be related.

I am S I R,
Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

S O R E T Y C E N S U R E S.

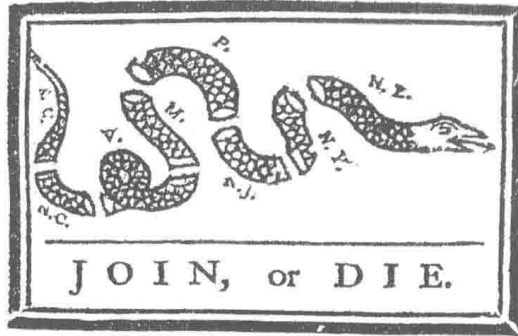
Berlin, May 8. Twelve Prussian Battalions are sent to Mecklenburg, but for what Reason is not known. 'Tis said, the Emperor, suspecting the Designs of the Czar, will secure all the Dominions of the Duke of Meckle-burg. His Prussian Majesty, to promote the intended Union of the Reformed and Luthetans in his Dominions, has charged the Ministers of those two Communions, not to make the least mention in the Pulpits of the religious Differences about some abstruser Points, particularly the Doctrine of Predestination, and to forbear all contumelious Expressions against one another.

Hamburg, May 8. The Imperial Court has ordered the Circles of Lower Saxony, to keep in Read-

A Typical First Page of the *New-England Courant*, Containing One of Benjamin Franklin's "Silence Dogood" Letters.

Size of page, 6 1/8 in. by 10 3/4 in.

《新英格兰新闻报》的代表性头版,刊有本杰明·富兰克林的“沉默行善人”来信之一。版面规格为 6 1/8 英寸 × 10 3/4 英寸。



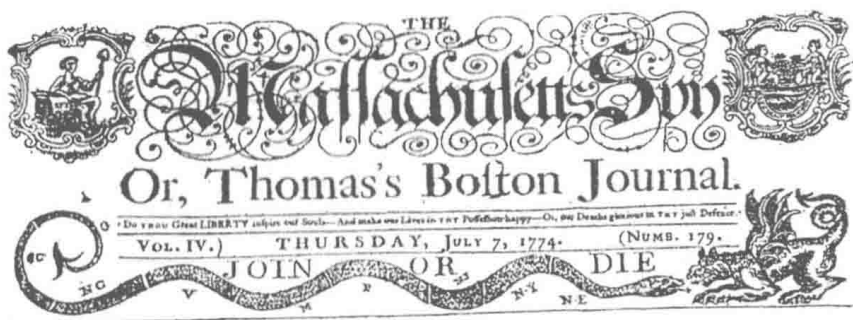
Benjamin Franklin's Snake Cartoon, Printed in the First Column of the Second Page of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 9, 1754. Size of cartoon, 2 7/8 in. by 2 in.

本杰明·富兰克林的蛇漫画，刊登在1754年5月9日《宾夕法尼亚公报》第二版第一栏中。漫画尺寸为 2 7/8 英寸 × 2 英寸。



The "Tombstone" Number of William Bradford's *Pennsylvania Journal* October 31, 1765, the Day before the Stamp Act Went into Effect.

印花税法案生效前一天，即1765年10月31日，威廉·布拉德福德的《宾夕法尼亚新闻报》“墓碑”号。



Isaiah Thomas' Snake and Dragon Cartoon, Printed in the *Massachusetts Spy* from July, 1774, to April, 1775.

以艾赛亚·托马斯的“蛇与龙”漫画，印制在1774年7月到1775年4月的《马萨诸塞侦探报》上。



The FEDERAL EDIFICE.
 ELEVEN STARS, in quick succession rise—
 ELEVEN COLUMNS strike our wond'ring eyes,
 Soon o'er the whole, shall swell the beauteous DOME,
 COLUMBIA's boast—and FREEDOM's hallow'd home,
 Here shall the ARTS in glorious splendour shine!
 And AGRICULTURE give her stores divine!
 COMMERCE refin'd, dispense us more than gold,
 And this new world, teach WISDOM to the old—
 RELIGION here shall fix her blest abode,
 Array'd in *wildness*, like its parent GOD!
 JUSTICE and LAW, shall endless PEACE maintain,
 And the "SATURNIAN AGE," return again.

Benjamin Russell's Federal Edifice Cartoon. Printed at the Top of Two Columns on the Second Page of the *Massachusetts Centinel*, August 2, 1788.

本杰明·拉塞尔的联邦大厦漫画印制在1788年8月2日《马萨诸塞哨兵报》第二版两个自然栏的顶端。

The AMERICAN MINERVA,

Patroness of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts.

Published (Daily) by GEORGE BUNCE, & Co. No. 37, Wall Street, nearly opposite the Taxine Coffee-house, at Six Dollars per annum.

Vol. I.]

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., MONDAY, December 9, 1793.

[NUMB. 1.]

New-York, Dec. 26. 1793.
PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING IN THIS CITY, A DAILY
PAPER, UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE
AMERICAN MINERVA,
Patroness of Peace, Commerce, and
the Liberal Arts.

I. THIS Paper will be published every day, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or earlier if the arrival of the mails will permit, and delivered to Subscribers in the City at Six Dollars a year, payable quarterly. This Paper will contain the earliest intelligence, collected from the most authentic Sources; and will be open to Advertisements and all valuable Essays. This Paper will be of a large demy size. The first number will appear on Monday the 1st instant.

II. One day in each week, the Paper will be calculated for country readers; containing a summary of the Intelligence of the preceding week, with such Advertisements as require a general circulation in the state; together with such valuable Essays on Civil Policy, Agriculture and the Arts, as shall be best calculated to diffuse useful knowledge. This paper for the country will be published on Wednesday evening, and sent to subscribers by the most speedy conveyances, at Fourteen Shillings a year. Whenever the Advertisements in the Wednesday Paper shall fill more than two pages, a supplement will be furnished without any additional expense to the Subscribers.

III. The Editor will endeavor to preserve this Paper clear and impartial. Confidence, when necessary is necessary or proper, will never be violated. Personalities, if possible, will be avoided; and should it ever be deemed proper to insert any remarks of a personal nature, it will be held an indispensable condition, that the name of the writer be previously left with the Editor.

IV. This Paper will be the Friend of Government, of Freedom, of Virtue, and every species of Improvement. In justice to their own views, the Publishers cannot say less; and they presume more will not be necessary to enforce the patronage of an enlightened and liberal Public.

N. WEBSTER, JUN. Editor.
GEORGE BUNCE, & Co. Publishers.

THIS PAPER will be enlarged and improved in proportion to the encouragement it receives.

THE EDITOR'S
ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is the singular felicity of the American, and the circumstance that distinguishes this Country from all others, that the means of information are accessible to all descriptions of people. Most of the Citizens of America are not only acquainted with letters and able to read their native language; but they have a strong inclination to acquire, and a propensity to purchase, the means of knowledge.

Of all these means of knowledge, Newspapers are the most eagerly sought after, and the most generally diffused. In no Country on earth, not even in Great Britain, are Newspapers so generally circulated among the body of the people, as in America. To this facility of spreading knowledge over our Country, may, in a great degree, be attributed, that civility and manners, that love of peace and good order, and that propriety of public conduct, which characterize the substantial body of Citizens in the United States.

Newspapers, from their cheapness, and the frequency and rapidity of their circulation, may, in America, claim an eminent rank in the catalogue of useful publications. They, in a great degree, supersede the use of Magazines and Pamphlets. The public mind in America, roused by the magnitude of political events, and impatient of delay, cannot wait for monthly intelligence. Daily or at farthest weekly communications are found necessary to gratify public curiosity. But Newspapers are not only the vehicles of what is called news; they are the common instruments of social intercourse, by which the Citizens of this free Republic constantly discourse and debate with each other on subjects of public concern. It is by means of these, that in times of danger, calm from open hostility or insidious intrigue, an alarm is instantly conveyed, and a unanimity of opinion is formed, from Maine to Georgia.

Montaigne has declared virtue to be the principle of Republican government; and it is true that a disinterested love of one's Country, it may be doubted whether such a principle ever existed. If by virtue is meant an ardent popular enthusiasm, this is a passion that has existed; for a month, perhaps for a year at a time; but it is a transient thing; the blaze of a meteor that flares for a moment and vanishes; it is not, and from the nature of man it cannot be, a steady permanent principle. But fixed permanent principles only will maintain government, and virtue is that principle.

Republics will live that Republics love their Country more than the subjects of arbitrary government? That they ought to do is certain; but if Republicans fight pro forma, do not the subjects of power contend pro forma? If individuals under despotic

governments have fewer rights and less property to attach them to their Country, do not their prejudices, their customs, their religion, create as strong attachments to their Country, as the liberty and the rights of free Citizens do to theirs. Will not a Turk, or a Spaniard fight as bravely for his Koran or his Crucifix, as our Republican for his property? Let history; let facts decide.

The foundation of all free governments, seems to be, a general diffusion of knowledge. People must learn they have rights, before they will claim them; and they must have just ideas of their own rights, and learn to distinguish them from the rights of others, before they can form any rational system of government, or be capable of maintaining it. To know that we have rights, is very easy; to know how to preserve those rights, to adjust contending claims, and to prescribe the limits of each, here lies the difficulty. To form and to give duration to a system of government that shall refuse to every man his civil and political rights, and restrain every man from violating the rights of others, is a task of infinite magnitude. Indeed it is probably beyond the powers of wisdom to devise a system for this purpose that will not in time crumble to pieces by its own imperfections, or be overthrown by the corruption and vices of men. The only anchor of hope left us in history and experience, is, that a free government may be rendered durable, perhaps perpetual, by the knowledge, the wisdom and the good sense of the mass of people who are to be governed. It is the demonstration of ages that many professions, checks, and restraints in a constitution prove useful and necessary in control contending interests; but it is probably a serious truth, that if people are generally ignorant, the best constitution of government in the wisdom of men can decay, will become corrupt. Charities, rights, constitutional articles, fundamental regulations may be essential to organize and direct the complex movements of a nation or state; but they are not the ultimate security of the rights of men. Power may assault or corruption may undermine with success the best parchment barriers of liberty; but when a constitution rests on the good sense of a well-informed people, the breach will always be repaired. Whole nations are never corrupt; let the body of people are often ignorant; every disposition of the best laws of government may become vicious; but perhaps no nation as such was ever so corrupt and vicious, that an appeal to the citizens would not restore the government to its purity. It is always the interest of a nation to be well governed; and men will never submit to a vicious government but from ignorance or fear. A good portion of knowledge among the citizens of a free republic, is there-

fore the ultimate resort for a correction of the evil; incident to the best systems of government. It is an important fact in the United States that the best informed people are the least faithful to station, intrigue and a corrupt administration. The utility of News-Papers is therefore more clearly ascertained in Republican Governments; like schools, it should be a main point to encourage them; like schools, they should be considered as the nurseries of government, and placed on a respectable footing; they should be the heralds of truth; the protectors of peace and good order.

But Newspapers may be rendered useful in other respects. In America, agriculture and the arts are yet in their infancy. Other nations have gone before us in a great variety of improvements. They have, by observations and experiments, discovered many useful truths of which the people of this country are yet ignorant; or which are not generally known and applied to practice. The compiler of a paper, who will take the trouble to sift from authors, those facts and principles in the arts which are found in other countries; to abridge, to copy, and render industry more productive, will perform a most essential service to his country. A useful fact, or truth, which cost some ingenious inventor the labor of ten years' experiment, may be contained in a single column of a Gazette, and diffused among millions of people. Some exercises to collect such useful truths for that Paper will be made by the Editor, and he hopes, with success.

FOR SALE,

By T. ALLEN, FRANCIS CHUTE, & Co. No. 1, NASSAU, or other respective Dealers.

AN ESSAY ON SLAVERY;

DESIGNED to exhibit in a new point of view, the effects on reason, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freedom to be much more profitable than that of slavery; that countries are rich, powerful, and happy in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that Slavery is unjust as well as unjust.

PAES 25.

December 9. 6d

Just Published and for Sale, By GEORGE BUNCE, & Co. No. 37, Wall Street, nearly opposite the Taxine Coffee-house.

THE PROMPTER;

A COMMENTARY ON COMMON SENSE, AND SEVERAL, WHICH ARE FULL OF COMMON SENSE, the best Rules in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has sold to three impressions in the eastern states, and many hundreds deem it useful; it is now published in two parts, for every school in the families. Price 25. December 9.

The First Page of the First Number of Noah Webster's *American Minerva*, New York, 1793.

Size of page, 9 in. by 15 in.

1793年在纽约创刊的诺亚·韦伯斯特的《美国智慧女神报》创刊号头版。

版面规格为9英寸×15英寸。

GRANT.**RICHMOND**

AND

VICTORY!

The Union Army
in the Rebel
Capital.

Rout and Flight of the Great
Rebel Army from Richmond.

Jeff. Davis and His Crew
Driven Out.

Grant in Close Pursuit of Lee's
Routed Forces.

Richmond and Petersburg in Full
Possession of Our Forces.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Citizens Welcome Our Army with
Demonstrations of Joy.

RICHMOND FIRED BY THE ENEMY

Our Troops Save the City from
Destruction.

THE EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH.

FIRST DISPATCH

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 3-10 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Me:

The following telegram from the President,
announcing the EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH
and probably of Richmond, has just been received
by this department:

EDWIN M. STANLEY, Secretary of War
City Point, Va., April 3-6:30 A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanley, Secretary of War:

This morning Lieut.-Gen. GRANT reports Peters-
burgh evacuated, and he is confident that Rich-
mond also is.

He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible,
the retreating rebel army. A. LINCOLN.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.
SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 3-10 A. M.]

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS**UNION****VICTORY!****PEACE!**

Surrender of Gen-
eral Lee and His
Whole Army.

THE WORK OF PALM SUNDAY.

Final Triumph of the Army of
the Potomac.

The Strategy and Diplo-
macy of Lieut.-Gen.
Grant.

Terms and Conditions of the
Surrender.

The Rebel Arms, Artillery, and Public
Property Surrendered.

Rebel Officers Retain Their Side Arms
and Private Property.

Officers and Men Paroled and
Allowed to Return to
Their Homes.

The Correspondence Between GRANT,
and Lee.

AWFUL EVENT.

President Lincoln
Shot by an
Assassin.

The Deed Done at Ford's
Theatre Last Night.

THE ACT OF A DESPERATE REBEL

The President Still Alive at
Last Accounts.

No Hopes Entertained of His
Recovery.

Attempted Assassination of
Secretary Seward.

DETAILS OF THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 12-1:30 P. M.]

Major-Gen. Me:

This evening at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's
Theatre, the President, while sitting in his
private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Hannan,
and Major RAYMOND, was shot by an assass-
in, who suddenly entered the box and ap-
proached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage,
brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made
his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the Pres-
ident's head and penetrated nearly through
the head. The wound is mortal. The Presi-
dent has been insensible ever since it was in-
flicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether
the same or not, entered Mr. SEWARD'S apart-
ments, and under the pretence of having a
prescription, was shown to the Secretary's
sick chamber. The assassin immediately
rushed to the bed, and inflicted two or three
stabs on the throat and two on the face. It
is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My
apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The news alarmed Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD,
who was in an adjoining room, and hastened
to the door of his father's room, when he met
the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or
more dangerous wounds. The recovery of
Frederick SEWARD is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will
live throughout the night.

Three Headlines Printed in the First Columns on the Front Pages of the
New-York Times, April 4, 10, and 15, 1865.

1865年4月4日、10日、15日《纽约时报》头版第一栏刊登的三组标题。