

SUN.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

The Latest News the Lord's Prayer. He concluded by repeating

Telegraph to the N. V. Sun.

THE OBSEQUIES.

ervices at the White House.

THE FUNERAL SERMON.

lemn March to the Capital. RDER OF PROCESSION.

Scenes Along the Route.

HE CEREMONIES ELSEWHERE

Wailing Country. ore About the Assassination.

OTH RECOGNIZED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special Train Sent After Him.

&c., &c., THE LAST SAD HOURS.

the Executive Mansion a dense and unprecedent-

being reserved all around the catafalous for the occupation of the immediate for

present, for now artists have been employed, con

THE REMON.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley then delivered a sermon, its adding on the step near the head of the coffin. He commerced by exying: We recognize and adore the covereignty of Almighty Cot, His throne is in the covereignty of Almighty Cot, His throne is in the heavens, and his kingdom ruleth over all. It was at the covereignt of the co

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

t Springfield.

luginan with Soft sized by Seward's te, Etc.

TON, April 18, 1865.

were found to contain a tooth and neil brush, a c of fine tollet-soap and some poinatum, some Can money and twenty-five dollars in greenbacks, fine white linen pocket hankerchief, delicate plak border—a curious assortment of done it! Take me away! I don' want to any more!" I don't want to be in here no h of the officers had bent his gaze on the strai specially, Miss Seward, Major Seward, the wout urro, and a colored woman saw this man, (who is name as Lewis Paine) and recognized him as error that attempt of the life of Mr. Seward. He note been heavily ironed, and imprise pool one of the gunboats below the Navy Y thus, almost beyond a doubt, the officers have unidently believed that Booth will be speedily in also. Several other arrests have been mad repected parties. Spangler, the stage-carpente ord's theatre, Middox, the "property man," H ord, a son of the proprietor of the theatre, hers. Orders have been sent to the detective hoped for consummation.

Condition of the Sewards.

Washington, April 19 - Secretary Seward

Frederick Seward continue to improve. The Assassin Recognized and Parsue Reading, Pa., April 19.—Booth, the murderer

imposed, was on the placeager train that elde in clock for Potteville. A gentleman noticed his to clock for Potteville. A gentleman noticed his to thin before it reached here, spoke to him thook hands lyth him. During their converse Booth colored up reveral times, and appeared annual desirous of avoiding observation. The general man is positive it is Booth, having known him for and year. Why he did not give the alarm at on efore the train left here, I do not know, but it he train left he notified several of the officers of ad. An extra train was immediately sent in hit of the train. Telegrams were sent to all p alt of the train. Telegrams were sent to all p

LOCAL NEWS. NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

THE DAY OF MOURNING

## The Penny Press

the minutes past tweive, and profound that ten minutes past tweive, and profound the catafalque, announced the order of the religious trices, when Dr. Hall, Episcopallan, real a porcess of the scriptures, according to the form of that the catafalque, announced the scriptures, according to the form of that the catafalque, announced the scriptures, according to the form of that the catafalque and the catafalque

throng of Senators and high military officers, and a senati number of illinoisines as chief mourners. The contice company filled but a small portion of the space, the picture—that where the assactrs are being treed. Dr. Gurley, standing at the head of the coffin, uttered to the release after prey."

"Like the ban-loss after prey."

"Like the ban-loss after prey."

"Like the bon-cost after prey."

selemn words of scripture, coasianing the dead sales. The arrests at the house of Suirni, are siready briefpens and the present of the company of the continuous selections. The streets at the house of Suirni, are siready briefpens and the continuous selections are suited by the soul of Abraham Lincoln, to their original dust. The deep tone of his voice re-vest your readers. At a late hour last night it was revertexaged from the vast walls and celling of the vest coasial thinks.

OBSERVANCE ELSEWHERE.

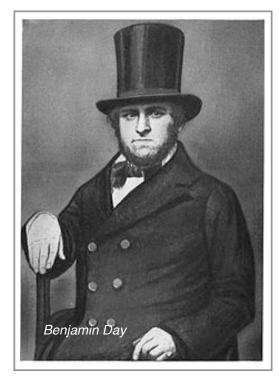
Baltimore, April 19.—This city to-day is draped heavily with mourning; bells are tolling; minutelime than Jguns are firing, and the churches generally are open

their original dust. The cert is considered by the military authorities to make a descent vertexated from the vast walls and ceiling of the residence of the hours of Surrat, (the supposed assessin of the during the impressive seens many were affected to Sewards) which had been under surveillance for remaining the impressive seens many were affected to Sewards) which had been under surveillance for remaining the impressive seens many were affected to Sewards) which had been under surveillance for remaining the impressive seens many were affected to the sewards which had been under surveillance for remaining the impressive seens the second seens days. The officers found there Mrs. Surrat, a large hard featured woman of some forty years; Miss Anna Surrat, her daughter—a sister of the supposed asset sin; a Miss Fitzpatrick, a Miss Holahen, and two nearo servarts. Mrs. Surrat, the mother, took the matter very coolly. Int the younger woman was g catly distressed. The officers found the house in a ry disordered state-beds unmade, clothes heaped

## The Penny Press

On the morning of September 3, 1833, a paper printed on four letter-size pages and filled with human-interest stories and short police reports appeared on the streets of New York. Its publisher was a young printer named Benjamin Day, and he sold his paper, the Sun, for one penny. The American newspaper with the highest circulation at that time was New York's Courier and Enquirer, a mercantile paper which sold 4,500 copies a day in a city of 218,000. In 1830, perhaps the most respected newspaper in the world at the time, the Times of London, which was founded in 1785 by John Walter, was selling 10,000 copies of day in a city with a population of two million. However, within two years, Day was selling 15,000 copies a day of his inexpensive, little Sun.

The first cylinder press, invented by a German, Frederick Koenig and improved by Napier in England, was first used in the United States in 1825. An improved version of this press, using two cylinders, was developed by Richard Hoe in New York in 1832. Steam engines had first been used to drive presses at the Times in London in 1814. By 1835 Day was using a steam press to print his rapidly growing New York Sun. These new presses made it possible to push circulations much higher. The old Gutenberg- type printing press could print perhaps 125 newspapers an hour; by 1851 the Sun's



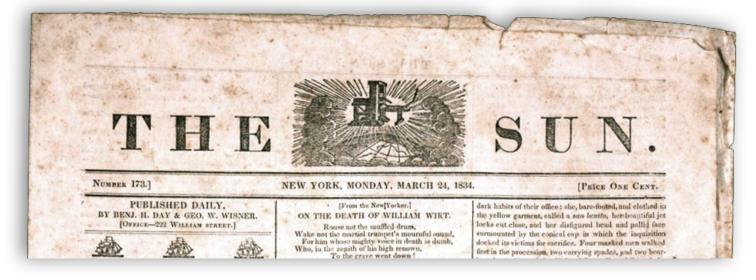
presses were printing 18,000 copies an hour.

The *Sun* became the first successful penny daily, popular with the city's less affluent, working classes. Day, emphasized local events, police court reports, and sports in his four-page morning newspaper. Advertisements, notably help-wanted ads, were plentiful. By 1834, the *Sun* had the largest circulation in the United States. Its rising popularity was attributed to its readers' passion for the Sun's sensational and sometimes fabricated stories and the paper's exaggerated coverage of sun-

dry scandals. Its success was also the result of the efforts of the city's ubiquitous newsboys, who the innovative Day had hired to hawk the paper. The *Sun* added a Saturday edition in 1836. A number of weekly and semiweekly titles were also published, such as the Weekly Sun (1851-1869), which shares the same masthead as the *Sun* with "Weekly" appearing in the title ornament.

The paper's true glory days began in 1868 when Charles A. Dana, former managing editor of the New York Tribune, became part owner and editor. Dana endeavored to apply the art of literary craftsmanship to the news. Under him, the Sun became known as "the newspaperman's newspaper," featuring editorials, society news, and human-interest stories. A Sunday edition was added in 1875 and, later, a Saturday supplement appeared, offering book notices, essays, and fictional sketches by Bret Harte, Henry James, and other well-known writers. In the 1880s, the paper's size increased to eight pages and in 1887 the Evening Sun hit the streets in two editions: Wall Street and Night.

James Gordon Bennett, one of the most creative forces in the history of journalism, began his own penny paper, the *Herald* in 1835. Within in two years it was selling 20,000 copies a day, despite a price increase to two cents. A number of penny newspapers



had failed in Boston, a couple even before Day started his. That city's first successful penny paper was the *Daily Times* in 1836.

Philadelphia had the *Daily Transcript*, begun in 1835, and the *Public Ledger*, in 1836; Baltimore's *Sun* was first published in 1837—all selling for a penny.

The "cheap" newspaper arrived in France in 1836 with Emile de Girandin's La Presse. Newspapers were also selling for a penny or two in England in the first half of the nineteenth century; however, there was one major difference between these papers and their American counterparts: The English penny papers—the "pauper press," they were called—had to evade the stamp tax, which by 1815 was up to fourpence on each copy sold, so they were illegal. More than 560 different unstamped newspapers were printed in England between 1830 and 1836. One, Henry Hetherington's Twopenny Dispatch, was reported to have a circulation of 27,000 in 1836.



James Gordon Bennett

The English penny papers, because they lived outside the law, tended to be extremely radical in their politics. "Politics is the noble art of dividing society into two classes months, but by 1801 there were about 20 daily newspapers in the country, including six in Philadelphia, five in New York and three in Baltimore. With daily publication, American newspapers were in a better position to cater to the need of merchants for up-to-date information on prices, markets and ship movements.

By 1820, more than half of the newspapers in the largest cities had the words "advertiser," "commercial" or "mercantile" in their names. These "mercantile papers" were often published on large, or "blanket," sheets, and they were expensive—about six cents a copy, more than most of the artisans or mechanics in the cities could afford.

Excerpted from: The Library of Congress, Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, at

http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/essays/5/ and The History of Newspapers By Mitchell Stephens (article from Grolier Encyclopedia)



The front page of Bennett's New York Herald, 1862, at the height of the Civil War. By then, the price had risen to two cents.

## The First American Newspaper To Utilize Newsboys

by Mark Peters

http://www.historybuff.com/library/refnewspeters.html

While it is true that Ben Day's New York Sun was the first successful penny paper in the city, Day was not actually the first to have his paper hawked by newsboys on the streets of New York. That honor belongs to none other than Horace Greeley who, in an unlikely partnership with a recent medical school graduate named Horace David Sheppard, anticipated Day by some eight months. Here's how it went:

Sheppard, although

trained as a physician, dreamed of becoming a newspaper publisher and sometime in 1831, having seen that boys peddling spice cakes on the streets of New York for a penny each quickly sold out, he became convinced that a daily newspaper hawked at that price could do just as well. Most of the papers in the city at that time were commercial journals catering mainly to middle-class and business interests.

They were also quite dull and cost six



Newsboys gather for their morning rounds.

cents a copy -- a price few ordinary working people could afford. By contrast, Sheppard's paper would be fresh and lively and, at only a penny per copy, should greatly appeal to the masses.

All well and good, but with no real editorial experience and very limited resources, Sheppard found it difficult to put his idea into practice. As a last resort, he approached the young Horace

Greeley who, with a partner, was then operating a small print shop. Gree-

ley, even then cautious by nature, hesitated at first but later agreed to the venture. He insisted, however, that they charge two cents for the paper. The new paper, called the New York Morning Post, hit the streets on New Year's Day in 1833. Unfortunately, so did a severe snowstorm and the paper's luckless newsboys could find few buyers. With the snow piled on the streets for days afterward, things failed to improve significantly.

The fact that Sheppard was quite inept as an editor, and the paper thus had little other than price to recommend it, also did not help. Neither did dropping the price of the paper to a penny after a disastrous first week.

Circulation never managed to climb higher than a few hundred and after two and a half weeks the *New York Morning Post* was dead. It did not live its very short life in vain, however, for if nothing else, it spawned the concept of using newsboys to sell papers on the street. An idea the *Sun* so successfully put into practice only eight months later.

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A newsboy selling a penny paper. "The News, One Cent" reads the sign on his hat.