

Perceptions of the Press in Nineteenth-Century British Periodicals

Advance Reviews

"This is an invaluable aid to researchers and historians seeking insights into how the various aspects of the press were addressed and written about in nineteenth-century British periodicals. The compilation of sources and annotations collected here allow the modern researcher to gauge how journalism as practiced by many hands in the nineteenth century was perceived."

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Southeast Missouri State University*

"Anyone interested in nineteenth-century journalism will covet this unique reference work. It is of enormous value to historians considering journalism during the century in which British power and influence reached around the globe. Its concise annotations also offer an absorbing read for anyone interested in knowing how the Victorian-era press established journalism standards still widely accepted in the twenty-first century."

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"During the nineteenth century, the British periodical press took the world for its subject. Fuelled by growing literacy rates and advances in techniques in printing and distribution, the press grew exponentially. By turns brilliant, wide-ranging, analytical, opinionated, and informative, the press for the most part managed to avoid that great sin of dullness. It's hard to think of a major decision or policy in which the press did not play a significant role. And so what the press thought about its role, what individual periodicals thought about their own mission, and how they perceived other papers is central to any attempt to understand both the press and nineteenth-century life more broadly. With *Perceptions of the Press*, E. M. Palmegiano has given scholars a most valuable tool to understand that extraordinary entity that came, one might almost say, to rule public life."

—*Robert Scholnick, Professor of English and American Studies,
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"E. M. Palmegiano's *Perceptions of the Press in Nineteenth-Century Periodicals* has given the scholar and the curious researcher together a welcome and extremely rich literary treasure which will enhance the comprehension of the role and influence of the historical British Press right to modern times."

—*David R. Spencer, Professor of Information and Media Studies,
University of Western Ontario*

Perceptions of the Press in Nineteenth-Century British Periodicals

A Bibliography

E. M. Palmegiano



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Preface

Nineteenth-century British periodicals regarded the press as a phenomenon of the age. Contemporaries considered it ubiquitous, competing everywhere with pulpits and governments to become the voice of the people. Given the approximately 100,000 publications in the United Kingdom and the volume of publications outside, this conclusion was logical. Commentary on press activity matched its productivity. Those penning for serials did not confine their remarks to domestic developments, frequently measuring ones in other areas, albeit with a British yardstick. Although onlookers saw the press from numerous vantage points, everyone cast it as a major player in the culture of a society. Spotlighting the press gave it status, deserved or undeserved. This bibliography shows how writers *in* the press shaped the discourse *on* the press by offering a substantial sample of opinion on common concerns, specific journals, and individuals.

What was this press that fascinated so many? Essayists then and this book now categorize “the press” as anything published regularly: annuals, quarterlies, monthlies, fortnightlies, weeklies, and dailies. Catalogers increasingly reserved the term journalism for the newspaper. From the 1820s through the 1890s, the decades mainly covered here, observers recorded at length how and why the press changed dramatically. Nationally, they watched as elite reviews and great London newspapers waxed and waned, legions of specialized monthlies and weeklies opened and closed, penny and then halfpenny gazettes in the country and in the city challenged and sometimes vanquished older ones, and annuals died ingloriously. Columnists noted how intrusions by officials slowed or ceased, how journalists shed the veil of anonymity, how readers increased, and how readership shifted the market. Probes of the international press complemented or contradicted these happenings. Generalizations notwithstanding, dialogue was disparate occasionally in the same organ and regularly from generation to generation. Schooling, sect, penchants, prejudices, and politics surely account for differences, as could occupation. Authors might have full-time positions in the press, but they were as likely to be casual or constant freelancers with or without other employment. Their diversity probably explains the range of their epithets for the press, from the laudatory “palladium of liberty” to the wary “engine of evil” with the neutral “agora” between.

Any bibliography must strive to be comprehensive, but one drawn from nineteenth-century periodicals must acknowledge the limitations inherent in their study. Their numbers and their fluidity, resulting from mastheads capriciously altered, contents mysteriously labeled, and parts lost, complicate inquiry. These factors, together with the bulk of texts on the press and the variety of interpretations of it, make any attempt to encompass everything futile.¹ Hence this book surveys 48 publications, selected because

they embodied sundry political, economic, religious, social, and literary perspectives, and most lacked subject indexes. This roster comprises 15 quarterlies, 22 monthlies, six weeklies, one quarterly turned monthly, one bimonthly, one fortnightly turned monthly, and two weeklies turned monthlies. Among them are relevant ones in *The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals*, chosen because of their availability and utility as sources for research in several disciplines and its indication of editors and omission of a subject index. Since *Wellesley* captions spoke primarily to upper and upper middle/middling class readers, organs that addressed otherwise underrepresented audiences, such as *Chambers's Journal* and *Hogg's Instructor*, have been added. Further criteria for incorporation were prominent editors or publishers and/or known contributors.²

An introduction summarizes recurrent issues in the serials, cited alphabetically with title modifications in subheadings. Dates for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, and *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* coincide with the *Wellesley Index*; dates for the rest correspond to the years of their runs between 1824 and 1900. Each caption has a preamble synopsisizing editors or owners/sponsors of titles not in the *Wellesley Index*, predecessors and successors, mergers, audience, and themes. Entries are chronological; annotated, with original grammar, spelling, and punctuation in quotations, and signed as printed. Other authorship attributions come from the *Wellesley Index*; Eileen M. Curran, "The Curran Index: Additions to and Corrections of *The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals*" (<http://victorianresearch.org/curranindex.html>); Anne Lohrli, *Household Words: A Weekly Journal, 1850–1859: Conducted by Charles Dickens* (Toronto, 1973); Ella Ann Oppenlander, *Dickens' All the Year Round: Descriptive Index and Contributor List* (Troy, NY, 1984); E. M. Palmegiano research. Listings do not include fiction, miscellaneous "notes," and material on press stances on policies or events unrelated to journalism.

The author index has pseudonyms but not initials. The subject index identifies topics related to the kingdom at large and London. Postings for other English cities, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, regions of the British Empire, and those under foreign control are inclusive. Place names refer to the nineteenth century, and indexes, to entry numbers.

Many people have contributed to this book, and I wish to thank all those who have done so. A few deserve special mention. The staffs of the British Library and Newark (NJ) Public Library showed much skill and patience in locating missing periodicals. Saint Peter's College supported this project by funding time away from teaching, travel to distant collections, and research assistants. The work of these students, Katrina Luckenback, Maria Dela Paz, Thomas Cleary, and especially Nicholas Lambrianou, has been invaluable. Also at Saint Peter's College, Kerry Falloon and David Hardgrove in O'Toole Library and Maryann Picerno and Carlo Macaraig in Information Technology responded quickly and capably to my countless requests for help. My colleagues Jerome J. Gillen and David S. Surrey very generously shared their expertise with me. My editor Janka Romero exemplified professionalism and kindness. I am grateful to

one and all and to my family and friends who have tolerated with grace my absorption in this venture.

Notes

- 1 For a brief overview of the nineteenth-century British press, see E. M. Palmegiano, “‘The Fourth Estate’: British Journalism in Britain’s Century,” in *The Rise of Western Journalism, 1815–1914*, ed. Ross F. Collins and E. M. Palmegiano (Jefferson, NC and London, 2007), 139–72.
- 2 Among the most useful modern reference works on the Victorian press are *Dictionary of Nineteenth-Century Journalists*, general editors Laurel Brake and Marysa Demoor (London, 2009); The Research Society for Victorian Periodicals: “Biennial Bibliography” (<http://www.rs4vp.org/bib.html>); “Victorian Periodicals – Aids to Research: A Selected Bibliography,” prepared by Rosemary Van Arsdale (<http://www.victorianresearch.org/periodicals.html>); *The Waterloo Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1800–1900*.

Introduction

Overview

Contributors to nineteenth-century British periodicals perceived the press as the principal medium of public conversation. Convinced of its real or potential power, they examined it thoroughly. They discovered its roots in ancient Rome, Renaissance Amsterdam, or the English Civil Wars. They described its adolescence in the eighteenth-century western world and delineated its maturity in Britain, if not the empire and foreign realms, during the Victorian epoch. They attested, not always with enthusiasm, to the evolution of the domestic press from an aristocratic to a democratic institution and emphasized its standing internationally, supposedly due to accurate and impartial news gathering and thoughtful commentary. Discussion ranged broadly, but persistent motifs were the nexus between the press and government; changes in newspapers, magazines, and reviews; the definition of journalist and its consequences for training and reward; how these circumstances compared or contrasted with those in other places.

The Impact of Government

Serials of all persuasions noticed Parliament's history of interference with the press. Pieces surfaced on the stamp duty passed in 1712, the subsequent imposts on advertising and paper, the resistance of Members to admitting reporters, the press curbs in 1819, and the ongoing prosecutions for seditious or blasphemous libel and subventions from cabinets. Writers simultaneously and retrospectively protested or celebrated these actions and similar ones of colonial governors and Continental governments. In this discourse, taxes either inhibited "news" papers for the poor and fattened the treasury, or deterred uprisings; Ireland consistently typified prosecutions and Russia, censorship; India and France inconsistently typified both.

When the campaign to end the "taxes on knowledge" commenced at home, fierce controversy flared in articles from the 1830s until the mid-century abolition of these levies. While Commons had opened its doors before 1801 and some editors had the ear of ministers after, observers nevertheless routinely aired how widely official tentacles reached. Legislation on copyright, partnership, and postal charges; nationalization of telegraphy; bureaucratic leaks and patronage exemplified the effects on content, revenue, and access.

Newspapers

Pundits spotted the hand of authority most often in the newspaper, whose purpose and performance they gauged extensively in the reviews and magazines of this bibliography. Sketches of London's stamped morning dailies operating since the eighteenth century distinguished them from their unstamped weekly brothers. Earning stature from their rapid and reliable intelligence during the Napoleonic wars, the metros emerged as the paramount sources of news in 1815. With party affiliation fueling subscriptions, editorializing initially appeared as a tool to reinforce loyalty, then for shaping opinion on anything and everything. The notion that journals directed as well as reflected reasoned judgment, a concept *The Times* came to represent, was extremely popular in the 1850s and 1860s. Thereafter the construct of the "newspaper as echo" triumphed, but savants perennially underscored the clout of *The Times*. Because they acknowledged it as the paradigm for the newspaper, they devoted far more energy to it than to its peers.

Much about the newspaper engrossed bystanders. A section that enthralled generations was advertisements, bygone and current. Contemporaries, anticipating today's economists, sociologists, psychologists, and historians, pictured inserts as a flooding stream of income, a broadcast of human wants and desires, and a master key to the past. Another aspect of the newspaper closely tracked was its connection to technology that hastened production and distribution, chiefly improvements of steam-powered printing and railroads. But the advent of telegraphy, coinciding as it did with the mid-century launch of penny dailies and Reuters, gained greater coverage as the wires transformed the contour and circulation of news.

Awareness of speed went beyond technology. Essays also conveyed how readers feeling "rushed" affected content and layout. As time allegedly became an obsession, newspapers accommodated cursory reading, originally by shrinking paragraphs and stressing terseness, soon replacing words with illustrations and enlarging headlines. Although Victorians applauded brevity, they argued about the intellectual advantages of these adaptations that, many averred, had already corrupted American gazettes. After the enactment of compulsory education in 1870, disagreement sharpened.

Scrutinizers of dailies' behavior in a highly competitive market deplored or endorsed the race to capture graduates by pirating sensationalism from the Sunday herald and intimacy from the American interview. Scribes bickered about the merits of space allocation, whether papers should reduce details and interpretations of British and international policies in order to grow sports pages and to inaugurate ladies' pages. Admirers reckoned that this "new journalism" made for a perkier press, but their opposites damned renovations as unworthy of journalists. The gimmickry of the halfpenny capped the conflict, which had raised a fundamental question: was the press primarily a public entity to enlighten the citizenry, or a private enterprise to enrich some citizens?

Columns about weeklies, from the elite to the inexpensive, mirrored their diversity. The first group, said to cater to an educated and affluent but narrow audience seeking weightier literary, political, and social analyses, contained the *Athenaeum*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, and their ilk. Workers' tribunes, which ordinarily had fleeting lives, apparently drew more readers and certainly drew more remarks. In the early decades of the century, the minority of this press urging lower class rebellion terrified those associated with Tory and Whig organs.

According to chroniclers, pessimists need not have worried since the majority of the unstamped were apolitical, confined by choice or law in their information transfer, and gradually trumped by the generic weekend paper. Working and lower middle class audiences reputedly turned to it because the pressure of labor precluded perusal of a daily, the Sunday highlighted graphic felonies, and the Saturday harbored data of all sorts. Stopping at pubs, reading rooms, and libraries, readers sought guidance passively by scanning and actively by submitting queries on a plethora of subjects, thereby confirming the pontificate of the press.

Evaluators did not overlook the country, where the weekly prevailed until the 1860s. They saluted papers with seniority or cachet, as the *Manchester Guardian*, and welcomed neophyte dailies. After the enlargement of suffrage in 1867, calls for partisan sponsorship of dailies outside London intensified. Narrators nonetheless expected rural weeklies, even those with small staffs, to endure because they monopolized local advertising and news.

Insiders and outsiders outlined how Scotland and England paralleled patterns of development and exchanged personnel; how political and economic crises hamstrung Ireland and linguistic differences, Wales; how the Channel Islands hovered on the journalistic periphery.

Reviews and Magazines

Commentators throughout the century hailed the *Edinburgh Review* as the model of quality for its genre. They accepted the review as appropriate for maintaining fidelity to a political party, religious belief, or literary canon when adherents paid the bills. Spewing out scathing criticism of opponents on any of these three fronts and interspersing it with scholarly dissertations, reviews garnered fans and foes until their influence began to evaporate in the 1850s. Then lack of timeliness, lengthy and occasionally labyrinthine articles, and high prices purportedly reduced the review's sway over powerbrokers and a populace who increasingly opted for monthly and weekly magazines.

From the 1830s people recognized the proliferation of magazines that targeted everything: the trades and the professions, God and mammon, household organization and imperial management, the arts and the races, maternity and quasi-pornography, staid hobbies and hot adventures, and any other topic that would sell. Arbiters conventionally deemed cheap miscellanies dedicated to "instruction" and "amusement" clones of

the *Penny Magazine*. The entertaining squibs, poems, and lore that these periodicals cobbled together captivated some referees, but others worried about less wholesome captions full of subtle sexuality and flagrant criminality. When mid-brow magazines such as *Temple Bar* and the *Cornhill* arrived in the 1860s, judges extolled their better fiction and trenchant expositions but predicted that the appetite for currency would ultimately doom them as it had the annuals of the 1830s.

Journalists

Ideas about journalists shifted dramatically over the century. Before and after journeyman newspaper editor Gibbons Merle in 1833 labeled their efforts “journalism,” they were an indeterminate lot. What journalism was, profession or trade, vocation or avocation, and what its relationship to literature was seemed clearer to its participants than to observers. They enrolled in its ranks leader-writers, Parliamentary reporters, penny-a-liners, “special” correspondents, critics, illustrators, essayists, editors and their minions, and proprietors. Given this spectrum, it is hardly surprising that a squabble about prerequisites followed. Counselors eventually pitted the university against apprenticeship for newspaper positions but never articulated guidelines for magazine drop-ins, from experts requiring no pay to losers in former endeavors surviving on it.

Sages quarreled too about anonymity, which diminished journalists’ status and salaries but sustained the force of the editorial “we.” While top quarterlies could usually afford talented contributors and London dailies could hire some staff, these persons and their compatriots stood in the shadows because of the custom of anonymity, until William Howard Russell made the war correspondent a star. Although the legions of unknowns far outnumbered the score or so of famous military correspondents, their exploits quickly sparked contention about the scope of reporting in a free society. According to their enemies, they were spies, analogous to the interviewers of “new journalism” in disclosures of secrets.

Stories showcased individuals besides war correspondents. Featured were pioneers from Daniel Defoe to John Wilkes and their heirs. Among the prominent in the nineteenth century were owners and editors of London’s newspapers, as James Perry, William Cobbett, John Walter II, Leigh Hunt, and John Delane, and of pricey magazines and reviews, as William Blackwood, Francis Jeffrey, and John Gibson Lockhart.

Onlookers likewise rescued the anonymous, either by naming them or by elucidating their roles. Commemorated, for instance, were firebrands of the 1830s and wordsmiths in every decade, printers with sideline newspapers, and skippers of underfunded publications. Yet paragraphs on editors of dailies, leader-writers, Parliamentary reporters, and literary and theatre critics predominated. Authors might dismiss the average journalist as a semi-literate ready to pen anything for money, or honor his caste as crusaders and champions for the voiceless. With the cancellation of press taxes, the birth of inexpensive dailies, the sprouting of myriad magazines, and the multiplication

of autodidacts after 1850, press watchers logged the expansion of this job market, particularly the influx of women.

Readers

Who read the press and why they did so stumped nineteenth-century assessors as much as later historians. There were plenty of assertions about which folks read what and how they got the press. But the talk of readership was just that: talk. Few accounts presented hard evidence, probably because audience surveys did not exist. Still these fuzzy attempts at profiling indicate who witnesses guessed constituted audience. They classified readers around the globe under several headings: age, sex, education, employment, faith, and social grade; format preference (dailies to annuals, leaders to letters, visuals to treatises); location (urban, rural, imperial, foreign); interests (politics, business, religion, advertising, advice, fiction, the arts, poetry, sports, gossip, and the affairs of colonials and strangers). These characterizations were neither rigid nor coherent, but they do verify the breadth of readership.

Writers claimed that customers' creativity in accessing the press demonstrated their fascination with it and its hold on them. Thus, many articles spelled out pathways, among them subscribing alone or in concert, buying or renting from vendors, borrowing from neighbors and distant contacts, utilizing literal and figurative open arenas with news announcers, and consorting with smugglers.

The Press around the World

Serials measured the press outside the United Kingdom by its standards. The products of France and the United States were the pets of columnists who vacillated between complimenting and condemning others. Characterizations of French journalists sympathized with those deprived of liberty in the 1820s and 1850s and castigated those who prioritized political careers, engaged in bribery, and incited or benefited from revolutions in July 1830 and February 1848. Alternatively, the men of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* won respect whatever the regime. Notes on Americans commended them for their ingenuity in finding news, success in attracting newspaper buyers, and skill in illustrating magazines but decried gazettes' layouts, editors' crudeness, and proprietors' blatant partisanship or raw capitalism. Epitomizing good and evil were Horace Greeley of the *New York Tribune* and James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Herald*. Communities to the north of the United States and to the south, from Mexico to Argentina, rated only rare nods.

People did not foreground most Europeans beyond France except for the Germans, Italians, and Russians. Censorship threaded through the compositions on their presses, but otherwise estimates of their output varied. The deeds of Otto von Bismarck distressed appraisers of the German press, the heritage of Rome and Venice impressed

those of the Italian press, and the underground sheets of the Nihilists divided those of the Russian press. Glances at the Scandinavians, Dutch, Belgians, Spanish, Portuguese, Swiss, Slavs, and Greeks were intermittent. Probes of the Ottoman Empire's press touched on its European and Arab components, mainly in Egypt. Other African lands had little mention. Even the late-century war in South Africa did not stimulate serious attention to its press.

Actual and imaginative travelers did focus on some of the empire. Items on the Raj centered on the press in what are modern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Whether run by locals or interlopers, organs sparked apprehension sporadically throughout the century. Ironically, the events of 1857–1858 did not exacerbate the fear of all reviewers but did catalyze justifications to restrain the press. The frightened blamed it for provoking insurrection, while the calm pointed out the illogic of a free press where despotism ruled. These rationales recurred in the multiple subsequent debates about the burgeoning, vibrant vernacular press in the subcontinent. Adjacent and remote Asian regions lured a mere handful of investigators. Infrequent musings on China dealt with the indigenous imperial press and the British on-scene one. Glimpses of the Japanese press were scarcer.

In the Pacific, the press of the New Zealand colonies accumulated fewer plaudits than that of the Australian settlements. Journals in Sidney and Melbourne received the highest marks, and their journalists, the greatest publicity.

Conclusion

By Queen Victoria's death, British periodicals had done more than shed light on the press of her era. They had crafted a record of its origins and had linked it to its kin across the planet. If this self-study tipped in favor of assets, it did not neglect liabilities. But considered from the perspective of the twenty-first century, it failed to resolve a crucial issue, namely how a free press functions when entry to a forum is easy but entrants may not have the wisdom to separate use and abuse of it. From the tabloid to texting is really just a short jump.

Ainsworth's Magazine, 1842–1854

Planned as light reading by William Ainsworth, who oversaw the *New Monthly Magazine* after 1845, *Ainsworth's* press coverage had an international flavor.

1. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "Preliminary Address." 1 (1842): i–iv.
Pledged that *Ainsworth's*, with "real responsibility in literary hands," would "give greater freedom to writers." Papers with "bold and original inquiry" and without politics and "scandal" would evidence that *Ainsworth's* goals were "a higher tone of literary speculation" and "a more steadfast moral endeavour."
2. Cruikshank, George. "A Few Words to the Public about Richard Bentley." 1 (1842): verso, i.
Cruikshank denied that he was the illustrator of *Bentley's Miscellany* but acknowledged that it had one of his etchings every month and promoted his nephew, an engraver, as an illustrator.
3. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "To the Subscribers to *Ainsworth's Magazine*." 1 (1842): recto, i.
Justified a price rise to two shillings to pay for more engravings as articles increased. Sales were "large," and press approval of the magazine was "unequivocal and emphatic."
4. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "To Our Readers." 2 (1842): i–ii.
Excused a switch to smaller typeface, which writers and readers disliked, because commissioned articles were so numerous.
5. "A Paper on Puffing." 2 (1842): 42–47.
Classed many current book reviews as "preliminary," "negative," "mysterious," "deprecatory" or "pugnacious," unfortunate because the 'reading,' not 'thinking' public adopted press opinion. Evening papers "boldly fling off every trammel of respectability and truth."
6. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "To Our Readers." 3 (1843): i–iv.
Asserted that *Ainsworth's* success attracted talented contributors (listed).
7. Nimrod [C. J. Apperley]. "The First Word in the Morning and the Last at Night." 3 (1843): 219–23.
Periodical writer preferred "obvious" as well as "unthought of or unknown" grammar.
8. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "To the Readers of *Ainsworth's Magazine*." 4 (1843): 1–2.
Assured that *Ainsworth's* accommodated "in excess" the public interest in illustrations.

9. “Lever and *Arthur O’Leary*.” 5 (1844): 362–64.

Essay on Charles Lever said that he recorded conversations with “forty-reporter power.”

10. A Matter of Fact-or. “The Hum of Men.” 6 (1844): 109–13.

Disdained “the stereotyped scraps and scrips of penny-a-line *belles lettres* picked up by the vulgar in the daily papers”; “a sort of editor of the lady’s magazinish-influence,” and “a dealer in light articles for heavy reviews.”

11. “*New South Wales*.” 6 (1844): 413–16.

Noted that there were “several rival and abusive newspapers published in Sydney.”

12. The Author of *Mornings in Bow Street* [John Wight]. “The Court and the Court Circular – An Anecdote of ‘Old Townshend.’” 6 (1844): 498–502.

Deemed the newspaper *Court Circular* dull. George IV, annoyed that his court was “infested” by “mercurial out-scouts of journalism,” asked John Townshend to set up the “COURT NEWSMAN” as “the only *authentic*” source of court news.

13. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. “The Late Mr. Laman Blanchard.” 7 (1845): 217–25.

Discussed Blanchard’s writing in *Ainsworth’s* and the *New Monthly Magazine*.

14. Brooks, Shirley. “The Country Editor.” 8 (1845): 89–92.

Believed that “the most energetic man in any county” was the newspaper editor. Known by name, unlike his London counterpart, the local editor of a “respectable” paper was “usually a highly educated man, who possesses two pre-essentials – a keen intellect and a ready pen.” He needed “great energy,” “indomitable pluck,” and tact. He read every line of London dailies, then scissored and added his own notes. He also reviewed the columns of London and local correspondents, consulted the local noble, and solicited businesses for advertising. At elections he might pen a candidate’s address and design his placards before reporting the vote.

15. A Travelling Satellite of Queen Victoria. “Glimpses of Germany, with a Glance at France.” 8 (1845): 317–21.

Reporter with a royal tour revealed that “French journalists...were almost as much the rage at Bonn as the royalties.” The “*feuilletonists*” and Jules Janin were very popular. He was “a sort of bourgeois dandy, with a great deal of consequence, and very little conversational wit to support his claims.” Janin exemplified that “nothing is too absurd for a thorough-going French journalist.” Because the French “printed everything they heard,” they were “utterly untrustworthy of the high and responsible function which they usurp.”

16. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. “Alexandre Dumas and His Romances.” 11 (1847): 241–52.

Remarked that Dumas, *père*, had five romances simultaneously in five newspapers for which he was underpaid. Exhausted from this journalism, he tried to stop. Two Paris newspapers, the *Constitutionnel* and *Presse*, sued him for breach of contract.

17. [?Ainsworth, W. H.]. "Pope Pius IX and the English." 13 (1848): 88.

Prefaced a letter of thanks from Pius IX, for Thomas Roscoe's article (December, 1846) on papal sovereignty of Rome, by saying that the pope had a "high-minded regard for public opinion, and for its organ, a free press."

18. "French Almanacks." 14 (1848): 461–69.

Declared that French almanacs "reflect the details of character and the spirit of the times" like "so many tiny mirrors." Named several and quoted the *Almanach Comique* and *Almanach Prophétique et Pittoresque*.

19. White, Mrs. [Caroline Alice]. "A Chapter on Puffs and Advertisements." 16 (1849): 42–46.

Described newspaper advertising as "a social history of the times." "Cheapness and appearance," as well as an appeal to "ordinary motives," were the keys to luring buyers. Aside on "[b]revity...the soul of periodical writing."

20. White, Mrs. [Caroline Alice]. "Man *versus* Metal." 16 (1849): 309–13.

Paraphrased a writer living hand-to-mouth after he abandoned a year's commission at a monthly because that editor did not feature his work and payment was late for "last month's articles, though the magazines have been out these three weeks." Postponements were common because serial novels had priority over articles. Worse, some periodicals offered one fee for articles and then paid less, while others never paid because insolvencies were frequent.

21. "Life of the Editor of a Manchester Newspaper." 19 (1851): 234–39.

Review of Archibald Prentice's *Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester* stated that he wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* "during the epoch of Hunt radicalism" and "assumed to himself the task of directing the opinion of reformers, hitherto represented by Cowdroy's *Manchester Gazette*."

22. "An Evening with Some Socialists." 21 (1852): 120–24.

Alluded to "editors of revolutionary journals who had been forced to fly from Prussian persecution."

23. "The Mighty Rumour of the City." 21 (1852): 299–300.

Averred that "penny-a-liners ready to dish up...scandal or horror" spread rumors.

24. Anthony, Joseph, Jr. "Rough Notes from My Diary: Valparaiso to San Francisco." 22 (1852): 415–25.

Found in English and German reading rooms in Valparaiso, Chile, several English dailies, weeklies, and magazines.

25. Anthony, Joseph, Jr. "Rough Notes from My Diary: San José." 23 (1853): 22–32.

Discovered that Stockton (CA) had two papers, the *Republican* and the *Journal*, both of which "display much talent."

- 26.** Dumas, Alexandre, [*père*], Collaborator. "Dumas and the Revolution of 1830." 24 (1853): 50–62.

Review of the *Memoirs* of Alexandre Dumas, *père*, recalled events in July, 1830, when "the police met with some resistance in executing their orders to seize a newspaper," while contributors to the *National* were creating a provisional government.

- 27.** Rowsell, E. P., Esq. "My London Newspaper in the Country." 24 (1853): 340–42.

Condemned country readers who abhorred 'London and its bustle' but read its papers.

- 28.** [?Ainsworth, W. H.]. "German Popular Literature." 25 (1854): 147–56.

Concluded, after perusal of German almanacs, that "Germany cannot boast of any cheap literature at all to be compared with" that in Britain.

- 29.** Allen, John Naule. "The Model Editor: Mr. Scribbler's Day Dream – Freely Rendered." 25 (1854): 248–53.

Painted the ideal editor as powerful, a guardian of the shrine to genius, and contented when his periodical gained subscribers. He sped through his own writing, answered letters immediately and respectfully, paid contributors promptly and well, and put their material into the next number.

- 30.** Allen, John Naule. "All Sorts of Readers." 25 (1854): 352–59.

Categorized readers of the press. The "reader plain" liked leaders in dailies; the "candid reader," journals of criticism; the "indulgent reader," everything.

All the Year Round, 1859–1895

Superseding *Household Words*, *All the Year Round* kept the layout of its predecessor. Commanded by Charles Dickens, father and son, its principal interest was the newspaper, from London parish to Australian settlement.

1. [Collins, Wilkie]. “Sure To Be Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise.” 1 (1859): 5–10; response, 251.

Satirized newspaper advertising with unbelievable promises. Denounced moneymaking schemes “especially in the cheap newspapers, which have plenty of poor readers hungry for any little addition to their scanty incomes.” Letter confirmed fraudulent advertising.

2. [Hollingshead, John]. “Right Through the Post.” 1 (1859): 190–92.

Watched newspaper transmittal: “Local papers going to London to set an example to the metropolitan press; London papers sucked dry by provincial politicians, and sent across the country to some fourth or fifth day readers.”

3. “*All the Year Round* at the Post-Office.” 1 (1859): 442.

Announced that the law (18th Victoria, cap. 2) required the date and title of a periodical on each page for post office registration, thence transmission to other countries and the empire.

4. [Hollingshead, John]. “*Great Eastern* Postscript.” 1 (1859): 546–52.

Defined ‘our own correspondent’ as “a profession...which hangs upon the skirts of literature without being literature.” Pay paralleled risks for “men who live only in action, who feed only upon excitement.” Correspondents covering the *Great Eastern* explosion were “running historians for running readers.”

5. [Sala, George Augustus]. “Since This Old Cap Was New.” 2 (1859–60): 76–80.

Labeled as new the railroad station newsboy with “his rapid shuffle, keeping pace with the moving train, his astonishing shrill slurring of the names of the newspapers.”

6. “The *Foo-Chow Daily News*.” 2 (1859–60): 86–88.

Scanned a handwritten Chinese paper with imperial and regional information copied “from a placard daily affixed to the governor’s office.”

7. [Dickens, Charles]. “The Tattlesnivel Bleater.” 2 (1859–60): 226–29.

Criticized the typical London correspondent for a local paper because this “blockhead” wrote about things “he cannot possibly know.”

8. [Yates, Edmund]. "Holding Up the Mirror." 3 (1860): 595–600.

Profiled the "well conducted and highly respectable...chronicle of the theatrical, musical, and 'entertaining' world" with many advertisements. Its theatre critics went to their offices – rather than to taverns as before – to pen reviews.

9. "On the Parish." 4 (1860–61): 273–76.

Assumed that a London parish paper was a good source for news of "local affairs" and advertisements. Among the several listed was the *City Press*, "the largest of the district penny papers." Readers wanted exact reports of meetings and speeches without attempts to make the "vulgar" "genteel." Leaders were to "instruct or amuse," but advertisements conveyed a sense of neighborhood.

10. "The Queen of the Blue Stockings." 5 (1861): 82–87.

Story on Hester Lynch Salusbury Thrale Piozzi pictured eighteenth-century newspapers as gossipy.

11. "A Two-Year Old Colony." 5 (1861): 294–97.

Announced that Brisbane had two newspapers, the *Moreton Bay Courier* and *Queensland Guardian*, in addition to the *Government Gazette*.

12. "Almanacs." 6 (1861–62): 318–21.

Testified that almanacs, often supplements of illustrated newspapers or comic magazines, were very popular. English, French, and American almanacs varied.

13. [Dickens, Charles]. "The Young Man from the Country." 6 (1861–62): 540–42.

Reprinted from Dickens' *American Notes* that most newspapers were "licentious," engaged in "ribald slander." Although some had "character," they all catered to "an enormous class" of voters who only read newspapers.

14. "A Literary Life." 7 (1862): 115–20.

Drew information on Leigh Hunt's theatre criticism from his autobiography and letters. With the vast expansion of periodical literature, authors moved to that market. More than one "literary man finds himself speedily lapsing into the journalist" if they had moral and common sense and breadth of knowledge.

15. [Blanchard, Sidney L.]. "Punch in India." 7 (1862): 462–69.

Looked at the *Delhi Sketch-Book*, which had crude typography and illustrations. Because of the distance of authors from the press, there was little opportunity for editing. Entries reflected the interests of the military and civilian officials who were its contributors and buyers.

16. [Halliday, Andrew]. "Tragic Case of a Comic Writer." 7 (1862): 469–71.

Halliday bemoaned that he never had the opportunities to write a "sensation story" and to review serious books. Instead, his editor assigned him "monthly parts of the penny periodicals, concerning which I am expected to say that they sustain their reputation, and are fully up to their usual standard."

17. "Princely Travel in America." 8 (1862–63): 174–80.

Ranked the American press as a "second order" of literature, with stereotyped articles and "crude compilations, weighty accumulations of false or veritable facts, ridiculous hoaxes, childish

declamation, without judgment, wit, or intellect.” To fill “twenty immense columns of microscopic type” meant verbosity. Aside that New York state’s 600 dailies relied on telegraphy for news.

18. [Linton, Eliza Lynn]. “John Wilson.” 8 (1862–63): 272–76.

Noticed Wilson’s “strong literary criticism, almost savage” and his “masterly” *Noctes Ambrosianae* in *Blackwood’s Magazine*.

19. “Small-Beer Chronicles.” 9 (1863): 404–08.

Speculated that advertising for the middling classes mirrored value shifts.

20. “*Punch* in Australia.” 9 (1863): 610–16.

Assessed Melbourne’s *Punch*, which mimicked London’s in paper, type, woodblocks, and cover (although the colonial Mr. Punch was younger with different attire). The colonial version, mainly on Melbourne with some material on the rest of Victoria, was catholic in its ridicule.

21. [Yates, Edmund]. “Gazetting Extraordinary.” 10 (1863–64): 58–61.

Indexed the press as dailies, weeklies, and illustrated, sponsored, or interest-directed serials. Among the last were the *Pawnbroker’s Gazette* (news, advertising, letters) and *Hue and Cry*.

22. “China Ornaments.” 10 (1863–64): 419–21.

Touched on the *North China Herald* (Shanghai), “the weekly organ of British and commercial interests” of which four-fifths was advertising.

23. “England over the Water.” 10 (1863–64): 461–63.

Thought that Melbourne’s “press is very active,” with three-penny “heaps of weekly,” digging, and “upcountry journals.” Also popular were religious, agricultural, and sports papers, and the local *Punch*, though its illustrations were uneven, but other illustrated journals usually failed. “*The Argus*, the best paper in the colony, sometimes contains really excellent articles.”

24. [Yates, Edmund]. “My Newspaper.” 11 (1864): 473–76.

Summarized a London daily’s content: Parliament, society, sports, commerce, foreign affairs. In a daily’s office, the subeditor and reporters had access to telegraphy, “an enormous boon to all newspaper men,” especially for leader topics. Compositors, on duty from four in the afternoon until two in the morning, earned three or four guineas weekly. The Hoe was the principal printer. Newsboys were important in distribution.

25. [Wills, W. H.]. “Forty Years in London.” 13 (1865): 253–57.

Remembered evening papers, sold by newsboys tooting horns, that scavenged “[a]ny scrap of news” for another edition; the *Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction*, the two-penny “modest precursor of cheap periodicals,” which died when competition developed; and “*Forget-Me-Not*, [which] set the fashion for illustrated annuals.”

26. “Writing for Periodicals.” 14 (1865–66): 200–04.

Regretted that so few editors valued contributors, “a distinct and recognized profession.” They were often underpaid for their intense intellectual endeavor. While they could write from

anywhere at any pace and with some “cramming” on any subject, they had to be as accurate as a photograph and as coherent as a machine. Although the periodical was “art – and its object is to instruct and elevate,” it had to sell. Contributors had to fit its format, and editors had to vary its content. Compositors and proofreaders were also important.

27. “The Fenians.” 14 (1865–66): 300–04.

Swore that the Fenian press was “harmless enough, though amusing” with advertising, general news, and letters, even though some of its Dublin peers thought otherwise.

28. [Parkinson, Joseph Charles]. “The Roughs’ Guide.” 14 (1865–66): 492–96.

Centered on William Ruff’s *Guide to the Turf*, a penny biweekly with advertising, letters, leaders on horseracing, and columns on hunting, sculling, and dogs.

29. “A Recent Lounge in Dublin.” 14 (1865–66): 516–20.

Referred to newsmen in the streets, placards in front of newspaper offices, and machines producing many sheets.

29a. [Halliday, Andrew]. “The Parish Organ.” 15 (1866): 69–72.

Introduction synopsized contents of the average London parish paper.

29b. [Parkinson, Joseph Charles]. “The Genii of the Ring.” 15 (1866): 230–35.

Rehabilitated the personnel of sports newspapers, portraying owners as men of decorum and staffers as neither “slangy” nor loud.

30. [Sala, George Augustus]. “Shocking!” 15 (1866): 585–89.

Graded the “the *New York Times*, a paper of very high character and respectability” and its editor, “Henry Raymond, one of the most distinguished of living American politicians.”

31. [Parkinson, Joseph Charles]. “What Is Sensational?” 17 (1866–67): 221–24.

Confirmed that newspapers’ sensational writing echoed sensational events.

31a. “Very Old News.” 18 (1867): 6–10.

Described ancient Rome’s *acta diurna* as “honest and reliable” sheets that circulated swiftly throughout imperial provinces. Aside from Cicero on the Roman Empire’s sports press.

32. “The Cabman’s Guide.” 18 (1867): 63–66.

Opened with a new penny periodical for cabmen, *The Whip*.

33. “The French Press.” 19 (1867–68): 127–32.

Traced French press history from Théophraste Renaudot’s *Gazette de France*, blessed by Armand de Richelieu. Quoted extensively from the preface of this successful weekly. Thereafter, many papers were suppressed, but not Jacques Loret’s *Gazette*. Under Louis XV and Louis XVI, even with censorship the press displayed “a recklessness of invective and a licentiousness of speech.” Discussed government press policies from the French Revolution through the reign of Louis

Philippe and journalists' role in the July Revolution. Napoleon III controlled the political press by restrictions, such as signature and caution money that made publication expensive. "Printer, editor, journalist," all were liable to fine and imprisonment, though the recent softening of regulations was a good sign.

34. "Some Very Light Literature." 19 (1867–68): 319–23.

Examined an old (undated) issue of the *Belle Assemblée* to prove how rapidly periodicals were stale. Its tone was not suitable for the present, correspondence was absurd, and biographies were fluff, but its fashions were excellent. This very weak link between the *Tatler* and the nineteenth century evidenced the bad taste of the 1830s.

35. "Nothing Like Example." 19 (1867–68): 583–87.

Objected to news vendors' sheets that highlighted brutal crimes.

36. "Telegraphs under Government." 20 (1868): 37–41.

Measured the impact on the press of government takeover of telegraphy.

37. "A Special Wire." 20 (1868): 331–34.

Recorded that the Scottish and Irish morning newspapers relied on telegraphy. Three Irish and four Scottish papers had special wires at night from London to Dublin or Glasgow. Midnight to two a.m. was the peak time for receiving from London staff breaking news and related leaders or correspondents' columns. The typical subeditor, with pencil on ear and penknife in mouth, was under pressure as he rearranged the jumbled sentences from the wires. "The newspapers which do not depend on 'sensation' and titles of eight lines in large type" spent less than their American, and particularly New York, counterparts.

38. "Far-Western Newspapers." 20 (1868): 349–56.

Focused on the American frontier, where every town from Omaha west had a paper that relied on advertising. San Francisco had ten dailies, eight monthlies, one semiweekly, one triweekly, three annuals, and three papers in German, three in Spanish, two in French. Many local editors, some of them women, had "good ability and even refinement" but were casual about work. They also accepted travel perks for praising hotels. Worse, their "scurrilous" and personal attacks on each other could lead to violence. Sometimes printer-editors laced local news with opinion. Their papers had "personality" but looked bad because of typographical and contextual errors.

39. "Old Newspapers." 20 (1868): 569–70.

Contrasted advertising in early newspapers, as the seventeenth-century *Commonwealth Mercury*, and the 1868 "leaders and well-written articles" that proved the "march of intellect."

40. "New Lamps for Old Ones." n.s., 1 (1868–69): 33–36.

Reckoned that advertising in the "*Exchange and Mart*, a weekly periodical" for personal sales, matched buyers and sellers.

41. "Caricature History." n.s., 1 (1868–69): 184–89.

Considered eighteenth-century newspaper caricature.

42. "A Gentleman of the Press." n.s., 2 (1869): 132–37, 156–61.

Identified Daniel Defoe as "a journalist of rare powers" who in the nineteenth century would probably edit a "great daily or weekly" or pen "powerful leading articles." For his *Review*, he did all the work "in the midst of great difficulties" for nine years. He also edited the *Edinburgh Courant* and, as a foreign news translator, allegedly manipulated *Mist's Weekly Journal* and other papers.

43. "Saint Martin-le-Grand's Adopted Child." n.s., 2 (1869): 324–28.

Compared private companies, which leased special wires and "collect, edit, and transmit intelligence to the press," and the post office, which only transmitted messages collected and edited by individuals or press associations.

44. "An Unsubjected Woman." n.s., 2 (1869): 497–501.

Starred Elizabeth Carter, who died in 1806 at 89 and whose father's friend, Edward Cave, published her verses in his *Gentleman's Magazine*.

45. "Jovial Journalism." n.s., 3 (1869–70): 514–16.

Branded *Cigarette* the most popular French newspaper, one with a large Paris circulation. Although it ignored news, it had fresh and lively gossip, a descriptive style, theatre and finance columns, and many clever advertisements. It was very different in writing and charm from its British equivalents.

46. "T.S." n.s., 5 (1870–71): 227–32.

Title was abbreviation for Telegraph Street, where the central station of the Postal Telegraph Department was located. Representatives of the Central Press and the Press Association had some space, and papers with special wires had a separate room for use after 7 p.m. by their London correspondents.

47. "Leaves from Old London Life: 1664–1705." n.s., 5 (1870–71): 232–36.

Pirated from several broadsheets news ranging from naval battles and dangerous storms to stories of witches and ghosts.

48. "Thoughts on Puffing." n.s., 5 (1870–71): 329–32.

Viewed newspaper advertisements as appeals to desire, not intellect. Because of their proliferation, "newspapers are swelling into vast unmanageable advertising sheets."

49. "An Old Project and a New One." n.s., 5 (1870–71): 570–72.

Proposed that the post office carry all literature free, as it did newspapers, with their "current history and opinion."

50. "A State of Siege in Cuba." n.s., 5 (1870–71): 610–13.

Delineated Cuban newspaper censorship and stereotyped columns of advertising from the United States; the "localista" or general reporter and the subeditor, and an official journal, presumably to balance Cuba's coverage by American reporters.

51. "How Paris Mourns." n.s., 6 (1871): 150–55.

Spotted among the mementos of the Franco-Prussian War, many newsheets sold in 1871 at inflated prices.

52. “Old Satirical Prints.” n.s., 6 (1871): 269–73.

Studied Stuart era-illustrated broadsheets with their news of politics and war and satirical gossip in “strong language.”

53. “Chronicles of London Streets: Five Fleet-Street Taverns.” n.s., 6 (1871): 349–56.

Believed that the coffeehouse was the source for political news by the late seventeenth century. Aside that Oliver Goldsmith “drudged” for the *Monthly Review*.

54. “Mail Day in the West.” n.s., 6 (1871): 534–39.

Sketched “steamer day” in Victoria (Vancouver Island) when local newsmen lifted material from incoming periodicals for their special editions. Citizens paid a shilling to send these summaries of ten to 14 days of news on the steamer. After it departed, the locals “grind up the editorial scissors” for their own papers, adding news of arriving passengers and goods. Aside on the newsboy in San Francisco, “the sharpest of his race,” who could sell old issues of the *New York Herald* because Eastern papers were in demand.

55. “A Bill of the Play.” n.s., 6 (1871): 606–10.

History of the playbill opined that with “the growth of the press came the expediency of advertising the performances of theatres in the columns of newspapers.” Because early papers had no leaders or Parliamentary coverage, foreign news was hard to get, and local was censored, editors paid managers for theatre advertising. Papers devoted to theatre advertising and information generally failed.

56. “Wanted in Clerkenwell.” n.s., 7 (1871–72): 250–53.

Explained that London parish papers, akin to country journals, were the consequence of the repeal of stamp and paper duties. These gazettes provided neighborhood news and low-cost advertising.

57. “Among the Tipsters.” n.s., 8 (1872): 156–58.

Sampled advertisements in sports papers by people who promised to call winners.

58. “The White Hat and Its Owner.” n.s., 8 (1872): 510–13.

Followed Horace Greeley from printer to *New York Tribune* owner. Greeley purportedly had as little capital initially as James Gordon Bennett had when he launched the *New York Herald*.

59. “The Almanack Crop.” n.s., 9 (1872–73): 112–17.

Concluded from French almanacs that they frequently promoted periodicals.

60. “An Australian Mining Township.” n.s., 9 (1872–73): 352–57.

Headlined Quartzborough (near Melbourne), whose local paper was similar to those of other towns. The gazette had “an inch of telegram,” local council and police news, and a leader. Its editor earned 250 pounds annually but, like others “up-country,” had no intellectual stimulation.

61. “Press Telegrams.” n.s., 9 (1872–73): 365–69.

Endorsed government takeover of telegraphy because private companies determined what was sent and charged too much for it. Detailed regulations and prices for individual newspapers, but most relied on news organizations, which collected and edited material for about 320 towns.

62. “Dublin Life in the Last Century.” n.s., 10 (1873): 155–62.

Of Irish newspapers, 1763–1800, *Faulkner’s News-Letter*, *Saunders’ News-Letter*, and the *Freeman* were “very creditable,” and the last two were still publishing. Printed “distinctly and correctly” on well-sized quality paper and in good ink, they had home and foreign news, leaders, “sensible correspondence,” and many accident reports.

63. “News of the Past.” n.s., 10 (1873): 441–45.

Analyzed *The London Spy Revived* (1736) by Democritus Secundus, which had no leaders, parliamentary and law reports, or literary and theatre reviews but had stories on thefts, wonders, and pantomimes alongside a few personal and goods advertisements and poetry.

64. “Forty Years Ago.” n.s., 11 (1873–74): 161–64.

Reviewed William Maginn’s *A Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters* (originally printed in *Fraser’s Magazine* and accompanied by portraits). Many of Maginn’s subjects were connected to the press of the 1830s. The prediction then that a cheap press would lead to “unbridled licentiousness” proved inaccurate.

65. “New Year’s Day in London a Hundred Years Ago.” n.s., 11 (1873–74): 224–28.

Skimmed small two-penny dailies of “poor paper, clumsy type, bad ink” with advertising, gossip letters, and a smattering of news. More expensive monthlies specialized, as the *Lady’s Magazine*, or had no “solid stuff.”

66. “Advertising in New York.” n.s., 12 (1874): 425–27.

Condensed New York newspaper advertising on sales of realty and goods, employment, and services from astrologers to dance instructors.

67. “Christmas in London a Hundred Years Ago.” n.s., 13 (1874–75): 252–57.

Imagined that eighteenth-century press reports of weddings stimulated gossip and matrimonial advertising, which, together with inserts on jobs, goods, and services, were good indicators of society.

68. “Criticism Extraordinary.” n.s., 13 (1874–75): 558–63.

Sneered at the American press for its “comical” and panegyric criticism.

69. “Among the Advertisers.” n.s., 14 (1875): 485–90.

Observed that business and personal advertisements in morning papers offered much hyperbole, by publishers about their books and individuals about their qualifications.

70. “How We Get Our Newspapers: A Day with Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.” n.s., 15 (1875–76): 305–09.

Tracked distribution of the press. Smith received dailies “in bulk, unfolded, wet” from printing and organized them for early trains. Weeklies were folded for the post, and periodicals were sorted for subdistributors whose orders varied by title.

71. “Some Strange Reports.” n.s., 15 (1875–76): 495–99.

Attributed journalism’s errors to typographical and stenographic slips, hasty descriptions of calamities, and inadequate fact checking. While the American reporter was “a chartered libertine, licensed to misuse old words and manufacture new ones,” in London weeklies and London letters for local heralds, writers of “tittle-tattle” columns on “everybody who is anybody” were not much better.

72. “Italian Almanacs.” n.s., 16 (1876): 150–54.

Enlightened that Italian almanacs varied (science, household, religious, comic) but the majority were instructive.

73. “Who’s Lloyd?” n.s., 16 (1876): 201–05.

Silhouetted Edward Lloyd, the insurer who in 1696 started *Lloyd’s News*, “a tiny newspaper,” a two-page penny triweekly. Suspected that news on politics and government caused him problems because the press was not yet the Fourth Estate.

74. “Knowledge is Power.” n.s., 17 (1876–77): 351–55.

Opened with women’s newspapers, “useful and instructive journals” filled with letters on every subject. Respondents, who might advise only friends on certain topics, answered strangers’ every query and bore the costs of paper and stamps. Guessed that having serious problems solved in the press discouraged women from thinking and that airing personal or frivolous ones demeaned their sex.

75. “From the States.” n.s., 18 (1877): 7–12.

Avouched that American newspapers, with slangy writing in “narrow columns of small type” broken by big headlines and directed by editors ready to hint about scandal without verifying it, truly pictured the United States.

76. “Harriet Martineau.” n.s., 18 (1877): 126–32.

Disclosed that when Martineau was 19 years old, no London editor would look at her work, so she wrote as V. for the *Monthly Repository*, first for nothing and then for very little. She later penned articles for *Household Words* and, more significantly, leaders for the *Daily News*.

77. “A Japanese Newspaper.” n.s., 18 (1877): 207–09.

Presented the *Yokohama Daily News* (20 February 1873), which devoted two of its four pages to news, business, social scandal, and weather, and two to advertising and a lottery. The “favoured newspapers” received copy from the imperial court.

78. “Wanted Particularly.” n.s., 19 (1878–79): 294–97.

Averred that advertisements for heirs, prizewinners, creditors, and missing family and friends validated journalism’s social utility.

79. “The Press of the Trades.” n.s., 19 (1877–78): 389–94.

Targeted both established “prominent and honourable” trade journals and recent “businesslike” ones.

80. “French Almanacks.” n.s., 20 (1878): 63–68.

Contended that French almanacs were not bothered by government unless they ridiculed it.

81. “What Is Public Opinion?” n.s., 20 (1878): 77–82.

Guaranteed that if an English newspaper confirmed readers’ general views, they respected its “good sense” and accepted its guidance. Radical papers were really escapist, no threat because worker-readers were sensible.

82. “School-Board Journalism.” n.s., 20 (1878): 224–30.

Spotlighted education periodicals, as the *School Board Chronicle*, *Pupil Teacher*, and *Scholastic Register*.

83. “Interviewing Extraordinary.” n.s., 20 (1878): 305–08.

Broadcast that interviewing was a “regular duty of a newspaper reporter” in the United States but not yet in the United Kingdom.

84. “Advertisers and Advertisements.” n.s., 21 (1878): 34–37.

Centered on all-advertising heralds. Morning papers also published many advertisements since they were an important revenue stream.

85. “Caricature in America.” n.s., 21 (1878): 298–302.

Scrutinized the style and impact of Thomas Nast in the widely circulated *Harper’s Weekly* and Frank Bellew in *Harper’s Bazaar*. *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Weekly* was “less distinguished” than previously, and Leslie’s *Budget of Fun* and *Jolly Joker* depended on borrowed as well as original caricature. New York’s *Daily Graphic* had the most pictures, which complemented the news. The paper copied European prints and produced its own with “photo-lithography.”

86. “All in Half a Century.” n.s., 22 (1878–79): 185–88.

Recollected that *The Times* of 1828, four pages at seven pence because of stamp, paper, and advertising duties, printed 5,000 copies daily. In 1878 the typical morning paper sold for a penny and printed 250,000 copies.

87. “On the Tramp, from the Pacific to the Atlantic.” n.s., 22 (1878–79): 277–82, 299–303.

Delighted that a station in Paraiso (Panama) had the *New York Herald*, *Harper’s Weekly*, and *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Weekly*, all arriving regularly.

88. “Telephonic Reporting of the Press.” n.s., 24 (1879–80): 65–68.

Divulged that *The Times* was ready to link its office by telephone to Parliament’s Reporters’ Gallery to save time and labor, but other London papers needed machine typesetting first. Reporters for the locals still used shorthand and telegraphy.

89. “The ‘Puzzle Mania.’” n.s., 24 (1879–80): 114–16.

Studied puzzles, supposedly very popular in newspapers and magazines.

90. “English as Spoken at Radha Bazaar.” n.s., 26 (1880–81): 343–48.

Quoted language in stories and letters in several Indian newspapers.

91. “Sunday in Shoreditch.” n.s., 27 (1881): 108–14.

Glanced at newsboys with “sheafs of *Lloyd’s* [*Weekly Newspaper*] and [*Weekly*] *Dispatches*” delivering to “a population given to Sunday papers.”

92. “Blunders in Print.” n.s., 29 (1882): 447–49.

Pinpointed press errors due to reporters’ mishearing or misunderstanding and printers’ mistakes.

93. “We and Our Fathers.” n.s., 34 (1884): 105–09.

Postulated that the current era was more “intellectual” than before but that pressure of time and lack of ability accounted for the popularity of magazines, which simplified ideas in “a seductive and digestible form.”

94. “Literature in the Scottish Capital.” n.s., 35 (1884–85): 61–68.

Nodded to the eighteenth-century Edinburgh press, from James Watson’s *Courant* before the Act of Union to the 1728 *Evening Courant* (extant), the *Edinburgh Review*, and *Blackwood’s Magazine*.

95. “The Cries of London.” n.s., 36 (1885): 33–37.

Heard among the criers were newsmen, who shouted about “alarming news,” whereas eighteenth-century men, as “Old Bennet, the News-Cryer,” sometimes used horns to get attention.

96. “American Newspapers.” n.s., 36 (1885): 340–45.

Drew on the United States Census Commission’s data on newspaper circulation. Of the 78 pre-revolutionary journals (some named), 39 were extant in 1885 when the *Hartford Courant* was the oldest. Real growth was from 1840. In 1851 every town of 15,000 had a newspaper, and two were common in towns of 20,000. By 1880, when every hamlet had a herald, there were 771 dailies, 8,633 weeklies, 133 semiweeklies, 73 triweeklies, 40 biweeklies; 1,167 monthlies, 160 semimonthlies, two trimonthlies, 13 bimonthlies; 116 quarterlies, and six semiannuals. Newspapers devoted to ‘news, politics, and family reading’ numbered 8,863; religious, agricultural, commercial, professional, trade, juvenile, fashion, and literary numbered 2,451.

Aside that Mexico published the intensely religious newspaper, *Gazette de Mexico*, in the seventeenth century.

97. “The Paris Claque.” n.s., 36 (1885): 441–45.

Bruited that newspaper theatre critics were less influential in Paris because of the prevalence of their clagues.

98. “Corners.” n.s., 39 (1886–87): 203–08.

Among the symbolic corners was the “Poets’ Corner” in local newspapers, a space customarily open to all.

99. “Old Eton Days.” n.s., 39 (1886–87): 322–26.

Starred the *Eton College Magazine* and *The Kaleidoscope*, both short-lived but “well conducted” with some anonymous contributions of “considerable ability.”

100. ““Answers to Correspondents.”” n.s., 40 (1887): 11–12.

Blared that answers were a “prominent feature” in weekly magazines and newspapers. The most widely-circulated weeklies featured legal and medical questions, usually fairly answered but sometimes biased about products. Answers were especially popular in girls’ papers because readers regarded editors as “infallible.” Boys’ papers did not publicize male concerns but rather information on hobbies and the military.

101. “A Century of Newspapers, 1688–1788.” n.s., 42 (1888): 85–91.

Survey from the *Universal Intelligencer* to *The Times* registered that by 1692 there were 26 newspapers, some short-lived. Anne’s reign brought the daily, stamp, and advertising duties, and the first generation of important writers, Daniel Defoe, Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, and Jonathan Swift. By 1714 there was a growing interest in news just as the stamp purged the press. Only “men of character and responsibility” survived. After 1715 caricature and advertising flourished, and marriage and obituary notices surfaced. Henry Fielding wrote excellent political ridicule in his *True Patriot*, Oliver Goldsmith penned for the *Public Ledger*, and John Wilkes and Junius were active. Yet the November 1758 *Tatler* quoted Samuel Johnson that newsmen lied for profit. In 1745 the all-advertising *Daily Advertiser* arrived and in 1770 the first theatre criticism. Previously, editors paid for such news, so critics encountered “much hostility.” The *Gentleman’s Magazine*, reputedly the oldest in the British Empire and maybe the world, was famous for its columns on Parliament.

102. “Thirty Years Ago.” n.s., 42 (1888): 295–96.

Called John Delane the “supreme head” of journalists because he and *The Times* had much influence although other newspaper editors were energetic.

103. “Fifty Years Ago.” n.s., 43 (1888): 30–34.

Recalled that there were many dailies, magazines, and reviews in 1838 but no illustrated newspapers, *Punch*, or telegrams.

104. “The Agony Column.” n.s., 43 (1888): 275–78.

Decoded personal advertisements.

105. “American Types.” 3^d ser., 2 (1889): 126–29.

Singled out New York newsboys for their slang and the *New York Evening Post* as “the leading evening journal in the city and the representative of the highest culture and literary talent in the country.”

106. “Slips of the Pen.” 3^d ser., 4 (1890): 64–66.

Explained that many newspaper printing errors occurred because “the pressure of rapid work in modern journalism is so great.”

107. “Curios from the Daily Press.” 3^d ser., 4 (1890): 208–10.

Conceded that dailies, even with “excellent management,” contained “blunders” due to haste, reporters’ bad copy, and printing flubs.

108. “An Incurable Joker.” 3^d ser., 4 (1890): 377–81.

Biography of playwright Samuel Foote referred to “George Faulkner, printer of the *Dublin Journal*,” as “a decent, quiet man.”

109. “Writers and Reviewers.” 3^d ser., 6 (1891): 341–44.

Categorized reader press tastes: City men liked the daily’s business section and maybe “heinous murder”; artisans liked self-help and sporting gazettes; clergy liked the “public prints” for which they also wrote; women liked the penny serials with novels and fashion. Tradesmen read little. Newspapers generally sold for their news, particularly if “spiced.”

110. “John Leech.” 3^d ser., 7 (1892): 84–88, 100–06.

Review of W. P. Frith’s *John Leech, His Life and Work* declared that his first *Punch* drawing (7 August 1841) on “Foreign Affairs” led to a circulation decline because few readers wanted overseas news. Thus, it was not until 1844 that he was a regular for the serial.

111. “A Day at the London Free Libraries.” 3^d ser., 7 (1892): 305–09.

Visited several local libraries, among them St. Martin’s. It had a well-lit and well-occupied newsroom, a magazine room with fewer readers, and an evening boys’ room where children aged five to 12 queued on Monday because there was entertainment. Every library had magazines and “newspapers of all kinds.” Newsboys sparked reading of evening papers for sports, but men also read job advertisements. Curates looked for ideas in religious journals; women, for clothes in fashion ones.

112. “Charles Keene.” 3^d ser., 8 (1892): 177–81.

Review of George Layard’s *The Life and Letters of Charles Samuel Keene* observed that he sketched for *Punch* for 40 years after 1851. He also illustrated *Once a Week*. Keene, John Leech, and John Tenniel made *Punch* a success, although Keene’s work was less inventive than that of Leech. He did not sign his drawings C. K. until 1854 because, unlike modern journalists, he had no desire to see his name in print.

113. “The Penalties of Greatness.” 3^d ser., 8 (1892): 245–50.

Recognized that some readers coveted press coverage even though it often deprived an individual of freedom of action.

114. “Interviewers and Interviewing.” 3^d ser., 8 (1892): 422–26.

Berated American interviewers who, unlike English, harassed subjects and selectively printed their responses. In the United States, refusing an interview could lead to threats. In England, the “lackey type,” a “hero-worshipper,” was typical. Thus, British interviews of the great read like home furniture catalogues.

115. “Short Stories and Long.” 3^d ser., 9 (1893): 79–84.

Posited that critics castigated magazines of “scraps” because they “debauch” the many readers addicted to “shreds and patches,” although short stories might be a fad.

116. “Anonymity.” 3^d ser., 9 (1893): 112–13.

Insisted that anonymity was less crucial than accuracy for the integrity of the press. Signed leaders supposedly reduced the writer’s influence, but audiences should always form, never borrow opinions. Anonymity was a first chance for an unknown of quality, and anonymous criticism of their work was no disincentive for really great authors. Because subjects could not respond, publishing unsigned poison pen letters was inappropriate.

117. “The Reporter of the ‘Evening Despatch’” 3^d ser., 9 (1893): 301–03.

Satirized the modern reporter as rather “seedy,” a person who fed on “[g]ossip and sensation” to earn a living but faced dismissal for a headline not fact-based.

118. “Circulating Libraries.” 3^d ser., 11 (1894): 488–90.

Logged that Liverpool’s library began in 1758 when a group of men bought the *Monthly Review* and then shared other periodicals.

119. “A Century of Feminine Fiction.” 3^d ser., 12 (1894): 537–40.

Deemed the *Lady’s Companion* an “eminently practical and common-sense little magazine.”

Bentley's Miscellany, 1837–1868

Conceived by Richard Bentley for the amusement of a comfortable and literate audience, *Bentley's* emphasized British literary reviews, French newspapers and almanacs, and German almanacs.

1. Boz [Charles Dickens]. "Editor's Address on the Completion of the First Volume." 1 (1837): iii–iv.

Enthusied that *Bentley's Miscellany* was "inundated with orders" and had invited "many of the very first authors of the day" to contribute.

2. [Maginn, William]. "Prologue." 1 (1837): 2–6.

Proclaimed that the goal of *Bentley's Miscellany* was to be witty, not to challenge other monthlies or to study politics.

3. [Mackay, Charles]. "Periodical Literature of the North American Indians." 1 (1837): 534–40.

Centered on Cherokee newspapers, especially the *Indian Phoenix* published by tribal editors. The *Phoenix*, published in English in Washington, allegedly circulated among "roving aborigines" and employed printers with the same skills as their peers at English local papers and better than the Germans or Portuguese.

4. Jones, John [Thomas Gaspey]. "Grub-Street News." 2 (1837): 425–28.

Based on evidence in the State Paper Office, credited George Iland as the father of *Grub-Street News*, which "fabricated intelligence."

5. [Beazley, Samuel]. "Lions of the Modern Babylon." 7 (1840): 80–88.

Mentioned that "one of those extraordinary daily papers with which the modern press teems" highlighted London pleasures.

6. Taylor, Dr. W. C. "Moral Economy of Large Towns: Liverpool." 8 (1840): 129–36.

Part of a series, this section recorded that workers found the pub "a comfortable place" to read newspapers on Sunday. Recommended opening reading rooms to offer "time and opportunity for quiet reflection" and to counter the pub's "depraving" environment.

7. "Theodore Edward Hook, Esq." 10 (1841): 320–24.

Touched on Hook's tenure as editor of *John Bull* where, "besides holding a share in the property, he was allowed, as we have heard, a handsome weekly salary for this duty." "[H]is lavish talent raised the publication at once into a high degree of popularity and profit."

8. [Forrester, C. R.]. "The Philosophy of Punning." 12 (1842): 316–24.
Observed that the *Morning Post* circulated puns from people of "notoriety in the circles of the aristocracy."
9. [Kenealy, E. V. H.]. "The Late Dr. Maginn." 12 (1842): 329–30.
Obituary of William Maginn cited his work for *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, and *Bentley's* and swore that his contributions to the first "established his name as a writer of first-rate ability."
10. Poyntz, Albany [Catherine Gore]. "Clubs and Clubmen." 14 (1843): 453–63.
Agreed that "[c]lubs may be estimated as the fourth estate of the British Constitution: a moral exchange for the traffic and barter of opinion."
11. "Some Account of Miss Ray: Selwyn Correspondence." 14 (1843): 511–16.
Assumed from George Selwyn's letters that eighteenth-century journalists were different from those in 1843 "who now enrich the daily and weekly press with knowledge, and the excellences of their composition."
12. [Sinclair, Catherine]. "An [*sic*] Universal Newspaper to Suit All Tastes and Opinions: *The Whig and the Tory*." 15 (1844): 590–95.
Essay was set up as a newspaper with columns of news and advertisements and a promise to be impartial.
13. Murray, J. Fisher. "The Physiology of London Life: Business of the House." 16 (1844): 61–64.
Monitored reporters' reactions to a dull speaker in Parliament.
14. Murray, J. Fisher. "The Physiology of London Life: The Fourth Estate." 16 (1844): 275–85.
Declared that the daily newspaper was a necessity in London for information on business and pleasure. Men read their own copies whereas in the country a copy passed through many hands. Newspapers were "like clouds, gathering and sucking up the impalpable vapours of public opinion," which their leaders reflected while spreading knowledge. Leaders could paraphrase, promote, or rise above politics because anonymity assured that the text would be judged on its merits. News came from correspondents everywhere. Advertisements were merely the news of wants. Literary quality could win fame for a paper as in France.
15. [Pearce, Robert Rouière]. "The Rev. Sydney Smith." 17 (1845): 379–94.
Alluded to Smith's early connection to the *Edinburgh Review* whose first issue reputedly went to four editions and "created a great sensation" with its original articles.
16. "The Rev. Richard Harris Barham." 18 (1845): 198–200.
Noted that Barham "contributed much, during many years, to several popular periodicals – the *Edinburgh Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the *Literary Gazette* among the number; but his most popular series of papers was given to this *Miscellany*."

17. A Middle-Aged Man [Katharine Thomson]. "A Literary Retrospect: Dr. Maginn." 18 (1845): 587–92.

Detailed William Maginn's duel in consequence of an article in *Fraser's Magazine*. "No modern writer in periodicals has ever given to satire a less repulsive form of personality." "He wrote when our periodical literature was at its zenith."

18. K[enney], C[harles] L[amb]. "Memoir of Albert Smith." 18 (1845): 620–21. Commemorated Smith's work for "the *Literary World* – a little periodical...started by [John] Timbs, the editor of the *Mirror [of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction]*," as well as for *Punch* and *Bentley's*.

19. The Author of "Second Love" [J. P. Simpson]. "The *Flâneur* in Paris." 21 (1847): 70–78.

Aside on sellers of Paris evening papers.

20. An American Lady [Elizabeth Wormeley]. "The Eventful Days of February 1848 in Paris." 23 (1848): 408–16.

Reported that Paris newspapers, such as the *Presse*, with "scraps" of news, "sold at famine prices" in February 1848.

21. Ward, James. "The Career of M. Guizot." 23 (1848): 435–47.

Revealed that the *Globe*, for which François Guizot wrote in 1828, "exercised considerable influence upon the rising generation of France."

22. [Sinnett, Jane]. "*Literary Statistics of France for Fifteen Years.*" 23 (1848): 456–64. Review of Charles Louandre's book maintained that before 1848 France had about 500 newspapers. After the July Revolution, most emphasized politics, later trade. The larger ones kept or added subscribers with "the deplorable introduction of the *feuilleton*." France also had fringe papers, many specialized periodicals, and "a few reviews and magazines on the English plan."

23. Sinnett, Mrs. Percy [Jane]. "Gossip from Paris." 23 (1848): 636–39.

Grieved that French "[j]ournalism of course goes on at an awful rate, some 'Citizens' writing whole papers 'out of their own heads,'" such as the *Journal des Honnêtes Gens* and *Ami du Peuple*, and the women's *Voix des Femmes* and *Cause du Peuple* (George Sand's paper).

24. [Lewes, G. H.]. "Memoir of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart." 24 (1848): 1–10.

Recalled Bulwer-Lytton's editing of the *New Monthly*, "which flourished under his care as a Magazine, but did not flourish so well as a commercial speculation" and his "capital articles" in the *Edinburgh Review* and elsewhere.

25. The *Flâneur* in Paris [J. P. Simpson]. "The Republican Newspapers of Paris." 24 (1848): 147–54.

Dated a French free press from the February 1848 revolution, which ended the stamp duty and "caution money" paid by editors as "a guarantee for their respectability." However, mobs threatened papers, such as the *Constitutionnel* and *National*, that opposed the new government because cheap papers, multiplying even before the revolution, had turned workers toward a republic of "terror."

Gazettes, using lies to sell like those in the seventeenth-century Civil Wars, posted copies around Paris and at newsstands, “wooden booths or sheds” cropping up everywhere. Worse were the public criers, vendors whose “screaming fills the air.”

26. Marvel, I. K. [D. G. Mitchell]. “Street Views in Paris from My Window, During the Late Insurrection.” 24 (1848): 178–84.

Cited Paris newspapers published in February 1848.

27. Mathews, Mrs. [Anne]. “Our Times: *Un Peu de Dérailson*.” 24 (1848): 621–25. Assured that “the freedom and infallibility of the press” were axiomatic even though commentary sometimes was misleading.

28. The *Flâneur* in Paris [J. P. Simpson]. “The Mirror of the French Republic; or, the Parisian Theatres.” 25 (1849): 369–78.

Bowed to the “small daily satirical journals of Paris,” such as *Charivari*.

29. “Memoir of William Cooke Taylor, LL.D.” 26 (1849): 498–503.

Referred to Cooke Taylor’s many essays in the *Athenaeum*.

30. “Literature: The Press During the Past Year.” 27 (1850): 93–98.

Presumed that the press, “the mighty Press, so ambitious and so laborious,” served as “a ready tool” for all interests, good and bad. *The Times*, with 30,000 copies daily and a corps of “able writers,” was incomparable for “usefulness” and “completeness.” “The Press of England is yearly doing wonders, in enlarging the knowledge, in refining the taste, in promoting the civilization and happiness of the human race.” London publishers were “united and resolute” in their goal “to keep the press pure,” so the few who pushed “trash” were disdained.

31. Bell, Robert. “The Stage as It Is in 1850.” 27 (1850): 298–303.

Hoped that theatre critics would acquire “more knowledge and independence” and thereby regard reviewing not as an occupation but as a study of an art form.

32. “The Metropolis on Sunday.” 27 (1850): 587.

Counted as one London Sunday activity “reading of the vile and blackguard portion of the periodical press.”

33. [Bell, Robert]. “The History of Newspapers.” 27 (1850): 596–97.

Review of F. Knight Hunt’s *The Fourth Estate* contended that press history was important in tracing the liberty to print. Hunt’s book was invaluable for its “repertory of facts,” though it had some gossip.

34. [Chastel de Boynville, Alexander]. “The Past and Present State of France.” 28 (1850): 172–79.

Disparaged Napoleon I because, during his reign, “[t]he press was reduced to the most abject slavery...the daily papers became the instruments of imposition and falsehood.”

35. Crowquill, Alfred [A. H. Forrester]. "Our Pen and Ink Gallery: Lord Brougham." 28 (1850): 215–17.

Resurrected Henry Brougham's defense of John and Leigh Hunt on a charge of libel while editors of the *Examiner*.

36. [Mahony, Francis]. "Young England's Onslaught on *Young Italy*." 28 (1850): 298–306.

Review of A. D. R. Cochrane's book labeled the *Contemporaneo* "a remarkable journal" while disdaining the premier of the Papal States in 1849 who wrote newspaper articles "but would not tolerate other journalists in reply." Aside that the *Quarterly Review* no longer had "a permanent effect" on readers.

37. [Boissier, G. R.] "The Press of 1850." 29 (1851): 107–09.

Examined only books because "the daily press and the weekly and monthly periodicals" were a separate class, "too important an influence" to be dismissed with a few observations."

38. [Bell, Robert]. "Robert Southey." 29 (1851): 115–30.

Characterized Southey as a writer who reaped a good income from periodicals. In the first 97 issues of the *Quarterly Review*, he published 89 articles. His articles were varied, but he purportedly did research quickly and resented editorial changes to his work. The *Quarterly* earned respect and popularity even though its partisanship may have affected its quality.

39. [Bell, Robert]. "Literary Men of the Last Half Century." 29 (1851): 343–54.

Review of *Memoirs of a Literary Veteran* by Robert Gillies, founder of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, questioned whether the public appreciated "the masculine power and wide-reaching knowledge poured out with such freshness and unflinching fertility in the columns of the daily papers" or by the "nameless labourers in the thousand and one periodicals" that instructed and amused. Neither Gillies as editor nor reviewers were paid well. Anonymity meant no reputation, so writers specialized and placed articles in many serials to survive. However, their literary careers were allegedly "wrecked in newspapers and magazines."

Both *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Edinburgh Review* influenced reading, but the *Edinburgh* significantly shaped the canon of criticism. It was "consistently able, and luminous," whereas the *Monthly Review* and the *Gentleman's Magazine* were adequate. With new print technology, cheaper newspapers aired fast but less worthwhile criticism.

40. Hobbes, Robert G. "Calcutta." 30 (1851): 361–68.

Discussed the six English newspapers in Calcutta, all with editors "of experience and talent, who know how to suit the appetites of their customers." Papers were one-third leaders and local news, one-third advertising, one-third from London magazines. This press was no worse than the British and impacted government which it "fearlessly" criticized. Aside that there were 40 periodicals in the presidency.

41. [Creasy, E. S.]. "Memoir of the Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay." 31 (1852): 1–6.

Literary biography noticed Macaulay's early work in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* but credited his *Edinburgh Review* essays for making his name.

42. [Kaye, J. W.]. "Society in India." 31 (1852): 242–49.

Logged that the arrival of fortnightly newspapers and occasional reviews kept the English in India well informed about home affairs.

43. [Crowe, E. E.]. "Reminiscences of a Man of the World." 31 (1852): 273–80.

Doubted that in 1815 the newspapers, even *The Times*, had any war correspondents.

44. "The Late Baroness von Beck." 31 (1852): 314–19.

Article on alleged spy accused the public of blindly following "the dictation of the press of the privileged classes."

45. "*The Memoirs of Mallet du Pan*." 31 (1852): 553–57.

Reviewed a book by Jacques Mallet du Pan (b. 1749) on his career as a journalist. In 1784 he commenced editing the *Mercure de France* which he made famous. In the 1790s he was in exile in Switzerland but by 1799 was in London editing the *Mercure Britannique*.

46. [Crowe, E. E.]. "Paris in 1852." 31 (1852): 682–97.

Bared French middle class discontent with imperial press control, which "gagged and mutilated" the *Constitutionnel* and *Siècle*, though readers did not mind restraints on the socialist press. Even though official policy cost jobs, many people thought that this press had abused power but not Emile de Girardin's well-written *Presse*. It and Louis Véron of the *Constitutionnel* were remarkable good at undermining the emperor's "pretensions." The *Journal des Débats* and *National* were weak, and the requirement of signature sapped the spirit of journalists.

47. [Creasy, E. S.]. "Francis Jeffrey." 32 (1852): 127–31.

Biography of the editor of the early *Edinburgh Review* believed that it, the *Quarterly Review*, and *Blackwood's Magazine* set an example for "periodicals of vigour and entertainment," inspiring others that now gave "employment to so large a literary portion of the age; and from which the great majority of our educated classes form their literary opinions almost entirely, and, to a very great extent, their political opinions also."

48. [Crowe, E. E.]. "Memoirs of a Man of the World." 32 (1852): 257–72.

Profiled the literary men of Francis Jeffrey's Edinburgh world before commenting on the *Revue Française*, which failed because of "no sale, no influence, no reputation." An "enterprising printer" planned the more successful *Globe*, a "literary and philosophical paper" later edited by a Saint-Simonian, and a rival of the *National* of Adolphe Thiers and Armand Carrel. Thiers had written for the *Constitutionnel* when its owners were "timid bourgeois."

49. "*Autobiography of Alexandre Dumas*." 32 (1852): 471–78.

Stressed that the *Presse* owed "its great vogue and sale" to the serial work of Dumas, père.

50. Smith, Albert. "To the Readers of *Bentley's Miscellany*." 33 (1853): 1–2.

Reminisced about a first submission to *Bentley's* with "fear and anxiety" and the "great pride" on publication. Recently returned from the East, Smith promised to pen "light *pabulum*" for the *Miscellany*.

51. Russell, W[illiam] H[oward]. "Dining Out for the Papers." 34 (1853): 143–50. *Times* writer traced his career development from covering his first dinner party. Aside that newspaper offices were "interiorly seedy."
52. B[urgoyne], M[argaret] A., Our Own Correspondent. "Affairs in Turkey." 35 (1854): 593–603.
Testified that London papers sent special correspondents to war zones.
53. Monkshood [Francis Jacox]. "John Gibson Lockhart." 37 (1855): 27–31. Saluted *Quarterly* editor Lockhart for raising "the tone and character" of the *Review* although in style he was a "heavy transgressor."
54. "The German Almanacks for 1855." 37 (1855): 176–85.
Alerted that in the German states, with a periodical press "almost in its infancy" because of censorship, almanacs' influence was akin to that of dailies in England. There were 13 in Prussia, four in Austria, two in Saxony, and one in Bavaria and in Hanover, but the most popular was Austria's *People's Almanack*. The *Illustrated Leipzig News* published the *Illustrated Almanack*.
55. "French War Pamphlets." 37 (1855): 451–66.
Perused one pamphlet that justified imperial legislation regulating the press because the papers had used their liberty for personal attacks, for "calumny," "injustice," and "exaggeration." The French resorted to pamphlets to criticize government rather than risk suppression of a newspaper, which would result in layoffs at dailies and ruin owners of small gazettes.
56. Monkshood [Francis Jacox]. "Prosings by Monkshood about the Essayists and Reviewers." 37 (1855): 479–93, 638–52; 38 (1855): 96–110, 129–36, 432–40, 462–73; 39 (1856): 430–40; 40 (1856): 104–10, 208–20, 316–30, 538–50, 640–52; 41 (1857): 563–70; 45 (1859): 581–92.
Remarked that periodical critics in the 1850s had to write an "original disquisition" on a book or a "critical appreciation of a new intellectual tendency" apparent in several texts; show how a new work was unique in its "mode of thought," or paint a literary portrait of "some representative man." Analyzed the style and topics of numerous periodical contributors and of *The Times*. Commented that J. W. Croker was the best example of "the slashing critic"; Leigh Hunt was less successful in managing periodicals than were Robert and William Chambers or Charles Dickens, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review* once courted Robert Southey. Wished that *Blackwood's Magazine* had published information on its contributors as *Fraser's Magazine* had done.
57. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "How We are All Getting On." 38 (1855): 1–6.
Editor-owner (since 1854) expressed "utmost satisfaction" with *Bentley's* past work and confidence about its future quality.
58. "The Mormons in Utah." 38 (1855): 61–70.
Glanced at the Mormon press in Europe, France's *Etoile du Deseret* and Hamburg's *Banner of Zion* (three numbers only in 1851).

59. “Gilfillan’s *Portrait Gallery*.” 38 (1855): 136–40.

Review of George Gilfillan’s *A Gallery of Literary Portraits* informed that he contributed to the *Critic* as Apollodorus.

60. “Beaumarchais and His Times.” 39 (1856): 171–85, 293–303.

Biography of Pierre Augustin Caron cited the *Gazette Cuirassé*, a scandal paper published in England, and London’s *Courrier de l’Europe* and *Journal de Paris*.

61. “Lord Cockburn’s Memorials.” 40 (1856): 45–57.

Essay on Henry Cockburn, based on his *Memorials of His Time*, said that the early *Edinburgh Review* paid 10–20 guineas for a review page.

62. “The Newspaper in France.” 40 (1856): 457–69.

Review of Eugene Matin’s *Histoire du Journal en France, 1631–1853*, opened with Théophraste Renaudot, the physician who published the *Gazette de France* in 1631 and other papers of the age. Decided that the power of the press was not realized until 1789, but then liberty gave way to “libertinism” with language “only worthy of a revolutionary epoch.” The Directory suppressed “a parcel of useless journals.” The July Revolution spurred many short-lived papers, and the 1848 Revolution even more. This pattern confirmed that “the character of a nation is well depicted in the history of its press,” which in France seesawed from control to excess. In 1856 there were 14 newspapers, among them the *Journal des Débats*, which existed by “the grace of the Emperor” to show that the press was still free.

63. “Paris in 1856 – The French Almanacks.” 40 (1856): 477–87.

Tagged Amédée de Noé, known as Cham, “the Cruikshank of the French Almanacks.”

64. “What We Are All About.” 40 (1856): 487–94.

Alluded to the influence of *The Times* and the *Morning Post*.

65. [Wraxall, Lascelles]. “The Second Empire.” 42 (1857): 1–14.

Pondered the role of several newspapers in the February 1848 Revolution in France.

66. “Louis Philippe and His Times.” 42 (1857): 111–29.

Review of *History of the Reign of Louis Philippe* by Victor de Nouvion emphasized the press part in the July Revolution.

67. “Our Indian Empire.” 42 (1857): 258–65.

Opposed constraints on the Anglo-Indian press since it was “the most competent to judge the real condition of India.”

68. “French Almanacks for 1858.” 42 (1857): 535–46.

Centered on themes in French almanacs.

69. "German Almanacks for 1858." 43 (1858): 38–44.
Categorized German almanacs as "comic...amusing...instructive" and equal to the French in style but with more impact.
70. "The Causes of the Indian Mutiny." 43 (1858): 60–68.
Identified as one cause of the uprising the Anglo-Indian press from which Indian journals pirated criticism of the government. Sermonized that because India was "a subjugated country," a free press was illogical.
71. "Eugene Sue: His Life and Works." 44 (1858): 54–66.
Touched on Sue's literary contracts with the *Constitutionnel*, *Presse*, *Siècle*, and other publications.
72. "The French Almanacks for 1859." 44 (1858): 517–30.
Posited that French almanacs mirrored popular "fancies."
73. "German Almanacks for 1859." 44 (1858): 563–70.
Among a survey of German almanacs, called Berthold Auerbach's "informative and entertaining."
74. [Wraxall, Lascelles]. "A Frenchman in Kentucky." 45 (1859): 179–86.
Told of a former French soldier who in 1859 edited the *Semi-Weekly Messenger*, Oaksburg (KY).
75. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "The State of Affairs: Political and Literary." 45 (1859): 221–24.
Deemed Alexander Andrews' *History of British Journalism* impartial and accurate with "rare information."
76. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "Here and There." 46 (1859): 1–4.
Lauded briefly Charles Oliver who opted to be "a miscellaneous writer in the periodicals."
77. [Wraxall, Lascelles]. "Honoré de Balzac." 46 (1859): 148–56.
Included Balzac's editing, in the 1830s, of the short-lived literary review, *Chronique de Paris*.
78. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "A Glance at Passing Events." 46 (1859): 331–34.
Considered French imperial policy on the press.
79. "The French Almanacks for 1860." 46 (1859): 460–69.
Examined contents of French almanacs.
80. "German Almanacks for 1860." 46 (1859): 567–73.
Rated German almanacs mediocre but significant for their wide circulation in "remote districts," whereas the French offerings were getting duller.
81. [Ainsworth, W. H.]. "The Epilogue to 1859." 46 (1859): 651–52.
Underscored the success of Bentley's *Quarterly Review* and the quality of Bentley's *Miscellany*.

- 82.** “A German in London.” 47 (1860): 55–61.
Rejected Julius Rodenberg’s dismissal of newspaper advertisements because German journalists, unlike American journalists, did not appreciate their value.
- 83.** “A Vacation Tour of Spain.” 47 (1860): 412–22.
Pointed out a Valencia newspaper, the *Diario Mercantil*.
- 84.** “The French Almanacks for 1861.” 48 (1860): 458–70.
Skimmed contents of French almanacs.
- 85.** “German Almanacks for 1861.” 48 (1860): 615–21.
Broadcast that German almanacs had little or old news and humor pirated from *Punch* but surpassed the French in knowledge if not wit.
- 86.** [Ainsworth, W. H.]. “The Present State of Literature.” 49 (1861): 215–19.
Averred that literary periodicals recruited “the first men of the day” and that the genre stimulated the German though not the French press.
- 87.** R. “Mems. [?Memorials] of an Unreported Meeting.” 50 (1861): 74–79.
Commended “reporters for the public press” for giving sense and style to speakers, though perhaps missing audience nuances at a meeting.
- 88.** “Count Cavour.” 50 (1861): 88–94.
Recollected that Camillo di Cavour spent some time “hard at work as a journalist.”
- 89.** “The French Almanacks for 1862.” 50 (1861): 480–90.
Held that French almanacs were neither as specialized nor as “business-like” as English ones.
- 90.** “The German Almanacks for 1862.” 50 (1861): 591–98.
Applauded German almanacs because they were “more national in their tone.”
- 91.** [Wade, John]. “Letters of Junius under Their Comic Aspect.” 50 (1861): 611–19.
Assessed the style and sway of Junius in the *Public Advertiser*, where he was “the most bold and accomplished gladiator that ever figured in journalist columns.”
- 92.** Kohl, J. G. “The American Athens.” 50 (1861): 620–32.
Pictured Boston’s literary press. “There are upwards of 100 printing-offices, from which a vast number of periodicals issue. The best and oldest of these is the *North American Review*.”
- 93.** “The Moral Condition of the French.” 51 (1862): 55–66.
Graded “the lighter and less moral productions of the French press” accurate but not representative of French character.

- 94.** “Social Science and Sunny Scenes in Ireland.” 51 (1862): 162–72.
Reporter at the Social Science Association meeting in Dublin heard “Miss Emily Faithfull with plain good sense describe the working of the Victoria Press, by which so many females are employed in a trade hitherto believed to be only fitted for men.”
- 95.** [Wraxall, Lascelles]. “A Real American.” 51 (1862): 210–21.
Biography of William Walker reminded that he edited the New Orleans *Crescent*, then the San Francisco *Herald* before going to Central America.
- 96.** [Wraxall, Lascelles]. “Travels in Equador [*sic*].” 51 (1862): 371–79.
Enlightened that Quito had a single paper, “the *Nacional*, which is the official journal of the government, and merely reprints ministerial decrees.”
- 97.** “Both Sides of the Atlantic.” 52 (1862): 157–66.
Aside on poet Carl Heinzen who “edits the notorious *Pioneer*.”
- 98.** “A German in London.” 52 (1862): 412–20.
Review of Julius Rodenberg’s *Day and Night in London* abridged his ideas on the number of newspapers and their advertisements, the format of *Times* leaders (first on the topic of the day; second and third on contemporary history; fourth on London), and Reuters. Telegrams, once demeaned as “trickery and humbug,” were popular. Many papers used Reuters, such as Paris’ *Moniteur* and Cologne’s *Zeitung*.
- 99.** Knight, Brook J. “A Summer in America, VII.” 52 (1862): 480–94.
Marked the *Church Chronicle for the Diocese of Montreal*, established in 1860.
- 100.** “The French Almanacks for 1863.” 52 (1862): 581–92.
Mused about contents of French almanacs.
- 101.** “German Almanacks for 1863.” 53 (1863): 26–34.
Excerpted contents of German almanacs.
- 102.** Lessing, A. von “A German in Dublin.” 54 (1863): 95–102.
Thought that Dr. Daniel Cahill, a Catholic priest, wrote “the best articles in the *Catholic Telegraph*.”
- 103.** “Gibson’s *Miscellanies*.” 54 (1863): 247–48.
Praised the work of William Sidney Gibson, a periodical author “so agreeable, so contemplative, and so competent.”
- 104.** “Chronicles of Paris.” 54 (1863): 529–37.
Acknowledged the *Indépendance Belge*.
- 105.** “The French Almanacks for 1864.” 54 (1863): 577–92.
Announced that French almanacs ignored politics.

106. “German Almanacks for 1864.” 55 (1864): 25–33.

Branded German almanacs dull.

107. “The French Almanacks for 1865.” 56 (1864): 575–87.

Survey of French almanacs hypothesized that the “exceeding increase in the number of cheap papers in Paris” caused “excessive competition.”

108. Jacox, Francis. “The Unwelcome News-Bringer.” 56 (1864): 637–46.

Discussed the plight in history and literature of the bearers of false or bad news.

109. “Specimens of German Humour.” 57 (1865): 310–22.

Looked at “the Prussian *Punch*,” *Kladderadatsch*, whose large circulation meant good pay for its talented authors.

110. “Dudley Costello.” 58 (1865): 543–50.

Hailed the quality of Costello’s criticism, notably in the *New Monthly Magazine*.

111. “The French Almanacks for 1866.” 58 (1865): 585–95.

Accepted the unvarying formula of French almanacs because it stimulated “pleasant... reminiscences.”

112. “The German Almanacks for 1866.” 59 (1866): 28–46.

Extracted at length from several German almanacs.

113. “Sketches of Sunny Scenes and Social Science in Switzerland.” 60 (1866): 193–202, 319–30.

Sampled matrimonial advertisements in Thun’s *Intelligenz-blatt*.

114. “The French Almanacks for 1867.” 60 (1866): 597–612.

Contrasted serious and amusing French almanacs with aside on the competition among “halfpenny papers.”

115. “The German Almanacks for 1867.” 61 (1867): 94–110.

Found “more freshness and variety” in 1867 German almanacs but nothing on the Austro-Prussian War.

116. Estagel, John. “A Glance at New York.” 62 (1867): 412–40.

Appraised the New York press. Dailies were printed “in meagre type, with pale ink, and on wretched paper.” A *Pall Mall Gazette* would not last in United States because of its paper, print, and quality writing. The *New York Times* had some articles that were “well reasoned, excellent in taste, and written with force and spirit” but had recently had a dispute with the *New York Tribune* about ‘doing English.’ Although the *New York Herald* claimed to “lead journalism on the American continent,” it was not as good as a British local. Conversely, American trade journals were solid, “edited in a practical and creditable manner.” Monthlies were similar to the *London Journal* and *Family Herald*

but not as cheap and copied much from English papers. Quarterlies were “respectably edited and decently printed.”

117. “Dufton’s *Abyssinia*.” 62 (1867): 487–98.

Review of Henry Dufton’s *Narrative of a Journey Through Abyssinia, 1862–63*, aired that many areas of Africa and Asia lacked newspapers, but news spread nonetheless, usually in coffeehouses and bazaars.

118. “The French Almanacks for 1868.” 62 (1867): 598–612.

Quoted several French almanacs.

119. “The German Almanacks for 1868.” 63 (1868): 33–49.

Singled out a German almanac.

120. “Fenianism in America.” 63 (1868): 129–33.

Imagined that New York dailies were a quasi-Fenian press.

121. “The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.” 63 (1868): 284–92.

Starred “our cosmopolite contemporary, the *Illustrated London News*.”

122. “Indian Sporting Literature.” 63 (1868): 527–39.

Estimated that Indian sporting periodicals were weak until the *Calcutta Sporting Review*, established in 1844, which contained “able and genuine articles.”

123. B., M. V. “From London to Lahore.” 64 (1868): 70–79.

Spotlighted an article from *Bentley’s* in *Zapiski dla Chlenai*, a St. Petersburg review.

Bentley's Quarterly Review, 1859–1860

Richard Bentley founded *Bentley's Quarterly*, which touched on fiction in British serials and restrictions on the French press.

1. [Mozley, Anne]. “*Adam Bede* and Recent Novels.” 1 (1859): 433–72.
Alluded to the opportunity to publish novels in “a popular periodical.”
2. [Austin, Sarah]. “France.” 1 (1859): 508–49.
Called the press of the Second Empire “crushed and fettered.”

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, 1824–1900

Established by William Blackwood with a Tory bias, *Blackwood's* contained myriad essays on the press, especially its influence everywhere. Other themes were literary criticism and newspapers' quality.

1. N., C. [J. G. Lockhart]. "Note on the *Quarterly* Reviewers." 15 (1824): 83–85. Reckoned that the last number was the *Quarterly's* "very best" notwithstanding the departure of editor William Gifford and was especially satisfying, as the "cowardly ruffians" at some other periodicals had predicted that the review would suffer without him. The *Quarterly* "seems to have paid-off a host of heavy worthies...a dead-weight upon the spring of intellect" and turned to new writers, "people of the world." Aside on an *Edinburgh Review* contributor as "an inferior scribe."

2. [Maginn, William]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Characters. To C. North, Esq., Etc. No. XIII: Mr. Theodore Hook." 15 (1824): 90–93. Expressed "contempt for the people connected with the London newspapers" except those associated with *John Bull*.

3. [Lockhart, J. G.]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. XIV: To Francis Jeffrey, Esq. on the *Westminster Review*, Etc." 15 (1824): 144–51. Described writers in the *Westminster* as "clever, determined, resolute, thorough-going," some as educated as *Edinburgh Review* authors and as "well skilled...in the arts of communicating," and the neophyte review as "written well, with distinctness and vigour almost throughout, and occasionally very considerable power and eloquence."

4. Y., Y.Y. [David Robinson]. "The *Edinburgh Review*, No. LXXVIII, Articles I and IX: 'The State of Europe' and the 'Holy Alliance.'" 15 (1824): 317–33. Painted the *Edinburgh* as "a blushless, lawless, furious, fanatical party publication." "The *Edinburgh* ostensibly exists as one of the supreme censors of the British press. Its avowed object is to sit in judgment upon the literature of the country" in articles by anonymous scribes who conformed to its opinions or faced suppression.

5. [Maginn, William]. "A Running Commentary on *The Ritter Bann*, A Poem, by T. Campbell, Esq." 15 (1824): 440–45. Grumbled that there was "a dirty spirit of rivalry afloat at present among the various periodicals," except *Blackwood's* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. *Blackwood's* promoted periodical literature, whereas the *New Monthly Magazine* was notorious for puffing.

6. "Office of the Lord Advocate of Scotland. *Edinburgh Review*." 15 (1824): 514–22.

Deprecated an *Edinburgh* article (January 1824) as "the work of a very coarse hand; at once commonplace in statement and feeble and inclusive in reasoning," full of "a farrago of contradictions" and "trash."

7. [Maginn, William and J. G. Lockhart]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. XV: To Francis Jeffrey, Esq. on the Last *Westminster* and *Quarterly Reviews*." 15 (1824): 558–66.

Responded to James Mill's critique of other periodicals in the *Westminster* (April 1824). Supported a strong libel law to stop the "virulent publications which swarmed from the polluted press of London." Added that recent *Quarterly* essays (March 1824) were by "people who are absolutely and totally in a state of Cimmerianism." See *Westminster* 1: 206.

8. [Maginn, William]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. XVI: To Christopher North, Esq. on the last *Edinburgh Review*." 15 (1824): 702–05.

Stamped another *Edinburgh* number (March 1824) "as stupid as usual...leavened by an extra portion of spite and malignity." Denied that "scribing for a newspaper...is a circumstance greatly to be rejoiced at."

9. [Maginn, William]. "Profligacy of the London Periodical Press." 16 (1824): 179–83, 438–39.

Pontificated that many magazines contained "filth, stupidity, or ignorance" and that "three-penny critics," like penny-a-liners, were jealous of their more successful colleagues. Among the offenders were the "idiots of the *New Monthly [Magazine]* who find evidences of a conspiracy against the liberties of the country in the Scotch novels" and the "VERMIN" in the *London Magazine* who targeted Walter Scott because he penned for *Blackwood's*. The *Westminster Review* admired authors who made women the butt of jokes and libeled those in public life. Rebutted a *London Magazine* retort by repeating earlier points.

10. [Maginn, William]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. XVII: To Christopher North, Esq. on the Last *Westminster Review*." 16 (1824): 222–26.

Evaluation of a *Westminster* number (July 1824) assayed one article, "Travels in the United States," as "shabby trash."

11. [Lockhart, J. G.]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. XVIII: To Christopher North, Esq. on the Last *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and on Washington Irving's *Tales of a Traveller*." 16 (1824): 291–304.

Reacted to recent numbers of the *Edinburgh* (July 1824) and the *Quarterly* (January 1824) with "feelings of tedium and disgust" partly because these publications and the *New Monthly Magazine* pushed the books of their publishers.

12. Z., X. Y. [John Neal]. "American Writers." 16 (1824): 304–11, 415–28, 560–71; 17 (1825): 48–69, 186–207.

Profiled, among others, several journalists in a nation where "newspapers are everything" so the "ablest men write" for them, but magazines were increasingly original. Among people selected (others listed) were A. H. Everett, editor of the *North American Review*; Paul Allen, the first editor of the Maryland *Telegraph*, and Robert Walsh, Jr., whose *National Gazette* was "one of the very best papers."

13. Σ. [William Stevenson]. "On the Reciprocal Influence of Periodical Publications, and the Intellectual Progress of this Country." 16 (1824): 518–28.

Assessed contemporary newspapers as better for "power of thought...correctness of taste...elegance, and vigour of style" than those of 50 years before, but magazines had "common-place topics," worrisome because "periodical publications...are a surer index of the state and progress of the mind than works of a higher character." Serials had become more numerous, varied, and accurate since 1793, when war with France demanded greater "exertion of intellect." One example of the shift was the *Monthly Magazine*, a miscellany that gave way to specialized journals of more talent. Magazines with large circulations should "display fine or eloquent writing and leave readers with their taste purified, their comprehension enlarged, their judgment rendered stronger, and their habits of observation and reflection quickened and confirmed." Reviews, as the *Edinburgh*, *Quarterly*, and *Westminster*, were the leaders in literature.

14. A Constant Reader [William Maginn]. "MS. Notes on the Articles Concerning Ireland, the West Indies, Etc. in the Last Number of the *Edinburgh Review*." 17 (1825): 461–75.

Deemed the January 1825 *Edinburgh* "[a] poor Number upon the whole."

15. A Constant Reader [William Maginn]. "MS. Notes on the Last Number of the *Quarterly Review*." 17 (1825): 475–80.

Lauded prior *Quarterly* editor William Gifford though he occasionally was biased. The new man, John Taylor Coleridge, might be an excellent writer, but his choice of an opening article (March 1825) was not fit for the *London Magazine*, much less the *Quarterly*.

16. [Maginn, William]. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Eminent Literary Characters. No. XXI: To Malachi Mullion, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Sec. of C. North, Esq. E.B.M." 17 (1825): 604–09.

Insisted that the *Westminster Review* "sells wretchedly" irrespective of its good writing. With less on politics and more on science and literature, it could crush the *Edinburgh Review*. Aside that libel laws "invest scoundrels with the character of martyrs."

17. [Maginn, William]. "Note-Book of a Literary Idler." 17 (1825): 736–44; 18 (1825): 233–40, 587–95.

Referred to a periodical writer as a "journalist."

Commented that the *Classical Journal* had limited sales but was not "ill executed," the paper and typography of the *Journal of Science* made it "almost as slovenly in appearance as the German periodicals," and the *North American Review* could improve.

18. "Letters of Timothy Tickler, Esq. to Celebrated Literary Characters." No. XXII: To John Murray, Esq., Publisher of the *Quarterly Review*." 18 (1825): 132–36.

Chronicked that the *Quarterly* declined after William Gifford's editorship and would need more than its "vigorous pace" to recover. The *Edinburgh Review* was "stupid," with falling sales, but still had influence. The recent number (June 1825) had poorly placed, untimely, and dull articles.

19. [Lockhart, J. G.]. "Remarks on Mr. Coventry's Attempts to Identify Junius with Lord George Sackville." 18 (1825): 164–77.

Review of George Coventry's *A Critical Enquiry Regarding the Real Author of the Letters of Junius* said less about Junius than about the *Edinburgh Review*.

20. N[éal, John]. "Late American Books." 18 (1825): 316–34.

Portrayed the *North American Review* as "a stout, serious quarterly" whose first six years did "little good, and less harm," but a "hug" from the *Edinburgh Review* indicated that the *North American* was not taken seriously.

21. [Maginn, William]. "French Literature of the Day." 18 (1825): 715–19.

Recognized the *Mémorial Catholique* as "a Periodical of talent and popularity" and the *Globe* as an impartial journal that was "grave, sensible, dignified" with "original and first-rate" criticism. See 19: 205.

22. [Wilson, John, William Maginn, David Robinson, and John Galt]. "Preface." 19 (1826): i–xxx.

Dated *Blackwood's* birth at a time when the *Quarterly Review's* political influence was weak, the *Edinburgh Review* and the monthlies were anti-government, and *The Times* ignored "truth and decency." The *Examiner* was the "only readable Sunday paper," yet it published "unmixed infamy" and thirdhand stories written in "prurient language." John Scott insulted other periodicals to promote his *London Magazine*, and provincial papers were politically inconsequential. The *Monthly Review* was adequate. *Blackwood's* articles were controversial but revolutionized literary criticism by undermining "tenth-rate literary scribblers without head or heart" and "literary prostitution." Anonymity was acceptable because critics were known writers and egocentrics preferred attack to neglect. *Blackwood's* tried to help talented tyros and would print their work as space permitted. Although the editor was the "mildest of men," he was a despot about when and where to insert articles.

23. N., C. [William Maginn]. "The French *Globe* and *Blackwood's Magazine*." 19 (1826): 205–10.

Quoted the *Globe* reaction to *Blackwood's* tribute (18: 715). Confessed that *Blackwood's* liked to torment the *Edinburgh Review* and to support the *Quarterly Review* even when the latter did not reciprocate. Aside that foreign periodicals ignored the *New Monthly Magazine*.

24. L. "The *New Monthly Magazine* and the Margravine of Anspach." 19 (1826): 470–73.

Opined that Thomas Campbell, editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, highlighted frivolity because he lacked the capacity for drudgery and the wit and power necessary to sustain a periodical. Captioned article (January 1826) certified the *New Monthly's* degraded level.

25. [Croly, George]. "Greece." 20 (1826): 824–43.
Petitioned for a public press to unite and educate Greeks and to defend liberty, as did the British press, by exposing government oppression and corruption.
26. [Robinson, David]. "The Change of Ministry." 21 (1827): 745–62.
Translated press political partisanship as being a "slave" to government.
27. [Robinson, David]. "Mr. Huskisson's Speech on the Shipping Interest." 22 (1827): 1–17.
Swore that newspapers were "a disgrace and a scourge to the country."
28. [Robinson, David]. "The Faction." 22 (1827): 403–31.
Objected to the contents of the *Edinburgh Review* (June 1827) and the claims to "omniscience" by the *Morning Chronicle* and *The Times*.
29. [Wilson, John]. "A Preface to a Review of the *Chronicles of the Canongate*." 22 (1827): 531–56.
Placed reviewing "at the lowest possible ebb" because the decline of professional, if cruel critics meant lower pay for the less abusive but less talented, "the menial, the flunky reviewing race." The *Edinburgh Review* originally "assumed the dictatorship, not only of taste, but of genius," but in 1827, it, the *British Critic* together with the "Reviews – only in name," the *Quarterly* and the *Westminster*, flourished.
30. [Croly, George]. "Sentiment." 23 (1828): 194–95.
Assumed that life in London sired newspapermen of common sense, while country weeklies spawned the sentimental without "sagacity or skill."
31. [Wilson, John]. "*Lord Byron and Some of His Contemporaries*." 23 (1828): 362–408.
Review of Leigh Hunt's book discussed the *Liberal*, "the poorest of all Periodicals," because Hunt was not at his best and Lord Byron sent only his secondary works there.
32. McGillicuddy, Phelim, A Suffering Papist. [Edward Johnston]. "The Reviewer Reviewed." 23 (1828): 917–21.
Charged the *Edinburgh Review* with bias.
33. [Robinson, David]. "The 'Breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688.'" 25 (1829): 503–24.
Stated that the "more influential" country newspapers and the London press were "directly opposed." Country gazettes were "sound in principle, and in respect of talent" and circulated more viewpoints than London morning papers. They were all "ably written," but individual heralds were slanted because the same person penned leaders irrespective of topic.
34. [Wilson, John]. "Monologue, or Soliloquy on the Annuals." 26 (1829): 948–76.
"Periodical Literature – how sweet is the name!" Attributed more reading to the impact of early periodicals, such as the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Monthly Review*, *Critical Review* and *British Critic*, and the later

Edinburgh Review and *Quarterly Review*. Based on *Forget-Me-Not* (with “extensive circulation”) and others, commended annuals’ engravings. Marked “Alaric Watts as the Father of the Annuals.”

35. N., C. [John Wilson]. “Notice.” 27 (1830): 539–40.

Counseled contributors to *Blackwood’s* to submit essays that were original and fit its format.

36. [Wilson, John]. “Notices to Correspondents.” 28 (1830): 136–44.

“A rejected contributor is the bitterest of all enemies – but likewise the most impotent.” Hinted that *Blackwood’s* rejected many manuscripts because authors needed more talent to write for a “first-rate periodical” than for a quality book. Only six women met its standards: Felicia Hemans, Caroline Norton, Caroline Bowles, M. R. Mitford, Geraldine Jewsbury, and one unnamed. Others should mail their papers elsewhere, possible since Great Britain and Ireland had about 100 monthlies and weeklies, about the same as France and the German states. Among men, the Scots were “too philosophical,” so few “first-rate contributors” came from Edinburgh.

37. [De Quincey, Thomas]. “France and England.” 28 (1830): 699–718.

Realized that leader-writers for dailies had “little time for reflection” unlike those for weeklies and that editors could not admit mistakes for “ruin would follow the confession of an error.” Asides on “the endless caprices of *The Times*” and the *Standard’s* celebration of the July 1830 revolution spearheaded by the press.

38. [De Quincey, Thomas]. “Political Anticipations.” 28 (1830): 719–36.

Opposed ending stamp and postal charges on newspapers, despite growing pressure to eliminate them, because they stopped “ruinous diffusion of political irritations” to the poor. Abolition, coupled with print technology, would bring a flood of “smaller, coarser” journals, as in the United States. Country gazettes, “more amenable to the court of public opinion,” might “retain some deference to the decencies of life, but the “London newspaper will abandon itself to a ruffianism worse by much, because more ingenuous and elaborately varied, than that of Kentucky.” “The press, the incendiary press, is on the eve of a great revolution,” although the cost (c. 5,000 pounds) to establish a newspaper might make radicals think like capitalists.

39. [Alison, Archibald]. “On the Late French Revolution.” 29 (1831): 36–45, 429–46, 745–62, 919–35; 30 (1831): 281–95, 765–81.

Cautioned that the growth of a “liberal and radical” press was synonymous with a “diffusion of errors” because all newspapers confirmed some opinions and shaped others by topic selection. To urban masses incapable of forming rational opinions, journals had the authority of the Bible. This audience was particularly susceptible to widely circulated papers that preached change. As the United States proved, editors catered to such readers with ideas of democracy and equality that drove out ideals of “virtue or talent.” Quoted the *Memoirs* of Thomas Jefferson (IV: 38) that such a press was in a “putrid state” with writers of “malignity, vulgarity, and malicious spirit.” Aside that the earlier French *Ami du Peuple* was “inflammatory.”

40. [Robinson, David]. “The Local Government of the Metropolis, and Other Populous Places.” 29 (1831): 82–104.

Expressed anxiety about the press, one of the “guides of public opinion” of upper-class readers and increasingly the mirror of the rest in order to sell. Adding lower-class readers tended to “emancipate

the press from the control of public men.” Previously, the government and the opposition had their own newspapers “to correct the press by means of the press.” Since Lord Liverpool, both sides bribed privately owned journals, often in the hands of Scots and Irish “hostile to England” and of businessmen who prioritized profit rather than issues. Simultaneously, reviewers had become “literary mechanics,” disdaining morals in their critiques, and London Sunday papers, equally immoral and also irreligious, had acquired too much clout.

41. [Wilson, John]. “Reformers and Anti-Reformers – A Word to the Wise from Old Christopher.” 29 (1831): 721–31.

Thundered that most London dailies were full of “trash and falsehood” about politics, so the Tories had to support the *Standard*, *Morning Post*, and *John Bull*.

42. [Johnston, William]. “Parliamentary Sayings and Doings.” 29 (1831): 732–44.

Avouched that people read *The Times* “occasionally” for news and advertising because the style of its commentary was not good.

43. [Wilson, John]. “The Lord Advocate on Reform.” 29 (1831): 980–1010.

Reiterated that the Tory press was ineffective.

44. The Whig-Hater [William Johnston]. “The Late Elections in England.” 29 (1831): 1011–16.

Viewed newspapers as “great engines of political influence” because they reached people in villages and alehouses who read or were read to by others. Tribunes, both in London and the country, might direct middle-class opinion but promoted revolutionary ideas among workers because they “flatter the people and their prejudices” with “agreeable lies.”

45. The Author of ‘Parliamentary Reform and the French Revolution’ [Archibald Alison]. “Remote Causes of the Reform Passion.” 31 (1832): 1–18.

Imagined that the “extraordinary prevalence of magazines and reviews and the immeasurable increase of the daily press” were signs of a “restless temper.” Because popular journals lied and even talented contributors aroused emotions, the press corrupted not only its growing mass audience but also upper-class readers.

46. [Eagles, John]. “What Caused the Bristol Riots?” 31 (1832): 465–83.

Answered the title question by saying that one factor was the influence of the press. The local press was “revolutionary,” and the London was “foolish” about politics.

47. Satan [John Eagles]. “The Art of Government Made Easy.” 31 (1832): 665–72.

Warned that liberty of the press could be a mighty weapon against enemies, especially when used by the seditious anxious for power.

48. [Alison, Archibald]. “Dumont’s *Recollections of Mirabeau*.” 31 (1832): 753–71.

Review of Etienne Dumont’s book classified most readers of dailies as “either totally incapable of forming a sound opinion on any subject of thought, or so influenced by prejudice as to be inaccessible to the force of reason, or so much swayed by passion...or so destitute of information” to be logical.

49. [Alison, Archibald]. "Salvandy on the Late French Revolution." 31 (1832): 965–80.

Review of N. A. Salvandy's *Seize Mois, ou La Révolution et Les Révolutionnaires* borrowed from it on the role of the French press in the July Revolution.

50. [Alison, Archibald]. "*Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantés*." 32 (1832): 35–54.

Review of a book on France, 1789–1815, pirated that editors of papers opposed to Napoleon I were "delivered over to military commissions" and their presses thrown into the Seine.

51. [Alison, Archibald]. "The Fall of the Constitution." 32 (1832): 55–75.

Noted the political influence of the press in Britain.

52. [Alison, Archibald]. "The Spanish Revolution." 32 (1832): 328–42.

Held the local press partly responsible for the recent revolutions in Spain.

53. [Alison, Archibald]. "Prospects of Britain under the New Constitution." 32 (1832): 343–58.

Touched on the "taxes on knowledge." Bemoaned that the Tories supported the "higher departments of literature," as the *Quarterly Review*, but not dailies and weeklies, which reached more people.

54. [Alison, Archibald]. "Foreign Affairs." 32 (1832): 614–38.

Quoted the *Life of Lafayette*, by his aide-de-camp Sarrans, that a free press during the French Revolution eroded state authority.

55. H., T. W. [William Johnston]. "On Affairs in General." 32 (1832): 684–92.

Fretted that British "freedom of the Press was certainly the most abused freedom that the world ever saw – falsehood is diffused – truth is withheld."

56. [Alison, Archibald]. "The French Revolution of 1830." 32 (1832): 931–48.

Affirmed that the French press, whenever unfettered after 1789, was a destructive force in society.

57. An Inhabitant of the Island. "A Short Statement of the Causes That have Produced the Late Disturbances in the Colony of Mauritius." 33 (1833): 199–205.

Blamed local gazettes, controlled by lawyers who eluded restrictions on the press, for stirring up unrest against the government in Mauritius.

58. [Croly, George]. "The Life of a Democrat: A Sketch of Horne Tooke." 33 (1833): 963–83; 34 (1833): 206–31.

Biography of John Horne Tooke in which Part I centered on his opposition to John Wilkes; Part II tracked newspapers from the *acta diurna* to the Venetian *gazetta*, then English development during the Civil Wars. Robert Walpole was in a "perpetual newspaper war," but by the reign of George III, "newspapers [were] a general indulgence of the nation." Junius reinvigorated the press with his "singular felicity of language."

59. [Alison, Archibald]. “America. No. I.” 34 (1833): 285–308.

Review of Thomas Hamilton’s *Men and Manners in America* agreed with him that American newspapers were inferior to English. American heralds, in a “ruffian vocabulary,” aired “villainy” however “gross or improbable” about political opponents rather than enlightened people about politics. Because papers were cheap, they drew buyers from the ignorant. In England, a higher price meant more educated readers and writers of ability and knowledge. Without a stamp, there would be two presses, rich and poor, and with democracy would come the “perpetual...debasement of the press, which is the great modeler of public thought.”

60. [Alison, Archibald]. “France in 1833.” 34 (1833): 641–56, 902–28.

Declared that liberty of the press was the only freedom to survive the July Revolution but had generated licentiousness and sedition despite government prosecutions. However, officials avoided censorship or suppression since those led to the 1830 upheaval. English dailies were run by persons “of great ability but in general of inferior grade in society” while French were the reverse. French politicians penned for or conducted papers because those roles had more prestige than membership in the Chamber of Deputies, turning Paris journalism into a “wild and intemperate republican press.”

61. [Alison, Archibald]. “Progress of Social Disorganization.” 35 (1834): 228–48.

Accused British “lower journalists” of “incessant pandering” to the “corrupt and vicious inclinations” of the masses, fanning discontent, and printing “innumerable falsehoods.” Some penny magazines amused or shared practical information but not moral guidance; others disseminated the ideas of Thomas Paine, the *Black Dwarf*, or *The Woman of Pleasure*. Feared that Britain would “sink under the vulgarity of American journalism or the corruptions of French sensuality” now witnessed in London’s “licentious periodicals.”

62. [Wilson, John]. “Whig Prosecutions of the Press.” 35 (1834): 295–*310.

Endorsed restraints on the press if it threatened political stability in dangerous times, but prosecution for seditious libel of the *True Sun* was not valid. While the paper’s advice was “rash and wrong,” it did not advocate physical force. Equally wrong was the attack, purportedly sanctioned by some Whig papers, on the editor of the *Newcastle Journal* (for anti-Whig handbills and paragraphs) by “a gang of five ruffians.” Asides that *John Bull* was “the wittiest of the witty” and the *Standard* was “a paper unsurpassed in principle and unequalled in power.”

63. [Alison, Archibald and Arnout O’Donnel]. “Results of the Triumph of the Barricades.” 36 (1834): 209–27.

Contrasted British press freedom with French after the July Revolution, the first restraining aristocracy and the second encouraging democracy.

64. [Alison, Archibald]. “The Influence of the Press.” 36 (1834): 373–91.

Linked “great changes of recent times” to the press but bewailed its effects on “the lower orders” and “the depraved principles of our nature.” “Higher branches” of periodicals addressed to the “really educated” were exceptions but had small audiences. The majority read papers that “laud their wisdom, and magnify their capacity, and flatter their vanity,” conveying a sense of power to them. Dailies were driven by numbers of readers; “[e]ditors and journalists,” by gain. To counteract this trend, papers should be subject to state supervision of standards. See *Westminster Review* 21: 498.

65. [Lockhart, J. G.]. "Death of Mr. Blackwood." 36 (1834): 571–72.
Obituary of William Blackwood stated that his goal in establishing *Blackwood's* was to restore quality to magazine literature, so he was directly involved in its publication. A man who adhered to his principles, he inspired the "respect and confidence" of contributors.
66. [Moir, George]. "A Glance at the German Annuals for 1835." 37 (1835): 386–90.
Scanned German annuals from the eighteenth-century *Hinkende Bote*, previously an almanac to which famous German authors contributed. Compared to the excellent illustrations in the *Literary Souvenir* of A. A. Watts, German engravings were poor except for *Minerva* in 1831. Most German almanac scribes (several named) wrote badly. The annuals from Vienna, as *Vesta* and *Huldigung der Frauen*, were better than most. *Vergiss-Mein-nicht* showed talent but not taste. Among others were *Taschenbuch der liebe unde Freundschaft*, *Urania*, *Cornelia*, and *Penelope*.
67. [Wilson, John]. "Mant's *British Months*." 37 (1835): 684–98.
Review of Richard Mant's titled work suspected that millions read *Blackwood's* in Britain and "hundreds of thousands" in Ireland.
68. [Alison, Archibald]. "Change of Ministry." 37 (1835): 796–814.
Signaled that newspapers and magazines increasingly supported order, not revolution in politics.
69. [Alison, Archibald]. "Conservative Associations." 38 (1835): 1–16.
Maintained that a society with many readers was "democratical," acceptable when balanced by property, education, and rural loyalty. With urbanism, the "revolutionary hydra in the periodical press" was dangerous. Conservatives should purchase the "ablest" papers and circulate them among workers and continue the "higher" Conservative periodicals, as the *Quarterly Review*, and magazines, as the *New Monthly*, *Fraser's*, and the *Dublin University*.
70. [Bell, George Hamilton]. "India." 38 (1835): 803–08.
Worried that the free press, a "blessing" in England, would be a tool to disseminate revolution in India. Cancellation of press restrictions would "proclaim to every native of India that a hundred millions of men are held in subjection by about 30,000 foreigners."
71. [Badham, C. David]. "Paris Mornings on the Left Bank of the Seine: The Sorbonne of 1835." 39 (1836): 296–312.
Profiled, among others, St. Marc Girardin, editor of the *Journals des Débats*.
72. [White, James]. "Hints to Authors. No. VII: On the Critical." 39 (1836): 607–18.
Satirized styles of literary criticism, especially the "accurate" and the gossiping," and advised on how to write it.
73. [Croly, George]. "The World We Live In." 40 (1836): 609–26; 41 (1837): 33–48; 42 (1837): 309–30, 506–25, 796–814.
Essay on many topics alerted that, as the press was "the great organ of public reason," people must watch who played it. A free press was fine unless it promoted rebellion against a legitimate king (Charles X) or tolerated tyranny (Louis Philippe). In all British newspapers, for country papers

followed London, leaders were “solemn and sarcastic”; foreign departments “subtle and sagacious”; accident columns “startling” but often “merciless invention” in hyperbole. Alternatively, American gazettes were “a powerful instrument” with “irresistible” descriptions. They were “the national food” prepared by “dashing, daring” editors who “combine Hibernian effrontery, English nonchalance, and French coxcomby.” Readers who disagreed with editors did not send letters, as in England, but cancelled their subscriptions. Asides on the circulation of the *New York Herald* (30,000–40,000) and the difficulties of getting American subscribers to pay for their newspapers.

74. [Alison, Archibald]. “Democracy.” 41 (1837): 71–90.

Guaranteed that *Blackwood's* stopped revolution in 1831 while other Tory publications did little. The *Morning Post*, though it supported *Blackwood's*, had few able journalists and was the newspaper read in a “fashionable lady’s boudoir.”

75. [Swinton, Archibald C.]. “A Word in Season to the Conservatives of Scotland.” 41 (1837): 241–51.

Reminded that periodicals survived on subscriptions and advertising.

76. W[arren, Samuel], An Old Contributor. “Pegsworth: A Press-Room Sketch.” 41 (1837): 523–28.

Recorded press reactions to an execution.

77. [Wilkes, John]. “Thiers.” 43 (1838): 311–30.

Glanced at Adolphe Thiers’ work for the *Constitutionnel*. The French press was more influential than English dailies because it spoke to “light” rather than “reflective” readers. English audiences read papers to get information in order to form their own opinions “conscientiously and individually adopted”; French, to receive opinions developed by others. French journalists advanced their own political careers rather than national principles.

78. “Colonial Misgovernment.” 44 (1838): 624–37.

Perceived Malta as nothing but a Mediterranean fortress whose people “were disaffected” and unready for the free press which they sought.

79. [Alison, Archibald]. “Secular and Religious Education.” 45 (1839): 275–86.

Was uneasy about the impact of the “Radical Press” on workers with only a secular education.

80. [White, James]. “Literature in the Jungles.” 47 (1840): 342–54.

Posited that the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* (Bombay), penned by soldiers who wrote on hunting, exemplified how British “sporting magazines, Old and New, contain some of the best writing of the present day.”

81. [Smith, William Henry]. “Wild Oats – A New Species.” 47 (1840): 753–62.

Announced that the press was the “only fit organ of communication” for literary failures.

82. [O’Donnel, Arnout]. “Progress of Protestantism in France.” 47 (1840): 763–78.

Pointed out that “journalism” was the name “under which all periodical publications are included,” but that “where there is a newspaper there is power.” Called for a European-wide Protestant daily to complement the French *Esperance*.

83. [Maginn, William]. "The Tobias Correspondence." 48 (1840): 52–63, 205–14.
Satirized topics of newspaper leaders and remarked about newspaper language and layout.

84. [Jones, H. Longueville]. "France." 48 (1840): 522–34.
Discerned that young men in England entered business and in France went to "that worst portion of the literary world, the public political press," as critics, "*feuilletonists*," or "paragraph-mongers."

85. [De Quincey, Thomas]. "Foreign Politics." 48 (1840): 546–62.
Speculated that readers of dailies might doubt the validity of all reports because the press regularly printed inaccurate news of foreign affairs.

86. [O'Donnel, Arnout]. "France *versus* England." 49 (1841): 457–75.
Registered that France "lately prosecuted certain journals."

87. [Murray, J. Fisher]. "The World of London." 50 (1841): 327–39, 477–89, 767–78; 51 (1842): 639–53.

Part of a series examined the press. The newspaper was "a reflex of the public mind, a *camera* fixing upon its broad sheet the evanescent images of the day," and a "grand medium of publicity" thanks to advertising. Local papers had more unanimity and less trivia than metros. Among journalists, the middle-class Irishman was often "reporting for the public press, for which he has established a reputation of peculiar talent." His compatriots were also subeditors and even editors, though rarely owners of local papers and wrote for magazines and reviews, where a classical education was important. Newspaper theatre critics exercised power, sometimes ruining a career by praising early work.

88. [Finlay, George]. "The Bankruptcy of the Greek Kingdom." 54 (1843): 345–62.
Applauded the Greek free press, which included newspapers.

89. A Designing Devil [Catherine Gore]. "The New Art of Printing." 55 (1844): 45–49.

Welcomed illustrations, even in the "scandalous Sunday" newspapers whose goal was "unveiling their libels in caricature," because people were too busy to read periodicals and dailies. Prophesized that pictures would soon dominate sports reporting and advertising, MPs would supply press photos, and penny-a-liners would go.

90. William, John [Samuel Phillips]. "News from an Exiled Contributor." 55 (1844): 184–96.

Delineated Melbourne newspapers: the *Patriot*, *Herald*, and *Gazette*, all twice weekly with many advertisements resulting in owners' profits of 4,000–5,000 pounds a year.

91. [Smith, William Henry]. "M. Louis Blanc." 56 (1844): 265–77.

Review of Blanc's *Histoire de Dix Ans* singled out "M. Louis Blanc, a democratic journalist, with all, and perhaps more than the usual talents of the Parisian journalist."

92. [Hardman, Frederick]. "Letters and Impressions from Paris." 60 (1846): 411–27. Based on the ideas of Karl Gutzkow, spotlighted some French journalists. Emile de Girardin led a *Presse* with talented writers. Jules Janin, "the feuilletonist of the *Débats*" and "a professed critic," was "a journalist, and a journalist only; he aspires to be no more." By contrast, many theatre critics and actresses traded favors, and duels were a tool to destroy competitors.
93. An Old Contributor [Samuel Warren]. "Things in General; A Gossiping Letter from the Seaside to Christopher North, Esq." 60 (1846): 625–44. Characterized newspapers as "a very great honour to Great Britain" because of their "ability, energy, accuracy, and amazing promptitude" in gathering world news. "The public is this vast creature – the press are the tentacles." All institutions benefited from press scrutiny and from morning dailies that commented on the prior evening's parliamentary speeches quickly with logic and style, thus influencing opinion. Spain's press was silenced, its personnel fined and imprisoned. In the United States, newspapers were generally "pandering to the vilest passions." When the London press went in this direction, the public acted as a censor. Journalists served as a further check on each other for accuracy.
94. [Coxe, Cleveland]. "'Maga' in America." 62 (1847): 422–31. Indicted Americans for pirating *Blackwood's*, at first through some reprints in "literary periodicals... and daily newspapers," but in 1847 "Reprint and Company" republished whole volumes at a cheaper price. No one bought the *Edinburgh Review* except "clannish provincials in Boston," but *Blackwood's* circulated widely. Reprints warned of "SPURIOUS AND HIGHLY PERNICIOUS IMITATIONS" even though the reprints themselves were not authorized and realized their profits without cost or effort.
95. [Coxe, Cleveland]. "American Copyright." 62 (1847): 534–46. Reported that American dailies regularly carried unauthorized local reprints of British periodicals, as *Blackwood's*, perhaps because periodicals and dailies were "great manufacturers and exponents of public opinion." William Cullen Bryant was "active, as editor of the *New York Evening Post*," on the copyright issue. Aside that the *American Literary World* was "a periodical of the *Spectator* class."
96. [Bristed, C. A.]. "The Periodical Literature of America." 63 (1848): 106–12. Postulated that British audiences knew about American newspapers from extracts in their own press, but less about American periodicals though they numbered 4,000 and were relatively cheap (four to five dollars per year). "[O]ne of the superficial peculiarities of American magazines is that the names of *all* the contributors are generally paraded conspicuously on the cover." Magazine style was bad but not "disfigured by the violence and exaggeration" of dailies. Monthlies were crude; quarterlies, soporific. Magazines did not pay or paid their contributors poorly because editors had little money. The results were that no effort was put into literary criticism and "unity of tone" was impossible without a "permanent corps of writers." Contributors without a broad liberal education apparently could not be independent in the face of democracy, powerful interests, and provincialism. International copyright would boost original work. Aside that the *Courier and Enquirer* was the best New York daily.
97. [Neaves, Charles]. "*Blackwood* and Copyright in America." 63 (1848): 127–28. Pleaded for international copyright of periodical materials. *Blackwood's* was the "champion of the rights of authors" in the United States. By fighting cheap reprints of elite British periodicals, from which "weekly pirates" stole, it encouraged the growth of quality American serials.

98. [Simpson, J. P.]. "Republican Paris: March, April 1848." 63 (1848): 573–88. Witnessed in Paris, spring 1848, "old established newspapers...submerged in this deluge of republican prints" as a wide range of journals were hawked.
99. [Alison, Archibald]. "How to Disarm the Chartists." 63 (1848): 653–73. Bowed to the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, "conducted with much ability," and the *Jamaica Despatch*, which reflected the views of island whites.
100. [Moir, George]. "American Feeling Towards England." 63 (1848): 780–84. Reassured that "among the higher organs of periodical literature" in the United States and the United Kingdom there was a feeling of "mutual respect."
101. Ernest [Cleveland Coxe]. "American Thoughts on European Revolutions." 64 (1848): 31–39; 65 (1849): 190–201. Indicated the impact of telegraphy on journalism.
102. [Hardman, Frederick]. "*Eighteen Hundred and Twelve: A Retrospective Review*." 64 (1848): 190–207. Review of Lewis Rellstab's book unveiled him as an outstanding music critic for and editor of several newspapers.
103. [Hardman, Frederick]. "Satires and Caricatures of the Eighteenth Century." 64 (1848): 543–56. Review of Thomas Wright's *England under the House of Hanover* referred to essays and reviews in eighteenth-century publications, as the *North Briton* of John Wilkes.
104. [Hardman, Frederick]. "What Is Spain About?" 64 (1848): 627–31. Spotted Barcelona's *Constitucional* as "one of the few remaining papers in Spain which now and then venture to speak the truth" until suppressed.
105. [Aytoun, William E.]. "Modern Biography – Beattie's *Life of Campbell*." 65 (1849): 219–34. Review of William Beattie's *Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell* mentioned his writing for the *Morning Chronicle* and editing of the *New Monthly Magazine* and *Metropolitan*.
106. [Alison, Archibald]. "Macaulay's *History of England*." 65 (1849): 383–405. Deemed eighteenth-century periodical essays "elegant and amusing." Those in the *Edinburgh Review* were different, with "vigour of thought, fearlessness of discussion, and raciness of expression." The *Edinburgh* not only revised literary criticism but introduced the critical historical essay, masked as a review, full of thought and knowledge but shorter to read than a book. Featured such early contributors as Francis Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and T. B. Macaulay.
107. [Alison, Archibald]. "Lamartine's *Revolution of 1848*." 66 (1849): 219–34. Review of Alphonse de Lamartine's book credited the press for French revolutions in 1830 and 1848.

108. [Hogan, J. S.]. “Civil Revolution in the Canadas.” 67 (1850): 249–68.

Regarded the *Boston Atlas* as “the great leading journal of the New England states,” with statesmen as writers as in England.

109. An Old Stager [William E. Aytoun]. “A Lecture on Journalism.” 68 (1850): 691–97.

Questioned the expertise and impartiality of younger literary critics, less knowledgeable than their predecessors but with their “general slashing style.” Yet defended anonymity to sustain journalism’s respectability.

110. [Alison, Archibald]. “The Dangers of the Country. No. I: Our External Dangers.” 69 (1851): 196–222.

Grumbled that press owners only listened to subscribers or shareholders and that the masses were indifferent to journalism because of their “misery.”

111. [Smith, William Henry]. “Southey.” 69 (1851): 349–67, 385–405.

Review of Robert Southey’s *Life and Correspondence* revealed that he was uncomfortable about the restraints of the *Quarterly Review* but it offered him “constant employment,” as had the *Annual Register* previously.

112. [Hardman, Frederick]. “Transatlantic Tourists.” 69 (1851): 545–63.

Review of travel books borrowed data, from X. Marmier’s *Lettres sur l’Amérique*, on the ‘immense number of newspapers’ in the United States. Many reprinted French and British serials or contained ‘personal diatribes,’ ‘puffs,’ ‘puerile anecdotes,’ and advertisements. Except for the New Orleans *Bee* and the *Courier of the United States*, not even the best paper (reputedly the *New York Evening Post* edited by William Cullen Bryant) could compare to French provincial gazettes because there were too many American sheets and too few ‘able writers.’ Papers survived because of party support and advertising.

113. [Eagles, John]. “The Submarine Telegraph.” 70 (1851): 562–72.

Forecast how telegraphy would affect the press.

114. [Croly, George]. “English Administrations.” 71 (1852): 320–34.

Review of *The Grenville Papers*, edited by W. J. Smith, Esq., studied John Wilkes and the *North Briton*.

115. [Aytoun, William E.]. “The Reform Measures of 1852.” 71 (1852): 369–86.

Guessed that in “periodical literature” most cheap journals were anti-establishment.

116. [Smith, William Henry]. “Jeffrey.” 72 (1852): 269–84, 461–78.

Biography of Francis Jeffrey drew from Henry Cockburn’s *Life of Lord Jeffrey* and Jeffrey’s articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. Considered the founding of the *Edinburgh* “the most important event” in Jeffrey’s life because the *Review* extended to many the knowledge of a few. “This is one of the chief functions of periodical literature.” “[T]heir great and constant service is the diffusion over the whole community of the taste, judgment, reasoning, and knowledge of an educated and cultivated class,” creating “a watchful and enlightened audience.” The *Edinburgh* did this in a “novel, a most effective, and incomparable manner” in contributions that “peculiarly display the intellectual character, the

power and the opinions of its able editor.” Yet Jeffrey, who also pursued a career in law, was haunted by a sense that “in his literary avocations there was something that disparaged the dignity of the lawyer and of the Judge.”

117. [Hardman, Frederick]. “Paris on the Eve of Empire.” 72 (1852): 724–35.

Speculated that few French read British papers because the Second Empire excluded them and many French people did not know English.

118. [O’Meagher, J. B.]. “A Few Words on France.” 73 (1853): 718–29.

Outlined how the Second Empire controlled the press. This policy was acceptable because of “unjustifiable excesses” after February 1848 when many of the 1,200 Paris newspapers catered to the ignorant and brutal, whereas English readers of “improved taste and sounder judgment” curbed any tendency toward the vulgar.

119. [Eagles, John]. “Thackeray’s Lectures – Swift.” 74 (1853): 494–518.

Recalled that *Edinburgh Review* editor Francis Jeffrey complained that he was unable to “restrain his ardent writers,” but his defense of “personal libels” shocked at least one contributor.

120. Vedette [Frederick Hardman]. “A Letter from the Boulevards.” 74 (1853): 662–77.

Spotlighted Louis Véron, of the *Constitutionnel*, who founded the *Revue de Paris* in 1829 with François Guizot as the first editor. The *Revue*, revived by Théophile Gautier, was the oldest extant French literary periodical in 1853. It had theatre commentary and “pleasant and readable,” occasionally “serious articles” but “not the weight of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.”

121. [Hardman, Frederick]. “Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres.” 75 (1854): 203–25.

Review of Vincent Nolte’s book claimed that one of the first New Orleans papers was the *Telegraph*, 1806–07, which appeared in French and English.

122. [Johnston, F. W.]. “London to West Prussia.” 75 (1854): 572–92.

Skimmed marriage advertisements in the *Berliner Intelligenz Blatt*.

123. [Moir, George]. “Death of Professor Wilson.” 75 (1854): 629–32.

Lauded John Wilson’s writing style and contributions to *Blackwood’s*.

124. Vedette [Frederick Hardman]. “The Insurrection in Spain.” 76 (1854): 151–65.

Recorded that Spain suppressed newspapers – the *Clamor Publico* “ably conducted” by Fernando Corradi and the *Nacion* edited by Rua Figueroa – and confiscated copies of the *Diario Espagnol* and *Epoca* because of news as well as commentary while government organs, the *Madrid Gazette* and *Heraldo*, were not bothered.

125. [Robertson, T. C.]. “The Gangetic Provinces of British India.” 76 (1854): 183–205.

Ranked the *Friend of India*, edited by J. C. Marshman, “the ablest of the Calcutta journals.”

- 126.** [Johnson, G. B.]. “The Coming Fortunes of Our Colonies in the Pacific.” 76 (1854): 268–87.

Registered that the “excellent digest of Australian news” in Melbourne’s *Argus* and the *Sydney Morning Herald* was “sent by every Government mail.”

- 127.** Vedette [Frederick Hardman]. “The Spanish Revolution.” 76 (1854): 356–70. Listed new halfpenny newspapers since the Spanish revolution.

- 128.** [Finlay, George]. “King Otho and His Classic Kingdom.” 76 (1854): 403–21. Supposed that previously, under Bavarian ministers, the Greek press had a degree of liberty with few restraints on newspapers. Since 1838, under Greek officials, freedom of the press had spawned 16 newspapers in Athens, enabling every group to malign government with “unrestrained license.”

- 129.** [Eagles, John]. “Civilisation [*sic*] – The Census.” 76 (1854): 435–51, 509–24; 77 (1855): 21–39, 309–30.

Trumpeted that the “glory of the Nineteenth Century is the Press” but merely quoted periodicals on specific topics.

- 130.** Vedette [Frederick Hardman]. “Spanish Politics and Cuban Perils.” 76 (1854): 477–92.

Graded the *Diario Espagnol* “one of the best written and best informed of the Madrid journals.”

- 131.** Warren, Samuel. “A Few Personal Recollections of Christopher North.” 76 (1854): 731–36.

Paeon to John Wilson mentioned his work in *Blackwood's*.

- 132.** [Aytoun, William E.]. “Revelations of a Showman.” 77 (1855): 187–201. Review of *The Life of P.T. Barnum*, his autobiography, disclosed that he established a newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and had been fined and imprisoned for libel. Barnum’s book purportedly exposed “newspaper puffery” and misuse of the “prodigious” power of the press.

- 133.** [Smith, William Henry]. “*The Life of Lord Metcalfe*.” 77 (1855): 202–20. Review of William Kaye’s book explained that Charles Metcalfe, as Governor-General of India, granted full press freedom because he thought that banishment to England was not an effective penalty for journalists who broke press laws and that instructing Indians was desirable.

- 134.** [Oliphant, Margaret]. “Charles Dickens.” 77 (1855): 451–66. Rued that *Household Words*, “a powerful organ,” did not offer enlightenment to the poor.

- 135.** [Oliphant, Laurence]. “Notes on Canada and the North-West States of America. No. VI.” 78 (1855): 322–38.

Touched on the *Minnesota Pioneer*, launched in 1849 in St. Paul, “a community worthy of being represented by a press.” In 1855 the city had four dailies, two triweeklies, and two weeklies. Aside on the problems in establishing a newspaper.

136. [Aytoun, William E.]. “Light Literature for the Holidays.” 78 (1855): 362–74. Regretted that newspapers wasted ink and paper on much that was inconsequential, but *Bell's Life in London* was a good holiday read.

137. [Hamley, E. B.]. “North and the *Noctes*.” 78 (1855): 395–408. Analyzed the content and style of John Wilson's material in *Blackwood's*, signed with many names.

138. [Swayne, G. C.]. “Death of the Rev. John Eagles.” 78 (1855): 757–58. Saluted Eagles, a long-time *Blackwood's* contributor.

139. [Patterson, R. H.]. “Public Lectures – Mr. Warren on Labour.” 79 (1856): 170–79. Boasted that in the nineteenth century, the “mighty Engine of the Press” reached “full power.” Although newspapers, whose primary goal was to sell papers, were less impartial and accurate than books, they provided information faster in a more varied format.

140. [Hamley, E. B.]. “Lessons from the War.” 79 (1856): 232–42. Talked about the scope of reports on the Crimean War: private letters “extensively published,” copy of special correspondents of dailies reprinted elsewhere, and many columns of commentary. English dailies circulated writing of “great literary power” and good stories on life in the field but were not as clear on the military campaign as the French *Moniteur*.

141. [Nicolson, Alexander]. “Biography Gone Mad.” 79 (1856): 285–304. Focused on Horace Greeley and the elder James Gordon Bennett as prototypical newspaper editors of the penny press, many of the 3,000 in the hands of men with no other options. In the United States, unlike Britain, this press represented “quackery, virulence, and indecency.” People equated coarseness and strength, scurrility and “smartness.” Success came from quick news delivery. Followed Greeley from his early journalism to the *New York Tribune*, examined in depth here. Bennett symbolized “audacious scheming, impenetrability to shame,” a man who served readers thirsty for scandal. His *New York Herald* showed “minimum literary ability” and “maximum moral worthlessness.”

The British press was free and fair, its power derived from anonymity. Because journalism was “more and more of a recognized profession – a profession too calling for special gifts and training,” it should not be a refuge for literary rejects. Sometimes editors lacked the nature or education to influence. A good editor had to know employees and what they could do, have confidence and perseverance, and work hard. Journalism's pursuit of profit did not mean that editors abandoned principle.

142. [Oliphant, Margaret]. “Sydney Smith.” 79 (1856): 350–61. Biography marked Smith as the “originator” of the *Edinburgh Review*.

143. Tlepolemus [G. C. Swayne]. “Touching Temporalities: A Letter to Irenaeus.” 80 (1856): 592–603. Essay on the Anglican Church compared advertisements of *The Times* and the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

- 144.** [Aytoun, William E.] “Mrs. Barrett Browning – *Aurora Leigh*.” 81 (1857): 23–41.

Fumed that current literary press critics were powerless but numerous and annoying with their “barking.”

- 145.** Phosphorus [William E. Aytoun]. “Letters from a Lighthouse. No. I.” 81 (1857): 227–42.

Yearned for quarterlies that formerly balanced profundity and humor because their articles in 1857 were “too learned” for most readers.

- 146.** [Oliphant, Margaret]. “Picture-Books.” 81 (1857): 309–18.

Decreed that the “days of annuals are over.”

- 147.** Vedette [Frederick Hardman]. “Memoranda from the Manzanares.” 82 (1857): 358–72.

Divulged that the Spanish read only newspapers. Madrid had 23 dailies, and rural areas had some periodicals. Gazettes were not ably done or informative, especially about foreign news. The leader was on a controversial topic; the rest was trivia or a feuilleton.

- 148.** [Oliphant, Margaret]. “The Byways of Literature: Reading for the Million.” 84 (1858): 200–16.

Related that cheap magazines delivered useful information alongside tales of the rich to the “lower orders,” but little that was original. Of the most popular, the *London Journal* was less “edifying” than *Cassell's Illustrated Paper*. The *Family Herald* was “blandly narrative” in contrast to the “severely instructive” whose authors imagined that they were “the only true teachers of a benighted world.”

- 149.** [Dallas, E. S.]. “Popular Literature – The Periodical Press.” 85 (1859): 96–112, 180–95.

Enthused that the “rise of the periodical press is the great event of modern history.” “[I]t gives every one of us a new sense – a sort of omniscience, as well as a new power – a sort of ubiquity.” “A periodical is a creature of the day. Periodical literature is essentially popular literature” that required a large audience because its shelf-life was short. Fueling the rise of periodicals were the steam press, the end of taxes on newspapers and advertisements, better illustrations, telegraphy, and railroad and post transmission.

The “Fourth Estate” was important because, absent universal suffrage, the press represented the people and influenced Parliament. The press also offset the intellectual tensions of civilization with “an increased relaxation in pleasure.” The key to the position of the press was “the multiplicity and specialty of its divisions.” “The newspaper is the elemental form of modern literature,” so everyone read it. Its simple language did not mean superficiality. “[T]he simplicity and the clearness which are the essentials of periodical writing frequently imply a much more perfect grasp of the subject... than... more ambitious performances. Truth is generally simple and can be simply told.”

All who wrote, amateurs or regulars, were part of the press. Anonymity was not secrecy but an opportunity for every class or interest to express itself, unlike in the United States. Anonymity protected private citizens from public pressures, checked journalists’ egotism, and restrained bombast.

The press was commercial but not corrupt and, like other businesses, its good products tended to last.

150. [White, James]. "Review of a Review." 85 (1859): 750–64.

Perused *The News from the Republic of Letters*, established in 1654 and published by Peter Bayle in Holland.

151. [Aytoun, William E.]. "The Anglo-Gallican Budget." 87 (1860): 381–96.

Mused briefly about the duties on paper.

152. [Ballard, J. A.]. "Our Only Danger in India." 88 (1860): 688–97.

Opposed freedom of the press in India because that would be incompatible with despotic government and would open the door to sedition.

153. [White, James]. "*Italy*: by Marc Monnier." 89 (1861): 403–20.

Essay on Italian intellectual life cited several periodicals: Milan's *Conciliatore*, a literary review c. 1820 that was suppressed, and its *Italian Library*; Florence's *Antologia*, which preceded the *Revue des Deux Mondes* but shared the same format and was suppressed after several years, and the monthly *Tutor's Guide* on education. The Florentine serials were published by J. P. Vieuksseux in a building that housed his presses on the lowest floor and a library of periodicals from around the world and his staff on the upper floors.

154. [Aytoun, William E.]. "The Ministry and the Budget." 89 (1861): 517–36.

Recognized that abolition of paper duties benefited newspaper owners but that the poor cared less about press taxes than those on tea and sugar.

155. [Atkinson, J. B.]. "Social Science." 90 (1861): 463–78.

Article on the Dublin meeting of National Association for the Promotion of the Social Sciences quoted Henry Brougham that a cheap price increased newspaper circulation.

156. [Fergusson, James]. "Some Account of Both Sides of the American War." 90 (1861): 768–79.

Condemned "common" suppression of Northern American newspapers when Southern ones, as the *Charleston Mercury*, were free to criticize authorities.

157. [Oliphant, Margaret]. "John Wilson." 92 (1862): 751–67.

Asserted that when *Blackwood's* was established, the *Edinburgh Review* was "a triumphant periodical" and the *Quarterly Review* "a sufficiently promising opponent." Because the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine* was "tame," its editors were "bought off" and the brilliance of Wilson and J. G. Lockhart shaped the new *Blackwood's* even though they signed articles with an alias or the names of "dull but well-known men."

158. [Osborn, Sherard]. "Progress in China." 93 (1863): 44–60, 133–48.

Despaired that without the check of an "independent press" and the public opinion it printed, Chinese political morals were "debased."

159. [Oliphant, Margaret]. "Henri Lacordaire." 93 (1863): 169–87.

Borrowed from J. B. Lacordaire's biographer, the Count C. de Montalembert, information on his role in the launch of the *Avenir* and *Ere Nouvelle*, which was "neither so long-lived nor so brilliant as the *Avenir*."

- 160.** [Seymour, E. A.]. “The Peripatetic Politician – in Florence.” 93 (1863): 321–29. Chronicled that Florence had many newspapers “for a country town,” about 12 dailies and two triweeklies that dealt with national matters, and several periodicals. The *Gazetta del Popolo* had the largest circulation (3,000 daily) but lost about 25 percent due to politics and competition. The *Censor*, a “thoroughly Tuscan paper,” lost buyers when it raised its price. Even with censorship, the press had “latitude,” but officials still sequestered editors.
- 161.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “Charles James Blomfield.” 93 (1863): 731–49. Starred the Anglican bishop who founded the *Museum Critic*, “which sustained a sickly existence from 1813 to 1832” and was often in conflict with the *Classical Journal*.
- 162.** [Paget, John]. “George Cruikshank.” 94 (1863): 217–24. Surveyed Cruikshank’s work, including his sketches for the *Comic Annual*. Aside on James Gillray.
- 163.** [Smith, William Henry]. “Mr. Knight’s Reminiscences.” 95 (1864): 412–25. Based on Charles Knight’s *Passages of a Working Life*, decided that when he was owner-editor (1812) of the *Windsor and Eton Express*, journalism was hazardous because of the libel law, since tempered by Lord Campbell’s Act. Knight was also associated with the *Etonian* before he started *Knight’s Quarterly Magazine*, which featured T. B. Macaulay but was too narrow to secure a large circulation.
- 164.** [Paget, John]. “John Leech.” 97 (1865): 466–71. Commemorated a famous *Punch* illustrator.
- 165.** [Collins, W. Lucas]. “Etoniana, Ancient and Modern - Conclusion.” 97 (1865): 471–88. Part of a series on Eton said that it was the first public school with a magazine, *Microcosm*, which George Canning edited and Charles Knight published after paying 50 guineas for the copyright. Both it and the later *Miniature* were short-lived and didactic, but the *Etonian* was lighter. Others followed (several listed) until the current *Eton College Chronicle* (established 1863), which was a “school newspaper.”
- 166.** [Hardman, Frederick]. “Notes and Notions from Italy.” 97 (1865): 659–74. Remarked that Piedmont had too many journals and one Turin morning paper was edited by a Jew.
- 167.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “The Government and the Budget.” 97 (1865): 754–72. Complained that abolition of the paper duty cost the government revenue and benefited only cheap magazines, not “respectable” publishers.
- 168.** [Neaves, Charles]. “The Death of William [E.] Aytoun.” 98 (1865): 384–88. Memorialized Aytoun, long-time *Blackwood’s* writer (120 articles on many subjects), who was also professor of Rhetoric at Edinburgh.
- 169.** [Oliphant, Margaret]. “French Periodical Literature.” 98 (1865): 603–21. Admired the “admirable, elaborate, learned, and weighty” articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. French magazines were “ponderous,” and many illustrated French weeklies were “in the *genre* of the *London Journal* and the *Family Herald*.”

- 170.** Borcke, Heros von. “Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence.” 99 (1866): 83–102.

Touched on British correspondents covering the American Civil War, Francis Lawley, the reputedly well-known reporter for *The Times*, and Frank Vizetelly, with his “clever pencil,” for the *Illustrated London News*.

- 171.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “The Position of the Government and Their Party.” 99 (1866): 382–402.

Aside that the circulation of the *Irish People* was 8,000 weekly.

- 172.** [Smith, William Henry]. “Life of Steele.” 99 (1866): 726–46.

Review of Henry R. Montgomery’s *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Richard Steele* portrayed the *Tatler* as part newspaper and the *Spectator* as unique because it was a daily.

- 173.** [Lever, Charles]. “Cornelius O’Dowd.” 100 (1866): 380–92, 517–34; 105 (1869): 438–48; 106 (1869): 344–62.

Series on many topics noticed the press. “French newspapers are not only more able in style, and more eloquent in tone, than the Italian, but they possess a far wider range of knowledge,” so the Gallic had much influence in Italy. Among the British journals, the *Standard* was an “excellent contemporary.” However, the universal newspaper habit of publishing letters from those seeking “momentary publicity” taught readers that writers were wiser than rulers. Alternatively, prudent war correspondents were an asset for “our great journalism.” Ruminated about why and how periodicals introduced a new series.

- 174.** [Collins, W. Lucas]. “Light and Dark Blue.” 100 (1866): 446–60.

Essay on Oxford and Cambridge referred to the *Oxford Undergraduates’ Journal*, a broadsheet on current events, and *Harlequin*, which aped *Punch*, as well as Cambridge’s *Light Blue*. Most university magazines had brief lives because capable students were otherwise engaged or could publish elsewhere, but *Knight’s Quarterly Magazine* was an exception.

- 175.** [Smith, William Henry]. “*The Gay Science*.” 101 (1867): 149–65.

Review of E. S. Dallas’ book condensed his ideas on literary criticism.

- 176.** [Mackay, Charles]. “Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot in America.” 101 (1867): 461–79.

Rated New York’s *World* “as highly respectable a paper as any published in England.”

- 177.** [Mackay, Charles]. “Transatlantic Fenianism.” 101 (1867): 590–605.

Calculated that New York’s *Herald* had the largest circulation in the United States.

- 178.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “The Progress of the Question.” 102 (1867): 109–24.

Tagged the *Pall Mall Gazette* “semi-aristocratic” and “clever.”

- 179.** [Hamley, E. B.]. “The Death of Sir Archibald Alison.” 102 (1867): 125–28.

Revered Alison as one of *Blackwood’s* “great contributors.”

- 180.** [Mackay, Charles]. “The Impending Crisis in America.” 102 (1867): 634–52.
Stamped Kentucky’s *Louisville Journal* “one of the ablest newspapers in America.”
- 181.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “The Government and the Press.” 102 (1867): 763–83.
Insisted that dailies and weeklies, as well as monthlies and quarterlies, had shifted political loyalties. “Between 1800 and 1830 the tone of the public press in this country was almost universally Tory,” but thereafter Whigs let young writers know that advocacy would earn them patronage.
- 182.** [Mackay, Charles]. “Modern Cynicism.” 103 (1868): 62–70.
Denigrated literary critics who reviled authors. These “smaller critics” replaced an earlier generation in mutual admiration societies and eschewed reviews, whose impact was declining.
- 183.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “*Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis*.” 103 (1868): 150–65.
Review of book by Joseph Parkes and Herman Merivale discussed Junius and John Wilkes.
- 184.** [Gleig, G. R.]. “Opposition Tactics.” 103 (1868): 367–82.
Categorized the *Tablet* as “the great Roman Catholic organ.”
- 185.** [Collins, W. Lucas]. “William Edmondstoune Aytoun.” 103 (1868): 440–54.
Evaluated some articles of Aytoun, a long-time *Blackwood's* contributor.
- 186.** [Mozley, Anne]. “Clever Women.” 104 (1868): 410–27.
Focused on clever women who had to work. Options “very appropriate for female talent” – as long as a woman had “definiteness of aim, independence of thought, and freshness and accuracy of style” – were to pen “lighter periodical literature,” intended for those “too lazy or too restless” to engage in “good talk,” and articles for the “didactic” press, “designed for children and the poor” and readers of “immature taste and judgment.”
- 187.** [Mackay, Charles]. “A Great Whig Journalist.” 106 (1869): 457–87.
Credited Daniel Defoe with writing the forerunners of leaders, “short and racy disquisitions upon public affairs.” Defoe was “accustomed to unburthen his mind in newspapers,” and his *Review* was the model for the papers of Joseph Addison and Richard Steele.
- 188.** [Oliphant, Margaret]. “New Books.” 107 (1870): 628–51.
Opened what became an ongoing *Blackwood's* feature by commenting that literary journals, though numerous, had little effect on literature or readers. They distrusted critics whose reviews were too often done because an author had a connection with a periodical or an editor demanded favoritism.
- 189.** [Hamley, E. B.]. “Note to Our Review of *Lothair*.” 108 (1870): 129–32.
Grieved devaluations of literary criticism.
- 190.** [Mackay, Charles]. “Strangers in the House.” 108 (1870): 478–92.
Tracked Parliamentary reporting, which Members initially resisted, from the “dry summaries” in the *London Gazette* of Charles II to the breakthrough by the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the 1730s, notably in the copy of William Guthrie, “a Scotsman, a *litterateur* of varied acquirements, and with a tenacious

memory.” In 1769 the *Morning Chronicle*’s William Woodfall, with his “wonderful power of memory,” expanded coverage. Other papers followed, and Parliament acquiesced. In 1810 Parliament threatened to remove reporters, but R. B. Sheridan explained that they were well educated and impartial and that their columns were in the public interest. In 1870 Parliament expected reporters to take notes but retained the right to close the House. The new penny daily, accelerated by the abolition of newspaper duties, was a “marvelous product of our modern civilization” and “mighty” for good.

Asides on early influential journalists Daniel Defoe, Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, John Wilkes, and Junius.

191. [Neaves, Charles]. “The Late George Moir.” 109 (1871): 109–17.

Referred to the articles of Moir, a Scottish lawyer, in the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, and *Blackwood’s*, to which he was “a regular and frequent contributor” from 1831.

192. [Oliphant, Margaret]. “A Century of Great Poets, from 1750 Downwards. No. IV: Samuel Taylor Coleridge.” 110 (1871): 552–76.

Revisited Coleridge’s “curious little newspaper-magazine,” the *Watchman*, that died after ten numbers.

193. [Marshall, Frederic]. “The Situation in France.” 111 (1872): 609–26.

Gloried that *The Times* Paris correspondent (Laurence Oliphant) sent “the most masterly and truthful pictures” of France after the Franco-Prussian War.

194. [Oliphant, Margaret]. “A Century of Great Poets, from 1750 Downwards. No. VII: Lord Byron.” 112 (1872): 49–72.

Catalogued the *Edinburgh* in 1807 as a “big and popular Review, then at the very zenith of its greatness.”

195. [Lockhart, Laurence]. “Charles James Lever.” 112 (1872): 327–60.

Presented Lever as a *Blackwood’s* contributor and editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*.

196. [Oliphant, Margaret]. “William Smith.” 112 (1872): 429–38.

Essay on Smith, a *Blackwood’s* contributor, 1839–71, justified anonymity in magazines and reviews because it gave writers freedom to be fair and to “communicate to thousands the opinions and sentiments which are their best part” even if it cost scribes fame.

197. [Tulloch, John]. “Montalembert.” 112 (1872): 595–609.

Review of *Memoir of Count [C.] de Montalembert* by Margaret Oliphant remembered his early work in the *Revue Française* when François Guizot was editor and his direction of the *Avenir*. Swore that he was “[d]riven from his career as a journalist by Papal disapproval,” although in 1858 he did write for the *Correspondant*.

198. [Blackwood, John, revised by Charles Neaves]. “The Death of Lord Lytton.” 113 (1873): 255–58.

Assured that the writing of E. G. Bulwer-Lytton in *Blackwood’s* never exhibited negligence.