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Pennsylvania:

THE GERMAN INFLUENCE
IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

A Narrative and Critical History

PREPARED BY AUTHORITY OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

PART XXII
*EARLY GERMAN AMERICAN
NEWSPAPERS*



PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

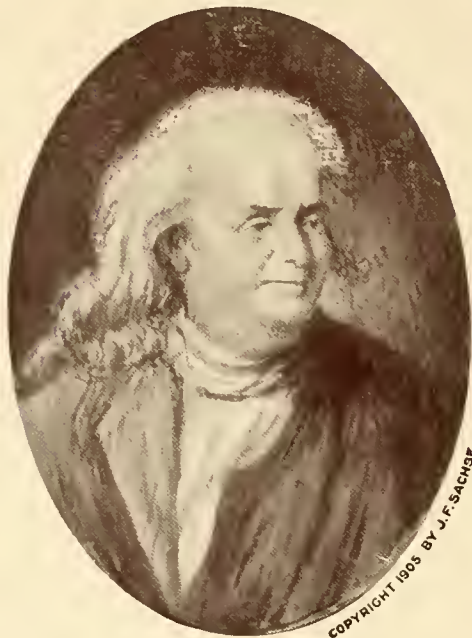
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Benj Franklin

MINIATURE PAINTED BY THOURON, PARIS, 1782.
ORIGINAL IN COLLECTION OF JULIUS F. SACHSE.

Early German American Newspapers

BY

DANIEL MILLER

READING, PA.

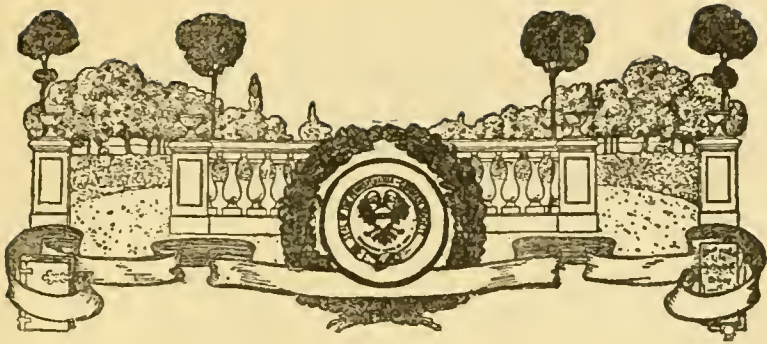


LANCASTER, PA.

1911

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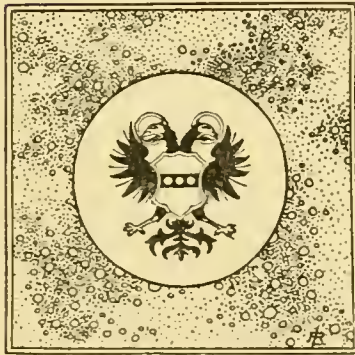
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EARLY GERMAN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

CHAPTER I.

FOREWORD.



A STUDY of the beginning and history of the first German newspapers in Pennsylvania naturally forms an interesting and instructive chapter in the history of our people. It is a noteworthy fact of history that the Germans were the first in the field of newspaperdom in a number of centers of population, such as Germantown, Reading, Allentown, Easton, Lancaster and Lebanon. In Harrisburg, where the Scotch-Irish element was large in the early settlement, the first German paper was preceded by an English periodical by less than two

years. The first paper issued in Philadelphia was the English *Weekly Mercury*, published by Andrew Bradford on December 22, 1719. It also had an office in New York, where there was then no newspaper published. A German, William Rittenhouse, established the first paper mill in America, and another German, Christopher Saur, published the first German Bible in America, forty years before there was an English edition in this country.

In considering the subject of the early German newspapers we need to remember a few things. The great majority of people in eastern Pennsylvania were either foreign born or the children of such. The early settlers had a hard and long struggle to establish themselves in the New World. It has been charged that these people were ignorant. That much ignorance prevailed among the younger people must be admitted. It could not have been otherwise. The people had their hands full in erecting homes and clearing the land to raise bread, and they could give little attention to schools for the instruction of their children. Those parents who came here as adults had, as a rule, received at least a reasonable education in the Fatherland. But their children born in the new settlements were not so fortunate. There were at first and for a long time no schools for them. In his appeal to the Fathers in Holland for aid for these people Rev. Michael Schlatter stated that the young people were growing up in great ignorance. Through the efforts of Mr. Schlatter a number of so-called charity schools were established with money contributed in Holland, England and Germany, but unfortunately these were of short duration and unsatisfactory to the Germans. Later church schools took their place, and these proved a great blessing.

Another fact to be remembered is that whilst during the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of people was pretty large, they were scattered over a large territory, and this circumstance was another hindrance to intelligence. For these reasons the intellectual condition of the people was about all that could be expected. We must also remember that even under the most favorable conditions there is always a certain proportion of illiteracy among any people.

For the reasons stated our people were for a long time without newspapers. The reading matter of most people consisted almost entirely of the Bible, catechism and in some instances hymn-books, which books they had largely brought with them from Europe.

Many were the efforts at an early day to establish German papers for the people in Pennsylvania, and this is most commendable. There were those who sought to supply a much needed want, and they deserve recognition. It is true that many of these efforts ended in a failure, but that does not detract from the well-meant zeal of those engaging in them. Similar efforts were made to supply the people with books, and with a good deal of success. The schools of the early time are fairly strewn with the wreck of unsuccessful newspaper enterprises at various places.

One of the great hindrances to the circulation of newspapers was the absence of postal facilities. For a long time there were practically no post offices. Even as late as 1796, when the *Reading Adler* was established, the publishers stated that the paper would be delivered to subscribers in the town by carriers and sent to those in the country by first opportunity. Why not send the paper by

mail? Because there was then only a single post office in the whole county of Berks—the one at Reading established in 1793, with Gottlieb Jungman as postmaster. The same disadvantage existed elsewhere. The post office at Lebanon was also established in 1793, with Jacob Karch as postmaster. It is an interesting fact that in the year 1790 there were only 75 post offices in the whole country. Of these 15 were in Virginia, a surprisingly large proportion, 10 in Pennsylvania and only one in the whole state of New York—that in its metropolis. Now there are more than twice that number alone in Berks County, Pa. In the early days much mail matter was carried by private postriders. Some of the early papers had postriders of their own. The writer's employer, when a young man, spent one day each week as such post-rider in carrying papers to different points in Montgomery County.

Gradually German papers were established at various places. They were exceedingly small, especially when compared with the large papers of more recent times. They were as a rule no larger than a present-day sheet of letter paper. Saur's paper was at first and for some time only 7 by 9½ inches in size. The diminutive size of the early papers continued during many years.

Then we are impressed by the meager news furnished by the early papers, and what news was supplied was nearly all foreign. The fact is that there was very little local and domestic news, and what existed could not be collected. There was an entire absence of facilities for the collection of news such as we possess now. Even the foreign news was old when published here. There were then of course no fast steamships to convey news across the Atlantic.

Now we receive reports of important events abroad quickly, in some instances so to say before they have transpired, according to time, because cablegrams travel faster than the daylight. On account of the lack of real news it happened frequently that the most insignificant occurrences were published as news. Thus in one of the papers in my possession it is reported that a man in New Jersey had been robbed of \$8. Much is made of the death of a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

One of the interesting characteristics of the early German papers was their religious tendency. Whilst not religious papers in the modern sense, a religious element pervaded them. Mr. Saur's paper had for its purpose the collection of "important news from the Natural Kingdom and the Church." This interesting element appears constantly in the early papers. It simply reflected the character of the early people, who were generally religious.

Another interesting fact is the effort to establish bilingual papers, that is, papers in both German and English. It was no doubt felt that there did not exist a sufficient constituency for two papers in separate languages in certain places, and therefore it was sought to serve the double purpose with a single paper. But the plan never succeeded long at any place. The first effort in this line was made by Benjamin Franklin who already in 1751 issued the *German and English Gazette* in Philadelphia. The paper was repeatedly advertised in Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and it is believed that the English portion of the bilingual paper was a reprint from the English paper. Very little is known of this enterprise.

A similar effort was made in Lancaster in 1752 by H. Miller and S. Holland. The paper was 8½ by 13 inches

in size. The first column contained German matter, the second English.

A paper of similar character was during a number of years published at Boyertown, Berks County. In 1876 Mr. Charles Spatz changed the *Demokrat* from a German to a German and English paper, and published it in this form until his death in 1884.

In the published histories of the several counties of eastern Pennsylvania may be found long lists of newspaper ventures, both German and English. Only a small proportion of them have survived to this day. Many have fallen by the way. The large number of such undertakings is a credit to the journalistic enterprise of our people. We believe that at least two thirds of all such enterprises in both languages were undertaken by Pennsylvania-Germans. A sufficient number of papers have survived to supply more than the needs of the people. We have a real flood of excellent periodical literature. Our people are a reading people. No other nation on the earth has so large a number of newspapers as the United States. Neither are our papers excelled in size or quality by those of any other nation. Unfortunately there is also a large supply of vicious papers which have no right to exist.

The first effort to establish a German paper in America appears to belong to Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished and many sided citizen of Philadelphia. In 1732 he announced that the *Philadelphische Zeitung* would be published once every two weeks in High Dutch. The first number was issued on June 24, 1732. This first paper had only a short existence, and there appears to be no evidence that it lived after the first year.

But the credit of having established the first permanent German newspaper in America clearly belongs to Mr. Christopher Saur, the well-known publisher of Germantown, who in 1739 started *Der Hoch Deutsche Pennsylvanische Geschicht Schreiber*. (For description see below.) This was for some years the only paper, and for many years the most popular German paper in the country. Mr. Saur was an energetic man, of strong, religious character, and his paper wielded a wide influence among the people. It is claimed that in its most flourishing period it enjoyed a circulation of about 4,000 subscribers, which proves the statement just made. No other paper of the time had anything like a similar circulation.

After Saur's paper at Germantown German papers were started in some of the other towns in Pennsylvania in the following order of time: Philadelphia, 1743; Lancaster, 1751; Reading, 1789; Easton, 1793; Harrisburg, 1794; York, 1796; Norristown, 1802; Lebanon, 1807; Allentown, 1810; Doylestown, 1817; Orwigsburg, 1823.

The time of the starting of the early papers was the day of small things in all respects. It is impossible for us to appreciate the difficulties under which the first papers had to be published. The type for the printing of the first papers had to be imported from Europe. Some of the German papers were at first printed with English type because of a lack of German type. The presses in some instances were imported from Germany. Others, constructed here, were of crude and primitive style. They were constructed mostly of wood. The work of printing on such presses was both laborious and slow. A good pressman could make about 200 impressions per hour. Since only one side of a paper could be printed at a time,

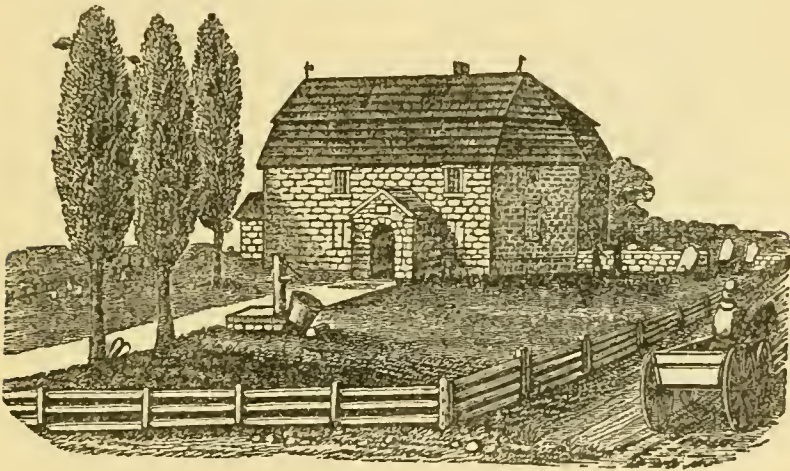
the speed was only about one hundred complete papers per hour. What a contrast between these small early hand presses and the great web presses of our day which have a capacity of 40,000-50,000 complete folded papers an hour!

But notwithstanding the very inferior facilities the early publishers performed surprisingly good work. We often wonder at the uniformity of the color of the early papers. It shows the painstaking care of the printers. This statement applies especially to the early Bibles and other large books.

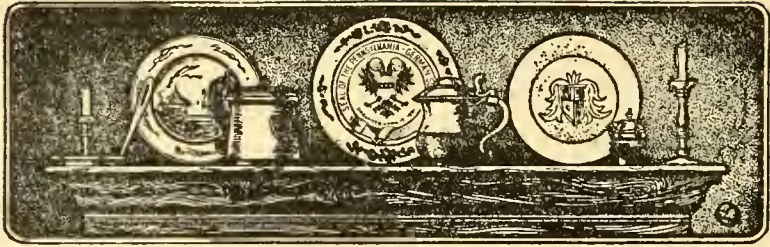
A glance at the contents of some of the early papers might be interesting, but time and space forbid that. However in a few instances reference has been made to such contents. These contents would remind us of ye olden times, when everything presented an entirely different appearance from the present time. We would read about slavery in Pennsylvania, of lotteries which were employed in the interest of public enterprises and in not a few instances for the erection of churches; about the intensely heated political campaigns soon after the Revolution; of the vituperation employed in those campaigns, such as are not heard of now, etc.

On the following pages the beginning and the history of the early German papers, especially in Pennsylvania, have been traced. Completeness cannot be claimed. The writer has spent much time and labor upon the work, which, however, has been a pleasure. In this sketch he has drawn to a considerable extent upon the various county histories and Prof. Seidensticker's "First Century of German Printing in America." He is also indebted to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for courtesies

extended, and finally to Dr. Julius F. Sachse for valuable aid, and the facsimiles of the only known German Franklin papers. Also for the various reproductions of my collection of old newspapers which embellish this paper. It has been the writer's purpose mainly to treat of the papers which were issued during the early period of German American Journalism. However in some instances the history of papers has been traced to the present time. It is hoped that this effort may contribute at least something toward securing for the Pennsylvania-Germans that recognition which rightfully belongs to them, but which has so often been denied them.

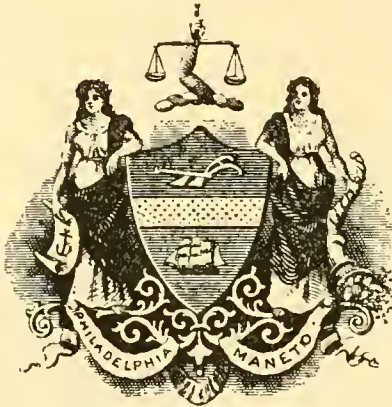


THE OLD TRAPPE CHURCH.



CHAPTER II.

THE GERMAN PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA.



THE city of Brotherly Love is the cradle not only of American Liberty, but also of German American journalism. The first English newspaper in the middle colonies was the *American Weekly Mercury*, started in 1719 by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia. It was

naturally small in size and inferior in many ways. Benjamin Franklin said of it: "It was a paltry thing, wretchedly managed and no ways entertaining."

Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* was really the first creditable English newspaper, and he was also the publisher of the first German newspaper issued in America. This paper bore the title *Philadelphische Zeitung* (Gazette). The first number was issued on Saturday, May 6, 1732, as a sample copy. The price was to be ten shillings per year. The editor was to be L. Timothee. The paper was to be

issued weekly as soon as 300 subscribers had been secured. Although only 50 subscribers had been secured, the regular publication of the paper was commenced on Saturday, June 24, 1732. It was concluded to issue the paper every other week at five shillings per year. The paper was small, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the page when folded being $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which, however, was larger than many subsequent ones by other publishers. It was published by B. Franklin "in der Marckstras wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Schillinge des Jahrs zu bekommen und Advertisements zu bestellen sind." The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is in possession of the second issue of this paper, which is dated June 24, 1732. There are four pages with two columns to each. The contents are made up almost entirely of reports from Europe, and these reports are from three to five months old. They are as follows: Florence, February 2; Vienna, January 12 and February 2; Berlin, January 1; Frankfort, January 6 and 16; Hamburg, February 1; Amsterdam, February 4; The Hague, February 19; Paris, March 26; Philadelphia, June 23. Among the market prices are these: wheat, 2 S. 7 P.; flour 7 S. 9 P.; rum 2 S. 4 P.; "mellasses," 16 P. Dr. Hendrick van Bebber offered his professional services to the public. He possessed remedies for fever and dropsy.

These samples of the first American German paper are intensely interesting and precious relics and their perusal afforded the writer great pleasure. On account of the extreme scarcity of this issue, only a single copy of Nos. 1 and 2 being known, these two papers are reproduced complete in facsimile. It is not known how long this paper was published, evidently only a short time. No record of its publication after its first year can be found.

Philadelphische Zeitung.

S A M S T A G, den 6 Mey. 1732.

*An alle teutsche Einwohner der Provinz
Pennsylvanien.*

NACHDEM ich von verschiedenen teutschen Einwohnern dieses Landes bin ersuchet worden, eine teutsche Zeitung ausgehen zu lassen, und ihnen darinnen das vornehmste und merckwürdigste neues, so hier und in Europa vorkommen möchte, zu communiciren; doch aber hierzu viele mühe, grosse correspondenz und auch Unkosten erfordert werden: Als habe mich entschlossen, denen teutschen zu lieb gegenwärtiges Specimen davon heraus zu geben, und ihnen dabey die Conditiones welche nothwendig zu der continuation derselben erfordert werden, bekant zu machen.

Erstlich, müsten zum wenigsten, um die unkosten die darauf lauffen, gut zu machen, 300 stücks können gedruckt und debitiret werden, und müste in jeder Township dazu ein mann ausgesamlet werden, welcher mir wissen liesse, wie viel Zeitungen jedes mahl an ihm müsten gesandt werden, und dor sie dan weiter einen jeglichen zustellen und die bezahlung davor einfordern müste.

Vor jede Zeitung mus jährlich 10 Shillinge erleget, und davon alle quartal 2 sh. 6 d. bezahlet werden.

Dagegen verspreche ich auf meiner seite, durch gute Correspondentz die ich in Holland und England habe allezeit das merckwürdigste und neueste so in Europa und auch hier passiret, alle

woche einmahl, nemlich Sonnabends in gegenwärtiger form einer Zeitung, nebit denen schiffen so hier abgehen und ankommen, und auch das steigen oder fallen des Preißes der Güter, und was sonst zu wissen dienlich, bekant zu machen.

Advertissements oder Bekantmachungen, welche man an mich schicken möchte, sollen das erste mahl vor 3 shill. 3 mahl aber vor 5 shil: hinein gesetzt werden.

Und weil ich nützlich erachte die gantze beschreibung der aufrichtung dieser provintz, mit allen derselben privilegien, rechten und gesetzen, bey erlangung genugsamer Neuigkeiten, darinnen bekant zu machen; solte nicht undienlich seyn, das ein jeder, zumahl wer kinder hat, diese Zeitungen wohl bewahre, und am ende des jahres an einander hefte; zumahl da solche dan gleichsam als eine Chronica dienen können, die vorigen Geschichte daraus zu erschen, und die folgende desto besser zu verstehen.

Auch wird anbey zu bedencken gegeben, ob es nicht rahtsam wäre, in jeder grossen Township einen reitenden Boten zu bestellen, welcher alle woche einmahl nach der stadt reiten und was ein jeder da zu bestellen hat, mit nehmen könne

So bald nun die obgemeldte anzahl der Unterrreiber vorhanden, welche so bald als möglich ersuche in Philadelphia

Delphia an Caspar Wuster, oder in Germantown an Daniel Mackinet zu übersendenden, soll die wöchentliche continuation erfolgen; bis dahin bleibe Euer allerseits

Dienstwilliger
L. Timothée,
Sprachmeister, wohnhaft
in Frontstreet, Philad.

den 6 Mey 1732.



Damit der geneigte Leser die folgende Zeitungen und was darinnen soll gemeldet werden, besser verstehen möge, habe dienlich erachtet einen kurtzen historischen bericht von denen gegenwärtigen conjuncturen in Europa vorab gehen zu lassen.

TURKEYEN.

In Turkeyen hat sich verwichenes Jahr eine merkwürdige revolution zugetragen; ein geringer mensch, gab vor daß er ein Prophet wäre, und ein gesicht gehabt hätte, daß weil der krieg gegen den Römischen Keyser so wohl als gegen Persien so unglücklich ausgefallen, man den Sultan absetzen und einen neuen proclamiren müste, zu welchen sich die Janitscharen endlich gefüget, das Serrail überwältiget, den sohn des letzt abgesetzten Sultans heraus gezogen, und proclamirt, und seinen Ohm in seine statt ins gefängnis gesetzt haben, worauf sich der tumult zwar erst etwas geleyet, doch aber einige zeit hernach wieder ausgebrochen, und durch die zeitige und gute vorsehung des neuen Sultans und absetzung des ersten Viziers gestillet worden. Man schreibet aus Wien vom 12 Dec. Daß die Turcken eine volkommene Victoria über die Persianer erhalten, 40000 mann getödet, und 103 Stücke geschütz samt aller Bagage erobert haben.

Auch wird von Wien unterm 9 Jan. 1732. geschrieben; daß so wohl der Sulran als auch der groß Vizier zu dem Keyserlichen Residenten in Constantinopel soll gesagt haben, daß die Pforte zwar gerne den Frieden unterhalten wolte, daß aber das Volk und die militz so nach krieg verlangt mit denen Christen, daß man fast gezwungen sey ihnen nachzugeben.

Amsterdam den 22 Feb. Zeitungen aus Wien berichten, daß man alda von Constantinopel vernommen, daß die Pforte einen 20 jährigen Waffenstillstand mit Persien getroffen, und daß der Groß-Sultan an den König von Engeland geschrieben habe, daß im fall Ihre Britannische Majestät sich dem vornehmen der Turcken wiederzusetzen möchte, das commercium mit Engeland solte verboten werden. Woraus man muthmasset, daß sie willens sind gegen die Christen zu kriegen.

ITALIEN:

Es ist schon vor einiger zeit in der Insul Corsica, unter die Republic Genua gehörig, ein großer aufstand geschehen der erst zwar gering schien, doch nachhero sehr zugenommen, und zu einer öffentlichen rebellion ausgeschlagen. Die Einwohner derselben Insul geben in ihrem Manifest vor, daß sie frey gebohrne Leute sind und von den Genuesern als Schelven behandeit werden; deswegen sie ehren und pflichts halben angedrungen wären, dieses unenträgliche joch von den Hals zu werffen. Die Genueser haben darauf bey dem Keyser um Hülffe angehalten, welcher ihnen auch schon zu 2 malen Hülffs-Trouppen gesonden, doch haben sie mit aller ihrer macht noch nicht viel können zu wege bringen. Man hat disfals folgende Zeitung.

Amsterdam den 12 Feb. 1732. Von Bastia wird unterm 21. verwichenen monaths berichtet, daß einige Priesters von Corsica nach Calvi gekommen, alwo 800 teutsche Trouppen in besetzung lagen, und den Gouverneur desselben orts versichert, daß die Einwohner von Calazzana und Colbara nur auf eine gute gelegenheit warteten, sich an die Republic zu unterwerffen, und begehreten daß einige trouppen möchten gesendet werden, in diesen 2 plätzen possession zu nehmen. Worauf der Gouverneur 400 Mann von der Garnison dahin abgesendet, welche aber, da sie nahe bey Calazzana kamen, von einer grossen menge der Malcontenten die sich da verborgen hadden, unversehens überfallen, umgeben und in stücken gehauen worden, ausgenommen 80 die das Glück hatten sich mit der flucht zu salviren.

DEUTSCHLAND.

Im Ertz-Stift Salzburg hat man einige zeit her angefangen die Protestanten auf das heffigste zu verfolgen, die sie sich dann darüber an verschiedenen protestantischen Höffen beklaget, doch noch zur zeit damit nichts gewinnen können, und wird deswegen folgendes berichtet:

Regensburg den 10. Sept. Die letzte Briefe von Salzburg bringen mit, daß alda eine Commission ist berahmet worden, die beschwehrungen der Protestanten zu untersuchen. Aus einem an die Commissarien übergebenen Register erhellet, daß die anzahl derer so sich zur protestantischen Religion bekennen, sich auf 17800. personen erstrecket. Ihr begehren ist, daß man ihnen erlauben solle ihren Gottesdienst in der stille zu halten, die Bücher zu lesen welche davon handeln, und sie nicht zwingen in die Römische Kirchen zu gehen. Doch die Clerisey setzet sich sehr gegen diese puncten.

Von München wird geschrieben, daß hereits einige Beyerische Regimetre nach den gränzen von Salzburg im zumarich begriffen, welche sich

alda

zu 6000. Käyserlichen, und 4000 Reichs-
 ruppen fügen, und denen Protestanten, die die
 W. iten ergriffen haben, widerstand thun sollen.
 Alle Häuser so auf den Bastionen der Stadt
 S. tzburg getane, sind bis auf den grund dem-
 murtet, und denen Malcontenren aller paß nach
 Inbruck und Lentz abgeschnitten.

Von Saltzburg hat man, das den 22 October
 250 Dragoners von des Printzen Eugeni Regiment
 22 gefangene dahin gebracht haben in drey
 Wagens, welche der Bischoff vor seinem Pallast
 Mirabel hat sehen voyde passiren; und das 100
 Saltzburger Soldaten, nach dem Gebürge gesch-
 cker die anderen zu verstärcken, weil die Rebel-
 len drohen, Priester und Ambtleute tod zu schla-
 gen, im fall diese Gefangene nicht wieder zu-
 ruck gefendet werden: Auch werden den 24.
 noch 800 Mann von Oesterreich erwartet, welche
 sich zu denen 200. die 4 tage zuvor angekom-
 men, fügen sollen.

Auch wird von Wien berichtet, das nachdem
 die Keyserlichen Regimenter von Jorger, Alt-
 Daun und Wurmbrand auf den Gränzen des
 Ertzbisshums angekommen, die in dem Gebür-
 ge sich aufhaltende Rebellen ziemlich stille wor-
 den, und nur bisweilen Bittschreiben eingeben,
 worinnen sie sich über die unerträgliche Taxen
 beschwehren, und Freyheit ersuchen aus dem
 lande zu gehen, welches ihnen aber von denen
 Dragonern des Printz Eugeni, die von Lentz bis
 auf das Saltzburgische Territorium gepostirt
 seyn, gewehret wird.

Regensburg den 20. Decemb. Am 15. dieses mo-
 naths hielten die Evangelischen Stände eine Con-
 ferenz, worinnen der Chur-Sächsische Gesandte
 einen Entwurf laß eines Memorial an den Mi-
 nister von Saltzburg, den freyen abzug der ge-
 dachten Protestanten aus dem Ertz-stift betref-
 fende, welches gut gefunden und beschloffen wur-
 de es gedachten Minister zu übergeben. Die E-
 vangelischen Stände haben ein Memorial von ei-
 nem gewissen Saltzburger, nähmlich Meyer, em-
 pfangen, dieses innhalts: Das selbiger, nach-
 dem er sich von da retirirt, und wieder zurück
 gegangen seine Verwandten zu besuchen, zu
 Kufftein im Tyrolischen arrestirt, mit stricken
 gebunden und nach Saltzburg gebracht worden,
 doch hernachmals wieder los gelassen, mit be-
 fehl sich so gleich fort zu packen und weder sein
 Weib und Kinder, noch etwas von seinen Güt-
 tern mit zu nehmen, und im fall er wieder kä-
 me, solte er auf die Galeren gebracht werden.
 Auch lauffet ein Gerücht, das etliche hundert
 Protestanten unter einer Escorte Soldaten auf die
 Beyerische Gränzen sind gebracht worden, weil
 ihnen aber von denen Beyern der eingang in ihr
 Land ist geweigert, und der paß überall verweh-

ret worden, haben sie 5. wochen lang auf der
 Landstrasse sich aufhalten, und acht tage und
 nachte unter dem freyen Himmel wie das Vieh
 liegen müssen, bis sie endlich erlaubnis bekom-
 men haben, nach Tyrol zu gehen.

Augsburg, den 26. Jan. Es wird überhaupt
 angemercket, das die aufführung der Saltzbur-
 gischen Protestanten in ihrem thun und wesen sehr
 überein kommt mit dem Leben der ersten Chris-
 ten, unter den Heydñischen Keysern, zu zeiten
 der Apostel. Einige unter ihnen haben ein Lied
 oder Psalm gemacht auf dem wege da sie ihr
 Land verlassen mußten, und sungen es zu ihrem
 und ihrer Gesellschaft trost; es lautet in ihres
 Sprache also:

1. *Ich bin ein armer Exulant;
 Ach! So thu ich miß schreiben,
 Man thut mich aus dem Vaterland,
 Um Gottes Wort vertreiben.*
2. *Das weiß ich wohl, Herr Jesu Christ,
 Es ist dir auch so gangen,
 Jetzt will ich dein Nachfolger seyn,
 Herr, machs nach dein verlangen.*
3. *Ein Pilgrim bin ich halt nunmehr,
 Muß reisen fremde strassen,
 Das bitt ich dich, mein Gott und Herr,
 Du wirft mich nicht verlassen.*
4. *Den Glauben hab ich frey bekennt,
 Das darff ich mich nicht schämen,
 Wann man mich gleich ein Ketzer nennt,
 Und thät mirs leben nehmen.*
5. *Ketten und Band war mir mein Ebr,
 Um Jesus willen zu dulden,
 Und dieses macht die Glaubens-lehr,
 Und nicht mein böß verscholden.*
6. *Muß ich gleich fort, in Gottes Nakh,
 Und wird mir all's genommen,
 So weiß ich schon die Hiimels Krohn
 Wird ich ein mahl bekommen.*
7. *So muß ich heut von meinen Hauss
 Die Kindlein } muß ich lassen,
 Das meinige }
 Mein Gott, es treibt mir zähren aus,
 Zu wandern fremde' Strassen.*
8. *Mein Gott führ mich in einen Platz,
 Wo ich dein Wort kan haben,
 Darin will ich mich frühe und spatz
 In meinem hertzen haben.*

9. Soll ich in diesem Jammerthat
Noch langer in armuth leben,
So hoff ich doch, Gott wird mir dort
Ein bessere Wohnung geben.

GROSS BRITANNIEN.

Nachdem die Friedens- und Kriegs-affairen in Europa eine geraume zeit her auf einen sehr wanckelbahren fuß gestanden, und man einige Jahre allezeit in den waffen stehend denen Friedens-handlungen obgelegen, so hat doch endlich der König von Gross Britannien, durch den ihm beywohnenden Eiffer das beste seines Unterthanen zu bevörderen, die letzte hand ans werck geschlagen, und durch einen Tractat, welchen er den 16. Mertz verwichenen jahres zu Wien mit dem Keyser gemächet, den Frieden und die Ruhe in Europa befestiget; Zu diesem Tractat ist Spanien und Holland auch getreten: Franckreich allein scheint darüber sehr unvergnügt zu seyn. Und weil der Keyser und Engeland sich darinnen verpflichtet den Infant von Spanien Don Carlos, als Erb-prinz der Hertzogthümer Toscana und Parma mit 6000 Mann Spanische Truppen in Italien einzuführen; so hat diesem zu folge der König von Engeland eine Esquader unter dem Admiral Wager nach Barcelona geschickt; sich alda zu der Spanischen Flotte zu fügen und die 6000. Spanier nach Livorno zu transportiren, welche Introduction auch glücklich vor sich gegangen, und anlaß gegeben zu einer Anrede des Königs am 13. Jan. an die beyde Häuser des Parlaments, welche wir wegen enge des raums auf eine andere Gelegenheit versparen wollen.

London den 29. Jan. Verwichenen Mittwoch abends um 9 uhr, gab der Graff Bothmar, erster Minister der Hannoverischen affairen, in seinem Hause in S. James Park, nach einer lang gewählten unpäßlichkeit, der Zeitlich zeit gute nacht. Er hat über 20. jahr in Engeland gewohnet. Sein Leichnam soll balsamirt, nach Hannover gebracht und bey seinen Voreltern zur Erden beattet werden.

London den 3. Feb. In einem Schreiben von Sireelona wird gemeldet, daß vor 2 Tagen an die dasigen Intendanten ordre gekommen, eine Armee von 30000. Mann fertig zu halten, und nötige anstalt zu machen, daß selbige den 25. März nebst aller dazu gehörigen Artillerie-künste eingeschifft werden, doch weiß noch niemand worauf dieses mögliche angesehen seyn.

PHILADELPHIA, 6. Mey.

Von Martha's Vineyard hat man, daß die vor einiger zeit alda angekommene Pfaltzer, welche auf ihrer langen reise von Rotterdam so ubel sind behandelt worden, mit Captain Loyd accordiret haben sie hieher zu führen, und werden nunmehr täglich erwartet.

Von Engeland wird befestiget, daß der Proprietor diesen Frühling noch herzukommen werde, auch daß er alsdann folgendes dem Vergleich mit Mylord Baltimore getroffen, die Linie laufen lassen wolle.

Am verwichenen Sonntag nachmittage unter währendem Gottesdienst entstand hier ein heftiger brand in Mr. Badcocks Bruch-haus. Ein jeder lief eilends aus der Kirchen, und fand sich eine große menge Volcks bey dem Feuer, doch konnte das Gebäu nicht errettet werden. Wenn es des nachts ausgebrochen, oder das Wasser nicht eben hoch in dem graben gewesen wäre; sothe ein viel größeres schade daraus haben können entstehen, weil die Flamme schon verschiedere andere Häuser ergrieffen. Die Brandsprützen thaten bey dieser Gelegenheit große dienste, und so deman war willig zu helfen, dergestalt, daß das Wohnhaus noch, wiewohl nicht ohne schaden, ist errettet worden.

Vergangene Woche hat es sich begaben, daß eine Frau, welche einige zeit zuvor sehr melancholisch gewesen, in einem Sloop das Rivier hinab gefahren, und die Gelegenheit wahrgenommen, wenn niemand in der Cabine war, eine Flinte genommen und an den Springer des Hahns ein strick gebunden, das Mündloch unter der Brust gesteuert und sich also selbst erschossen, daß der schuß hinten neben der Schulter heraus gangen, und sie wenige stunden hernach daran gestorben.

Hier sind nachfolgende Schiffe eingelauffen.

Brig. Warren, Tho Ramsey, von Dublin.
Snow Lovely Hannah, J. Wilcocks, von Antigua.
Sloop Dove, John Rice, von South Carolina.
Sloop. Johns, Abt. Hayes, von North Carolina.
Ship Diamond, Will Donaldson, von Bristol.
Snow Mary Ann, Lab. Pearce, von S. Christopher.

Preis folgender Güter. Weizen der Buschel 2. schill. 6. pence. Fein Mehl, der Centner 8 sch. Mittel Brod 12. sch. gemengt, 10. sch. braun, 9 sch. Rum, ein Gallon 2. sch. 4. p. Melasse 16. p.

BEKENTMACHUNG.

Güter rother Kleber-Saamen vor billigen preis zu bekommen bey George Fitzwater, in der Mark strass, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Gedruckt bey B. Francklin in der Mark-strass, wo diese Zeitungen zu bekommen und Bekandtmachungen zu bestellen sind.

Philadelphische ZEITUNG.

SONNABEND, den 24 Jun. 1732.

Wiewohl ich geglaubet hätte, daß sich unter denen teutschen Einwohnern dieses Landes mehr Liebhaber solten gefunden haben, die dieses zumahl vor junge Personen so nützliche werck, die ausgabe der Zeitungen nehmlich, befördern, und dazu mit anstehen würden; so erstrecket sich doch die anzahl derer die sich dazu unterschrieben haben vor jetzo nicht über 50 Nichts desto weniger habe auf meiner seiten nicht ermangeln wollen damit einen anfang zu machen, der hoffnung lebende, daß sich noch mehrere einfinden werden selbiges zu befördern, sonst ich mich genöthiget sehen würde, bald wieder damit auf zu hören.

Ich hatte zwar in meiner ersten Zeitung versprochen dieselbe alle 8 tage zu publiciren, doch die meisten stammten haben erwöhlet dieselbe lieber vor 5. Schillinge das ganze Jahr alle 14 tage einmahl zu haben; weilen alsdahn süglicher zwey und zwey eine zeitung halten, und jede person gemächlicher die helffte bezahlen könnte; Welches ich mir dann auch gefallen lasse, und selbige von nun an alle 14. tage einmal heraus geben will. Die Ansprache des Königes von England, welche ich in meinem vorigen versprochen, weil sie allzulang, und ich einen andern vorrath von Neuigkeiten bekommen, habe lieber wollen auslassen, wie ich auch um der ursachen willen meine erklärungen, die wohl über einige sachen nöthig gewesen wären, lieber auf eine andere gelegenheit verspahre, und nur die brieffe von wort zu wort jetzo mittheile.

Constantinopel Decemb. 15.

Hier ist ein Courier angekommen; mit der Copey eines Friedens-Tractats, welchen der König von Persien dem Bassa in Babilonien

zugefandt; nachdem selbige von dem Gros-Vizier denen andern Ministern in dem Scraglio ist communicirt worden, hat man sie in einem general Divan, welcher am 12. dieses monathis zu dem ende expressist gehalten worden, gelesen, und nur wenige veränderungen darinn gemacht. Man sagt daß vermöge dieses Tractats der große Sultan verpflichtet sey, alle die von Persien eroberte Provinzien wiederum zu geben, ausgenommen Georgia und die alte Provintz von Babilonien: Dagestan solle dem Printzen wieder eingeräumet werden, der dessen Souverainee Herr eigentlich ist, und welcher alhier schon anderthalb Jahr um diese restitution angehalten: Daß die zwey durch diesen Frieden vereinigte Mächten ihre kräfte zusammen spannen sollen, die Moscoviter zu zwingen alles was sie von Persien genommen haben, auch wieder zu geben; doch daß sie disfalls zu keiner thätlichkeit kommen sollen, bis sie vorherio alle mittel der unterhandlung versüchet haben, im fall die Czarin aber solches weigern solte, sie ihre waffen nicht niederlegen wollen, bis alle die Lander wieder erobert seyn. Was eine jede von diesen zweyen Mächten während diesem Kriege erobern werde, solle derselben verbleiben.

Weiters wird versichert, daß der Gros Vizier gewissen fremden Ministern ein Memorial hat lassen einhandigen, worinnen er tractet die nöthwendigkeit zu behaupten, daß man sich der allzu grossen Anwachsung der Moscovitischen macht entgegen setze, und von was großem gewicht es vor das Ottomannische Reich sey, dieselben von der Caspischen See zu vertreiben. Es werden verschiedene Kriegs-Schiffe vom ersten und zweyten rang gebauet, und große Magazinen von geschütz und mund provision aufgerich-

gerichtet: Auch hat Seine Hoheit an die Bas-
tia der See Provinzien ordre gesandt, ihm eine
gewisse Anzahl Matrosen und Transport-Schiffe
zu furniren. Der große Sultan hat sich nun 3.
monath lang in seinem Serrail sehr verborgen ge-
halten, und läßt sich sehr selten von seinem vol-
cke und Trouppen sehen, welches einige ge-
legenheit zu murrirten unter ihnen giebt.

Florence Februar. 2.

Wir vernemen von Corsica, daß die Rebel-
len, nach dem vorthail welchen sie zu Calmiano
gewonnen hatten, den Flecken Biguglia, nahe bey
Bastia, mit solchem muth angegriffen haben, daß
sie denen Soldaten, so durch die mauren auf sie
gefeuert, die Flinten aus den händen genom-
men. In dem ersten anfall bemächtigten sie sich
eines Postens worinnen ein Corporal u. 16 Mann
war, sie wurden aber von dem Captain so in dem
Flecken mit 150 mann commandirte, wieder zu-
rück getrieben, doch solten sie sich noch Meister
dieses orts gemacht haben, in welchen sie schon
an zwey unterschiedlichen orten einen eingang
gewonnen hatten, wenn nicht der Colonel Wach-
tendonck einen succours von 400 Mann gesandt
und selbst mit 1000 Mann gefolget wäre, ihnen
den pass ab zu schneiden, welches sie dennoch
vorgekommen, und in ihre gebürge, welche for-
tificirte, und fast vor unüberwindlich gehalten
werden, sich bey zeiten retirirten hätten. Sie dro-
hen in kurzen einen neuen anfall auf Bastia und
St. Florentz zu unternehmen.

Wien J. nuat. 12.

Es werden zukünftige woche etliche Docto-
res und Bulhierer nach den Türkischen Gän-
zen geschicket die ausbreitung der contagion
und ansteckenden feuche in Siebenbürgen, allwo
bereits einige Dörffer inficirte sind, zu verhinder-
n. Der Graf von Levoldt, General Leutenant
der Czarischen Armee, welcher hier unter dem
titul eines Ministers der besagten Keyserin ange-
kommen ist, hat drey privat Audienzen bey
Keyser gehabt, und ihm die auf dem rapet sey-
ende Heyrath des Kronprinzen von Preussen mit
der Prinzessin von Mecklenburg, Tochter des
Hertzogs dieses namens, bekandt gemacht.

Wien Februar.

Hier wird unterschiedentlich gesprochen von
dem neuen Eyde welchen die unterthanen der
Zarin von Moscau haben müssen ablegen, den-
enigen vor den rechtmässigen Auffolger zur
Krone zu erkennen, welchen die Czarin dazu in
ihrem Testamente benennen soll. Durchgehends
glaubet man daß die wahl wol auf die Prinzef-
in von Mecklenburg, die den 18. Decemb. 1718.
geboren ist, und sich nun verheyrathen will,
allen dürfte.

Berlin Januar. 1.

Diesen morgen gieng der König nach Pots-
dam, die ankunft des Hertzogen von Lothrin-
gen alda abzuwarten. Die Königin mit denen
Prinzessen Charlotta und Sophia sollen künfti-
gen Sonntag auch dahin gehen, nebst der Marck-
graffin Gemahlin des Erbprinzen von Baseith
welche den 9 dieses mit ihrem Gemahl die Rei-
se auf Leipzig, und von da weiter nach Baseith
fortsetzen werden. Zwey Deputierte von denen
Salzburgischen Protestanten haben eine Audienz
bey dem Könige gehabt, welcher sie sehr lieb-
teich empfingen und ihnen 100 Ducaten ver-
reth hat; dabey auch versprochen ihnen Land und
andere große vorthail zu geben, i. d. fall einige
von ihren brüdern sich in seinem territorio wol-
ten niederlassen. Der König selb in wehr bewo-
gen zu seyn wegen des elendes so diete arme leu-
te der Religion wegen ausstehen, auch kan ihre
festigkeit und beständigkeit unter solchem druck
nicht genugsam bewundert werden.

In dieser Stadt und Vorstädten sind im verwi-
ehenen Jahre 541. paar ehelich zusammen ge-
geben, 3064. kinder beyderley geschlechts, und
336 Hürkinder geboren, und 3153 männer,
weiber und kinder gestorben.

Frankfurt Januar. 6.

Mit letzten briefen von Berlin hat man, daß
der König aus löblichen eitter vor die armen ver-
folgten Salzburger, die zwey Deputierte welche
nach Berlin gekommen seine vorprache vo. il-
re gefangene Mitbrüder zu ersuchen, durch den
Consistorial Rath Reinbeck und einen andern be-
rühmten der Augsbürgischen Confession zuge-
thanes Prediger, ihres Glaubens-bekanntnisses
halben hat examiniren lassen, aus deren antwort
erhellte, daß sie weder Ariener, Schwab, mer noch
Enthusiasten seyn, wie ihre feinde die Papisten
von ihnen ausstreuen sie verhaßt zu machen, und
sie der jämmerlichen Freyheit aus ihrem Vater-
lande zu ziehen, damit sie ihre Religion under-
werts ausüben möchten, zu beruhnen.

Frankfurt Januar. 16

Von Regensburg vernimt man, daß der Chur-
fürst von Beyern endlich denen vertriebenen
Salzburgern eine sieye Passage durch sein land
vergönnet, auch so gütig gewesen, daß er denen
so benöthiget zu seyn schienen, täglich 7 Creu-
tzer hat lassen ausheilen, weswegen die Evan-
gelischen Stände begriffen sind eine dancksa-
gungs-schrifft an gedachten Churfürsten aufzu-
stellen. Besagte Stände haben aufs neue eine
conferen: gehalten, in welcher resolvir wor-
den an den Minister von Salzburg ein ander-
werriges Memorial zu übergeben, und darinnen
anzudeuten; daß der berahmte termin bis auf
nech-

nehmsten April zur abreiß der eingekesselten Protestanten in Salzburg nicht genugsam sey, und daß der Westphalische Friede eine zeit von drey Jahren setze; daß derowegen die Printzen von Salzburg keine macht haben die Reichs-Constitutiones zu ändern, ohne zustimmung der andern Statcn. Wir haben alhier nachricht, daß den 14 dieses die Erb Printzessin von Baden-Durlich einen Sohn zur welt gebracht.

Hamburg Februar. 1.

Es gehet ein gemein gerücht, daß der regierende Hertzog von Mecklenburg die Catholische Religion anzunehmen willens sey. Particuliere brieffe von Berlin berichten, daß der Königprinz von Preussen, nachdem man viele heredungen dazu gebraucht, endlich resolviret ist die junge Printzessin von Mecklenburg zur Gemahlin zu nehmen, und daß die succession des Russischen Reichs, in ansehung dessen, wol auf seine Königl. Hoheit möcht fest gestellet werden.

Amsterdam Februar. 4.

Man schreibet aus dem Haag, daß der Französische Ambassadeur, Marquis de Fenelon den 3 dieses eine lange conferenz mit einigen Herren von der Regierung gehabt, worauf den 4 ein congress von fremden Ministern wegen ausserordentlichen affären ist gehalten worden. Von Venedig wird gemeinet, daß die ausländische protestantische Kaufleute allda solchergestalt durch das elend der Salzburger sind bewogen worden, daß sie eine collecté gethan, und 600. Gulden nach Augsburg übermachtet haben. Wir haben jüngsthin alhier einen grossen Sturmwind gehabt, welcher vielen Schaden gethan, und unter andern das dach eines hauses neben dem Französischen Caffee hause abgeworffen, wodurch 3 menschen, unter welchen ein Vater und söhn, zerschmettert sind: Des folgenden tages ist das wasser höher als jemahls bey menschen gedencken gewesen, welches wofeine es nicht vor der zurückkunft der Fluth gefallen wäre, die dämme sölte durchbrechen und das größte theil des landes sölte überschwemmet haben. Vier geladene schiffe sind in diesem sturm zu grunde gegangen, und 2 menschen vertruncken.

Haag Februar. 19.

Brieffe von Wien melden, daß an dasigem hote ins geheim gehandelt wird 2 neue Churfürstenthümer auf zu richten, eines vor den Hertzog von Lothringen, und das andere vor den König von Schweden, als Landgraffen von Hessen Cassel, daß dadurch das gleichgewicht zwischen den Protestanten und Catholischen in dem Churfürstlichen Collegio möge bewahret werden. Und dieses, sagt man, sey die vornehmste ursach gewesen, warum sich der Hertzog von

Lothringen, welcher nach Franckreich, Engländer und den vornehmsten Höfen in Teutschland eine reise gethan, sich an einigen derselben so lange aufgehalten. Die plötzliche zurückreise des Königs von Polen in seine Erblände schreibet man der sehr grossen geneigtheit zu, die er vor die Printzessin von Holstein, vor diesem Gräfin von Orzelska, und natürliche tochter des Königs, allezeit gehabt hat und noch häget, und daß er hat wolten gegenwärtig seyn bey ihrer niederkunft: Doch andere vermuthen mit mehr wahrscheinlichkeit, daß diese zurückreise einer überzeugung, daß die Parthey des Königs Stanislaus in Polen zu gruss geworden, bey zu messen sey; ja so fern, daß da die affaire der succession zur Polnischen Krone letztlich aufs tapet gebracht würde, man jemand in voller Versammlung ausruffen hörete: *Keinen Churfürstlichen Printzen zum Suer Jor*. Dieses sind auswirkungen der Französischen Louis d'ors, welche nicht kärglich unter die Grossen in Polen ausgestreuet sind. Unter dessen will man versichern, daß die Reise des Königs nach Warschau auf den 26. dieses monaths fest gestellet sey.

Man glaubet hier durchgehends, daß sich Franckreich ernstlich zum kriegse rüste, und die Ottomannische Pforte verpflichtet habe, sich gegen einige Christliche Potentaten zu declariren, und im fall es zu einer ruptur kommen möchte, eine diversion zu machen. Deswegen auch die Keyserlichen Troupen nicht vermindert, noch wie man sich in den Käyserlichen Landen flatteret hat, die Taxen und Imposten erleichtert worden, sondern es werden vielmehr dieselbe zu wasser und land, dem letzet disfalls gemachten entwurf zu folge vermehret; und sagt man, daß zu jeder Compagnie zu fuß und pferd 5. mann sollen hinzu gefüget werden, welches gewiß keine kleine anzahl ausmachen wird. Auch hat man nachricht, daß der König von Preussen zu Marienwerder, Landsberg an der Warthe und andern Oertern anstalt machet, eine Armee von 45000 mann zu formiren, und verschiedene Regimentier nach den Lithauischen und Churländischen Gränzen abmarschiren zu lassn. Der Groß Meister von Maltha hat circular brieffe ausgeschicker, alle zum Maltheiser Orden gehörige Ritter aufzufordern, daß sie sich in der Insul einstellen, und bereit seyn sollen dieselbe zu defendiren, im fall die Türcken, welche grosse zurüffungen zur See machen, dieselbige attackiren möchten.

Die Keyserin von Moscau ist den 26. Jan zu Petersburg angekommen, und hat den folgenden tag ihren öffentlichen einzug in dieser Stadt mit großem pracht gehalten. Sie soll vor ihrer ab

reise von Moskau einen Vertrag mit dem Köni-
 chen Keyser gezeichnet haben, dieses inhalts:
 Daß im fall entweder der Keyser oder Moskau
 von dem Turken sollte attackirt werden, dann
 die Czari mit einer Armee von 100000. man
 an den gränzen von der Ukraine sollte agiren,
 und der Keyser mit einer Armee an den gränzen
 von Wallachien.

Paris Mart. 26.

Am verwichenen Sonntage nachmittag unge-
 fähr eine viertel stunde vor fünf Uhr, wurde die
 Königin in Frankreich glücklich von einer
 Prinzessin entbietet. Der König war den 4. Febr.
 21. Jahr alt, und hat nun zwey Söhne und vier
 Töchter. Unser Hoff hat ordie gegeben, die
 ausführung der 12. Kriegsschiffe zu Brett und
 Toulon so viel immer möglich zu beschleunigen,
 welche bestimmt sind, wie vorgegeben
 und, von denen zu Algier satisfaction zu fordern
 wegen des Friedensbruches.

PHILADELPHIA Jun. 23.

Mit dem letzten Schiff von London, Capt.
 Reeves, hat man hier die nachricht bekommen,
 daß unser Proprietor vor der Abreise besagten
 Schiffs mit einem Capitain in London accordirt,
 und sich verbunden haben den ersten Mey
 an bord des Schiffes zu seyn, und seine Reise
 nach Pennsylvanien an zu treten, so daß selbiger
 nunmehr mit dem ersten Schiffe täglich er-
 wartet wird.

In einer Gazette von Boston vom 29. Mey ist
 so gutes Advertiffement publicirt worden, wo-
 durch man sehen kan, daß die 5. aretirte Per-
 söhnen übel genug daran sind, und vielleicht
 noch, nach so vielem ausgestandenen elend, das
 sie lach werden bezahlen müssen, so sich ihrer
 wegnund annimmt.

Nachdem auf anstiftung und eingebug ver-
 schiedener Persöhnen, welche den Kapitain des
 schiffs Liebe und Einigkeit, Jacob Lobb, mit
 grosser Barbarey gegen gewisse Pfälzer in seinem
 schiffe, auf ihrer Passage von Holland zu Mar-
 tha's Vineyard, belegt haben, die Ehrfame
 Richter des Königlichem Obergerichts gut ge-
 funden haben, denselben zu verpflichten daß er
 vor dem Obergerichte von Rechts-sachen, &c.
 welches den vierdten Dienstag im Mentz letzt-
 linn zu Barnstable vor die County von Barnstable
 gehalten worden, erscheinen, und dasjenige so
 von des Königs wegen gegen ihn eingebracht
 werden möchte, beantworten solte; da er dann

diesem zu folge erschienen, und wegen zweyer
 unterschiedenen Beschuldigungen des Mords
 von der großen Jury dieser County gegen ihn
 gefunden, examiniert worden, und nach einem
 6 Stunden lang gewähretem Wortwechsel die
 kleine Jury ihr urtheil geschwind einbrachten
 als unschuldig von der ersten anklage, und we-
 nig niunero hernach ein gleiches wegen der an-
 dern beschuldigung. NB. Es wurde bey der
 examinirung observirt, daß das elend so diesen
 Passagieren begegnet, nicht von einer gewinn-
 slichen Intention die Reise zu verlängern herge-
 kommen, sondern die länge derselben mülte,
 wie aus dem Tag-register des Capitains, und der
 Eydlichen auslage aller Matrosen erhellere, dem
 contrairum Winde und der Wind-stille zuge-
 schrieben werden: Und konten die Zezeugen
 von des Königs seiten den Capitain mit keiner
 einzigen ausübung einer Härzigkeit während
 reise belegen. Weswegen der Capitain sich zu
 rechtfertigen gut gefunden seinen verletzten ca-
 racter öffentlich zu defendiren; insonderheit in
 ansehung der falschen und schändlichen adver-
 tissementen, welche sind publicirt worden den-
 selben zu beslecken, und die gemüther des volcks
 mit vorurtheilen gegen ihn ein zu nehmen, ehe
 er examinirt worden und sich selbst rechtmäßig
 befreyen konte. Weiters ist er nun darauf aus,
 diejenigen gerichtlich zu verfolgen, welche ihn
 so bosshaffig verleumdelt und einen Proceß ver-
 ursacht haben, der nach untersuchung ganz
 ohne grund gefunden worden.

Preis folgender Güter. Weitzen 2 sch. 7 p. Fein
 Mehl, 7 sch. 9 p. Mittel brod 12 sch. gemengt
 10 sch. braun; 9 sch. Rum, 2 sch. 4 p. Mellasse
 10 p.

ADVERTISSEMENT

ES wird hiemit bekräftigt gemacht, daß Hendrick
 van Bebbet, welcher viele Jahre her als Do-
 ktor Medicinæ mit gutem success practicirt hat, sich
 hier zur wohn niedergesetzt: Es sind bey ihm die
 beste und sicherste Ghymische Artzneyen zu bekom-
 men die er selbst verfertigt, unter andern das vor-
 treffliche so genannte Englische Saltz, oder Sul-
 mirabile, welches eine vor jederman dienliche purgation
 und auch ein bewährtes mittel ist vor Fieber und
 Wassersucht. Wer seiner bedarff, kan sich an ihn a-
 dressiren in Latitia Court, alwo er wohnbafft ist mit
 Arent Hassert, Krafftman in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Gedruckt bey B. Francklin in der Marek-strasse,
 wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Shillinge des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Ad-
 vertiffemente zu bestellen sind.

May, 1743, Mr. Crellius started in Philadelphia *Das Hoch-deutsche Pennsylvanische Journal* which was printed with English type in the absence of German type. The paper stated that a supply of German type was expected. This enterprise had a short existence. Soon after its start its regular publication was interrupted by the illness of the publisher, but resumed in November. The probability is that the *Journal* lasted less than a year. In 1746 Mr. Crellius returned to Germany, his native country.

In 1748 another German paper was launched in Philadelphia by Mr. G. Armbruster. On February 2 Mr. Armbruster advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* that he was publishing a German newspaper every two weeks, but he failed to give its title which appears to be unknown now. In his paper of May 16 of this year Mr. C. Saur states that after May 29 Mr. Armbruster's paper would appear every week. He expresses the hope that dishonest subscribers who had never paid him would not play the same trick on Mr. Armbruster. It is believed that the newspaper did not live a year.

In 1749 there appeared the *Philadelphier Teutsche Fama*. It was printed by the firm of Franklin and Boehm. Mr. Saur several times refers to Boehm's *Fama*, which would indicate that it was edited by Mr. Franklin's partner. Little is known of this paper. It is again mentioned in 1762, 1763 and 1764, with Mr. A. Armbruster as publisher. In the latter year it is stated that the publisher failed, and no doubt this year marks the end of this journal. Mr. Armbruster's office was located in "Moravian Alley."

In 1751 there appeared in Philadelphia the *Deutsche*

und Englische Zeitung from the printing house of Benjamin Franklin. The price was five shillings per year. Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 12 announces the appearance of a Dutch and English Gazette "every two weeks." This was the first paper published in two languages. It is believed that the English part was a reprint of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. In all probability the existence of this paper in two languages was of short duration, like that of most of its predecessors and successors.

In 1755 there appeared the *Philadelphische Zeitung* von allerhand Auswärtigen und Einheimischen merkwürdigen Sachen. At the bottom of the fourth page was this notice: "Gedruckt und zu haben by B. Franklin, General Postmeister und Anthon Armbruster, in der dritten Strasse, Zwischen der Marck und Erd-strasse, des Jahrs für 3 schilling. Wird postfrei an solche Oerter gesandt, wo die Post hingehet." The paper was 9 by 13½ inches in size. There were four pages of two columns each. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is in possession of a number of issues of the years 1755, 1756 and 1757. In 1756 the paper was somewhat enlarged, with three but narrower columns to each page. The title is the same as the first paper published, viz., in 1732, described above. It was published by the "Society for propagating Christian knowledge among the Germans in Pennsylvania," which was started in England and managed in Pennsylvania by a Board of Trustees, consisting of James Hamilton, William Allen, Richard Peters, Benjamin Franklin, Conrad Weiser and Rev. William Smith, the latter being the leading spirit. It was this society which organized the so-called Charity schools in our State. It also published

a number of books for the use of the German people. The avowed purpose of the Society was to counteract the influence of Christopher Saur. In the year before, 1754, the trustees resolved to establish a German press and publish a paper, almanacs and other periodicals. Benjamin Franklin offered to sell them his German printing establishment for 25 pounds less than its estimated value, and the society accepted his offer. The editorship of the new or revived *Philadelphische Zeitung* was offered to Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, but he declined and recommended his friend, Rev. John F. Handschuh, who was appointed and edited the paper probably as long as it was published.

The probability is that the paper closed its career with the issue of December 31, 1757. The occasion of its demise was the publication of an article by William Moore, which was offensive to the Quaker majority of the Assembly. Rev. William Smith, chairman of the trustees who published the paper, was held responsible for the offensive article and imprisoned by order of the Assembly, who had a grudge against him. The article had first been published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, but no action was taken against that paper. Mr. Anton Armbruster, a member of the printing firm, was also called to account, but only to extort from him the admission that Mr. Smith had caused the insertion of the article complained of. Apparently this was the end of the *Zeitung*. However this is not certain, because in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 9, 1762, Mr. Armbruster advertised thus: "All gentlemen and others who will favor me with their advertisements (as I publish a German paper every week on Friday) shall be reasonably served." He does not mention the title of his German paper. It may have been a continuation of the *Philadelphische Zeitung*.

In 1762 Henry Miller commenced the publication of *Der Wöchentliche Staatsbote*. It was 8 by 13 inches in size, four pages, at 6 shillings per year. It was devoted to foreign and domestic political news, and to the publication of noteworthy occurrences in the religious and educational fields. In the following year the word *Philadelphische* was added to the title. In the fall of 1765 when the stamp act had been passed, Mr. Miller suspended publication "until it would appear whether means can be found to escape the chains forged for the people and from unbearable slavery." Fortunately the suspension continued only two weeks, from October 28 to November 18. In 1766 the repeal of the stamp act was announced in an extra leaf of the paper. In 1768 the title was changed to *Der Wöchentliche Pennsylvanische Staatsbote*. In March, 1775, the title was once more changed, this time to *Henry Miller's Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote*, and from this date until July 26, 1776, the paper appeared twice a week—on Tuesday and Friday—on half a sheet. This was done to satisfy the eagerness for news in those exciting times. It was then the only bi-weekly paper in Philadelphia. In 1776 the *Staatsbote* was the first paper to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It was the only paper which appeared on Friday, and as the Fourth of July fell on a Thursday, this paper had the honor of first publishing the important news. In the next issue, Tuesday of the following week, the paper published the full text of the great document in German in large type upon an extra leaf. This was something of a feat in those days. After the 30th of July the *Staatsbote* appeared only once a week, at first upon a full sheet, but after December 19 on a half sheet. This latter fact is taken

1776. Samstag, den 28 Dec. Henry Miller 839 Stück.

Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote.

Diese Zeitung kömmt dormaler wöchentlich in einem halben Bogen heraus

N.B. All ADVERTISEMENTS to be inserted in this Paper, or printed for it, by HENRY MILLER, Publisher hereof, are by him transferred gratis,

von der Druck, welche vom Lande hier ankommen, ohne besetzt Holz fällt, der soll nach der schärfste gestraft werden. Schlichter haben sich zu meiden bey dem Vorreden-Schreiter in den Baracken.

1788. Gemeinnützige Anm. 398.

Philadelphische Correspondenz

Dienstag, der 9 December.

Diese Zeitung wird Dienstag Nachmittage heraus gegeben von Major Steiner Buchdrucker in der Hoch-Straße, zwischen der

Europäische Nachrichten. In der caa

as an evidence of the hard times which existed. The writer is in possession of a copy of Mr. Miller's paper of December 28, 1776, No. 839, which is printed on a half sheet. It contains a report of the battle of Trenton. It is stated that Washington captured a cannon and 1,000 muskets, and took a large number of prisoners, 700-800 of whom had already arrived at Newtown, Bucks Co. In 1777, after the battle of Brandywine, when the British army approached Philadelphia, Mr. Miller, like nearly all the publishers, fled and left his printing office in charge of his housekeeper. The last issue of his paper appeared on September 17, 1777. In June, 1778, a short time before the evacuation of Philadelphia, Mr. Miller's type and press were seized by the British and removed to New York. Shortly after the withdrawal of the British Mr. Miller returned to the city, reestablished his business and resumed the publication of his *Staatsbote* on August 5, 1778, at first on a half sheet, but soon in the former size. Mr. Miller continued his paper until May 26, 1779, when he retired from business at the age of eighty years. In his valedictory he feelingly referred to the numerous troubles of his later years. He was succeeded in business by the firm of Melchior Steiner and Carl Cist. Mr. Steiner was the son of Rev. J. C. Steiner, pastor of the Reformed Church. Steiner had learned the trade in Miller's office, and Cist had latterly been editor of the *Staatsbote*. The firm had been formed in 1776 and continued until 1781, when it was dissolved and each party went into business for himself. *The Staatsbote* was succeeded by the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* published by Melchior Steiner.

In the beginning of 1779 John Dunlap commenced the publication of a German paper in Philadelphia, whose title is not known. A mutilated copy, issued in February,

is in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. At the foot of the last page is the statement that the paper was issued by John Dunlap in the English and German printing office. The paper existed only a few months. This is proven by the statement in the *Staatsregister* whose first number was issued on July 21, 1779, that at that time not a single German paper existed in Philadelphia.

On July 21, 1779, Steiner & Cist issued the first number of the *Philadelphische Staatsregister*. Size, 10½ by 16½ inches. The firm had already in 1776 proposed to publish a German paper, if 500 subscribers could be secured. In this they did not succeed, and they delayed the enterprise until 1779. The *Staatsregister* was short-lived, which is shown by the fact that Mr. Steiner in 1781 commenced the publication of another German paper.

On May 21, 1781, Mr. Melchoir Steiner, who was now alone in business, commenced the publication of the *Gemeinnutzige Philadelphische Correspondenz*. The price was "two hard dollars per year." One-half was payable in advance. The editors for some time were the Lutheran ministers, Rev. J. C. Kunze and Rev. J. H. C. Helmuth. It appeared every Wednesday. Its size was 10 by 16 inches. In 1782 the day of issue was changed to Tuesday. The writer is in possession of a copy of this paper, dated December 9, 1788. The price then was 10 shillings per year, and the size of the paper was 16½ by 20½ inches. In 1790 the title was changed to *Neue Philadelphische Correspondenz*, and it now appeared twice a week. A new editor was announced and various improvements promised. After May, 1792, it was again made a weekly, and the firm was changed to Steiner and Kämmerer. The word "Neue" was omitted in the title. In 1793 the paper was again made a bi-weekly. In 1793 the paper passed

into the hands of Henry Schweitzer and its title was changed to *Die Pennsylvanische Correspondenz*. Mr. Schweitzer published the paper under this title until his death in 1810, when it passed out of existence. It had been published regularly since 1781, a period of 29 years, which was something exceptional for that time.

On November 27, 1789, Melchior Steiner commenced *Der General-Postbote an die Deutsche Nation*. It was issued twice a week for about six months, when it died a natural death. The editor, F. C. Reiche, wrote lengthy articles on historical subjects which were poorly adapted for a newspaper. He was a learned man, but lacked tact. The population of Philadelphia at this time was only 28,522.

On October 8, 1790, Samuel Saur commenced the publication of *Die Chestnuthiller Wochenschrift*. He was born March 30, 1767, as the youngest of Christopher Saur's ten children. He was located at Chestnut Hill, "near the tenth milestone, where the Reading and North Wales roads meet." The paper was a quarto, 8 by 10 inches in size. In 1794 he removed to 71 Race St., Philadelphia, where he continued his paper under the changed title of *Das Philadelphier Wochenblatt*. In 1795 he removed to Baltimore, where he continued the publications of a paper, the title of which is unknown. In the latter place he was successful in business. In 1800 he advertises his paper as appearing three times a week on a half sheet. He became a well-known type founder.

In 1798 H. & J. R. Kämmerer issued the first belletristic German monthly in America under the title of *Philadelphisches Magazin*, 48 pages. The publication is not mentioned after this year.

In 1805 Joseph Forster issued *Der Pelican* from his

office in Cherry Alley, as it was then called. It was intended for the publication of general information rather than news. It had a short existence and is not mentioned after 1806.

In September, 1808, Conrad Zentler issued *Der Amerikanische Beobachter*, which was devoted to trade and agriculture. It continued about four years. After 1812 no trace of its publication can be found. The population at this time was 47,786.

In 1812 the *Evangelisches Magazin* was commenced under authority of the Lutheran Synod. It was a quarterly of 248 pages, and was published until 1816.

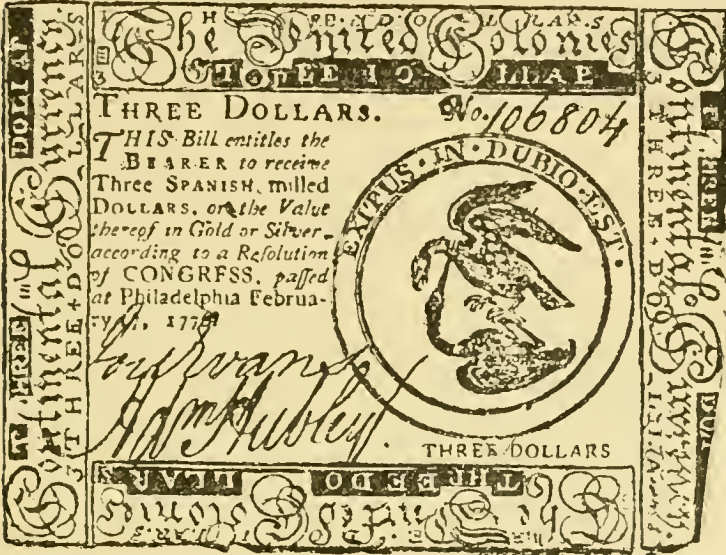
In 1825 John George Ritter started the *Amerikanischer Correspondent* which he issued twice a week. He was a native of Wurtemberg, born in 1772, and was extensively engaged in the book and publishing business in his native country. He published *Die National Chronik der Deutschen* which was suppressed by Napoleon.

In 1825 he arrived in Philadelphia with a complete printing outfit and a large stock of books. In the same year he started the paper mentioned, which was 9 by 11 inches. It was at first edited by Dr. William Schmidt and subsequently by Mr. J. C. Gossler. Mr. Ritter infused new life into the German newspaper business of Philadelphia, which had for years been in a dormant condition. In 1829 the paper passed into the hands of Gossler and Blumer, and in 1830 the title was changed to *Philadelphier Correspondent*. How long it was published I am unable to state. Mr. Ritter, the founder, died in 1840.

In 1829 Rev. Samuel Helffenstein established the *Evangelisches Magazin* in the interest of the Reformed Church. In 1832 its title was changed to *Evangelische Zeitung*, and it was subsequently edited by Rev. John H. Deyer. On

account of some offensive contents the Reformed Synod in 1833 repudiated the periodical.

Such is the history of the early German papers of Philadelphia. To pursue the subject farther would lead us too far away from our purpose.

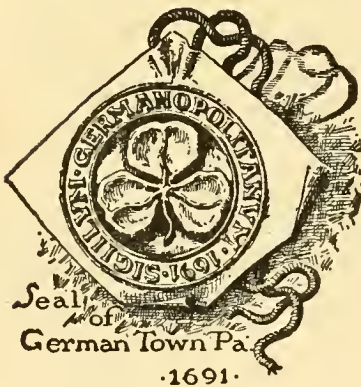


SPECIMEN OF EARLY PENNSYLVANIA MONEY.



CHAPTER III.

GERMANTOWN.



THE first really successful effort in German American journalism was that of Christopher Saur, the well-known German publisher of Germantown. He was born in Westphalia in 1693, came to Pennsylvania in 1724, and established his famous publishing house at Germantown in 1738. His printing material was imported from Ger-

many and he was the first publisher here to use German type. Those preceding him used Roman type in publishing German books and papers. He imported a press from Berleburg, which had been used by the "Inspired." He at times spelled his name Sauer, but generally Saur. In the imprint of his English publications his name is anglicized to Sower. He was a man of earnest piety. In a

letter dated November 17, 1738, he speaks of his gratitude for all the blessings bestowed upon him by God, and of his desire to serve and glorify the Almighty. His house was on the site of the present building at 5253 Main Street, and there was a large room on the second floor in which the Dunkers met for worship.

Mr. Saur became an extensive and famous publisher, and wielded a great influence among the German people in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1738 he issued a German almanac for the following year. This almanac was published regularly during many years, twenty years by Saur himself and subsequently by his successors. The almanac served as a medium for the dissemination of religious principles and useful information, and was very popular. And the paper which he established was for some years the only one and was long the principal one which circulated among the early German settlers in this province. I have in my possession a Saur almanac of 1765.

On August 20, 1739, Christopher Saur issued the first number of his German paper entitled: *Der Hoch Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht Schreiber* (Chronicle). The paper was intended to publish "important news from the Kingdom of nature and the Church." It was a small affair, only 7 by 9½ inches in size. It appeared at first once a month, but after October 1, 1756, twice a month, and after January 1, 1775, twice a week. The price was three shillings a year. Advertisements were published free of charge until 1755. Files of this interesting newspaper are in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, viz., from April 16, 1743, to November 1, 1751, and from January 16, 1754, to December, 1761. The perusal of these files afforded the writer much

pleasure. There are four pages of two columns each. Sometimes the name of the publisher was omitted. Gradually a few advertisements appeared. In December, 1743, there were 14 short advertisements. Saur's paper was

Pennsylvanische Berichte,

Oder:
Samm lung

Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich.

Den 1ten April 1752.

Fortsetzung von der Wahren Befehung
eines Juden



Ich will lieber die Kleider vom Leibe fahren lassen, als in einem Natur Eifer kommen, oder in natürliche Nicht-Händel mich einlassen; denn er sagt: Dem, der dir deinen Rock nehmen will, gib auch deinen Mantel. Wenn man meinem Fleisch Gewalt anthun will, will ich mich darinn gedulden, denn er sagt: Wenn dich einer auf eine Meile; zwingen will/ gebe zwey. Ich will andern Leuten zu dienen suchen, durch seine Gnade; und suchen der Kleinste zu seyn. Ich will mich nicht mit Menschen schlagen; denn er sagt: Wenn dich einer auf einen Backen schläger/ gib den andern auch her

36 Dieses alles will ich beobachten, nebst den übrigen göttlichen Worten. Kurz: er will haben, man soll ihm nachfolgen. Er hat gesagt Mein Reich ist

glauben, und darnach zu wandeln: auch für die Menschen, welche es wissen und nicht thun, um ihre Wandlung zu bitten; dan das Wissen und Nicht-Thun das noch eine ärgere Straffe zu erwarten.

37 Ich gebe allen Menschen den zweyten Psalm: sich darinnen zu ersehen; und zu einem Augen-Spiegel, welcher alle Menschen trifft, Juden und Christen. Welchen ihr Herz an der Welt hanget das sind lauter Streiter wider den Messias. Warum toben die Recken, und die Völcker reden so vergeblich? Es sind zwey Reiche, das göttliche und weltliche. In dem edllichen sind die, in welcher Leben und Wandel sich die reine Quelle spüren läffet; das sind die himmlischen Kinder. Die andern im Welt Reich sind die Herger, welche sich nicht von der unreinen Quell abwenden; man siehet in ihrem Wandel das Egentheil von dem vorigen. Das Gute und das Böle haben Staffeln. Diejenigen, welche nicht nach den Worten des Messias wandeln, und haben ihr unnützes Geschwaz

HEADING OF SAUR'S NEWSPAPER.

long the most popular German paper in the country, and it is believed that during its most prosperous period it had about 4,000 subscribers.

In 1741 Mr. Saur printed a circular from Conrad Weiser, in which Weiser appealed to the Germans to vote for the government candidates and not for the Quakers

who opposed the levying of taxes for all kinds of warfare, even defensive. He calls attention to the dangers threatening from a league of the French with the Indians in Canada and on the Ohio.

The number of August 16, 1743, the first one on file, was nearly filled with reports from Europe. From this country there was news only from Boston and Philadelphia. Outside of the few seaport towns there could practically be no news from this country. The news from Europe was from three to five months old, as follows: The Hague, November 6 and December 2; Regensburg, November 4 and 22; London, November 27 and December 2; Vienna, December 29; Geneva, November 16; Paris, November 23; Dresden, November 28; Stockholm, November 14; Boston, February 17 and March 21; Philadelphia, April 7. There are a few advertisements. Benjamin Shoemaker, a well-known ship agent, requests all delinquents to pay up. In case of failure to pay, he must have them arrested. George Adam Weidner, of Oley, advertises for a man to work upon his tile yard. He may work by the "brand," by the month or by the year. Notice is given that Martin Miller died. He was a pedlar and sold goods on credit. The heirs request debtors to pay to persons designated in several counties. The people are cautioned against certain counterfeit notes.

In the year 1746, the title of Saur's paper was changed to *Hoch-Deutsche Pennsylvanische Berichte*, and after the May number the word "Hoch-Deutsche" was omitted in the title, and it was simply *Pennsylvanische Berichte*. The name Germantown was frequently spelled "Germanton." In 1754 the paper was somewhat enlarged and appeared twice a month, without an increase of price. The size of the paper was now 8 by 13 inches.

Mr. Saur was opposed to the so-called charity schools which had been established in response to Rev. Michael Schlatter's appeal to the people of England, Holland and Germany. He took a strong position against them, and many of the German people followed him. They believed that the schools were to be used as a means to make their children English. Dr. William Smith, who was one of the leaders of the schools, had expressed the opinion that the Germans should be taught English to prevent them from becoming allied with the French. On account of this position on the school question considerable opposition was aroused against Mr. Saur.

In the year 1743 Mr. Saur published a German edition of the Bible, the first one issued in America in a European language, and forty years before an English Bible was printed in this country. Hitherto the German people had to depend upon Germany for a supply of Bibles. Many of them were destitute of the word of God. The appearance of Saur's Bible was a real boon to the people. The price of Mr. Saur's Bible was originally fixed at 14 shillings unbound, but he stated that "by the aid of a few well-inclined friends he was enabled to sell the worth of 14 shillings for the price of 12 shillings," which was \$1.60, and he did so. For bound copies his lowest price was 18 shillings or \$2.40. (In those days and during many years after Bibles were sold either in bound or unbound form.) Mr. Saur secured the type for the printing of this early Bible from Heinrich Ehrenfeld Luther in Frankfort, Germany. He gave Mr. Luther twelve copies of the new Bible, some of which were given to distinguished persons in Germany. He was succeeded in the publishing business by his only son, also named Christopher, who had been associated with his father.

Mr. Christopher Saur, Sr., died September 15, 1758, aged 64 years. He had published numerous books, besides an almanac and a newspaper. As a Dunker he was opposed to war, as well as to litigation. He lost much money in business, because he would not enforce payment of claims by legal process.

In the year 1762 the title of the paper was once more changed, and this time to plain *Germantown Zeitung*, by which name the paper had really always been known. The son walked in the footsteps of his father, and was even more aggressive.

The number of July 3, 1776, reported the action of Congress on July 2, which led to the Declaration of Independence on July 4 as follows: "Gestern hat der Fesländische Congress die Vereinigten Colonien freie, unabhängige Staaten zu sein erklärt."

Christopher Saur, the second, published two German editions of the Bible, one in 1763 and the other in 1776. There were now three Saur editions, the father having published the first one in 1743, as stated above. Mr. Saur, the second, had stored some of the sheets of the third edition of the Bible in the loft of the German Baptist Meeting House. During and after the battle of Germantown some of the sheets were taken by the British and used as litter for their horses. In 1772 and 1773 Mr. Saur cast his own type, the first one to engage in this line of work in America. It appears that in 1776 Mr. Saur turned the management of the business over to his two sons, Christopher, the third, and Peter. Mr. Saur had become a man of considerable property, but in 1778 he was utterly ruined financially. Like his father, he was a non-combatant and also opposed to a change of the gov-

Ein
Geistliches
Magazin,

Oder:

Aus den Schätzen der Schriftgelehr-
 ten zum Himmelreich gelehrt, dargereichtes

Altes und Neues.



Germantown:
 Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1764.

ernment. He wished the British authority to continue, but favored a petition to the King of England for the repeal of the Stamp Act. In 1765 he published a tract addressed to the Germans of Philadelphia, Bucks and Berks counties, in which he took the position stated. During the war he was therefore regarded as a Tory or sympathizer with the British.

In 1778 C. Saur, the second, was arrested by some of McLane's men, who shaved and stripped him naked and then painted him, after which he was imprisoned, but General Washington liberated him. At the same time his property was confiscated and sold. A portion of the printing office was purchased by Leibert & Billmeyer. Mr. Saur was now a poor man, but he remained true to his religious faith. He resided several years in Conrad Stamm's weaver shop, four miles northwest of Norristown, where he died in poverty on August 26, 1784. He had been a bishop of the Brethren (Dunkers) since 1753. Such was the fate of a good man.

Two of his sons, Christopher and Peter Saur, were also engaged in the printing business in Germantown. Unfortunately for themselves and the people whom they represented the Saur brothers were Loyalists, that is, they sided with England in the struggle of the Revolution. In 1777 they printed a strong appeal to the Germans to stand by England in a circular written by A. Emmerich, a Hessian. During the English occupation of Philadelphia in 1777-78 the Saur brothers published *Der Pennsylvanische Staats Courier* as a weekly in that city. It is supposed that its circulation was almost entirely among the Hessian troops then stationed in the city. The number of May 6, 1778, contains violent attacks upon the "rebels," as the

American patriots were styled. With the withdrawal of the British from Philadelphia the *Staats Courier* ceased publication.

Christopher Saur went to St. John's, New Brunswick, and there issued the *Royal Gazette*. Afterward he went to Baltimore, where he died in 1799. Four of the sons of the second Christopher Saur were printers—Christopher and Peter mentioned above, and Samuel and David. Samuel also went to Baltimore and established a successful business, whilst David was located first in Philadelphia, then in Norristown.

In 1784 Peter Leibert, a Dunker, and his son-in-law, Michael Billmeyer, a Lutheran, established a printing house in Germantown which may be considered a revival of the Saur establishment which had reached its end in 1778. The new firm published a German almanac which in every respect resembled that of the Saur. The new firm had acquired a large part of the Saur concern which had been confiscated. John Dunlap, of Philadelphia, had in 1778 purchased a portion of the Saur printing office and continued the Saur almanac for six years until 1784.

In 1785 Leibert & Billmeyer revived *Die Germantanner Zeitung*. The paper was now 9½ by 16 inches in size and appeared every two weeks at five shillings per year. The first number appeared on February 8, 1785. In 1790 the size was reduced to 8 by 10 inches, and the paper appeared weekly. In this form it was continued until 1802, when its publication appears to have ceased.

In 1788 Mr. Billmeyer was sole publisher, whilst Mr. Leibert was conducting a separate printing office. Mr. Billmeyer was sole publisher until the close of the paper's long career. It is remarkable that after an existence of

over fifty years it should still have the diminutive size of 8 by 10 inches.

In 1764 Christopher Saur, the second, started *Ein Geistliches Magazin*, and published it until 1770. The num-



Geistliches Magazin. Num. 2.

Eine Untersuchung der Ursachen, warum der größte
Hauffe der Christen=Leute so weit zu Kurtz Kom=
men an der Heiligung und Gottseligkeit.

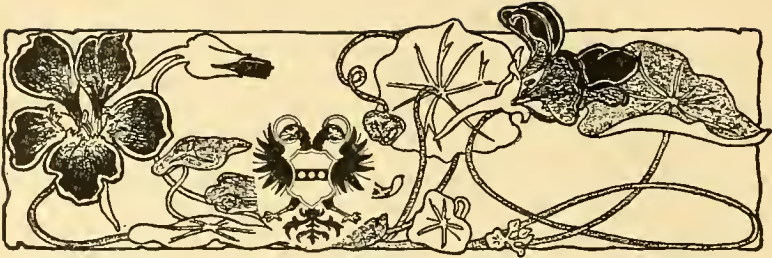
Aus William Law's Ernſtlichen Ruff ic. Das 2 Capitel.

WIE kommt es doch, möch= noch menschliche Schwachheit
te man billig fragen, daß hiebey vorwenden; dann es ist
nicht leicht zu sehn, daß jeder ein ernstliches Gehat des.

HEADING OF SAUR'S GEISTLICHES MAGAZINE. ORIGINAL IN COLLECTION OF
JULIUS F. SACHSE.

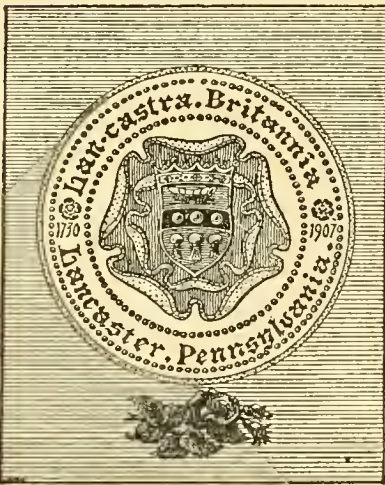
bers of this first religious periodical of America were not sold, but given away. It was printed from type cast in Germantown. The second number, a copy of which is at hand, contains an article which inquires into the reason why the majority of Christians fall short of holiness and happiness.





CHAPTER IV.

LANCASTER COUNTY.



THE town of Lancaster was laid out in 1730. In 1751 a German and English newspaper was published here by H. Miller & S. Holland. This was the first German paper outside of Philadelphia and Germantown. Its title was: *Die Lancasterische Zeitung*. The first column was in German, the second in English. After the

twelfth issue the paper was published by Mr. Holland alone. Mr. Miller is supposed to be identical with Henry Miller who in 1760 came to America for the third time, was employed by Benjamin Franklin and subsequently published many German and English books, as well as the *Staatsbote* a long time. He retired in 1779 and died at Bethlehem in 1782. He was identified with the Moravians. The *Zeitung* was discontinued on June 5, 1753.

During a short period of 1778 Mr. Franz Baily published at Lancaster *Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblatt*. This was during the time of the British occupation of Philadelphia. The first number appeared on February 4, and the last number on June 24, 1778. The paper supported the cause of the American patriots vigorously. Upon petition of prominent German citizens the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania purchased and circulated 500 copies of the *Zeitungsblatt*. The number of February 18, 1778, contained an extract from the *Pennsylvanische Staats Courier*, published by the two sons of C. Saur, the second, in Philadelphia during the British occupation of that city. This extract contained severe attacks upon the rebels, as the paper called the American patriots.

On August 7, 1787, there was started in Lancaster another German paper by the firm Stiemer, Albrecht & Lahn. Its title was: *Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs-Nachrichten*. This was the third German paper then existing in Pennsylvania, the other two being the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* and the *Germantauer Zeitung*. The new paper at Lancaster was, like its contemporaries, small in size, being only 10 by 16 inches. The population of the town was then less than 3,700. Mr. Stiemer died in the following year, April 18, 1788, after which the firm was Albrecht & Co. Mr. Lahn kept a book store, and advertised that he had 800 volumes of the newest and best German imported books on his shelves. John Albrecht was born at Bethlehem in 1745, learned the printing business with C. Saur in Germantown and came to Lancaster in 1787. The paper underwent several changes of name and existed until 1825. In 1798 Mr. Albrecht changed the title of the paper to

Der Wahre Amerikaner.

Wo Freyheit blühet.....da ist mein Vaterland!

1804. J. Lancaster: Gedruckt bey Henrich und Benjamin Grimsler.....Samstag, den 10 November. [No. 1.

An die Leser.

Sie erscheint
zum erstenmal;
Der Wahre Amerikaner

und gewiß höchst undankbar würden
wir seyn, wenn wir unsern aufstrebenden
Liesern an die Untersäger

andern Staaten sind seine vertraute Nachbarn—Er soll nemlich seine amerikanische Brüder, sein liebes Vaterland, und hauptsächlich die hiesigen Deutschen in das Auge fassen und nicht bloß die Freigeseiten von Woche zu Woche erzählen, sondern auch öfters etwas zur Beförderung des Guten, und zur Bildung des Herzens, sowohl als auch Spaß und Ernst, wie es die Gelegenheit mit sich bringt, mittheilen.

Nur hat privat und Charakter-Schwärzer, Schändlicher Vagabund-Misfaisler,

Bedingungen:
Diese Zeitung wird inskünftige alle Frentag heraus gegeben werden, um den niedrigen Preis eines halben Thaler des Jahrs, welcher beym Einschreiben bezahlt wird.

Den Unterschreibern in der Stadt wird ihre Zeitung allemal ins Haus gebracht werden, und solche die im Lande wohnen, soll dieselbe, wie sie es befehlen, zugeschickt werden.

Bekanntmachungen werden nicht

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter

Lancaster (Pennsilvanien), Samstag den 10ten October 1840

No 8]	Dienstag, den 10ten October 1840	[33ster Jahrgang
Der Beobachter wird für das Jahr 1840	Zugeshoben werden für 1840	Henrich Schward,
und ist in allen Buchhandlungen zu haben.	Der Beobachter wird für das Jahr 1840	der Lancaster Zeitungdrucker,
in Lancaster, Pennsilvanien, gedruckt.	Der Beobachter wird für das Jahr 1840	am 10ten October 1840.

Der Deutsche Porcupin und Pennsylvanische Anzeigs-Nachrichten. Mr. Albrecht favored the Federalists. He evidently borrowed the title from *Peter Porcupine's Gazette* which William Cobbett had started in Philadelphia in 1797 as a Federalist paper. The Democratic *Adler* of Reading made fun of the German "Stachel Schwein" of Lancaster. Two years later, in 1800, the name of the paper was once more changed, this time to *Der Amerikanische Staatsbothe und Lancaster Anzeigs-Nachrichten*, under which title it was published until 1825, and then discontinued. After the death of John Albrecht the business was conducted by several of his sons.

On May 25, 1799, the first number of *Der Lancaster Correspondent* was issued by Christian Jacob Hütter. The size of the paper was 10 by 14 inches. Its motto was: "Free, firm and conservative." The paper supported Democratic principles, and existed only a little over three years. Its last number was issued on September 3, 1803. Mr. Hütter in his valedictory stated that he had lost about five thousand dollars by his venture. But he was not dismayed. He removed to Easton and there in 1805 established the *Northampton Correspondent*, in which enterprise he was successful. This paper was published until 1902, almost a century.

In 1804 Henry and Benjamin Grimler started *Der Wahre Amerikaner* in Lancaster as a Democratic organ. It was 8½ by 10½ inches in size. In 1817 its publication was suspended, but in 1828 it was resumed and continued for some years, under the changed title of *Der Lancaster Wahre Amerikaner*. In 1840, after the death of Mr. Grimler, the paper passed into the hands of Jacob Meyers, who changed the title to *Der Wahre Demokrat* and continued the paper some time.

On August 9, 1808, Col. William Hamilton and Joseph Ehrenfried started *Der Volksfreund* (People's Friend) at Lancaster as a Federalist paper. Col. Hamilton was the publisher of the English *Lancaster Journal* and Mr. Ehrenfried was the editor of the new German paper. The subscription price was \$1.50 per year. Several years later Col. Hamilton failed, and the paper was sold by the sheriff to Mr. Ehrenfried, the editor. The new proprietor was successful, at least for some time. In 1814 Mr. Ehrenfried undertook the publication of a second German edition of the famous Book of Martyrs, the first edition having been published at the Ephrata Cloister in 1747. This was a large and extensive enterprise. The volume contains 980 pages, 9 by 14 inches. Mr. Ehrenfried became financially embarrassed, and it is believed that the publication of this book was the principal cause of it. In the year 1817 the paper was once more sold by the sheriff, this time to Samuel Kling and John Baer. In April of the following year Mr. Kling withdrew and Mr. Baer was sole proprietor. He removed the business to North Queen Street, where it has ever since been conducted. Mr. Baer was an energetic business man and enterprising publisher. As a Mennonite he was popular among that class of people already numerous in Lancaster County. He now entered upon a long and successful career. In 1819 Mr. Baer published a German edition of the Bible which was a remarkable production for that time. It was a folio Bible, and the publisher claimed that it was the first Bible in this form published in America. It was, next to the Ephrata Book of Martyrs, the largest book printed in Pennsylvania up to that time. The volume contains 1183 pages, size 9½ by 15 inches. The print is clear and re-

markably uniform. The writer is in possession of a copy of this Bible. It was originally the property of his grandfather and namesake, Daniel Miller, of Lebanon County, who was born in 1781 and purchased the Bible for \$10, as he states on a fly leaf. The book contains, besides the Bible proper, a history of the Sacred Scriptures, the Life of Dr. Martin Luther, and a Bible Dictionary; and also a list of the subscribers. There were in all 1,420 subscribers, distributed as follows: Pennsylvania 971, Ohio 310, Maryland 105, Virginia 24, New York 6, New Jersey 2, North Carolina 2. The volume is strongly bound in leather, with wooden sides, and is remarkably well preserved. It is highly prized by its present owner.

On April 8, 1834, the *Volksfreund* was united with the *Beobachter* (Observer) of Lancaster, which latter paper had been published during a few years by Samuel Wagner, and since that date the united paper has been entitled *Volksfreund und Beobachter*. It has been one of the most influential German Republican papers in the state. Mr. John Baer died in 1858, and was succeeded in business by two of his sons, Reuben A. and Christian R. Baer. The present publishers are C. R. Baer & Son. The *Volksfreund und Beobachter* is now the only German newspaper published in Lancaster County.

In 1820 Mr. William Braun issued the *Deutsches Wochenblatt* in Lancaster, more as a literary journal than a newspaper. This was the most short-lived of all the many German newspaper ventures, as it had an existence of only two months.

Die Stimme des Volks (Voice of the People) was started about the year 1822, but it was also short-lived and suspended publication probably in the year mentioned. It was started by Jacob Schrier.

Der Lancaster Adler (Eagle) was first issued on October 26, 1826, as a Democratic organ by Baab & Ville. There is no history of its short life extant. It was, however, published beyond the year 1830.

In the same year, 1826, Joseph Ehrenfried commenced the publication of *Der Christliche Hausfreund* as a monthly. Its first number appeared on April 1, 1826, and the last number on March 1, 1827.

Der Fröhliche Botschafter (Joyful Messenger) was a German monthly issued at Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa., by G. Grosch and G. Meyers. The first number appeared in May, 1829. It was an advocate of the doctrine of the Universalists, viz., universal salvation. How long it was published cannot be stated. It is known that it existed at least two years.

Die Laterne (Lantern) was started in Lancaster in 1870 by Joseph Schmied. He soon after admitted Gottlieb Schmied to the firm. After various changes the paper was continued until December 31, 1903, when it suspended publication.





CHAPTER V.

BERKS COUNTY.



BERKS County was erected in 1752. At first its northern limits extended to the state of New York. Reading was laid out in 1748. When the county was erected the population was composed largely of Germans. There was then not a village in the county. The town of Reading existed over forty years before it had a local newspaper. During these years Saur's Germantown paper and several Philadelphia papers had a small circulation here.

The first paper published at Reading was a German weekly entitled *Die Neue Unpartheiische Readinger Zeitung* (The New Impartial Reading Gazette). The first number appeared on February 18, 1789. The statement has occasionally been made that the *Adler* was the first paper, but this is an error. The publishers of the *Zeitung* were Johnson, Barton & Jungman. They expressed the

hope that their enterprise would prove a success. They stated that Reading was a flourishing town in one of the most populous counties of the state, which the Germans had made "a Garden of God." Agents were appointed in neighboring towns and districts to receive subscriptions.

1802.]

Neue Unparteyische

[Num. 682.

Readinger Zeitung,

und Anzeig's · Nachrichten.

· Thaler, Jährlich

Mittwoch, den 10 März.

3 Cents, Einzeln.

Diese Zeitung wird alle Mittwoch herausgegeben von Jungmann und Bruckmann, in der Deutschen und Englischen Buchdruckerei, für einen Thaler des Jahres wofür alle Arten Deutsch- und Englische Buchdruckerey Arbeit, sauber, aufs geschwindeste, und um die billigsten Preise, berefertiget werden

Wie sind alle Republicaneer -- Wie sind alle Federalisten.

Für die Unparteyische Readinger Zeitung bracht werden, ob erst eine ganze Neue Straßlich haben können, so widerrufen sie diese
 oder das Dime einzuführen, und alle
 Werk, nach welcher nicht Richter in ihre Gewalt

The size of the paper was 16½ by 26 inches, and the price was \$1.00 per year, one half of which was payable in advance.

The Historical Society of Berks County is the fortunate possessor of complete files of the *Zeitung* from its beginning in 1789 to 1802. In the second year, 1790, Mr. Johnson withdrew from the firm which was then composed of Barton & Jungman until 1793, when it was changed to Jungman & Gruber. In 1798 the firm was Gottlob Jungman & Co. Mr. Gruber is said to have died in 1855 at the age of 90 years. In 1801 the firm was Jungman & Bruckman. The writer is in possession of a

copy of the paper of March 10, 1802. The size then was 16 by 20½ inches, and the price was one dollar per year. The paper's motto was: "We are all Republicans. We are all Federalists." In 1806 and 1807 Gottlob Jungman was the sole publisher. In the latter year the paper appears to have been suspended, and was succeeded by *Der Standhafte Patriot* (see below).

Der Unpartheyische Reading Adler made its appearance on November 29, 1796. The publishers were Jacob Schneider & George Gerrish. The size was 16 by 20½ inches. The paper was printed upon a crude press which had been made in Exeter township, Berks Co., by John and Jacob Snyder and Francis Ritter. It was constructed mostly of wood. The iron part of it was hammered out at a blacksmith shop in Oley Township, near Oley Line. A picture of this primitive press is in the writer's possession. The subscription price was one Spanish dollar per year, one-half of which was payable in advance. The paper was delivered by carriers in the town and sent to those in the country "by first opportunity." Why not send the papers by mail? Because there were then no postal facilities. Only one post office existed in Berks County, the one at Reading, established in 1793.

In 1799 Mr. Jacob Schneider, editor of the *Adler*, had a most unpleasant experience which he likely never forgot. Congress had passed a law which levied a tax upon houses. It was known as the window or house tax law. The law was very obnoxious to the people, and in some places there was organized resistance to the collection of this tax. In Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks counties a man named John Fries had organized several hundred men into a rebellion against the government. Therefore a detachment

3796 J

Der Unparteiische

Num. 7

Stechling Adler.



Am 1. October des Jahres)

Dienstag, den 29. November

(Zehntes Heft)

Wir suchen kein Ich aus dem Grundriss einiger Dichter, dessen es aber auch unser Anliegen für das gemeine Volk zu werden

Diese Zeitung wird am Dienstag Morgens heraus gegeben von Jacob Schneider und Georg Herrlich in der neue Deutsch- und Englische Buchdruckerei in Steubing, in der Doro Straße die zweite Zahl nach dem Schilde des Haupteinganges wo allerorts Buchdruckerei Arbeit auswärts und inländische verfertigt wird

An das Publikum

Ich hoffe und wünsche das Publikum das Beste zu sein, was ich thun kann, um es zu unterrichten und zu erheitern, und ich hoffe, dass ich durch meine Bemühungen dazu beitragen werde.

Berks County Adler.



Ich drucke diese Zeitung für den Herausgeber, der Commission des Herausgebers, und ich hoffe, dass ich durch meine Bemühungen dazu beitragen werde.

Ich drucke diese Zeitung für den Herausgeber, der Commission des Herausgebers, und ich hoffe, dass ich durch meine Bemühungen dazu beitragen werde.

Verlegt und herausgegeben von Carl F. Schmidt, in der West-Verein Straße, zwischen der vierten und fünften, in der Stadt Steubing, Pennsylvania.

No. 357.

Dienstag, den 18. Nov. 1884.

Der Stechling Adler.

Verlegt von dieser Zeitung, in der West-Verein Straße, Steubing, Pa.

Washington.

Zur Klärung dieser Zeitung, die ich drucke, ist es meine Pflicht, die Wahrheit zu sagen, und ich hoffe, dass ich durch meine Bemühungen dazu beitragen werde.

Commission des Herausgebers

HEADINGS OF THE ADLER.

of soldiers, including Captain Montgomery's Light Dragoons of Lancaster County, was sent to the seat of war. On their way thither the soldiers stopped in Reading. Here as elsewhere some people had erected liberty poles as an expression of their opposition to the house law. The soldiers cut down these poles in Reading, and handled rather roughly some citizens who protested against this act. The soldiers then proceeded on their errand and easily suppressed the rebellion. The leader, Mr. Fries, who had resisted a United States Marshal, was convicted of treason in two trials, and sentenced to death, but was pardoned by President John Adams. Whilst the soldiers were in Lehigh County the *Reading Adler* published an anonymous article in which the soldiers were severely arraigned for their conduct in Reading. Upon their return to this city the officers of the military called at the *Adler* office and demanded of editor Schneider the name of the author of the article in question. Upon his refusing to divulge the name they seized Mr. Schneider and dragged him to the market house on Penn Square, where they gave him a severe flogging. Mr. Schneider prosecuted his assailants before a justice of the peace, and also before General McPherson, but received no redress. He had received the flogging and had to bear the shame.

The *Adler* has been published regularly ever since, a period of 114 years, and is now the oldest German paper in the United States. In the course of time the *Adler* became a widely circulated and profitable paper. For many years the German papers had the larger circulation, but the change of language in more recent years has greatly affected all and killed many of them.

After the second issue of the *Adler* the name of George

Gerrish disappeared from the firm, which then was Schneider & Co., until June 27, 1802, when it was changed to Schneider & Ritter, and in 1804 to Ritter & Co. The partner was Charles A. Kessler, who died in 1823, whilst John Ritter died in 1851. Mr. Ritter was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847. In 1857 Mr. Charles Kessler became sole proprietor and continued such until 1864, when he sold out to William S. Ritter and Jesse G. Hawley, and the firm name was once more Ritter & Co. All these parties have passed away. In recent years Milford N. Ritter, son of Wm. S. Ritter, was the proprietor until 1909, when he sold the paper to Mr. John Weiler, the present owner. The Historical Society of Berks County possesses complete files of the *Adler* from 1797 to 1870.

In 1801 the word *Unpartheyische* was dropped and the title was *Readinger Adler*. Later the last syllable of the first word was dropped, and for years it has been simply *Reading Adler*. In 1852 steam was introduced as the motive power in operating the *Adler* press. Hitherto hand power had been employed, which was most arduous and tedious.

On December 24, 1799, the *Adler* appeared in mourning on account of the death of George Washington.

On the evening of November 28, 1896, the centennial of the *Reading Adler* was observed with a banquet in Krick's Café, which was attended by the judges of the local courts, Congressman Daniel Ermentrout and some fifty other prominent citizens. Addresses were delivered by the then proprietor of the paper, Mr. Milford N. Ritter, and six other gentlemen. It was an occasion of much interest.

In 1808 Gottlob & J. E. Jungman started *Der Standhafte Patriot* in Reading, which was published during eight years until 1816, when Gottlob Jungman became embarrassed and was sold out, which brought the paper to a close. It had succeeded the *Readinger Zeitung*, the first paper issued in Reading.

(1815.)

(502.)

Der
Standhafte Patriot,
 von Berks und Schuylkill County,
 in Reading

Jam Krieg bereit; Der Frieden abgelehnt.

Mittwoch, den 27 September.

G. u. J. E. Jungmann,

Haben in ihrem Bücherey-Stoche die sol-
 gende Bücher zu billigen Preisen

Quarto Bibel,

(Die Neueste Americanische Ausgabe)
 in der beliebtesten Formate

Daniel D. B. Keim,

Erstattet seinen Freunden und dem Publico
 ein ungelammtes feines aufreichtigstes
 für die große Quantität

In the year 1810 Henry B. Sage started *Der Welt-Bote und Wahre Republikaner von Berks, Schuylkill und Libanon Counties*. A copy of this paper of March 7, 1821, is in possession of the writer. The first article in this number is a doleful appeal to delinquent subscribers to pay up. The publisher threatens to prosecute all who fail to pay up by April 4. The same song has ever since been sung by publishers who are doing a credit business. The paper at this time was 17 by 21 inches in size. It was published until 1822.

Der Readinger Postbote was established on August 3, 1816, by Charles A. Bruckman. Like the *Welt-Bote* it bore the sub-title of "Berks, Schuylkill and Libanon Counties Advertiser." It was a Federalist paper and intended as an opposition enterprise to the *Adler*. Mr. Bruckman was

Der

Wahre Republikaner von Berks, Schuylkill und Libanon Counties.

Sie sind zu gedruckt und herausgegeben von Heinrich B. Sage, in der Die Druckerei, woselbst alle Arten Druckereyen in der Deutschen und Englischen Sprache, sauber und auf die billigsten Preise verfertigt wird.

No. 370. Mittwoch, den 27ten Juny, 1821. Erster Jahrgang

(Für den Welt-Weiten)

als strafwürdig verdammen müssen. (mir daher auch, wenn ich mich für)	Der Kaiser und der Vortrage) auch, große (Ergebnisse) nicht	würde, daß der, welcher müßig die
und für sie senden dardich abgeben.	und für sie senden dardich abgeben.	auch in 2. Welche außer

a son of the former publisher of the same name. He was an ardent advocate of the election of Joseph Hiester as Governor, and subsequently supported Andrew Jackson for President.

The *Post-Bote* was edited with much vigor and published during ten years. Mr. Bruckman died in 1828.

Der Readinger Demokrat was established on October 4, 1826, by Jeremiah Schneider & Samuel Myers, as an Anti-Mason Weekly. Mr. Schneider was a son of Jacob Schneider, one of the founders of the *Adler*. After several years the paper passed into the hands of Daniel Rhoads, who published it until July, 1833. At this time Mr. Myers became sole proprietor and conducted the paper under the new name of *Der Demokrat* until Feb-

ruary, 1835, and then discontinued it. During the last few years of the existence of the paper Mr. Charles F. Egelman was connected with it. The size of the paper was 18 by 24 inches.

On the first of December, 1827, Mr. Charles F. Egelman started the *Berks County Adler* in West Penn Street, Reading, at one dollar per year. Like the *Welt-Bote* this paper has also hitherto been unnoticed by historians. There was a picture of an eagle with outstretched wings

1820] D e r [Num. 230.

Readinger Postbote

u n d

Berks, Schuylkill und Montgomery Counties Advertiser.

Reading, gedruckt und herausgegeben von Carl A. Neufman, in der Callowhill-Strasse, ohnweit den öffentlichen Gebäuden.
Umsatzpreis: Fremdling und Reisende.

Numer 22 } S a m s t a g s, den 23 December. } ter Band.

Bedingungen des "Readinger Postboten."	Proclamation. <small>— — — — —</small>	Öffentliche N a c h r i c h t. <small>W a r e n, S a m m l u n g e n, &c.</small>	Anb. Es steht zu hoffen, daß diese Nachrichten und andere Nachrichten, wo noch keine Lagen, die ich erst ge- sen habe; und was gebrüht der Nationalstaaten ergreife — — —
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in the title of the paper, as in the case of the *Reading Adler*. The paper opposed the reëlection of General Jackson as President. It quotes Jackson as declaring that he was the government. Mr. Egelman published the paper under the original title until 1837, when the name was changed to *Berks County Demokrat*, and the paper was conducted as a Whig organ. Mr. Schüneman was then the editor. In 1839 the publication of the paper was discontinued and the material sold to Mr. Arnold Puwelle, who used it in publishing his new paper described below.

Der Liberale Beobachter

Und Berks, Montgomery, und Schuylkill Countees allgemeiner Anzeiger.

K e d i n g. Penn. Besucht und herausgegeben von J. R. D. P. u. m. e. c. in der Stadt Allen, 21 e h m' s Büchsen-Verf. gesteuert.

Erstausg. 5, ganz Nummer 257, Samstag den 6. August 1844. Nummer 49.

Wid man die liberale Beobachter ersuchen ihren Donntag auf einem großen Supersatzen mit schwarzem Papier zu drucken. Die Subscriptionspreis up 20 in 2 halbe Jahre, welche in halbjährigen Theilen bezahlet werden. Aber im Laufe der Jahre noch bezahlet, gegen 21 50 angegeben. Für jeden der als Abonnent angenommen, aus einem Kaufschilling werden mit dem ersten Heft eine Probe abgesetzt von Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, und gegen 21 50 angegeben. Für jeden der als Abonnent angenommen, aus einem Kaufschilling werden mit dem ersten Heft eine Probe abgesetzt von Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, und gegen 21 50 angegeben.

Herrn Präsidenten des Rates von Berks, Montgomery, und Schuylkill Counties, Pennsylvania, und gegen 21 50 angegeben. Für jeden der als Abonnent angenommen, aus einem Kaufschilling werden mit dem ersten Heft eine Probe abgesetzt von Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, und gegen 21 50 angegeben.

Der Republikaner von Berks,

Eine Zeitung für Politik, Tagesneuigkeiten, Bekanntmachungen &c.

Jahrgang 1. Reading, Samstag den 31. October. 1868. No. 7.

Der Republikaner von Berks, Montgomery, und Schuylkill Counties, Pennsylvania, und gegen 21 50 angegeben. Für jeden der als Abonnent angenommen, aus einem Kaufschilling werden mit dem ersten Heft eine Probe abgesetzt von Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, und gegen 21 50 angegeben.

HEADINGS OF BERKS COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Egelman was a scientific man and noted as an astronomer. During forty-three years he furnished the calculations for all the principal almanacs published in the United States.

Der Liberale Beobachter (Observer) was founded in September, 1839, by Arnold Puwelle as the first German Whig paper in Reading. Its motto was "Willing to praise and fearless to criticise." Price \$1.50 per year. I am in possession of a copy of April 13, 1841. The principal item of news is the report of the death of President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Puwelle published the paper until May 10, 1864, when it passed into the hands of Capt. E. H. Rauch who changed the title to *Berks County Zeitung* (Gazette). But the new arrangement continued only about six months when the paper was discontinued. After an interval of five years Daniel Miller started the *Republikaner von Berks* on January 6, 1869, as a Republican paper which he edited and published until February 1, 1899, a period of over thirty years, when he sold the paper to Mr. J. B. Esser, of Kutztown, who united it with his *Kutztown Journal*.

On January 28, 1840, William B. Schoener started a German weekly in Reading entitled *Alt Berks—Der Stern*

Alt Berks, Der Stern im Osten.

<small>W. B. Schoener, Editor.</small>	<small>Verlegt in dem Druck- und Verlags-Handlungsbureau von W. B. Schoener, in Reading, Pa.</small>	<small>(W. B. Schoener, Proprietor.)</small>
Sechster Jahrgang.	Dienstag, den 27ten July, 1841.	Num. 79.
Bedingungen dieser Zeitung	Schauer auf dieses!	Kunstgen Fabrikant.
<small>Es wird kein Geld für den Druck bezahlt, die Kosten des Papiers sind zu bezahlen.</small>	<small>Die Kosten des Papiers sind zu bezahlen.</small>	<small>Die Kosten des Papiers sind zu bezahlen.</small>
<small>Die Kosten des Papiers sind zu bezahlen.</small>	<small>Die Kosten des Papiers sind zu bezahlen.</small>	<small>Die Kosten des Papiers sind zu bezahlen.</small>

im Osten (Old Berks—The Star in the East). It was a Democratic paper and advocated the reëlection of Martin Van Buren as President. Its size was 28 by 44 inches, which was a large sheet. After publishing it five years Mr. Schoener sold it to Mr. Charles W. Günther, who changed the title to *Sonne von Alt Berks* (Sun of Old Berks). After conducting the paper three years Mr. G. sold it and it was removed to Pottsville, and its title changed to *Pottsville Adler*.

Der Reformirte Hausfreund was established in 1867 by Dr. B. Bausman as a bi-weekly and published by him until December 31, 1903, when it was united with the *Kirchenzeitung* at Cleveland, Ohio.

In December, 1864, William Rosenthal established the weekly *Banner von Berks* as a Democratic paper. In September, 1867, he started *Die Biene* as a Sunday supplement to the weekly. In 1868 he started *Die Reading Post* as the only German daily paper ever issued in Reading. On October 19, 1869, he also commenced the publication of *Die Deutsche Eiche* as the weekly organ of the German Order of Harugari, in which society he was active. He published these papers until his retirement from business in 1908, when he sold his establishment to Mr. John Weiler, who had long been his assistant. Soon after the transfer Mr. Weiler suspended the publication of the *Banner von Berks* and in 1909 purchased the *Adler*, as stated above.

In 1869 Rev. J. J. Kündig, D.D., started *Der Pilger* as a German Lutheran weekly, at \$2.00 per year. A year later Dr. William Wackernagel was associated with him. In 1871 Mr. A. Bendel became business manager. In 1884 the *Pilger* was discontinued and the paper was suc-

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

Republikaner von Reichs.

Wochenschrift und Leseanlegegeben von Daniel Miller, No. 17 North Second Street, Reading, Pa.

(Jahrgang 1.)

Reading, Pa., Sonntags, Januar 6, 1860.

(No. 1)

<p>Der Konig ist die. Zuerst in Krieg. die alle Personen zu Kriegszeiten auf die Kriegszeiten auf die Kriegszeiten auf die Kriegszeiten auf die Kriegszeiten auf die</p>	<p>Wird die St. die Wird die St. die Wird die St. die Wird die St. die Wird die St. die Wird die St. die</p>	<p>Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die</p>	<p>Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die</p>	<p>Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die Die St. die</p>
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HEADING OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE REPUBLIKANER VON BERKS.

ceeded immediately by the *Lutherische Kirchenblatt*, with Rev. F. Wishan as editor. The paper is still published.

Old Berks can boast of five boroughs in which weekly newspapers existed—Kutztown, Hamburg, Womelsdorf, Boyertown and Birdsboro. In four of them German papers have existed, and in two of them such are still published. Kutztown can claim priority in this matter. This ancient town, which was laid out by George Kutz in 1779, and was sometimes called the eastern capital of Berks, is located midway between Reading and Allentown, on the old Easton road. Conrad Weiser frequently passed along this way to meet the Indians in conference at the Forks of the Delaware. In 1836 the town was visited by Gov. Joseph Ritner, Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg and Gen. William Henry Harrison during the latter's candidacy for the Presidency. In 1839 Martin Van Buren visited Kutztown and was given a hearty reception.

The first paper established at Kutztown was the *Neutralist*, the first number of which was issued by William Harmony on June 12, 1833. The motto was: "Jedem das Seine" (Give to each one his due). The paper was issued until 1841, when its publication ceased.

On June 1, 1841, Henry Hawrecht and Charles Wink, who had edited the *Neutralist* for the publisher, started the *Geist der Zeit*, with this motto: "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." The writer is in possession of a copy of the paper of May 5, 1845. The size was 19 by 25½ inches, and the price \$1.00 per year. Mr. Hawrecht became blind in 1854 and died in 1859, but the publication was continued by his widow until 1864, when William Rosenthal purchased the paper and material.

On June 30, 1854, Rev. J. S. Herman, a minister of the

Der Centralist

und Allgemeine ewigkeits-Bote.

Ein Familien-Bote zur Unterhaltung und Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntniß dem Ackerbau politischen und allgemeinen Lesensnützlichen u. d. gemindert

Wöchentlich eine Seite und zwei

Band 10.]

Spencer'sville, Montgomery County, Pa., Dienstag, den 6ten März, 1855

[No. 497.

Verlag und Druckerei von
D. W. GARDNER & CO.

Druck und Verlagsort: |
Spencer'sville, Pa.

Öffentlicher Verkauf |
am 6ten März, 1855.

Öffentlicher Verkauf |
am 6ten März, 1855.

Der Geist der Zeit.

Verlag und Herausgeber von **Samuel** und **Winfried** der Stadt **Kutztown**, Berks County, Pennsylvanien

4ter Jahrgang.]

Donnerstag, den 15ten März, 1845.

[Num. 51.

Scherz und Ernst.
„Gib mir das Leben nicht zurück, wenn ich es nicht mehr haben will.“
Gespenssgänge.

bein will, wenn er für die sorgt die er dahin kommt, Sohn, sag mir man
hat. Ein rechtschaffner Mann hat nicht nur | (Wahr — sagt Herr Kandel — kann ich
wonderbar Sorgfalt für die Welt zu tragen. | wenn dieser Herrschen Prebiter nicht erin
„Ich denke, sie reisen sich von Wunde man, denn dem Himmel zu dank, | Töchter, begehren Sie nicht, die
und das Karrenrad, mit 7 Achsen über ein | steht. . . .“

Reformed Church, established *Der Hirte* (The Shepherd), a German weekly, and continued it two years.

For half a dozen years there was no newspaper in Kutztown. On February 2, 1870, Isaac F. Christ started the *Kutztown Journal*, a German weekly. In March, 1875, he sold the paper to Uhrick & Gehring. In 1877 Mr. Uhrick became sole proprietor. In 1887 he sold the paper to J. B. Esser, who has since published the same.

The first paper established in Hamburg was the *Schnellpost* which was begun in May, 1841, by John Scheifly and William Schubert, and published by them until April 12, 1842, when Mr. Schubert sold his interest to Mahlon A. Sellers and the paper was published by Scheifly & Sellers until December 12, 1843. At this time Mr. Sellers became sole proprietor and conducted the paper until March 25, 1845, when he sold out to Charles Bensaman. The latter carried on the business until his death in 1855, when it was sold to Moritz P. Doering, who conducted it until his death in 1892. He was succeeded by his son, John Doering, who continued the business until the year 1900, when the publication of the *Schnellpost* was discontinued. In later years the paper failed to keep abreast with the times, and some people were wont to call it the *Slowpost*. The paper was always printed upon an old style hand press.

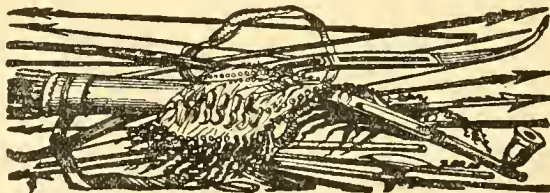
Der Hamburg Bericht was started in 1872 by William F. Tyson, but after an existence of two years its publication was suspended and the material removed to Reading.

The *Boyertown Bauer* (Farmer) was started in Boyertown in 1858 by C. P. Zink who published it two years and then sold it to Samuel Leaver. Mr. Leaver published

it until 1868, when he sold it to George Sassaman. The new owner changed the title to *Boyertown Demokrat*, but he was not successful, and a year later, 1870, the paper was sold by the sheriff to William B. Albright, who a year later sold it to Charles Spatz in 1871. The latter gentleman was more successful. In 1876 he made the paper half English and half German, and published it with success until his death in 1884. After being carried on for some time by the estate, the paper passed into the hands of a son, named Charles B. Spatz. The latter divorced the languages and now publishes an English paper entitled *Berks County Democrat* and a German paper under the original title of *Boyertown Bauer*. In 1896 Mr. Spatz was elected a member of the Legislature and served two terms.

About the year 1840 a Mr. Maure started the German *Womelsdorf Gazette* in Womelsdorf, Berks Co. In the latter part of the year 1846 Mr. F. Fasnacht was the publisher of the paper. How long the paper was published after this date is not known. This is the third German newspaper in Berks County which has hitherto escaped the attention of historians.

Berks is one of the few counties in whose smaller towns German papers have existed. In Lehigh and Northampton no German papers have ever been published outside of the county seats.





CHAPTER VI.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.



THIS county was erected in 1752. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish, who came hither as early as 1728. The Germans came about 1739, and they soon outnumbered all others. When the county was organized in 1752, the Germans composed fully two thirds of the population, which was about 6,000.

The first paper published in Northampton County was the *Neuer Unpartheyischer Eastoner Bothe und Northampton Kundschafter*, commenced in the summer of 1793 by Jacob Weygandt. It was continued until 1804. At this time the population of Easton was only about 700.

In 1805 *Der Northampton Correspondent*, another German weekly, was started in Easton by Mr. C. J. Hütter, as a Democratic organ. He had started in Lancaster *Der Lancaster Correspondent*, also a Democratic paper, on May 25, 1799, and published the same until September 3, 1803. In Easton he met with success, the *Northampton Correspondent* being published regularly for 103 years,

Northampton Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA: PUBLISHED BY G. W. BROWN.

4th and 7th Streets, Philadelphia.

Band 3 - No. 5.

Freitag den 4ten September 1851.

Zu verkaufen, **Schmittung**

An einem angenehmen Fleckchen
in einem angenehmen Fleckchen
in einem angenehmen Fleckchen
in einem angenehmen Fleckchen

Commis
Philip Knappbeger

Der Schuhmacher Quartier

Northampton Democrat.

Printed and Published by G. W. BROWN, at the Northampton Democrat Office, No. 4, 5th Street, Philadelphia.

Alentown, Pa. gedruckt und herausgegeben von GUTH und SAGE, in der Hamilton Straße, einige Thüren unterhalb Spargelbuch's Weinstube.

No. 4.

Mittwoch, den 24ten März, 1841

Verleger: GUTH und SAGE, in der Hamilton Straße, einige Thüren unterhalb Spargelbuch's Weinstube.
Verleger: GUTH und SAGE, in der Hamilton Straße, einige Thüren unterhalb Spargelbuch's Weinstube.
Verleger: GUTH und SAGE, in der Hamilton Straße, einige Thüren unterhalb Spargelbuch's Weinstube.

HEADINGS OF EASTON AND ALLENTOWN NEWSPAPERS.

until 1902, when it was discontinued. It was the earliest paper in the Lehigh Valley.

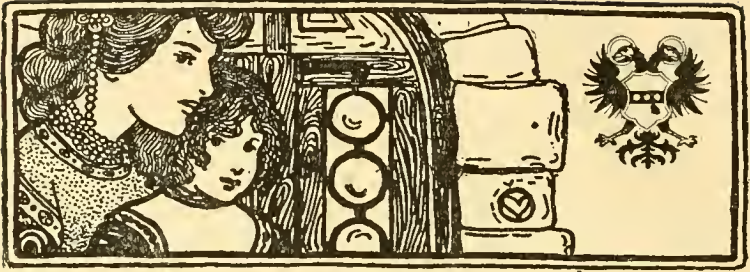
Der Eastoner Deutsche Patriot und Landmanns Wochenblatt was started in 1805 by Jacob Weygandt, who had founded the first German paper in Easton (1793, as above stated). Its motto was a quotation from Benjamin Franklin: "Where freedom dwells is my fatherland." It was published only about five years.

In 1823 Heinrich Held started *Der Republikanische Bauer* (Farmer), but this was also a short-lived paper, being published only two years.

The *Republikanische Presse* was started on February 15, 1827, by Jacob Weygandt, Jr., and Samuel Innes. The paper lived only three years. The last number was issued on February 5, 1830.

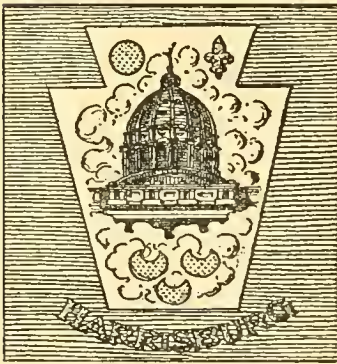
The *Easton Adler* (Eagle) was started in 1855 by Thomas Lynn, and the *Bauern Zeitung* (Farmers' Gazette) in 1857, but both have long since ceased publication. In 1860 the German daily *Beobachter* (Observer) was launched, but did not continue long.

There is at present no German newspaper published in Northampton County. Easton, where all of the above papers were issued, was originally called the Forks of the Delaware on account of its being located at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers. The First Reformed Church was erected in 1776. During the Revolution the church was used as a military hospital.



CHAPTER VII.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.



THE town of Harrisburg was laid out in 1784 by John Harris. Dauphin County was erected in 1785. The Scotch-Irish element was large in the early settlement.

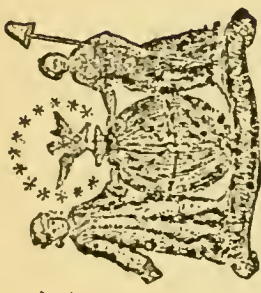
The first newspaper published in Harrisburg was the *English Harrisburg Journal*, the first number of which appeared in the latter part of August, 1789. Less than five

years later the first German paper was issued in that city. It was entitled *Die Unpartheïsche Harrisburg Zeitung*, the first number of which was issued on March 1, 1794. Benjamin Mayer and Conrad Fahnestock were the publishers, and the paper was Democratic in politics. At that time the population of Harrisburg was only about 800. The subscription price was one dollar per year, and single copies one cent each. It is remarkable that for single copies the price was only one half as much as by the year.

JOURNAL,

THE

Advertiser.



HARRISBURGH

AND

Weekly

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE Gentlemen that were intrusted with Subscription Papers, for the Harrisburgh Journal and the Weekly

August 24,

RESOLVED by the said Gentlemen

that one punishment for the same offences, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due

process of law, nor be

Numero 146.)

DIE

1851.)

Harrisburger Morgenröthe.

Verkauf des Jahrs.

Sonntags den 19ten December.

Druck Comp. eingetl.

Diese Zeitung wird alle Sonntage Abends herausgegeben von Benjamin Mowbray, Buchdrucker in Harrisburgh, in der ...

This, it is believed, was the first one-cent paper in the country. It had a hard struggle for existence. In 1800 the title was changed to *Harrisburg Morgenröthe* (Aurora). In 1811 it was owned by Mr. John S. Wiestling, who associated with himself Mr. Christian Gleim, of "Lebanontown," who had learned the trade in the office of the paper. Files of the earlier years of this paper are in the state library. I have in my possession a copy dated December 19, 1801. The paper was continued until 1838, thus making the age forty-four years. In 1824 Mr. Gleim issued the English *Pennsylvanian*, which lived only a short time.

Der Unabhängige Beobachter (Independent Observer) was issued on May 22, 1822, by William White & Co. It was continued eight or ten years, and then its publication ceased. The paper was started as a German organ of the friends of Governor Joseph Hiester, a son of Old Berks.

Der Vaterlands Wächter (Fatherland Watchman) was commenced in 1829 by Joseph Miller. The paper had a number of owners, among others the late George Bergner, well known as the publisher of the *Telegraph*. In 1876 Mr. Frederick C. Scheffer changed the title of the German paper to *Dauphin County Journal*. The date of the paper's suspension is not given.

At present two German papers are published at Harrisburg: *Die Staats Zeitung*, a Democratic organ started in 1866, and the *Evangelische Zeitschrift*, established in 1888, the latter the organ of the United Evangelical Church.



CHAPTER VIII.

YORK COUNTY.



YORK COUNTY was erected in 1749 from territory until then included in Lancaster County. The early settlers were English, Scotch-Irish and Germans. At the first election the Germans elected their candidate for sheriff by a large majority. But the English issued the first newspapers.

The first German paper in York County was the *York Gazette*, first published by Solomon Meyer on October 16, 1795, when York had a population of about 2,000. After 1804 its publication appears to have been interrupted until 1824, when it resumed and continued a number of years.

In 1797 the *Pennsylvanische Wochenschrift* (Pennsylvania Weekly) appeared in Hanover, but continued only until February, 1805.

Then followed the *Volks Bericht* (People's Reporter) in 1799, published by Andrew Billmeyer. After a few years the paper was discontinued, but revived in 1805 as the *Wahre Republikaner* (True Republican), which was published regularly until 1828.

In 1805 the *Hanover Gazette* was started by Stark & Heckert. It was printed with the type and on the press of the suspended *York Gazette*. The *Hanover Gazette* was published many years, but finally shared the fate of many contemporaries.

In 1815 *Der Unions Freund* was issued by C. F. Melsheimer & James Lewis. The first number was published on January 19. It was short-lived, the last number being issued in October of the following year, 1816.

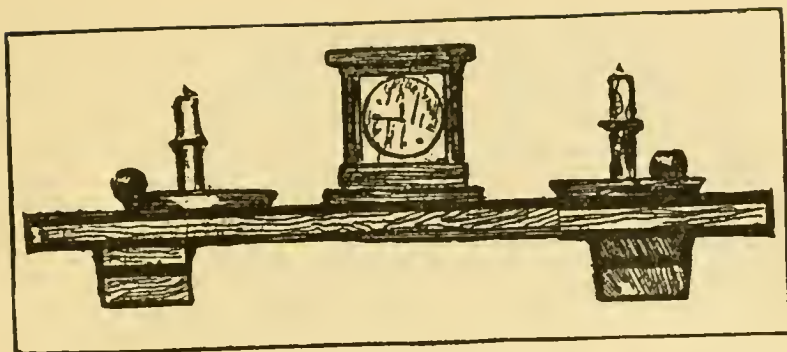
Das Hanover Intelligenzblatt was started in 1824 by Joseph Schmuck & Dr. Peter Miller. In the following year the paper was removed to Adams County.

In 1828 Samuel Wagner started *Der Republikanische Herold* at York.

In the same year, 1828, Rev. John H. Deyer commenced the publication of *Die Evangelische Zeitung* (The Evangelical Gazette) at York, but its publication does not appear to have continued beyond the first year.

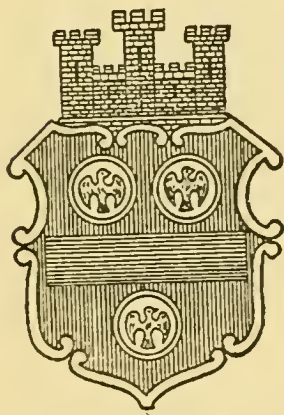
There is now no German paper published in York County.





CHAPTER IX.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



THE first English newspaper issued in this county was the *Norristown Gazette*, published in 1799 by David Sower. It was started June 13.

The first German paper established in the County was *Der Norristowner Bote*, also published by Mr. David Sower, a son of Christopher Saur, the second. He had anglicized his name to Sower. It was started in 1802, but existed less than a year. The

The time for German papers in this county was not yet ripe.

The next venture in this line was the *Advocat und Montgomery County Anzeiger*, issued in 1825 by C. Royer at Sumneytown. It also was published only a short time.

In 1827 Mr. U. F. Schrader started the *Montgomery County Adler* (Eagle) at Pottstown, but neither was this venture successful.

On August 6, 1828, Slemmer & Benner started *Der Bauern Freund* (Farmer's Friend) at Pottstown. In 1829 Mr. Benner purchased Mr. Slemmer's interest and removed the paper to Sumneytown. Mr. B. published it at the latter place until 1858, when he sold the paper to Albrecht Kneule, who consolidated it with his paper at Pennsburg.

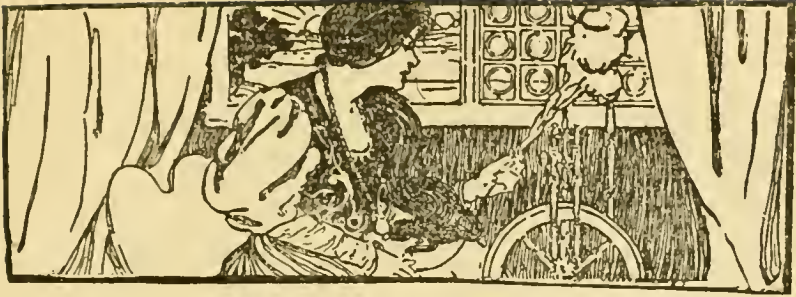
In April, 1857, Albrecht Kneule started *Der Pennsburg Demokrat* at Pennsburg, and published it during many years as a Democratic organ until the change in the language of the people made the business no longer profitable.

Der Neutralist was established in 1848 at Skippach by John Young and John Shupe. In 1850 the firm was changed to John M. Schüneman & John Shupe, who continued the publication until 1860. After that time Mr. Schüneman conducted the paper a long time until his death. Afterward the paper was published by A. E. Dambly, until its suspension. The last number was issued on July 27, 1898. Mr. Young in 1851 removed to Lebanon.

In 1860 John Shupe started the *Montgomery County Presse* at Norristown. In 1861 he removed the paper to Lansdale and published it there until 1868, when he removed it to Telford and continued it there until its publication was abandoned.

In 1865 Robert C. Fries started the *Wahrheits Freund* in Norristown and conducted it until his death in 1875, when the paper was discontinued. The two latter papers were Republican in politics.

There is now no German paper published in Montgomery County.



CHAPTER X.

LEBANON COUNTY.



LEBANON is one of the smallest counties in our state. It was erected in 1816 from territory until then included in Dauphin and Lancaster counties. As in some other towns, the first newspaper published in Lebanon was in German. It was entitled *Der Freimüthige Libanon* (Free Lebanonian), and the first number was issued on January 1, 1807. I am in possession of a copy of this paper dated February 10, 1808, being No. 59, Vol. 2. This paper, as did all the German papers of the town, spelled the name of the place Libanon. They followed the spelling in Luther's German Bible. The custom was continued until the papers suspended publication or had their titles changed. The town was originally and even at this time popularly called "Steitze," after Mr. George Steitz, who laid out a portion of the town in 1750. Mr.

1808.]

Der

[No. 59

Freymüthige Libanoner,



Zweyter Jahrgang.

W. Steuber wehrt, da ß mein Vaterland, D. S. K. A. N. N.

Mittwochs, den 10ten Februar.

Libanon, gedruckt bey Jacob Schueer. Diese Zeitung erscheint alle Mittw. des Jahres für einen Thaler. Auf Vortrag des Titul. Rathes, wurde die Zeitung in vertheidiget. Dies ist also ein neuer Versuch, das Publikum mit einer Zeitung zu versehen, die für die Wohlthaten ist.

1823.]

Der

[No. 876.

Libanoner Morgenblätter.

—Die freye Mittheilung der Gedanken als Religion, ist eines der schätzbarsten Erbsen der Menschheit.

Das Jahr des Jahres.]

Sonntag den 4. October,

[Sechshunder Jahrgang

Libanon, (P. M.) gedruckt bey Jacob Schueer, in der Stadt Libanon, bey dem Druckerey Meist. D. J. A. N. N.

Ein vierte Pendre.

Nachricht.

Land zu verkaufen, O heriff's Verkauf.

Jacob Schnee was the publisher of the *Freimüthige Libanoner*, which had as its motto a declaration of Benjamin Franklin: "Where freedom dwells there is my fatherland." The subscription price was \$1.00 per year, the usual price of papers at that time. One half of the price was payable in advance and the balance at the end of the year. Letters of no benefit to the publisher had to be prepaid. In those days the prepayment of postage was optional with the sender of the letter.

The *Freimüthige Libanoner* bore its name only about two years, when Jacob Stoeber purchased the paper and changed its title to *Der Libanoner Morgenstern* (Morning Star), and conducted it under this title until 1837, when he sold it to Samuel Miller. The latter continued the paper only a very short time, and then suspended its publication. He had been brought up in the Evangelical Association, in which his sainted father had been a minister. Mr. Miller now united with the Reformed Church and entered her ministry. He died in Lebanon in 1873, and was buried at the First Reformed Church in that city. I had the pleasure of knowing this gentleman and have distinct recollections of him. He was a scholarly man and the author of a volume entitled: "Mercersburg and Modern Theology Compared." My collection of early German papers includes copies of the *Morgenstern* of October 4, 1823, October 10, 1828, November 5, 1830, and April 4, 1835.

On January 1, 1816, Mr. Joseph Hartman commenced the publication of *Der Unpartheiische Bericht* (The Independent Reporter). The motto of the paper was: "We are all Republicans—We are all Federalists." Party names then had a different meaning than at the present time. In 1826 the title of the paper was changed

8ter Jahrgang.]

[Numro 409,

Der

Unparteyische Berichte.

Samstag, November 1, 1823.

Lebanon, (Penns.)
sozusammen oder in Zahlen verkauft werden.
Lebanon, (Penns.)
sozusammen oder in Zahlen verkauft werden.

Lebanon, (Penns.)
sozusammen oder in Zahlen verkauft werden.
Lebanon, (Penns.)
sozusammen oder in Zahlen verkauft werden.

Jahrgang 22.)

Der

(Numro 1106

Pennsylvanische Beobachter und wahrer Demokrat von Lebanon County.

Lebanon, gedruckt und herausgegeben von Jos. Hattman, in der Cumberland-Strasse, nahe beim Courthaus, für \$1 des Jahres, welches in Abdruck + Vorauszahlung abdrucken wird.

Freitag, den 9ten Juny 1837

Bedingungen
Der
Personenliche Beobachter

Selling Off!
Ankündvertausen!

Kart-Maschine
die am meisten für seine Freunde

Hüte!

ein. Hüte lassen sich alle gebrauchen,
wenn sie dem naturw. ab. entsprechen,
und in coll. m.

HEADINGS OF LEBANON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

to *Der Pennsylvanische Beobachter* (Pennsylvania Observer), and in 1837 it was once more changed to *Wahrer Demokrat* (True Democrat). Under this title the paper continued to be published by Mr. Hartman until his death in 1860. I have in my possession a copy of the *Unparteiische Berichte* of November 1, 1823. The paper is small and the contents are of meager character. The paper of 1827 contained an account of the crime, trial and execution of James Quinn for the murder of his wife. The execution was attended by the writer's father at the age of seventeen years. During a number of years Mr. Hartman also conducted a small marble yard in connection with his printing office, and he cut many a tombstone in his time. During the latter part of his life he was assisted in both branches of business by his son, Henry Hartman, who succeeded the father, and continued both lines of business for a number of years. For a long time the printing office was located in an old stone building on the site of the present property at No. 38 South Ninth Street, Lebanon. The paper was a staunch Democratic organ, but its circulation was never large, it being the representative of the minority party in a small county. I often saw the founder of the paper in old age engaged in cutting tombstones. After the death of father Hartman the paper changed hands a number of times, and its publication ceased about the year 1885. The paper was printed upon a primitive, so-called Ramage press, which was constructed almost entirely of wood. This old press was used as late as 1865, and I often saw it operated. The impression was made by means of a wooden screw, resembling the screw connected with the old-style country cider press.

The *Libanon Demokrat*, a weekly German paper, was started in 1827 by John and Joseph Miller as an Anti-

Libanon

gedruckt und herausgegeben

von der Buchhandlung des Herrn Libanon,

für einen Theil des Jahres.



Demokrat.

von J. V. Sanderson,

dem Euherrlichen Pfarrhause gerade gegenüber,

zu ebendiger Verlagsbuchhandlung.

Band 16.

Libanon, Pen. f. r. d. T. a. B., Scheubert 6, 1846.

1840. 27.

Die vorstehenden Drucksetzung
des Libanon Demokrates, erschienen in
einer Anzahl von Bänden.

Privat Verkauf.

Wannher zu verkaufen, auf
Scheubert'scher Handl.

Große Bücherei!

Walter und Scheubert macht auf
die Eigenthümlichkeit zu ver.

Mason paper. Subsequently it became a Republican organ, but its inconsistent name was continued until 1865. John P. Sanderson, a member of the Lebanon Bar, succeeded the Messrs. Miller as publisher. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1845 a State Senator.

In 1851 the paper was sold to John Young and John L. Becker, the former becoming the editor. On April 6, 1859, I entered the office of this paper as an apprentice, and continued here during ten years, a number of years as foreman. The population of the town was then about 5,000. In 1859 the firm was changed. Mr. Becker withdrew and Hon. J. Henry Miller and John C. Seltzer entered it. The name of the firm was John Young & Co. Six months later Mr. Miller withdrew from the firm.

In 1865 the title of the paper was changed to *Der Pennsylvanier*. In 1880 it was changed once more, this time to *Volkszeitung* (People's Gazette). After the death of Mr. Seltzer, Mr. Young was sole proprietor until 1885, when he sold the business to Mr. F. F. Hauck and retired. The latter continued the paper until the year 1909, when he discontinued its publication on account of lack of patronage. Mr. Young died on April 8, 1886, in his 63d year.

In 1845 Mr. John Foose started *Die Myerstown Gazette* in Myerstown, which in 1849 passed into the hands of Mr. T. F. Fasnacht. It was 17 by 22 inches in size. It was short-lived.

There is now no German paper published in Lebanon County.



CHAPTER XI.

LEHIGH COUNTY.



ALTHOUGH the first settlers in Lehigh County were Scotch-Irish, they were soon outnumbered by the Germans, who produced the first papers.

The *Unabhängige Republikaner* (Independent Republican) was first issued on July 27, 1810, by Charles L. Hütter. This was two years before the erection of the county. Its motto was: "Free, firm, and conservative."

Allentown, the place of publication, was then called Northampton. In 1820 Mr. George Hanke became the proprietor. He died in 1824, when Mr. Charles L. Hütter again assumed the management of the paper in June. As in the case of some other papers, the title of this one is a misnomer or paradox, since it is a Democratic organ. The paper is still in existence, at present published by Mr. W. F. Schlechter, and has a continued history of a full century.

The *Friedens-Bote* (Messenger of Peace) was first

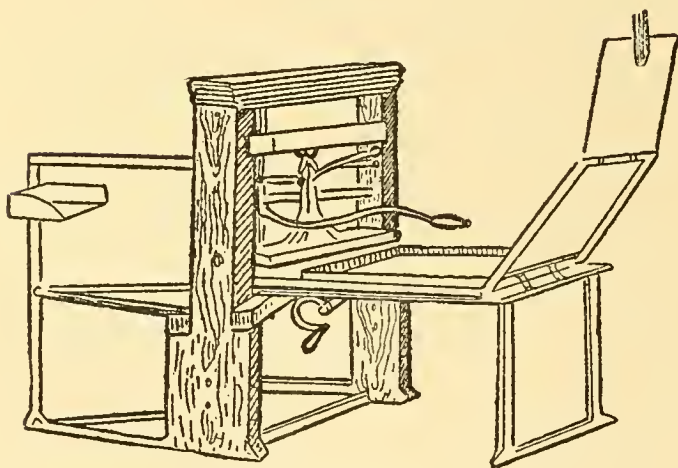
issued on September 28, 1812, by Joseph Ehrenfried & Co. The paper opposed the war of 1812, and hence its name. As was the case with all the German papers in their beginning, this one was small in size and meager in news. The files are still at hand from the first number. The present publisher is Mr. W. J. Hartzel, the surviving member of the long-existing publishing firm of Leisenring, Trexler & Co. The paper has always maintained an independent position. Its present editor is the veteran B. F. Trexler, founder and long editor of the *Weltbote* (World Messenger), which he established in 1855 and edited during many years. The latter periodical is now also published by W. J. Hartzel.

These three weekly papers are still issued regularly. Little Lehigh leads all other counties in the state in the matter of German weeklies.

The *Lecha Patriot* (Lehigh Patriot) was started in 1827 by John D. Roney, an English lawyer from Bucks County. It was successively an Anti-Mason, Whig and Republican paper. After a number of changes it was long published by Reuben Guth. After his death the paper was in 1872 sold to Robert Iredell, Jr. He in the same year discontinued its publication and consolidated the paper with the English *Lehigh Register* founded in 1846 by August L. Ruhl. At the same time Mr. Iredell sold a copy of the *Patriot's* subscription list to Daniel Miller, of Reading, who united it with his *Republikaner von Berks*. The first English paper in Lehigh County was the *Lehigh Sentinel*, issued in 1817, seven years after the beginning of the first German paper.

Lehigh has been a favorable field for German papers. It is an interesting fact that of four papers started during

a hundred years only one has ceased to exist. There never was a German paper published in the county outside of Allentown. Lehigh is now the most German county in the state.



ORIGINAL "READING ADLER" PRESS.



CHAPTER XII.

BUCKS COUNTY.



THIS is one of the three original counties of our state. The first effort to establish a German paper in the county was made in Doylestown, the county seat, about 1817. The paper's life was short, and neither its title nor its history has been preserved. The *Reading Adler* of February 18, 1817, quotes a *Doylestown Zeitung*.

The next German paper was the *Bucks County Express und Allgemeiner Anzeiger*, started in 1827 by Manasseh H. Snyder. The first number appeared on July 4, 1827. Mr. Snyder had been employed in the *Adler* Office in Reading. The members of the Legislature from Bucks County tarried over night in Reading on their way to the state capital at Harrisburg, and they persuaded Mr.

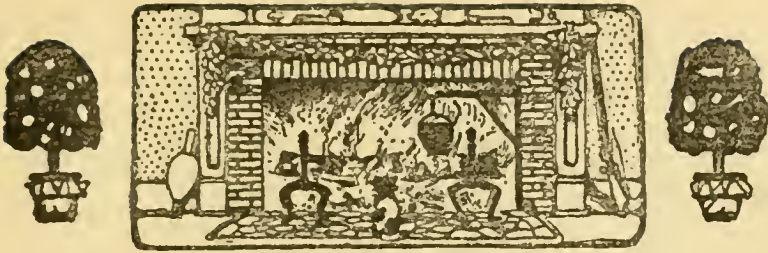
Snyder to locate at Doylestown and establish a German paper there. The title of the paper was subsequently changed to *Bucks County Express*, but it did not prosper long and was sold out by the sheriff in 1835.

In the same year (1835) Joseph Young started *Der Bauer* (The Farmer) in Doylestown as an Anti-Mason and Republican paper. Mr. Young was then less than twenty-one years of age. Later the title of the paper was changed to *Der Morgenstern* (The Morning Star). Mr. Moritz Loeb was during many years the editor and publisher. He was a man of marked ability. The paper has long since suspended publication.

The first Mennonite paper in the world, so it is claimed, was established at Milford Square, Bucks County, by Rev. J. H. Oberholtzer in 1850. It was entitled: *Der Religiöse Botschafter* (The Religious Messenger). The title of the paper was afterward changed, and it passed into other hands. Since then a number of other Mennonite papers have been established, both in this country and in Europe.

At present there is no German newspaper published in Bucks County. The German element was never as strong in Bucks County as in the neighboring counties.





CHAPTER XIII.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.



THERE were no very early settlements in what is now called Schuylkill County on account of the Indians. A few families settled near the present Orwigsburg in 1747.

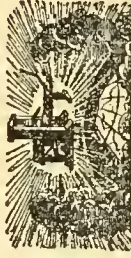
The greater part of the territory of Schuylkill

County was, until the formation of the county in 1811, included in Berks County, and its German readers were supplied with papers principally from Reading. The *Welt-Bote* of Reading in its title included Schuylkill and Lebanon counties. The first papers were established at Orwigsburg which was the county seat until 1851, when Pottsville was made the county seat.

The first German paper published in Schuylkill County was *Die Freiheitspresse* (Free Press), established at Orwigsburg in 1823 as a Whig paper, and continued until 1827, about four years. In the next year, 1828, followed the *Stimme des Volks* (Voice of the People) in the same

Die Demokratische

Freihet's Presse.



Vertrugt und herausgegeben von **J. W. Werner**, in der Centre Straße, obhilt Söhre zu No. 518 Gashaus, in der Stadt Drexelburg, Penn
No. 5. Freytag, den 29sten May, 1853. Band 1.

Die Stimme der freyen Leute von Pennsylvanien.
Abam-Jacob Cassin, James Wilson, Joseph Kline, von Washington County, seinen Erbschaft abgibt und wieder abgibt.
— Da keine andere Ermennung gemacht wird, so wird die Ermennung abgibt.
Cassin, Wilson, Kline, von Washington County, seinen Erbschaft abgibt und wieder abgibt.

Der Centralist

Aud Allgemeine ewigkeits-Note.

Die Gemillten. Bist, zur Umrüstung und Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntniß dem Fortbau volklichen und allgemeinen Tugendhaftigkeit ist es gemindert.
Bist, zur Umrüstung und Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntniß dem Fortbau volklichen und allgemeinen Tugendhaftigkeit ist es gemindert.

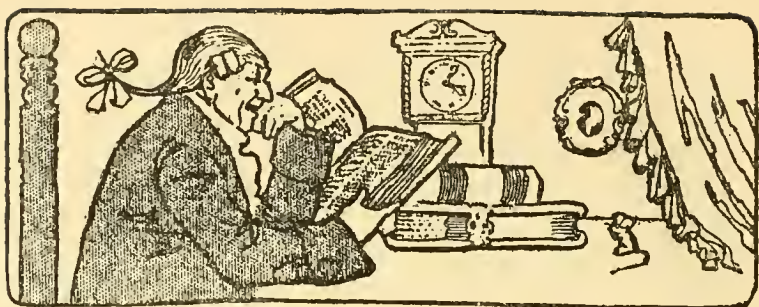
Band 10.] Schippachville, Montgomery County, Pa., Dienstag, den 6ten May, 1855 [No. 497.

Offentlicher Verkauf
No. 50. for Verdrachfädel! | Offentlicher Verkauf | Offentlicher Verkauf
No. 50. for Verdrachfädel! | Offentlicher Verkauf | Offentlicher Verkauf
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HEADINGS OF SCHUYLKILL AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

town which was laid out in 1796 by Peter Orwig, after whom the town was named. The paper was a Democratic organ, and was continued until 1858. The *Schuylkill County Bauer* (Farmer) was established in 1832 in Pottsville by Benjamin Bannan, long a well-known publisher of English papers. German papers subsequently issued were: *Pottsville Adler* (Eagle), *Leuchtturm* (Light House), *Schuylkill Demokrat und Freiheits Presse* (Free Press), *Amerikanischer Republikaner* and *Jefferson Demokrat*. The latter two were established in 1855, and continue to be published as the only German papers in the county.





CHAPTER XIV.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.



NATURALLY the first German papers west of the Susquehanna River except those in York County appeared at a later date than those published east of that river. Besides the number of such papers west of the river was much smaller than in the section east of it. This is readily accounted for by the fact that the bulk of the German immigrants located in the eastern part of the state.

As early as 1806 there was a German paper published in the town of Somerset. On December 2, 1806, the *Reading Adler* quotes the *Somerset Zeitung*. It is supposed that Frederick Goeb¹ was the publisher. This was prob-

¹ About 1806 William Armour established at Chambersburg a Democratic newspaper, in English, called *The Franklin Republican*. He sold it to Frederick Goeb and Richard White, who published two papers, one in

ably the first German paper published west of the Allegheny mountains. The Lancaster *Volksfreund* in 1816 refers to Mr. Goeb's paper at Somerset. The *Adler* of January 21, 1817, again quotes Mr. Goeb's *Zeitung*. It is to be regretted that no more definite and complete information on this subject is at hand. In 1813 Mr. Goeb published a German Bible at Somerset, which was the third German Bible published in America. In 1827 Frederick Goeb was located at Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., where he conducted a printing office.

In 1813 Friedrich W. Schopflein started *Der Redliche Registrator* at Chambersburg. This was apparently the first and also the longest-lived German paper in the Cumberland Valley.² It does not appear to have continued longer than the year 1826.³

In 1815 a Mr. Peterson is mentioned as the publisher of a German paper at Carlisle, but no particulars are given.

In 1827 *Der Republikaner* was published at Somerset,

German and the other in English. Goeb conducted the German part and White the English. In 1808 John Hershberger bought both papers and several years later sold them to James McFarland, who discontinued the German paper. The title of the latter is not known.—D. W. N.

² According to M. A. Foltz, the first German newspaper published in Chambersburg was established April 19, 1798. It was called "The Farmers' Register," and was published by Snowden & McCorcle. It was Democratic in politics. It was not a success and in 1799 Mr. Snowden took the paper to Greensburg, where it was afterwards published.—D. W. N.

³ Mr. Schopflein died in 1825. His widow conducted the paper for six months, when she sold it to Henry Ruby. In a paper on the early German newspapers Mr. Ruby states that in 1814, the year in which he started to learn his trade under Mr. Schopflein, there were two German weekly newspapers published in Chambersburg.—D. W. N.

In 1824 a German paper was started in Chambersburg by John Deitz. It was Whig in politics but its name is not known. Its publication was discontinued in its second year.—D. W. N.

and this paper is also spoken of in 1828 and 1829, but it is not stated who was the publisher. It is possible that it was the above-named Mr. Goeb.

Der Stern des Westens was started in Greensburg about 1828, and for some time published by F. A. Cope, and subsequently by John Armbrust. At the same time there was another German paper, title unknown, published in Greensburg, by Jacob G. Stark. There is now no German paper in the capital of Westmoreland County.

In the same year, 1828, the *Magazin der Deutsch Reformirten Kirche* was published at Carlisle. The editor was Rev. Lewis Mayer, D.D., the first professor of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church which was established in 1825 in connection with Dickinson College at Carlisle. In 1829 the periodical was removed with the seminary to York. This was the first periodical of the Reformed Church, which was of German origin. During the first three years it was issued monthly. Then it was changed to a small quarto and its title changed to *The Messenger of the Reformed Church* and published in English. In 1835 it was removed to Chambersburg. On July 30, 1864, a detachment of the Southern army appeared suddenly in Chambersburg and burned a large portion of the town, including the office of the periodical mentioned. The paper was then removed to Philadelphia.⁴

In 1825 Heinrich Kurtz issued *Das Wiedergefundene*

⁴The *Christliche Herold* was established at Gettysburg by Rev. Dr. Benjamin S. Schneck. It was transferred to Chambersburg in 1840 and the name changed to *Christliche Zeitschrift*. In a short time the name was changed to *Reformirte Kirchenzeitung*. Dr. Schneck continued as editor until 1864, with the exception of the five years from 1852 to 1857, when the paper was edited by Rev. Samuel Miller. It was removed to Philadelphia where it was published for a while by the Publication Board of the Reformed Church, and later Dr. Benjamin Bausman got possession of it and published it at Reading.—D. W. N.

Paradies in Pittsburg as a religious monthly. The publisher was a Dunkard preacher, who proposed to establish a Christian community with absolute equality to all members. A constitution for a proposed "Christian Industrial Society" was published in the March number of 1826. The enterprise does not appear to have flourished. It is stated that the periodical was soon after its start removed to Canton, Ohio, and there continued under the title of *Der Friedensbote*.

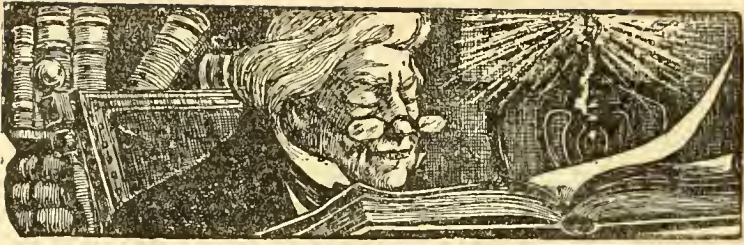
In 1826 the *Stern des Westens* was started at Pittsburg and continued until 1829. The paper supported Andrew Jackson for President. We have not been able to learn the name of the publisher. This appears to have been the first German newspaper issued in the Smoky City.

In 1828 G. Dietz issued the *Pittsburger Beobachter* in the same city, which was continued for some time.

In 1829 Joseph Miller started the *Anti-Freymaurer Advocat* (Anti-Mason Advocate) at New Berlin, Union County, Pa. There is no record of the paper in the following year, which fact indicates a very brief existence.

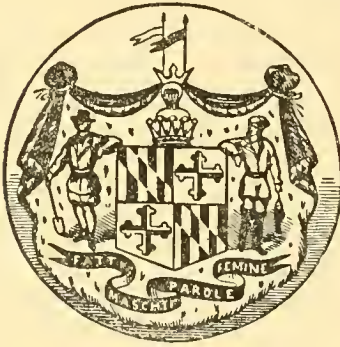
In 1829 Heinrich Ruby issued at Chambersburg the *Chambersburg Correspondent und Allgemeiner Volksbe-richter* "for the Germans in Franklin and neighboring counties." In the following year the publishers were Ruby & Hartney.

In 1830 there was started in Gettysburg *Das Evangelische Magazin der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Kirche in den Ver. Staaten*.



CHAPTER XV.

MARYLAND.



THE first German paper in the state of Maryland was established by Matthias Bartgis at Frederick in the year 1785. He was before this time publishing the English *Maryland Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, and in its issue of January 18, 1786, he refers to his German paper, but he does not

mention its title nor any other facts connected with it. It is not known how long he published the German paper. The place of publication was then called Fredericktown. A considerable number of Germans settled at this place and vicinity at an early date.

In 1793 there was a German paper published at Frederick under the title of *Der General Staatsbote*. It is probable that this is the same paper or a continuation of the one mentioned above. The history of the early German press in Maryland is by no means clear.

Next in order of date came the *Deutsche Washington*

Correspondent which John Gruber established at Hagerstown in 1795. He had been in business in Philadelphia, but at the solicitation of Gen. Ringold removed to Hagerstown in the year named and started the above paper. Washington is the name of the county in which Hagerstown is located. The paper was not successful and was published only a few years. A considerable number of Germans settled at this place at an early date.

At about the same time Samuel Saur started a German paper in Baltimore, but both the title and the exact date of beginning are unknown. In his German almanac of 1800 Mr. Saur states that he has been publishing a German paper for some time, and that it was issued three times a week on a half sheet. Evidently it existed only a short time.

In 1803 the above-named Matthias Bartgis, who founded the first German paper in Maryland, started *Die Hornisse* (The Hornet) in Frederick in German and English. The paper's motto was:

“For the Republicans I will sing,
But Aristocrats shall feel my sting.”

The paper was published ten years, until 1813.

In 1807 it was stated that John Gruber was publishing a German paper at Hagerstown. It is known that from 1809 to 1816, and perhaps longer, Mr. Gruber published the *Hagerstauner Wochenschrift*. In 1811 a Mr. May was associated with him and the firm name was Gruber & May. Mr. Gruber died in 1855, aged ninety years.

In 1808 Christian Cleim started *Der Baltimore Correspondent*. The Reading *Adler* of February 21 of this year reprints a German “Yankee Dudel” from the paper named. The paper existed only a short time.

The *Maryländische Teutsche Zeitung* was published in Baltimore by John T. Hanzsche from 1822 until 1829. A copy of the number of January 30, 1828, is in possession of a son of the publisher.

At present there are seven German papers published in the city of Baltimore, but none elsewhere in the state of Maryland.

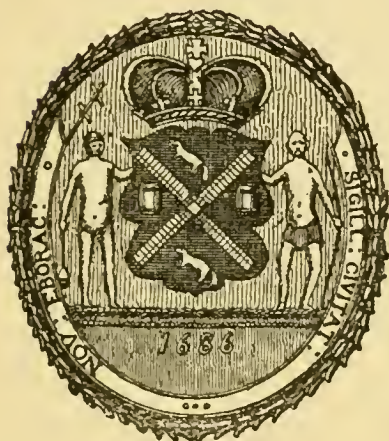


TOBACCO.



CHAPTER XVI.

NEW YORK.



THE first effort to establish a German paper in New York City was made by Edward Schäffer in 1819. He started *Der Deutsche Freund*. It is stated that he came to America with a complete printing outfit. But his effort failed. New York was still a poor field for German journalism. It was

from the beginning a Dutch town; subsequently the English element prevailed. The stream of German immigration to New York City began to flow later. Mr. Schäffer subsequently went to Ohio and published papers at Canton and Germantown, as stated elsewhere.

We have neither time nor space to trace the history of German papers in New York. Suffice it to say that whilst New York was 87 years behind Philadelphia in starting the first German newspaper, and was behind its neighbor

in population as late as 1815, it has since fully made up for lost time and become, next to Berlin, the largest German city in the world. There are now 13 German newspapers published in New York City, whilst Philadelphia can boast of only 6.

THE WEST.

It goes without saying that up to the beginning of the nineteenth century what is now the West was an almost entirely unknown region. Ohio was then the West. When the writer was a boy the West had, however, already included Indiana and Illinois. Now the West lies beyond the Father of Waters.

In 1807 the first German paper in Ohio was established at Lancaster. It was *Der Westliche Adler von Lancaster* (Western Eagle), published by Carpenter & Green. It was very small, being only 8 by 11 inches in size. The title was next year changed to *Der Ohio Adler*, under which name the paper appeared many years. The news published was copied very largely from German papers in Pennsylvania. Joseph Carpenter, one of the publishers, was a member of the Zimmerman family of Lancaster, Pa. He had translated his name into English, as many others have done.

In 1821 Edward Schäffer started *Der Westliche Beobachter und Stark und Wayne County Anzeiger* at Canton, Ohio. In the year 1826 Mr. Schäffer removed to German-town, Ohio, where he continued his business.

After the removal of Mr. Schäffer from Canton in 1826 Mr. Johann Sala revived *Der Westliche Beobachter* and continued its publication. In 1829 he changed the name to *Vaterlandsfreund und Geist der Zeit*. In the following year the firm consisted of Johann and Solomon Sala.

In the same year, 1826, the first German paper was started in Cincinnati. It was entitled *Die Ohio Chronik*, but its existence was brief.

In the latter part of 1826 the above-named Edward Schäffer, of Germantown, issued *Die National Zeitung der Deutschen*. This is described as a new paper, but it may have been only a change in the name of the *Westliche Beobachter* mentioned above, since this latter name appears no longer in the list of German papers. *The Beobachter* was not published long. Mr. Schäffer returned to Pennsylvania, where he had been located before going to Ohio.

During the last two generations the bulk of German immigration, not remaining in the Atlantic coast cities, found its way to the western states, so that now the majority of the German papers of the United States are published in the Middle West, as shown in another section of this essay. Wisconsin leads with about 70 such papers, followed by Illinois with 66, Ohio 64, Iowa 39 and Missouri 31. The three former have a larger number than the old Keystone state, which is the mother of German papers in this country.





CHAPTER XVII.

THE SOUTH.



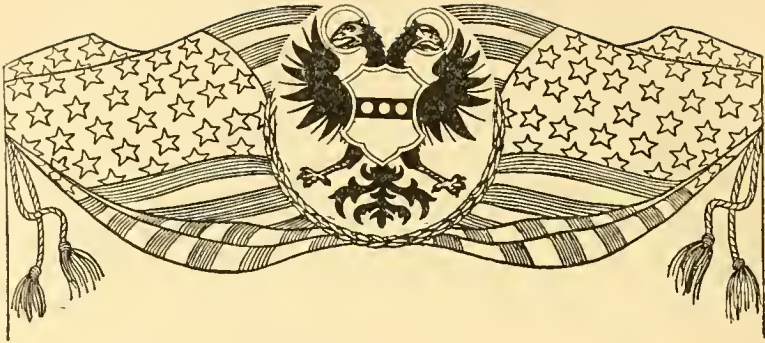
THE South never had many German papers. This fact is easily accounted for. Although a considerable number of Germans settled at an early date in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, German immigration to those regions ceased, and the early German element was gradually absorbed by the English communities. The Reformed

Church at one time had numerous German congregations in the states named, but all of those still existing have become English. Rev. John J. Zubley, D.D., was a Reformed pastor at Charleston and later at Savannah, and preached in English, German and French. On July 4, 1775, he preached an eloquent sermon before the Provincial Congress then in session at Savannah. He was soon after elected a member of the Continental Congress in

Philadelphia. In 1776 he left Congress a short time before the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Had he remained a little longer, his name would appear among the signatures to that memorable document.

In 1808 there was published at Newmarket, Shenandoah Co., Virginia, *Der Virginische Volksberichter*, by Ambrosius Hendel. This was the first German paper issued in that state. It cannot be stated how long the periodical existed. Its motto was: "Ich bring was Neues so gut ich's weiss." An effort was made to establish a German paper at Staunton, Virginia, in the beginning of 1808. A prospectus stated that the paper would be issued in January if a sufficient number of subscribers could be secured, under the title of *Teutscher Virginischer Adler*. (It is singular that the word "German" is rendered *Teutscher* in the title of the paper. The same was the case with the German periodical established in Baltimore in 1822. The word "German" was frequently thus translated in the early American period, in books as well as papers.) It is not definitely known whether the paper was ever issued. There are now no German papers published in the Old Dominion, except two in the city of Richmond.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were few, if any, German papers in other parts of the South. In recent years German immigration has once more wended its way southward, so that there are now some sixty German periodicals published south of Mason and Dixon's Line. The German population is especially large in Texas, which state now boasts of twenty-three German papers. In this state the German Lutherans are numerous.



CHAPTER XVIII.

GERMAN PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.



DURING the last fifty years nearly all of the German immigrants located either in the large eastern cities or in the great West generally and largely in its cities. The population of the rural districts of the East has not been largely augmented by newcomers. For this reason the German papers of the great West are still large in number and generally flourishing. According to the American Newspaper Annual for 1909 the number of German papers in the United States, not counting trade, technical and secret society periodicals, is about 563. These are published in 38 states and the District of Columbia, the national capital being represented by one. Eight states have only one German paper each; five have two, and four have three.

Following is the number of German papers, many being dailies, published in the several states: Alabama 2, Arkansas 3, California 10, Colorado 2, Connecticut 5, Delaware 1, District of Columbia 1, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Illinois 66, Indiana 17, Iowa 39, Kansas 10, Kentucky 6, Louisiana 1, Maryland 7 (all in Baltimore), Massachusetts 6, Michigan 15, Minnesota 16, Missouri 31, Montana 1, Nebraska 15, New Jersey 18, New York 50, North Dakota 11, Ohio 64, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 43, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, South Dakota 5, Tennessee 3, Texas 23, Utah 1, Virginia 2 (both in Richmond), Washington 5, West Virginia 2 (both in Wheeling), Wisconsin 71.

In the following eleven states and territories no German papers are published: Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont.

DECLINE OF THE GERMAN PAPERS.

As already stated, in a number of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, where the first settlements occurred, the German papers were the first in the field, and during many years they were in the lead both in circulation and advertising patronage. For a long time nearly all the public sales of farmers were advertised almost exclusively in the German papers. Nearly all of the English periodicals had a hard time to maintain their existence all the way down to about 1860. At the same time their German contemporaries were still profitable.

But in the course of the years a great change took place. A transition from German to English occurred, which increased as time went on. This was only natural. Origin-

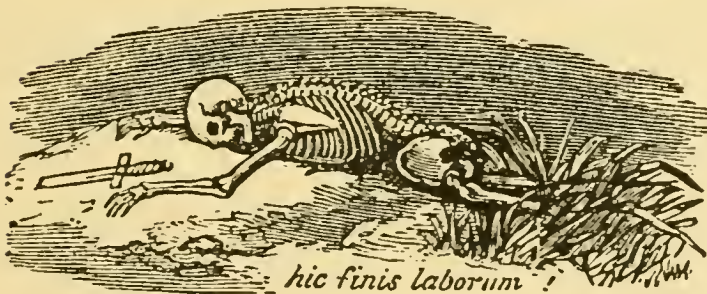
ally the schools in these counties were nearly all German, and during many years afterward German was taught regularly in them. But German instruction was gradually diminished, and finally ceased almost entirely after the introduction of the common school system. Secondly, German immigration ceased almost entirely in the agricultural regions of eastern Pennsylvania, and continued only in the large seaboard cities and the coal regions. Then again the courts were conducted in the English language, and nearly all business, legal and commercial, was transacted in the same tongue. This great change was only natural and unavoidable. In short, the German fathers died, and their children rapidly became English. However, German preaching has been maintained to a surprising extent in eastern Pennsylvania, especially in the country. In several counties over one half of the preaching in the country churches is still done in the language of the fathers.

This change naturally affected the German papers most seriously. The German parents passed away, and their children will not read German. It is a very rare exception that a young man now subscribes for a German paper. Under these circumstances there has been a serious decline among the German papers in our eastern counties, and many have gone out of existence. I could name at least a dozen German weeklies in Berks and neighboring counties which have ceased publication during the past forty years. The number of German papers in the district named is now small. The transition is at present greater than ever, and the probability is that if the man now fifty years old will be permitted to die of old age, he will outlive nearly all of the German periodicals. It is a sad fact to contemplate, but there is no escape from this fate.

There are now no German newspapers published in the counties of Montgomery, Bucks, Lebanon and York, nor in some towns of other counties where formerly flourishing papers existed. The language of our fathers is passing away, although their spirit and genius survive.

A few German papers are still published in Reading, Allentown, Easton, Wilkes-Barre, Lancaster, Kutztown, Pottsville, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. West of the Susquehanna River the number of such papers was always small, and at present none are to be found in that section outside of Johnstown and Pittsburg, as far as my knowledge extends.

READING, PA., April, 1910.



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