

The Intelligencer.

ARTEMUS WARD.

Something about the Man and his Humor.

From a sketch in the N. Y. Com. Advertiser by "Bill Fernie" (Melville).

Charles Farrar Browne had farewell to the Skowhegan (Oration); and we next hear of him in the office of the Carpet Bag, edited by P. S. Shillaber, ("Mrs. Partington") Lean, but strangely unappreciative, young Browne used to "net" articles from the pages of Charles G. Halpine ("Miles & Co.") and John G. Saxe, the poet.

Here he wrote his first contribution in a disguised hand, slyly put it into the editorial box, and the next day disgained his pleasure while setting it up himself. The article was a description of a Fourth of July celebration in Skowhegan. The appearance of the man was a man of the Washington and General Howe Cornwallis in character. The article pleased Mr. Shillaber, and Mr. Browne, afterward speaking of it, said: "I went to the theatre that evening, had a good time of it, and thought I was the greatest man in Boston."

It was engaged on the Carpet Bag, the subject of our sketch closely studied the theatre and courted the society of actors and actresses. It was in this way that he gained that correct and valuable knowledge of the texts and characters of the drama, which enabled him in after years to burlesque them so successfully. The humorous writings of Seth Smith were his models, and the oddities of "John Phoenix" were his special admiration.

Being of a roving temper, Charles Browne soon left Boston, and after traveling as a journeyman printer over much of New York and Massachusetts, he turned up in the town of Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where he became reporter and compositor at \$4 per week. After making many friends among the good citizens of Tiffin, by whom he is remembered as a patron of side shows and traveling circuses, our hero suddenly set out for Toledo, on the lake, where he immediately made a reputation as a writer of satirical paragraphs in the columns of the Toledo Commercial. He waged a vigorous newspaper war with the reporters of the Toledo Blade, but while the Blade indulged in violent vituperation, "Artemus" was good-natured and full of humor. His column soon gained a local fame and everybody read it. His fame came to be known in Cleveland, where, in 1858, when Mr. Browne was 24 years of age, Mr. J. W. Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, secured him as a local reporter, at a salary of \$12 per week. Here his reputation first began to assume a national character, and it was here that they called him a "fool" when he mentioned the idea of a "fool" in a lecture.

Charles Browne was not successful as a news reporter, lacking enterprise and energy, but his success lay in writing up in a burlesque manner well-known public affairs like prize fights, races, spiritual meetings, and political gatherings. His department became wonderfully humorous, and was always read with interest. There was always a new news item in it. Sometimes he would have a whole column of letters from young ladies in reply to a fancied matrimonial advertisement, and then he would have a column of answers to general correspondents like this:

"DEAR MRS.—Many make the same error. Mr. Key, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," is not the author of "Hamlet," but did not write "Hamlet." "Hamlet" was written by a talented but unscrupulous man named Macbeth, afterwards tried and executed for murdering his king.

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While in the office of the Plaindealer Mr. Browne first conceived the idea of becoming a lecturer. In attending various minstrel shows and circuses which came to the city, he would frequently hear some of the best of them, and he would receive with hilarity. His best witlings came from his pen, and from the lips of another who made a living by quoting a stolen jest. Then the thought came to him to enter the lecture field himself, and become the utterer of his own witlings—the month-piece of wit.

On the 10th of November, 1850, Chas. Browne, whose fame, traveling in his letters from Boston to San Francisco, had now become nationally grasped the hands of his hundreds of New York admirers. Cleveland had thronged him the monarch of mirth, and a thousand hearts paid him homage in admiration as he closed his connection with the Cleveland Press.

Arriving in the Empire City, Mr. Browne soon opened an engagement with Vanity Fair, a humorous paper after the manner of London Punch, and ere long he succeeded Mr. Charles G. Leland as editor. After Artemus Ward became a position which he held for a period, many of his best contributions were devoted to the public and, whatever there was of merit in the columns of Vanity Fair from the time he assumed the editorial office, emanated from his pen." Mr. Browne himself wrote to a friend: "Comic copy is what they want for Vanity Fair. I wrote some of it, and the paper got to be a conundrum, and so I gave it up."

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of "Babes in the Woods." It consisted of a wandering batch of comicities, touching upon everything except the "Babes." Indeed it was better described by the lecturer in London, when he said: "One of the features of my entertainment is, that it contains so many things that don't have anything to do with it."

In the middle of his lecture, the speaker would hesitate, stop, and say: "Owing to a slight indisposition, we will now have an intermission of fifteen minutes." The audience looked in utter dismay at the idea of starting at vacancy for a quarter of an hour, when, rubbing his hands, the lecturer would continue: "But, ah! during the intermission I will go on with my lecture!"

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Mr. Browne's next lecture was entitled, "Sixty Minutes in Africa," and was delivered in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. Behind him hung a large map of Africa, "which region, said Artemus, abounds in various natural productions, the red roe, the white roe, the negroes. In the middle of the continent is what is called a howling wilderness; and by my part, I have never heard it howl, nor met with any one who has."

After Mr. Browne had created immense enthusiasm for his lectures and books in the Eastern States, which filled his pockets with handsome specimens, he started, October 3, 1853, for California, a faithful account of which trip is given by himself in this book. Previous to starting he received a telegram from Thomas Maguire, of the San Francisco Opera House, inquiring "what he would take for forty nights in California." Mr. Browne immediately telegraphed back: "Brandy and water."

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Returning overland, through Salt Lake to the States, in the Fall of 1854, Mr. Browne lectured again in New York, this time to the "Mormons," to immense audiences, and in the same manner, he commenced his tour through the country, everywhere drawing enthusiastic audiences, both North and South.

It was while on this tour that the writer of this sketch again spent some time with him. We met at Memphis and traveled down the Mississippi. Mr. Browne, at Providence the Indians rounded up our landing, and Mr. Browne accompanied the writer to his plantation, where he spent several days, mingling with the negroes, and his success lay in writing up in a burlesque manner well-known public affairs like prize fights, races, spiritual meetings, and political gatherings. His department became wonderfully humorous, and was always read with interest. There was always a new news item in it. Sometimes he would have a whole column of letters from young ladies in reply to a fancied matrimonial advertisement, and then he would have a column of answers to general correspondents like this:

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, January 10.—Gold—Opened at 109, bid sold down to 108 1/2, 108 1/2, and closed heavy. Loans, 4 1/2 per cent gold, down to 5 per cent for carrying. Daily clearings, \$30,000,000.

MONEY—Firm at 7 per cent gold. BRINKLEY EXCHANGE—109 1/2.

GOVERNMENTS—Dull and heavy, at a decline from last night of 1/2 per cent to 1/4 per cent.

UNITED STATES 6% OF 1860, 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1865), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1867), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1869), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1871), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1873), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1875), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1877), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1879), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1881), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1883), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1885), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1887), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1889), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1891), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1893), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1895), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1897), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1899), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1901), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1903), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1905), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1907), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1909), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1911), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1913), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1915), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1917), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1919), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1921), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1923), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1925), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1927), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1929), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1931), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1933), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1935), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1937), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1939), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1941), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1943), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1945), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1947), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1949), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1951), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1953), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1955), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1957), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1959), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1961), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1963), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1965), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1967), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1969), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1971), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1973), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1975), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1977), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1979), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1981), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1983), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1985), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1987), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1989), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1991), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1993), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1995), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1997), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (1999), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2001), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2003), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2005), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2007), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2009), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2011), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2013), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2015), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2017), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2019), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2021), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2023), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2025), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2027), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2029), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2031), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2033), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2035), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2037), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2039), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2041), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2043), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2045), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2047), 110 1/2; 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Five-twentieths (2111), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2113), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2115), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2117), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2119), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2121), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2123), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2125), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2127), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2129), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2131), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2133), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2135), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2137), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2139), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2141), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2143), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2145), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2147), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2149), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2151), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2153), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2155), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2157), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2159), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2161), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2163), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2165), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2167), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2169), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2171), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2173), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2175), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2177), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2179), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2181), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2183), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2185), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2187), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2189), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2191), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2193), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2195), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2197), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2199), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2201), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2203), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2205), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2207), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2209), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2211), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2213), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2215), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2217), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2219), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2221), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2223), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2225), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2227), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2229), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2231), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2233), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2235), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2237), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2239), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2241), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2243), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2245), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2247), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2249), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2251), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2253), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2255), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2257), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2259), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2261), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2263), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2265), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2267), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2269), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2271), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2273), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2275), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2277), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2279), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2281), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2283), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2285), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2287), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2289), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2291), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2293), 110 1/2; Five-twentieths (2295), 110 1/2; 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