

leases. What profits would it have made without *its lease* of the line from Washington to New Orleans? Supposing the Mag-

By what authority the messages were stopped at Sackville. merely to relieve his father-in-law from the performance of its duties. Mr. Hewitt did not like the investment of his father-in-law in Telegraph stock—knew nothing about the Telegraph business—cared nothing about it—and took the earliest opportunity of selling out the stock held by himself and his relatives, as already stated above. He rushed at once into the arms of Craig, and did exactly what Craig wanted to be done. This was, as I believe, to gratify Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, and not from any improper motive. Although the lines of the American Company were worked at this time in conjunction with the lines of the New York and Washington Company, and all were under the control of trustees appointed by the two Companies, the three trustees who represented the New York and Washington Company (I was one of them) were never consulted about the stoppage of the messages at Sackville. The reason given by Mr. Hewitt was, that he knew I would strongly oppose that course of proceeding. I was consulted about *all other matters* affecting the joint interests. As there was no complete union of the lines—we were waiting for the Magnetic Company to join us, and in the meantime were acting under a contract for consolidation to be perfected in legal form thereafter—I had no *legal* right to interfere, and Mr. Hewitt did just as he pleased in the matter, acting on behalf of the old American Company. The resolution directing the messages of Johnson & Zabriskie to be stopped at Sackville, was adopted May 13th, 1859, (although no record of it can be found,) by the bare quorum of the Directors of the old American Company in the absence of Mr. Alden. That gentleman, as I am informed, knew nothing about the resolution in question until some time after it had been adopted and enforced. He was not consulted at all about it.

Craig's position as agent of the N. Y. Associated Press. It will be observed that Craig, in all his conduct and correspondence, assumes a *masterful air*; he does not talk and act like a mere agent of the Associated Press, but as a dictator. He contrived to obtain controlling interests in an essential part of the lines of telegraphic communication with the East, possessed himself of the most important lines over which marine intelligence is transmitted—coupled them with reading-rooms resorted to by shippers and agents of marine insurance companies; and in various other ways made himself indispensable to the New York Associated Press. He has, in fact, built up that Association, and it is completely under his control. His position is one of commanding importance. As the foreign news is received first by him in cypher, to the exclusion of any body else, he could, with adroit colleagues, make vast sums of money in speculations. I leave the reader to judge, from the style of his correspondence, whether he is the right sort of a man to be entrusted with the possession of the foreign news in advance of every other man in this country. No one man could have that advantage if the system established by the rules of the New York Associated Press were abrogated. Under that system there can be but one telegraphic message for the Press containing the foreign news. And yet Mr. Raymond tells us that that very system was got up to protect the public, and that it answers the purpose. On the contrary, it appears to me that it is only by competition that the public can be