

Chapter 1 : Chapter 1 Title

មនុស្សទាំងអស់នៅលើផែនដីមិនមែន
 នគរនៃតំណែងការសប្បាយនោះទេ
 តែវាជាការចូលរួមចំណែកនូវសាកនាថក
 មុមដ៏អស្ចារ្យ។
 បុរសប្រុស
 ស្រីក៏តែមកមានសចេកុតិសុរលាញ់តម្លៃ
 យកតែកុនុងពលេវលោដូចគុនា។
 ដោយយល់ឃើញថា
 ជាការចាំបាច់មិនអោយមានការដាច់ពូជម
 នុសុស
 មនុស្សសត្វរូបមានមនាសញ្ញាចតេនា។

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Chapter 2 : Chapter 2 Title

On September 14, 1857, the newspaper officially shortened its name to The New-York Times. The hyphen in the city name was dropped on December 1, 1896.[30] On April 21, 1861, The New York Times began publishing a Sunday edition to offer daily coverage of the Civil War.

The main office of The New York Times was attacked during the New York City draft riots. The riots, sparked by the institution of a draft for the Union Army, began on July 13, 1863. On "Newspaper Row", across from City Hall, co-founder Henry Raymond stopped the rioters with Gatling guns, early machine guns, one of which he wielded himself. The mob diverted, instead attacking the headquarters of abolitionist publisher Horace Greeley's New York Tribune until being forced to flee by the Brooklyn City Police, who had crossed the East River to help the Manhattan authorities.

In 1869, Henry Raymond died, and George Jones took over as publisher.

The Times Square Building, The New York Times' publishing headquarters, 1913–2007

The newspaper's influence grew in 1870 and 1871, when it published a series

of exposés on William Tweed, leader of the city's Democratic Party, popularly known as "Tammany Hall" (from its early-19th-century meeting headquarters) that led to the end of the Tweed Ring's domination of New York's City Hall.[33] Tweed had offered The New York Times five million dollars (equivalent to 113 million dollars in 2021) to not publish the story.

In the 1880s, The New York Times gradually transitioned from supporting Republican Party candidates in its editorials to becoming more politically independent and analytical.[34] In 1884, the paper supported Democrat Grover Cleveland (former mayor of Buffalo and governor of New York) in his first presidential campaign.[35] While this move cost The New York Times a portion of its readership among its more Republican readers (revenue declined from \$188,000 to \$56,000 from 1883 to 1884), the paper eventually regained most of its lost ground within a few years

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