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http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924032199238
White's New York Type Foundry,
63 and 65 Beekman Street, May 1st, 1867.

We have the pleasure of calling your attention to another edition of
our Specimen Book.

It has been our desire to present a Book as complete and properly
classified as our limited time and constantly increasing additions would
allow.

While we point with great satisfaction to our own productions, citing
only at this time the series of Rimmed Condensed, Rimmed Shade, Rimmed
Black, Light Face Series, Skeleton Antiques, and many Ornamental Letters,
our aim will be to add the latest original styles when produced by artists
either at home or abroad.

We can readily furnish any Styles not shown in this Book.

In our Firm are men of long and varied experience combined with prac-
tical ability, who, by close and assiduous attention to business, regardless of
expense, have ever studied to promote the interests of the Craft, and elevate
the standard of the Art.

Thankfully acknowledging the many favors of our friends and patrons
in the past, we shall strive to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

FARMER, LITTLE & COMPANY.
NET CASH PRICES.

AUGUST 1867.

FIRST CLASS.

Title, Antiques, Gothic, &c.

Diamond... ... ... ... $3 80
Pearl... ... ... ... 1 40
Agate... ... ... ... 1 00
Bleeding... ... ... ... 0 80
Minion... ... ... ... 0 70
Brevier... ... ... ... 0 60
Bourgeois... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Diamond... ... ... 0 50
Long Primer... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Pearl... ... ... ... 0 50
Small Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Grotesque... ... ... 0 50
English... ... ... ... 0 50
Three Line English... ... ... 0 50
Great Primer... ... ... ... 0 50
Paragon... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Brevier... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Minion... ... ... ... 0 50
Great Primer... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Brevier... ... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Long Primer... ... ... 0 50
Two Line Small Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Three Line English... ... ... ... 0 50
Three Line Small Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Eight Line English... ... ... ... 0 50
Eight Line Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Nine Line Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Ten to Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Eleven Line Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Double Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Six Line Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Seven Line Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Eight Line Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
LEADS, &c.

Six to 10 Pic or thicker... ... ... ... $ 0 60
Seven to 10 Pic... ... ... ... 0 45
Eight to 10 Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Nine to 10 Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Ten to 10 Pic... ... ... ... 0 50
Twelve to 10 Pic... ... ... ... 0 40
Quotation... ... ... ... 0 40
Metal Furniture... ... ... ... 0 40
Space Rule... ... ... ... 0 40

Hoe New Single Large Cylinder Hand-Printing Machine.

Bed 31 x 41... ... ... ... $1,000 00
Roller Moulds extra... ... ... 75 00
Bearing and Carriage extra... ... ... 50 00

Hoe Railway Newspaper Printing Machines.

Bed 31 x 41... ... ... ... $1,200 00
Roller Moulds extra... ... ... 75 00
Bearing and Carriage extra... ... ... 50 00

Taylor's Newspaper Press.

Bed 31 x 41... ... ... ... $1,000 00
20 to 25... ... ... ... 1,000 00
Country, Bed 46 x 41... ... ... 1,200 00
Bearing and Carriage extra... ... ... 50 00

Gordon and Dugger Card and Job Press.

Half Medium, 15 x 19 inside of chase... ... $50 00
Fountain, &c, extra... ... ... 25 00
Boxing... ... ... ... 10 00
Quarto Medium, 15 x 19 inside of chase 425 00
Fountain, &c, extra... ... ... 25 00
Boxing... ... ... ... 7 00
Extra charge for Masses... ... ... 15 00
One Roller Mould, Two Sets of Roller Stocks, and Three Chases, are included with each Press.


France, 34 x 54... ... ... ... $275 00
Super-Royal 30 x 24... ... ... 300 00
Minion... ... ... ... 0 25
Super-Royal 30 x 24... ... ... 320 00
Imp., No. 1, 21 x 30... ... ... 345 00
" 2, 22 x 28... ... ... 295 00
" 3, 23 x 26... ... ... 275 00
" 4, 24 x 27... ... ... 245 00
" 5, 25 x 29... ... ... 205 00
" 6, 26 x 30... ... ... 165 00

Type Cases.

2 quality, seasoned, each pair... ... $3 50
10 " " " " " " " " " " third size" ... 3 00
Junior... ... ... ... 2 25
Triple... ... ... ... 3 00
Music... ... ... ... 2 20
Greek... ... ... ... 5 00
Rule... ... ... ... 2 20
Bank... ... ... ... 1 50
Blank... ... ... ... 1 00

If ordered of Black Walnut, $5 extra.

Price, 10 Cases... ... ... ... 17 00
" 14 " " " " " " " " " " 21 00
" 20 " " " " " " " " " " 26 00
Galley Top, extra... ... ... ... 3 50
16 Cubic Cases, or 15 Cubic Cases and Dower, 5 Job, 5 triple, and 2 pairs, 2 pairs on top, or Galley Top, 80 00

Case Stands.

Single, with Backs... ... ... $7 00
Double, without Backs... ... ... 7 00

with... ... ... ... 8 50

Galley.

Common... ... ... ... 5 00
Super-Royal 15... ... ... ... 37 00
" 15... ... ... ... 30 00
" 10... ... ... ... 23 00
" 10... ... ... ... 18 00
" 6... ... ... ... 12 00

Miscellaneous.

Composing Sticks, 6 and 8 inches... ... ... 1 50
" 10 and 12... ... ... ... 2 00
" 14 and 18... ... ... ... 2 50
Steel Composing Rule... ... ... 2 20
Mahogany Job Stick, 30 inches... ... 3 50
Shooting Stick, brass... ... ... 1 50
" iron... ... ... ... 1 50
" copper... ... ... ... 1 50
Metal... ... ... ... 1 00
Mallet... ... ... ... 1 00
" iron Bound... ... ... 1 50
Plumber... ... ... ... 5 00
covered with cloth... ... ... 5 00
Quads, black, 100... ... ... 7 50
" box-wood... ... ... 7 00
" iron... ... ... ... 7 15
Saw and Woodstock Miter Box... ... 2 50
Saw and Iron Miter Box... ... 7 50
Lead Cutter... ... ... ... 4 50
Mitering Machine... ... ... 18 00
Blank Book... ... ... ... 2 00
" spring... ... ... ... 6 75
Proof Brush... ... ... ... 1 50
Lye Brush... ... ... ... 1 13
### Average Cost of Jobbing and Ornamental Fonts

**Table:** All ornamental fonts, from Pearl to Four Line Pica, will cost $300.

#### Wood Type of Every Style and Size

**Table:** Various sizes of wood type from small to large, with prices listed for each.

#### Printing Ink

**Table:** Prices for various sizes of printing ink for the newspaper industry.

### ESTIMATES

**Table:** Details of different estimations for newspaper printing, including costs and quantities.

#### Estimate for Small Job Office

- **Eighth-Medium Franklin Press**...
- **Super Royal Washington Press**...
- **Cap Case**...
- **Galleys, for advertisements**...
- **Double Parallel Bliss, at 95 cts.**...
- **Double Cross Bliss, at 80 cts.**...
- **Ornaments, about**...
- **Boxing and Carting, about**...

**Total Estimate:** $265.50

#### Estimate for Large Job Office

- **Half-Medium Franklin Press**...
- **Super Royal Washington Press**...
- **Cap Case**...
- **Job Case**...
- **Double Parallel Bliss, at 95 cts.**...
- **Double Cross Bliss, at 80 cts.**...
- **Ornaments, about**...
- **Boxing and Carting, about**...

**Total Estimate:** $375.50

---

**Note:** The tables and figures are presented in a readable format, preserving the structure and content of the original document.
In preparing these Flourishes we have purposely limited their number, choosing from their infinite possible variety, a few graceful, elegant and useful forms. They are stamped and bent with great accuracy, with tools made for that purpose, by the combination of which, we can produce a thousand figures—so that, for special jobs, we can make Brass Flourishes of almost any shape desired.

As they are made from thin sheet-brass, there are openings for type everywhere.

Founts of 80 pieces. Price, $10.00

Selected Flourishes from 5 cents to 25 cents each. Copyright secured.
LABOR-SAVING LEADS.

These leads (and slugs, as they are sometimes called) are cast Six to Pica, Four to Pica, Nonpareil and Pica in thickness, and are cut to 14 different lengths, viz.: 4, 5 1/2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 23 ems Pica. The smallest assortment of either thickness weighs 25 lbs., and by a combination of them, for example, over 800 medium 8vo. lines (22 ems Pica) can be leaded from a 25 lb font Six to Pica. They are cut very accurately, and the length of each lead stamped upon it. No job office should be without them. The time saved in having them ready cut and stamped to your hand will soon pay for them, and if you will, either singly or in combination, use them as measures for your composing sticks, you will cease to cut up leads for jobbing. Price 45 cents $/lb, for Four or Six to Pica; 40 cents $/lb. for Pica or Nonpareil.

NUMBERED SLUGS.

Numbered slugs have been in use several years in the principal newspaper offices in this city. Each compositor has a few slugs, corresponding with the number of his stand, and puts one before his matter on the proof-galley so that his number is also proved, with the other matter as the record of his work. They can be furnished of any face, electrotyped and cut to the measure of the column, for 15 cents each.

METAL FURNITURE.

New and useful Metal Furniture, combining lightness with great strength. Put up in fonts of 50 and 100 pounds at forty cents per pound. 100 pound font contains 545 pieces. 50 pound font contains 300 pieces.

CIRCULAR QUADS.

This series of Circular Quads, while it comes within a sufficiently reasonable price, will be found just what is wanted for Card, Note, Bath and Letter work — the main classes of work requiring Circular Quads. The utility of Circular Quads in a Printing Office is now well established. Fonts can either be duplicated, or sorts furnished, when additions are required.

FARBER, LITTLE & Co., NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 1, 1870. These Prices are a Reduction of 20 per cent, From Prices prior to this date.

**BRASS RULES.**

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PAKMER. LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

PRESENT PRICES.
New York, Oct. 1, 1870. These Prices are a Reduction of 20 per cent, From Prices prior to this date.

**BRASS RULES.**

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FAERER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

PRESENT PRICES.
LABOR-SAVING BRASS RULE.

No. 51.

No. 27.

No. 48.

No. 34.

No. 16.

No. 17.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 10.

No. 36.

No. 11.

No. 37.

No. 38.

No. 12.

Note.—Nos. 51, 27, and 48, are put up in fonts of 6, 3, and 1½ lbs., at $2 per lb. Nos. 34, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 1, 2, 4, 36, in fonts of 10, 5, and 2½ lbs., at $1.75 per lb. Nos. 2, 37, 38, and 12, in fonts of 12, 6, and 3 lbs., at $1.50 per lb. Rule Nos. 51, 48 and 27 made on 4, 5, 6, or 7 to Pica.

The rules are accurately cut to pica ems. All fonts contain an assortment of mitres. The smallest sized fonts are intended for job work, where only one or two pages are to be put up at a time, and contain no pieces too long to go into a common case. The larger sets need a Rule case, which costs $2.

BRASS SPACE-RULE, from Nonparallel to Pica body, Six to Pica thickness.

Fonts of 2 and 4 lbs., at $2 per lb. ADVANCED 50 PER CENT. ON THESE PRICES.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.
### Brass Rules, Circles and Ovals

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Advanced 50 per cent on these prices.

**Present Prices, April, 1867.**

- **Circles.** Nos. 3 and 5, 60 cts. each. No. 9, 75 cts. No. 12, $1.
- **Ovals.** Nos. 2 and 5, $1. each. No. 9, $1.12. No. 12, $1.35.

BRASS DASHES.

Dashes from 1 to 76 cut to suit the column, 10 cents each.

---

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

OLD PRICES.
ORNAMENTAL DASHES:
A to D 5 cts. each; E to H 10 cts. each; I to K 15 cts. each; L to O 20 cts. each.

SPACE RULES.

AGATE AND SMALL PICA. | NONpareil AND PICA. | MINGON.
---|---|---
1 2 3 4
m m m m

BREVIER. | DIAMOND AND BOURGEOIS. | PEARL AND LONG PRIMER.
---|---|---
1 2 3 4
m m m m

PEARL CHECK.

CHESSMEN AND CHECKERS.
A complete font of Chessmen contains 96 pieces; Checkers, 68 pieces. Price, 4 cents a piece. We furnish all the other sizes.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.
ELECTROTYPED BRACES.

No. 21  50 cts.
No. 20  50 cts.
No. 19  50 cts.
No. 18  50 cts.
No. 17  45 cts.
No. 16  45 cts.
No. 15  45 cts.
No. 14  45 cts.
No. 13  40 cts.
No. 12  40 cts.
No. 11  40 cts.
No. 10  40 cts.
No. 9   35 cts.
No. 8   35 cts.
No. 7   30 cts.
No. 6   30 cts.
No. 5  25 cts.
No. 4  25 cts.
No. 3  20 cts.
No. 2  15 cts.
No. 1  15 cts.
No. 22  10 cts.
No. 21  10 cts.
No. 20  10 cts.
No. 19  10 cts.
No. 18  10 cts.
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No. 9   10 cts.
No. 8   10 cts.
No. 7   10 cts.
No. 6   10 cts.
No. 5   10 cts.
No. 4   10 cts.
No. 3   10 cts.
No. 2   10 cts.
No. 1   10 cts.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.  ADVANCED 50 PER CENT. ON ABOVE PRICES.
### Metal Rules and Borders

A selection from our large assortment.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO. NEW YORK.

Advanced 50 per cent. on these prices.
SIGNs.
Cast on all bodies Nonpareil to Small Pica inclusive.

ZODIACAL SIGNS.


PLANETARY SIGNS.


ASPECTS.

☉ New Moon. ♋ Last Quarter. ☉ Conjunction. ♋ Quadril.

MATHEMATICAL, ALGEBRALICAL AND GEOMETRICAL SIGNS.

\[ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a \cdot b}}{\sqrt{c}} \]

COMMERCIAL, PHYSICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS.

SUPERIOR LETTERS AND FIGURES.
Cast on all bodies.

PIECE FRACTIONS.

Bourbon Piece Fractions.

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Small Pica Piece Fractions.

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Pica Piece Fractions.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Pica Script.

New York, September 5th, 1866.

We respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that we are prepared to furnish them with every description of Script, Print and Ornamental Job Type, and all other material necessary to a well regulated Printing Office.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Double Small Pica Mercantile Script.

American Commercial Relations

This elegant circular Script has had much service.

General Job Printing 52

Great Primer Script No. 4.

$13.45

New York, May 1st, 1866.

Three Months after Date we promise to pay to the Order of Print, Matrix & Company, Thirteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents, with Interest, for value received.

Job Printer & Sons

Double Great Primer Script.

Large and Handsome.

Compliments of Type Founders

Useful Script 35

Great Primer Script No. 3.

Variations having within them the most enlarged and cultivated minds, both in the ancient and modern ages of the world, have ever regarded the study of Art, of the highest importance for the refinement and improvement of the mind. Cicero, indeed, himself delighted not more in the pursuit of rhetoric and poetry than in his researches for correspondingly beautiful rules of Grecian works of painting and sculpture, and Addison devoted several of his most ingenious papers to the recommendation of this most enchanting subject.

Double Small Pica Script No. 2.

Variations having within them the most enlarged and cultivated minds, both in the ancient and modern ages of the world, have ever regarded the study of Art, of the highest importance for the refinement and improvement of the mind. Cicero, indeed, himself delighted not more in the pursuit of rhetoric and poetry than in his researches for correspondingly

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
NEW SCRIPT FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., N. Y.

Have you seen our new script, Double Pica Payson Script—Patented.

Printers will unite with us in the opinion, that this Script is excellent, that it will at first sight command itself to everyone, as being the most beautiful and natural style, that has yet been produced in type. Much credit is certainly due the talented gentleman, the designer, whose name it bears, for his part in producing so valuable an addition to the means for advancing the art of printing.

The Double Great Times of this style has met with the Unqualified Appreciation of many of the leading printers in the United States. Among the many letters we have received we give the following.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 5, 1870.

Gentlemen,

Your New Script is beautiful, it is the best made, and we hope soon to receive the Point of Two Line Pica size you are getting out.

Harford, Ct. October 5, 1870.

Gentlemen,

I enclose copy printed from the Handsomest Script ever cut.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
WXYZ [11 225/2675708]
DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER PAYSON SCRIPT—PATENTED.

Although the metal we are now using renders our Type much more durable by giving more toughness to the fine Hair Lines, still the severe work of Power Press printing makes it important to have a strong, Full Face, which is a prominent feature in our Specimen Book. We are prepared to furnish Fonts of any quantity at short notice, all made of our Improved Metal which has given complete satisfaction to all using it.

We respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that we are ready to furnish

Our New and Beautiful Script.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

Fonts of 30 and 50 lbs.
Notwithstanding repeated failures, friends of International Copyright have again introduced their Bill into Congress, and are urging its passage with an earnestness which shows that they will leave no stone unturned to attain their ends. While this bill is pending, it may serve a good purpose to inquire: first, what moral foundation such a Law would have; second, from what motives these repeated efforts.

Metropolitan National Bank.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
& $ @ M 1872
6, 10, 14 & 28 lbs.  Pica Title Script.
We respectfully submit this new Title Script to the consideration of the Printing Trade.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,
No. 63 5th & 65 Beekman Streets.

14 & 28 lbs.  Double Small Pica Calligraphic Script.
Having removed to new and commodious buildings, we are prepared with a renewed assortment.
$1.25 M C @ EC of the ing. by.

10, 14 & 28 lbs.  Great Primer Title Script.
An entirely original design, and can be used in almost every kind of neat and tasteful printing.

New York Type Foundry.

14 & 28 lbs.  Two Line Pica Calligraphic Script.
How beautiful are thy feet in the green valleys, how lovely are thy footsteps.

Artistic Combination Script 35

10, 14 & 28 lbs.  Double Small Pica Title Script.
We respectfully submit this new Title Script to the consideration of the Trade.

Type Foundry, 186

14 & 28 lbs.  Double English Calligraphic Script.
American Bible Society Board of Managers meeting, 41 Astor
Ruthu's Successful Merchant.

20 lbs.  Canon Calligraphic Script.
New York Crystal Palace.
New Styles being constantly introduced

Dr. Ornamental 38 Co.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.
Deeds in the State of New York must be under seal, and in order to be available against a subsequent purchaser or incumbrances, must be duly acknowledged and recorded in the County Clerk's Office. A deed, to be effectual, must not only be executed under seal, and in the presence of at least one witness, but must also be delivered either directly to the grantee, or, as an escrow, to some third person, to take effect upon the performance of some condition. A deed may be a simple quit-claim, or one with covenants of warranty. In the former case, although it purports to convey one's right of expectancy, or possibility of inheritance, it will nevertheless convey only the title which the grantor actually possessed at the time of its execution and delivery. Any subsequently accruing title will remain unaffected by it.

A deed admits of no implied covenants, and hence the grantor can be held to no act or thing not expressly covenanted in the conveyance. In a common warrantee deed, containing simply covenants of warranty and for quiet enjoyment, the grantee must have suffered an eviction from the premises, before he can be entitled to recover against his grantor. But in case a full covenant deed is given, or one containing a covenant of seizin, that is broken, and allows an action to be brought immediately on the execution and delivery of the deed, if the grantor has no title.

The deed cannot convey any greater estate or interest than the grantor himself possessed at the time of its delivery, or could then lawfully convey; but it may always be set up as conclusive against the grantor, and all such as claim from him by descent. In the State of New York it is unnecessary to insert the term "heirs," or other words of inheritance, in order to create a conveyance in fee; as every grant of real estate will be held to pass all the interest of the grantor therein.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
PEARL ITALIC FIGURES.
Entered according to Act of Congress 22nd of September 1863, by...  

BREVIER ITALIC FIGURES.
George Washington Born 22nd day of February 1732  

LONG Primer ITALIC FIGURES.
Organized 28th day of November the Year 1863  

PICA ITALIC FIGURES.
Organized 24th day of September 1863  

In fonts of less than 3 lbs. at second class prices.

BREVIER ENGRAVER'S ITALIC.
SCENES IN CENTRAL PARK  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, &c.  
History of the War. $1.25

LONG Primer ENGRAVER'S ITALIC.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
The United States Sanitary Commission.  
January 1, 1866

PICA ENGRAVER'S ITALIC.
DANCING AND MUSIC  
Manager's Complimentary Ball  
Friday May 23, 1866

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.
Although the Metal we are now using renders our Type much more Durable by giving more Toughness to the Fine Hair Lines, still the severe work of Power Press Printing makes it important to have a Strong, Full Face, which is so prominent a feature in our Specimen Book. We are prepared to furnish

**PAY TO OR ORDER DOLLARS**

For Value Received.

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS**

Although the Metal we are now using renders our Type Much More Durable by giving more Toughness to the fine Hair Lines, still the severe Work of Power Press Printing, makes it important to have a Strong Full Face which is so prominent a feature in our

**RECEIVED PAYMENT.**

Pay to the order of

**NATIONAL BANK**

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.
History has not preserved the name of the inventor or manufacturer of the first Printing Press. It was, no doubt, a crude and unwieldy machine that was used in the infancy of the art; but the attention of machinists and experimental printers, from the time of Faust to the present day, have been engaged in the invention and improvement of printing presses. Age after age, time and money have been lavished upon this object.

Machinery now does nearly every part of labor, thus saving strength, health, time, and money, in all that it does. We tread upon beautifully figured carpets that are woven by machinery from single threads. We wear clothes that are made by machinery at the surprising rate of two thousand stitches a minute. We hear in every direction the whistle of the locomotive, which saves us incalculable time, in the safe and convenient transportation of person and property.
This Light and Elegant Letter, a masterpiece of the Typographic Art, is particularly useful for Circulars, Checks, Note Heads &c. as it combines the flowing grace of Script with the compactness of Roman.

VENICE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC 1870

Nations having within them the most enlarged and cultivated minds, both in the ancient and modern ages of the world, have ever regarded the study of Art of the highest importance 1872.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD

Another Beautiful Letter in time to meet the requirements of the Printer. This is an artistic cut, very plain and free from the faults of Scripts generally, viz.: Arrangements are Completed for Trade. 1871

Exquisite Workmanship Defying Competition. The National Monument. All Sizes Of Calendars For 1870.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Pica Venetian Script.

This Light and Elegant Letter, a masterpiece of the Typographic art, is particularly useful for Circulars, Checks, Note-heads &c. as it combines the flowing grace of Script with the compactness of Roman. No well appointed Printing Office can be complete without this Beautiful Series. Fonts of 5 1-2 lbs. at $1.16 per lb.

AMPHIBIOUS VENICE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC 1870

Great Primer Venetian Script.

Fonts of 12 and 24 lbs., at $1.00 per lb.

Another Beautiful Letter in time to meet the requirements of the Printer. This is an artistic cut, very plain and free from the faults of Scripts generally, viz.: indistinctness and kerned letters.

Office of the Mutual Frat-Bag Association 1870

---

94 A 12 a. Great Primer Rimmed Gothic. $3.50.

OUR LATEST RIMMED EMANATION
Compelling Attention Observation and Universal Admiration
For Originality and Perfection of Manipulation

90 A 10 a. Two Line Small Pica Rimmed Gothic. $6.50.

OLEAGINOUS BIOGRAPHY
Interesting Reminiscences of an Unfortunate Sardine
With a Full Length Portrait in Oil

6 A. Two Line Great Primer Ornamented, No. 15. $6.00.

FLOWERY WREATHS

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
LARGE PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY
United States Musket Factory
Monument to the Memory of Alexander Hamilton.
Merchandise. 1867

NEW TIMBER SPECULATION
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE EXPRESS TRAIN
Heavy Demand for Type
Continued Activity in the Produce Markets
Petroleum. 1867

BREVIARY SKELETON ANTIQUE.

CHOOSE GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE DEPOT.
DESCRIPTION OF RIVERS AND WATER POWER IN SOUTH WESTERN TEXAS
Productions of our National Poets
We furnish Cabinets and all articles used in a Printing Office
Electrotyping. 1867

PERINE CLOTH LINED PAPER COLLAR
THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERAGE
Empire Sewing Machine Company
Diamonds and all other Precious Stones Bought for Cash
Practical Business. 1867

DESCRIPTIVE AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
ELECTROTYING IN THE BEST MANNER AND AT REASONABLE PRICES
Ornamental Paper Box Manufacturers
Twentieth Annual Trade Sale of the New York Publishing Houses
Rosendale Cement. 1867

BEAUTIES OF VENICE
DELIGHTFUL SPRING MORNING
Enhancing Raptures
Gliding along the Stream of Life
Hawthorn. 1867

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Pica Bulletin.
Fonts of 3, 10, and 16 lbs.

SIGN PAINTING
This is both attractive and useful
63 & 65 Beekman

Great Primer Bulletin.
Fonts of 7, 10, and 14 lbs.

OUR FOUNDRY
The Latest Intelligence
From Cuba 84

Double Small Pica Bulletin.
Fonts of 7, 10, and 16 lbs.

RIBBONS & MILLINERY
This Style may be used for Displaying
Marking Brush 72356

Long Primer Madisonian.
Fonts of 5, 7, and 10 lbs.
This is a valuable addition to the many
varieties of Print. It can be used with
great advantage for neat and tasty Job
work, as it combines both novelty and
Printers' Warehouse.
Foundry was established in 1870.

Great Primer Madisonian.
Fonts of 5, 10, and 16 lbs.
The productions of our great
national poets, and many of
the works of our painters and
Pilgrim Fathers. 1776.

Pica Madisonian.
Fonts of 7, 10, and 14 lbs.
People of the most enlarged and cul-
tivated minds, both in the ancient and
modern ages of the world, have ever re-
garded the study of art of the highest
The Atlantic Telegraph, 1860.

Double Small Pica Madisonian.
Fonts of 7, 14, and 18 lbs.
Before the dark ages
had bloomed muskily
down over the face of
Anno Domini 1353!

THE LATEST FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., N. Y.

36 a 18 A
NONPAREIL EXTENDED OPEN.
PRODUCTS OF HOME INDUSTRY.
There is no Greater Blessing for a Man than to have Acquired
That Healthy and Happy Instinct which leads him to take Delight in his work
Books and Magazines Received. 187.

36a 18 A
BREVIER EXTENDED OPEN.
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.
Printer's Complimentary Excursion and Banquet.
Printing is the most powerful means of perpetuating passing Events.
Estimates for Printers. 187.

30 a 15 A
LONG PRIMER EXTENDED OPEN.
THE BANKER'S HARVEST.
Fire Insurance Companies of New York.
Theological Seminaries and Schools of the United States.
Sewing Machines. 187.

21 a 12 A
PCA EXTENDED OPEN.
AMERICAN HISTORY
Government Printing Department.
Important to Holders of Bonds and Other Securities
Tribute of Respect. 187.

16 a 8 A
GREAT PRIMER EXTENDED OPEN.
THE METROPOLIS
Something New and Desirable.
The Eagle Cabinet for Ornamental Type
63 Beckman Street.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
COPYRIGHT APPLIED FOR.
SPLENDID ADDITION.
This Very Beautiful Letter should be Found in Every Printing Office
Mutual Accident Insurance Company 1870.

HANDSOMELY SHADED.
Great Variety of Magnificent New Italics, Mammoth Presses
Display of Beautiful Specimens. 1829.

FAIR AND REASONABLE COMPENSATION.
Practical View Of The Mutual Duties And Relations Of Mankind
Keep Government Bonds at Home
$1,234,567, Wanted For Some Good Purpose.
History of the Origin of Printing From Metal Types

DURABILITY OUR ADVERTISEMENT.
All Communications by Mail will Receive Prompt Attention
Travels In Central America
Extensive Assortment Of Job Types 1870.
Mercantile Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
THE HOME JOURNAL, 1870.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

MOONLIGHT ON THE OCEAN WAVE
YANKEE STATE FAIR, 1692.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING WAS NECESSARY
EASY READING TYPE. 1434

MONTHLY REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES
NEW COMBINATION BORDER 32.

MERCANTILE BANKING ASSOCIATION
RAIL ROAD CROSSING, 18.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.
HARD METAL, 27.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
JUBILEE, 49.

HOLIDAY PRESENT
SUPERIOR, 10.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Font Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil Light-Face Celtic</td>
<td>$6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Patriots' and Seedy Scamps' last Refuge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGISLATIVE HALLS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevier Light-Face Celtic</td>
<td>$7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feathery Palms Dreaming in Tropic Isles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANJOS' DULCET STRAINS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Primer Light-Face Celtic</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry's Comparative Anatomy of a LILYWHITE HAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pica Light-Face Celtic</td>
<td>$7.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignity of Labor, Independence CELTIC GENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Primer Light-Face Celtic</td>
<td>$7.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautifully Clear and Finely Cut SUPERB!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Line Small Pica Light-Face Celtic</td>
<td>$7.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impecuniosity the Root of all Evil NEW DOCTRINES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 A. Two Line Nonpareil Ornamented, No. 23.</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORNAMENTAL</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WHITE WASHING AND SWEEPING</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18 A. Great Primer Ornamented, No. 14.</td>
<td>$5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN NOTES GREENBACKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 A. Two Line Small Pica Ornamented No. 19.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. McSTICHEM &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERCANTILE MANTUA MAKERS AND ENGINEERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARMER, LITTLE &amp; CO., New York.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEMETCRATIC TICKET
Republican and Democratic Parties
NOMINATIONS FOR 1868.

THE REPUBLICAN
Democratic Republic Party
NOMINATIONS FOR 1868.

DEMETCRATIC REPUBLICA.
Great Democratic and Republican Parties
NOMINATIONS FOR 1868.

DESERVEDLY POPULAR.
ARTICLES OF MERIT ARE WORTH THEIR VALUE.
CONFIDENCE BESTOWS SUCCESS.

SUPERIORITY 65
UNRIVALLED IN RICHNESS.
DEPENDENCE

BENEFACTORS 68
UNITED STATES COTTON SALES
CORRESPONDENCE

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
MODERN OLD STYLE SERIES.

BREVIER MODERN OLD STYLE.

Type-Revolving Printing Machine, of which we give two engravings. It is, as its name indicates, on the rotary principle; that is, the form of type is placed on the surface of a horizontal revolving cylinder, of about four and a half feet in diameter. The form occupies a segment of only about one-fourth of the surface of the cylinder, and the remainder is used as an ink-distributing surface. Around this main cylinder and parallel with it, are placed smaller impression cylinders varying in number from four to ten, according to the size of the machine. The large cylinder being put in motion, the form of types is carried successively to all the impression cylinders, at each of which a sheet is introduced and receives the impression of the types as the form passes. Thus, as many sheets are printed at each revolution of the main cylinder as there are impression cylinders around it. One person is required at each impression cylinder to supply the sheets of paper, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or grippers, and after being printed are carried out by tapes and laid in heaps by means of self-acting flyers, thereby dispensing with the hands required in ordinary machines to receive and pile the sheets. The grippers hold the sheet securely, so that the thinnest newspaper may be printed without waste.

The ink is contained in a fountain placed beneath the main cylinder, and is conveyed by means of distributing rollers to the distributing surface on the main cylinder. This surface being lower, or less in diameter, than the form of types, passes by the impression cylinder without touching. For each impression there are two inking rollers, which receive their supply of ink from the distributing surface of the main cylinder; they rise and ink the form as it passes under them, after which they again fall to the distributing surface.

Each page of the paper is locked up on a detached segment of the large cylinder, which constitutes its bed and chase. The column rules run parallel with the shaft of the cylinder, and are, consequently, straight; while the head, advertising, and dash rules are in the form of segments of a circle. The column-rules are in the form of a wedge, with the thin part directed toward the axis of the cylinder, so as to bind the types securely. These wedge-shaped column-rules are held down to the bed by tongues

BREVIER MODERN OLD STYLE.


ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

I was born free as Caesar; so were you:
We both have fed as well; and we can both
Endure the winter's cold, as well as he.
For once, upon a raw a gusty day,
The troubled Tiber Chafing with her shores,
Caesar said to me, Da't thou, Cassius, now
Looph in with me into this angry flood,
And teach me how to point?—Upon the word,
Accounted as I was, I plunged in,
And bade him follow: so, indeed, he did.

Court, Supreme, one or more chief justices to be designated
3 10
general terms held by three
6 11
special terms held by one
7 15
time and place of holding terms
13 17
who may practice in
14 4
when to enter upon duties
18 22
Court, Supreme, old, writs of error from, to court of
appeals
5 25
to hear causes until July, $348
14 6
vacancy to be filled
16 20
MODERN OLD STYLE SERIES.

BOURGEOIS MODERN OLD STYLE.

Type-Revolving Printing Machine, of which we give two engravings. It is, as its name indicates, on the rotary principle; that is, the form of type is placed on the surface of a horizontal revolving cylinder of about four and a half feet in diameter. The form occupies a segment of only about one-fourth of the surface of the cylinder, and the remainder is used as an ink-distributing surface. Around this main cylinder and parallel with it, are placed smaller impression cylinders varying in number from four to ten, according to the size of the machine. The large cylinder being put in motion, the form of types is carried successively to all the impression cylinders, at each of which a sheet is introduced and receives the impression of the types as the form passes. Thus, as many sheets are printed at each revolution of the main cylinder as there are impression cylinders around it. One person is required at each impression cylinder to supply the sheets of paper, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or grippers, and after being printed are carried out by tapes and laid in heaps by means of self-acting flyers, thereby dispensing with the hands required in ordinary machines to receive and pile the sheets. The grippers hold the sheet securely, so that the thinnest newspaper may be printed without waste.

The ink is contained in a fountain placed beneath the main cylinder, and is conveyed by means of distributing rollers to the distributing surface on the main cylinder. This surface being lower, or less in diameter, than the form of types, passes by the impression cylinder without touching. For each impression there are two inking rollers, which receive there supply of ink from the distributing surface of the main cylinder; they rise and ink the form as it passes under them, after which they again fall to the distributing surface.

Each page of the paper is locked up on a detached segment of the large cylinder, which constitutes its bed

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

I was born free as Caesar; so were you:
We both have fed as well, and we can both
Endure the winter's cold, as well as he.
For once, upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
Caesar said to me, _D'art thou, Cassius, now_,
_Leap in with me into this angry flood_,
_And swim to yonder point?_—Upon the word,
Accosted as I was, I plunged in,
And bade him follow; so, indeed, he did.

Court, Supreme, one or more chief justices to
time and place of holding terms............. 6 6
who may practice in.......................... 5 9
when to enter upon duties..................... 6 8
Court, Supreme, old, writs of error from, to court of appeals............. 6 26
LONG PRIMER MODERN OLD STYLE.

Type-revolving Printing Machine, of which we give two engravings. It is, as its name indicates, on the rotary principle; that is, the form of type is placed on the surface of a horizontal revolving cylinder of about four and a half feet in diameter. The form occupies a segment of only about one-fourth of the surface of the cylinder, and the remainder is used as an ink-distributing surface. Around this main cylinder and parallel with it, are placed smaller impression cylinders varying in number from four to ten, according to the size of the machine. The large cylinder being put in motion, the form of types is carried successively to all the impression cylinders at each of which a sheet is introduced and receives the impression of the types as the form passes. Thus, as many sheets are printed at each revolution of the main cylinder as there are impression cylinders around it. One person is required at each impression cylinder to supply the sheets of paper, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or grippers, and after being printed are carried out by tapes and laid in heaps by means of self-acting flyers, thereby dispensing with the hands required in ordinary machines to receive and pile the sheets. The grippers hold the sheet securely, so that the thinnest newspaper may be printed without waste.

The ink is contained in a fountain placed beneath the main cylinder, and is conveyed by means of distributing rollers to the distributing surface on the main cylinder. This surface being lower, or less in diameter, than the form of types, passes by the impression cylinder without touching. For each impression there are two inking rollers, which receive

LONG PRIMER MODERN OLD STYLE.


ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1234567890 - - 3675937645674714374

I was born free as Caesar; so were you:
We have both fed as well; and we can both
Endure the winter's cold, as well as he.
For once, upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
Cæsar said to me, Dar'st thou, Cassius, now
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?—Upon the word,
Accour'd as I was, I plunged in,
And bade him follow: so, indeed, he did.

Court, Supreme, one or more chief justices
to be designated................. 7 15
who may practice in............... 13 26
when to enter upon duties......... 22 48
SMALL PICA MODERN OLD STYLE.

The government of schools for children must necessarily be of an absolute nature, depending entirely on the will and the word of the teacher. There must be no debate between master and pupil, no disputing by the latter of the former's complete authority, no criticizing of his motives or his policy, but strict obedience in every case and a reference of all supposed unjust treatment to parents or trustees. But in seminaries and colleges where long dresses and short beards abound, and the students are supposed to have arrived at something like years of discretion and to be capable of understanding the causes of things, the little in-door world is more like a community, and government on any other than an approximately democratic basis is absurd. In this matter, as well as in that of the cast-iron curriculum, we need a revolution. The idea that it is not the best thing for the development of a hundred young men of diverse tastes and capacities to jam them all into the same college moulds, is faintly dawning on the minds of boards of managers and faculties. What they want to learn next is to treat the young gentlemen and ladies as responsible human beings possessed of some little share of the sense supposed to be common among men and women, not as unreasoning children. It is time the old blue laws that have been handed down from generation to generation in our colleges, with not a single line erased or a single word ob-


O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus cludit?
PICA MODERN OLD STYLE.

Type-Revolving Printing Machine, of which we give two engravings. It is, as its name indicates, on the rotary principle; that is, the form of type is placed on the surface of a horizontal revolving cylinder of about four and a half feet in diameter. The form occupies a segment of only about one-fourth of the surface of the cylinder, and the remainder is used as an ink-distributing surface. Around this main cylinder and parallel with it, are placed smaller impression cylinders varying in number from four to ten, according to the size of the machine. The large cylinder being put in motion, the form of types is carried successively to all the impression cylinders, at each of which a sheet is introduced and receives the impression of the types as the form passes. Thus as many sheets are printed at each revolution of the main cylinder as there are impression cylinders around it. One person is required at each impression cylinder to supply the sheets of paper, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or grippers, and after being printed are carried out by tapes and laid in heaps by means of self-acting flyers, thereby dispensing with the hands required in ordinary machines to receive and pile the sheets.

PICA MODERN OLD STYLE.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sense effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid suspirore

ABCDEFHGIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Dawn, gentle flower,
From the morning earth!
We will gaze and wonder
At thy wondrous birth!
Bloom, gentle flower!
Lover of the light,
Sought by wind and shower,
Fondled by the night!
Fade, gentle flower!
All thy white leaves close;
Having shown thy beauty,
Time 'tis for repose.

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus eludet?
While the minds of men were warmed by religious enthusiasm which was awakened, first by the Crusades, and afterwards by the Reformation, the Art of Printing, destined to alter the face of the moral world, perpetuated the impressions thus created, and widened the circle over which they extended. The spirit of religious freedom was no longer nourished only from the exhortations of the pulpit, or developed in the fervor of secluded congregations; it breathed into the permanent exertions of human thought, and spread with the increasing wealth and enlarged desires of an opulent state of society. The charms of genius and the discoveries of science may attract a few in every age; but it is by religious emotion chiefly that the great body of mankind are to be moved; and it was by the spread of enthusiasm, accordingly, that the greatest

FOSSIL'S MODERN ANTIQUITIES 36 1/4½

REMAINS OF THE CENTESIMAL PERIOD

To investigate properly the origin of Printing it is necessary to carry our research to a period far more remote than that at which the art became applicable to making books or that

The New York Type Foundry Established 1810.

FARMER, LITTLE & COMPANY.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have been so rapidly increasing. 234567890

COMPOSITORS.


Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have been so rapidly increasing. 234567890

MAchine Ancient Curiosities.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.
Old New York Fire Insurance Company
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. 76

ROMANTIC HISTORY
Old Manuscript and Curiosities
HUNDRED YEARS. 246

WASHINGTON
The Oldest Generations.
Foundry 1867

ESTABLISHED.
Things New and Old
Reception. 67
PEARL NO. 4.

The setting of setting or displaying a title page is governed entirely by fancy; no final rule for its formation can be laid down, as it depends so much on the taste and fancy of the compositor; we shall, therefore, recommend the inquirer, as a help or guide to him in this part of his business, to refer to personal titles which are considered really correct; and it would be well for every apparatus to announce, when he begins his business, to preserve in a book, all title pages, or cards, that may strike his fancy for motives and proper proportions, and refer frequently to them; which would enable him to correct any deficiency in his taste. Authors should endeavor to make their title pages short and concise as possible; for a revealed title can never be so easily disposed of by graceful or taste. The use of what is called ornamented type should never be profusely indulged in; the plain roman type are generally sufficient, where a title is not too large. The selection generally follows the o tempora! O moria! Cutilina patientia nostra? quand is now ethes favere late tene dubii?

ENTERTAINING HISTORICAL NARRATIVES. 138487900

PRINTING MATERIAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

title, and address emolds one page. It should be set in capitals and small capitals, displayed in the manner of a title; but when it is displayed in a single line, it is generally set in larger type than the work. The printer is usually set in a type varying in size from the body of the work. The printing of the initial letters is one of the most important parts of the work, and the lines are in general letters, including with it the second and third pages, and the not first and last in the same manner. The matter follows the preface, or introduction, and is usually set in the medium, or the regular size, or in the medium of the body, the first lines of each chapter, and the next inserted in an equal, with the other figures inserted, the rest at the end of the respective lines. Numerous errors would be avoided, were authors to endeavor to make their copy more legible, before they place it in the hands of the printer. It is

EMERALD AND DIAMOND FURNISHED TO ORDER.

MINION NO. 8.

It has ever been the object of comity printers to have the marks they print without faults or errors, not only with respect to wrong letters and false spellings, but chiefly to their correcting and illustrating such words and passages as are not fully explained or expressed, or are obscurely written in the copy. It would be a great advantage to a proof reader, it being having a thorough and competent knowledge of his own language, he should likewise understand those in frequent use, as the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and German, and possess a quick and discerning eye; these are the accomplishments by which a proof reader may raise his own and his employer's o tempora! O moria! Cutilina patientia nostra? quand is now ethes favere late tene dubii?

ESSAY ON SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION. 1887

WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

credit; for it is a maxim with booksellers to give the first edition of a work to be done by such printers as they know to be either able proof readers themselves, or that employ such persons, though not of universal learning, that are acquainted with the elements of those arts and sciences that may fall under their examination. We may examination; for in cases where a proof reader is not acquainted with the subject before him, he, together with the person that reads to him, can do no more than literally compare and cross-examine the proof of the original, without altering either the spelling or punctuation; since it is in an author's province to prevent mistakes in such case, either by delivering the copy newly seen and fairly written, or by carefully perusing the proof sheet. But where a proof reader understands the language and character of a work, he often finds occasion to allow and amend things that he can maintain to be either wrong or ill

AGATE NO. 5.

OUR COMMERCIAL AGE.—It is an age of commercial civilization. A man not only hears this truth from the lips of every one on the platform, and every philosopher in the lecture-hall; he not only reads it through the press and the periodical; but his eyes report the fact along the wharves and through the streets of every city. The whole country, indeed, is a gigantic advertisement of this commercial character of the age. The great world itself owns a common brotherhood in this new spirit of modern life; and unlike as to classes and nations are, the productions of their arts and the manufactures of their hands are making them closely together. Some feel the same with it; others condemn it; while not a few, rising above the mere materialism of commercial phenomena, see therein the sure prophecy of a higher humanity. One thing however, is certain. Vets interm.

O tempora! O moria! Cutilina patientia nostra? late etiam tene dubii?

EMINENT UNITED STATES SENATORS. 138487900

ADVANCEMENT OF THE HISTORICAL ART.

course is in the low of the age. If men themselves will not or cannot travel, their travels are represented to us in the books. The industry of the world is all in motion, flowing over the ocean, hastening over the land, breaking through every obstacle, penetrating every nation, and entering into the daily thought and living of mankind. Each part of the globe is becoming a necessity to every other part, and, at last, self-interest serves benevolence by occupying the common sympathy. It is not a new passion. Divine wisdom taught it long since. The ambition of humanity and men, recorded in the early ages of the world, illustrated by the popular heroes of their own country, and martyred by every nation. It is, and always has been, a passion of love. It is as ancient as beautiful manners, and as natural as mortal manners. The slow working of time brought it forth and confirmed it in the practical creed of civilized men. Step by step religion has advanced its interest and moral revolutions of human society. Step by step it has manifested and implanted after another; so that now trade and commerce are exerting their influence

BLACKSTONE'S LAW COMMENTARIES. 1887

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

association of ideas. It may be useful to illustrate this position by a few examples. There are a few readers who have traveled by any sort of carriage, who could have failed to remark the appearances of motion impressed upon the landscape. These are due, not to the landscape, but to the carriage. Such simple phenomena are easy of association with the motion of the earth and the immobility of the sun. They remain hitherto to us on the difference between real and apparent motion. One of the highest truths in nature is the now confessed universality of motion. The fixed stars are no longer fixed in the ordinary sense, and the belief of thousands

FARMER LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
LIGHT FACE SERIES.

NONPARIEL NO. 8 TO ORDER.

MOST self-educated men, who for the most part have to win their bread by their information, seek feeling that the pressing and material business of life has a tendency to interfere with the memory of the scientific facts of the philosophical truths which, in the intervals of leisure, they have been at pains to acquire. Now there are many everyday familiar things which, by any one sincerely in earnest, may be made powerful helps to the memory, and to habits of reflection, through the association of ideas. It may be useful to illustrate this position by a few examples.

There are few readers who have traveled by any sort of conveyance, who could have failed to remark the appearances of motion impressed upon the landscape. These are due, not to the landscape, but to the conveyance. Such simple phenomena are easy of association with the motion of the earth and the immobility of the sun; they read many lessons to us on the difference between real and apparent motion. Among the highest truths in nature is the now confessed universality of motion. The fixed stars are no longer fixed in the ordinary sense, and the belief of thousands of years that they were absolutely fixed, is now proved to have arisen from an illusion of the senses. All are now conceded to be moving round each other with marvelous velocity; though, from the distance, the motion appears to us to be remarkably slow. In the words of a modern astronomer, "mutation and change are everywhere found; all is motion; orbs expanding or contracting, their planes tracking up or down, their perihelia and nodes sweeping in opposite directions round the sun." It is well that we are likewise told that "the limits of all these changes are fixed; that these limits can never be passed, and that at the end of a vast period, amounting to many millions of years, the entire range of fluctuation will have been accomplished, the entire system, planets, orbits, inclinations, eccentricities, perihelia and nodes, will have regained their original values and places, and the great bell of eternity will have then sounded One!"

Now among many things which we have not mentioned, but which are nevertheless involved in the above statement, there are not a few that are extremely difficult to be remembered, but which it would be serviceable to retain in memory by the aid of familiar associations. Recurring again to the phenomena of travel (for earth is to man none other than a magnificent chariot whirled around that great central luminous, the sun, in the midst of planetary systems without end), we may again refer to the apparent motion of the objects through which the passenger on the railway progresses. While passing in a direct line through a forest of trees, those trees toward which he is moving will appear to open out and separate from each other, while those behind will appear to close up. Now thing same opening out, and this same closing up, are actually the criteria employed to determine the astronomer'souch.

DESTINED TO ALTER THE FACE OF THE MORAL WORLD, PERPETUATED 1796.
AND AFTERWARDS BY THE REFORMATION, THE ART OF PRINTING.

MINION NO. 9. TO ORDER.

MOST self-educated men, who for the most part have to win their bread by their information, feel that the pressing and material business of life has a tendency to interfere with the memory of the scientific facts or the philosophic truths which, in the intervals of leisure, they have been at pains to acquire. Now there are many everyday familiar things which, by any one sincerely in earnest, may be made powerful helps to the memory, and to habits of reflection, through the association of ideas. It may be useful to illustrate this position by a few examples.

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WILLIAM BLACKSTONE’S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND. 67.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
OUR LATEST MODERN FACES

AGATE No. 1C


BREWER No. 8


JOHN W. BLAIR

The student of literature must confess that we are in a happy age, one in which every facility is afforded to those who wish to devote themselves to the pursuit of letters. Not only are we able to glean pleasure and instruction from the literary treasures of our own language, but countless translations, reviews, criticisms of foreign works, make us acquainted with the good of other lands. The age foreseen by Goethe seems to be dawning, when, beyond, above the spirit of nationality, there will be the spirit of humanity, and in letters all tongues will be one as in the world of literature.

If we compare our position in the latter half of the nineteenth century with that of readers of a hundred years ago, we shall find every reason to be proud of our own times. Where was the communication between the various nations? Where was the enhancement of thought? The journal and review of limited circulation, though often directed with great ability, seldom ventured beyond native productions.

DURABLE TYPE.—The reputation of this Foundry for producing Hard Metal Type is not excelled by any other Type Foundry in the United States or Europe. After long continued experiments for the purpose of obtaining a metal sufficiently hard and tough to preserve hair lines, and to resist the pressure put upon it by Powers Paste Printing, we are enabled to offer the trade the most durable type in existence. We are now using this Metal exclusively in the manufacture of our type.

CABINET OF CASES, containing THE SIXTEEN OF TWENTY Cases, suitable for small books of Portable and Pocket size, but the ordinary Type Case, Stand, Books, Maps, and every article to fill out a well appointed Printing Office.

PRINTING PRESSES.—We supply the trade with all kinds of Printing Presses at the lowest price of the manufacturers.

WOOD TYPE.—Plain and Ornamental—of every style, shown in the Specimens Books of the different manufacturers, to be sent to suit purchasers, and on manufacturers terms. For sale by.

FARRER, LITTLE & CO., No. 56 and 66 Beecham St.
OUR LATEST MODERN FACES.

NONAIRED No. 16.

Quonque tandem ab urbe, Catilina, patiencia nostra? quoniam nos etiam victores esse tunc usque nunc ad diem, etsi effrenata jactabit anima tual? nihil ne nocturnum possumus palatium, nihil urbis vigilia, nihil timor publici, nihil custodes honorum curamus, nihil hic legisbonae habitationes, necatus locus, nihil horum sectarum movetern? patria tua consulum non secum? constructum, jussum omnium horum consensuum tectum confusionem manu non vide? quid proximum, quid proxima, quid superior, noce etiam, nil factis, quid convenerit, quid convenerit, quid convenerint, quid nostrum ignare arbitrari? O tempor! O mores! Semper hanc inuersitatem, consilium vestrum, vestrae vitiae. Vizit, invia vero etiam in senatum venit; it publici, consulit, particeps, nobis et desiderat. Viri delectati, reipublica videantur, al istis fructem atque virtutes. Ad mortem te Catilina, sii sensissimae omnia, aut si, aut si, sii sensissimae omnia. An vero etiam in acta senatus? An vero, an vero, an vero, an vero venit, an istis, in istis, in istis, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consilii, consi...
RESPECTABILITY in any profession depends on the Justice and Intuition of those who pursue it. One man can take this fact as urging with greater propriety than another, in the first place, to an appointment to the printing business; for none have it more in their power to exercise beneficial influence in society, than printers. It is of great advantage to a printer to have some knowledge of the arts and sciences, the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish languages. All this may not be in the power of many to acquire to any degree of proficiency; yet, a limited knowledge of them will be found of great service. But what is essential, any, self-respecting, to correspond a good printer, is a thorough knowledge of grammar. The study of it may at first appear dry and tedious; but a slight progress will convince a youth, that on grammar is founded all excellence in writing and speaking, and that a competent knowledge of it is necessary to his hopes of distinction in society. A man who understands and can speak his native language grammatically, will never be treated with contempt in any company, and on any occasion: without this knowledge, he cannot think systematically, or reason logically, on any subject, however familiar. "It is not only adapted," says a learned writer, "to invigorate the powers of youth, but in more advanced years to exercise the profoundest tuition, and the most exquisite taste. It is, indeed, the only foundation that can sustain any falseth reared by mental labor."

The study and study is permitted to all to be useful. Not only useful, but if properly pursued at an early period, will, throughout life, be found among our most agreeable, classic, and enduring pleasures. Printing, in Europe, and also in our own country, in former times, was considered a calling of the greatest respectability. Can it with truth be said that it is no longer considered? Is it not almost the reverse? And to what can be attributed this deterioration? Surely, to the want of early mental culture in those who pursue it; or, of whom the public, from the nature of their business, expect much, but are too often disappointed. Has it not become almost proverbial, that printers, from their limited accomplishments, are incompetent to be editors of our newspapers? That none but lawyers, doctors, or graduates at universities or colleges, can fill such stations? It should not be so. That printers, with minds early and properly cultivated, make the best editors, history abounds many instances in our own country. A reposing printer is required in a newspaper establishment, and his occupation is likewise adapted to editorial pursuits. Printers should also be the booksellers of our country; and for this purpose they should have enlarged views of general literature, the foundation of which can be laid only in youth; for when the cares and turmoils of business occupy a man's attention, it is too late to begin the time to lay up mental treasure for future use, and never come to use. If a youth possesses a portion of his hours of relaxation from daily toil in the attainment of useful knowledge, he will not be likely to acquire a relief for frivolous company, and will shine, with the greatest self satisfaction, the lamps of study and of Vice. Should the course recommended be pursued by those who consider leaving the printing business, the opprobrium would soon be cast off, that at

O tempoque O mares mares favor tenu

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN. 1867

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA consist of a series of districts of quite limited area in themselves, but lying scattered along almost the whole southeastern coast of the Province. The whole of this coast, from Cape Sable on the east to Cape Cans on the west, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, is bounded by a fringe of hard, rocky, slate and sandstone in irregular alternations,—sometimes argillaceous, and occasionally granitic. These rocks, originally deposited on the grandest scale of Nature, are always, when stratified, found standing at a high angle,—sometimes almost vertical,—and with a course, in the main, very nearly due east and west. They seldom rise to any great elevation,—the promontory of Asaphogon, about five hundred feet high, being the highest land on the Atlantic coast of the Province. The general aspect of the shore is low, rocky, and desolate, strewn often with huge boulders of granite or quartzite, and where not bleak and rocky, it is covered with thick forests of spruce and white birch. The picture is not enticing, but this is, nevertheless, the true "arctic notch" of the splendid masses before us. The coast of metamorphic rocks which lines this inaccessible coast varies in width from six or eight miles at its eastern extremity to forty or fifty at its widest points, presenting in its southern boundary only a rude parallelism with its southern margin, and comprising, over about six thousand square miles, the whole general outline of what may, geologically speaking, be called the Gold-Regions of Nova Scotia. It will be most interesting hitherto to mark the gradual changes already beginning to take place in this rich, but limited district. It is destined throughout, we may be sure, to be very thorough and systematic exploration. For, although it is true that gold is not to be found in all parts of it, still it is not unreasonable to search for the precious metal throughout this whole region, wherever the structure is favorable—whether it be the occurrence of true quartz veins—the almost sole matrix of the gold—is shown by strata on the surface. From the coast-line, a large part of the district named is now little below thirty feet in altitude, and from this to the spot where the surface of the land begins to assume the wilderness, and there is room for new discoveries.

PRINTING PRESSES.—We can supply all kinds of Printing Presses at manufacturers' prices. Printers who are ordering bills of Type, can avail themselves of our services, and have their purchases made through us.

THE TYPE CAST IN OUR FOUNDRY has obtained great reputation for durability. The letters have deep counters; and the Metal is hard, and has a solidity and toughness which gives it great durability. We are now using this Metal exclusively in the manufacture of our Type.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN THE NEAREST MANNER, AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY AND GRAND TACTICS. 8719

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
DISTRIBUTING, or conveying the different sorts of letter to their respective apartments, is commonly the first of a compositor's practical exercises; though it would be found more safe and advantageous, were this custom reversed, and composing made antecedent to distributing, which depends upon a perfect knowledge of what is, or ought to be, contained in each of the different boxes in a pair of cases. But as the disposition of sorts differ in almost every printing office, more or less, it follows, that such irregularities must have their effect accordingly; of which we do not want for instances. The first which offers itself to our observation is, the loss which every compositor sustains every time he changes his place of work; for, being unacquainted with the situation of each sort, he is hindered, for some time, in his quick and ready way of distributing, which might easily be prevented, were those who establish new houses to follow one uniform method; indeed, to those who are already established, the advantages that would accrue by changing, when necessary, to accomplish this desirable end, would more than compensate for the trouble. Other evils result from this want of uniformity, and particularly affect the master. Some compositors, rather than have their memory with different situations of particular sorts, transpose them into such boxes as contained them at their last place of work; consequently, the situation of the letters, in that roman case at least, is destroyed, and the transposed sort not being replaced, the boxes become

HARD METAL.—We would call the attention of Printers to the Metal we are now using. It is the result of long continued experiments for the purpose of obtaining such toughness as will preserve the hair lines, and resist the pressure put upon it by power press printing.

METAL FURNITURE.—This article has come to be a necessity in every Printing office, and no well appointed office can afford to be without it. It is put up in fonts of 50 lbs., and upwards. Our pattern gives a greater number of pieces in the same weight and is stronger than the old kind.

PRINTING MATERIALS.—Having the greatest facilities for furnishing all kinds of Printing materials our customers may depend upon getting the best article.

O tempora! O mores! Quaestiones nostrae? quamdiu nos etiam favor ate tavo cibud?

PRINTING TYPES AND THE NOVELTIES OF THE TRADE ON EXHIBITION. 1867

NEW YORK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY.

BREVIER NO. 11.

EDUCATION does not mean merely reading and writing, nor any degree, however considerable, of mere intellectual instruction. It is, in its largest sense, a process which extends from the commencement to the termination of existence. A child comes into the world, and at once his education begins. During the first period of infancy the physical frame expands and strengthens; but its delicate structure is influenced for good or evil by surrounding circumstances, cleanliness, light, air, food, warmth. By and by the young being within shows itself more. The senses become quicker. The desires and affections assume a more definite shape. Every object which gives a sensation, every desire gratified or denied, every act, word, or look of affection or of unkindness has its effect, sometimes slight and imperceptible, sometimes obvious and permanent, in building up the human being; or rather in determining the direction in which it will shoot up and unfold itself. Through the different states of the infant, the child, the youth, the man, the development of his physical, intellectual, and moral nature goes on, the various circumstances of his condition incessantly acting upon him, the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the air he breathes; the kind, and the sufficiency of his food and clothing; the degree in which his physical powers are exerted; the freedom with which his senses are allowed or encouraged to exercise themselves upon external objects; the extent to which his faculties of remembering, comparing, reasoning, are taxed; the sounds and sights of home, the moral example of parents; the discipline of school; the nature and degree of his studies, rewards, and punishments; the personal qualities of his companions, the opinions and the practices of the society, juvenile and advanced, in which he moves; and the character of the public institutions under which he lives. The successive operation of all these circumstances upon a human being from earliest childhood, constitutes his education; an education which does not terminate with the arrival of manhood, but continues through life, which is itself, upon concurrent testimony of reve-

O tempora! O mores! Catullus patientia nostrae? quamdiu nos etiam favor ate tavo cibud?

EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. 1867

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
NOTES OF SUMMER TRAVEL.—Leaving the
City of the Straits” upon a lovely afternoon,
we steamed up the broad and majestic St. Law-
rence, the great artery to the heart of the American
Continent, which, receiving the waters of our in-
land lakes, flows “unvexed” for fifteen hundred
miles to the sea. The elegant steamer Europa,
comparing very favorably with some of our Hudson
River boats, contained its complement of passen-
gers, who crowded the upper deck to catch a lin-
gering look of the walled city, with its lofty spires
and towering battlements. Anchored in the middle
of the stream lay a steamer containing an English
regiment which had just been relieved by one from
the continent, and was now returning to Old Eng-
land after some years’ absence on service in the
Canadas. In order to prevent desertions, the reg-
iments are not permitted to remain in one place
for any serious length of time, but are changed
from point to point and finally sent back to the
mother country, their places being supplied by
fresh commands. An English writer, who has re-
cently returned home from a tour through the
provinces, says: “The men, seduced by high pay,
either in the States or as farm laborers in Canada,
are seized with an irresistible desire to quit the
service abruptly, ‘without leave,’ and resort to
ingenious artifices to escape. Sometimes a whole
guard will march off bodily, non-commissioned
officers and all; occasionally one of the number
will submit to be handcuffed, and will be marched
by his comrades through the post as a deserter,
or a man will put on a sergeant’s jacket, or new
chevrons on his coat sleeve, and march off his
party as if they were going out on picket or paid
duty.” Federal soldiers are to be seen all over
the Canadas visiting their friends on furlough; but
no English privates are permitted to come to this
side of the border, lest they may never return.
Notwithstanding this, the frequent changing of
the commands, the posting of guards at prominent
points, and numerous other precautions, desertions
are continually taking place, and some regiments
have been more than doubly decimated from this
cause during their sojourn in the Canadas. But
to return to our voyage. Quebec soon disappeared
in the distance, and we moved swiftly along the
left shore of the river, fringed with beautiful land-
sapes. For a long distance above Quebec the
left bank of the St. Lawrence slopes down to the
water, and, interspersed with field and wood, pre-
sents a variety of scenery. The right shore, on
the contrary, is one continuous and abrupt bluff
from ten to forty feet in height, and lined with the
little French Canadian cottages. The setting sun
shimmering upon the water imparts to it the flan-
ing scarlet hue so frequently seen in paintings.
“T have often witnessed this gorgeous color on
canvas,” remarked a lady standing close by us,
but “I have never before succeeded in finding an
original to copy from.” A sunrise from Mount
Washington is only equaled by a sunset upon the
Lower St. Lawrence. The one is a counterpart of
the other, and it is difficult to tell which produces
the most ravishing ocular effect upon the gazer.
We watched the declining orb throwing long, ex-
tended shadows upon the still waters, clothing the
foliage with a sombre hue, and playing hide and
seek behind a heavy bank of clouds, until the
evening shadows gathered around us. Strolling
over the steamer, we found our load of human
freight composed of a variety of material. Many
Americans were on board, who, as usual, con-
trasted very favorably in dress and manners with
the representatives of other nationalities. During
the war very few Americans made this tour, but
now, that peace has come, more than ever are to
be seen. The Canadians complain that they put
on a great many airs, and talk and act as if they
owned both hemispheres and all of salt water to
boot. A little incident at Montgomery Falls con-
vinced us that there was some foundation for these
complaints. We were admiring a water fall, who,
looking upon the falls, said this was a very fine
thing. We asked him what it was. He said it was
a great national treasure, and added: “It is a great
treasure, but whether it is a national one or not
I will not say.” We asked him what it was. He said it
was a great national treasure, and added: “It is a great

Quonque tandem aburet.

THIS FACE IS ADAPTED FOR BOOK AND MAGAZINE WORK. 1294567
THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
LIBERTY without law is the dream of fools, impossible of realization, and, if it were possible, could only result in anarchy, confusion and every species of evil. We know nothing of such a condition, either from revelation, observation, or experience. The very relations which necessarily exist between men as individuals, or as aggregated into communities, states and nations, give rise to law by which these are adjusted and maintained without violation. So that he who would escape from the delusion of law must needs find a place outside of the universe, where he can neither affect another by his presence and acts, nor be affected in his own person and feelings by any relation to a fellow-being. This statement will suffice to explain the necessity for human law, without reference to the grand fact, distinctly impressed upon all the works of creation, that one law-giver has bound all things that He has made in due subjection and obedience to that rule of action which He has ordained for the government of His universe, and that there is no escape from just responsibility if the provisions of His law are infringed, either positively or negatively, by contravention or non-fulfillment. We are then the servants of law, and regarded as moral beings, we are bound to obey the moral law, being servants of righteousness if our obedience is complete, or servants of sin if we fall short of its requirements, or openly transgress and defy its commands. In this latter class, all men in a state of nature are comprehended, because all have sinned, by omission and commission, both failing to do what is right, and actually and continually doing what is wrong. They are therefore in a state of condemnation, for the law pronounces its judgments upon every soul that doth evil, and awards its sentence of death for the offence of which the transgressor is guilty. The gospel preposits to free us from this condemnation, and reverse the sentence which has been judicially declared. Not, however, by rendering the law inoperative generally, and so releasing all from the penalties which they have incurred by its violation; nor by extending mercy to the individual, on account of past disobedience, or promise of future respect for its provisions, and amendment of life. The execution of the law must be met and fully satisfied, no part can be altered or modified, all must be obeyed. The judge is bound by its requirements, he must provide for the infliction of the punishment, and take care that its majesty be not dishonored by an abatement of any just demand. There is but one way to avoid the consequences of transgression. The sinner must consent to the law that it is good, and acknowledge that the commandment, even while it condemns him, is holy and just. Then, if he can show that he has been made free from the law, having become bound to another master, even to one who has satisfied the requirements of the law itself and who has bestowed his righteousness upon the guilty one who, otherwise, must suffer; there is an obligation upon the judge not to condemn but to acquit, not to declare guilty, but to justify, not to execute, but to pardon the offender. He goes free from the law of sin and death, not in absolute, uncontrolled liberty, but as a servant of righteousness. Henceforth, he is bound by a new law which is no less stringent than that from which he has been delivered. It equally demands a perfect obedience and the subjection of every power and faculty, and the man is none the less a servant because he obeys a new master. These are familiar truths to all who have learned the principles of the gospel, yet they need to be stated anew that they may have their due weight and force in stimulating the hearts of God's people to a new activity in His service. There is, too often, a vague feeling in reference to spiritual duties, as if the fact that the christian is not under the law, but under grace, was sufficient to discharge him from all obligations, and leave him free to render service, or deny his master, as his own will might dictate obedience, or disobedience. Hence arises in great measure that indifference to the claims of the Gospel upon all that we have and all that we are, which makes us so unwilling to work for the cause of Christ and His church, or to honor him with the substance which his bounty has bestowed upon us. The Apostle looked at this matter in a very different light, and understood the obligations of those who professed Christ to be far too high in their character to admit either of negligence, or disobedience, of the law of righteousness. Yet he recognized this tendency in the human mind and therefore he earnestly besought his brethren, to present their bodies as living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, which was but a reasonable service. He reminded

Neatly Cut and Handsome. 1867

THE VERY LATEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGES. 1234

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO. NEW YORK.
HINTS ON WRITING.—No one will deny the advantages of a good style of penmanship. As a qualification for business it is of the first importance, and goes far in the mind of an employer, towards making up for other deficiencies. Let a man in business circles step up to a desk and write some document in a clear, free, and bold hand, and he will at once create an impression in his favor. When a young man goes in pursuit of employment, the first thing he is asked to do is to give a sample of his hand writing. If he can give satisfaction in this, his success is comparatively certain. Read the advertisements of business men for clerks, bookkeepers, &c., and you will notice that they require the applicant to apply in his own hand writing. We have before said that a good hand writing goes far towards making up for other deficiencies; and we might add that when other first class qualifications are possessed, their value is greatly enhanced by the possession of this. The elegant and rapid writer will always command a much higher salary than the slow and illadgedant. It is therefore abundantly worth striving for, as a business qualification. It is also a valuable means of success in intellectual and social life. If one writes rudely and with difficulty, he will very seldom put his thoughts upon paper, and will thus fail of an important means of mental culture. For the same reason he will fail of penning those entertaining epistles which are the delight of friends and an important element in social life. The truth is, there is scarcely any position in which a man may be placed where a good hand writing will not be of great value. It is always admired and generally appreciated. And yet most people are unwilling to spend very much time in its cultivation, which appears to be an inconsistency. This can only be accounted for on the ground of false theories. It is quite generally supposed that if it can be learned at all it can be done in a very short time. We are aware that this impression has been made, to a great extent, by teachers of writing themselves—men who go

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu
favor iste tuis claudit?

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS FOR THE NURSERY NEATLY BOUND. 1867
MOONLIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.

BOURGEOIS NO. 9.

ONE cannot linger in the beautiful creations of inventive genius, or pursue the splendid discoveries of modern science, without a new sense of the capabilities and dignity of human nature; which naturally lead to a sterner self-respect, to manlier resolves, and higher aspirations. We cannot read the ways of God to man as revealed in the history of nations, of sublime virtues as exemplified in the lives of great and good men, without falling into that mood of thoughtful admiration, which, though it be but a transient glow, is a purifying and elevating influence while it lasts. The study of history is especially valuable as an antidote to self-exaggeration. It teaches us lessons of humility, patience, and submission. When we read of realms smitten with a scourge of famine or pestilence, or strewn with the bloody ashes of war, of grass growing in the streets of great cities, of ships rotting at the wharves, of fathers burying their sons, of strong men begging their bread, of fields untended, and silent workshops, and dispiriting countenances, we hear a voice of rebuke to our clamorous sorrows and peevish complaints; we learn that pain and suffering and disappointment are part of God's providence, and that no contract was ever yet made with man by which virtue should secure to him temporal happiness. In books be it remembered we have the best products of the best minds. We should any of us esteem it a great privilege to pass an evening with Shakespeare or Bacon were such a thing possible; but were we admitted to the presence of one of these illustrious men we might find them touched with infirmity or oppressed with weariness, or darkened with the shadow of a recent trouble, or absorbed by obtrusive and tyrannous thoughts. To us the oracle might be dumb, and the light

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu
favor iste tuis claudit?

WRITTEN NEWSPAPERS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. 1867
DISCOVERY OF LITHOGRAPH STONE.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
LIGHT FACE SERIES.

BREVIER NO. 10.

HISTORY has not preserved the name of the inventor or manufacturer of the first printing press. It was, no doubt, a crude and unwieldy machine that was used in the infancy of the art; but the attention of mechanists and experimental printers, from the time of Faust to the present day, have been engaged in the invention and improvement of printing presses. Age after age, time and money have been lavished upon this object. Some have been practically beneficial, while most seem to have originated only for the purpose of perplexing and discouraging the printer. If it were correct to judge of presses from the execution of proofwork, the conclusion would be irresistible, that no real improvement has been made for at least two hundred years. But this would be visiting on the press evils that may be attributed either to the paper maker, the ink maker or the pressman. That too much importance is generally attached to the construction and power of the press, is but too well known to master printers; for both their pockets and their patience bear testimony to the fact. We regret that we are under the necessity of remarking, that a rage for new inventions seems to have taken the place of practical experience, attention, and close observation. While we look upon a zeal for improvement, when it is properly directed, as praiseworthy, we hope, nevertheless, to be excused for endeavoring to direct the attention of printers to other means of producing good work than the construction of presses. So much depends on the pressman, in wetting down, turning and pressing his paper, in taking and properly distributing the ink on his balls, or roller, in keeping them in good order, and in examining the sheets as they are pulled, that the press itself becomes, in fact, but a secondary consideration; hence the probability that, at the period above mentioned, when printers as a body, were undoubtedly possessed of more scientific knowledge, and more ambitious to become masters of their profession, greater inducements were held out to journeymen than at the present time. A slovenly pressman can never do good work. Let his press

O tempora! O mores! Cuiusque patientia nostrae quassavit nos etiam favor iste tunc euidet.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, GEOGRAPHY, AND ZOOLOGY. 1875

GEOLICAL RESOURCES OF MONTANA.

BOURGEOIS NO. 8.

MACHINERY now does nearly every part of labor,—economizing strength, health, time, and money, in all that it does. We tread upon beautifully figured carpets that are woven by machinery from single threads. We wear clothes that are made by machinery at the surprising rate of two thousand stitches a minute. We hear in every direction the whistle of the locomotive, which saves us incalculable time, in the safe and convenient transportation of our persons and our property. We read in our newspapers messages that are brought instantaneously, from points far as well as near, by a simple electric current, governed by machinery, which prints its thoughts in plain Roman characters, at a rate of speed defying the emulation of the most expert penman. These, among many illustrations of scientific progress, occur in our daily experience. Manufacture, agriculture, and commerce would yield as others quite as impressive. In all this we see that man is finding out and applying the economy of Nature, and thus that the world is advancing, by well directed effort, toward a more natural, and therefore a happier civilization. The labor-saving processes of mechanism are in the highest degree advantageous and admirable. Types were once cast in moulds, such as boys use for casting bullets. Now they are turned out, with inconceivable rapidity, from a casting-machine worked by steam. Ink and paper, too, are made by machinery; and when the types are set, we invoke the aid of the Steam-Press, and we print off at least fifty impressions to each one produced under the old process of presswork by hand. Machinery, moreover, folds the printed sheets, trims the rough edges of books, directs the newspaper, and does, in short, the bulk of the drudgery that used to be done by operatives.

O tempora! O mores! Cuiusque patientia nostrae quassavit nos etiam favor iste tunc euidet?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ATLANTA LITERARY SOCIETY. 1867

SOUTHERN IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING DRUG HOUSE.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
MEDIUM FACE SERIES.

BOURGEOIS NO. 10.

Making Ready a Form.—Before laying a form on his press the pressman should wipe the bed perfectly clean; for if any hard particle, though ever so small, be on it, the letter that stands on that matter will, with pulling, quickly rise, and not only make a stronger impression than the rest, but, in all probability, will bear off the adjacent letters. He must also carefully examine the back side of the form and see that it be clean, before he attends to the register, or otherwise makes ready his form. The form should be laid under the center of the platen. He then lays the tympan down upon the form, and places the blankets, which he rubs to soften them, in it; then putting in the inner tympan, he fastens it with hooks and buttons for that purpose, which serve to keep it from springing upward. He then folds a sheet of paper he is about to work in quarto, and lays the long crease of it upon the middle of the long cross, and the short crease over the middle of the grooves of the short cross; if it lie in the middle of the form, for in twelve it does not, and then he folds it accordingly. Now wetting his tympan, which is done for close, heavy work, but not for very light, open work, he turns it upon the paper, and running in the carriage, pulls the sheet, which, with the wet tympan and the force of the pull, causes it to stick; and turning up the tympan again, he examines if the sheet is laid even; if it has not been laid even on the form, it is better to relay it, and pull it again, for it is of considerable importance that it should be put on perfectly even. This sheet is called the tympan sheet, and is placed there as a standing mark to lay all the other sheets exactly even upon, while he works the white paper. Having laid on the tympan sheet, he chooses his points; for large paper short-shanked points, and for small paper long-shanked points, and others in proportion to the intermediate sizes of paper; for his points ought to be so placed, that he may prick the point holes within the grasp of the hollow between his right hand thumb and fore-finger; because, when he works the retrication, he may the better manage and point the sheet when laying it on the tympan. Nor will he place his points too near the edge of the paper; because in working the retrication, he would be forced to carry his fathermost point hole the farther from him, which is a loss of time, and the laying the sheets quickly on their point holes greatly facilitates the speed of the press. Also, the less distance there is between the off and near point hole, the better, as it saves time; because he must draw his body so much farther back to place that hole on its point; he therefore places the near point farther into the paper than the farther point, if it be folio, quarto, octavo, etc.; but to twelves, and other forms that require the sheet to be turned in a similar manner, it is required that the points be equally distant from both edges of the paper. By placing the points unequally from the edges of the paper, as in folios, quartos, and octavos, as aforesaid, he also secures himself the more from a turned heap when he works the retrication; because without very much altering the quoins, he will not be able to make register; and pressmen, especially if they are employed upon the same sort of work, seldom or never remove the quoins on the farther side of the carriage, nor on the right-hand end of the carriage, but let them lie as guages for the next form; for by thrusting the chase against these quoins, the register is almost, if not quite made; the compositor having before chosen chases exactly of an equal size, and made equal whites between the crosses, &c. Having chosen his points, he places them so that they may both stand in a straight line, parallel with the top and bottom sides of the tympan. He then lays the tympan down upon the form, holding the frisket end of it in his left hand, about an inch or an inch and a half above the face of the letter, and sinks his body downward till he can see between the form and tympan; and with the ball of the middle finger of his right hand, presses gently upon the tympan over the point ends of each point successively, to see if the points fall in or near the middle of the grooves in the short cross. If they fall exactly in the middle of those grooves, the form lies exactly

Curiosities in the British Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. 1867

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN NEW YORK.

FARMER LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
THE CHURCH is a very peculiar society; voluntary in the sense that all its members become so, not by constraint but willingly; but not in the sense that its doctrines, discipline, and order are the creatures of the human will, deriving their authority and obligation from the consent of its members. On the contrary, it has a fixed and unalterable constitution; and that constitution is the word of God. It is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is enthroned in it as a sovereign. It can hear no voice but his; obey no commands but his; pursue no ends but his. Its officers are his servants, bound to execute only his will. Its doctrines are his teachings, which he as a prophet has given from God; its discipline is law, which he as its king, has ordained. The power of the church, accordingly, is only ministerial and declarative. The Bible and the Bible alone, is its only rule of faith and practice. Beyond the Bible it can never go; and, apart from the Bible, it can never speak. To the law and to the testimony, and to them alone, it must always appeal; and when they are silent, its duty is silence. “This Synod is clear that the provinces of Church and State are entirely distinct, and that the Church as much transcends its sphere in pronouncing upon questions political, as the State transcends its sphere in dealing with matters ecclesiastical. It is true the Church is to declare and enforce

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdini nos etiam furor iste tuae eludes? patere tua non consilia sensis?

THE LATEST STYLES OF ORNAMENTAL TYPE. 1234567890

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS.

LONG PRIMER NO. 10.

COMPOSITION, as probably the reader knows, is the method of arranging types in the proper form for use. This, ever since the invention of movable types, made by Laurentius Coster, in 1430, has been done by hand. A movement toward economy in this respect was, indeed, made some sixty years ago, by Charles, the third Earl Stanhope, inventor of the Stanhope Press, and of the process of stereotyping which is still in use. His plan was to make the type-shank thicker than usual, and cast two or more letters upon its face instead of one. This, his Lordship rightly considered, would save labor, if available combinations could be determined; since, using such types, it would frequently happen that the compositor would need to make but one movement for two or three or even four letters. The desired economy, however, was not secured. Subsequent attempts at combinations were made in England, but all proved abortive. In the office of the London “Times,” castings of entire words, devised, I think, by Sterling, were used, to a limited extent. It remained, however, for a New York mechanic to make the idea of combination type a practical success. Mr. John H. Tobitt, being a stenographer as well as compositor, was enabled to make a systematic selection of the syllables most frequently occurring in our language; and thus it happens that his combinations have stood

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdini nos etiam furor iste tuae eludes? patere tua non consilia sensis?

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1234567890

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO. NEW YORK.
NEW NONPAREIL NO. 17.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE.

The government of all schools for children must necessarily be of an absolute nature, depending from day to day on the will and word of the teacher. There must be no debate between master and pupil, no disputing by the latter of the former's complete authority; no criticizing of his motives or his policy, but strict obedience in every case and a reference of all supposed unjust treatment to parents or trustees. But in seminaries and colleges, where long dresses and short beards abound, and the students are supposed to have arrived at something like years of discretion and to be capable of understanding the cause of things, the little in-door world is more like a community, and government on any other than an approximately democratic basis is absurd. In this matter, as well as that of the cast-iron curriculum, we need a revolution. The idea that it is not the best thing for the development of a hundred young men of diverse tastes and capacities to jam them all into the same college moulds, is faintly dawning on the minds of boards of managers and faculties. What they want to learn next is to treat the young gentlemen and ladies under their charge as responsible human beings, possessed of some little share of the sense supposed to be common among men and women, and not as uncultured children. It is time the old blue laws that have been handed down from generation to generation in our colleges, with not a single line erased or a single word obscured, were abolished completely. The foolish or malicious pranks which make college students appear so puerile or contemptible may be attributed in a great measure to the specific rules intended to prevent them, all of which are founded on the assumption that they are mere boys continually on the watch for opportunities for mischief. They have just enough of the boy in them to knock off the challenge chip when it is presented to them so temptingly. Do away with all these regulations and the system of espionage and give students a chance to understand that, in college, they are to be governed by precisely the same codes of morals and politeness which they must observe when they leave it, and the general character of the undergraduate will become much more manly and dignified.

A similar revolution is very much needed in the government of advanced schools for young ladies. We have before us the last catalogue of one of the most flourishing female colleges in the country, and we find the following: "After the ringing of the bell which gives the signal for preparing to retire, young ladies are required to abstain from all kinds of mischief, and so that the retiring bell may be followed by complete stillness,"

PRINTERS WILL ALWAYS FIND AT OUR establishment, 60 and 62 Beekman st., N. Y., every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, of the best manufacture.

LABOR-SAVING RULE. Double, Parallel, and Single, in fonts about $75; Cases, $2 each. The above rule will be found very convenient for table and all other kinds of work; and as the mitred corners are accurately made to certain sizes, much pains and labor will be spared by having fonts of this rule in the Printing Office.

WOOD TYPE. Orders for Wood Type are respectfully solicited. Having made arrangements to keep on hand a stock of the most useful and latest styles, we can fill orders for almost any kind or size, at the shortest notice.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL KINDS furnished at manufacturer's lowest prices. Printers who are ordering bills of Type can avail themselves of our services and have their purchases made through us.

PRINTING INKS.—We are agents for the best manufacturers of Newspaper, Book and Colored licks of all qualities. We are able, therefore, to supply Printers at the lowest prices.

COLOR TYPE.—Our new Combination Border we must commend to Printers, as the most useful and yet simple in its formation of any that has yet been issued.

ELECTROTYPING done in the most improved manner, and at reasonable rates.
NEW AGATE NO. 12.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LABOR-SAVING RULE.—Double, Par- ticular, and English type, in metal, about 16. Cases. Ballon. The rule will be back in a few days of publication and will be shipped as fast as our large orders can be filled. The new cases are accurately made to contain only the metal that will be sold. They are made by having a foot of this rule in the Printing Office.

The Type cast in this Foundry has ob- tained clear, regular, and distinct size and the teeth are in accurate and correct order. All the metal is carefully set and the metal is hard, and yet has a soft feel. The cards are in and finished by using a foot of this rule in the Printing Office.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL KINDS manufactured at manufacturers' lowest prices. Printers can order these and others, from the Foundry, and submit them, with the best results. The printers of our own town and neighboring towns are permitted to have the best results with the least cost. We have a fine selection of presses in stock at the present time, and are ready to fulfill every order with promptness and accuracy.

NEW YORK PAPER WAREHOUSE.—Newspapers and other kinds of papers, in stock at the present time, are ready to fulfill every order with promptness and accuracy. We are in the habit of producing these papers in a very short time, and are ready to fill every order with promptness and accuracy. We are ready to fill every order with promptness and accuracy.

MACHINE NEWS.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Newspaper, Book, or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same.

NEW NONPARIEL NO. 12.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL.

PRINTER'S TERMS.—We can supply all kinds of Printing Presses. Printers, who are interested in the sale of our books, can have their names and addresses printed on the case, if desired. We are in the habit of producing these books in a very short time, and are ready to fill every order with promptness and accuracy.

ENGRAVINGS OF NEWSPAPER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, &c., will be attended to with promptness and accuracy. The engraving is always done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices.

PRINTING PRESSES.—We can supply all kinds of Printing Presses. Printers, who are interested in the sale of our books, can have their names and addresses printed on the case, if desired. We are in the habit of producing these books in a very short time, and are ready to fill every order with promptness and accuracy.

COMMERCIAL.

PRINTING TYPE.—There has been considerable inquiry with large sales. It is becoming generally known that the New York Type Founders' Durable Type, and its peculiar adaptation to endure in the Printing Trade is a continued brick demand. We are in the habit of producing these books in a very short time, and are ready to fill every order with promptness and accuracy.

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Our supply is fully adequate to meet the constantly increasing wants of the Printing Trade.

Metals.—Lead is heavy, and we advise all those who use lead to be careful.

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NEW MINION NO. 12.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW MINION.—The calls of Printers, and especially Newspaper Publishers for a style of letter which will economize room and at the same time present to the eye a large and clear face, has induced us to make an effort to meet this demand; and we now have the satisfaction of presenting this specimen of a New Minion, an entirely new and original cut differing from anything to be found in any of the existing Specimen Books. With what success our effort has been attended we leave for Printers to determine. We think the face of this letter all that could be desired—large, strong, and so well proportioned that all the letters harmonize with the most perfect accuracy, gracefully filling the body in length and breadth, and adjusted with such nice proportions as to save room without having a crowded appearance, a matter of great importance, particularly in Newspaper Columns.

Although the improved metal we are now using renders our type much more durable by giving more toughness to the fine hair lines, still the severe work of power press printing makes it important to have a strong, full face, which is so prominent a feature in this specimen. We are prepared to furnish fonts of any quantity of this or any other size at short notice, all made of our improved metal, which has given such universal satisfaction.

We furnish Presses and all kinds of Printing Materials. Also, Type from other Foundries, and Printing Inks at the usual prices.

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—We should have mentioned before this, that our elegant New Type upon which the reading matter of the Journal has recently appeared, for the past year been printed was from the old Foundry of Farmer, Little & Co., New York. These gentlemen occupied a very high position in the first line of Type Founders, and their reputation is co-extensive with the name. They are, we believe, perfect gentlemen in all their business transactions, and we cheerfully and cordially recommend them to the patronage of our brethren of the Press who may stand in need of a new suit.

We have no Southern Type Foundries, and as long as we have to do North for Type and Printing Materials, we certainly prefer those who have done well with us heretofore, and will give them, we hope, another trial before a great while, in still further additions to our pretty well supplied stock on hand. We advise our friends to call on the above firm when in N. Y.—Southern Type.

THE Type with which the Courier is printed were made at the old "White's Foundry," New York, now under the management of Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., and were copper-faced by the "New York Company." Our two or three last sets were from the same establishments, and we have shown in the most substantial way our appreciation of the excellence and uniformity of their material.—Louisville Courier, Dec. 5, 1865.

The oldest and the best Type Foundry in the United States is that of Farmer, Little & Co., 65 and 66 Beekman St., N. Y., every article necessary for a complete Printing Office of the best Manufacturer. Certainly we do not wish to deal with any more accommodating or gentlemanly men.

Gloversville Standard.

NEW BREVIER NO. 12.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE.
The government of all schools for children must necessarily be of an absolute nature, depending from day to day on the will and word of the teacher. There must be no debate between master and pupil, no disputing by the latter of the former's complete authority, no criticism of his motives or his policy, but strict obedience in every case and a reference of all supposed unjust treatment to parents or trustees. But in seminaries and colleges, where long dresses and short beards abound, and the students are supposed to have arrived at something like years of discretion and to be capable of understanding the causes of things, the little in-door world is more like a community, and government on any other than an approximately democratic basis is absurd. In this matter, as well as that of the cast-iron curriculum, we need a revolution. The idea that it is not the best thing for the development of a hundred young men of diverse tastes and capacities to jam them all into the same college mold, is faintly dawning on the minds of boards of managers and faculties. What they want to learn next is to treat the young gentlemen and ladies under their charge as responsible human beings possessed of some little share of the sense supposed to be common among men and women, and not as unreasoning children. It is time the old blue laws that have been handed down from generation to generation in our colleges, with not a single line erased or a single word altered, were abolished completely. The foolish or malicious pranks which make college students appear ferile or contemptible may be attributed in a great measure to the specific rules intended to prevent them, all of which are founded on the assumption that they are mere boys continually on the watch for opportunities for mischief. They have just enough of the boy in them to knock off the challenge chip when it is presented to them so temptingly. Do away with all these regulations and the system of espionage and give students to understand that in college they are to be governed by precisely the same codes of morals and politeness which they must observe when they leave it, and the general character of the undergraduate will at once become much more manly and dignified.

A similar revolution is very much needed in the government of advanced schools for young ladies. We have before us the last catalogue of one of the most improving female colleges in this country; and in the "general regulations" we find the following:—"After the ringing of the bell which gives the signal for preparation, all the ladies are required to abstain from all noise which may disturb others, so that the retiring bell may be followed by complete stillness throughout the day."

THE type of which we have used for the GAZETTE in an entire new dress of type, which is the week earlier than our announcement. We have no prizes or vain boastings to bestow upon it. It speaks to the eye for itself. We have aimed to make our work plain, neat, and unostentatious; believing that the exterior should reveal a true index of the heart within.

The type in which the Gazette appears today, is from the extensive foundry of Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., of New York, and it is but simple justice that we should acknowledge the indebtedness of our style to the taste in selecting the styles. We cheerfully commend this firm to the craft.—Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette.

GOOD MORNING.—This morning we present the Gazette in an entirely new dress of type, which is the week earlier than our announcement. We have no prizes or vain boastings to bestow upon it. It speaks to the eye for itself. We have aimed to make our work plain, neat, and unostentatious; believing that the exterior should reveal a true index of the heart within.

The type in which the Gazette appears today, is from the extensive foundry of Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., of New York. The material of which it is manufactured is of superior quality, and the casing in the best which has ever come to us; that old, extensive and popular establishment. Those of our brethren who want anything in the type line we can confidently recommend to Farmer, Little & Co., of New York.

Our New Dress.—Our new dress comes from the foundry of Farmer, Little & Co., of New York. The material of which it is manufactured is of superior quality, and the casing in the best which has ever come to us; that old, extensive and popular establishment. Those of our brethren who want anything in the type line we can confidently recommend to Farmer, Little & Co., of New York.

Our Type.—It gives us pleasure to state that our printing office has been completely furnished with type and material from the Type Foundry of Farmer, Little & Co., of this city.—N. Y. Weekly Argus, Dec. 7, 1860.
BUSINESS.—The Western metropolis is undoubtedly the thermometer which governs the trade of the continent. As beats the auriferous pulse in Wall street, so flourishes or slacks the trade and traffic and gigantic commercial interests of the Union. In order that our readers may take in, at one view as it were, the condition of business, our reportorial staff have been engaged in investigating matters appertaining to the trade of the city, and below will be found the result of their researches.

As a rule business may be rated as dull, although there are many branches of trade more flourishing than they were last year. As an instance of this, we may very properly refer to those kinds of business which deal in the necessaries of life. Produce, the cereal crops, groceries, meats, &c., find a ready sale at greatly enhanced prices; while silks satins, jewelry, and all other appendages of luxury have comparatively few purchasers. Labor generally commands a much higher rate of compensation than ever before. Of actual want there is comparatively very little. Those able and willing to work in most instances find plenty of labor at enhanced prices. Probably we might here make an exception of those trades and mechanical vocations which depend upon the shipping interests for support. Ship builders, joiners, spar makers, riggers, caulkers, sail makers, boat builders, ship painters, and such like trades find comparatively little to do; while the building interests afford an abundance of work to house carpenters, masons, plasterers, brick layers, mantel makers, house painters, tin roopers, &c.

The prices of labor have, since 1860, gradually increased, so that now we may consider them to have reached the highest point attainable. It will be easily seen that when labor is in great demand the branches

The Blade’s New Dress.—In noticing the new dress of our paper yesterday, we unintentionally omitted to state that it came from the Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., of New York, proprietors of White’s well known Foundry, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in this country. Little need be said of their type. As we said of Henry Clay’s month, they “speak for themselves.” We must say, however, that, to our taste and judgment, they form the best newspaper dress that we ever saw. The “body type” were all newly “cut” letters, of large face in admirable proportions. The metal is hard and durable. Of the durability of the type from that Foundry, it is sufficient to state that the old dress of the Blade from the same establishment was in use on our three editions for over five and a half years, and that during the last six months we have been repeatedly congratulated on the new dress of our paper. The “display type” used in our advertisements are from the same place.—Poldo Blade.

The New Dress, in which the Democrat appears to-day, is from the celebrated Type Foundry of Farmer, Little & Co., (formerly White’s,) in all our experience as publishers, we have never been so well satisfied with the quality of our printing material as in this instance. The clear and beautiful print of the Democrat to-day is sufficient evidence of the superior quality of the printing material furnished at this Foundry. The readers of this paper will doubtless join us in congratulating Farmer, Little & Co., upon the successful perfection they have attained in the manufacture of metal type, as well as all other materials requisite for the mechanical preparation of a newspaper. Rochester Express, April 18, 1866.

This Press, and the new Type for the Daily, were procured from Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., the eminent New York Type Founders, who are among the most prompt and liberal business men with whom interior publishers have dealings at the Metropolis.—Rochester Express, May 21, 1866.

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patricia nostrae quaudius non etiam aut tunc clement.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF LATE BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS. 1867

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN EMBROIDERIES.
THE HISTORY OF IRON is the history of civilization. The rough, shapeless ore that lies hidden in the earth folds in its unlovely bosom such fate and fortune as the haughty sheen of silver, gleam of gold, and sparkle of diamond may illustrate, but are wholly impotent to create. Rising from his undisturbed repose of ages, the giant, unwieldy, swart, and huge of limb, bends slowly his brawny neck to the yoke of man, and at his bidding becomes a nimble servitor to do his will. Subtle as thought, rejoicing in power, no touch is to delicate for his perception, no service too mighty for his strength. Tales of faerie, feats of magic, pale before the simple story of his every-day labor, or find in his deeds the facts which they but faintly shadowed forth. And waiting upon his transformation, a tribe becomes a nation, a race of savages rises up philosophers, artists, gentlemen. Commerce, science, warfare have their progress and their vicissitudes; but underneath them all, unnoticed it may be, or treated to a superficial and perhaps supercilious glance, yet main-spring and regulator of all, runs an iron thread, true thread of Fate, coiling around the limbs of man, and impeding all progress, till he shall have untwisted its Gordian knot, but bidding him forward from strength to strength with each successive release. No romance of court or camp surpasses the romance of the forge. A blacksmith at his anvil seems to us a respectable, but not an eminently heroic person; yet, walking backward along the past by the light which he strikes from the glowing metal beneath his hand, we shall fancy ourselves to be walking in the true heroic age. Kings and warriors have brandished their swords right royally, and such splendor has flashed from Excalibur and Morglay that our dazzled eyes have scarcely discerned the brawny smith who not only stood in the twilight of the background and fashioned with skilful hand the blade which radiates such light, but passed through all the land, changing huts into houses, houses into homes, and transforming into a garden by his skill the wilderness which had been rescued by the sword. Vigorous brains, clear eyes, sturdy arms have wrought out, not without blood, victories more potent, more permanent, more heroic, than those of the battle-field. Such books as this under consideration give us only materials for the great epic of iron, but with such materials we can make our own rhythm and harmony. From the feeble beginning of the savage, rejoicing in the fortunate possession of two old nails, and deriving a sufficient income from letting them out to his neighbors for the purpose of boring holes, down to the true Thor's hammer, so tractable to the master's hand that it can chip without breaking the end of an egg in a glass on the anvil, crack a nut without touching the kernel, or strike a blow of ten tons eighty times in a minute, we have a steady onward movement. Prejudice builds its solid breakwaters; ignorance, inability, clumsiness, and awkwardness raise such obstacles as they can; but the delay of a century is but a moment. Slowly, and surely the waters rise till they sweep away all obstacles, overtop all barriers, and plunge forward again with ever accelerating force. The record of iron is at once a

O tempora! O mores! Cuiusque patriae nostrae?
quamdiu nos etiam formam habet?

NOTED ANCIENT AND MODERN PHILANTHROPISTS.

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
MEDIUM FACE SERIES.

LONG PRIMER NO. 13.

While the minds of men were warmed by the religious enthusiasm which was awakened, first by the Crusades, and afterwards by the Reformation, the Art of Printing, destined to alter the face of the moral world, perpetuated the impressions thus created, and widened the circle over which they extended. The spirit of religious freedom was no longer nourished only from the exhortations of the pulpit, or developed in the fervor of secluded congregations; it breathed into the permanent exertions of human thought, and spread with the increasing wealth and enlarged desires of an opulent state of society. The charms of genius and the discoveries of science may attract a few in every age; but it is by religious emotion chiefly that the great body of mankind are to be moved; and it was by the spread of its enthusiasm, accordingly, that the greatest exertions of European liberty have been sustained. But the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of the press, is not destined to awake mere transient bursts of popular feeling. By imbibing the minds of those master-spirits who direct human thought, it produces deep and lasting impressions on society, and is perpetually renewed in the successive generations who inhale, while in the ardor of youth, the maxims and the spirit of classical freedom. The whole face of society has been modified by this mighty discovery; the causes of ancient decay seem counteracted in a powerful manner by new principles of vitality, derived from multitudes whose talents are brought to bear on the fortune of the state; and the influence of despotic power shaken, by the infusion of independent principles even into those armies which are destined to enforce its authority.

But it is not unmixed good which has arisen from the diffusion of knowledge. If the principles of improvement have acquired a harder growth, those of evil have been more generally disseminated; the contests of society have grown in magnitude and increased in violence, and the passions of nations been brought into collision, instead of the ambition of individuals. Vice has here, as elsewhere in human affairs, mingled in large and often overwhelming proportions with the stream of time, and continued in the most advanced ages that struggle between virtue and sin, which has been the lot of man from the beginning of the world. The visions of inexperience and the dreams of philanthropy, at first anticipated the eradication of evil from the spread of knowledge, and an unbroken progress of improvement from the extension of education; forgetting that the heart is the fountain from which the issues of life, the direction given to the acquisitions of science, flow; and that unless it is purified, it is of little moment what is put in the hand. In the midst of these entrancing prospects, human iniquity mingled with the current; and the new powers thus acquired were too often applied to the basest purposes; crime and corruption increased with the extension of desires, and vice mul-

ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ART.

PATENT HARD METAL PRINTING TYPES. 1867

MODEST AND RETIRING.

No expense or care is spared to produce the very best Type, and the Printing

Materials are from the best makers. 1867

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
THE HISTORY OF IRON is the history of civilization. The rough, shapeless ore that lies hidden in the earth folds in its unlovely bosom such fate and fortune as the haughty sheen of silver, gleam of gold, and sparkle of diamond may illustrate, but are wholly impotent to create. Rising from his undisturbed repose of ages, the giant, unwieldy, swart, and huge limb, bends slowly his brawny neck to the yoke of man, and at his bidding becomes a nimble servitor to do his will. Subtile as thought, rejoicing in power, no touch is too delicate for his perception, no service too mighty for his strength. Tales of faerie, feats of magic, pale before the simple story of his everyday labor, or find in his deeds the facts which they but faintly shadowed forth. And waiting upon his transformation, a tribe becomes a nation, a race of savages rises up philosophers, artists, gentlemen. Commerce, science, warfare, have their progress and their vicissitudes; but underneath them all, unnoticed it may be, or treated to a superficial and perhaps supercilious glance, yet mainspring and regulator of all, runs an iron thread, true thread of Fate, coiling around the limbs of man, and impeding all progress, till he shall have untwisted its Gordian knot, but bidding him forward from strength to strength with each successive release. No romance of court or camp surpasses the romance of the forge. A blacksmith at his anvil seems to us a respectable, but not an eminently heroic person; yet, walking backward along the past by the light which he strikes from the glowing metal beneath his hand, we shall fancy ourselves to be walking in the true heroic age. Kings and warriors have brandished their swords right royally, and such splendor has flashed from Excalibur and Morglay that our dazzled eyes have scarcely discerned the brawny smith who not only stood in the twilight of the background and fashioned with skilful hand the blade which radiates such light, but passed through all the land, changing huts into houses, houses into homes, and transforming into a garden by his skill the wilderness which had been rescued by the sword. Vigorous brains, clear eyes, sturdy arms have wrought out, not without blood, victories more potent, more permanent, more heroic, than those of the battle-field. Such books as this under consideration give us only materials for the great epic of iron, but with such materials we can make our own rhythm and harmony. From the feeble beginning of the savage, rejoicing in the fortunate possession of two old nails, and deriving a sufficient income from letting them out to his neighbors for the purpose of boring holes, down to the true Thor's hammer, so tractable to the master's hand that it can chip without breaking the end of an egg in a glass on the anvil, crack a nut without touching the kernel, or strike a blow of ten tons eighty times in a minute, we have a steady onward movement. Prejudice builds its solid breakwaters; ignorance, inability, clumsiness, and awkwardness raise such obstacles as they can; but the delay of a century is but a moment. Slowly, and surely the waters rise till they sweep away all obstacles, overtop all barriers, and plunge forward again with ever accelerating force. The record of iron is at once a

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra?
quam in nos etiam favor duces?

THE VERY LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BEST PRINTING MATERIALS.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.
LIGHT FACE SERIES.

LONG PRIMER NO. 14.

HAVING taken notice of the state of the copy, and received his directions, the compositor begins to work; and here we would particularly call his attention to those rules by which he may compose with accuracy, ease, and expedition. An ill habit once acquired, is with difficulty shaken off; the variety of motions exhibited by some compositors are truly ludicrous; such as nodding the head, agitating the body, throwing out the arms, ticking the letter against the case or composing rule, with many other false movements, which not only lose time, but fatigue the mind, and exhaust the body. The swift movement of the hand is not the criterion of a quick compositor. In composing, the left hand, which contains the stick, should always follow the right, which takes up the letters. If the left hand remain stationary, much time is lost in bringing each letter to it, and traversing a greater space than is necessary; the eye should always be fixed on the nick of the letter, before the finger is ready to take it up; this will effectually prevent any false motion, as it may be lifted and conveyed to the stick in its proper position. A sentence of the copy should, if possible, be taken at one time, and while putting in the point and space which concludes that sentence, the eye is at full liberty to revert again to the copy for a fresh

All the standard styles of Letter, including new issues of our own and other Foundries, promptly furnished.

THE INVENTION AND PROGRESS OF ENGRAVING. 123456
LARGE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

SMALL PICA NO. 8.

In one of the wildest sections of Orange County, in the State of New York, a solitary farmhouse stands, or stood at the period which we now write, in lonesome beauty, shaded by two magnificent oak trees, the growth of more than a century. For miles in every direction the rugged, rocky land and abrupt hills afforded means of livelihood to only a half dozen poor and hard laboring families, who starved on their rocky possessions. No house was within a mile of the Rocky Glen farm, but around this quiet spot were evidences of the toil of many years, perhaps many generations. There was a lawn in front of the house, on which grew fruit trees, such as are usually found nearest the house. A fine orchard was on a hillside and over the hilltop close by. Patches of smooth land here and there, from which every stone had been carefully picked, indicated the ability of the farm in the way of clover and timothy, while in the summer time many garden spots, rich with waving grain, lit up the otherwise dark and sombre aspect of the four hundred acres which were included in the farm of Ichabod Armstrong.

Farmers in the Northwest are beginning to calculate confidently on the next harvest.

LIGHT AND HANDSOME, YET DURABLE. 1234567890
PROGRESS OF THE ART OF PRINTING

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
MEDIUM FACE SERIES.

SMALL PICA NO. 9.

CHARLES BABBAGE, of London, the inventor of the Calculating Engine, first essayed the application of machinery to composition. His calculator was so contrived that it would record in type the results of its own computations. This was over forty years ago. At about the same time Professor Treadwell of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was bred a practical mechanic, turned his attention to this improvement, and ascertained by experiment the feasibility of the type-setting machine. But mechanical enterprise was then comparatively inactive in America, and nothing of immediate practical importance resulted from the Professor’s experiments. Nor did greater success attend the efforts of Dr. William Church, of Vermont, a contemporary inventor, who constructed an apparatus for setting types, but failed to provide for their distribution. Subsequently, for a long time, the idea slumbered. At length, about the year 1840, Mr. Timothy Alden, a printer, and a native of Massachusetts, conceived a plan for setting and distributing type, which has since been put into successful operation. Mr. Alden’s workshop was, I believe, situated at the corner of Canal and Centre Streets, in New York City. There he labored in privacy,

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quandiu nos etiam furor intus claudet.

MONTHLY REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES. 1867

GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

year after year, encountering all manner of difficulty and discouragement, till his great work was substantially completed. His invention was patented in 1857, but the studious and persevering inventor did not live to reap the fruits of the seed he had sown. Worn out with care and toil and long-suffering patience, he died in 1859, a martyr to scientific progress. His patent passed into the hands of his cousin, Mr. Henry W. Alden, who has since organized a company for the manufacture and sale of the Alden Machine. In appearance, this machine resembles a circular table, having in its center a wheel, placed horizontally, from the outer edge of which lines of type radiate, like spokes from an axle, to the distance of about one foot. Three-quarters of the circle is filled up by these lines. In front is a key-board, containing one hundred and fifty-four keys, by which the operator governs the action of the machine. The central wheel controls some forty “conveyors,” half of which compose the types into language, while the other half distribute them, guided by certain nicks cut upon their sides, to their proper places, when no longer needed. Both operations may go on at the same time. The types, as they are composed, are fed out in a continuous line, at the left of the key-board. The operator then divides the line into proper lengths, and “justifies” it by hand. “Justifying,” it should be stated, consists in placing spaces between the words, and making the lines of equal length. This machine is a very ingenious invention, and marks the first great step towards successful improvement in the method of Type-Setting. Another machine, originated by Mr. William H. Mitchell,
LARGE FACE SERIES.

SMALL PICA No. 12.

TYPES.—Mr. SAMUEL WELLER, of facetious memory, has told us of the girl who, having learned the alphabet, concluded that it was not worth going through so much to get so little. This, to say the least of it, was disrespectful to Cadmus, and should be condemned accordingly. Authors have feelings, which even scholastic young maidens cannot be permitted to lacerate. I therefore warn the reader of this article against any inclination toward sympathy with the critical mood of that obnoxious female. My theme is not as lively as “Punch” used to be; but, on the other hand, it is not as dull as a religious novel. Patient investigation may find it agreeable: good-nature will not find it a bore.

I propose, then, a half-hour’s gossip concerning Types, Type-Setting, and the machinery connected with Printing, at the present time. It would, perhaps, be interesting to review in detail the printing devices of the past; but that would be to extend unwarrantably the limits of this article. Enough that any sketch of the invention, manufacture, and use of types would illustrate the triumph of the labor-saving instinct in man, and thus confirm the scientific lesson of to-day.

1864-65.—Ink and Paper, too, are made by Machinery; and when the Types are set, we invoke the aid of the Steam-Press, and so print off at least fifty impressions to each one produced under the old process.

Machinery now does nearly every sort of labor—economizing health, strength, time, and money, in all that it does. We tread upon beautifully figured carpets that are woven by machinery from single threads. We wear clothes that are made by machinery at the rate of two thousand stitches a minute. We hear in every direction the whistle of the locomotive, which saves us almost incalculable time, in the safe and convenient transportation of our persons and our property. We read in our newspapers messages that are brought instantaneously, from points far as well as near, by a simple electric current, governed by machinery, which prints its thought in plain Roman characters, at a rate of speed defying the emulation of the most expert penman. These, among many illustrations of scientific progress, occur in our daily experience. Manufacture, agriculture, and commerce would yield us others quite as impressive. In all this we see that man is finding out and applying the economy of Nature, and thus that the world is advancing, by well-directed effort, toward a more natural, and therefore a happier civilization.

The labor-saving processes of mechanism as applied to Printing are

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
EDUCATIONAL.—The government of schools for children must necessarily be of an absolute nature, depending entirely on the will and word of the teacher. There must be no debate between master and pupil, no disputing by the latter of the former’s complete authority, no criticising of his motives or his policy, but strict obedience in every case and a reference of all supposed unjust treatment to parents or trustees. But in seminaries and colleges where long dresses and short beards abound, and the students are supposed to have arrived at something like years of discretion and to be capable of understanding the causes of things, the little in-door world is more like a community, and government on any other than an approximately democratic basis is absurd. In this matter, as well as in that of the cast-iron curriculum, we

O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus ebudet?

COMPREHENSIVE LECTURE ON MAN. 1867

PHILOSOPHICAL TRUTH.

it is not the best thing for the men of diverse tastes and
PICA NO. 7.

The conquerors of Europe had their acquisitions to maintain, not only against such of the ancient inhabitants as they had spared, but also against the more formidable inroads of some new invaders, self defence was their chief care, and seems to have been the chief object of their first institutions and policy, instead of the loose associations, which though they scarcely diminished personal independence, yet had been amply sufficient for their security, while they remained in their original countries, they saw the necessity of uniting in more close confederacy, and of relinquishing some of their private rights in order to attain public safety; every freeman on receiving some portion of the land which was divided, bound himself to appear in arms against all the enemies of the community; this military service was the only condition upon which he received and held his land, and as they were exempted from all other burden, that tenure among so warlike a people, was deemed both easy and honorable; the king or general who led them to conquest continuing still to be head of the colony, had of course, the largest part allotted to him. Having acquired the means of rewarding past services, as well as of gaining new adherents, he parcellled out his lands with this view, binding those on whom they were bestowed to resort to his standard with a number of men in proportion to the extent of the territory which they received, and to bear arms in his defence; his chief officers imitated the example of their sovereign, and in distributing portions of their own lands among their dependents annexed the same condition to their grant; thus a feudal kingdom resembled a military establishment rather than a civil institution; the victorious army cantoned out in the country which it had captured continued ranged under its officers, and subordinate to a military command; the names of a soldier and a free man were synonymous, every proprietor of land, girt with a sword, was ready to march at the summons of his superior, and take the field against the common enemy. But though the feudal policy seems so admirably calculated for defence, against the assaults of any foreign power, its provisions for the interior order and tran-
ENGLISH NO. 4.

Wherever on this earth an understanding is active to know and serve the truth; wherever a home spreads its sheltering wing over husband and wife, and parent and child, there, under every diversity of outward circumstance, the true worth, and dignity, and peace of man's soul are within reach of all. In the light of beauty that floats over the changing aspects of the material universe; in the grand interpreting thought which pervades the broken story of the ages, and translates it into coherency; in the spirit which comes to you from the smiles of gladness and tears of sorrow, and softens your heart in genial sympathy with human weal and human woe; in the in-

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, nostra?

THE SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS OF MAINE. 1867

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORY

interchange of ideas which kindles enthusiasm, and draws a higher meaning and purpose out of life,—acknowledge realities which transcend the limits of sense; own a spiritual world whose mysteries encompass you on every side, by whose laws you are bound, and in whose issues of endless unfolding you are yourself perhaps destined to be involved. Those who have shown in all ages as the lights of the world, the most celebrated names that are recorded in the annals of fame,—legislators, the founders of states and the fathers of their country, on whom succeeding ages have looked back with filial reverence; patriots, the guardians of the laws, who have stemmed the torrent of corruption in every age; heroes, the saviours of their country, who have returned victorious from the field of battle, or more than victorious, who have died for their country; philosophers, who have opened the book of na-

FARMER LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Much time is unnecessarily lost by many compositors in looking at a word before they distribute it. By proper attention in a learner, he may avoid this, and become, without the appearance of hurry, an expeditious as well as clean distributor. To attain which, we would recommend him never to take more letter in his hand than he can conveniently hold, and, if possible, always to take an entire word; and to

_quousque tandem abutere, nostra?_

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keep his handful on an inclining position, so that the face of the letter may come more immediately under his eye. By proper attention and practice he will become so completely acquainted with the beard or break of the type, as to know the word he takes from his handful, with the cursory view he may have of it while in the act of lifting it. It is to this method that so many in the same business are indebted for their expedition and accuracy in distribution; though to an observer the movement of their hands appears but slow. It is not to the velocity of their movements that compositors
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IN PONTS OF 25 AND 50 LBS.
Paragon.

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Double Small Pica No. 2.

Constantly
EARNESTLY. 7
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Abounding
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Imposing
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This desirable Fullface is very useful in Newspapers
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Attractive generally for its Neatness. 2357

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UNITED FACES.
Finely proportioned Type
Well Finished
Hard Material 3457
ACKNOWLEDGED FAVORITE
The first impression produced on the mind of the enthusiast when confronted at once with disappointment. He finds how...

PRACTICAL IDEAS.
The first impression produced on the enthusiast when confronted at once with...

MICROSCOPIC REVELATIONS.
Life of Benjamin Franklin with very interesting Selections from his Essay Writings, Bagster's Commentaries on the Old Testament.

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MANUFACTURED
Pictorial Revolutionary Field Book Bound in Cloth Valuable for Reference.

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PRINTING
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NAVIGATION COMPANIES 3
MONUMENTAL

GREAT DURABILITY 1
VERY USEFUL

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Amusing Reminiscences of Olden Times
Sewing Machine 1870.

THE CORNER.
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REPUBLIC.
National Festival
America 5.

THE EMPIRE STATE
Pacific Rail Road Company
Useful for Circulars.

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Whittiers' Barefoot Boy In Oil Colors
The Mirror
Calendars For 1871.

HOUSEHOLD
North American Fine Arts
Geography 8.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Printers will find this a becoming Style for Short Circulars and Headings to Blanks, also appropriate for light Display Lines.

Labor Saving Furniture.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR was born at Wallock, near RHEINBERG, in GLORENZ, JULY 17, 1763, of humble parents, and came to Baltimore in 1786, commencing business as a fur-trader. He made frequent voyages up the NEK river, then resident of the State of New York, and extended his business to the Columbia River, founding Astoria, Washington. Irving has recorded the overland journeys projected by Mr. Astor to the Pacific, leading to the war of 1812.

WILLIAM APPLETON was a prominent merchant of Boston, and also a member of Congress from that city in the years 1851-53, and was again elected to the 37th Congress, but resigned, after sitting through the extra session in 1861. Mr. Appleton died 1862, aged seventy-six years.

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH was born at Salem, Mass., March 26, 1773. He was president of the American Academy. The son of a ship-master, he had only a limited education. From 1795 he led a seafaring life.

THOMAS DOWSE the American Mechanic was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 28, Year 1772.

ROBERT FULTON the celebrated American Engineer, Was Born In The Year 1765, In Little Britain, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Great Benefactor To The United States Of America.


PETER COOPER the American Manufacturer Was Born in the Metropolitan City New York, Little Dock Street, February 12, 1791.
Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have so rapidly increased, and been so admirably adapted. 632

Southern Ports of the United States.
Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have been so rapidly increased, and so admirably adapted. 458

MATERIAL OF GOOD QUALITY FURNISHED.
All of our advertisement fonts are made of hard material, and will be found tough and durable. 3465

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Romaine Benevolent Association of Galveston
National Bank Notes. 1867

COURIER AND UNION
Melodeon and Organ Establishments
Harmoniums. 1867

STEAM PRINTING
Fabulous Grecian Romancer
Emulation. 1867

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
The lark had called me at the birth of dawn
My cheerful toils and rural sports to share;
Nor when mild evening glimmer'd on the lawn,
Had sleep been frighted by the voice of care.

O Wisdom! if thy soft control
Can soothe the sickness of the soul,
Can bid the warring passions cease,
Or smooth the discords of the hour,

That glorious Constellation of the North treads its eternal circle!
With what a stately and majestic step

The Lord is my Shepherd, no want shall I know;
I feed in green pastures, safe folded I rest;

Amusing Reminiscences of the Olden Time.
Sewing Machine Company

Extraordinary Intelligence
Central Park Ramble
The first impression produced on the enthusiast when confronted at once with the bustling world.

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Contributions to the Natural History of America
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PEABODY INSTITUTION
The Beautiful and Useful Combined
Spring Morning $14.7.

MOUNT WASHINGTON HALL
Educational Advantages of North American Institutions
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ARTISTIC EXHIBITION
The Original Pre-Raphaelite Photographs of
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CELEBRATED
National Typographic Combination
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This Beautiful Letter should be found in every Printing Office. Tour throughout the United States in 1860.

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Rich Costumes
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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
No. 30 A. Nonpareil, Antiqua Condensed No. 2.

Life's purpose is only adequately accomplished in discharging both these claims; and, indeed, the more limited a service is a necessary condition of the general development. You find yourself, then, occupying a given position in the world. It has its appointed duties, its special opportunities of usefulness, also, difficulties and temptations of its own. Take your lot as it is assigned you, without self-applause, whose only and, perhaps, most uncomplimentary commentaries, are those of antiquity, with its accumulating glosses and commentaries, and the latter will be:

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION, 1862.
ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE CAN UNDERSTAND THEM.

50 x 24 A. Brevier, Antiqua Condensed No. 2.

Who is the man whom you select from the records of time as the object of your special admiration? Is it he who lived to indulge himself; whose current of life flowed most equably and pleasant; whose desires were crowned most liberally with means of gratification?

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, 1862.
REASONING IMPLIES DOUBT AND UNCERTAINTY.

36 x 18 A. Pica, Antiqua Condensed No. 2.

The toil with which performance struggles after idea is so irksome and disgusting, and so frequent is the necessity of resting below that perfection which we imagined within our reach, INTELLIGENCER, 1856.

PHILOSOPHER MALEBRANCHE.

36 x 18 A. Long Primer, Clarendon.

How vain are eloquence and poetry, compared with this heaven-descended truth. Put in one scale that simple utterance, and in the other the love of antiquity, with its accumulating glosses and commentaries, and the latter will be:

WINCHESTER, MARCH, 1862.
GREAT MEN GENERALLY GOOD.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
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MODERATION PERSONIFIED. 1865.

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HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH. 1866.
THE ENDLESS CHANGES OF THE KALEIDOSCOPE

MAIL STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST

THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS OF CALIFORNIA

LET BENEFICENCE EVER RULE US

Act well your part; there all the honor lies; 14
COMPETITION IS HONORABLE

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NEW YORK AND AUSTRALIA STEAM

DETERMINATE RESOLVES

FINE PENCIL SKETCHINGS

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Printers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Tariff between the Northern Sea Board and Interior States 1862.
Accumulation of Produce in the West.

PRINTING MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE

The United States Express
Over $500405 800 En Route for N.Y.
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Cottage Hill Seminary for Young Ladies
Extensive assortments of superfine black Belgian Doeskin Cloths

TYPES AND PRESSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Democratic Union State Convention 1862.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.

ENGRAVING AND ELECTROTYPING

Our Recommendations
Handsome Series of Gothics 18
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MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
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Elastic Door and Furniture Fenders.

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Long Primer Doric. 6 lbs. 11 oz.

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ELEGANT
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Red Bank 2.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
When lightning was made subservient to the will and interests of mankind, it marked an important period.

**HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.** 23456789.

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<td>The benefits to the world derived from the Art of Printing are incalculable.</td>
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<td>We present our new styles of types with confidence of satisfaction.</td>
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<td>For new plain and ornamental type see specimen sheets.</td>
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The introduction of Printing was necessary for the development of science.

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*FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.*
Artistic combinations of superior talent
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ENGINEER 29

Superior Specimen
EXCELSIOR 65

Petroleum 65
MODERN

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
This Face Is Bold
Handsome Letter
American
GOLDEN HOUR.
NEAT 1870.

Grand Central
Printing Type
Standard
OUR PATENT
TYPE 12.

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Of all the discoveries which have been made, we conceive the reflecting mind will admit that none have come.

Few men, my friends, suspect, perhaps no man comprehends the extent of the support given by religion.

Improved Standing Presses 82

Miscellaneous, Science, Agriculture.
The exceedingly ingenious invention of printing with Metal Types, was first

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Thus the art of Printing, in whatever light it is viewed 57

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<td>Canon Condensed Black. Devotional Melodist. 8</td>
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Nonpareil Imprint Gothic.

We have the pleasure of calling your attention to a new specimen book containing many new varieties.

Bourgeois Hair Line.
The newspaper is emphatically the poor man's lyceum.

Interesting Traditions.

Pica Hair Line.
From the Hudson to the Lakes the scenery

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The Lines with precision drawn.

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Illuminated Manuscripts.

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Ancient Volume.

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NEW DRUM CYLINDER PRESS.

Pica Hair Line Condensed.

Fortune never appears in a more extravagant humor than when she reduces

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How dear to my heart are the scenes of my

Pleasures of Childhood.

English Outline.

The Universal Geography.

Demosthenes.

Pica Black Outline.

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The Theological Seminaries of the United States
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16 8 A

Pica Secretary.
Interesting reminiscences of old acquaintances. 185 Y.
100 18 A

Great Primer Secretary.
Yet Serviceable Relics of olden Times 5
50 12 A

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Should Old Friends be forgotten. 18
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Artless Intention of an ingenuous person. 570
26 12 A

Pica Arabesque.
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36 12 A

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Penknife Sketches of Novel Type. 3
30 10 A

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Books Elegantly and profusely Illustrated 3
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Girandoles Mantle Ornaments. 7
24 12 A

Two Line Pica Condensed Black.
The Atlantic Magazine. 25
24 8 A

Double English Condensed Black No. 1.
Industrial Exhibition 4
16 8 A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF TYPOGRAPHY.

ORIGIN & PROGRESS.

THIS TYPE FOUNDRY WAS ESTABLISHED IN HARTFORD, CT., 1810;
REMOVED TO NEW-YORK, 1812.

THE PRINTERS! HOW I LOVE THEM!
FOR WHAT YOU'LL HARDLY GUESS.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 63 & 65 BEEKMAN ST.

TWAS THE PRESS, A BEACON LIGHT.

We, who boast the matchless art which can Light and Truth impart.
A Free, Unshackled Press.

LABOR CONQUERS EVERYTHING. 1865.

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ENGLISH OPEN SHADE.

Shaded by graceful Palms 8

16 a 8 A
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Scientific Attainments. 8

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DOUBLE PARAGON SHARED TEXT.

Much Admired 1

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Prodigiously Admirable.

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Elementary 5

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The American Encyclopedia

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
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20 & 8 A  ENGLISH TEUTONIC EXTENDED.
Achievements of the Early Teutons
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14 & 6 A  TWO LINE SMALL PICA TEUTONIC EXTENDED.
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Drawing Exercises.
Crayon 746

10 & 8 A  TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER TEUTONIC SHADED.
Type Foundry Department.
Established 1810.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
ECCLESIASTIC SERIES.

30 & 18 A Fica Ecclesiastic.

BOOK OF DEUTERONOMY.
For we cannot but speak the things we have seen and heard.
1234567890

30 & 10 A Great Primer Ecclesiastic.

DEALERS IN EMBROIDERY.
Mark you soft white clouds at rest above our vale.
These Printing Types are cast from Original Matrices and Punches
Mountainous Regions. 456

24 & 8 A Double Small Fica Ecclesiastic.

ANECDOYES AND INCIDENTS
The voice of my beloved!
behold, he cometh leaping upon the mountains,
skipping upon the hills. 1867

16 & 6 A Two Line English Ecclesiastic.

HANDSOMELY DESIGNED
Remember now thy Creator
Elegant Display of Beautiful Specimens,
Ornamental Printing 67
Pica Stalactite. $3.80.

Grand Promenade Concert;
Designs for Ornamental Ball Work,
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Pay to the order of
New and Beautiful Series of Job Letter,
New York, 1871.

Double Great Primer Stalactite.

Historic Statesmen
Regimental Drill and Company Review
Calendars for 1871

Gothic Grotesque Shade. $8.00.

National Bank.
Mercantile Banking Association
American Metropolis 27

Both Novel and Ornamental. 2724
American Genius Rusticating among the Adirondacs
New York Academy of Design.
BRIGHTLY OPENING

Throws Light on Dark Subjects
Requiring Illumination

THE DORIC SHADE
Eligible for the Finest Work
Substance Shadow

LONG BRANCH
Rich and Classic Letter
The Almanac

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
New Styles.

12 a 10 A    Two Line Long Primer Ornamented No. 16.

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Receivable in Payment of all Dues to the United States
By the Treasurer. 1867

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Nevada Gold Mines. 1867

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EMBROIDERIES
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National Banking House
Produce Commission Merchants
Grand Reception

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF TYPOGRAPHY.

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THIS TYPE FOUNDRY WAS ESTABLISHED IN HARTFORD, CT., 1810;
REMOVED TO NEW-YORK, 1812.

NEW GREENBACK CURRENCY 1867
Receivable in Payment of all Dues to the United States

NORTHERN BREEZES 1867
Explorations among the South American Mountains

EMBROIDERIES 67
Mineral Discoveries in Nebraska and Dakota

FAARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Two Line English Card Text Shaded. $4.00.

He can Behold the Creations of Genius.

Three Line Small Pica Card Text Shaded. $5.00.

Our Liberty with Wholesome Laws.

Four Line Small Pica Card Text Shaded. $6.00.

Decidedly Good and Pretty.

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Every Article Required in a Printing Office.最美.

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Beautiful Creations of Inventive Genius.

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Decidedly Good, and very Handsome Type.

Two Line Great Primer Sidographs. $5.30.

Mme. Bourbon's Latest and Sweetest Fashions.

Two Line Great Primer Sidographic Shaded. $5.00.

General Sidographic Artists Engravers and Printers.

Admit The Bearer to the Remunerative Dividend Society.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

FURNISHED.
The Latest Specimens of Job Type
CAST BY
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Two Line Great Primer Rimmed Black Rayed—Patented. $6.75.

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The German Empire Established
Opera Francaise.

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ELECTROTYPING
American Cotton Market
The Printers.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO. NEW YORK.
American Bank Note Reporter
The Metropolitan City New York
Beekman Street.

Mercantile Banking Association
The Dictionary of General Knowledge
Bonded Warehouse.

Marriage Certificate
The Lithographic Designer
Bought of Received.

Something New for Printers
Another Original Handsome Design
Metropolitan.

FARMER LITTLE, & CO. NEW YORK.
Morning and Evening News.

Beautiful Type for Mercantile and Other Printing.
The Manhattan Chemical Company.

20 a. 5 A. Two Line Small Pica Rimmed Black Ornaments—Patented. $6.50.

Handsome Design

Printing Materials of every Maker
Orders Promptly Dispatched.

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Magnificent.

Wonders of Light and Shadow
Delicate Gradations.

20 a. 5 A. Two Line Great Primer Rimmed Black Ornaments—Patented. $8.25.

Ornamental

Our Mechanical Producers
American Notes.

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Plain and Ornamental Job Printing Establishment
Very Handsome and Useful Series.

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Domestic Productions.

14 a 7 A.  Two Line English Rimmed Black.  $8.95.

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Superior Printing Material
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8 a 4 A.  Four Line Pica Rimmed Black.  $12.35.

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GREAT PRIMER ITALIC CONDENSED.


24 x 18 A $6.00.

LONG PRIMER RIMMED ROMAN.

THE MOST USEFUL TYPE.

Estimates and specimens forwarded promptly.

This type patented May 1, 1868.

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Origin and progress of printing in San Francisco with illustrations.

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Best printing materials.

10 x 7 A $7.25.

TWO LINE PICA RIMMED ROMAN.

Two line pica rimmed roman.

International telegraph Co.

Excelsior.
This Handsome Style Has Been Admired by Printers

JOB PRINTER 1870.

Handsome

Completing The Rimmed Roman Series.

OCTOBER 1870.

MORNING

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
ORDERS TO ANY EXTENT PROMPTLY EXECUTED
Editors and Printers can be furnished with Estimates in Detail
Oldest New York Type Foundry. 1810

THE NEW SPECIMEN BOOK ADVANCING
Payable at the Metropolitan Bank New York City
Union Navigation Company. 1867

PRINTING OFFICES FURNISHED
Office of the Metropolitan Health Board
Commercial Reports. 376

PROMINENT AND THE BEST
The National Bank Note Company
Grand Reception. 345

FAIMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

The Two Line Great Primer of this style is underway.
SPECIE PAYMENT
Citizens Bank 58

CONGRATULATION
History of North America.
Joint Board 73

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Government Securities 26

MOUNT WASHINGTON HALL
Advancement of Literature at Home.
Financial Condition 49

HOME NATIONAL BANK
Complete Assortment of Muslins.
Ornamental Design 15

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.

PATENTED APRIL 18, 1863.
Bank Note Italic Series.
From FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.

AMERICAN PRESS.
TYPE-REVOLVING MACHINE, 1869.

FANCY COLORS
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

ATLANTIC CABLE
EUROPE AND AMERICA CONNECTED.

PEACE JUBILEE
THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

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SEND THE IMPRESSION WHEN YOU HAVE NOT THE TITLE OR NAME BEFORE YOU.
Beautiful Original Styles furnished by Farmer, Little & Co.

Great Primer Phidian. Price, $3.75.


Doctor Quackem's Infallible Elixir. An Indubitable Specific for the Prolongation of Life and Beauty.

Double Paragon Phidian. Price, $6.60.
Caremuck and Worries Furrowers. Designed for Presidents, Business Men, Anxious Mothers, &c.


NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

FARBER, LITTLE & COMPANY.
Beautiful Original Styles furnished by Farmer, Little & Co.

Pica Smithsonian. Price, $4.65

Heart-Mongering Tricksters
Phooem & Bamboozel, Matrimonial Brokers
Spouseville, May 25, 1870

Great Primer Smithsonian. Price, $5.75

Kissem's Lip-Salve,
Sure Cure for Withered Hopes
and Diseased Hearts.

Two-Line Small Pica Smithsonian. Price, $6.30

Aristocratic Genealogic History
Solely for those whose Grand-Pa's were Cobblers
1234567890

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Sharper than Stinging Recrimination

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Common Wine
Assmannshauserausbruch

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Two Line Nonpareil Ornamented No. 22.

**VERY HANDSOME TYPE.**
The Hair Lines will Stand Heavy Pressure.

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**HISTORIANS OF THE REVOLUTION.**
The Great American and China Tea Company 1870

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**HISTORY OF AMERICA.**
Our Musical Entertainments 18.

The Best Printing Materials.

Two Line Long Primer Ornamented No. 17.

**SPLENDOR 1868. NATIONAL.**

Two Line Pica Ornamented No. 21.

**ORNAMENTS TYPE 187.**

Two Line English Ornamented No. 23.

**THE METROPOLIS BRIGHT 1869.**

Two Line Great Primer Ornamented No. 16

**MODERATE PRICE GRAND. 70.**

MAGNETOMETER
The Beautiful Ioniaian Maiden Harmonica. 32

ROMANECRS
Canon Dramatic Club Enshrine. 8

EMBROIDERED GOODS
Footprints on the Mountain Summit Enchantment. 56

GREYHOUND
Mason and Builder. 2

MINISTRATION
New Cabinet Furniture. 49

BRIGANDINE
North American Indian. 27

ACADEMIC COURSE
Ladies Union Temperance Association. 5

FAHNER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
26 & 18 A  Nonpareil Round Shade.
Irresistibly comic and laughter provoking eccentricities, producing most healthful merriment.
PERFORMANCES INDEFINITELY POSTPONED. 13

24 & 12 A  Pica Round Shade.
Like summer brooks watering the flowers that are lonely.
SADNESS AND MIRTH. 342

36 & 24 A  Brether Round Shade.
Happy emanations of an enlightened and highly cultivated mind rarely equaled.
PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS. 1865

24 & 12 A  Pica Ionic Shaded.
Handsomely shaded with curves gracefully entwining.
COMMENDABLE HASTE. 12

8 & 6 A  Two Line English Round Shade No. 2.
Central Park Improvements. 1867
BANKING DEPARTMENT

12 & 8 A  Two Line Long Primer Ornamented No. 11.
American Metropolis. 12
THE SPECIMEN

12 & 8 A  Two Line Paragon Ornamented No. 10.
Lace and Silk Embroideries
PHENIX BANK 75

FAKMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY 25
Plain and Ornamental Job Printing Establishment
Broadway Mercantile Agency

BOSTON PRIMA DONNA 4
Reception of the President in Baltimore Grand Militia Parade

ERIE RAILROAD 2
Declaration of Independence United States

DREAMER 4
Hudson River Steamer Rosendale

SUPREME
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36 A  Nonpareil Tuscan Shaded No. 2.
FRAGRANCE FROM A THOUSAND FLOWERS. 12345

36 A  Long Primer Tuscan Shaded No. 2.
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE 548

35 A  Two Line Nonpareil Tuscan Shaded No. 3.
LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. 708

22 A  Two Line Brevier Tuscan Shaded.
PRINTING MACHINERY 36

18 A  Two Line Long Primer Ornamented No. 7.
THE NIGHTINGALE. 2

19 A 7 A  Two Line Great Primer Ornamented No. 12.
TRANSLATED POEMS OF HORATIO
Florence Sewing Machine. 79

36 A  Brevier Gothic Double Shaded.
HOME GAZETTE FOR THE LITTLE GES. 59

25 A  Two Line Nonpareil Gothic Double Shaded.
SALEM EVENING JOURNAL 67

18 A  Great Primer Ornamented No. 11.
MOUNT WASHINGTON 14

14 A  Two Line Pica Gothic Double Shaded.
SHADY BROOKS 28

13 A 8 A  Two Line Great Primer Ornamented No. 13.
SNOWDROPS ON THE HILLTOP
Palestine Gardens 45

6 & 4 A  Two Line Paragon Ornamented No. 11.
WHITE MOUNTAIN SCENERY.
Endeared Memories. 32

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., NEW YORK.
FLUSHING HARMONIC CLUB
BURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS
DIAMONDS

METROPOLITAN TRADE
ENGRAVINGS

FLOWERS OF FRIENDSHIP
REPUTATION

CAREFUL OBSERVATION
NINEVEH 35

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at an advance of 25 per cent. on the prices marked over each, which are the old prices.

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1618. 20 c.
1619. 20 c.
1620. 20 c.
1621. 20 c.
1622. 20 c.
1623. 20 c.
1624. 20 c.
1625. 25 c.
1626. 25 c.
1627. 25 c.
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1629. 25 c.
1630. 25 c.
1631. 25 c.
1632. 25 c.
1633. 25 c.
1634. 25 c.
1635. 25 c.
1636. 25 c.
1637. 75 c.
1638. 75 c.
1639. 75 c.
1640. 75 c.
1641. 75 c.
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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New York.
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2103. 30 c.
2104. 75 c.
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2106. 50 c.
2107. 50 c.
2108. $1.25
2109. 30 c.
2110. 75 c.
2111. 45 c.
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2113. 75 c.
2114. $1.50
2115. 45 c.
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2597. 1.25
2598. $1.
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2593. $1.50
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2682. 25 c.  
2683. 50 c.  
2684. 50 c.  
2685. 30 c.  
2686. 50 c.  
2687. 75 c.  
2688. 50 c.  
2689. 75 c.  
2690. $2.  
2691. 63 c.  
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2694. 75 c.  

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Correspondence.

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Agricultural.

2740. 60 c.

Agricultural.

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Composing Stick.

Cabinet.

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