BRASS RULES.

NO.	CENTS ℔ FOOT.
1	8
2	10
3	15
4	20
5	28
6	30
7	40
8	50
9	15
10	20
11	28
35	28
12	30
13	40
17	20
14	20
15	28
16	30
32	35

NO.	CENTS ℔ FOOT.
38	40
33	20
34	28
36	28
18	15
19	20
20	20
21	28
22	28
23	30
37	30
24	11
25	11
26	12
27	15
28	15
29	15
30	20
31	20

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

Z 250
.L655
1900

Gift of
Samuel Hay Kauffmann
26 MAR 1997

BRASS DASHES.

NO.		CENTS.
1		10
2		10
3		10
4		10
5		10
6		10
7		10
8		10
9		10
10		10
11		10
12		10
13		10
14		10
15		10
16		12
17		12
18		10
19		10
20		10
21		10
22		10

NO.		CENTS.
23		10
24		10
25		10
26		10
27		10
28		10
29		10
30		10
31		10
32		10
33		12
34		12
35		10
36		10
37		10
38		10
39		10
40		10
41		10
42		10

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

AGATE, NO. 3.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says," at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, *I have sometimes quoted* myself with great gravity. Judge, then, how much I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows: "Friends (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them, but we have many others, and much more grevious to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us: 'God helps them that help themselves,' as Poor Richard says in his almanac. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright,' as Poor Richard says. 'But dost thou love life? then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of,' as Poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep, forgetting that 'the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave,' as Poor Richard says. 'If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be (as Poor Richard says) the greatest prodigality;' since, as he elsewhere tells us,

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 BROADWAY, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY.

OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William St., NEW YORK, October 1, 1867. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 35 William Street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court House, PARK, September 28, 1867. Notice to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, RECEIVER.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Peter C. Roedell, plaintiff, against Goodwin Watson, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—[Com. not ser.]—To the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty-one dollars and fifty cents ($61.50), with interest from the 11th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.

Dated August 29, 1867.

J. A. BEALL,
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the first day of October, 1867.

J. A. BEALL,
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, 153 Water Street; JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, 84 Maiden Lane, and S. NEWBY, 89 Maiden Lane; wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS, Edmonton, Middlesex, England.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES of one of the best corner stores (west side), on Eighth Avenue. For particulars inquire at 443 Eighth Avenue.

THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY fitted up Market for sale cheap, as the owner is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton Avenue and Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.

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.

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.

LABOR-SAVING RULE.—DOUBLE, PARALLEL AND Single, in fonts costing about $75. Cases, $2 each. The above rule will be found very convenient for Table and all other like kinds of work; and as the mitred corners are accurately made to certain ems, much pains and labor will be spared by having a font of this rule in the Printing Office.

WOOD TYPE.—ORDERS FOR WOOD TYPE ARE respectfully solicited. Having made arrangements to keep a stock of the most useful and latest styles, we can fill orders for almost any kind or size, on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

PRINTING INKS.—WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BEST manufacturers of Newspaper, Book and Colored Inks of all qualities. We are able, therefore, to supply Printers at the lowest prices.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF Cruelty to Animals.—Rooms No. 696 Broadway. All Police Officers are instructed by Order 453 to prevent cruelty to animals. Call the attention of Officers to cases as they occur, and report the number of the Officer to these Rooms, that the Officer may be complimented for well doing.

EDITORS OR PRINTERS WISHING TO ESTABLISH a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an Estimate in detail for the same.

AGATE. NO. 4.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says," at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, *I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.* Judge, then, how much I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you'll have my advice I'll give it to you in short—'for a word to the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows: "Friends (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and if those laid on by Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them, but we have many others, and much more grevious to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the Commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us: 'God helps them that helps themselves,' as Poor Richard says in his almanac. It would be thought a hard Government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright,' as Poor Richard says. 'But dost thou love life? then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of,' as Poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep, forgetting that 'the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave,' as Poor Richard says. If time be of all things the most precious, wasting

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WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William St., NEW YORK, April 17, 1871.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Office, 57 Bank St., on TUESDAY next, the 18th April, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. WILLIAMS, SECRETARY.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court House, PARK, April 17, 1871.—Notice to Taxpayers.—Notice is hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1871, have been delivered to me, and that taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made at the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.

WILLIAM MACDONALD, RECEIVER.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—John Thomson, plaintiff, against F. E. Detheridge, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—[Com. not ser.]—To the above-named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, 57 Bank Street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one dollar and forty-five cents ($1.45) with interest from the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, besides the costs of this action.

Dated April 17, 1871.

J. OINETMAISON,
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the first day of April, 1871.

J. OINETMAISON,
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, 153 Water Street; JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, 84 Maiden Lane, and DR. PEANUTS, 57 Bank Street. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Edmonton, Middlesex, England.

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THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY FITTED up Market for sale cheap, as the owner has got rich enough. Call at the corner of Butchers' Haugh, Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, when the proprietor will be extremely willing to unfold the mysterious hypercritical theories, iconiclastic rumours, and inconsiderate reasoning that exist as to its sanitary and healthy location, and is so finely adapted for such an avocation.

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.

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NONPAREIL. No. 3.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC)

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WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRATERY.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court House, PARK, May 8, 1867.—Notice to Taxpayers.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.

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LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK

NONPAREIL No. 6.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

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CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court House, PARK, September 28, 1867.—Notice to Taxpayers.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Peter C. Roedell, plaintiff, against Goodwin Watson, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—[Com. not ser.]—To the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty-one dollars and fifty cents ($61.50) with interest from the 11th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.

Dated August 29, 1867.

J. A. BEALL,
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the first day of October, 1867.

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FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE of the best corner stores (west side), on Eighth Avenue. For particulars inquire at 443 Eighth Avenue.

THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY FITTED up Market for sale cheap, as the owner is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton Avenue and Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.

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.

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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.

LABOR-SAVING RULE.—DOUBLE, PARALLEL AND Single, in fonts costing about $75. Cases, $2 each The above Rule will be found very convenient for Table and all other like kinds of work; and as the mitred corners are accurately made to certain ems, much pains and labor will be spared by having a font of this Rule in the Printing Office.

WOOD TYPE.—ORDERS FOR WOOD TYPE ARE respectfully solicited. Having made arrangements to keep a stock of the most useful and latest styles, we can fill orders for almost any kind or size, on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

PRINTING INKS.—WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE best manufacturers of Newspaper, Book and Colored Inks of all qualities. We are able, therefore, to supply Printers at the lowest prices.

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says," at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity. Judge, then, how much I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean, old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and, gathering round him, he proceeded as follows: "Friends (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and, if those laid on by government, were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them, but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us: 'God helps them that help themselves,' as Poor Richard says in his almanac. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of

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GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 BROADWAY, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

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OFFICE CALIFORNIA OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William St., NEW YORK, October 1, 1867.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 35 William Street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of July, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.

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OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 37 William St., NEW YORK, October 1, 1867. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 35 William Street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon.

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NONPAREIL, No. 9.

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I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says," at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, *I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.* Judge, then, how much I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean, old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richards says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and, gathering round him, he proceeded as follows: "Friends (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them, but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; 'God helps them that help themselves,' as Poor Richard says in his almanac. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with

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PRINTING INKS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE best manufacturers of Newspaper, Book and Colored Inks of all qualities. We are able, therefore, to supply Printers at the lowest prices.

EDITORS AND PRINTERS WISHING TO ESTABlish a Newspaper, Book and Job Office, will be furnished with an Estimate in detail for the same.

MINION No. 2.

CAST TO ORDER.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses: and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my rambles where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says" at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed, not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered, likewise, some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, *I have sometimes quoted* myself with great gravity. Judge, then, how much I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks: "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied: "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows: "Friends (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and if those laid on by Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our

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Dated August 29, 1867.

J. A. BEALL,
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

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MINION No. 3

WHO shall estimate the cost of priceless reputation—that impress which gives the human dross its currency—without which we stand despised, debased, depreciated? Who shall repair it injured? Who shall redeem it lost? Oh! well and truly does the great philosopher of poetry esteem the world's wealth as "trash" in the comparison. Without it gold has no value, birth no distinction, station no dignity, beauty no charm, age no reverence; or, should I not rather say, without it every treasure impoverishes, every grace deforms, every dignity degrades, and all the arts, the decorations and *accomplishments of life stand*, like the beacon-blaze, upon a rock, warning the whole world that its approach is danger—that its contact is death. The wretch without it is under eternal quarantine—no friend to greet, no home to harbor him. The voyage of his life becomes a joyless peril; and in the midst of all ambition can achieve, or avarice amass, or rapacity plunder, he tosses on the surge a buoyant pestilence! But let me not degrade into the selfishness of individual safety, or individual exposure, this universal principle; it testifies a higher, a more ennobling origin. It is this which, consecrating the humble circle of the hearth, will at times extend itself to the circumstances of the horizon; which nerves the arm of the patriot to save his country; which lights the lamp of the philosopher to amend man; which, if it does not inspire, will yet invigorate the martyr to merit immortality; which, when the world's agony is passed, and the glory of another is dawning, will prompt the prophet, even in his chariot of fire, and in his vision of heaven, to bequeath to mankind the mantle of his memory! Oh, divine—oh, delightful legacy of a spotless reputation! Rich is the inheritance it leaves; pious the example it testifies; pure, precious and imperishable the hope which it inspires! Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to filch from its possessor this inestimable benefit—to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; —not only to outlaw life, but to attaint death, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame? I conceive few crimes beyond it. He who plunders my property takes from me that which can be repaired by

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J. A. BEALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

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MINION No. 10.

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my rambles where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says" at the end on't. This gave me same satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered, likewise, some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, *I have sometimes quoted* myself with great gravity. Judge, then, how much I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks: "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied: "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and, gathering round him he proceeded as follows: "Friends, (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are indeed

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William St., New York, October 1st, 1867.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 35 William St., on TUESDAY next, the 8th of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. L. HALSEY, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court House, Park, September 28th, 1867.—Notice to Taxpayers.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A.M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Peter C. Roedell, plaintiff, against Goodwin Watson, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—[Com. not ser.]—To the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Wall St., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty-one

THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY fitted up Market for sale cheap, as the owner is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton Ave. and Hoyt St., Brooklyn.

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 do 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 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.

LABOR-SAVING RULE, DOUBLE, PARALlel and single, in fonts costing about $75. Cases, $2 each. The above rule will be found convenient for Table and other kind of work: and as the mitered corners are accurately made to certain ems, much pains and labor will be spared by having a font of this Rule in the Printing Office.

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

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

The conversion of oxygen into carbonic acid is as necessary to the evolution of the seed as to the growth of the plant, and is all that is required for germination; but the plant requires something more, for if light be excluded, vegetation proceeds imperfectly, and the plant does not then acquire its proper color, and other active properties which it ought to have. The chief organs by which the consumption of oxygen gas is effected, are the leaves; and its purpose, in great part at least, seems to be that of producing some necessary change in the sap during its transmission through those organs, on its way from the vessels of the wood to those of the inner bark, whereby it may be rendered fit for the purposes of nutrition and growth.

In its nature and object, therefor, as well as in the specific change which it produces in the air, this process closely resembles the function of respiration in animals, and may thus with propriety be deemed a physiological process. The second, or purifying process, in which oxygen gas is evolved, differs in all respects from that which has just been described. It is in a great measure independent of temperature; at least it proceeds in temperature too low to support vegetation, *provided light be present*, an agent not required for germination nor essential to vegetable development. The organs by which this process acts on the air are as before the leaves; not, however, by changing the qualities of the sap in the vessels of those organs, but by producing changes in the chromule or colorable matter in their cells, to which it imparts color and other active properties. In doing this, it does not convert the oxygen gas of the air into carbonic acid, but, by decomposing that acid gas, restores to the air the identical portion of oxygen of which the former process had deprived it. The former process, carried on by the agency of the oxygen gas of the air, was essential to living action, and affected the well-being of the whole plant; that exercised by the agency of light is not necessary to life, is local, not general in its operation, and is capable of proceeding in circumstances and under conditions incompatible with living action. By withdrawing the air altogether, or depriving it of oxygen gas, vegetation soon ceases through the whole plant, but the exclusion of light from any part of the plant affects that part only; and even the total exclusion of that agent only deprives the plant of certain properties necessary to its perfection, but not essential to its life. These differences in the processes by which oxygen gas is alternately consumed and evolved, during the vegetation of plants in sunshine, are so manifest, both in

How sweet to wander here, when orient day
Tinges with roseate, hue the milky spray!
What time the Spring from Winter's bondage clear,
Wakes into life and joy the infant year;
When smile the cloudless heavens, and western gales
Sport in the tumbling billows' glassy vales.

See! where exulting o'er the azure field,
The days bright regent lifts his golden shield,
Round, dazzling, vast, ethereal world of flame,
That warms, illumes, sustains this beauteous frame.
Roll on, bright Orb, in peerless splendor roll;
To worlds on worlds the life-diffusing soul;
Around thy path what nameless glories stream,
Fire the blue vault, and o'er the billow gleam,
As if the heavens revealed to mortal sight,
Their topaz pavements in a blaze of light:
And through the morn's red portals pour'd abroad
Life, love and rapture, from the throne of God.

Burnish'd with gold, the cliffs resplendent shine,
And cast their shadows in the glancing brine,
Trembling and soft, as though the magic hand,
Of some cerulean nymph in colors bland,
Had traced the scene, and back to nature gave
Her beauteous image from the pictured wave.
Light flit the vapors o'er the distant hill,
The prospect opens wide and wider still;
Cantire's blue height with purple radiance glow,
And Jura's paps yet white with winter snow;
Bright o'er billows shine the sparkling isles,
And heaven on earth with boundless beauty smiles.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, a great change had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless happy creature, whose cheeks she so often kissed in an excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her but yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her well-remembered voice was in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. *The circumstance may seem a trifling one*—but the thought of it now pains my heart, and I relate it, that those children who have parents to love them, may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so accustomed to her pale face and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are. At first, it is true, I sobbed violently; but when, day after day, I returned from school, and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me; but they told me she would die.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong side outward, I came home discouraged, and fretful:—I went to my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back, through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs, and bring her a glass of water:—I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach which I shall never forget if I live to be a hundred years old, she said, 'And will not my daughter bring a glass of water, for her poor sick mother?'

I went and brought her the water, but I did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I set the glass down very quickly and left the room. After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother good night; but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said 'Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?' I couldn't sleep. I stole into her chamber to ask forgiveness. She had sunk into an easy slumber, and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning, and tell her how sorry

His form was fair, his cheek was health:
His word a bond, his purse was wealth:
With wheat his field was cover'd o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door.
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy:
How laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy:
His library, though large was read,
Till half its contents deck'd his head.
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight,
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss at night:
I wish'd not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone! but all the fault was his.
The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please,
Daily increase his love of cheer—
Ah, little thought he I was near!
Gradual indulgence on him stole,
Frequent became the midnight bowl.
I in that bowl the headache placed,
Which, with the juice, his lips embraced.
Shame next I mingled with the draught
Indignantly he drank and laugh'd.
In the bowl's bottom bankruptcy
I placed—he drank with tears and glee.
Remorse did I into it pour:
He only sought the bowl the more.
I mingled next joint torturing pain
Little the less did he refrain.
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My emissaries thus in vain
I sent the mad wretch to restrain.
On the bowl's bottom then myself
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Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

This conversion of oxygen into carbonic acid is as necessary to the evolution of the seed as to the growth of the plant, and is all that is required for *germination;* but the plant requires something more, for if light be excluded, vegetation proceeds imperfectly, and the plant does not then acquire its proper color, and other active properties which it ought to have. The *chief organs* by which the consumption of oxygen gas is effected, are the leaves, and its purpose, in great part at least, seems to be that of producing some necessary change in the sap during its transmission through those organs, on its way from the vessels of the wood to those of the inner bark, whereby it may be rendered fit for the purposes of nutrition and growth.

In its nature and object, therefore, as well as in the specific change which it produces in the air, this process closely resembles the function of *respiration* in animals, and may thus with propriety be deemed a physiological process. The second, or purifying process, in which oxygen gas is evolved, differs in all respects from that which has just been described. It is in a great measure independent of temperature; at least it proceeds in temperature too low to support vegetation, provided light be present, an agent not required for *germination*, nor essential to vegetable *development*. The organs, by which this process acts on the air, are, as before, the leaves; not, however, by changing the qualities of the sap in the vessels of those organs, but by producing changes in the chromule, or colorable matter, in their cells to which it imparts color and other active properties. In doing this, it does not convert the oxygen gas of the air into *carbonic acid*, but, by decomposing that acid gas, restores to the air the identical portion of oxygen of which the former process had deprived it. The former process, carried on by the agency of the oxygen gas of the air, was essential to living action, and affected the well-being of the whole plant; that exercised by the agency of light is not necessary to life, is local, not general in its operation, and is capable of proceeding in circumstances and under conditions *incompatible* with living action. By withdrawing the air altogether, or depriving it of oxygen gas, *vegetation* soon ceases through the whole plant, but the exclusion of light from any part of the plant affects that part only; and even the total exclusion of that agent only deprives the

BOURGEOIS, No. 4.
CAST TO ORDER.

How sweet to wander here when orient day
Tinges with roseate hue the milky spray!
What time the Spring from Winter's bondage clear,
Wakes into life and joy the infant year;
When smile the cloudless heavens, and western gales
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See! where exulting o'er the azure field,
The days bright regent lifts his golden shield,
Round, dazzling, vast, ethereal world of flame,
That warms, illumes, sustains this beauteous frame.
Roll on, bright Orb, in peerless splendor roll;
To worlds on worlds the life diffusing soul;
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AGRICULTURE.

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A MORNING IN SPRING.

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What time the Spring from Winter's bondage clear,
Wakes into life and joy the infant year;
When smile the cloudless heavens, and Western gales
Sport in the tumbling billows' glassy vales.

See! where exulting o'er the azure field,
The days bright regent lifts his golden shield,
Round, dazzling, vast etherial world of flame,
That warms, illumes, sustains this beauteous frame.
Roll on, bright orb! in peerless splendor roll—
To worlds on worlds the life-diffusing soul;
Around thy path what nameless glories stream,
Fire the blue vault, and o'er the billows gleam,
As if the heavens revealed to mortal sight
Their topaz pavements in a blaze of light;
And through the morn's red portals pour'd abroad,
Life, love and rapture from the throne of God.

Burnish'd with gold, the cliffs resplendent shine,
And cast their shadows in the glancing brine,
Trembling and soft, as though the magic hand
Of some cerulean nymph, in colors bland,
Had traced the scene, and back to Nature gave
Her beauteous image from the pictured wave.
Light flit the vapors o'er the distant hill—
The prospect opens wide and wider still;
Cantire's blue height with purple radiance glow,
And Jura's paps yet white with Winter snow;
Bright o'er the billows shine the sparkling isles,
And Heaven on Earth with boundless beauty smiles.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

AGRICULTURE.

This conversion of oxygen into carbonic acid is as necessary to the evolution of the seed as to the growth of the plant, and is all that is required for germination; but the plant requires something more, for if light be excluded vegetation proceeds imperfectly, and the plant does not then acquire its proper color, and other active properties which it ought to have. The chief organs by which the consumption of oxygen gas is effected are the leaves, and its purpose, in great part, at least, seems to be that of producing some necessary change in the sap during its transmission through those organs, on its way from the vessels of the wood to those of the inner bark, whereby it may be rendered fit for the purposes of nutrition and growth.

In its nature and object, therefore, as well as in the specific change which it produces in the air, this process closely resembles the function of respiration in animals, and may thus with propriety be deemed a physiological process. The second, or purifying process in which oxygen gas is evolved, differs, in all respects from that which has just been described. It is in a great measure independent of temperature; at least, it proceeds in temperature too low to support vegetation, provided light be present—an agent not required for germination, nor essential to vegetable development. *The organs by which this* process acts on the air are, as before, the leaves; not, however, by changing the qualities of the sap in the vessels of those organs, but by producing changes in the chromule or colorable matter, in their cells, to which it imparts color and other active properties. In doing this, it does not convert the oxygen gas of the air into carbonic acid, but, by decomposing that acid gas, restores to the air the identical portion of oxygen of which the former process had deprived it. The former process, carried on by the agency of the oxygen gas of the air, was essential to living action, and affected the well-being of the whole plant: that, exercised by the agency of light, is not necessary to life—is local, not general, in its operation—and is capable of proceeding in circumstances and under conditions incompatible with living action. By withdrawing the air altogether, or

A MORNING IN SPRING.

How sweet to wander here, where orient day
Tinges with roseate hue the milky spray;
What time the Spring from Winter's bondage clear,
Wakes into life and joy the infant year;
When smile the cloudless heavens, and Western gales
Sport in the tumbling billows' glassy vales.

See! where exulting o'er the azure field,
The day's bright regent lifts his golden shield,
Round, dazzling, vast etherial world of flame,
That warms, illumes, sustains this beauteous frame.
Roll on, bright orb! in peerless splendor roll—
To worlds on worlds the life-diffusing soul;
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HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

Besides the towns already mentioned, there were others that were denominated Confederate cities or allies. The latter neither contributed to the common fund of the League, nor sent deputies to Congress; even the members were not all on the same footing in respect to privileges: and the internal commotions by which it was frequently agitated, partly originating in this cause, and partly in the discordant interests and conflicting pretensions of the different cities, materially impaired the power of the Confederasy But in spite of these disadvantages, the League succeeded for a lenghtened period, not only in controlling its own refractory members, but in making itself respected and dreaded by others. It produced able generals and admirals, skillful politicians, and some of the most enterprising, successful and wealthy merchants of modern times.

As the power of the Confederate cities was increased and consolidated, they became much more ambitious. Instead of limiting their efforts to the actual advancement of commerce and their own protection, *they then endeavored* to acquire the monopoly of the trade of the North, and to exercise the same sort of dominion over the Baltic that the Venetians exercised over the Adriatic. For this purpose, they succeeded in obtaining, partly in return for loans of the money, and partly by force, various privileges and immunities from the northern sovereigns, which secured to them almost the whole foreign commerce of Scandinavia, Denmark, Prussia, Poland, Russia, etc. They exclusively carried on the herring fishery of the Sound, at the same time that they endeavored to obstruct and hinder the navigation of foreign vessels in the Baltic. It should, however, be observed, that the immunities which they enjoyed were mostly indispensable to

LONG PRIMER No. 3.
CAST TO ORDER.

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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&

SMALL PICA, No. 2.
CAST TO ORDER.

CHILDE HAROLD.

Oh Rome! my country! city of the soul
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee
Lone mother of dead empires! and control
In their shut breasts their petty misery.
What are our woes and sufferance?
The cypress, hear the owl, and plod your way
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples, ye!
Whose agonies are evils of a day—
A world is at our feet as fragile as our clay.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe;
An empty urn within her wither'd hands,
Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago;
The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now;
The very sepulchres lie tenantless
Of their heroic dwellers: dost thou flow,
Old Tiber! through a marble wilderness?
Rise, with thy yellow waves, and mantle her.

The Goth, the Christian, time, war and flood,
Have dealt upon the seven-hill'd city's pride;
She saw her glories star by star expire,
And up the steep barbarian monarchs ride,
Where the car climb'd the Capitol,
Temple and tower went down, nor left a site:
Chaos of ruins! who shall trace the void,
O'er the dim fragments cast a lunar light,

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

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PICA ROMAN, No. 2.

EVENING

How lovely, Evening, is thy parting smile!
The twilight softness of thy glowing sky
May well the poet's pensive dream beguile,
And kindle rapture in his languid eye
There is a quiet magic in the sigh
Of thy cool breezes and the twinkling dews,
The insect's hum, the bird's wild melody,
Thy few faint stars, and all the varying hues.

More blithe the nightingale's reviving lay:
The drops fall sparkling from the leafy spray,
As fitful breezes toss the straggling brier;
And the far hill flings back the level ray;
So pure the liquid air, that cot and spire,
In distance gleam with evening's golden fire.

The poet's glances, wheresoe'er they roll,
A paradise of living splendor make;
And in the magic mirror of his soul,
Earth's simple beauties lovelier forms awake;
As in the green depth of some limped lake,
Unruffled by the west wind's vesper sighs,
Tree, hill, and cloud, a soften'd brilliance
Till all the landscape in reflection lies
A fairy world of light, enshrin'd in purer.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

A peculiar trait in his rich and varied character, remains to be noticed: that ardent and enthusiastic imagination, which threw a magnificence over his whole style of thinking. Herrera intimates, that he had a talent for poetry, and some slight traces of it are on record in the book of prophecies, which he presented to the Catholic sovereigns. But his poetical temperament is discernible throughout all his writings, and in all his actions. It spread a golden and glorious world around him, and tinged every thing with its own gorgeous colors. It betrayed him into visionary speculations, which subjected him to the sneers and cavilings of men of cooler and safer, but more groveling minds. Such were the conjectures formed on the coast of Paria, about the form of the earth, and the situation of the terrestrial paradise; about the mines of Ophir, in Hispaniola, and of the Aurea Chersonesus, in Veragua; and such was the heroic scheme of the crusade, for the recovery of the holy sepulchre. It mingled with his religion, and filled his mind with solemn and visionary meditations, on mystic passages of the Scriptures, and the shadowy portents of the prophecies. *It exalted his office in his eyes*, and made him conceive himself an agent sent forth upon a sublime and awful mission, subject to impulses and supernatural visions from the Deity; such as the voice he imagined spoke to him in comfort, amidst the troubles of Hispaniola, and in the silence of the night, on the disastrous coast of Veragua.

He was decidedly a visionary, but *a visionary of an uncommon and successful kind*. The manner, in which his ardent imagination and mercurial nature were controlled by a powerful judgment, and directed by an acute sagacity, is the most extraordinary feature in his character. Thus governed, his imagination, instead of wasting itself in idle soarings, lent wings to his judgment, and bore it away to conclusions at which common minds could never have arrived; nay, which they could not perceive when pointed out.

To this intellectual vision it was given, to read in the signs of the times, and the reveries of past ages, the indications of an unknown world, as soothsayers were said to read predictions in the stars, and to foretell events from the visions of the night. His soul, observes a Spanish writer, was superior to the age in which he lived. For him was reserved the great enterprise to plow a sea, which had given rise to so many fables, and to decipher the mystery of his time.

With all the visionary fervor of his imagination, its fondest dreams fell short of the reality. He died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discovery. Until his last breath, he entertained the idea, that he had merely opened a new way to the old resorts of opulent commerce, and had discovered some of the wild regions of the East. He supposed Hispaniola to be the ancient Ophir which had been visited by the ships of Solomon, and that Cuba and Terra Firma, were but remote parts of Asia. What visions of glory would have broke upon his mind, could he have known that he had indeed discovered a new continent, equal to the whole of the old world in magnitude, and separated by two vast oceans from all the earth hitherto known by civilized man; and how would his magnanimus spirit have been consoled, amidst the chills of age, and cares of penury, the neglect of a fickle public, and the injustice of an ungrateful king, could he have anticipated the splendid empires which were to spread over the beautiful world he had discovered, and the nations and tongues and languages which were to fill its lands with his renown, and to revere and bless his name to the latest posterity!

Rome was an ocean of flame. Height and depth were covered with red surges, that rolled before the blast like an endless tide. The billows burst up the sides of the hills, which they turned into instant volcanoes, exploding volumes of smoke and fire; then plunged into the depths in a hundred glowing cataracts, then climbed and consumed again. The distant sound of the city in her convulsion went to the soul. The air was filled with the steady roar of the advancing flame, the crash of falling houses, and the hideous outcry of the myriads flying through the streets, or surrounded and perishing in the conflagration. All was clamor, violent struggle, and helpless death. Men and women of the highest rank were on foot, trambled by the rabble that had then lost all respect of conditions. One dense mass of miserable life, irresistable from its weight, crushed by the narrow streets, and scorched by the flames over their heads, rolled through the gates like an endless stream.

NONPAREIL, OLD STYLE.

In the cold sunshine of yon narrow dell,
Affection lingers; *there* two lovers dwell,
Greenland's whole family; nor long forlorn,
There comes a visitant; a babe is born.
O'er his meek helplessness the parents smiled:
'Twas hope:—for hope is every mother's child.
Then seemed they in that world of solitude,
The Eve and Adam of a race renew'd.
Brief happiness! too perilous to last;
The moon hath wax'd and waned, and all is past.
Behold the *End!*—one morn athwart the wall,
They marked the shadow of a reindeer fall,
Bounding in tameless freedom o'er the snow;
The father track'd him, and with fatal bow
Smote down the victim; but, before his eyes,
A rabid *she-bear* pounced upon the prize;
A shaft into the spoiler's flank he sent,
She turn'd in wrath, and limb from limb had rent
The hunter; but his dagger's plunging steel,
With riven bosom made the monster reel;
Unvanquish'd, both to closer combat flew,
Assailants each, till each the other slew;
Mingling their blood from mutual wounds they lay,
Stretch'd on the carcass of their antler'd prey.
Meanwhile his partner waits, her heart at rest,
No burden but her infant on her breast;
With him she slumbers, or with him she plays,
And tells him all her dreams of future days,
Asks him a thousand questions, feigns replies,
And reads whate'er she wishes in his eyes.
—Red evening comes; no *husband's* shadow falls
Where fell the reindeer's, o'er the latticed walls;
'Tis night! no footstep sounds towards her door:
The *day* returns—but *he* returns no more.
In frenzy forth she sallies, and with cries,
To which no voice except her own replies,
In frightful echoes, startling all around,
Where human voice again shall never sound,
She seeks him, finds him not; some angel guide
In mercy turns her from the corpse aside;
Perhaps his own freed spirit, lingering near,
Who waits to waft her to a happier sphere,
But leads her first, at evening to their cot
Where lies the little one, all day forgot;
Imparadised in sleep, she finds him there,
Kisses his cheek, and breathes a mother's prayer.
Three days she languishes, nor can she shed
One tear between the living and the dead.

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

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With all the visionary fervor of his imagination, its fondest dreams fell short of the reality. He died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discovery. Until his last breath, he entertained the idea that he had merely opened a new way to the old resorts of opulent commerce, and had discovered some of the wild regions of the East. He supposed Hispaniola to be the ancient Ophir which had been visited by the ships of Solomon, and that Cuba and Terra Firma, were but remote parts of Asia. What visions of glory would have broke upon his mind, could he have known that he had indeed discoverd a new continent, equal to the whole of the old world in magnitude, and seperated by two vast oceans from all the earth hitherto known by civilized man; and how would his magnanimus spirit have been consoled, amidst the chills of age, and cares of penury, the neglect of a fickle public, and the injustice of an ungrateful king, could he have anticipated the splendid empires which were to spread over the beautiful world he had discovered, and the nations and tongues and languages whice were to fill its lands with his renown, and to revere and bless his name to the latest posterity!

Rome was an ocean of flame. Height and depth were covered with red surges, that rolled before the blast like an endless tide. The billows burst up the sides of the hills, which they turned in-

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NONPAREIL OLD STYLE, No. 2.

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The hunter; but his dagger's plunging steel,
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Asks him a thousand questions, feigns replies,
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Where fell the reindeer's, o'er the latticed walls:
'Tis night! no footstep sounds towards her door;
The *day* returns—but *he* returns no more.
In frenzy forth she sallies, and with cries,
To which no voice except her own replies,
In frightful echoes, startling all around,
Where human voice again shall never sound,
She seeks him, finds him not; some angel guide
In mercy turns her from the corpse aside;
Perhaps his own freed spirit, lingering near,
Who waits to waft her to a happier sphere,
But leads her first, at evening to their cot
Where lies the little one, all day forgot;
Imparadised in sleep, she finds him there,
Kisses his cheek, and breathes a mother's prayer.
Three days she languishes, nor can she shed

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SMALL PICA OLD STYLE.

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No burden but her infant on her breast;
With him she slumbers,or with him she plays,

HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

Besides the towns already mentioned, there were others that were denominated confederate cities or allies. The latter, neither contributed to the common fund of the League, nor sent deputies to congress; even the Members were not all on the same footing in respect to privileges; and *The internal commotions* by which it was frequently agitated, partly originating in this cause, and partly in the discordant interests and conflicting pretensions of the different cities, materially impaired the power of the confederacy. But in spite of these disadvantages, the League succeeded for a lengthened period, not only in controlling its own refractory members, but in making itself respected and dreaded by others. It produced able generals and admirals, skillful politicians, and some of the most enterprising, successful and wealthy merchants of modern times.

As the power of the confederate cities was increased and consolidated, they became more ambitious. Instead of limiting their efforts to the mere advancement of commerce and their own protection, they endeavored to acquire the monopoly of the trade of the North and to exercise the same sort of domin-

PICA OLD STYLE.

EVENING.

How lovely, Evening, is thy parting smile!
The twilight softness of thy glowing sky
May well the poet's pensive dream beguile,
And kindle rapture in his languid eye.
There is a quiet magic in the sigh
Of thy cool breezes and the twinkling dews.
The insect's hum, the bird's wild melody,
Thy few faint stars, and all the varying hues

More blithe the nightingale's reviving lay:
The drops fall sparkling from the leafy spray;
As fitful breezes toss the straggling bries;
And the far hill flings back the level ray;
So pure the liquid air, that cot and spire,
In distance gleams with evening's golden fire

The poet's glances, wheresoe'er they roll,
A paradise of living splendor make;
And in the magic mirror of his soul,
Earth's simple beauties lovelier forms awake,
As in the green depth of some limpid lake,
Unruffled by the west wind's vesper sighs,
Tree, hill, and cloud, a soften'd brilliance
Till all the landscape in reflection lies,
A fairy world of light, enshrin'd in purer.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

LONG PRIMER MAILING TYPE.

M J Tobinacus 3 Apr 74

Dr Geo Cushing 5 Sep 70
320 Henry St

John Smith 24 Jun 63

BROOKLYN N Y

Ben Bennett 12 Dec 71

John Weldon 2 Mar 76
5 Love Lane

PITTSTON MAS

John B Rich 3 Mar 61
Lock Box 241

Miss Carrie Lindy 2 Mar 76

HOBOKEN N J

J Smeltzer Sr 22 May 59
Jackson Lots

John Dempsey 5 Aug 90

MARINE N Y

John Williams 1 Dec 93
Printer 5 Hick St

Rev M Schuyler 9 Feb 75

MORICHES PA

Miss Ida Walsh 9 Jan 85
728 E 41st St

Mr Jos Tisdale 7 Oct 84

SHORTSTOP N C

George Cook 5 Sep 83

Paul Jerome 3 Jul 85

MENTOR O R
Brandy Co

Miss Carry Busser 3 Oct 84
423 Chrystie St

Rev Isaac Saydu 3 Sep 86

OSHKOSH MCH

Dr B J Riley 3 Mar 83

BUTTE CITY N B

Peter J Pica 4 Nov 85

BISMARCK DAK

W Thompson 4 Feb 84
Smoky Hollow

James White 3 Nov 82
Banker & Broker

DOVER DEL

Dr J C Anderson 1 May 82

Mrs Thos Start 6 May 84
Lock Box 329

CHERRY HILL
Fourthward Co LA

S McCandless 4 May 82

Mr H Highlow 7 Jul 86

GOWANUS KAN

Dr Geo Bliss 7 Sep 85

John Delmar 2 Jul 83

Rev T H. Ward 2 Oct 89

BASHVILLE MO

Miss May Bartlett 4 Jul 80
317 18th St

Hon J Marr 10 Sep 83

OAK POINT CON

Dr S Lancet 20 Mar 89
265 Pill St

TRENTON N J

Miss K Graham 10 Jun 96
106 Fourth Ave

Rev Dr Bristor 13 Feb 69

OMEGA TEX

Long Primer in all the forms shown in this Schedule, including the Clarendon for Post Offices and all the economic devices of Pearl face months and figures cast on Long Primer bodies, will be furnished at 40 cents per pound.

1. Bring into alphabetical order the Post Offices found in the mailing books, by taking 26 long slips of paper, about three inches wide, each headed with a letter of the alphabet. On these slips classify all Post Offices.

2. Prepare Post Office List for compositor by commencing with the first Post Office in A; turning to its list of names on the mailing book, write them all on a slip of paper, and after each name write the precise date up to which each has paid for the paper. As fast as the lists are thus written out they can be passed to the compositor and set up. The Offices in each State or "Mail Route" may be thus set separately.

3. Adjust sticks to 8 ems of the type used, which affords room for name, date or number on which subscription terminates, and all private marks requisite in book-keeping. Commence each name flush, omit points, never space the date, and if necessary omit spacing name; if additional lines are used to complete an address, indent, respectively, one and two ems, if possible. The name of the Post Office is placed at the bottom in Clarendon letter, as shown above. By this arrangement the Post Office address falls systematically from the Dispatch Machine on its appropriate bundle of papers, which is then ready to be wrapped, corded and mailed, leaving the address exposed on the white margin, unless the Post Offices are set up in order a second time, with figures or symbols annexed indicating the size of wrapper required to be used in each case, so as to have all the wrappers addressed before going to press. The setting up of the subscription list being completed, arrange the whole according to Mail Routes and Post Offices in alphabetical order, in closed Mailing Galleys, 27 inches long by 9¼ wide; all this done, take three impressions from the type. The first enclose in an envelope and deposit in a fire-proof safe or vault; fasten the second in the accountant's book; the third give to the mailing clerk who will cut it up in columns and paste the head of each succeeding column over the bottom margin of the one preceding it, then reel the entire strip into the patent Dispatch Machine. While working, cut close to the unindented common face line. As papers going singly to the Post Office must be separately wrapped, these wrappers can all be addressed by the machine before the paper goes to press by keeping the singles in columns by themselves.

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

Ein Musterkrankenhaus.

Wir Deutsche sind so sehr daran gewöhnt, in großen Reformen Nachtreter des Auslandes zu sein, daß wir erst allmählig die Energie gewinnen, welche zur Beseitigung veralteter Mißbräuche nothwendig ist. Man kann behaupten, daß diese Errungenschaft zu welcher neben aller wissenschaftlichen und theoretischen Gründlichkeit doch auch Thatkraft und ein rasch erfassender, praktischer Sinn erforderlich sind, erst mit dem Aufschwunge unseres nationalen Bewußtseins so recht lebendig geworden ist. Mit der Ueberzeugung, ein großes, einheitliches, tonangebendes Volk geworden zu sein, haben wir es auch rasch gelernt, den Nationen, welchen wir jetzt politisch ebenbürtig sind, ihre besseren Eigenschaften abzulauschen. Mit der Leichtigkeit und Eleganz des Franzosen suchen wir die technische Geschicklichkeit des Engländers und das praktische Verwaltungs- und Organisationstalent des Nordamerikaners zu verbinden. Der Stolz auf unsere nationale Stellung, welche uns eine einflußreiche Stimme auf dem Gebiete der Politik sichert, hat das Streben, es in allen Einrichtungen und Neuerungen den anderen Völkern zuvorzuthun, in einem hohen Grade wachgerufen. Mit der Vervollkommnung unserer Waffen und unserer Armee-Organisation, welche sich glänzend bewährt haben, ging das Streben nach Verbesserung der Krankenpflege Hand in Hand. Die Sorge für die Verwundeten war das Gegengewicht, welches die Menschlichkeit und Bruderliebe bot im Gegensatz zu der Sorgfalt, welche man den Mitteln der Zerstörung gewidmet hatte. Die Wunden, welche die eine Hand geschlagen hatte, suchte die andere zu heilen und so vereinigten sich grimme Wuth und wilde Barmherzigkeit auf denselben Feldern. Vor Allem galt es, jenen unsichtbaren Feind zu bekämpfen, welcher in den Hospitälern und Lazarethen die Säle verpestete und alljährlich Hunderte, ja Tausende von zusammengepferchten Verwundeten, Operirten oder Kranken dahinraffte. Daß die schlimmsten Feinde die verborgenen sind, offenbarte sich bei diesen Hospitalkrankheiten, die nicht minder verheerend als der Kugelregen unter Denjenigen wütheten, welche die Lazarethe zu ihrer Heilung betreten hatten, und die selbst in Friedenszeiten mit schauerlicher Wirkung die Gesundheit der Hospitalbewohner untergruben, die geringsten Wunden zu gefährlichen machten, den leichtesten, unter günstigen Privatverhältnissen unbedingt gefahrlosen Operationen einen oft tödlichen Verlauf bereiteten. Die Spuren jenes in den Krankensälen offenbar vorhandenen Ansteckungsstoffes äußerten sich in bestimmten Krankheitsbildern, welche man mit den Namen Eitervergiftung, Wundrose und Hospitalbrand belegte; aber auch innere, besonders typhöse Erkrankungen schienen ihre Quelle in diesem unheimlichen Contagium zu haben, dessen Gang man verfolgen und dessen Einfluß man doch nicht bannen konnte.

Ein nationales Erinnerungsblatt für das neu erstandene deutsche Reich, ein Kunstblatt in Farbendruck, ist im Verlag von Löwenstein & Co. in Elberfeld erschienen, das ebenso geistvoll componirt, wie künstlerisch schön ausgeführt ist. Schöpfer desselben ist Hermann Würz, ein reich begabter Düsseldorfer Maler. Das Bild versinnlicht die Wiederherstellung des deutschen Kaiserreichs. Durch ein mit Blumen verwundenes Portal reitet mit erhobenem Banner der deutsche Kaiser. Das Blumengewinde vereinigt die norddeutschen mit den süddeutschen Wappen, welche durch Bänder in deutschen Farben gehalten werden. Am Fuße des Portals reichen sich, vom deutschen Reichsadler vereinigt, Süd und Nord die Bruderhand, während sich rechts und links die Idee des Sieges und des Friedens in schönsten Gruppirungen dargestellt finden. Erstere in einer kräftigen, mit Eichenlaub bekränzten Figur, Deutschland's Wehrkraft darstellend, die Hand am Schwert, jeden Feind energisch abweisend; den Fuß fest auftretend auf das gefallene Schild der kaiserlich-französischen Glorie. Vor ihr in trotziger, aber niedergebeugter Haltung die gefesselte Gallia, die phrygische Mütze, das Sinnbild der Republik, auf dem Haupte. Zu ihren Füßen den im Sterben noch Gift und Feuer speienden Drachen und die zerbrochenen Insignien des französischen Kaiserreichs. Auf der andern Seite in sügirlicher Darstellung die Segnungen des Friedens. Zwischen den Attributen des Handels, der Industrie, der Schifffahrt und den blühenden Zeichen der Landwirthschaft erhebt sich in begeisteter

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OO OO NN NNNN OO OO TT SSSS
OO OO NN NNN OO OO TT SS
OOOO NN NN OOOO TT SSSS

12 A. 9. LINE AGATE. $16.25

SSSS RRRR EEEE TTTTTT RRRR EEEE TTTTTT OOOO NN NN
SS SS RR RR EE TT RR RR EE TT OO OO NNN NN
SS RR RR EE TT RR RR EE TT OO OO NNNN NN
SSSS RRRRR EEEE TT RRRRR EEEE TT OO OO NN NNNN
SS RR RR EE TT RR RR EE TT OO OO NN NNN
SS RR RR EE TT RR RR EE TT OO OO NN NN
SSSS RR RR EEEEEE TT RR RR EEEEEE TT OOOO NN NN

SSSS AAAA GGGG EEEE TTTTTT AA AA SS GG GG EE TT AA AA SSSS GG GGG EEEE TT AAAAAA SS GG GG EE TT AA AA SSSS GGGG EEEEEE TT AA AA

OOOO NNN NN OOOO TTTTTT SSSS
OO OO NNNN NN OO OO TT SS
OO OO NN NNNN OO OO TT SSSS
OO OO NN NNN OO OO TT SS
OOOO NN NN OOOO TT SSSS

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

7 A, 25 a. 3 Line Nonpl. (18 Point) Augustan Text. Price $4.00

Used for Newspaper Running Head Lines

The New Orleans Times-Democrat: Wednesday, December 31 1890

Grand Concerts in German Given by Pupils Daily

PATENT PEND'NG FOR THE LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY.

15A 55a Pica (12-Point) Priscilla. Price $5.00

TO USERS OF LEATHER BELTING.

GENTLEMEN:

We ask all who desire to purhase the best Oak-Tanned Leather Belting to favor us with a trial order. To every consumer we recommend our Belting as an article upon which the fullest reliance can be placed. We guarantee every Belt to give entire satisfaction with fair usage, and will replace any that may prove defective. The majority of those who use Leather Belting have not the opportunity of becoming good judges of leather.

All of our Belting however, is made from superior and well-selected Oak-tanned leather; every piece is thoroughly stretched by powerful machinery, and is afterward jointed and secured in such a manner that both sides of the belt will present an even surface to the pulleys.

Those who purchase of us may rest assured that there will be no misrepresentation,and that they will obtain a good article of Belting, which we warrant to be well stretched, and to run true upon the pulleys and to do good service.

Hoping to be favored with a sample order, we are.

Yours respectfully,

TANNER, LACEER & CO.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

35 A. Two Line Nonpariel (12 Point) Sarah. Price $2.25

BRILLIANT YOUNG IRISH-AMERICAN MINISTERS AUTHORS STATESMENS AND POLITICIANS
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OFFERED IN ARTISTIC ANTIQUE SILVERWARE AT THE RECENT PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS.
RAILROAD PLATFORMS CAPABLE OF REVOLVING HORIZONTALLY
SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER 647538

30 A. Two Line Brevier (16 Point) Sarah. Price $3.00

DECIDEDLY A VISIONARY OF AN UNCOMMON AND SUCCESSFUL KIND
ARDENT IMAGINATION AND MERCURIAL NATURE CONTROLLED BY A POWERFUL JUDGMENT.
THROUGHOUT MANY SUBLIME AND AWFUL MISSIONS
CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES 23455678

25 A. Two Line Bourgeois (18 Point) Sarah. Price $3.00

INVIGORATING WANDERINGS THROUGH CENTRAL PARK
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONGRESS
BROMMER'S LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING IMPLEMENTS
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION 1234

20 A. Two Line Pica (24 Point) Sarah. Price $3.50

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ALL CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS $3456

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

25 A. 40 a. NONPAREIL ATHENIAN. PRICE $3 25

Rare Collection of American and Foreign
A Literature of the most Distinguished Writers of the age
Handsomely Bound. 57 Volumes.
THE TREASURY OF ORNAMENTAL ART.
ESSAY ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
$1234567890

25 A. 40 a. BREVIER ATHENIAN. PRICE $4 00

Rare Collection of American and Foreign
Literature of the most Distinguished Writers
of the Age Handsomely Bound.
THE TREASURY OF ORNAMENTAL ART.
ESSAY ON NATUAL PHILOSOPHY.
$1,234,567,890.

20 A. 30 a. LONG PRIMER ATHENIAN. PRICE $4 15

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Rich Shawls, Mantillas, Plain Goods,
Fine Assortment of Foreign
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
$1,234,5679.0.

15 A. 25 a PICA ATHENIAN. PRICE, $4 25

Rare Collections of Foreign
Literature Handsomely Bound!
Most Distinguished Writers.
MIDSUMMERNIGHT.
$1.234.567,890

10 A. 18 a. GREAT PRIMER ATHENIAN. PRICE, $4 50

PURSE RINGS,
Pompadour Cord, all Colors
ZEPHYR WORSTED.
$1234567890

8 A. 14 a. DOUBLE SMALL PICA ATHENIAN. PRICE, $5 25

LINEN GOODS!
The latest Designs in
CLOTHS.
$1234567890

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

PATENT PENDING FOR THE LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY.

30 A. Nonpareil (6 Point) Katharine. Price $2.25.

SPECIALIST IN HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE ORGANIZING PARTIES OF
EUROPEAN TOURISTS CONTEMPLATING A PROTRACTED OR LIMITED STAY IN THIS CITY
LOCATION CENTRAL AND FASHIONABLE 236890

30 A. Brevier (8 Point) Katharine. Price $3.00

IMPORTER OF FINE TURKISH AND PERSIAN EMBROIDERY
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
LATEST DESIGNS IN CHINA MATTINGS $1.234.56

20 A. Pica (12 Point) Katharine. Price $3.25.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INVENTORS
RECENT SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION
QUEEN KATHERINE 1234567

12 A. Three Line Nonpareil (18 Point) Katharine. Price $3.75.

ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIER
NEWARK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
SUMMER $1,234567

10 A. Two Line Pica (24 Point) Katharine. Price $5.00.

PRETTY SHOPLIFTER
VICTIM OF KLEPTOMANIA
QUAKER 3469

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

20 A 40 a. Brevier (8 Points) Elizabeth. Price $3.00

METROPOLITAN * MUSEUM * OBELISK * BELVIDERE

Numerous and Pleasant Reminiscences of Delightful Saddle Excursions to Blue Ridge

Invigorating Wanderings Through Central Park on Summer Mornings

OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | 429

15 A 30 a. Pica (12 Points) Elizabeth. Price $3.00

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FROM THE PRAIRIES

Startling * Vagaries of a Singularly * Brilliant * Imagination

Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress

WISCONSIN | KALAMAZOO | OSHKOSH | 1385

8 A 15 a. Three Line Nonpareil (18 Points) Elizabeth. Price $3.75

FIELDS | OF | SWEET | CLOVER

Blackmore's Newest Improved Farming Implements

Estimates Furnished 156

6 A 12 a. 2 Line Pica (24 Points) Elizabeth. Price $5.25

PRESIDENT | HARRISON.

Opinions * of * Constitutional * Writers

United States 34

6 A 10 a. 5 Line Nonpareil (30 Points) Elizabeth Price $6.75

CABLE * TRANSFERS

Good Circular Letter of Credit

Sight | Draft | $12

Lindsay Type Foundry New York.

10 A. 20 a PICA EUGENIE. PRICE $2 50

DRESSMAKERS!

Regular Spring and Summer Exhibition of

IMPORTED BLACK SILKS,

Suitable for Every Grade of Artistic Cloak and Dress Making

$1234567890

8 A. 16 a. THREE LINE NONPAREIL EUGENIE. PRICE $3 50

American Declamation Society,

NEATEST ORATION,

Speakers are Furnished for all Occasions.

$1234567890

6 A. 12 a. DOUBLE PICA EUGENIE. PRICE $4 00

Amateur Organ Recitation,

STECK HALL,

Solos and Duets Given by Pupils.

$12345678

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

PATENT PENDING FOR THE LINDSAYS TYPE FOUNDRY.

12 A, 20 a. Pica (12 Points) Gretchen. Price $2.50.

LONDON ❋ PARIS ❋ BERLIN ❋ VIENNA

Pleasant and Invigorating Wanderings on Summer Mornings through Central Park

Metropolitan Museum ⁞ Obelisk ⁞ Grotto ⁞ Terrace ⁞ Belvidere ⁞ Ramble

AUGUST 1874

8 A 15 a. 3 Line Nonpareil (18 Points Gretchen. Price $3.75.

MILD ❋ WINTER ❋ CLIMATE

For Tickets and Excursion Rates Apply to

Superintendent ⁞ of ⁞ Charleston ⁞ and ⁞ Savannah ⁞ Railroad

FLORIDA '53 TO '61

7 A, 12 a. Double Pica (24 Points) Gretchen. Price $4.50.

SENATE CHAMBER

Evening ⁞ Sessions ⁞ Held ⁞ At ⁞ Washington D.C.

SUMMER ❋ 1867

5 A, 8 a. Three Line Pica (36 Points) Gretchen. Price $6.50.

WEST POINT ACADEMY

Flirtation ⁞ Walk ⁞ By ⁞ Moonlight

CLASS ❋ OF ❋ '84

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

10 A 20 a Pica (12 Point) Mathilde. $2 75.

BIZARRE STYLES AND METHODS

Numerous And Pleasant Reminiscences; Sunny Winter Days On the Nile

Delightful Saddle Excursions To Blue Ridge

OCTOBER NOVEMBER 1834

7 A 14 a Three Line Nonpareil (18 Point) Mathilde. $3 75.

KALAMAZOO OSHKOSH

Various Startling Vagaries of a Brilliant Imagination

State of Wisconsin 1835

6 A 12 a Two Line Pica (24 Point) Mathilde. $5 00.

DAKOTA BLIZZARDS

Fresh Flowers From The Mountains

Sunday Morning

4 A 7 a Three Line Pica (36 Point) Mathilde. $5 75.

MARCH 1643

Fine Literature and Art

Philosophers Theories

10 A, 30 a. 12 Point Almah. $3.50

The Michael Lannigan Social Coterie

Dramatic Entertainment and Dancing Wednesday December 30th 1892

Acquaintances Respectfully Notified

STANLEYS QUEST

8 A 20 a. 18 Point Almah. $4.50

Manhattan Safe Deposit Vaults 48

Pic-nic at Jones' Wood Typographical Association

Competition of Athletic Organizations

WILD WEST

5 A 15 a. 24 Point Almah. $5.00

Washington Heights 75

Dividends of The Second National Bank

ARABS

4 A, 10 a. 36 Point Almah. $6.75

Endorsement Correct 23

The Lexington Savings Banks

WARRIOR

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

PATENT PENDING FOR THE LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY.

50 A. Nonpareil (6 Points) Edith. Price $2 00

ANECDOTES BY THE SEA-SHORE
REMINISCENCES OF A GALLANT OLD NAVAL FIGHTER
DELEGATIONS FROM THE GRAND LODGES
TAKING THE POTOMAC IN 1761

30 A. Brevier (8 Points) Edith. Price $2 25

BEAUTIFUL SCENIC DISPLAY
NEBUCHADNEZZAR, OR BABYLON FALLEN
ST. GEORGE STATEN-ISLAND
AUGUST 24TH, 1876

20 A. Three Line None. (18 Point) Edith. Price $3.50.

HENDERSON, OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN FURNITURE
CORNER BROADWAY & SPRUCE ST.

25 A. Pica (12 Points) Edith. Price $2 50

W. THOMPSON & COMPANY
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
37 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

25 A. Pica 12 Point Edith No. 2. Price $2.50

ADMISSION TO THE
GARDEN PARTY AND CONCERT
WASHINGTON SQUARE
AUGUST 17 1890

12 A Pica (12 Points) Irene. Price $4 00

NORMANDIE
SURE & STILL WATER BATHING
NEAR SEABRIGHT
$78,545,781,82

8 A. Three Line Nonpareil (18 Points) Irene. Price $5 00

SEA-SIDE RESORT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
SUMMER 85

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

10 A, 20 A Pica Shaded Italic Price $4.25

A CHANCE SELDOM GIVEN

APPLY AT THE CENTRAL PARK ACADEMY

LARGE HANDSOME BROWN SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE

COLLECTIONS 456789

8 A, 15 A. Great Primer Shaded Italic. Price $5.00

THE FAMOUS NATURALIST

EXTRAORDINARY DEGENERATION OF MAN

THE REMARKABLE GENEALOGY OF MONKEYS

ANIMAL KINGDOM 123

12 A, 18 A. Pica Shade. Price $4.00

AMERICAN CO.

IRON CLAD STEAMERS

SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS

NON-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS

CAPITAL, $46,250

10 A, 12 A. Great Primer Shade. Price $5.00

WHOLESALE

GOOD ASSORTMENTS,

RETAIL IMPORTER

ARCADE 7985

7 A, 12 A. Two Line Small Pica Shade. Price $7.00

LITTLE TYCOON

THE EXECUTOR OF JAPAN

HEARTLESS AND INHUMAN CUSTOM

TABLEAU 2567

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

25 A, 50 a. Long Primer Victoria. Price $3 60

Rare Collection of American
And Foreign Summer Rambles and Pleasure Tours
Literature Handsomely Bound
1234567890

15 A 40 a. Pica Victoria. Price $4 00

Library of Entertainments.
The Most Distinguished Writers of
Modern Fiction.
1234567890.

12 A, 25 a. Two Line Long Primer Ornamented, No. 2 Price $5 00

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD
ABSOLUTELY THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST PRIVATE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES
NUMEROUS AND PLEASANT

25 A. Two Line Nonp. Ornamented, No. 1. Price $3 20.

THE UNITED STATES
THE NATION'S FOURTH OF
JULY ANNIVERSARY.

20 A. Two Line Brev. Ornamented, No. 1. Price $3 75

THE PALISADES
FOOT-PRINTS OF TIME.
OF THE HUDSON.

20 A. Two Line Long Primer Ornamented, No. 1. Price $5 00.

GRAND ANNUAL JUBILEE CONCERTS.
CITY OF ROCKPORT.
FAMOUS PIANO RECITALS
MUSICAL PEOPLE

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

25 A, 75 a. Brevier (8 Point) Law Italic. Price $4.00

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE Self-evident: that all Men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness: that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any 1234567890

30 A, 60 a. Long Primer (10 Point) Law Italic. Price $4.56

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE Presents, that I, Richard Mabee, do hereby constitute and appoint Thomas Steward, Attorney and Agent for me and in my name, place and stead, to vote as my proxy at the next election of Stockholders of 123456

20 A, 50 a. Pica (12 Point) Law Italic. Price $4.25

THIS INDENTURE MADE THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890 between William Draper, party of the first part, and Johnathan Fellowes, party of the second part, witnesseth; that in consideration of the sum of twenty five hundred dollars, in hand paid by the said Johnathan Fellowes, party of the second part, to the said William Draper, party of the first part, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said William Drapers, does hereby sell, grant, transfer and set over to the said Johnathan

8 A 25 a. Two Line Pica (24 Points) Marguerite Price $6 00.

New York Oct 1 1890.

Gentlemen.

We would call your attention to our large stock of tastefully upholstered Parlor Suits, Reception Chairs, and Divans; as well as Bookcases, Secretaries, Sideboards, and Fancy Tables in all woods, which we offer at a great reduction from former prices.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you in person we are.

Yours truly

Farewell Perry & Co.

243 Broadway.

Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

8 A, 50 a.
PRICE, $11 50.

4 A, 25 a.
PRICE, $5.75.

Double Pica Business Script.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1882.

Gentlemen:

We send you to-day by the American Express, charges paid, some samples of our new Dress Goods, which have been delayed by the rough stormy weather on the Atlantic. Arriving so late, we have made the prices extremely low, as you will see by price-list enclosed though the styles are so attractive, that we think they will be very popular and have large sales.

Hoping to receive your orders, we remain,

Very Truly Yours,

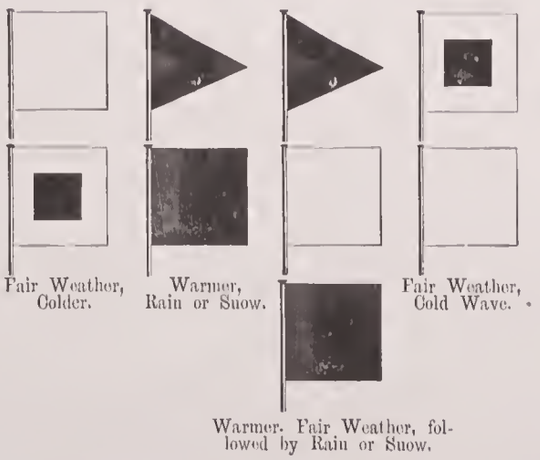
Arnold, Dash & Co.



SIGNAL SERVICE SIGNS.

(Adopted for general use by the United States Signal Service on and after March 1st, 1887.

Display Examples.

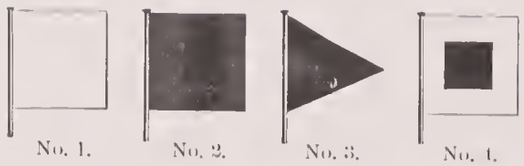


The flags are four in number, and their use is urged for the benefit of the general public and those industries dependent, to a great extent, upon weather conditions. The "Indications" are prepared at Washington by the chief Signal officer, daily, for the twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m.

THREE-LINE PICA, $1.50 per Font



FOUR LINE PICA, $2 per Font.



INTERPRETATION OF SIGNALS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 4. White Flag, Black Center.
Clear or Fair.	Rain or Snow	Temperature.	Cold Wave

No. 1, clear or fair weather, no rain. No. 2, blue flag, rain or snow. No. 3, black triangular flag, refers to temperature, and above numbers 1 or 2, indicates warm weather; below numbers 1 or 2, colder weather, and when not displayed, stationary weather. No. 4, white flag with black center (cold-wave flag) sudden fall in temperature; this signal is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. It is not displayed unless a temperature of forty-five degrees, or less is expected, nor is flag No. 3 ever displayed with it.

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

AGATE BORDER. No. 1.

1 lb Font. Price 1.50.



NONPARIEL BORDERS.

1 lb Fonts Price $1.25

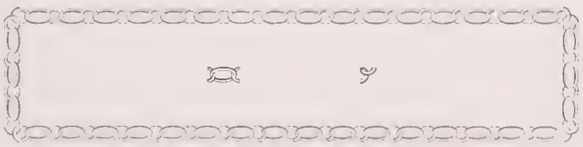
No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



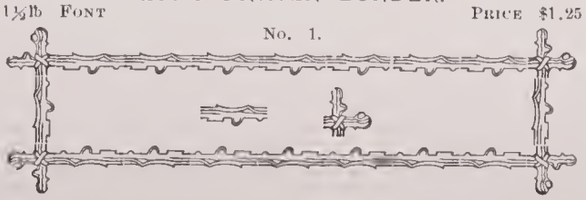
No. 7.



LONG PRIMER BORDER.

1½lb Font Price $1.25

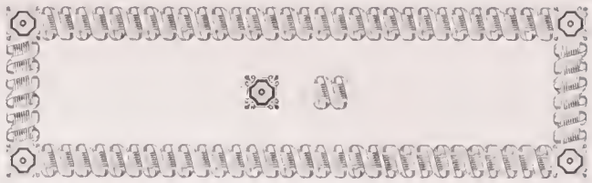
No. 1.



PICA BORDERS.

2lb Fonts. Price $1.50

No. 1.



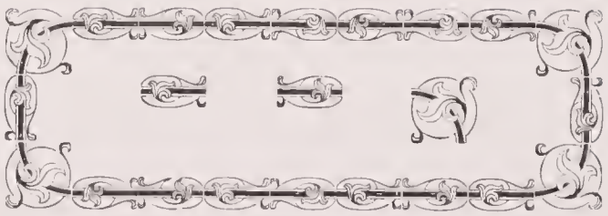
No. 2.



No. 3.



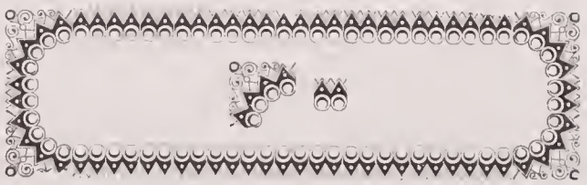
No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.



RUSTIC CORNERS.

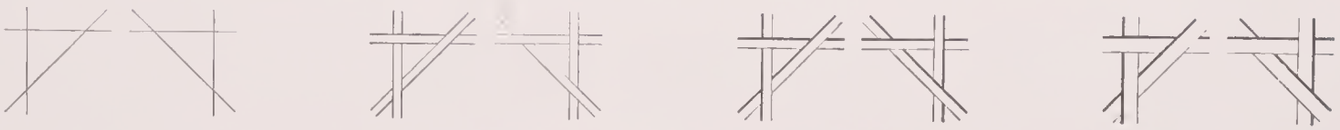
Two Line Pica Body, 25 cents per Set.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

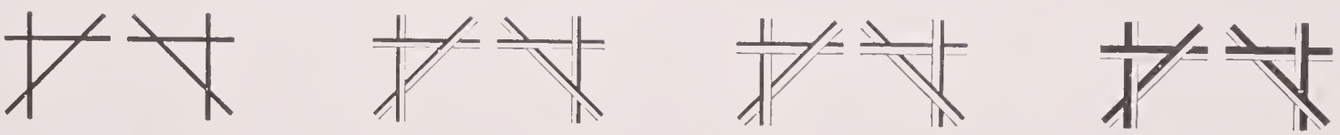


Double Paragon Body, 40 cents per Set.

7. 8. 9. 10.



11. 12. 13. 14.



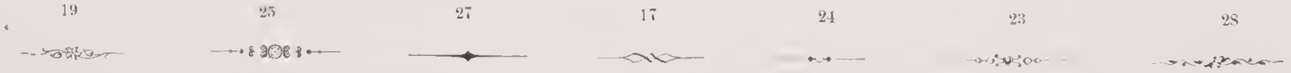
ORNAMENTAL DASHES.

Nos. 14, 16, 20, 10c. Nos. 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 5c.

26 14 16 20



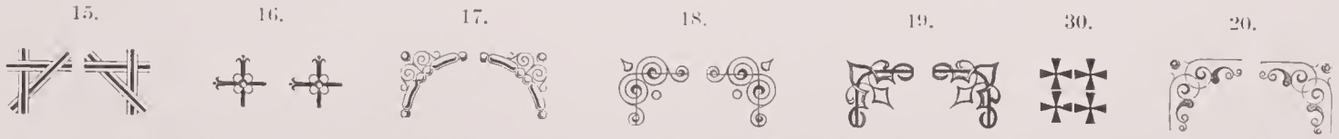
19 25 27 17 24 23 28



ORNAMENTAL CORNERS.

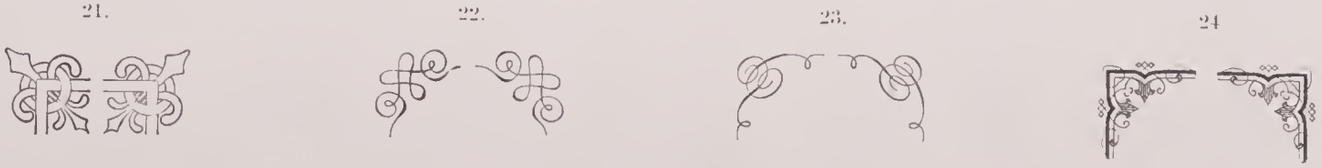
Two Line Pica Body, 25 cents per Set.

15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 30. 20.

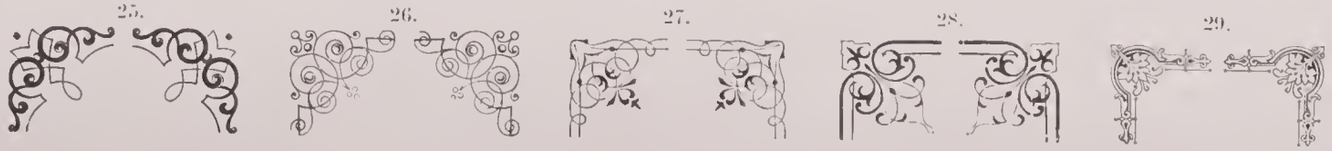


Double Paragon Body, 40 cents per Set.

21. 22. 23. 24



25. 26. 27. 28. 29.



Lindsay Type Foundry, New York.

NEWSPAPER CUTS.



LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.