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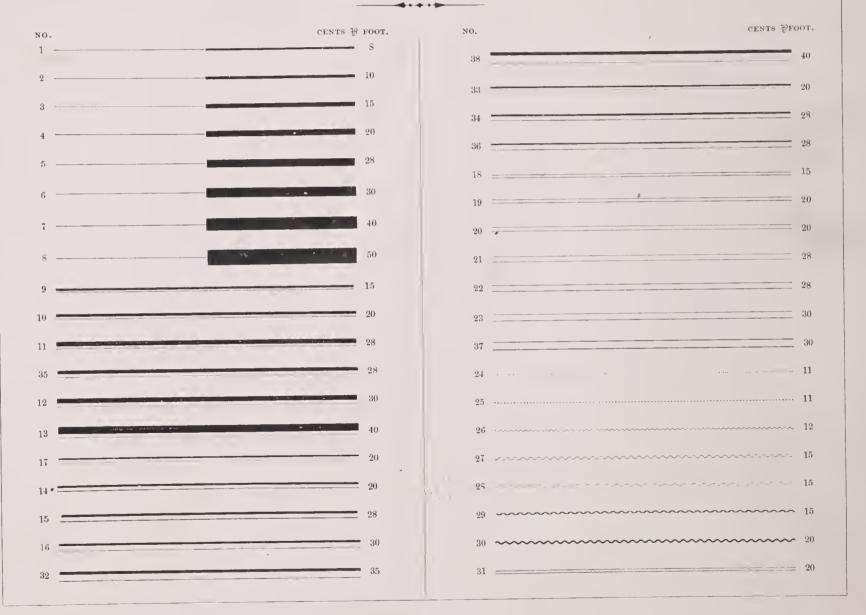
By bequest of

Samuel Hay Kauffmann





# BRASS RULES.



LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

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# BRASS DASHES.

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LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

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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 almanaes) 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 anthor 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 am not personally known, I have frequently heard one and gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you, I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called translational states. 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 in short; "for a word to the wise is enough; and many words 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 sweak his mind; and gathering round him, he desiring him to sweak his mind; and gathering round him, he 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, "Hyon'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 approceeded 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 nuch by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commussioners 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 need is always bright,' as Poor Richard says. 'But dost thou thove life' then do not squander tune, 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 sleepung enough in the grave,' as Poor Richard says. 'If time be of all things the most precious, wasting

CENERAL 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

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. 25 William Street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY,

TITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF

BERNARD SMYTH, RECEIVER.

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, 1866.

ABOR-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 APP

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 rhenmatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are reheved in a few hours by a single dose, and a tew 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 8, NEWBY, 89 Maiden Lane; wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS, Edmonton, Middlesex, England.

THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY THE FIXTURES OF AN ESTERNISH itted 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 tonghness as will preserve the hair lines, and resist the pressure put upon it by power press printing.

METAL FURNITURE.—THIS ARTICLE HAS COME At 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

DRINTING MATERIALS.—HAVING THE GREATEST facilities for furnishing all kinds of Printing materials, our customers may depend upon getting the best article.

DRINTING PRESSES. WE CAN SUPPLY ALL KINDS 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 I great reputation for durability. The letters have deep counters; and the Metal is bard, and has a solidity and toughness which gives it great durability. We are now using this Metal exclusively in the manufacture of our Type.

ABOR-SAVING RULE.-DOUBLE, PARALLEL AND

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 luks of all qualities. We are able, therefore, to supply Printers at

A MERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF Cruelty to Animals. Rooms No. 696 Broadway. All Police Officers are instructed by Order 433 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 1 a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with au Estimate in detail for the same.

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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 anthor (of almanaes) 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 mc. 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 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, elean old man, with white leeks, "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 ns. 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 almanae. 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 personally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says. If time be of all things the most precious, wasting

TENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—
The Regular Meeting of the Society will be held at the Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
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.

MITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF
Court House, Park, April II, 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 x, M, and 2 r, 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.

TUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF VUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—John Thomsou, 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 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.

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.

Dated April 17, 1871.

J. OINETMAISON, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY,

DEYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND PAROLDS S SPECIFIC FOR GOLD AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gonty 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, Camer & Synong, 153 Water Street; Joseph Horsey's Sox, 84 Maiden Lane, and Dr. Peanytes, 57 Bank Street, Wholesela by the promietor Mr. Thomas Revyous Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Edmonton, Middlesex, England.

DRINTING MATERIALS,-HAVING VERY GREAT facilities for furnishing all kinds of Printing materials, our customers may depend upon getting the best

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.

POR SALE,—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE "Little Church Around the Corner," For particulars apply to Dr. Houghton, 29th Street,

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 nufold the mysterious hypercritical theories, iconiclastic rumours, and inconsiderate reasoning that exist as to its sauitary and healthy location, and is so finely adouted for such an oversion. adapted for such an avocation

ARD METAL, -WE WOULD CALL THE ATTEN HARD METAL,—WE WOLLD CALL THE ATTEM tion 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

METAL FURNITURE.—THIS ARTICLE HAS COME M 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,

DRINTING 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 thereby 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

L ABOR-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 corrections of the state and around the kinds of work, and, as the interest of ners are accurately made to certain ems, much pains and labor will be spared by having a font of this Rule in the Printing-Office.

TOOD 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

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

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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; day) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanaes) annually, now a full quarter of a century in a brother anthors 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. gratified by an incident which that where a great number of people t stopped my horse lately where a great number of people is stopped my distribution of merchants' goods. The were collected at an auction of merchants' goods, hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the hour of safe hot 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 till 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 it 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 grievons 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 them-selves,' as Poor Richard says in his almanac. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people onetenth 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 amusem uts that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster that labor wears, while the key often used is always

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WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRATERY,

MTY 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 S 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.

JUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.-Peter B. Roedell, plaintiff against Goodwin Watson, defendant,-Summons for money denumed on contract.—[Com not ser.] To the above named detendant. 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, ex- through us. clusive 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 interes 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.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND Printing Office. continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerons gonty 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

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. W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

TARD 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.

DRINTING MATERIALS.—HAVING THE GREATest facilities for turnishing all kinds of Printing materials, our customers may depend upon getting the best

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ABOR-SAVINGRULE-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 tout of this rule in the

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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, 1869, at 12 o'clock

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

MITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF U Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New payers.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year stronger than the old kind. 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 Angust 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.

DEYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine

LOR 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 np Market for sale cheap, as the owner is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton Avenne and Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.

HARD METAL.—WE WOULD CALL THE ATTEN-tion 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

DRINTING MATERIALS,—HAVING THE GREATest facilities for furnishing all kinds of Printing materials, our customers may depend upon getting the best article.

RINTING 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

ABOR-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.

W OOD 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 SHORT-EST NOTICE,

DRINTING 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.

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 auther tof also it without vanity in eminent auther tof also it without vanity.

ENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS

MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William St., New York, October I, 1867,—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY.

OFFICE CALIFORNIA OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William St., New York, October I, 1867,—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY.

OCTIVITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF manacs) annually, now a full quarter of a century, CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF manaes) annuarly, now a full quarter of a century,

Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,

METAL.—WE WOULD CALL THE ATmy brother authors in the same way (for what reaNew Court House, Park, May 8, 1867.—Notice to Hard Metal.—WE Would be detailed by the same way to the Metal we are now 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. 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 here my I have forevently been and provided at the same and payable at this sure put upon it by power press printing.

BERNAND SMYTH, RECEIVER.

Sessment Rolls or Tax-Books on Real and Personal ments for the purpose of obtaining such toughness as will preserve the hair lines, and resist the pressure produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me. to fice. 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 printing materials, our customers may depend upon getting the best article.

Nov. BERNAND SMYTH, RECEIVER. besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally Nov. 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 grent 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 your answer to the said complaint on the sub- avail themselves of our services, and have their merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, seriber, at his office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City purchases made through us. 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 abateincent. 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 governin his almanac. It would be thought a hard governthat the limbs, and leave the sufferers in perfect
by our iony; and from these taxes the collision. We are gible,
therefore, to supply Printers at the lowest prices.
The
most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours
by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the
in his almanac. It would be thought a hard governthat the plant is neonly gible the limbs, and leave the sufferers in perfect ment that should tax its people one-tenth part of health,

son I know not) have ever been very sparing in Taxpayers,—Notice is hereby given that the As- using. It is the result of long continued experitheir applauses; and no other author has taken the sessment Rolls or Tax-Books on Real and Personal ments for the purpose of obtaining such toughness

> 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 prices. Printers who are ordering Bills of Type can of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of this summons on you exclusive of the day of the such service; and if you fail to answer the said tained great reputation for durability. The complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff letters have deep counters; and the Metal is hard, will take judgment against you for the sum of six- and has a solidity and foughness which gives it ty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$61.50), with interest great durability. We are now using this Metal exfrom the 11th day of June, one thousand eight hun-clusively in the manufacture of our Type. lred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action. Dated August 29, 1867. J. A. BEALL, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

York, on the first day of October, I867.

J. A. BEALL, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY. ing Office.

METAL FURNITURE,—THIS ARTICLE HAS SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY Office, and no well-appointed office can afford to De a necessity in every Printing Off NEW YORK.—Peter B. Reedell, plaintiff be without it. It is put up in fonts of 50 lbs, and against Goodwin Watson, defendant,—Summons upwards. Our pattern gives a greater number of for money demand on contract.—[Com not ser.] pieces in the same weight, and is stronger than the above named defendant. You are hereby the old kind.

PRINTING PRESSES,—WE CAN SUPPLY ALL kinds of Printing Presses at manufacturers'

ABOR-SAVING RULE.-DOUBLE, PARAL-Late 1 lel and Single, in fonts costing about \$75.00, Cases, \$2 each. The above rule will be found very The complaint in this action was filed in the convenient for Table and all other like kinds of office of the Clerk of the City and County of New work; and as the mitred corners are accurately made to certain cms, much pains and labor will be spared by having a font of this rule in the Print-

DRINTING INKS.—WE ARE AGENTS FOR REYNOLDS SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND the Best manufacturers of Newspaper, Book and Colored Inks of all qualifies. We are able,

same.

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WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY. 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 1) know not) have been very sparing in their applauses; of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 35 William and no other author has taken the least notice of me; Street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th of October, 1869, so that, did not my writings produce me some solid at 12 o'clock, noon. 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 Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me Poor Richard says," and the end on't. This gave me and that all taxes are now due and payable at this 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 SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Peter C. Roedell, plaintiff, 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 anotion of merchants' goods. The hour of sale not and required to answer the complaint in this action, where a great number of people were collected at an anction 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, city and County of New York, at the City Hall in said 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 street, in the City of New York, within twenty days ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us after the service of this summons on you, exclusive to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer 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 plaintiff will take judgment against you for the fill a bushel, as Poor Richard says." They joined in sum of slxty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$61.50) with 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, much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four the first day of October, 1867. 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 some thing may be done for us; God helps them that help themselves,' as Poor RILLUMATISM. This justly celebrated meditors supply Printers at the lowest prices. good advice, and some thing may be done for us;

TENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW The regular meeting of the Society will be

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

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

(TTY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, no well appointed Office can afford to be without it. New Conrt House, Park, September 28, 1867. Notice It is put up in fonts of 50 lbs, and upwards. Our to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given that the Aspattern gives a greater number of pieces in the sessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal same weight, and is stronger than the old kind. office. Payment thereof can be made between the

against Goodwin Watson, defendant, Summons for which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the sum of slxty-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.

J. A. BEALL, Dated August 29, 1867. PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY,

The complaint in this action was filed in the office

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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 (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY, enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanaes) 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, dld not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof deliciency of praise would have quite discouraged me. l concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merkt, for they buy my works; and, be- will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day sides, 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 DOF NEW YORK.—Peter B. Roedelbach, plaintiff only that my Instructions were regarded, but discov- against Goodwin Watson, defendant,—Summons for ered 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 ruln 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 hls 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 tour 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 that Is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with England.

CUENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW

MITY 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 can be made between the hours of 8 a, m, and 2 r, m. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of May, of November. BERNARD SMYTH, RECEIVER.

QUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY 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, and at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at hls 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 fall 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 29th, 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 1st day of October, 1867.

A. A. BEALL, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine—of this rule in the Printing Office. continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerons gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetltlons restore the use of the limbs, nearken 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 the state of the time, and the service is the part of their time, to be employed in its service; but Idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all the service is the part of their time, to be employed in its service; but Idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all the service is the s

OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William Street, 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 Street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of July, 1867, at 12 o'clock

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

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CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, New Court House, Park, May 8, 1867.—Notice to Tax payers—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, preserve the hair lines, and resi Payment thereofean be made between the hours of upon it by power-press printing, 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 May, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November,

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The state of the suffice of J. A. BEALL, Plaintiff's Attorner.

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 $E^{
m DITORS}$  AND PRINTERS WISHING TO ESTABlish a Newspaper, Book and Job Office, will be furnished with an Estimate in detail for the same,

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an anthor 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 almanaes) annually, now a full quarter of a century. St., New York, October 1, 1867.—The annual meeting brother authors in the same way (for what reason ing of the Stockholders of this Company, for the almanaes) annually, now a full quarter of a century, I know not) have ever been very sparing in their ap-election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. plauses: and no other author has taken the least 35 William street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of 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 / UTY OF NEW VORK, DEPARTMENT OF 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 Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Perfrequently heard one and another of my adages re-sonal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered peated, with "As Poor Richard says" at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed, the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at not only that my instructions were regarded, but the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated chases made through us. discovered, likewise, some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encouarge 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 pany 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 rain the is enough; and many words won't fill a bushel, as speak his mind; and gathering round him, he prolaid 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

C ENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY.

OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEX-ICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William October, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

to Taxpayers.-Notice is hereby given that the old kind. to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between prices. Printers who are ordering Bills of Type can from the date of payment to the 1st of December, 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 sumon the badness of the times; and one of the com- moned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the oflice of the Clerk of the City and Comity of New York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, within stood up and replied: "If you'd have my advice, twenty days after the service of this summons on I'll give it to you in short; for a word to the wise you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty-one dollars and ecceled as follows: "Friends (says he) and neigh- fifty cents (\$61.50), with interest from the 11th day bors, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and if those of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.

Dated August 29, 1867.

J. A. BEALL, PLAINTUFF'S ATTORNEY.

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.

TETAL FURNITURE.—THIS ARTICLE HAS come to be a necessity in every Printing Office, and no well appointed Office can afford to do CITY OF NEW VORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the receiver of Taxes. New Court House, Park, September 28th, 1867.—Notice pieces in the same weight, and is stronger than the

> DRINTING PRESSES.—WE CAN SUPPLY ALL kinds of Printing Presses at manufacturers' avail themselves of our services, and have their pur-

will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of 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.

> L ABOR-SAVING RULE—DOUBLE, PARALLEL and single, in fonts costing about \$75. Cases, \$2 cach. The above Rule will be found very convenient for Table and other kind 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 manufacturers of Newspaper, Book and Colored Inks of all qualities. We are able, therefore, to supply Printers at the lowest prices.

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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? held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 714 o'clock.

Who shall redeem it lost? Oh! well and truly does WILLIAM V. NORDEN, SECRETARY. the great philosopher of poetry esteem the world's wealth as "trash" in the comparison. Without it 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 beaconblaze, upon a rock, warning the whole world that its New Court House, Park, September 28, 1867,-Noapproach is danger—that its contact is death. The tice to Taxpayers.—Notice is hereby given that the wretch without it is under eternal quarantine—no friend to greet, no home to harbor him. The vovage of his life becomes a joyless peril; and in the midst of all ambition can achieve, or avarice amass, the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at prices. Printers who are ordering Bills of Type can or rapacity plunder, he tosses on the surge a buoy- the rate of seven per cent, per annum, calculated ant pestilence! But let me not degrade into the selfishness of individual safety, or individual exposure, this universal principle; it testifics a higher, a more ennobling origin. It is this which, consecratmore ennoung origin. It is this which, consecrating the humble circle of the hearth, will at times NEW YORK.—Peter C. Rodell, plaintiff, extend itself to the circumstances of the horizon; against Goodwin Watson, defendant,—Summons for which nerves the arm of the patriot to save his money demand on contract. [Com. not ser.]—To country; which lights the lamp of the philosopher the above named defendant. You are hereby sumto amend man; which, if it does not inspire, will moned and required to answer the complaint in this vet invigorate the martyr to merit immortality; action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk which, when the world's agony is passed, and the of the City and County of New York, at the City glory of another is dawning, will prompt the pro- Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your anpluet, even in his chariot of fire, and in his vision of swer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his heaven, to bequeath to mankind the mantle of his office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, memory! Oh, divine—oh, delightful legacy of a within twenty days after the service of this sumspotless reputation! Rich is the inheritance it mons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; leaves; pious the example it testifies; pure, pre- and if you fail to answer the said complaint within cious and imperishable the hope which it inspires! the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to against you for the sum of sixty-one dollars and filch from its possessor this inestimable benefit—to fifty cents (\$61.50), with interest from the 11th day rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or size, on the shortest notice. -not only to outlaw life, but to attaint death, con-besides the costs of this action. verting 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 pro-perty takes from me that which can be repaired by on the first day of October, 1867.

YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton

OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William gold has no value, birth no distinction, station Street, 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,

on TUESDAY next, the 8th of October, 1867. W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

GITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Burcau of the Receiver of Taxes, Assessment Bills or Tax Books on Real and Personal old kind, 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 from the date of payment to the 1st of December, chases made through us. will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st BERNARD SMITH, RECEIVER.

J. A. BEALL, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY. The complaint in this action was filed in the office

TENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW THIS fitted up Market for sale cheap, as the owner

TARD 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.

TETAL 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

DRINTING PRESSES.—WE CAN SUPPLY ALL kinds of Printing Presses at manufacturers' avail themselves of our services, and have their pur-

THE TYPE CAST IN OUR FOUNDRY HAS L 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,

ABOR-SAVING RULE -- DOUBLE, PARALlel and single, in tonts costing about \$75. Cases, \$2 each. The above Rule will be found very convenient for Table and other like kind 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 rangements to keep a stock of the most useful and latest styles, we can fill orders for almost any kind

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

## MINION. No. 5.

CAST TO ORDER,

FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC.

great pleasure as to find his works respectfully held at Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS Avenue and Hoyt street, Brooklyn, quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I of FFICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEX-may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of ICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 William ments for the purpose of obtaining such foughness plauses; and no other author has taken the least October, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon. notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise wouldha ve quite discouraged me. A concluded, at Finance, Bureau of the receiver of Taxes, New length, that the people were the best judges of my Court House, Park, September 28th, 1867.—Notice pieces in the same weight, and is stronger than the merit, for they buy my works; and, besides, in my to Taxpayers.—Notice is hereby given that the old kind, rambles where 1 am not personally known. I have Assessment Rofts or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered frequently heard one and another of my adages re- to me, and that all taxes are now due and payalbe at peated, with "As Poor Richard says" at the end this office. Payment thereof can be made between prices. Printers who are ordering Bills of Type can on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed, the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered, likewise, some respect for my authority: and Lown, that to encourage the practice of remeinbering 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 the above name defendant. You are hereby sumon the badness of the times; and one of the commoned and required to answer the complaint in this \$2 each. The above Rule will be found very commoned and required to answer the complaint in this 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 No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, within stood up and replied: "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise way after the service of this summons on twenty days after the service of this summons on twenty days after the service of this summons on twenty days after the day of such services and if is enough; and many words wou't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment speak his mind; and gathering round him, he pro-against you for feb sum of sixty-one dollars and ceeded as follows: "Friends (says he) and neighfifty cents (\$61.50), with interest from the 14th day bors, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and if those of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. laid on by Government were the only ones we had besides the costs of this action. 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

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW Titted up Market for safe cheap, as the owner I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be is closing business. Call at the corner of Fulton (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY,

almanaes) annually, now a full quarter of a century. St., New York, October 1, 1867.—The annual meet- as will preserve the hair lines, and ressit the pressure my brother anthors in the same way (for what reason ing of the Stockholders of this Company, for the put upon it by power press printing. I know not) have ever been very sparing in their apeleciton of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 35 William Street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th of

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY,

MITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF the rate of seven per cent, per annum, calculated chases made through us, from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of I MHE TYPE CAST IN OUR FOUNDRY HAS November.

BERNARD SMYTH, RECEIVER.

against Goodwin Watson, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—[Com. not ser,]—To action, which will be filed in the office of the Clrck venient for Table and other kind of work; and as of the City and County of New York, at the City the mitred corners are accurately made to certain Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer ems, much pains and labor will be spared by having to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. a font of this Rule in the Printing Office. you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the arrangements to keep a stock of the most useful and

Dated August 29, 1867.

J. A. BEALL, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

HARD METAL—WE WOULD CALL THE attention of Printers to the metal we are now

METAL FURNITURE.—TILLS 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 immber of

DRINTING PRESSES.—WE CAN SUPPLY ALL Kinds of Printing Presses at manufacturers' avail themselves of our services, and have their pur-

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 SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF durability. We are now using this Metal exclusively NEW YORK.—Peter C. Roedell, plaintiff, in the Manufacture of our Type.

ABOR-SAVING RULE-DOUBLE, PARALLEL

WOOD TYPE,—ORDERS FOR WOOD TYPE are respectfully solicited. Having made latest styles, we can fill orders for almost any kind or size, on the shortest notice,

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

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WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY. vanity, an eminent author (of almanaes) anmally, now a full quarter of a century, my William St., New York, October 1st, 1867.brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very spar- this ('ompany, for the election of Directors, has taken the least notice of me; so that, did at 12 o'clock noon. not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite disconraged me. I concluded, at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, sonally known, I have frequently heard one and another of my adages repeated, with "As Poor Richard says" at the end on't. This only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered, likewise, some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the taxes paid previous to the 1st of November. practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences. I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity. Judge, then, how unich I have been gratified by an incident which I am going to relate to you. Istopped my horse lately where a great number of peo-ple were collected at an anction of mer-chants' goods. The hour of sale not being defendant. You are hereby summoned and \$75. Cases \$2, each. The above rule will be to a plain, clean old man, with white locks: Clerk of the City and County of New York, curately made to certain cms, much pains "Pray, Father Abraham, what think ye of at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a land labor will be spared by having a font of ruin the country? How shall we ever be the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Wall St., able to pay them? What would you advise in the City of New York, within twenty days ns to do?" Father Abraham stood up and after the service of this summons on you, ex-replied: "If you'd have my advice, I'll give—clusive of the day of such service; and if you—ing\_made arrangements to keep a stock of it to you in short: 'for a word to the wise is fail to answer the said complaint within the enough; and many words won't till a bushel.' time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judg-orders for almost any kind or size, on the as Poor Richard says." They joined in desir-ment against you for the sum of sixty-one shortest notice.

472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVEN-

FICE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND OFFICE CALIFORNIA, OREMOAN, 35 MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 35 The animal meeting of the Stockholders of will be held at the office, No. 35 William St., ing in their applauses; and no other anthor on TUESDAY next, the 8th of October, 1867,

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

BERNARD SMITH, RECEIVER.

CHTY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT U 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 besides, in my rambles where I am not per- 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 gave me some satisfaction, as it showed, not 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

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FROM "POOR RICHARD'S" ALMANAC. GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY titted up Market for sale cheap, as the

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WOOD TYPE.—ORDERS FOR WOOD

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-To the above named defendant. You are here-

J. A. BEALL, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

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WOOD TYPE.—ORDERS FOR WOOD-TYPE are respectfully solicited. Having made

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GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS THE FIXTURES OF AN EXTENSIVELY AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF The fitted up Market for sale cheap, as the 1 HAVE heard that nothing gives an author NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the owner is closing business. Call at the corner of great pleasure as to find his works respect- Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Fulton Ave. and Hoyt St., Brooklyn. Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at

WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, SECRETARY.

full quarter of a century, my brother authors in William St., New York, October 1st, 1867.—The the same way (for what reason I know not) have annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Comat the office, No. 35 William St., on TUESDAY no other author has taken the least notice of me; next, the 8th of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock,

W. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

( TITY 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 same satisfaction, as it showed not only that my thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A.M. and have their purchases made through us. instructions were regarded, but discovered, like- and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven wise, some respect for my authority; and I own, per cent. per annum, calculated from the date that to encourage the practice of remembering of payment to the 1st of December, will be made and repeating those wise sentences, I have some- on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of Novem-

#### BERNARD SMITH, RECEIVER.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Peter C. Roedell, plain-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 Won't these heavy taxes quite rum the country? be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the stood up and replied: "It you'd have my adsaid complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, vice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to No. 23 Wall St., in the City of New York, within the wise is enough; and many words won't fill a twenty days after the service of this summons bushel, as Poor Richard says." They joined in on you, exclusive of the day of such service; W Type are respectfully solicited. Having desiring him to speak his mind; and, gathering and if you fail to answer the said complaint; made arrangements to keep a stock of the most round him he proceeded as follows: "Friends, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take

HARD METAL.—WE WOULD CALL THE attention of Printers to the metal we are 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 ing 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 P

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.

ABOR-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

poses of nutrition and growth.

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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; 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.

BREVIER, No.

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BREVIER No. 6.

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 monrnful 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 vesterday—as if the blessed sound of her well-remembered voice was in my ear. The gav 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 danghter 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 mmst 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 inice, 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. The dropsy in the cap 1 mix'd: Still to his mouth the cup was fix d. My emissaries thus in vain I sent the mad wretch to restrain. On the bowl's bottom then myself I threw; the most abhorrent elf Of all that mortals hate or dread; And thus in horrid whispers said-"Successless ministers I've sent. Thy hastening ruin to prevent."

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 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 trifting ouc—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.

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One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done work wrong side outward, I came home disconraged, and fretful;—I went to my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smille 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 remem-

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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

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fit for the purposes of nutrition and growth.

In its nature and object, therefore, as well as in the specifie 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 A MORNING IN SPRING.

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CAST TO ORDER. BOURGEOIS,

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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

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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 heights 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.

LONG PRIMER No. CAST TO ORDER.

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 in creased 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 evercised 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 the security of their commerce, in consequence of

A MORNING IN SPRING.

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:
Around thy path what nameless glories stream,
Fire the blue vault, and o'er the billows gleam.
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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 nrn 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 thon flow,
Old Tiber! through a marble wilderness!
Rise, with thy yellow waves, and mantle her.

The Goth, the Christian, time, war and flood, llave 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 rains! who shall trace the void, O'er the dim fragments cast a lunar light,

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

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SMALL PICA, No.

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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 sonl,
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.

NONPAREIL OLD SIVEE.

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 poetral temperament is discernible throughout all his writings, and in all his actions. It spread a golden and glorions 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 growling 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 Airea 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 solemin 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, andst the troubles of Hispaniola, and in the silence of the night, on the disastrous coast Overagua.

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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 slips 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 pennry, 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 presery and to revere and bless his name to the latest posterity!

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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 ontery 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,

In the cold sunshine of you 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; 'Iis 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.

NONPAREIL OLD STYLE, NO. 2.

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BREVIER OLD STYLE

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POINT OLD STYLE, No. 2.

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

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

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&.

In the cold sunshine of you 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 the 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,

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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-

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.

MCA OLD STYLE,

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# LONG PRIMER MAILING TYPE.

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HOBOKEN

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 Loug 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 long slips of paper, about three inches wide, each headed with a letter of the alphabet. these slips classify all Post Offices.
- 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 Prepare Post Office List for compositor by commencing with the first Post Office in A; "Mail Route" may be thus set separately.
- the head of each succeeding column over the bottom margin of the one preceding it, then real 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 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 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 94 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 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 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 the accountant's book; the third give to the mailing clerk who will cut it up in columns and paste singles in columns by themselves.

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sein nationales Grinnerungsblatt für das neu erstaudene deutsche Keich, ein Kunstblatt in Farbendrud, ist im Verlag von Löwenstein & Go. in Gleberseld erschieden in Farbendrud, ist im Verlag von Löwenstein & Go. in Gleberseld erschieden ist Germann Würz, ein reich begabler Düsselderer Maler. Das Bild verstunticht die Würzerterstellung des deutschen Kaiserreichs. Durch ein mit Blumen verwnudenes Portal reitet mit erhobenem Banner der deutsche Kaiser. Das Blumengewirde vereinigt die nordedeutschen mit den süddentischen Wanden werden kanser in deutsche Kaiser. Das Blumengewirde vereinigt die nordedeutschen mit den süddentischen Aarben gehalten werden. Am Fuße des Portals reichen sich, vom deutschen Meichsadler vereinigt, Süd und Nord die Bunderhand, während sich rechts und lints die Idde des Seieges nud des Friedens in schönlen Gruppirungen dargestellt sinden. Erstere in einer trätigen, mit Gickenland beträusten Figur, Tentschland's Wehrtrait darstellend, die Hand am Schwert, seden Frieden denergisch abweisend; den Kopis ein auf das gefallene Schliede Walie, die Propsischen auf das gefallene Schliede Walie, die phrygsische Müge, das Sinnbild der Kepuslit, auf dem Haupe. Zu ihren Fangen den im Setzben und Kiland deuer speienden Trachen und die zerbrochenen Ansgen den im Setzben und Kiland deuer speienden. Unstehen Seite in sügirlicher Darstellung die Zegnungen des Friedens. Zwischen Seite in sügirlicher Darstellung die Zegnungen des Friedens. Zwischen den Altkriduten des Handwirthshaft erhebt sich in begeisteler

Die Wacht am Rhein.

68 brauft ein Unf wie Donnerhall, Wie Schwertgetlirr und Wogenprall: Jum Rhein, jum Rhein, jum dentschen Rhein! Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein? Lieb Baterlaud magst ruhig sein; Fest steht und tren die Wacht am Rhein.

Durch Huder Augen blitzen hell; Und Aller Augen blitzen hell; Der dentsche Jüngling, fromm und start, Beschirmt die heil'ge Landesmart. Lieb Baterland, magst ruhig sein; Fest steht und tren die Wacht am Rhein.

Und ob mein Herz im Tode bricht, Wirft du doch d'enm ein Welfcher nicht. Reich, wie an Waffer deine Flut, If Teutschland ja an Heldenblut. Lieb Balerland, magst ruhig jein ; Fest steht und tren die Wacht am Rhein.

Gr blidt hinauf in Himmelsau'n, LBo Helden: Bäter niederschau'n, Und schwört mit stotzer Kampfestust: Du Rhein bleibst deutsch, wie meine Brust! Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein; Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

So lang ein Tropfen Blut noch glüht, Noch eine Faust den Degen zieht, Und noch ein Arm die Büchse spannt, Betritt fein Feind hier deinen Strand. Lieb Baterland, magst ruhig sein ; Fest jieht und tren die Wacht am Abein.

Der Schwur erichallt, die Woge rinnt, Die Fahnen flattern hoch im Wind: Jum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein! Wir alle wollen Huter sein! Lieb Baterland, magst ruhig sein; Fest sieht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

 $\widetilde{\sim}$ 

German.

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Wir Deutsche find jo jehr daran gewöhnt, in großen Reformen

Nachtreter des Auslandes zu fein, daß wir erft allmählich die Energie gewinnen, welche zur Beseitigung veralteter Diffbräuche

nothwendig ift. Man fann behanpten, daß diese Errungenschaft

zu wetcher neben aller wissenschaftlichen und theoretischen Gründ-

offenbar porhandenen Unitedungsitoffes angerten fich in be-

ftimmten Krantheitsbildern, wetche man mit den Ramen Citer-

vergiftung, Bundroje und Hojpitalbrand belegte; aber auch

innere, besonders inphose Erfrankungen ichienen ihre Onefle in biesem unheimlichen Contaginm gu haben, beffen Gang man

verfolgen und besien Ginfluß man doch nicht bannen fonnte.

Es brauft ein Ruf wie Donnerhall, Wie Schwertgeklire und Wogenpralt: Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein! Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein? Lieb Baterland, magst ruhig sein; Test steht und tren die Wacht am Rhein.

Die Bacht am Rhein.

Turch Hunderttausend zuckt es schnell, Und Aller Augen bitgen hell; Der deutsche Jüngling, fromm und stark, Beschirmt die heilige Landesmark. Lieb Batertand 20. 20.

Und ob mein Herz im Tode bricht, Wirst du doch d'rum ein Welscher nicht; Reich, wie an Wasser deine Flut, It Tentschland ja an Hetdenblut. Lieb Baterland 20. 20.

Er blidt hinauf in Himmelsau'n, Wo Helden-Väter niederschau'n, Und schwört mit stotzer Kampsestust: In Ahein bleibst deutsch, wie meine Brust! Lieb Vaterland 20. 20.

So lang ein Tropfen Blut noch gtüht, Noch eine Faust den Tegen zieht, Und noch ein Arm die Büchse spannt, Betritt fein Feind hier deinen Strand. Lieb Baterland 2c. 2c.

Ter Schwur erschallt, die Woge rinnt, Die Fahnen flattern hoch im Wind: Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein! Wir alle wolten Hüter sein! Vieb Vaterland ze. ze.



Wir Deutsche fint so sebr baran gewöhnt, in großen Reformen

Nachtreter des Auslandes zu fein, daß wir erft allmäblich die Energie gewinnen, welche zur Beseitigung veralteter Migbränche

nothwendig ift. Man fann bebaupten, daß Dieje Errungenschaft

gu welcher neben aller wiffenschaftlichen und theoretischen Grund-

lichteit boch auch Thattraft und ein raid erfaffender, prattischer

Sinn erforderlich find, erft mit dem Aufschwunge unseres nationalen Bewußtseins so recht lebendig geworden ift. Mit der Uberzeugung, ein großes, einbeitliches, tonangebendes Bolt ge-

worden zu fein, baben wir es auch rasch gelernt, den Nationen,

Sale verpestete und alljährlich hunderte, ja Taufende von gu-

sammengepferchten Bermundeten, Operirten oder Aranten dabin = raffte. Daß die schlimmften Keinde die verborgenen find, offen =

barte fich bei Diefen Sofpitalfrantbeiten, Die nicht minder ver-

beerent als der Angelregen unter Denjenigen mutbeten, welche

Die Yazarethe zu ihrer Beilung betreten batten, und die felbst in

Friedenszeiten mit schauerlicher Birfung die Gesundheit der Geschichten untergruben, die geringsten Bunden zu gesfährlichen machten, den leichteften, unter gunftigen Privatver-

baltniffen unbedingt gefahrlofen Operationen einen oft todlichen

Berlauf bereiteten. Die Spuren jenes in ben Mrantenfalen

offenbar porbandenen Unsteckungsstoffes außerten sich in be-

stimmten Arantheitzbildern, welche man mit den Namen Eiter-

vergiftung, Wundrose und hospitalbrand belegte.

welchen wir jest politisch ebenburtig fint, ibre befferen Gigenschaften abzulauschen. Mit ber Leichtigkeit und Elegang bes Frangosen suchen wir die technische Weschichlichkeit des Englanders und das praftische Verwaltungs- und Organisationstalent bes Nordamerifaners zu verbinden. Der Stolz auf unsere na-tionale Stellung, welche uns eine einflufreiche Stimme auf bem Gebiete der Politik ficbert, bat das Streben, es in allen Ginrichtungen und Neuerungen ben anderen Bölfern zuvorzuthun, in einem boben Grade machgerufen. Mit der Vervollkommung ungerer Vaffen und unferer Armee Organisation, welche sich glänzend bewährt baben, ging das Streben nach Verbefferung ber Mrantenpflege Sant in Kant. Die Sorge für die Verwunbeten war bas Gegengewicht, welches die Menschlichkeit und Bruderliebe bot im Wegenfan gu der Sorgfalt, welche man den Mitteln der Zerstorung gewidmet batte. Die Wunden, welche Die eine Sand geschlagen batte, suchte die andere gu beilen und fo vereinigten fich grimme Buth und milte Barmbergigkeit auf benfelben Gelbern. Bor Allem galt es, jenen unfichtbaren Feind gu befämpfen, welcher in ben Sofpitalern und Lagaretben Die

Die Wacht am Mbein.

Es brauft ein Ruf wie Donnerball, Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall: Zum Abein, zum Abein, zum deutschen Abein! Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein? Lieb Baterland, magst rubig sein; Fest stebt und tren die Wacht am Abein.

Durch Sunderttausend zuckt es schnell, Und Aller Augen bligen bell; Der deutsche Jüngling, fromm und stark, Beschirmt die beil'ge Landesmark. Lieb Baterland 2e. 2e.

Und ob mein Herz im Tode bricht, Wirst du doch d'rum ein Welscher nicht; Neich, wie an Wasser deine Flut, Ist Tentschland sa an Heldenblut. Lieb Baterland 2e. 2e.

Er blickt binauf in Himmelsau'n, Wo Gelben-Bäter niederschau'n, Und schwört mit stolzer Nampseslust: Du Rhein bleibst deutsch, wie meine Brust! Lieb Baterland 2c. 2e.

So lang ein Tropfen Blut noch glübt, Noch eine Fauft den Tegen ziebt, Und noch ein Urm die Büchse spannt, Betritt fein Keind bier beinen Strand. Lieb Baterland be. 2e.

Ter Schwur erschallt, die Woge rinnt, Die Fabnen flattern boch im Wind: Jum Abein, zum Abein, zum deutschen Abein! Bir alle wollen Hüter sein! Lieb Vaterland 2e. 2e.

35.0.

Bourgeois German,

Wir Dentsche find so fehr daran gewöhnt, in großen Refor-

men Nachtreter des Anslandes zu jein, daß wir erft allmäh-

lich die Energie gewinnen, welche zur Beseitigung veralteter

Minbräuche nothwendig ift. Man fann behaupten, daß

diese Errungenschaft, zu welcher neben aller wissenschaftlichen und theoretischen Orinvolichkeit doch auch Thatkraft und ein

rajd erjaffender, prattifcher Ginn erforderlich find, erft mit

dem Anfichwunge unseres nationalen Bewußtseins so recht lebendig geworden ist. Mit der Ueberzeugung, ein großes,

ju der Sorgfalt, welche man den Mitteln der Berftorung

gewidmet hatte. Die Bunden, welche die eine Sand ge-

ichlagen hatte, inchte die andere zu heilen und jo vereinigten

fich grimme Wuth und milde Barmbergigfeit auf denjelben

Weldern. Bor allem galt es, jenen unsichtbaren Beind zu befämpfen, welcher in den Hospitälern und Lazarethen die Säle verpestete und alljährlich Hunderte, ja Tansende von

gujammengepferchten Berwindeten, Operirten oder Rranten

dahiuraffte. Daß die ichlimmiten Geinde die verborgenen

find, offenbarte fich bei diesen Sospitalfrantheiten, die nicht

minder verheerend als der Angelregen unter Denjenigen wütheten, welche die Lagarethe zu ihrer Heilung betreten

360.

Long Primer German,

Die Wacht am Rhein.

Es brauft ein Ruf wie Donnerhall, Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall: Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein! Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein? Lieb Baterland magst ruhig sein; Fest steht und tren die Wacht am Rhein.

Durch Hunderttausend zucht es schnell, Und atter Augen bligen hell; Der dentsche Jüngling, fromm und stark, Beschirnt die heil ge Landesmark. Lieb Baterland 20. 20.

Und ob mein Her; im Tode bricht, Wirst du doch d'rum ein Welscher nicht; Reich, wie au Wasser deine Alnt, Ist Ventschland ja an Heldenblut. Lieb Baterland 20. 20.

Er blickt hinauf in Himmelsau'n, Wo Helden-Bäter niederschau'n, Und schwört mit stolzer Kampsessust: Du Rhein bleibst deutsch, wie meine Brust! Lieb Baterland ze.

So lang ein Tropfen Blut noch glüht, Roch eine Faust den Degen zieht, Und noch ein Arm die Büchse spannt, Betritt fein Feind hier deinen Strand. Lieb Baterland ze.

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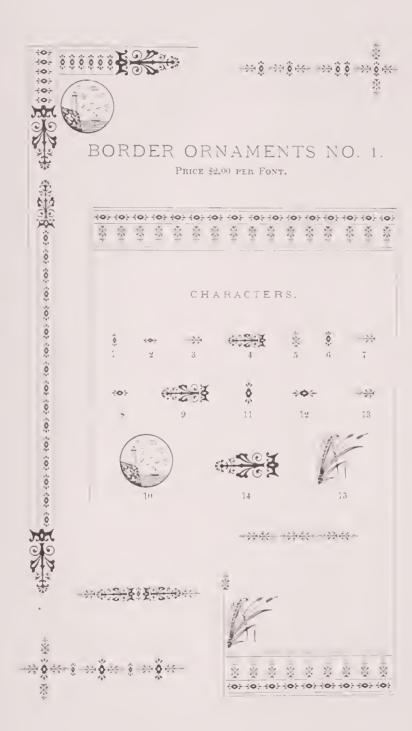
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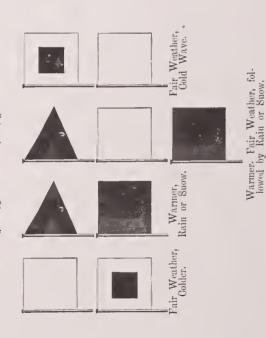
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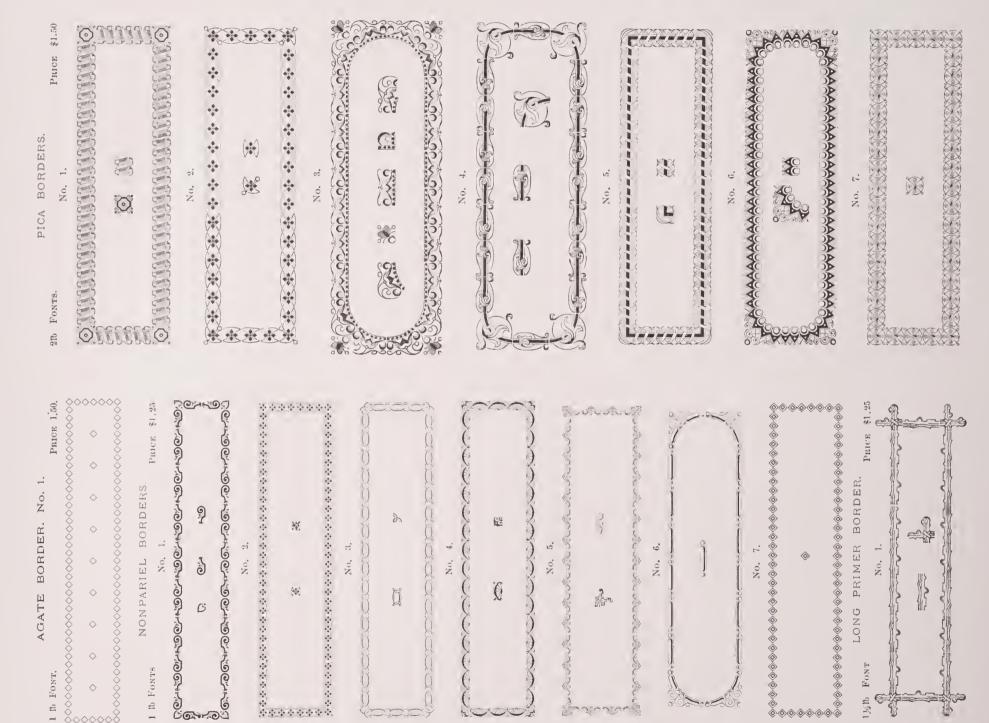
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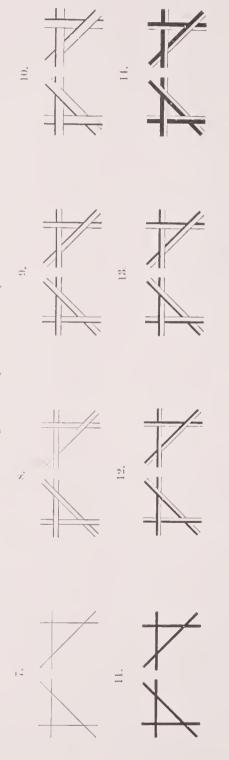
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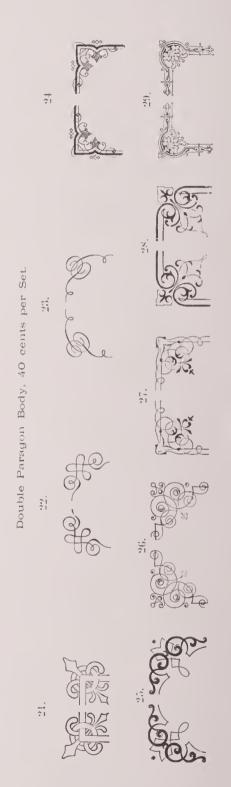


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