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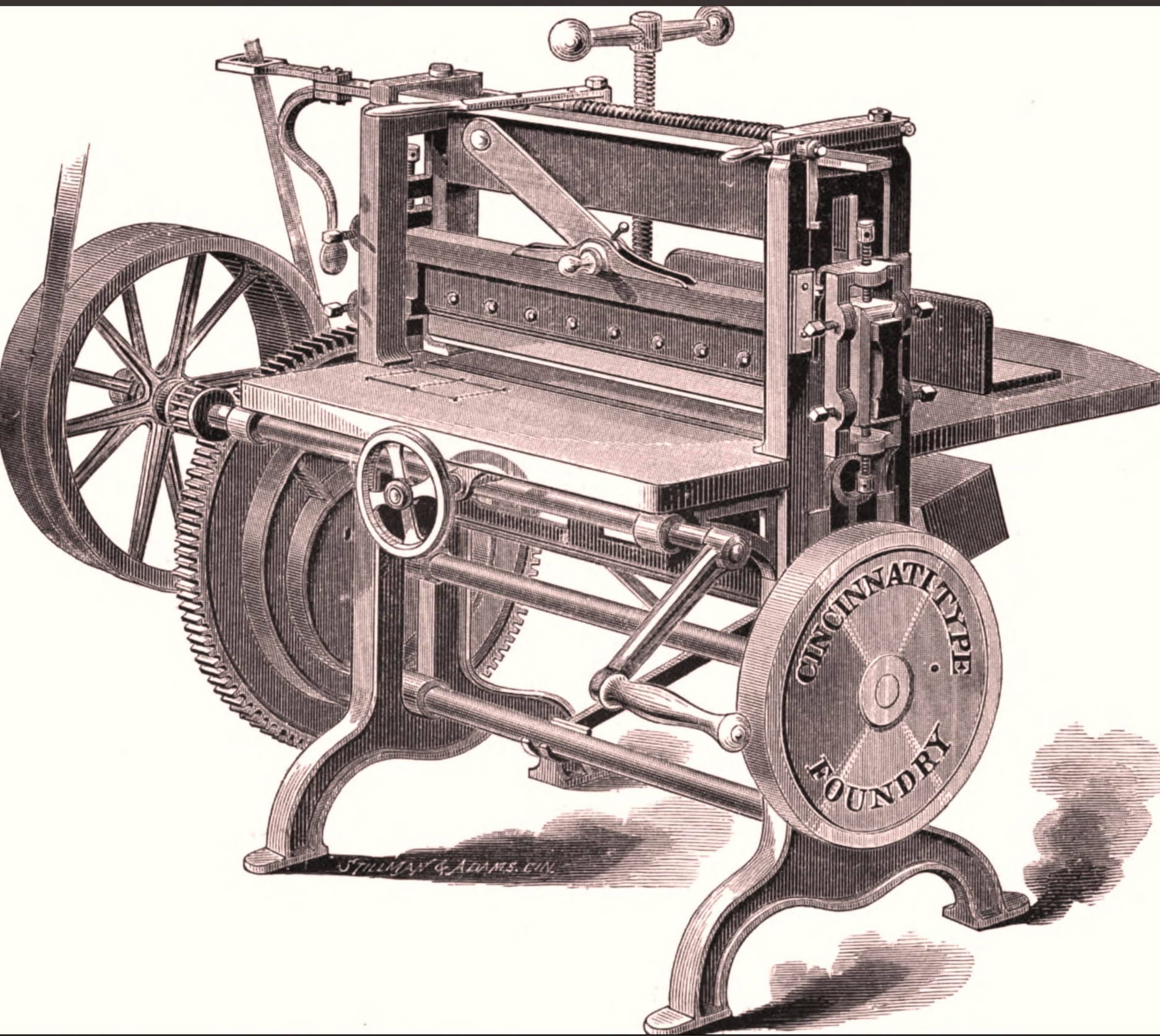
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*The Cincinnati Type Foundry  
Co's specimen and price-list*

Cincinnati Type Foundry Co,  
Henry Barth, W. P. Hunt, Charles Wells











52  
The

Cincinnati Type Foundry Co's

870

**SPECIMEN**

AND

**PRICE-LIST**

---

HENRY BARTH, *President,*      W. P. HUNT, *Secretary,*

CHARLES WELLS, *Treasurer.*

---

*Office, 201 Vine Street.*

12-  
WORKS, 7 TO 17 LONGWORTH STREET; WAREHOUSE, 6 TO 16 LONGWORTH STREET.

1870





## NOTICE.

THIS Book is never sold by us; it is our advertisement, intended to be a convenience to our patrons and an advantage to ourselves. We place a copy gratis in the hands of every man carrying on the printing business in our beat who desires to have it.

We do not send it on any terms whatever to any one not in, or intending to enter, the business of printing; and wherever found in such hands, it is stolen property.

We can furnish an infinitely better book for sign painters' or letterers' purpose for one-fifth the money this costs us.

Parties to whom this Book is sent for purpose of selecting an outfit, and who conclude not to do so, are particularly requested to *return the Book*.

A Specimen Book can never be complete. We have shown here the best of all the *live* articles of use to the craft, but even before the binder finishes his work, novelties not in the Book will be upon our shelves. Of course they will soon be printed and sent out as sheets, but we wish our customers to remember that we can supply *any sample of Job Letter* made in the country, no matter from what Foundry's sheets it is taken.

Of Old-style letters we were able in the first edition of Specimen to show but few sizes, but all sizes of same series will be ready at once.

Our Brass Flourishes have been a great success, and we have further extended our list of Brass goods by adding Card Curves, Corner Quads, Rule Corners, and Card and Label Borders.

Labor-Saving Rules are an important item, no special specimen of which is shown, the regular Brass Rule page being sufficient. The prices of smallest founts of each are given in Price List. It has been attempted to make all the Rules with notched or beaded edge with the figure to justify with nonpareils, so that they might be cut into Labor-Saving Rules of accurate lengths, and though still not as perfect as could be desired, this is practically successful.

Of Borders we show but a few of the simplest and best. They are not much in fashion at this time, and we have omitted all the complicated and costly ones.

Cuts have been badly *cut* in this Book. The variety we might show is so great, that we despair of ever completing a book of them, and so have stopped short. Can furnish any Cut from any Specimen Book.

Wood Type are made in such variety that to do any kind of justice to them, they need a book by themselves. There is scarcely a *style* of letter in this Book that is at all desirable for poster work, any *size* of which cannot be had of wood. We are agents for W. H. PAGE & Co., and sell their Wood Letter exclusively. A small stock is kept on hand, but large orders should always give time to have the type made.

In ordering it is not necessary to cut or mutilate the Book. If the name or number does not bring the desired article, we will stand the damage.

In sending orders from the specimen of another Type Foundry, please state from whose.

If your orders are not filled satisfactorily, please make complaint promptly, and return unsatisfactory goods at our cost.

When you send us Old Type, mark the boxes with your own name and our address, No. 7 Longworth Street: weigh them: take freight receipt, and send us duplicate.

For convenience of customers, we have included a Price-List of Paper and Book-binder's goods, in neither of which are we regular dealers; but our connections enable us to fill orders as low as any other house.















Price List for 1870.

Binders' Tools.

Table of Binders' Tools including Cutting Press and Plow, Sewing Benches, Finishing Presses, Steel Polisher, Agate Burnishers, Blood Stone Burnishers, Backing Boards, Lettering Pallets, Steel Case Gauges, Hammers, Bone Folders, Glue Brushes, Sprinkling Brushes, Joint Rods, Rubber Rollers, Blank Book Back Molds, and Paging Ink.

Ruling Pens, etc.

Each set of Pens has four Bars, each Bar six and three-fourths inches long. Single and double Pens cut apart in boxes of one hundred points each, at regular rates.

Table of Ruling Pens and other items including Ordinary Ruling Pens, Music Pens, Triple Back Pens for Strikers, Extension Pens, Small lots extension Pens, Improved Extension Pen Holders, Clamps for Ruling Machines, and various cloth and apron items.

Gold Cushions.

Table of Gold Cushions and related items like Finishers' Stand and Goff's Patent Supplemental or Finisher's Turn Table.

Gold Leaf.

Table of Gold Leaf items including Pale, Lemon, Extra Deep, and Half Leaf.

Threads and Twine.

Table of Threads and Twine including Standard Thread and Soft Twine.

Papers.

READ THIS:—We are not regular dealers in Paper or Card stock, and orders to us will be handed to one of the best houses in the city, and filled at following prices:

Commercial Mills.

Table of Commercial Mills paper items including First-Class Demy, Medium, Royal, Super Royal, and Imperial.

Magnolia Mills Flat Papers.

Table of Magnolia Mills Flat Papers including Flat Letter, Flat Packet, Flat Commercial Note, Flat Packet Note, Flat Cap, Flat Folio, Flat Tinted Caps, Flat Demy, Flat Foolsap, and Crown Writing.

Beckett Paper Company.

Table of Beckett Paper Company items including FINE WHITE RAG NEWSPAPER, FINE NO. 2 BOOK PAPER, and various sized and super calendered book papers.

Table of City Mills Newspaper and Whiting Paper Company items including various sizes of newspaper and first-class demy, medium, royal, and imperial papers.

Ivanhoe Mills Flat Papers.

Table of Ivanhoe Mills Flat Papers including Flat Letter, Flat Cap, Flat Folio, Flat Check Folio, and Double Flat Cap.

Greylock Mills.

Table of Greylock Mills paper items including First Class Flat Cap, Demy, M Demy, Medium, M Medium, Royal, M Royal, Super Royal, M Super Royal, and Imperial.

Buckeye Mills Flat Cap and Folio.

Table of Buckeye Mills Flat Cap and Folio items including Flat Letter, Flat Cap, Flat Folio, and Double Foolsap.

Miscellaneous Flat Papers.

Table of Miscellaneous Flat Papers including French Folio, French Letter, French Commercial Letter, French Packet Letter, French Mourning Note, and 14 pounds First-Class Bill Heads.

Marble and Lining Papers.

Table of Marble and Lining Papers including German Comb Marble, American Marble, French Agate, Brown Lining Paper, Morocco Paper, and White Book Paper.

C. & W. Cover Paper.

Table of C. & W. Cover Paper items including various sizes and colors.

Hubbard's Cover Paper.

Table of Hubbard's Cover Paper items including various sizes and colors.

Poster Paper, all Colors.

Table of Poster Paper items including various sizes and colors.

Blotting Paper.

Table of Blotting Paper items including various sizes and weights.

Dennison's Patent Manilla Tags.

Table of Dennison's Patent Manilla Tags including various sizes and weights, with shipping cards.

Patent Press or Stencil Boards.

Table of Patent Press or Stencil Boards including various sizes.

Tissue Papers.

Table of Tissue Papers including Crown, Colored, and Assorted.

Enameled Cover Paper, 20 x 25.

Table of Enameled Cover Paper items including various colors and thicknesses.

Samples of any of the above named Papers furnished free on application.

# Price List for 1870.

| Envelopes. |                                  | No. 5.       | No. 6. |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 3022       | Circular, Dark Buff              | per M \$1 75 | \$2 00 |
| 455        | Extra thick, Manilla             | " 1 40       | 1 75   |
| 450        | Extra thick, Corn                | " 1 00       | 2 25   |
| 451        | Extra thick, Canary              | " 1 00       | 2 25   |
| 452        | Extra thick, Light Buff          | " 1 00       | 2 25   |
| 454        | Extra thick, Fine White          | " 2 50       | 3 00   |
| 2145       | XX thick, Fine Canary            | " 2 25       | 2 75   |
| 2433       | XX thick, Fine Corn              | " 2 25       | 2 75   |
| 3133       | XX thick Fine Light Buff         | " 2 25       | 2 75   |
| 550        | XX thick, Corn                   | " 2 25       | 2 75   |
| 551        | XX thick, Canary                 | " 2 25       | 2 75   |
| 552        | XX thick, Light Buff             | " 2 25       | 2 75   |
| 553        | XX thick, Fine White             | " 3 00       | 3 75   |
| 554        | XX thick, Fine White, No. 3      | "            | 2 50   |
| 554        | " " " No. 3                      | "            | 2 75   |
| 554        | " " " No. 4                      | "            | 2 75   |
| 454        | X thick, " " No. 3               | "            | 2 25   |
| 454        | " " " No. 3                      | "            | 2 25   |
| 454        | " " " No. 3                      | "            | 2 50   |
| 554        | XX thick, open end, White, No. 3 | "            | 2 75   |
| 554        | " " " No. 4                      | "            | 3 00   |
| Pay        | Envelopes, all Colors            |              | 1 35   |

### Binders' and Box Makers' Boards.

| TAR OR JUNK BOARDS.  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
| Davey & Son's Eastern Tar Boards, Nos. 20 to 50,   | Medium, size 21 x 27 inches, per 100 pounds | \$ 8 00 |
| Davey & Son's Eastern Tar Boards, Nos. 20 to 50, Double Cap, size 19 x 20 inches, per 100 pounds |   | 8 00    |
| Davey & Son's Eastern Tar Boards, Double Cap or Medium   | per ton                                     | 150 00  |

### Trunk Boards.

|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| Davey & Son's Best Quality Trunk Boards, size 33 x 43 | Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, per 100 pounds | \$8 50   |
|   | per ton  | \$160 00 |

### Binders' Boards.

|   |                                      |         |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Sherman Mill Binders' Boards, Nos. 20 to 60, Medium                                   | Size, 21 x 27 inches, per 100 pounds | \$ 6 00 |
| Sherman Mill Binders' Boards, Nos. 20 to 50, Double Cap, size 19 x 20, per 100 pounds |                                      | 6 00    |
| Sherman Mill Binders' Boards, Double Cap or Medium,                                   | per ton                              | 110 00  |

### Straw Boards.

|   |              |         |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Sherman Mills Straw Boards, Nos 15 to 110             | per 100 lbs. | \$ 5 00 |
|   | per ton      | 90 00   |
| Nos. 15 to 40 inclusive, are 26 x 37 inches in size.  |              |         |
| Nos. 45 to 110 inclusive, are 26 x 38 inches in size. |              |         |
| Special sizes made to order.                          |              |         |

### Cut Cards.

| 500 Cards in a Package   | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 5½   | 6    | 7    |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Union, thick             | 40   | 50   | 60   | 80   | 90   | 1 00 | 1 40 | 1 70 |
| Blanks, first Quality    | 50   | 65   | 80   | 1 00 | 1 10 | 1 30 | 1 75 | 2 20 |
| Merchants' Enameled      | 55   | 75   | 85   | 1 05 | 1 20 | 1 40 | 2 00 | 2 30 |
| Satin Enameled, ext. sup | 75   | 95   | 1 20 | 1 55 | 1 80 | 2 10 | 2 50 | 3 30 |
| Fine French Enameled     | 1 15 | 1 50 | 1 75 | 2 25 | 2 60 |      |      |      |
| Ger. Bristol Board Cards | 75   | 90   | 1 10 | 1 35 | 1 60 | 1 80 | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Union Bris. Board Cards  | 40   | 50   | 60   | 80   | 90   | 1 00 | 1 40 | 1 70 |

### Colored Cut Cards.

|                            |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Colored Union, thick       | 45   | 60   | 75   | 95   | 1 00 | 1 20 | 1 60 | 2 00 |
| Railroad, 4 Ply all colors | 95   | 1 25 | 1 40 | 1 75 | 2 00 | 2 40 | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Railroad, 3 Ply all colors | 1 25 | 1 55 | 1 95 | 2 50 | 2 80 | 3 45 | 4 00 | 5 40 |

### Card Boards 22 x 28, Trimmed.

|                                     |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Union, thin Colored                 | per 100 | \$ 7 25 |
| Union, thick Colored                | "       | 9 00    |
| Merchants' Enameled                 | "       | 13 00   |
| Blanks, thin                        | "       | 7 00    |
| Blanks, thick                       | "       | 9 00    |
| Blanks, extra thick                 | "       | 11 00   |
| Double Enameled                     | "       | 20 00   |
| Tag Board                           | "       | 8 50    |
| Tough Check, all Colors             | "       | 15 00   |
| Four-Ply Railroad, all Colors       | "       | 18 00   |
| Six-Ply Railroad, all Colors        | "       | 22 00   |
| Merchants' Bristol, Two-Ply         | "       | 8 00    |
| Merchants' Bristol, Three-Ply       | "       | 9 00    |
| Merchants' Bristol, Extra Three-Ply | "       | 10 00   |
| Merchants' Bristol, Four-Ply        | "       | 12 00   |
| German Bristol, Two-Ply             | "       | 12 50   |
| German Bristol, Extra Three-Ply     | "       | 15 00   |
| China, thin White                   | "       | 6 00    |
| China, thick White                  | "       | 7 00    |
| China, double thick White           | "       | 9 50    |
| China, M thick White                | "       | 6 50    |

### Flour Sacks.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 6 pound, No. 1, Brown, per 100, Plain   | \$1 50 |
| 12½ " " " " " " " "                     | 2 00   |
| 15 " " " " " " " "                      | 2 25   |
| 24½ " " " " " " " "                     | 3 00   |
| 49 " " " " " " " "                      | 3 00   |
| 49 " " Cream Bleached, per 100, Printed | 3 25   |
| 49 " " " " " " " "                      | 5 50   |

With improved top same price.

### Tea Paper.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Crown Tea, 11 x 15        | \$0 50 |
| Medium Tea, 13 x 18       | 0 75   |
| Double Crown Tea, 15 x 20 | 1 00   |

### Paper Bags.

PUT UP IN PACKAGES OF FIVE HUNDRED, IN SHIPPING ORDER.

#### EXTRA QUALITY WRAPPING PAPER.

| No. | Size.    | Packages of 500. |
|-----|----------|------------------|
| ½   | 5 x 7    | \$ 55            |
| 1   | 6 x 8    | 75               |
| 2   | 7 x 9½   | 90               |
| 3   | 7½ x 10½ | 1 00             |
| 4   | 8½ x 12  | 1 25             |
| 6   | 9 x 13½  | 1 50             |
| 8   | 10 x 14½ | 1 95             |
| 10  | 11 x 15½ | 2 20             |
| 12  | 11½ x 16 | 2 50             |
| 15  | 12½ x 17 | 2 85             |
| 20  | 14 x 19  | 3 50             |
| 25  | 14½ x 20 | 4 25             |

#### FINE MANILLA PAPER.

| No. | Size.    | Packages of 500. |
|-----|----------|------------------|
| ¼   | 4½ x 6   | \$ 65            |
| ½   | 5 x 7    | 75               |
| 1   | 5½ x 8   | 85               |
| 2   | 6½ x 9½  | 1 30             |
| 3   | 7½ x 10½ | 1 65             |
| 4   | 8½ x 12  | 2 15             |
| 6   | 9 x 13½  | 2 65             |
| 8   | 10 x 14½ | 3 55             |
| 10  | 11 x 15½ | 4 20             |
| 12  | 11½ x 16 | 4 75             |
| 15  | 12½ x 17 | 5 70             |
| 20  | 14 x 19  | 7 00             |
| 25  | 14½ x 20 | 8 00             |

#### White Tea Bags.

|                 |                 |        |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| ¼ pound, 5½ x 8 | Packages of 500 | \$1 10 |
| ½ " 6½ x 9½     | "               | 1 60   |
| 1 " 7½ x 10½    | "               | 2 10   |

## Scale of Sizes of Cut Cards.

No. 7

No. 6

No. 5½

No. 5

No. 4

No. 3

No. 2

No. 1

**CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY**

MANUFACTURES

**TYPES, PRESSES,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

**PRINTING MATERIAL.**

201 Vine Street,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

## *Gossip with our old Customers.*

FIFTY YEARS ago JOHN P. FOOT and OLIVER WELLS brought to the then Far West the little beginning of the *Cincinnati Type Foundry*—the whole outfit being a few sets of duplicate matrixes, from White's New York Type Foundry, a half-dozen hand molds, a little pot, and an iron spoon, a lead mold and a pair of steel rods, used in those days in the manufacture of Brass Rule. Title and Display Type, of which the specimens of these days show almost a dozen varieties, were wagoned from New York to Pittsburg, and thence floated down the Ohio. Transportation was slow and costly, and the young institution soon found that it must make also Presses and Cases for its customers. We still meet occasionally a printer who has worked on those primitive Presses with limestone bed and wooden platin and frame, inking with balls and printing a five column sheet at two pulls. In those days our eastern friends were very little in advance of this—the elder Hoe of New York was making very similar contrivances, and, in fact, our own pioneers put in their full proportion of the steps in the march of improvement. Here they built the first platen lathe for turning the beds and platens of Presses, doing to perfection in a day, work that had required before a months labor of a skilled mechanic. They had the honor too of the first stereotype shaving machine for equalizing plates—the same is in use to day—and also several important improvements in type casting.

The old foundry has lived through three generations; has had successful and unsuccessful administrations of its affairs; has grown from three or four men in a room over MR. FOOT'S store to two hundred hands occupying floors equal to 48,000 square feet, carrying constantly stock of a hundred thousand dollars worth of printer's goods. The old tools have been discarded or hung up as mementoes of the olden times, and their place supplied with the newest and the best, and with skilled workmen at the head of each department; whatever may have been our past condition or capacity, we were surely never before prepared to supply our customers with so varied and excellent an assortment of goods. We have no hesitation in broadly warranting every thing we sell, satisfactory in style, quantity and price, and we beg that every article which does not justify every reasonable expectation, be returned to us at once at our cost, thus doing justice to the purchaser, to ourselves and to future customers, for defects have only to be pointed out to be corrected, and eternal vigilance is the price of excellence.

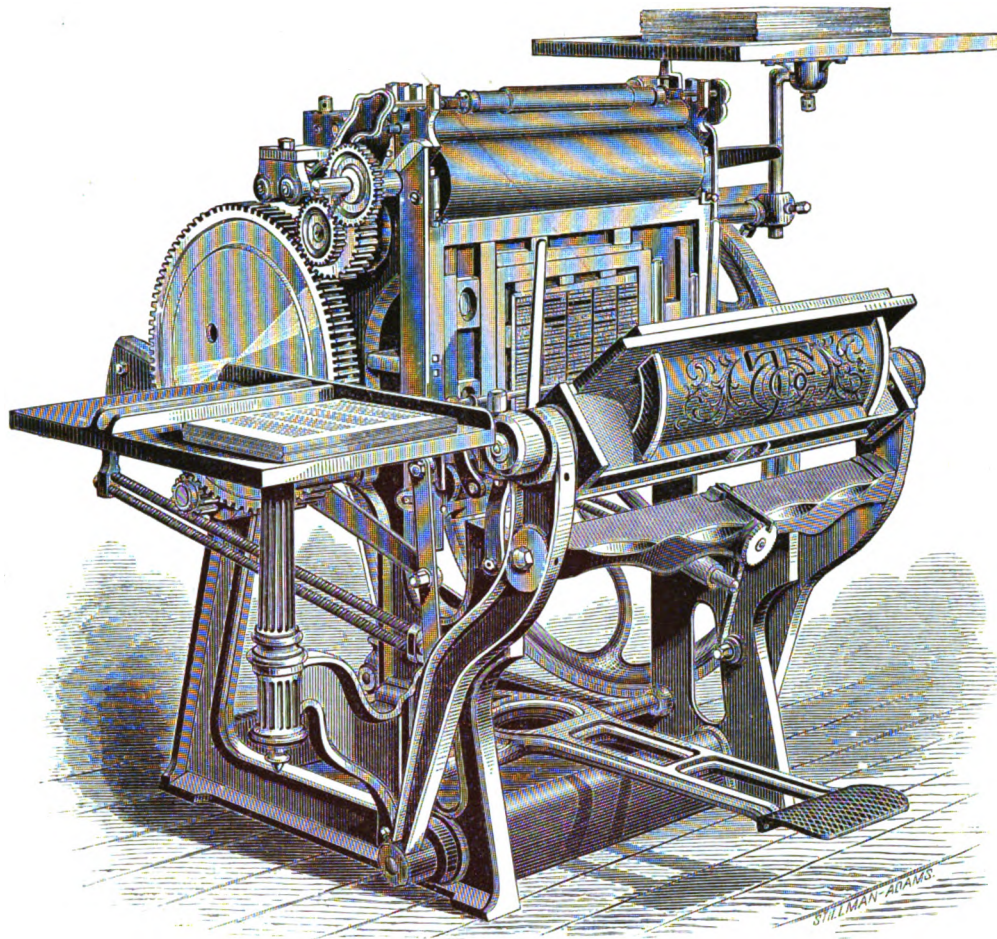
Our patrons must pardon the egotism which says so much about ourselves. Semi-centennial birth days are rare occurrences in our western land, and we write to many who have known us long, and some who have always known us, for the *old* printers were long lived, and we have still some customers who dealt with our grandfather; and, *apropos* of the old men, we have just lost from our midst an old member of our business family—JOHN CATHELL, type-case maker; or as we all knew him—*Uncle John*—a man who had worked at his bench in this concern for over forty-nine years, and always a useful man. It is but a few years since we could point with pride to several who had been with us from the start, and we still have one who dates his engagement back to 1826.

We have pride in our institution, in the good men who have here spent their best energies—some in our own success, perhaps—and we like to picture what the elves in training to come after us will make of it when their time shall come.

So much, with thanks for many kindnesses, to those who know us of old, to our many new patrons, and the many who have not yet known us, we say that we have not done making acquaintances, and will be glad to serve them.

W.

# THE PRESS FOR THE TIMES!



## NEW NONPAREIL PRESS.

SUPERLATIVELY STRONG,  
SIMPLE IN MANAGEMENT,  
CAPABLE OF THE FINEST WORK.

Every part of the machine is accessible to the hand of the Operator, and easy to oil and clean.  
The Sectional Roller for saving ink, and adjustable distribution for Printing in various

## COLORS

at one impression are very simple and quickly adjusted, adding nothing to the cost or complication of the Press, nor detracting in any manner from its usefulness for one-colored

## PLAIN WORK.

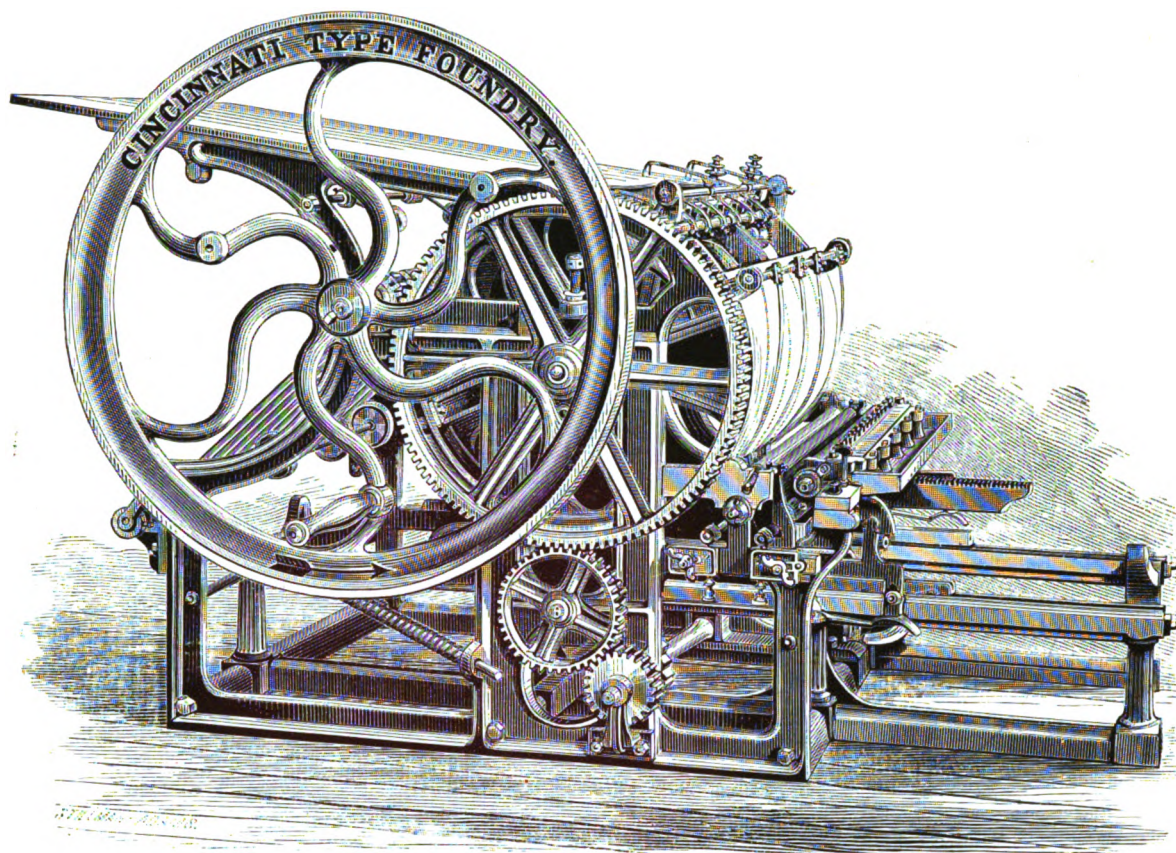
This is not only the *best*, but No. 4 is also the *largest* Bed and Platen Jobber built.  
All Presses sold warranted satisfactory.

*Cincinnati Type Foundry Co.,*

*201 Vine Street.*

*(Printed on the Nonpareil Job Press at one impression.)*





## THE CINCINNATI CYLINDER PRESS.

|                                   | Bed.          | Largest Form of Type printed. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Gem .....                         | 28 × 40 ..... | 24 × 36.                      |
| Double Super Royal. 31 × 46 ..... |               | 27 × 42.                      |
| Mammoth .....                     | 34 × 52 ..... | 30 × 48.                      |

These Machines are strong and compact. The workmanship and materials throughout are of *best quality*.

Distributes from a Cylinder and not from a Table; so that the Rollers are *always in motion*, and always present a fresh surface to the types. Front of Press is open and easy of access.

The Feed Guides are a newly patented device of great utility for making register.

The Fly piles the printed sheets with the utmost accuracy.

The Bed is shod with steel, and runs over steel Rollers on steel Ways, and contains spiral springs within itself, to arrest its momentum and start it back. It takes *less power* to run at same speed than any similar machine. *Speed* from 700 to 1,000 per hour.

The country Press, sold at minimum price, is perfect for news work or any job or book work on news paper and ink, and is turned by crank which is on the press, and not separated from it. For prices see Price List.

Presses for fast running by steam, or intended exclusively for Job work, furnished at special prices.

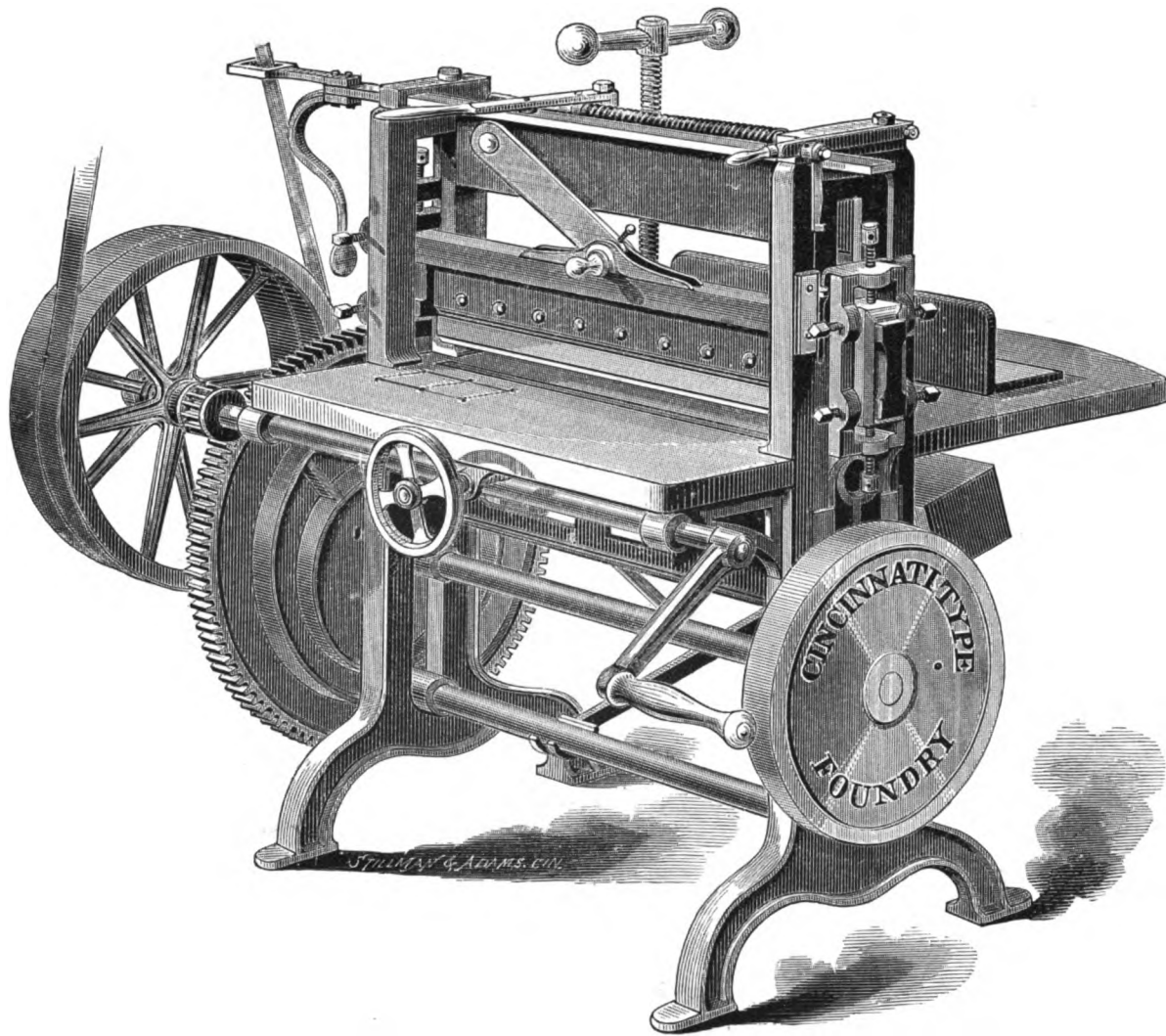
The broadest warrantee is given with these as with all other goods of our manufacture. We guarantee complete satisfaction.

*The Cincinnati Type Foundry Co.*

*No. 201 Vine Street.*



# Paper-Cutting Machinery.



## GUILLOTINE PAPER-CUTTER.

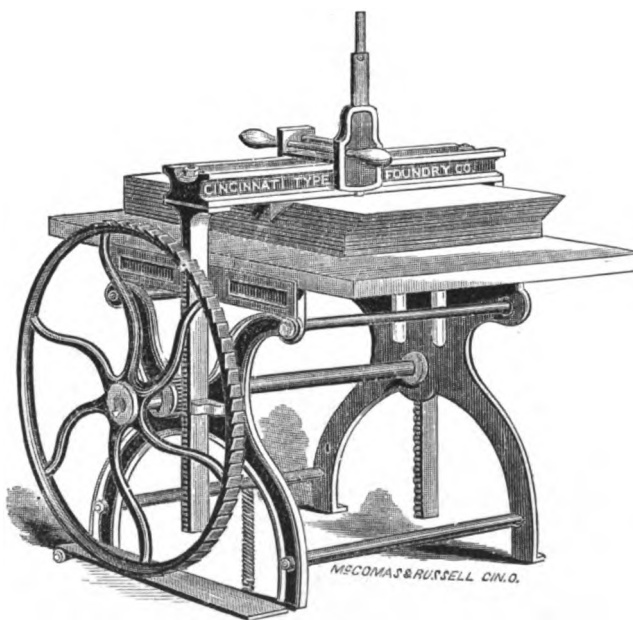
### GUILLOTINE PAPER CUTTER.

THIS admirable Machine is intended for either hand or power. It is strong enough to cut full width of the hardest paper without flinching, and is very rapid in all its movements. When turned, the knife descends quickly to the paper, and then has both a sliding and rocking or oscillating motion, cutting cleanly, with but little inclination to pull the paper under the clamp, and the cut completed, the knife returns promptly to its place, ready to repeat the operation.

When operated by power, the belt is slipped on the Machine, starts, cuts through the paper, knife returns to place, shifts its own belt, applies its own brake, and stops at the right place.

There is no reverse motion to the shaft, and no clutch to slip in and out of gear, but the whole operation is completed while the fly-wheel moves in one direction.

*For Prices see List.*



## PLOW PAPER-CUTTER.

### PLOW PAPER CUTTER.

Is well known as the lowest-priced machine for the purpose, and the known want of a good tool of the kind has induced us to make considerable preparation for their manufacture. The little Machine is neat and elegant in appearance, and all the parts fit and work in each other with the greatest smoothness and nicety. The pinions are made of smaller diameter than usual, giving greater power to hold down the head upon the paper. The cutting board slides in planed ways in the frame, so that several cuts may be made without moving the pile of paper on the board, the only piece of wood in the machine. As a well-made and cheap machine it has no equal.

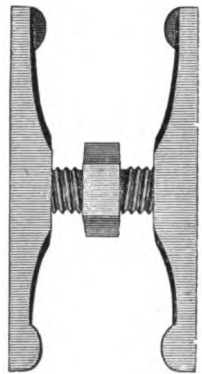
*For Prices see List.*

**Cincinnati Type Foundry.**

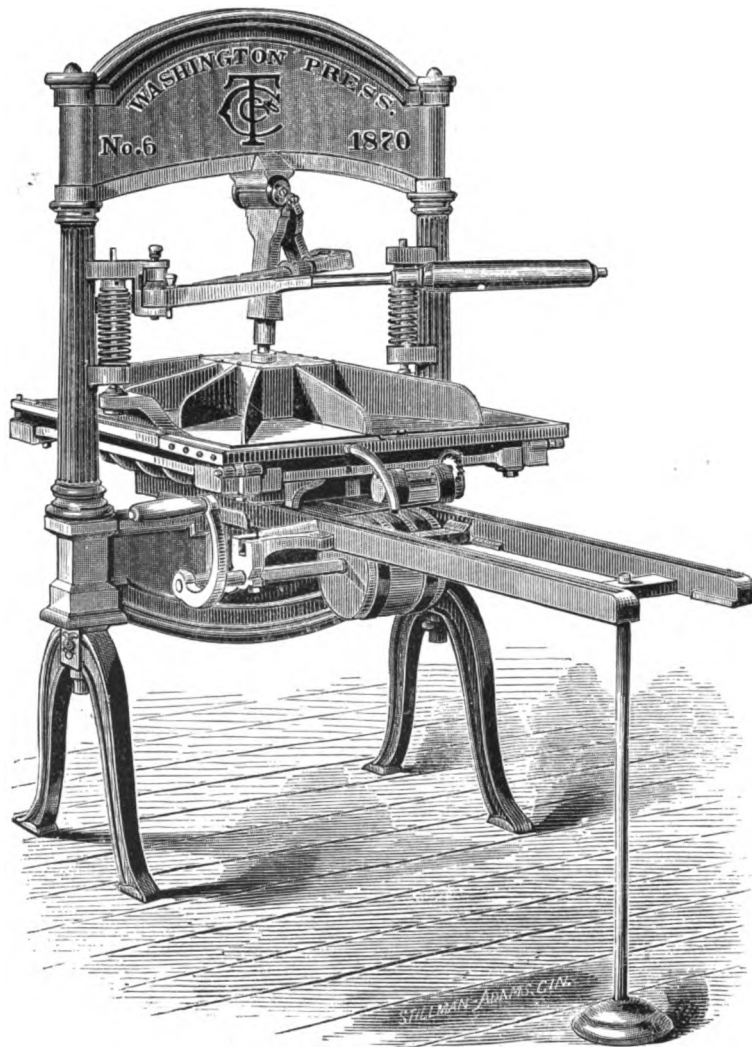
*201 Vine Street.*







**MECHANICAL QUOINS.**



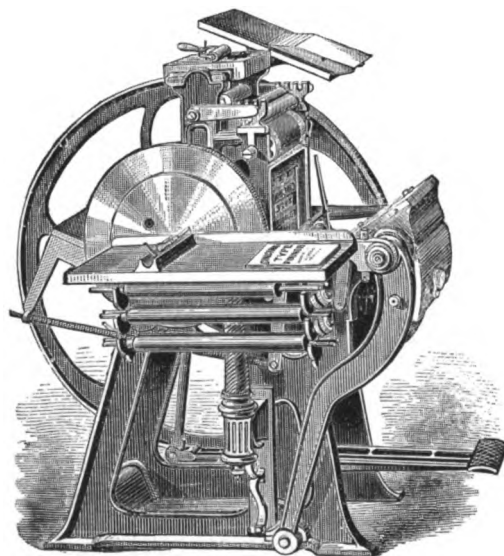
**WASHINGTON HAND PRESS.**



**GROVER'S PAT. COMPOSING STICK.**



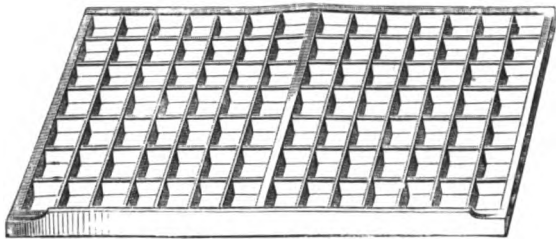
**ARMY PRESS.**



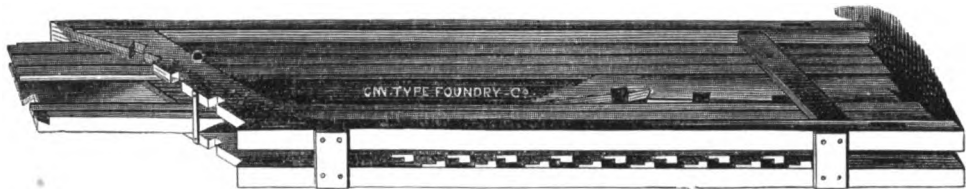
**NONPAREIL JOBBER.  
SMALL SIZE.**

*Cincinnati Type Foundry Co. 201 1/2 Street.*



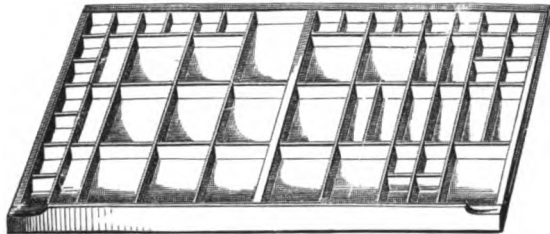


**CAP CASE.**

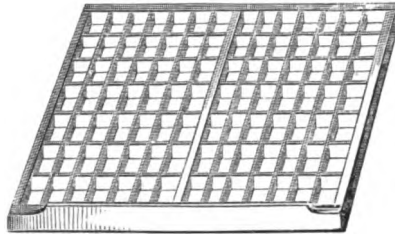


**COMMON DOUBLE STAND.**

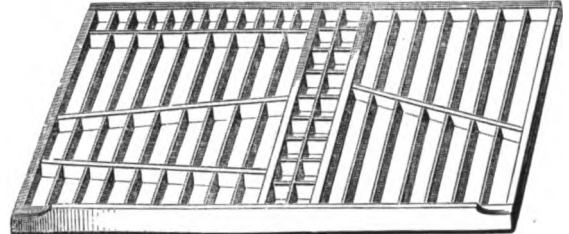
Packed for shipment.



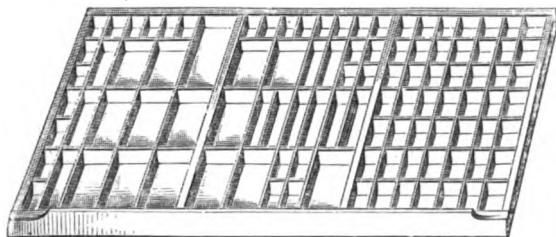
**LOWER CASE.**



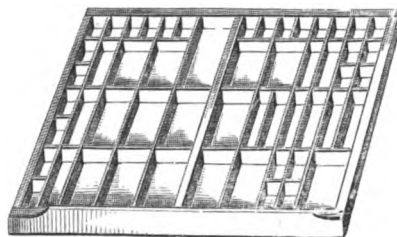
**TWO-THIRD CAP CASE.**



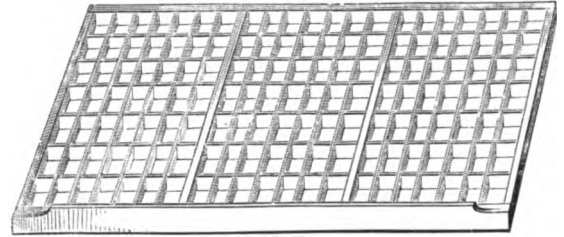
**RULE CASE, old style.**



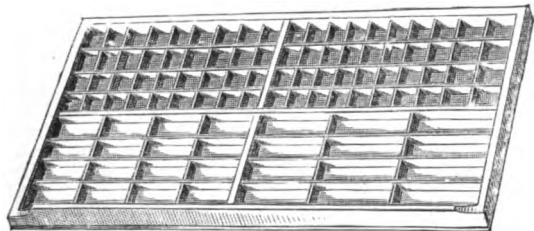
**JOB CASE.**



**TWO-THIRD LOWER CASE.**

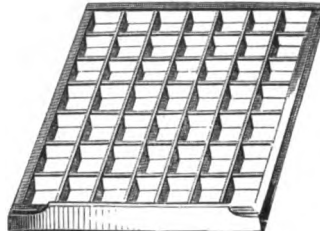


**TRIPLE CASE.**



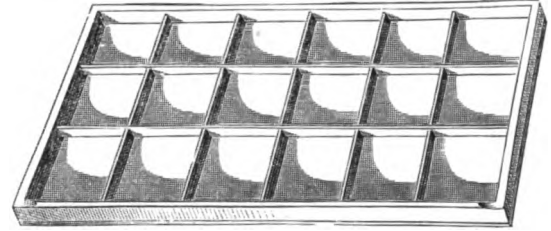
**RULE CASE.**

New style, holding 4 complete founts of Rule in separate boxes.

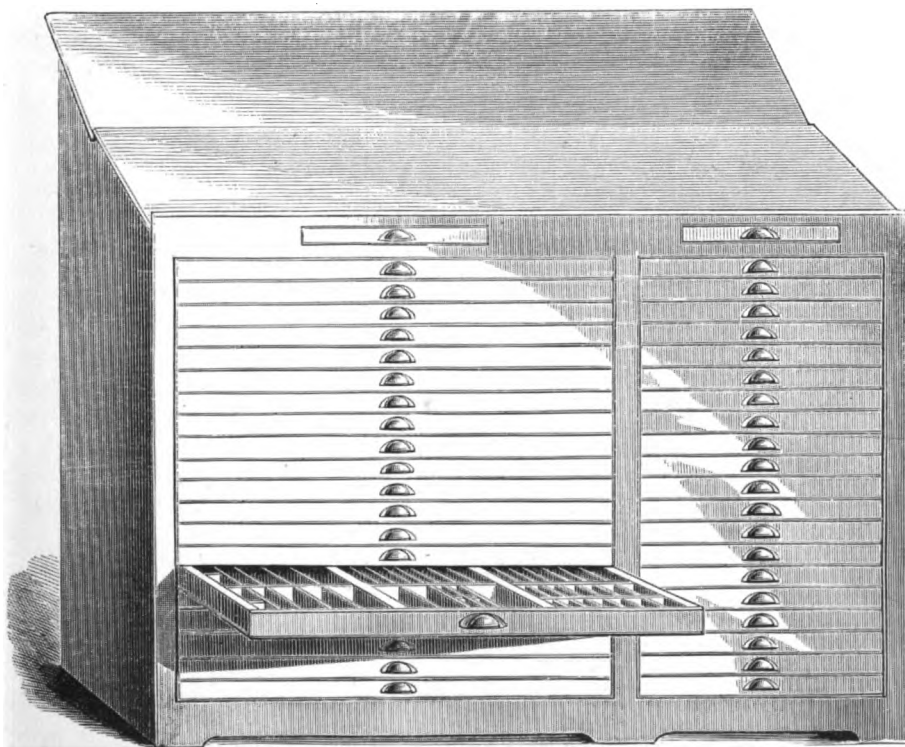


**HALF CASE.**

For Bookbinders.

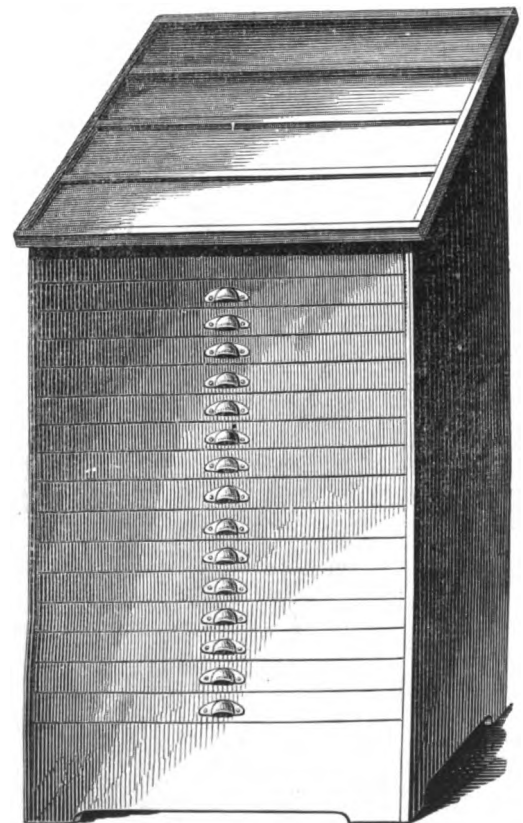


**FIGURE CASE.**



**FORTY CASE CABINET**

Is intended for Job-Office. It holds 20 full-size and 20 two-third Cases; all slide in tight enough to keep out the dust. The top may be used either for cases or galleys.



**COMMON CABINET.**

Of  $\frac{3}{4}$  Cases with Galley top.

*Cincinnati Type Foundry Co. 201 Vine Street.*



NONPAREIL JOBBER.

**THE frame, bed, and all stationary parts of this Machine** are cast in one piece of iron, making it independent of the floor on which it stands. It can not be put up out of square or level, and is so strong that no fair impression will spring or break it. And the general construction is on so easy an access a plan that every part of the machinery is easily accessible.

The rollers distribute on a cylinder, with separate vibrators powerful enough to distribute evenly the stiffest ink in the largest quantities ever required for heavy tint or poster work; and distribution at the start can be thoroughly accomplished without removing the form or running the rollers over it.

The rollers run on bearers, and are always in motion when the press is running, and thus prevent tearing rollers or mauling the edge of the most delicate paper. Several sets of friction-rollers of various sizes, fitting the different journals, are furnished to compensate for shrinkage in rollers, or to regulate their bearing on the form.

The impression is regulated by screws under the hand of the operator, and furnished with markings so that he may always know the press, and thus avoid crushing a delicate form by trying a heavy one.

The platen recedes from the bed after the impression is taken, and, though it does not stop at any point, has during its opening period, so regular and easy motion, that the feeder has more time to place and take off the sheet, than where a period of rest is given, and only such period can be used by the feeder.

The fountain which are put on all Presses so ordered is so arranged, and can be detached entirely, or the quantity of ink given may be regulated by the operator without moving from his place.

The Press may be run at a speed vastly beyond the capacity of any feeder, and still keep all their smoothness and regularity of action. There will be no hammering or jarring of the machinery even at the rate of fifty impressions per minute, so that the speed of work depends entirely on the skill of the operator.

All the Presses of late make have a new device for feeding and distributing inks. A roller, similar to those which roll the form, is dropped into a slot above, so that it rests on the ink-cylinder, and still above this, a metal vibrator made in adjustable sections. If all but one narrow section are removed, and ink fed on to that one, it will not spread in distribution beyond a width equal to the size of section in which the ink is vibrated; and by means of this, small forms may be printed with great saving of ink, rollers, and power.

So when several sections are on the distributor, separated by a space equal in length to the vibration—which length is also adjustable—different quantities, qualities, or colors may be fed on to different parts of the same rollers at the same time; or, if the sections are so near each other as to lap in motion, different colors may be beautifully blended in plain bow style.

The Press can be done on the largest as well as on the smallest Presses. In some cases, the rollers they are superior to any other, and, taking into consideration speed, ease of management, and readiness for every kind of work, have no equals in the whole category of Printing Machines.

This color device is new, exceedingly simple, and adds almost nothing to the cost of the Press. We of course know nothing of the cost of the job work of this country is done in one color, and we would not advise any country to sacrifice the smallest perfection in a regular Press for the sake of work to any facility for colored, and we claim not to have done this in one. The original intention of the Sectional Roller was for black. The variable distribution makes the capacity for colors, and does not add three dollars to the cost. If you want, if there is, it costs you nothing; and if you do not want, let it alone, and you won't know you have it. But do not think that it is a good thing in its way, and makes a certain kind of common colored work almost as cheap as black.

CINCINNATI CYLINDER PRESS.

**THIS Machine** is a modification of the old and well-tested Drum Cylinder Press, retaining all its principles of action, so modified as to render it comparatively light and cheap, while in strength and stiffness it is equal, if not superior, to the original model. This end is chiefly attained by reducing the number of pieces in the frame, and casting large sections solid. The whole frame of the Press, from the bed to the floor on which it rests, is one solid piece of iron. If the floor be level, no secondary platform is needed on which to place the Press, nor can the frame spring or weave every time the floor is bent by some unusual weight or otherwise, thus avoiding one very fruitful source of difficulty in machine printing.

We use the regular fountain and cylinder distribution, the general advantages of which are very obvious: the front of the Press is kept cleaner, the convenience of putting on, correcting or altering forms is greater; but more than all, the rollers, never leaving the distributing-cylinder, always presenting a freshly inked surface to the form, rolling the last line in a job as perfectly as the first; while in the table method, the rollers, cut loose from their base of supply at each rolling, lose color at each turn, so that a heavy line at the end of the form is inevitably poorly inked. The bed is shod with steel, and runs upon steel friction-rollers on steel ways, and containing spiral springs of sufficient strength to arrest its momentum in reversing motion. It has iron bearers, which insure perfect uniformity of motion between it and the cylinder.

The feed guides are made on a new plan of our own (patented), and are quickly adjusted with the greatest accuracy and precision, and to them the sheet is fed in a manner to insure perfect register, and finally thrown off by the fly in a smooth, even pile.

All wheels, racks, and cans are cut. The regular machine runs easily by hand, makes little or no noise, and adjusted properly is thoroughly competent to do any work that is to be done on the news paper and ink, without material change, whether the job be a pamphlet or a poster, large or small, but if a Press is to be used for job work exclusively, some extras are desirable.

It is now ten years since the first one of these presses was built by us. The demand for them, small at first, has steadily increased until we have had to greatly enlarge our facilities especially to produce them. A great number have been sold with the broadest warranty of satisfaction, which, in no single instance, did they fail to give, and we now recommend them as just the thing for the coming country printer.

Table distributing Presses, made at much less cost, have heretofore been sold at from \$150 to \$400 less than ours, and though by no means equal to them, do fair work, and are tolerated satisfactory machines; but we have resolved to reduce our prices for a time at least, as low as any reliable Press is sold, and now offer our best machines, not cheapened or slighted in any part, at prices which we think will defy competition. See Price List.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY Manufacture** both Type and Printing Machinery, as well as deal in the manufacture of other similar establishments. Do not buy an outfit until you send for specimens, estimates, and terms to **CHARLES WELLS, TREAS'R.**  
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.  
201 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

**PARTIES WANTING CHEAP OUTFITS FOR NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS** should give us a call, we like great pains to keep a good assortment of stock, and will sell them at very low prices. Plate outfit, we put at very low figures.  
THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

**THE PRINTER'S MANUAL, A PRACTICAL GUIDE** for Compositors and Pressmen. Price, \$1.25; sent by mail, \$1.40. Sold by the  
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

**PRINTING INK—CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY** keeps for Sale the Best and Cheapest of Card Inks, Black and Colored, at Manufacturer's prices.

**THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY Co.** are now manufacturing the **NONPAREIL JOBBER** of five different sizes. Also the **GUILLOTINE PAPER CUTTER**, a new and powerful machine. Three sizes, to be used either by hand or Steam. No. 201 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, O.

**PRINTING MATERIAL.**—Complete outfits for sale, at the lowest prices. Also, **PRINTING MANUFACTURERS** of Plain and Colored Paper, Brass Rules, Borders, Cuts, Leads, etc. Also, **PRINTING MACHINERY** for Newspaper, Book and Job Work. Hand and Steam Power Presses; Cases, Gallies, Stands, and Cabinets. Type furnished from any foundry in the United States at Manufacturer's prices. See Price List.

**SECOND-HAND PRESSES WANTED.**—We will give a fair price, in trade, for Second-hand Hand Presses, in any condition, and ready broken or injured as to be beyond repair, or otherwise, and will pay more than any other house.

We also have for sale a large stock of Second-hand Hand Presses of all sizes, and at very low prices, which are warranted satisfactory, or may be exchanged at prices suit for new goods in our line, at any time within one year of purchase.  
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,  
201 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

**FOR SALE.**—One **TAYLOR DOUBLE CYLINDER**, 32 x 48, used a few years, complete with sheet, and can be seen at work, sold because too small for present purpose. Address  
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,  
No. 201 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

**GUILLOTINE PAPER CUTTER.**—A new and in the market, machine, claiming superiority over all others, but may be easily run by hand, and makes an oscillating as well as a sliding motion, and makes fine lines an oscillating with but little or no inclination to gouge or draw the paper under the clamp. Price, to cut 28 inches, \$80.00; to cut 32 inches, \$90.00. Larger sizes to order.  
Manufactured by the  
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,  
201 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.



The history of the world is full of testimony to prove how much depends on industry, not an eminent orator has lived but is an example of it. Nevertheless in contradiction to all this, the prevailing opinion appears to be, that industry can effect nothing, that eminence is the result of accident, and that every one must be content to remain just what he may happen to be. Thus multitudes, who come forward as teachers and guides, suffer themselves to be satisfied with the most indifferent attainments, and a miserable mediocrity, without so much as inquiring how they may rise higher, much less making any attempt to rise. For any other art they would have served an apprenticeship, and they would be ashamed to practise it in public before they had learned it. If any one would sing, he attends a master, and is drilled in the very elementary principles; and only after the most laborious process dares to exercise his voice in public. This he does, though he has scarcely anything to learn but the mechanical execution of what lies in sensible forms before the eye. But the extempore speaker, who is to invent as well as to utter, to carry on an operation of the mind as well as produce sound, enters upon the work without preparatory discipline, and then wonders that he fails! If he were learning to play on the clarinet for public exhibition, what hours and days would he spend in giving facility to his fingers and attaining the power of the organ, what months and years would he labor that he might know its compass, and be master of its keys, and be able to draw out at will, all its various combinations of harmonious sound, and its full richness and delicacy of expression! And yet he will fancy that the infinite Creator has various and most expressive of all instruments, which the infinite Creator has fashioned by the union of an intellectual soul with the power of speech, may be played upon without study or practise; he comes to it a mere un instructed tyro and thinks to manage all its stops, or command the whole compass of its varied and comprehensive powers! He finds himself a bungler in the attempt, is much mortified at his failure, and is convinced that the attempt is vain.

Success in every art, whatever may be the natural talent, is always the result of industry and pains. But the instances are many, of men of the finest natural genius, whose beginning promised much, but who have degenerated wretchedly as they advanced, because they trusted solely to their gifts, and made no efforts to improve. That there have never been other men of equal endowments with Demosthenes and Cicero, none would venture to deny; but who have so devoted themselves to their art or become equal in excellence? If those great men had been content, like others to continue as they began, and had never made their persevering efforts for improvement, what would their countries have benefited from their genius, or the world have known of their fame? They would have been lost in the undistinguished crowd that sunk to oblivion around them. Of how many more will the same remark prove true! What encouragement is thus given to the industrious! With such encouragement, how entirely inexcusable is the negligence, which suffers the most interesting and important truths to seem heavy and dull, and fall ineffectual to the ground, through mere sluggishness in their delivery! How unworthy of one, who performs the functions of a religious instructor, upon whom depend in a great measure, the religious knowledge, and devotional sentiments, and final character of many fellow beings,—to imagine he can worthily discharge this great concern, by occasionally talking for an hour, he knows not how, and in a manner which he has taken no pains to render impressive, correct and attractive; and which simply through the want of command over himself, which study would give, is immethodical, verbose, inaccurate and

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And here it is scarcely necessary that I should remark, that of all the books with which since the invention of printing this world has been deluged, how very small is the number of those which have produced any perceptible effect upon the mass of human character. By far the greater part have been unnoticed and unknown, even by their contemporaries. Not many a one has made its mark upon the generation that produced it, though it sunk with that generation to utter forgetfulness. But after the ceaseless toil of six thousand years, how few indeed have been the works, the adamantine basis of whose reputation has stood unimpaired amid the fluctuations of time, and whose impression can be traced on the history of our species, through successive centuries. When however, such a work appears, its effects are absolutely incalculable; who can estimate properly the results produced by the incomparable efforts of a single mind. Who could

NONPAREIL, No. 8.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY Co.





REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

TIME in its course has produced a striking epoch in the history of our favored land; and, as if to mark with peculiar emphasis this interesting stage of our national existence, it comes accompanied with incidents calculated to make a lasting and powerful impression. The dawn of the fiftieth anniversary of independence beamed upon two venerable illustrious citizens, to whom, under Providence, a nation acknowledged itself greatly indebted for the event which that day was set apart to commemorate. One was the author, the other the ablest advocate of that solemn assertion of right, and that heroic defiance of unjust power which, in the midst of the greatest difficulty and danger, proclaimed the determination to assume a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth, and declared the causes which impelled them to this decision. Both had stood by their country with unabated ardour and unwavering fortitude through every vicissitude of her fortune, till the glorious day of final triumph crowned their labors and sacrifices with complete success. With equal solicitude, and with equal warmth of patriotic affection, they devoted all their great faculties, which had been employed in vindicating the rights of their country, to construct upon deep and strong foundations, the solid edifice of social order, and of civil and religious freedom. They had both held the highest public employment, and were distinguished by the highest honors the nation could confer. Arrived at an age when nature seems to demand repose, each had retired to the spot from which the public exigencies had first called him—his public labors ended, his work accomplished, and his country prosperous and happy—there to indulge in the retrospect of a well-spent life, and await that period which comes to all—but not in idleness or indifference. The same spirit of active benevolence, that made the meridian of their lives resplendent with glory, continued to shed its luster upon their evening path. Still intent upon doing good, still devoted to the great cause of human happiness and improvement, neither of these illustrious men relaxed in his exertions. They seemed to concentrate their energy, as age and increasing infirmity contracted the circle of action, bestowing without ostentation, their latest efforts upon the state and neighborhood in which they resided. There, with patriarchal simplicity, they lived the objects of grateful remembrance and affection; the living records of a nation's history; the charm of an age they delighted, adorned, and instructed by their vivid sketches of times that are past; and as it were, the embodied spirit of the great revolution itself, with all its purity and force, diffusing its wholesome influence through the generations that have succeeded, rebuking every sinister design, and invigorating every virtuous resolution.

The Jubilee came, the great national commemoration of a nation's birth, the fiftieth year of deliverance. It found these illustrious and venerable men, full of honors and full of years, animated with a proud recollection of those times in which they had borne so distinguished a part, and cheered by the beneficent and expanding influence of their patriotic labors. The eyes of a nation were turned toward them with affection and reverence. They heard the first song of triumph on that memorable day. As the voice of millions of freemen rose in gratitude and joy, they both sunk gently to rest, and their spirits departed in the midst of the swelling chorus of national enthusiasm.

Death has thus placed his seal upon the lives of these two eminent men with impressive solemnity. A gracious Providence, whose favors have been often manifested in mercy to our country, has been pleased to allow them unusual length of time, and an uncommon continuance of their extraordinary faculties. They have been, as it were, united in death, and they have both, in a most signal manner, been associated in the great event which they had so largely contributed to produce. Henceforward the names of Adams and Jefferson can never be separated from the Declaration of Independence. Whilst that venerated instrument shall continue to exist, and its sacred spirit dwell with the people of this nation, or the free institutions that have grown out of it be preserved and respected, so long will our children, to the latest generation bless the names of our illustrious benefactors, and cherish their memory with reverential respect. The Jubilee, at each return, will bring back with renovated force the lives and the deaths of these distinguished men; and History, with the pencil of Truth, sketching the wonderful coincidence, will, for once at least, set at defiance all the powers of poetry and

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NONPAREIL, No. 9.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY Co.



SCENES ON THE PRAIRIES.

On these level plains some of my dreams of the pleasures of wandering were realized. We were all in the morning of life, full of health and spirits on horseback, and breathing a most salubrious air, with a boundless horizon before us, and shaping our future fortune and success in the elastic mould of youthful hope and imagination, we could hardly be other than happy. Sometimes we saw scouring away from our path, horses, asses, buffaloes and wolves, in countless multitudes, and we took, almost with too much ease to give pleasure to the chase, whatever we needed for luxurious subsistence. The passage of creeks and brooks across the prairies is marked by a fringe of woods and flowering shrubs. Sometimes we ascended an elevation of some height, swelling gently from the plain. Here the eye traces, as on an immense map, the formation and enlargement of the rivulets, and sees them curving their meandering lines to a point of union with another of the same kind. The broader fringe of wood indicates the enlargement of the stream and the eye takes in at one glance the gradual formation of rivers. The night brought us on the edge of these streams. Our beasts are turned loose to stretch themselves on the short and tender grass to feed and repose: the riders collect round a fire in the center. Supper is now prepared with bread, coffee and the tenderest parts of the buffalo, venison and other game. The appetites sharpened by exercise on horseback, and by the salubrious air are devouring. The story circulates. Past adventures are recounted, and if they receive something of the colouring of romance, it may be traced to feelings that grow out of the occasion. Blankets are spread upon the tender grass, under a canopy of the softest blue, decked with all the visible lights of the sky. The party sunk to a repose, which the exercise of the preceding day renders as unbroken and as dreamless as that of the grave. I awoke more than once unconscious that a moment had elapsed.

The day before we came in view of the Rocky Mountains, I saw in the greatest perfection, that impressive, and to me almost sublime spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for a long time hovering around our path. I had often seen great numbers of them before, mixed with other animals apparently quiet, and grazing like all the rest. Here there were thousands, unmixed, unemployed; their motions, if such a comparison might be allowed as darting and as wild as those of humming-birds. The tremendous snorts with which the front columns of the phalanx made known their approach to us, seemed to be their wild and energetic way of expressing their pity and disdain for the servile lot of our horses, of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colors, mixed and spotted and diversified with every hue, from the brightest white to clear and shining black; and of every form and structure, from the long and slender racer, to those of former limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the curvetting colt, to the range of patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, holding their heads high for a survey of us in the rear. Sometimes they curved their necks and made no more progress than enough to keep pace with our advance. But still, in all the evolutions and movement, like the flight of sea-fowl, their lines were regular, and free from all indications of confusion.

At times a spontaneous and sudden movement forwards almost inspired the apprehension of a united attack upon us. After a moment's advance, a snort and rapid retrograde movement seemed to testify their proud estimate of their wild independence. The infinite variety of their rapid movements, their tamperings and maneuvers, were of such a wild and terrific character that it required but a moderate stretch of fancy to suppose them the geni

SCENES ON THE PRAIRIES.

On these level plains some of my dreams of the pleasures of wandering were realized. We were all in the morning of life, full of health and spirits on horseback, and breathing a most salubrious air, with a boundless horizon before us, and shaping our future fortune and success in the elastic mould of youthful hope and imagination, we could hardly be other than happy. Sometimes we saw scouring away from our path, horses, asses, buffaloes and wolves, in countless multitudes, and we took, almost with too much ease to give pleasure to the chase, whatever we needed for luxurious subsistence. The passage of creeks and brooks across the prairies is marked by a fringe of woods and flowering shrubs. Sometimes we ascended an elevation of some height, swelling gently from the plain. Here the eye traces, as on an immense map, the formation and enlargement of the rivulets, and sees them curving their meandering lines to a point of union with another of the same kind. The broader fringe of wood indicates the enlargement of the stream and the eye takes in at one glance the gradual formation of rivers. The night brought us on the edge of these streams. Our beasts are turned loose to stretch themselves on the short and tender grass to feed and repose: the riders collect round a fire in the center. Supper is now prepared with bread, coffee and the tenderest parts of the buffalo, venison and other game. The appetites sharpened by exercise on horseback, and by the salubrious air are devouring. The story circulates. Past adventures are recounted, and if they receive something of the colouring of romance, it may be traced to feelings that grow out of the occasion. Blankets are spread upon the tender grass, under a canopy of the softest blue, decked with all the visible lights of the sky. The party sunk to a repose, which the exercise of the preceding day renders as unbroken and as dreamless as that of the grave. I awoke more than once unconscious that a moment had elapsed.

The day before we came in view of the Rocky Mountains, I saw in the greatest perfection, that impressive, and to me almost sublime spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for a long time hovering around our path. I had often seen great numbers of them before, mixed with other animals apparently quiet, and grazing like all the rest. Here there were thousands, unmixed, unemployed; their motions, if such a comparison might be allowed as darting and as wild as those of humming-birds. The tremendous snorts with which the front columns of the phalanx made known their approach to us, seemed to be their wild and energetic way of expressing their pity and disdain for the servile lot of our horses, of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colors, mixed and spotted and diversified with every hue, from the brightest white to clear and shining black; and of every form of structure, from the long and slender racer, to those of former limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the curvetting colt, to the range of patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, holding their heads high for a survey of us in the rear. Sometimes they curved their necks and made no more progress than enough to keep pace with our advance. But still, in all their evolutions and movement, like the flight of sea-fowl, their lines were regular, and free from all indications of confusion.

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NONPAREIL, No. 13.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.



NECESSITY OF UNION BETWEEN THE STATES.

It has often given me pleasure to observe that independent America was not composed of detached and distant territories, but that one connected, fertile, wide-spreading country was the portion of our western sons of liberty. Providence has, in a particular manner, blessed it with a variety of soils and productions and watered it with numerous rivers for the delight and accommodation of its inhabitants. A succession of navigable waters forms a kind of chain round its borders, as if to bind it together; while the most noble rivers in the world, running at convenient distances, present them with magnificent highways for the easy communication of friendly aids, and the transportation and exchange of their various commodities. With equal pleasure I have often taken notice, that Providence has been pleased to give this connected country to one united people; attached to the same principles of government, very similar in their manners and customs; and who, by their counsels, arms and efforts have established their general liberty and independence. This country and people seem to have been made for each other; and it appears as if it were the design of Providence, that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial sovereignties.

A strong sense of the value and blessings of union induced the people at an early period, to institute a federal government in order to preserve and perpetuate it. They formed it almost as soon as they had a political existence, and when the progress of hostility and desolation left little room for those calm and mature enquiries and reflections, which must ever precede the formation of a wise and well-balanced government for a free people. It is not to be wondered, that a government instituted in times so inauspicious, should, on experiment, be found very greatly deficient, and inadequate to the purpose it was intended to answer.

This intelligent people perceived and regretted these defects. Still continuing no less attached to union than enamoured of liberty, they observed the dangers, which immediately threatened the former, and more remotely the latter, and being persuaded that ample security for both could only be found in a national government, more wisely framed to take that important subject under due consideration. This convention, they, as with one voice, convened the late convention at Philadelphia, composed of men who possessed the confidence of the people, many of whom had become highly distinguished for their patriotism, virtue and wisdom, in times which tried the souls of men, undertook the arduous task. In the mild season of peace, with minds unoccupied by other subjects, they passed several months in cool, uninterrupted and daily consultations. And finally, without having been overawed by power, or influenced by any passion except love for their country, they presented and recommended the plan produced by their unanimous counsels.

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But if the people had reason to confide in the men of that congress, few of whom had then been fully tried or generally known, still greater reason have they to respect the judgment and advice of the convention; for it is well known that some of the most distinguished members of that congress, who have been since tried and justly approved, both for patriotism and abilities, and who have grown old in acquiring political information, were also members of this convention, and carried into it their accumulated knowledge and experience. It is worthy of remark, that not only the first, but every succeeding congress, as well as the convention, have joined with the people in thinking that the prosperity of America depended on its union. To preserve and perpetuate it was the great object of the people in forming that convention; and also the prominent point in the plan which the convention has advised them to accept. With what propriety, therefore, or with what good purposes are attempts at this particular period made by some men to depreciate

MINION, No. 6.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.



MODERN DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

IN consequence of the general diffusion of intelligence, nations are becoming much better acquainted with the physical, moral and political conditions of each other. Whatever is transacted of any moment in the legislative assemblies of one country is now very soon known, not merely to the rulers, but also to the people of every other country. Nay, an interesting occurrence of any nature can not transpire in an insignificant town of Europe or America, without soon finding its way, through the medium of the national journals, to the eyes and ears of all Christendom. Every one must now, in a considerable degree, be a spectator of the doings of the world, or he is soon very far in the rear of the intelligence of the day. Indeed, he has only to read a respectable newspaper, and he may be informed of the discoveries in the arts, the discussions in the senate, and the bearings of public opinion all over the world.

The reasons of all this may chiefly be found in that increased desire of information, which characterizes the mass of society in the present age. Intelligence of every kind, and specially political information, has become an article of profit; and when once this is the case, there can be no doubt that it will be abundantly supplied. Besides this, it is important to remark, that the art of navigation has been within a few years materially improved, and commercial relations have become vastly more extensive. The establishment of packet ships between the two continents has brought London and Paris as near to us as Pitts-burgh and New Orleans. There is every reason to believe that, within the next half century, steam navigation will render communication between the ports of Europe and America as frequent, and almost as regular, as that by ordinary mails. The commercial houses of every nation are establishing their agencies in the principal cities of every other nation, and thus binding together the people by every tie of interest; while at the same time they are furnishing innumerable channels, by which information may be circulated among the entire community.

Hence it is that the moral influence which nations are exerting upon each other, is greater than it has been at any antecedent period in the history of the world. The institutions of our country are becoming known, almost of necessity, to every other country. Knowledge provokes comparison, and comparison leads to reflection. The fact that others are happier than themselves prompts men to inquire whence this indifference proceeds, and also how their own melioration may be accomplished. By simply looking upon a free people, an oppressed people instinctively feel they have inalienable rights; and will never afterward be at rest until the enjoyment of these rights is guaranteed to them. Thus a form of government, which in any pre-eminent degree promotes the happiness of man, is gradually but irresistibly disseminating the principles of its

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And thus it is that the field in which mind may labor has now become wide as the limits of civilization. A doctrine advanced by one man, if it have any claim to interest, is soon known to every other man. The movement of one intellect now sets in motion the intellects of millions. We may now calculate upon effects, not upon a state or a people, but upon the weltring, amalgamating mass of human nature. Man is the instrument, which genius wields at its will; it touches a chord of the human heart, and nations vibrate in unison. And he who can rivet the attention of a community on an elementary principle, hitherto neglected, in politics, religion

MINION, No. 7.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.





The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand upon a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac, also seeking a passage. In the moment of their junction, they rush against the mountain together, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance at the scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that the earth has been created in time; that the mountains were formed at first; that the rivers began to flow afterwards; that in this place particularly, they have been dammed up by these Mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; and continuing to rise they have at length broken over at this spot, and torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disruption and avulsion from their beds by these powerful agents of nature corroborate the first impression. But the distant finishing which Nature has given to the picture, is of a different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye through the cleft, a spot of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the opening, and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Potomac above its junction, pass along the base of the mountain for three miles, with all the terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and reach Fredericktown, and the fine country around. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the immediate neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are persons who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never beheld these monuments of war between rivers and mountains.

Passing onward through this singular valley, occasional torrents, formed by the rains and dissolving snows, at the close of winter had left in many places, perpetual monuments of their progress in perpendicular, narrow and irregular paths of immense length where they had washed the precipices naked and white, from the summit of the mountain to the base. Wide and deep chasms also meet the eye, both on the summits and on the sides; and strongly impressed the imagination with the idea, that a kind of immeasurable power

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### BREVIER, No. 8.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

We all know that the record of illustrious actions is most safely deposited in the universal remembrance of mankind. We know, that if we could cause this structure to ascend, not only till it reached the skies, but till it pierced them, still its broad surfaces could contain but a portion of that, which, in an age of knowledge, hath already been spread over the earth and which History charges herself with making known to all future times. We know that no inscription, on entablatures less broad than the earth itself, can carry information of the events we now commemorate where it has not already gone; and that no monuments, which shall not outlive the duration of knowledge and letters among men, can prolong the memorial. But our object is by this edifice to show our deep sense of the value and importance of the achievements of our ancestors; and by presenting this work of gratitude to the eye, to keep alive similar sentiments, and also to foster a constant regard to the principles of the revolution. Human beings are composed not of reason only, but of imagination also, and sentiment; and that is neither wasted nor misapplied, which is appropriated to giving right direction to our sentiments, and opening springs of feeling in the heart.

Let it not be supposed that our object is to perpetuate national hostility, or even to cherish a mere military spirit. It is higher, purer, nobler. We consecrate our work to the spirit of national independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest upon it forever. We rear a memorial of our conviction of that unmeasured benefit, which has been conferred on our land, and on the happy influences, which have been produced by the same events, on the general interests of mankind. We come, as Americans, to mark the spot, which must be forever dear to us and to our posterity. We wish, that whosoever in all coming time, shall turn his eye hither, may behold that the place is not undistinguished where the first great battle of the revolution was fought. We wish, that this monument may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event to every class and every age; that infancy may learn the purpose of its erection from maternal lips, and that weary and withered age may behold it, and be solaced by the recollections which it suggests. We wish that in those days of disaster, which, as they have come upon all nations, must be expected to come upon us also, desponding

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BREVIER, No. 11.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.



THE Notch of the White Mountains is a phrase appropriated to a narrow defile, extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature. The change appears to have been effected when the surface of the earth extensively subsided; when countries and continents assumed a new face; and general commotion of the elements produced the disruption of some mountains, and merged others beneath the common level of defoliation. Nothing less than this will account for the fundering of a long range of great rocks, or rather vast mountains; or for the existing evidences of those enormous forces by which the rupture was effected. The entrance of the chasm is formed by two large rocks standing perpendicularly at a distance of twenty-eight feet from each other; one about twenty feet in height, the other about seven. Half of the space is occupied by the brook mentioned as the head stream of the Saco; the other half by the road. The stream is now lost and invisible under a mass of fragments, partly blown out of the road and partly thrown down by some great convulsion of nature.

When we entered the Notch, we were struck with the wild and solemn appearance of every thing before us. The scale on which all the objects in view were formed, was the scale of grandeur only. The rocks, rude and rugged in a manner rarely paralleled, were fashioned and piled by a hand operating only in the boldest and most irregular manner. As we advanced, these appearances increased rapidly. Huge masses of granite of every abrupt form, and hoary with moss, which seemed the product of ages, speedily rose to a mountainous height. Before us the view widened rapidly to the south-east. Behind us it closed almost instantaneously, and presented to the eye nothing but an impassable barrier of mountains.

About half a mile from the entrance to the chasm, we saw in full view, the most beautiful cascade perhaps in the world. It issued from a mountain on the right, about eight hundred feet above the subjacent valley, and at the distance from us of about three miles. The stream ran over a series of rocks almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as almost to preserve the appearance of a uniform current; and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. The sun shone with the clearest splendor, from a station in the heavens the most advantageous to our prospect; and the swift cascade glittered down the vast steep, like a stream of burnished silver. At a distance of about three quarters of a mile from the entrance, we passed a brook, known in this region by the name of the flume; from the strong resemblance to that object exhibited by the channel, which it has worn for a considerable length in a bed of rock; the sides being perpendicular to the bottom. This elegant piece of water we determined to examine farther and alighting from our horses, walked up the acclivity. The stream fell from a height of two hundred and forty feet over three precipices; the second receding a small distance from

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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It is a noble faculty of our nature, which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies, and our happiness, with what is distant in time and place; and, looking before and after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity. Human and mortal although we are, we are nevertheless, not mere insulated beings, without relation to the past or the future. Neither the point of time nor the spot of earth on which we are living, bounds our rational and intellectual enjoyments. We live in the past by means of a knowledge of its history, and in the future by hope and anticipation. By ascending to an association with our ancestors; by contemplating their example and by studying their character; by partaking their sentiments, and imbibing their spirit; by accompanying them in their toils; by sympathizing in their sufferings, and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs,—we mingle our existence with theirs, seeming to belong to their age. We become their contemporaries, live the lives which they lived, endure what they underwent, and partake in the rewards which they enjoyed. And in like manner, by running along the line of future time; by contemplating the probable fortunes of those who are coming after us; by attempting something which may promote their happiness, and leave some not dishonorable memorial of ourselves for their regard when we shall sleep with the fathers,—we protract our own earthly being, and seem to crowd whatever is future, as well as the past into the narrow compass of our earthly existence.

As it is not a vain and false, but an exalted and religious imagination, which leads us to raise our thoughts from the orb which, amidst this universe of worlds, the great Creator has given us to inhabit, and to send them with something of the feeling which our nature prompts, and teaches to be so proper among children of the same Eternal Parent, to the contemplation of the myriads of fellow-beings, with which his goodness has peopled the infinite space; so neither is it false or vain to consider ourselves interested or connected with our whole race through all time; allied to our ancestors allied to our posterity; closely connected on all sides with others; ourselves being but links in the great chain of being which begins with the origin of our race, and runs onward through its successive generations, binding together the past the present and the future, and terminating at last with the uncertain and mysterious consummation of all things earthly.

There may be, and often is indeed, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride; as there is also a care for posterity which only disguises habitual avarice, or hides the workings of a low and grovelling vanity. But there is

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BOURGEOIS, No. 9.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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ADVANTAGES OF LITERARY ACQUIREMENTS.

The last public labor of Jefferson naturally suggests the expression of the high praise, which is due both to him and to Mr. Adams, for their uniform and zealous attachment to learning, and to the cause of knowledge in general. Of the advantages of learning, indeed, and of literary accomplishments, their own characters were striking recommendations and illustrations. They were scholars, ripe and good scholars; widely acquainted in ancient as well as modern literature, and not altogether uninstructed in the deep sciences. Their acquirements doubtless were different, and also the particular objects of their literary pursuits; as their tastes and characters in these respects differed like those of other men. Being public men of busy lives, with great objects requiring action constantly before them, their attainments in letters did not become showy or obtrusive. Yet I would hazard the opinion, that if we could now ascertain all the causes which gave them eminence and distinction in the midst of the great men with whom they acted, we should find not among the least their acquisitions in literature, the resources which it furnished them, the promptitude and facility which it communicated, and the wide field it opened for analogy and illustrations; giving them thus, on every subject, a larger view and a broader range, as well for discussion, as for the government of their own conduct.

Literature sometimes disgusts, by appearing to hang loosely on the character, like something extraneous or foreign; or by seeming to overload and weigh it down like the productions of bad taste in architecture, when there is massy, cumbrous ornament, without strength or solidity of column. This has exposed leaning, and especially classical learning, to reproach. We have seen that it might exist without mental superiority, without vigour and without utility. The question after all, is whether literature, ancient as well as modern, does not assist a good understanding improve natural good taste add polished armor to native strength, and render its accomplishment and reflection, but especially, more public action. Those, whose memories we now honor, were learned men; but their learning was kept in its proper place, and made subservient to the objects and uses of life. They were scholars, not common or superficial; but their learning was so in keeping with their character, so inwrought, that careless observers or bad

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BOURGEOIS, No. 12.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY Co.

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In connection with our climate, the appearance of our atmosphere may be considered. The lover of picturesque beauty will find this a fruitful source of it. The same inequalities will be found that take place in the measure of heat and cold, and an equal number of contrasts and varieties. We have many of those days, when a murky vapor is diffused through the air, dimming the luster of the sun, and producing just such tones of light and color as would be marked in the calendar of Newfoundland or the Hebrides, for a bright, fair day. We have others in which the transparency and purity of the tropics, and all the glowing mellow hues of Greece and Naples are blended together, to shed a hue of Paradise on every object. I have already spoken of the intense brilliancy of a winter moonlight, when the air has almost a polar temperature; the same brilliancy and a greater clearness are often found in the month of June, and sometimes in July, with the warmth of the equator. There are, occasionally, in the summer and autumn, such magical effects of light, such a universal tone of color, that the very air seems tinged; and an aspect of such harmonious splendour is cast over every object, that the attention of the most indifferent is awakened, and the lovers of the beautiful in nature enjoy most lively delight. These are the kinds of tints, which even the matchless pencil of Claude vainly endeavored to imitate. They occur a few times every year, a little before sunset, under a particular state of the air and position of the clouds. These beautiful appearances are not so frequent here as at Naples; but we often enjoy the charms of a transparent atmosphere, where objects stand in bold relief, and we gaze at sunset on gorgeous skies, where all the glorious magnificence that form and color can combine, is accumulated to enrapture the eye, and baffle description.

The scenery of this country will have struck you at once, as very different from that of Europe. From some

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The scenery of this country will have struck you at once, as very different from that of Europe. From some of our hills, the spectator looks over an expanse of woods bounded by the horizon, slightly checkered by cultivation. The view is grand and imposing at first, but will become more agreeable, and afford more lasting pleasure, when the relative proportions of wood and open ground are reversed. The most cultivated parts of these States approach nearest to some of the most covered in England. We have still

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LONG PRIMER, No. 8.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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Among the difficulties encountered by the convention, a very important one must have lain in combining the requisite stability and energy in government, with the inviolable attention due to liberty, and the republican form. Without substantially accomplishing this part of their undertaking, they would have very imperfectly fulfilled the object of their appointment, or the fervid expectation of the public; yet that it could easily be accomplished, will be denied by no one. Energy in government is essential to security against external and internal danger, and to that prompt and salutary execution of the laws, which enter into the definition of good government. Stability in government is very essential to national character, and to the advantages annexed to it, as well as to that repose and confidence in the minds of the people, which are first among the blessings of civil society. An irregular and mutable legislation is not more an evil in itself than it is odious to the people; and it may be pronounced with some assurance, that the people in this country, enlightened as they are with regard to the nature, and interested as the great body of them are, in the effects of good government, will never be satisfied till some remedy be applied to the vicissitudes and uncertainties, which characterise the state administrations. On comparing however, these valuable ingredients with the principles of liberty, we must perceive, at once, the difficulty of mingling them together in their due proportions.

The genius of republican liberty seems to demand on the one side, not only that all power should be derived from the people, but that those intrusted with it should be kept in dependence on the people, by a short duration of their appointments; and that during even this short period, the trust should be placed not in a few, but in a number of hands. Stability, on the

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LONG PRIMER, No. 10.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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THE eloquence of Adams resembled his general character, and formed indeed, a part of it. It was bold mainly and energetic; and such the crisis required. When public bodies are to be addressed on momentous occasions, when great interests are at stake, and strong passions excited, nothing is valuable in speech, further than it is connected with mighty intellectual and moral endowments. Clearness, force and earnestness are the qualities which produce conviction. True eloquence indeed, does not consist in speech. It cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toil for it, but they will toil in vain. Words and phrases may be marshaled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must exist in the man in the subject and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression and the pomp of declamation, all may aspire after it, they cannot reach it. It comes, if it come at all, like the outbursting of a fountain from the earth, or the bursting forth of volcanic fires, with a spontaneous, original, native force. The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments, and studied contrivances of speech, shock and disgust men, when their own lives, and the fate of their wives, their children and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is in vain, and all elaborate oratory is contemptible. Even genius itself then feels rebuked and subdued, as in the presence of higher qualities. Then patriotism is eloquent, and self-devotion is eloquent. The clear conceptions, outrunning all the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, and the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging on the whole

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In July, 1776, the controversy passed the stage of argument. An appeal had been made to force, and opposing armies were in the field. Congress was to decide whether the tie, which had so long

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LONG PRIMER, No. 11.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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THE settlement of New England, by the colony which landed here on the twenty-second of December, sixteen hundred and twenty, although not the very first European establishment in what now constitutes the United States, was yet so peculiar in its causes and character, and has been followed, and must still be followed, by such consequences, as to give it a high claim to a lasting commemoration. On these causes and consequences, more than on its immediately attendant circumstances, its importance as an historical event now depends. Great actions and striking occurrences, having excited a temporary admiration, often pass away and are forgotten, because they leave no lasting results, affecting the prosperity of communities. Such is frequently the fortune of the most brilliant military achievements. Of the ten thousand battles which have been fought; of all the fields fertilized with carnage; of the banners which have been bathed in blood; of the warriors who have hoped that they had risen from the fields of conquest to a glory as bright and durable as the stars, how few that have continued long to interest mankind! The victory of yesterday is reversed by the defeat of to-day; the star of military glory, rising like a meteor, like a meteor has fallen; disgrace and disaster hang on the heels of conquest and renown; the victor and the vanquished presently pass away in oblivion, and the world holds on its course, with the loss only of so many lives.

But if this is frequently, or generally, the fortune of military achievements it is not always so. There are enterprises, military as well as civil, that sometimes check the current of events, give a new turn to all human affairs and transmit their consequences through ages. We can see their importance in their results, and call them great, because great things follow. There have been battles which have fixed the fate of nations. These come down to us in history with a solid and permanent influence, not created by a display of glittering armour, the rush of adverse battalions, the sinking and rising of pennons, or the flight, the pursuit, and the victory; but by their effect in advancing or retarding human knowledge, and in extending or destroying human happiness. When a

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LONG PRIMER, No. 13.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.



THE numerous waterfalls, the enchanting beauty of Lake George and its pellucid flood, of Lake Champlain and the lesser lakes, afford numerous objects of the most picturesque character; while the inland seas, from Superior to Ontario, and that most astounding cataract, whose roar would hardly be increased by the united murmurs of the cascades of Europe, are calculated to inspire vast and sublime conceptions. The effects of our climate, composed of a Siberian winter and an Italian summer, furnish new and peculiar objects for our admiration. The circumstances of remote regions are here blended, and strikingly opposite appearances witnessed in the same spot at quite different seasons of the year. In our winters, we have the sun at the same altitude as in Italy, shining on the unlimited surface of snow, which can only be found in high latitudes of Europe, where the sun in winter rises little above the horizon. The sparkling brilliance of a winter's day and of a moonlight night, in an atmosphere astonishingly clear and frosty, when the utmost splendour of the sky is reflected from a surface of spotless white, attended with extreme cold, is peculiar to the United States.

What can surpass the celestial transparency and purity of a fine autumnal day, when vision and thought seem carried to the third heaven; then the gorgeous magnificence of the evening, when the sun shrinks from our view, surrounded with various masses of clouds fringed with gold and purple, and reflecting in evanescent tints all the delicate hues of the rainbow. There are, in

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SMALL PICA, No. 11.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY Co.

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At every change in the landscape, you fall upon monuments of some new race of men, among the number that have in their turn inhabited these islands. The mysterious monuments of Stonehenge, standing remote and alone upon a bare and boundless heath, as much unconnected with the events of past ages as it is with the uses of the present, carries you back, beyond all known historical records, into the obscurity of a wholly unknown period. Perhaps the Druids raised it; but with what machinery could these half barbarians have wrought and moved such immense masses of rock? By what fatality is it, than in almost every part of the globe, the most durable impressions that have been made upon its surface were the work of races now entirely extinct.

Who were the builders of the Pyramids, and those massive monuments of Egypt and India? Who constructed the Cyclopean walls of Greece and Italy, or elevated the innumerable and inexplicable mounds, which are seen in every part of Europe, Asia, and America; or those ancient forts upon the Ohio, on whose remains the third growth of trees is now more than four hundred years old? All these constructions have existed through the whole period within the memory of man, and will continue, when all the architecture of the present generation, with its high civilization and improved machinery, will have crumbled

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PICA, No. 6.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

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ALPINE SCENERY.

YOU find, in some of the rudest passes in the Alps, small, homely inns, which public beneficence has erected for the convenience of the weary and benighted traveler. Many keep albums to record the names of those whose curiosity has led them to wander in these regions of barrenness, and the album is not unfrequently the only book in their house. It is curious to observe displayed in these books the great differences of national character. The Englishman usually writes his name only, without any explanation or comment. The Frenchman will record some thing of his feelings, destination or business; often appending a line of poetry, an epigram or some exclamation of pleasure or disgust. The German leaves a long dissertation upon the state of the roads, the accommodations, etc., detailing at full length whence he came and whither he is going, through long pages of crabbed writing. In one of the highest regions of the Swiss Alps, after a long day of excessive labor in reaching the summit of our journey, near those thrones erected ages ago for the majesty of Nature, we stopped, fatigued and dispirited, on a spot destined to eternal barrenness, where was found one of those hospitable inns ready open to receive us. There was not another human habitation

ALPINE SCENERY.

YOU find, in some of the rudest passes in the Alps, small, homely inns, which public beneficence has erected for the convenience of the weary and benighted traveler. Many keep albums to record the names of those whose curiosity has led them to wander in these regions of barrenness, and the album is not unfrequently the only book in their house. It is curious to observe displayed in these books the great differences of national character. The Englishman usually writes his name only, without any explanation or comment. The Frenchman will record some thing of his feelings, destination or business; often appending a line of poetry, an epigram or some exclamation of pleasure or disgust. The German leaves a long dissertation upon the state of the roads, the accommodations, etc., detailing at full length whence he came and whither he is going, through long pages of crabbed writing. In one of the highest regions of the Swiss Alps, after a long day of excessive labor in reaching the summit of our journey, near those thrones erected ages ago for the majesty of Nature, we stopped, fatigued and dispirited, on a spot destined to eternal barrenness, where was found one of those hospitable inns ready open to receive us. There was not another human habitation within many miles. Summits of bare granite rose all around us. The snow-clad tops of distant Alps seemed to chill the moonbeams that rested upon them; and we felt all the charms of the picturesque, mingled with the

---

PICA, No. 8.

---

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## LIGHT-FACE ROMANS.

ENGLISH No. 2.

### EXALTED CHARACTER OF POETRY

By THOSE who are accustomed to speak of poetry as light reading, Milton's eminence in this sphere may be considered only as giving him a high rank among the contributors to public amusement. Not so

GREAT PRIMER No. 4.

### SHIPWRECK OF THE ARIEL

THE ARIEL continued to struggle against the winds and ocean for several hours longer, before day broke on the tempestuous scene,

GREAT PRIMER No. 5.

### HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION

IT WAS a rainy Sunday in the gloomy month of November. I had been detained, in the course of a journey, by a slight indisposi

DOUBLE SMALL PICA No. 2.

### AMERICAN SCENES

WE HOLD these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal,

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STANDARD

Established Productions 25

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ORNAMENTAL

Bras Rules, Flourishes, &c.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 301 VINE STREET.



## ITALICS.

### AGATE No. 6.

*From the disorders that disfigure the annals of those republics, the advocates of despotism have drawn arguments, not only against the forms of republican government, but against the very principles of civil liberty. They have decried all free governments as inconsistent with the order of society, and have indulged themselves in malicious exultation over its friends and partisans. Happily for mankind,*

### MINION No. 6.

*While on this subject we can not forbear to remark on that tendency to moralize, which many mistake in themselves for wise observation. True to the eye of a contemplative man, books may be found in the running brooks, and sermons in stones; but it is the mark of an inferior mind to be constantly repeating the commonplaces of morality; one, who does*

### MINION No. 7.

*If an occupation were demanded for the purpose of perverting the human intellect, and humbling, and degrading, and narrowing, I had almost said, annihilating, the soul of man, one more effectual could not be devised, than the one the gamester has already devised and pre-occupied. And the father and mother of a family, who,*

### BREVIER No. 13.

*In the beginning of the month of October, I was travelling with a friend in our northern states on a tour of recreation and pleasure. We were tired of the city, and its unmeaning dissipation; and with feelings like emancipated prisoners, we had been breathing the perfume of the vales, and the elastic*

### LONG PRIMER No. 10.

*Of all the old festivals, that of Christmas awakens the strongest and most heart-felt associations. By a beautiful arrangement also, this festival, which commemorates the announcement of the religion of peace and love has been*

### LONG PRIMER No. 13.

*In the narration of events, Livy produces his effect by completeness and exact particularity, Tacitus rather by selection and condensation; the one presents to you a panorama, with all its complicated movements brought*

### SMALL PICA No. 11.

*I had scarcely spoken when the ground began to tremble beneath me. Its motion hardly perceptible rapidly increased every moment in violence, and it heaved and struggled tremendously; while in the*

### NONPARIEL No. 9.

*When we gaze on the ruins of ancient magnificence, or the rare remains of ancient skill, we are obliged to acknowledge, that we owe them, in a great measure, to the influence of emulation. Nay, more, when we read the lives of our great men, and are lost in wonder at their astonishing intellectual supremacy, we are compelled to admit, that for this we are partly indebted*

### NONPARIEL No. 13.

*We shall subdue this wilderness which is before us, we shall fill this great continent with civilization and Christianity; fields and gardens, flowers of summer, and the waving and golden harvests of autumn shall extend over a thousand hills, and stretch along a thousand valleys, never yet, since the creation, reclaimed to the use of civilized man. We shall whiten this coast with the canvass of a prosperous commerce; we shall stud the*

### BREVIER No. 8.

*Is this the evangelic advantage for propagating Christianity, which throws into discouragement and hopeless imbecility all our present means of enlightening and disenthraling the world? Comparatively they had nothing to begin with, and everything to oppose them; and yet, in three hundred years, the whole civilized, and much of the*

### BREVIER No. 11.

*Philosophers have speculated much concerning a process of the sensation which has commonly been denominated the emotion of sublimity. Aware that it must be incapable of definition, seldom have they attempted to define it; but have told us that it arises in general from the contemplation of whatever is vast in nature,*

### BOURGEOIS No. 12.

*But as nothing perhaps is gained in point of practical improvement by pushing these principles of indifference to the world to extremes, or indiscriminately declaiming against any prevailing sentiment of extensive influence,*

### LONG PRIMER No. 11.

*His intellectual powers were most conspicuous in the investigations connected with that science. The lures of political ambition and the blandishments in polished society, or perhaps a vague desire to*

### PICA No. 8.

*We have mentioned heretofore what appears the most striking characteristics of the author. You have the whole scene, and its complicated movements and varied appearances before all*

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*On this 25th day of March, 1867, before me, a notary public, personally appeared, Archibald Hammond, and he made oath that he has read the foregoing answer by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge and belief, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief.*

*GEORGE H. BLACKBURN, Notary Public.*

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*GEORGE H. BLACKBURN, Notary Public.*

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*On this 25th day of March, 1867, before me, a notary public, personally appeared, Archibald Hammond, and he made oath that he has read the foregoing answer by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge and belief, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief.*

*GEORGE H. BLACKBURN, N. P.*

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Merchant's Exchange 265 Seal.*

DOUBLE SMALL PICA SCRIPT No. 2.

*The lands belonging to the Cen-  
tral Railroad are among the best  
in the United States. They are  
mostly high rolling prairie with*

PICA HANCOCK SCRIPT.

*Know all men by these presents, That we John  
Granger and Henry Davidson are held and firmly  
bound unto Charles Buchanan, in the sum of three  
thousand dollars, for the prompt payment whereof to  
said parties aforesaid we hereby bind ourselves, our ex  
National Assembly 1873*

GREAT PRIMER HANCOCK SCRIPT.

*Know all men by these presents, That  
we John Granger and Henry David-  
son are held and firmly bound unto Ch.  
Buchanan, in the sum of three thou-  
American Revolution*

DOUBLE SMALL PICA HANCOCK SCRIPT.

*The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the  
obligee therein has instituted suit in the Supreme Court of the  
State of Ohio, sitting in and for Hamilton County, to recover  
Supreme Court, December Term*



PICA UTILITY SCRIPT.

*We hold these Truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of Leaders of the Revolution. \$348 56*

GREAT PRIMER UTILITY SCRIPT.

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Da nun die Buchdruckerkunst, von ihrem ersten Ursprunge an, in der nächsten Verbindung mit der Gelehrsamkeit und den Wissenschaften und den Lehrern und Schülern derselben, in immerwährender genauer Verbindung und deren Glieder in beständigem Verkehr mit jenem standen, so kam dieser Gebrauch der Deposition unter einer etwas veränderten Form und Benennung, auch zu den Buchdruckern, so bald sich ihre Kunst weiter auszubreiten und daher die Mitglieder derselben sich zu vermehren anfangen. Aber, leider! hatte sie doch keine Wirkung! Und oft gereicht es auch heutzutage unserer Kunst zum Vorwurf, daß es unter ihren Mitgliedern Leute gegeben, die, bei aller bequemen Gelegenheit, welche ihnen die Ausübung ihrer Kunst darbietet, ihren Geist und ihr Herz auszubilden, dennoch sich durch mancherlei Ausschweifungen und rohe Sitten bei gebildeten Personen Geringschätzung zugezogen haben. Doch um so viel mehr haben wir Ursache, uns zu freuen, da jetzt bei der allgemeinen Aufklärung und Verbesserung der Sitten unserer Zeiten, auch die Mitglieder unserer Kunst immer mehr Geschmack an wissenschaftlichen Kenntnissen und einer feinen sittlichen Lebensart finden, und die damit verbundenen Vorzüge und Vortheile schätzen lernen. Wir können daher

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Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach ihrer Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeinlich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung überlassen sind. Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und noch geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften, würde man aber bei solchen Jünglingen oft wenig ausgerichtet haben, wenn man solche Zwecke durch trockene Lehren und bloße Sittensprüche hätte bewirken wollen. Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeinlich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen Bildern oder Handlungen vorzustellen, von denen man hoffte, daß sie einen stärkern und bleibendern Eindruck auf die Herzen junger Leute machen, und einen desto lebhafteren Widerwillen gegen Thor-

Da nun die Buchdruckerkunst, von ihrem ersten Ursprunge an, in der nächsten Verbindung mit der Gelehrsamkeit und den Wissenschaften und den Lehrern und Schülern derselben, in immerwährender genauer Verbindung und deren Glieder in beständigem Verkehr mit jenem standen, so kam dieser Gebrauch der Deposition, unter einer etwas veränderten Form und Benennung, auch zu den Buchdruckern, so bald sich ihre Kunst weiter auszubreiten und daher die Mitglieder derselben sich zu vermehren anfangen. Aber, leider! hatte sie doch keine Wirkung! Und oft gereicht es auch heutzutage unserer Kunst zum Vorwurf, daß es unter ihren Mitgliedern Leute gegeben, die, bei aller bequemen Gelegenheit, welche ihnen die Ausübung ihrer Kunst darbietet, ihren Geist und ihr Herz auszubilden, dennoch sich durch mancherlei Ausschweifungen und rohe Sitten bei gebildeten Personen Geringschätzung zugezogen haben. Doch um so viel mehr haben wir Ursache, uns zu freuen, da jetzt bei der allgemeinen

## BREVIER GERMAN No. 4.

Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach ihrer Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeinlich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung überlassen sind. Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und noch geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften, würde man aber bei solchen Jünglingen oft wenig ausgerichtet haben, wenn man solche Zwecke durch trockene Lehren und bloße Sittensprüche hätte bewirken wollen. Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeinlich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen Bildern oder Handlungen vorzustellen, von denen man hoffte, daß sie einen stärkern und bleibendern

Da nun die Buchdruckerkunst, von ihrem ersten Ursprunge an, in der nächsten Verbindung mit der Gelehrsamkeit und den Wissenschaften und den Lehrern und Schülern derselben, in immerwährender genauer Verbindung und deren Glieder in beständigem Verkehr mit jenem standen, so kam dieser Gebrauch der Deposition, unter einer etwas veränderten Form und Benennung, auch zu den Buchdruckern, so bald sich ihre Kunst weiter auszubreiten und daher die Mitglieder derselben sich zu vermehren anfangen. Aber, leider! hatte sie doch keine Wirkung! Und oft gereicht es auch heutzutage unserer Kunst zum Vorwurf, daß es unter ihren Mitgliedern Leute gegeben, die, bei aller bequemen Gelegenheit, welche ihnen die Ausübung ihrer Kunst darbietet, ihren Geist und ihr Herz auszubilden, dennoch sich durch mancherlei Ausschweifungen und rohe Sitten bei gebildeten Personen Geringschätzung zugezogen haben.

## BOURGEOIS GERMAN No. 3.

Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach ihrer Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeinlich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung überlassen sind. Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und noch geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften, würde man aber bei solchen Jünglingen oft wenig ausgerichtet haben, wenn man solche Zwecke durch trockene Lehren und bloße Sittensprüche hätte bewirken wollen. Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder

Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeinlich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen Bildern oder Handlungen vorzustellen, von denen man hoffte, daß sie einen stärkern und bleibendern Eindruck auf die Herzen junger Leute machen, und einen desto lebhafteren Widerwillen gegen Thorheiten und Laster erwecken würden. Allein, wie es oft geschieht, daß bei den besten Absichten dennoch der gehoffte Zweck nicht erreicht wird, so war es auch hier. Denn anstatt, daß die älteren Studenten, welche die Deposition an den neuen Ankömmlingen von den niederen Schulen verrichteten, durch ihr Ansehen und gutes Beispiel, diese von den Thorheiten und Fehlern, zu denen





LONG PRIMER GERMAN No. 3.

Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach deren Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeiniglich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung überlassen sind. Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften würde man aber bei solchen Jünglingen oft wenig aus-

Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeiniglich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen Bildern oder Handlungen vorzustellen, von denen man hoffte, daß sie ein stärkern und bleibendern Eindruck auf die Herzen junger Leute machen, und einen desto lebhafteren Widerwillen gegen Thorheiten und Laster erwecken würden. Allein, wie es oft geschieht, daß bei den besten Absichten dennoch der gehoffte Zweck nicht erreicht wird, so war es auch hier. Denn anstatt, daß die älteren Studenten, welche die Deposition an den neuen Ankömmlingen

LONG PRIMER GERMAN No. 4.

Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach ihrer Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeiniglich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung überlassen sind. Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und noch geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften, würde man aber bei solchen Jünglingen oft wenig ausgerichtet haben, wenn man solche Zwecke durch tro-

Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeiniglich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen Bildern oder Handlungen vorzustellen, von denen man hoffte, daß sie einen stärkern und bleibendern Eindruck auf die Herzen junger Leute machen, und einen desto lebhafteren Widerwillen gegen Thorheiten und Laster erwecken würden. Allein wie es oft geschieht, daß bei den besten Absichten dennoch der gehoffte Zweck nicht erreicht wird, so war es auch hier. Denn anstatt, daß die älteren Studenten, welche die Deposition an den neuen Ankömmlingen von den niederen Schulen verrichteten, durch ihr

SMALL PICA GERMAN No. 2.

Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten, die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach ihrer Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeiniglich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung überlassen sind. Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und noch geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften, würde man aber bei

Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für erforderlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeiniglich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen Bildern oder Handlungen vorzustellen, von denen man hoffte, daß sie einen stärkern und bleibendern Eindruck auf die Herzen junger Leute machen, und einen desto lebhafteren Widerwillen gegen Thorheiten und Laster erwecken würden. Allein, wie es oft geschieht, daß bei den besten Absichten dennoch der gehoffte Zweck nicht erreicht wird, so war es auch hier. Denn anstatt, daß die älteren Studenten, welche die Deposition an den ne-

PICA GERMAN No. 1.

Schon lange vor Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hatte man auf hohen Schulen in Deutschland oder auf Universitäten die Gewohnheit eingeführt, daß man die neuen Ankömmlinge von den niederen Schulen durch mancherlei sinnliche Handlungen, die man nach ihrer Ankunft auf Universitäten, mit ihnen vornahm, von den verschiedenen Fehlern und Thorheiten zu entwöhnen, zu denen junge Leute gemeiniglich geneigt sind, wenn sie aus der nähern Aufsicht ihrer Aeltern und Lehrer in ein freieres Leben eintreten, und ihrer eigenen Leitung über-

Bei der in den damaligen oder alten Zeiten noch herrschenden Rohheit der Sitten und noch geringen Cultur der Wissenschaften, würde man aber bei solchen Jünglingen oft wenig ausgerichtet haben, wenn man solche Zwecke durch trockene Lehren und bloße Sittensprüche hätte bewirken wollen. Daher fand man in jenem Zeitalter für dienlich, solche Fehler oder Thorheiten, welche gemeiniglich junge leichtsinnige Leute zu begehen pflegen, ihnen unter sinnlichen



## German Titles.

NONPAREIL GERMAN TITLE.

*Eine schöne Morgenröthe, der die blendendsten Strahlen*

BREVIER GERMAN TITLE.

*Eine schöne Morgenröthe, der die blendensten*

LONG PRIMER GERMAN TITLE.

*Der Wohlgeruch von tausend Rosen*

GREAT PRIMER GERMAN TITLE.

**Recht und Fortschritt**

NONPAREIL TEUTONIC.

*Germania gegenseitige Lebens-Versicherungs Gesellschaft. 4*

BOURGEOIS TEUTONIC.

*Cylinder-Pressen für Zeitungs-Druckereien. 8*

PICA TEUTONIC.

*Münchhausen's Dorf-Erzählungen*

NONPAREIL GERMAN TITLE COND.

*Gesellschaft zur Beförderung nützlicher Künste und Wissenschaften 5*

LONG PRIMER GERMAN TITLE COND.

*Deutsche Stempelschneider und Schriftgießer*

GREAT PRIMER GERMAN TITLE COND.

**Buchdrucker & Maschinenbauer**

GREAT-PRIMER BLACK COND. No. 3.

*Eröffnung der Friedensconferenz*

DOUBLE SMALL PICA GERMAN.

**Blühender Weinstock. 2**

GREAT-PRIMER MISSAL.

*Anweisung zur Bierenzucht. 4*

DOUBLE-ENGLISH MISSAL.

**Geschäfts Kalender**

MINION GERMAN TITLE.

*Eine schöne Morgenröthe, der die blendendsten Strahlen*

BOURGEOIS GERMAN TITLE.

*Eine schöne Morgenröthe, der die blendensten*

PICA GERMAN TITLE.

*Eine schöne Morgenröthe, der*

DOUBLE PICA GERMAN TITLE.

**Heart's Content**

BREVIER TEUTONIC.

*Friedensvertrag zwischen Oestreich und Frankreich*

LONG-PRIMER TEUTONIC.

*Transatlantische Telegraphen Verbindung*

ENGLISH TEUTONIC.

**Cincinnati Type-Foundry Co.**

BREVIER GERMAN TITLE COND.

*Der Karl Borromäus Schul- und Lese Verein. 25*

PICA GERMAN TITLE COND.

*Verbindung mit Gießen durch die Wejer*

PICA BLACK COND, No. 3.

*Dante's Hölle. Rheinfall. Brückenkopf*

DOUBLE SMALL-PICA BLACK COND. No. 3.

**Polytechnisches Monatsheft**

DOUBLE PICA GERMAN.

**Annexion Hessen's**

DOUBLE-PICA MISSAL.

**Industrie und Ackerbau**

DOUBLE ENGLISH GERMAN ORNA.

**Das Sängerefest**



# German.

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER GERMAN TITLE.

Frankfurt Main

DOUBLE PARAGON GERMAN.

Schleswig-Holstein

FOUR-LINE PICA GERMAN.

Polar-Begend

FIVE LINE PICA GERMAN, No. 1.

Elephanten

SIX-LINE PICA GERMAN, No. 2.

Schriften

EIGHT-LINE PICA GERMAN, No. 3.

Neptun

EIGHT-LINE PICA GERMAN ORNA. No. 1.

Böhme

DOUBLE ENGLISH GERMAN.

Schlacht bei Königsgrätz

DOUBLE PARAGON MISSAL.

Herrins-Paririgen

CANON MISSAL.

Geschäftsbücher

FIVE-LINE PICA GERMAN, No. 2.

Australien

SIX-LINE PICA GERMAN, No. 1.

Akademie

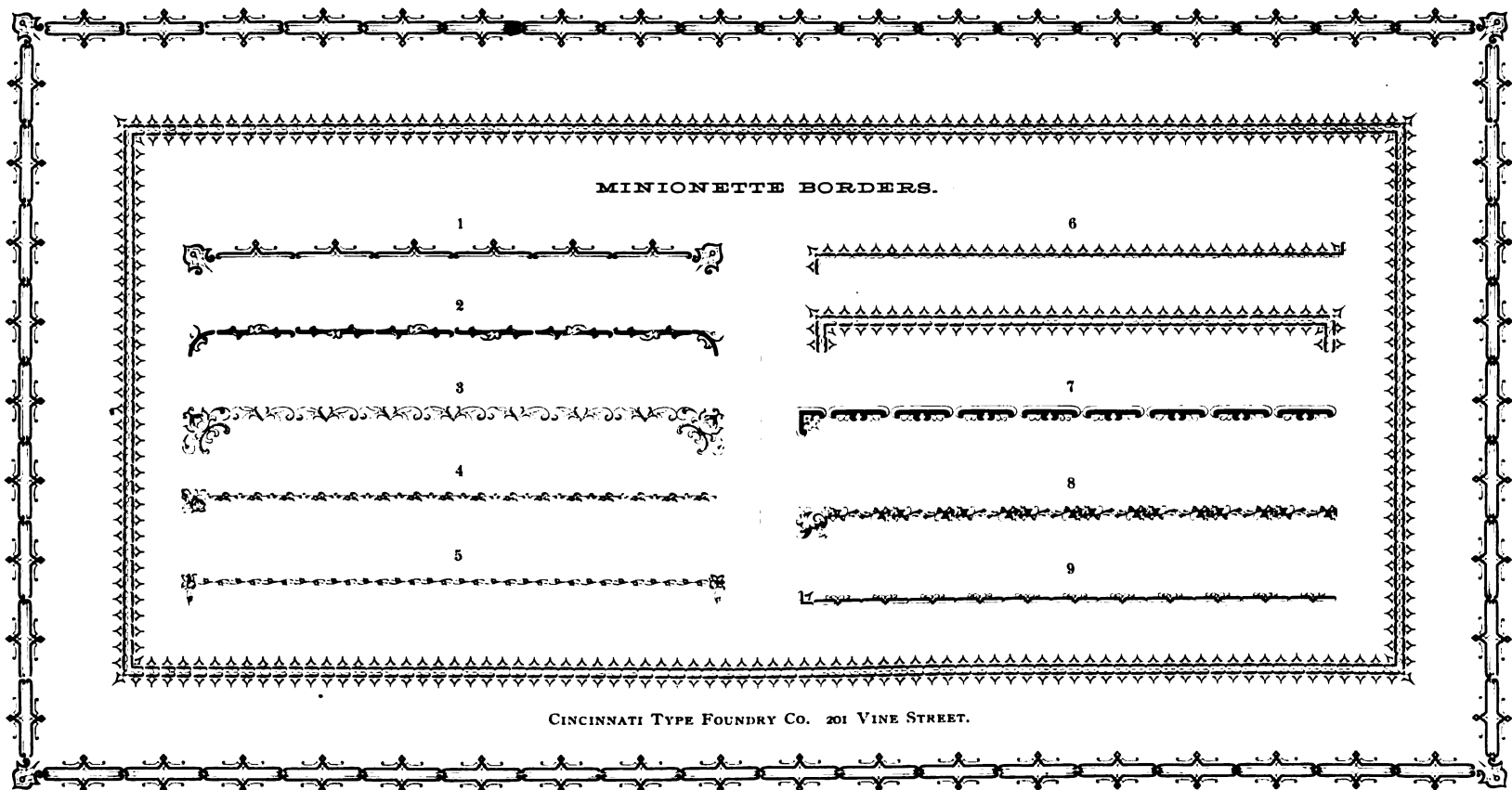
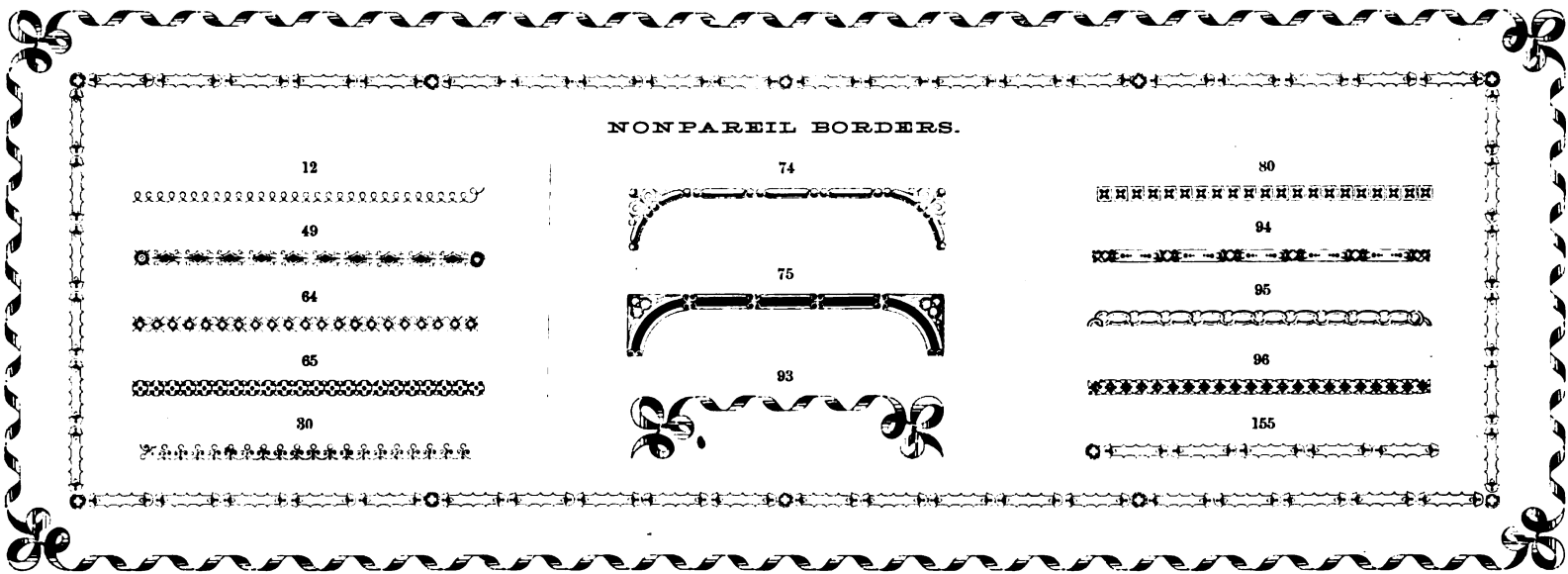
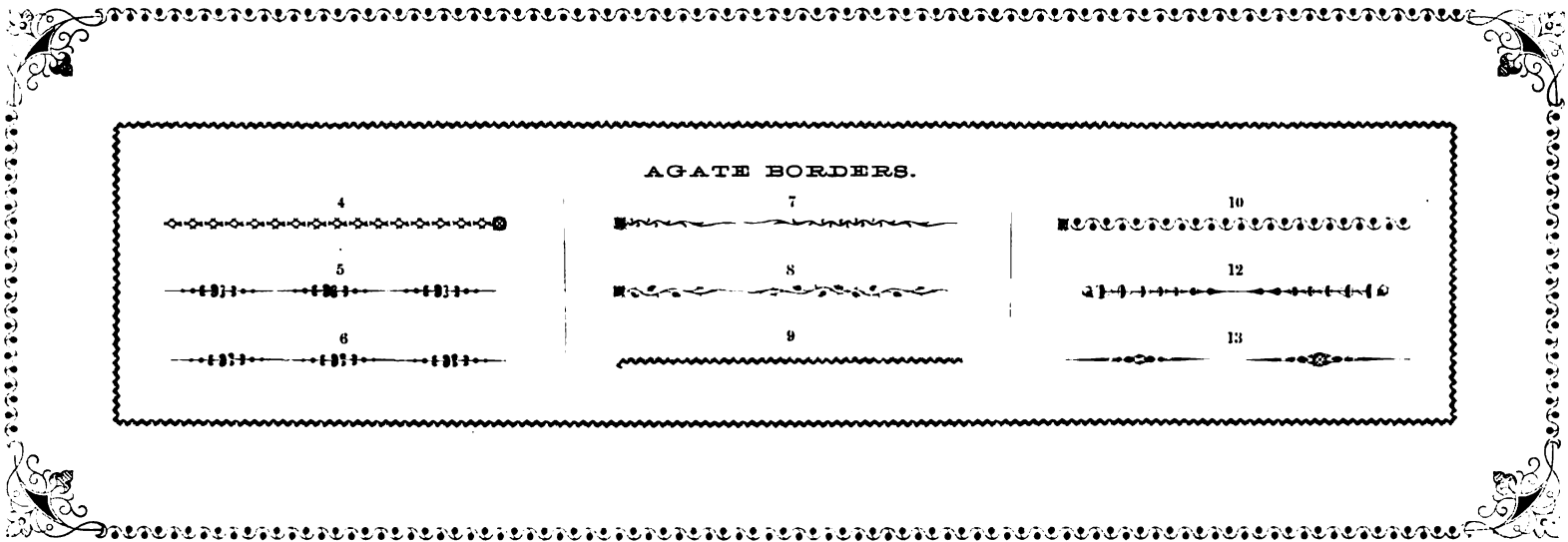
EIGHT-LINE PICA BLACK COND. No. 2.

Tägliches

EIGHT-LINE PICA GERMAN EXTRA COND. (WOOD.)

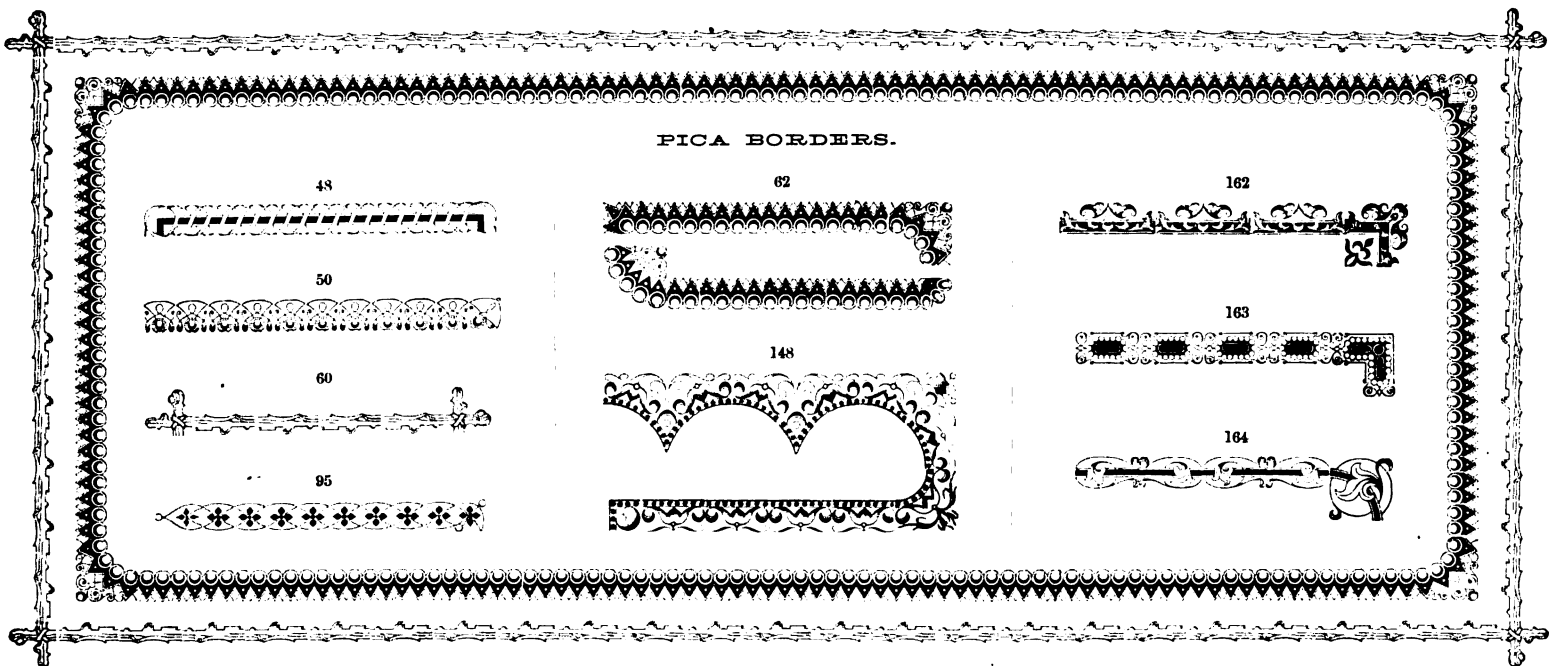
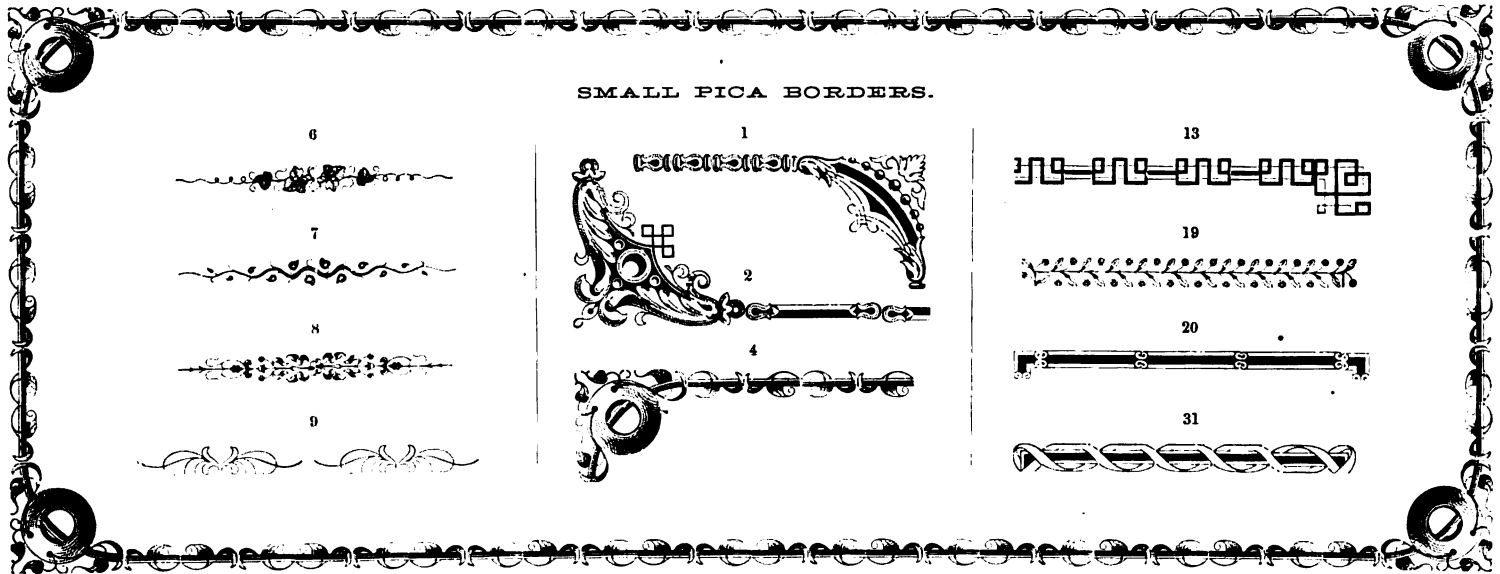
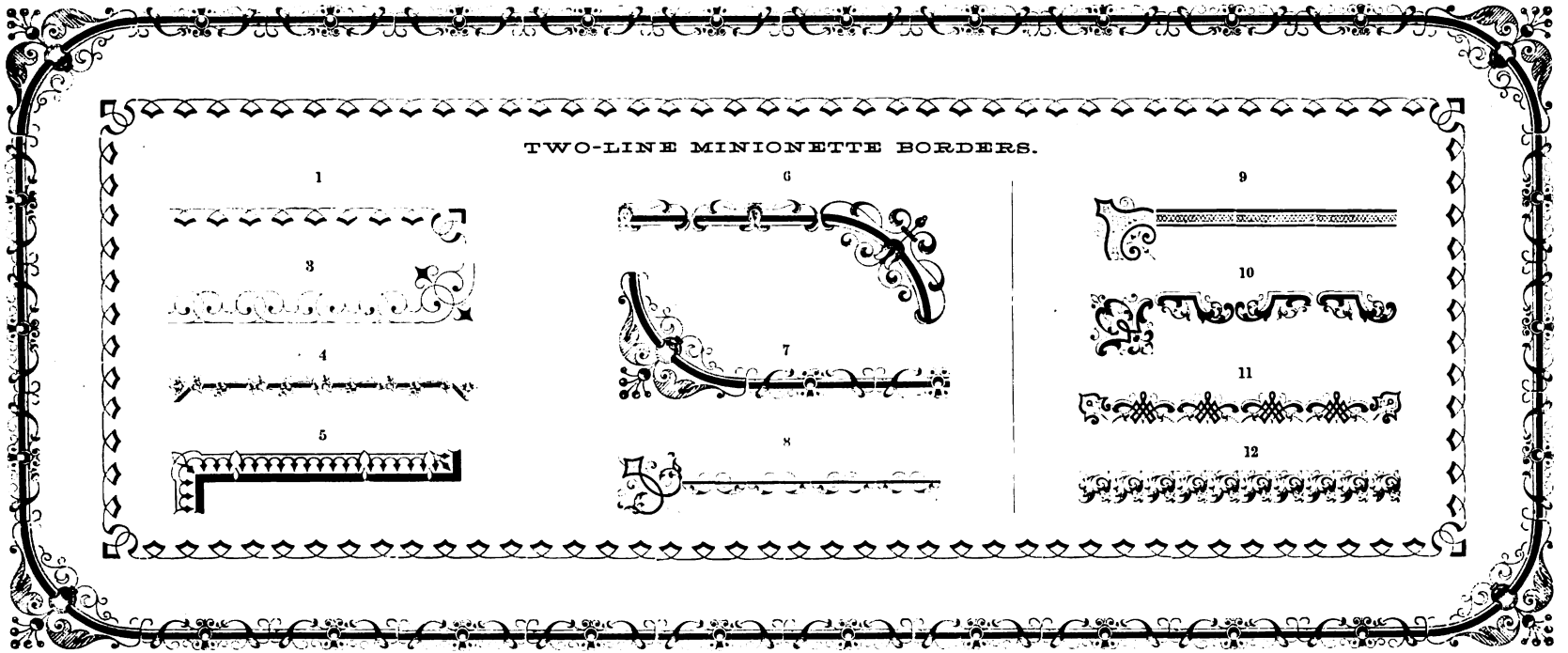
Magdeburg





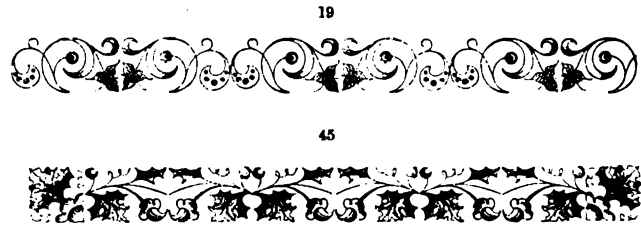




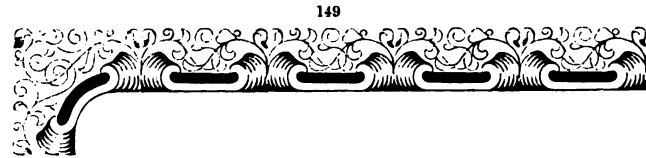
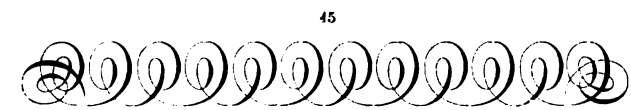
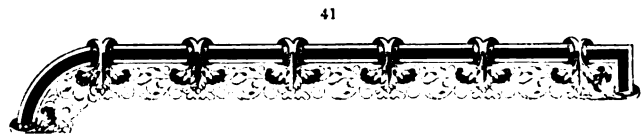
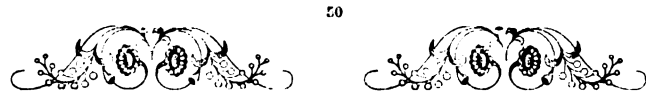
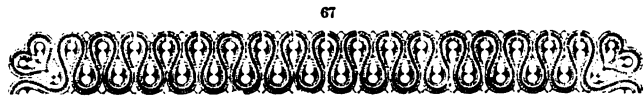




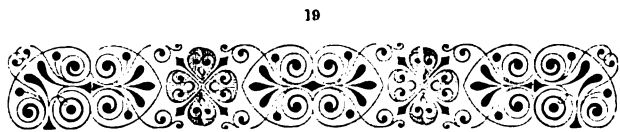
Two-Line Small Pica Borders.



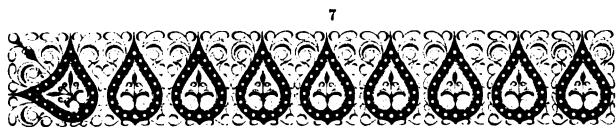
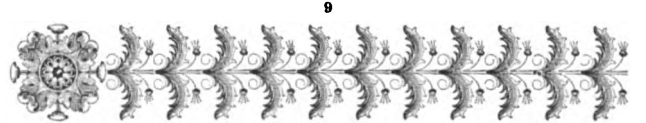
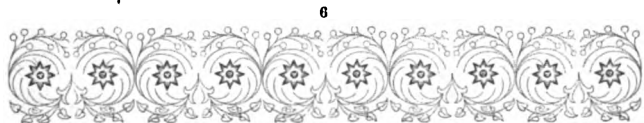
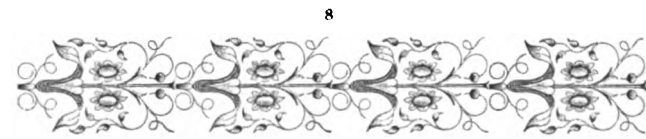
Two-Line Pica Borders.



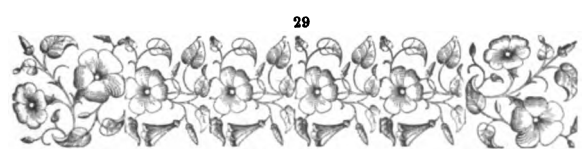
Three-Line Small Pica Borders.



Three-Line Pica Borders.

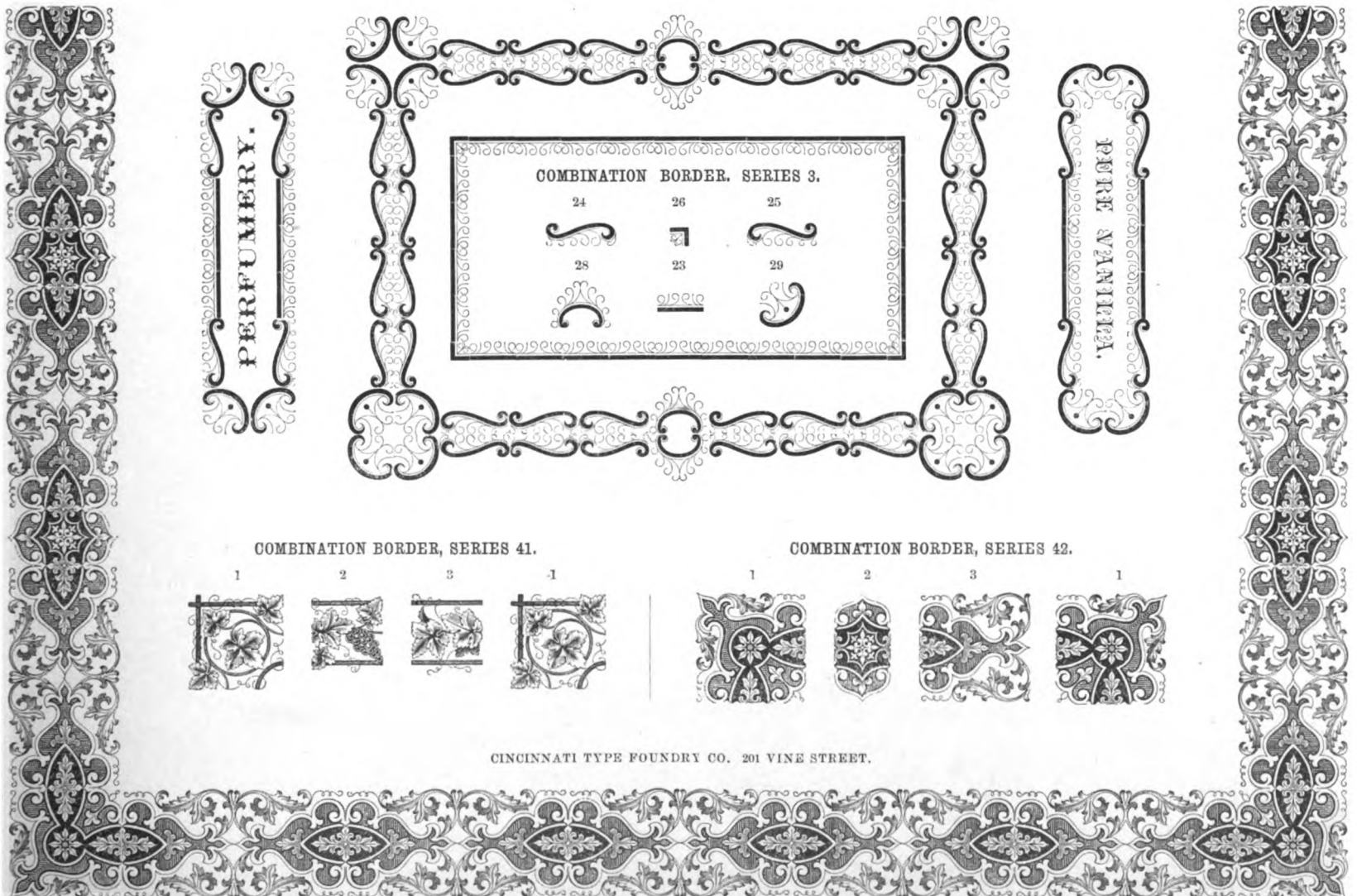
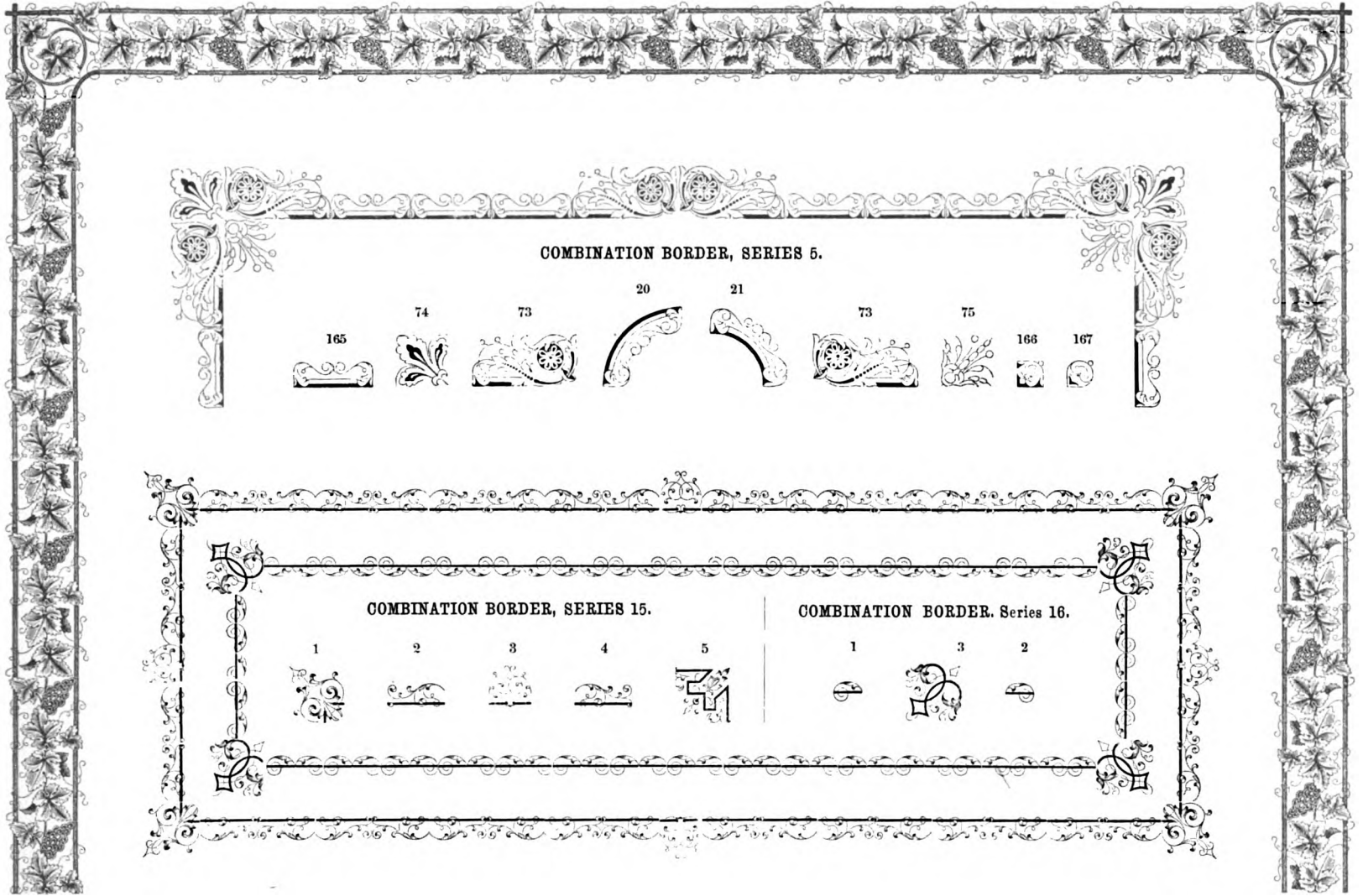


Four-Line Small Pica Borders.



Agate Border No. 1 connects with the above.

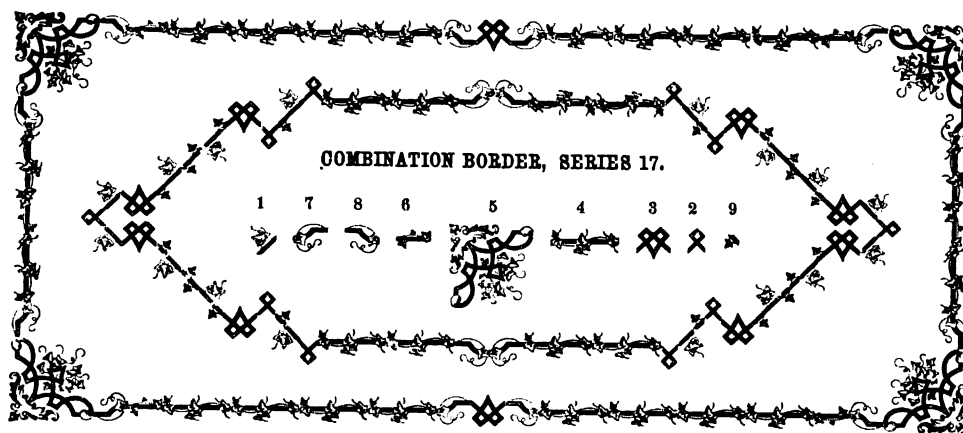






COMBINATION BORDER.

SERIES 23.

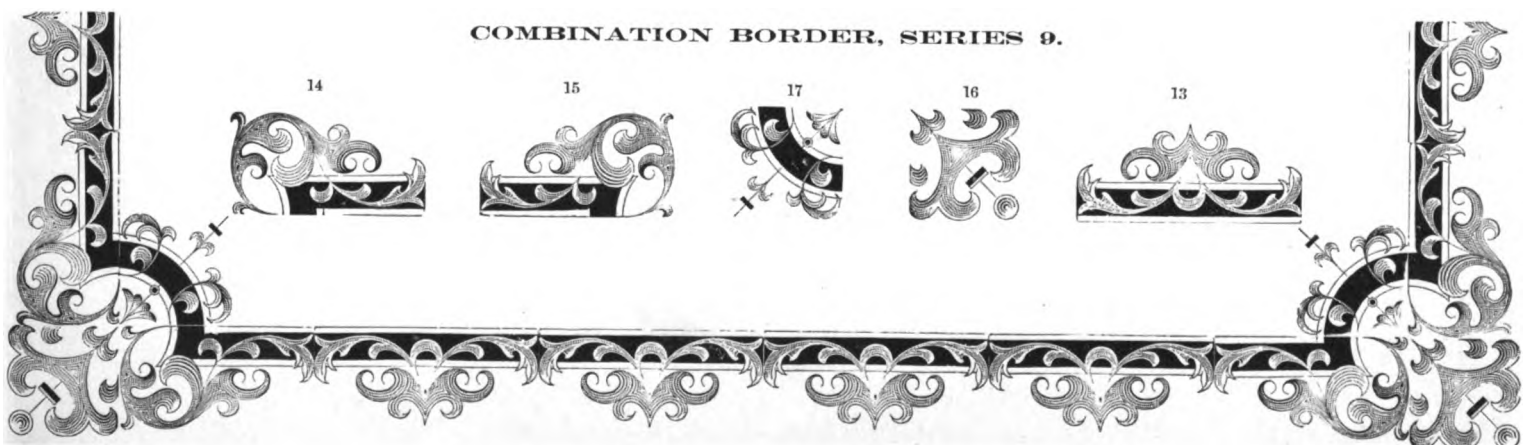
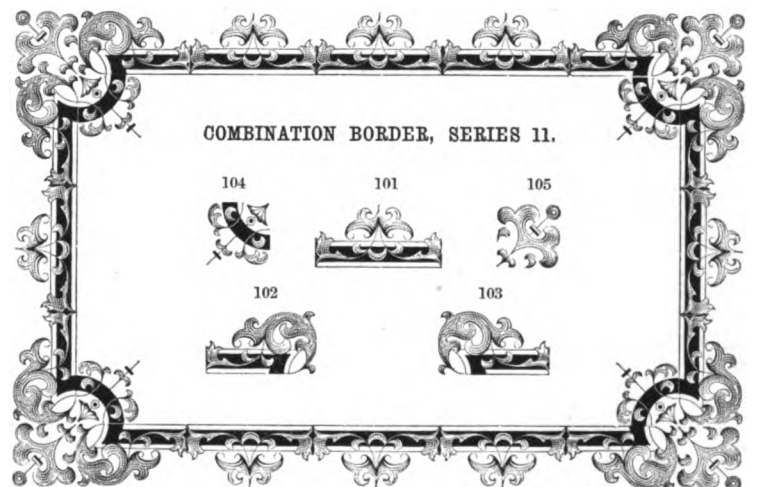
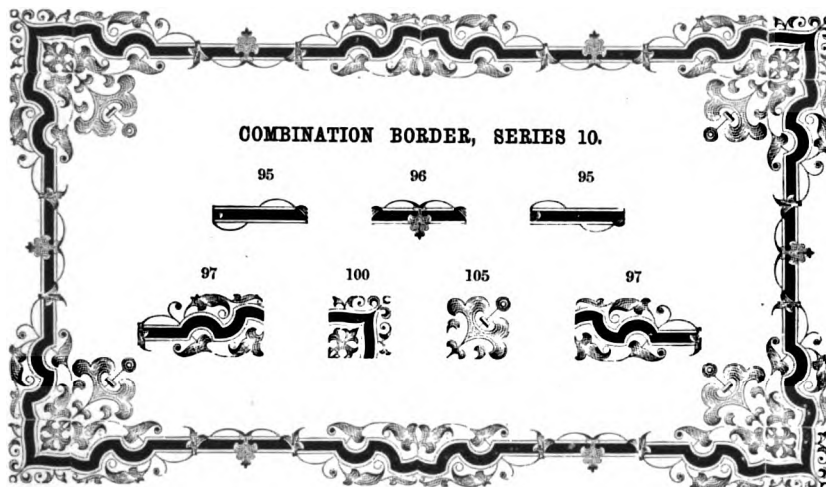
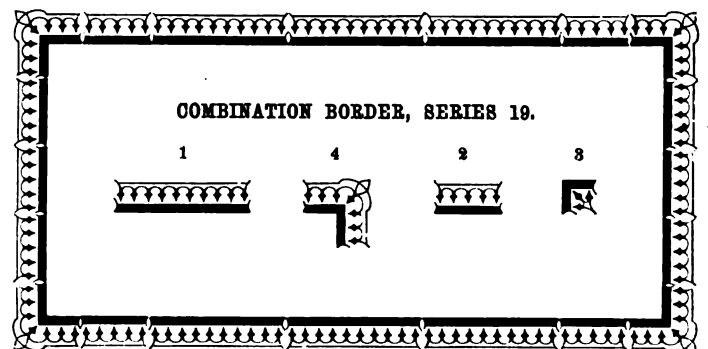
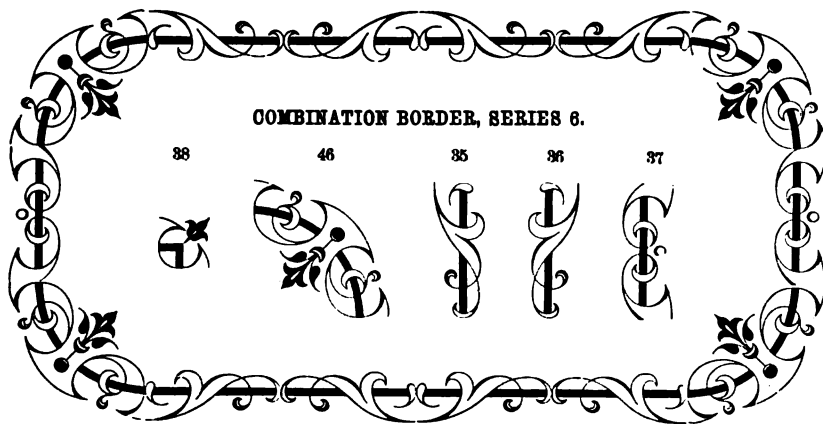
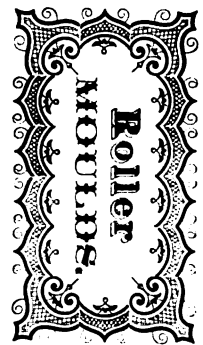
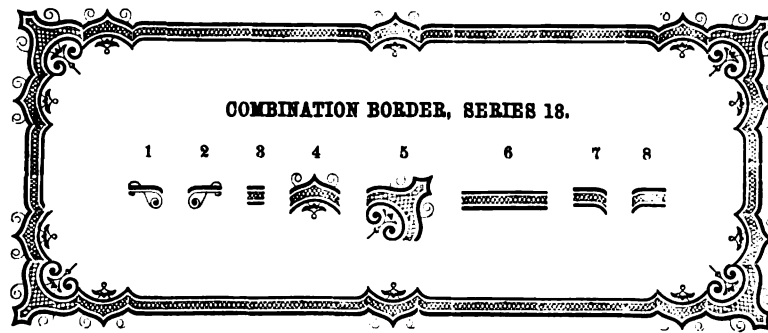


CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.





# Combination Borders.

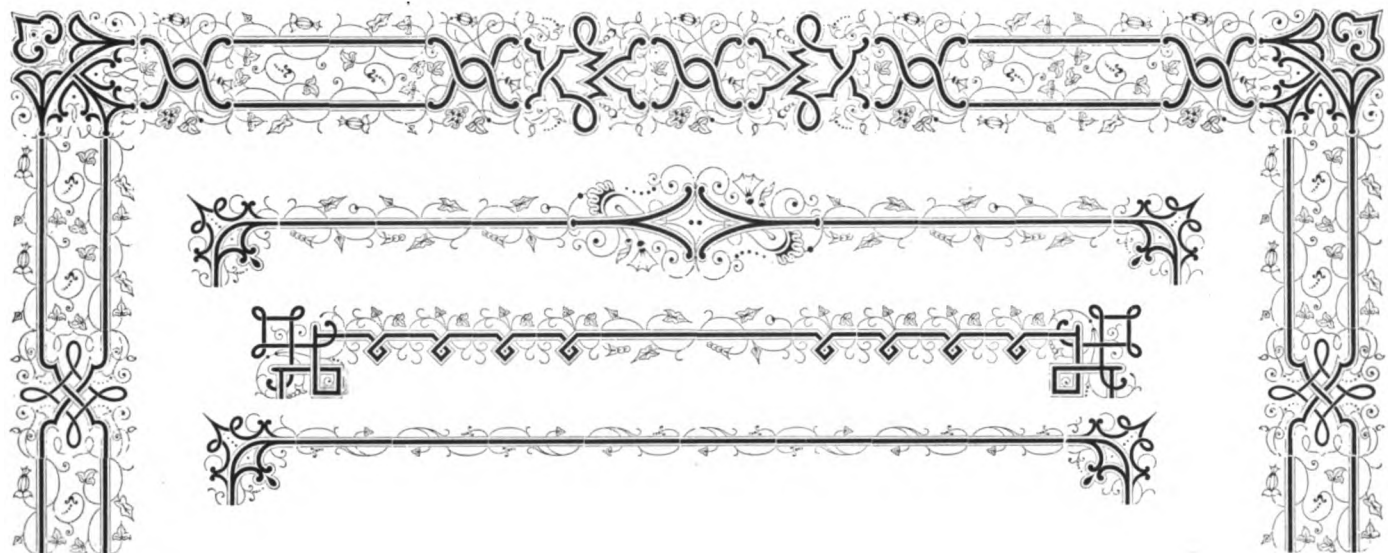
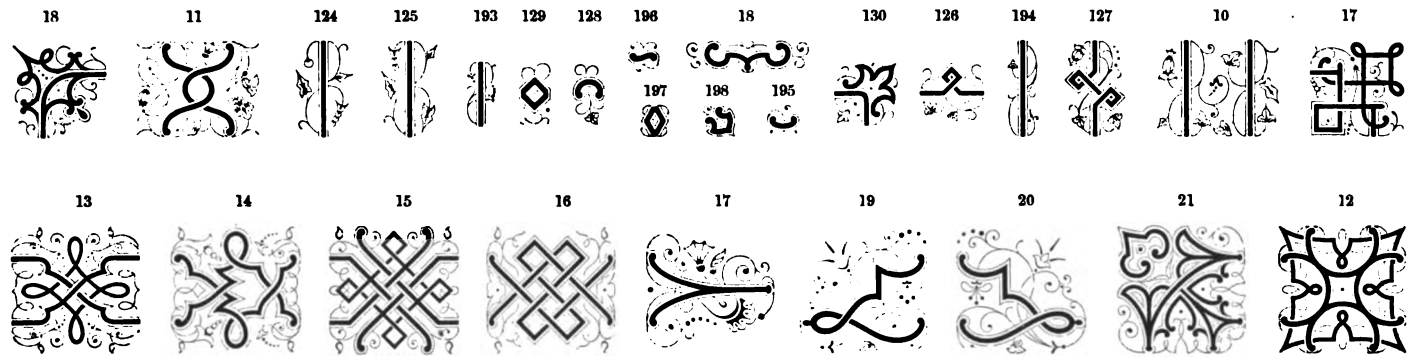




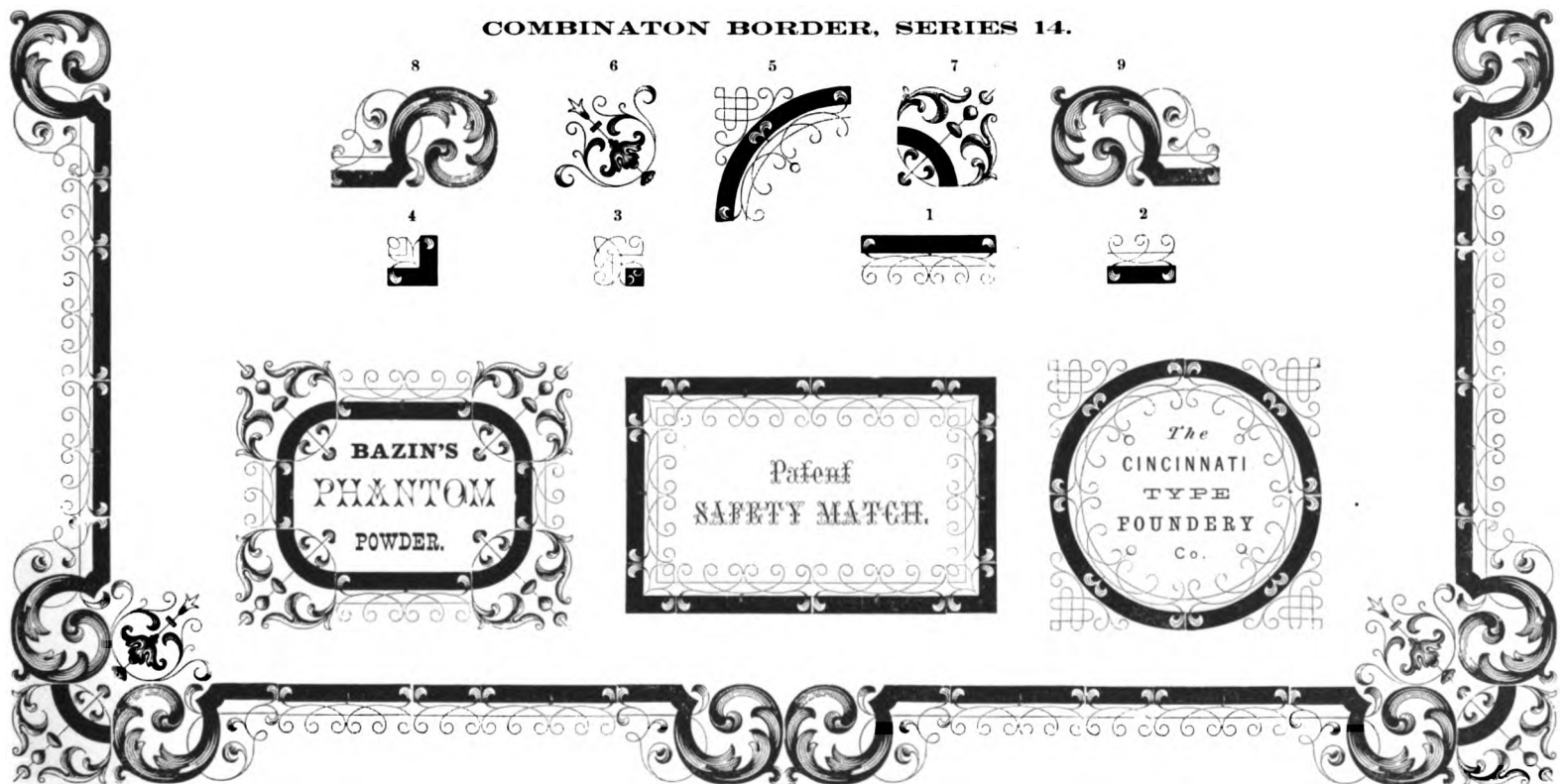
# Combination Borders.



## COMBINATION BORDER, SERIES 27.



## COMBINATION BORDER, SERIES 14.

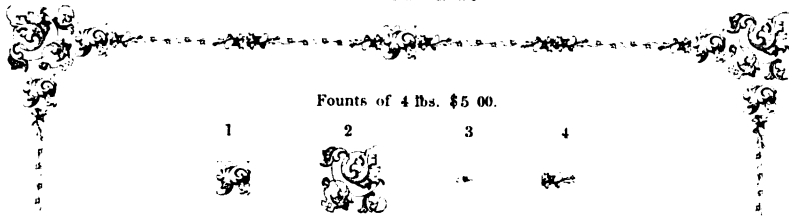


CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. No. 201 VINE STREET.



**COMBINATION BORDERS.**

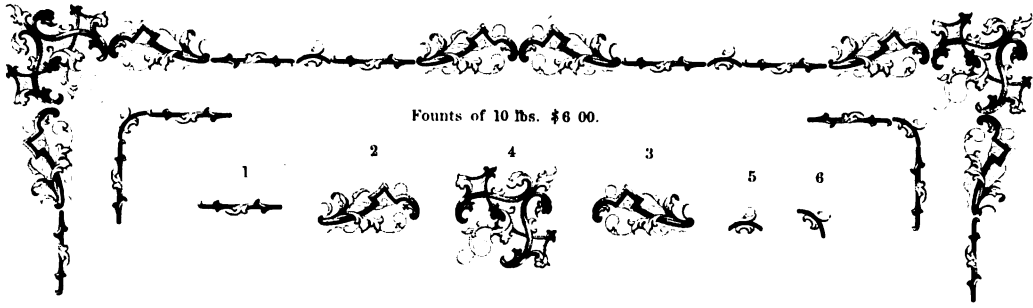
**Series 30.**



Founts of 4 lbs. \$5 00.



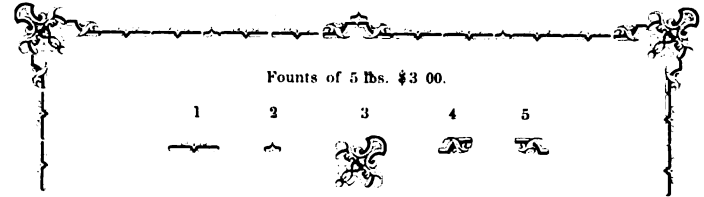
**Series 31.**



Founts of 10 lbs. \$6 00.



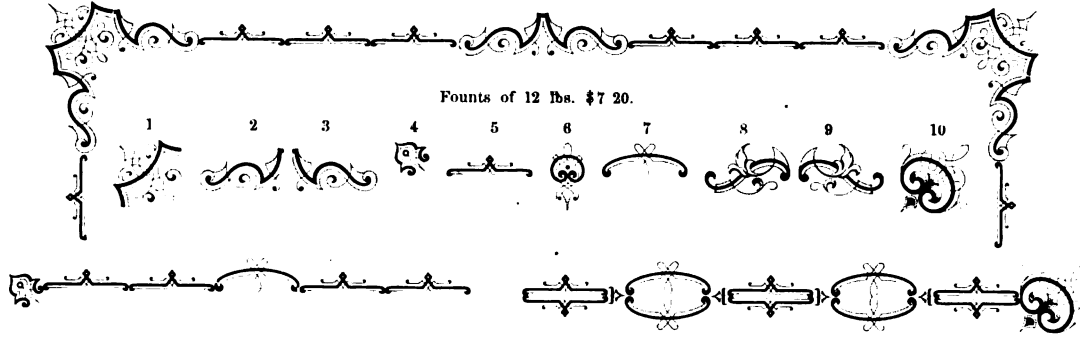
**Series 32.**



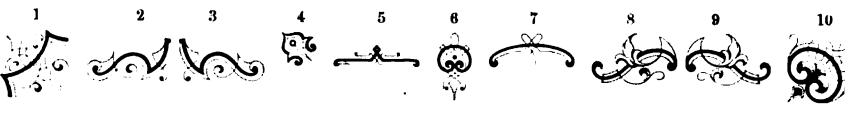
Founts of 5 lbs. \$3 00.



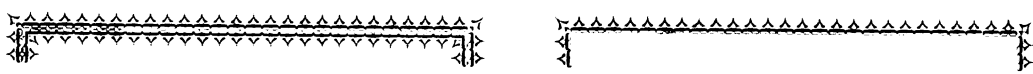
**Series 33.**



Founts of 12 lbs. \$7 20.



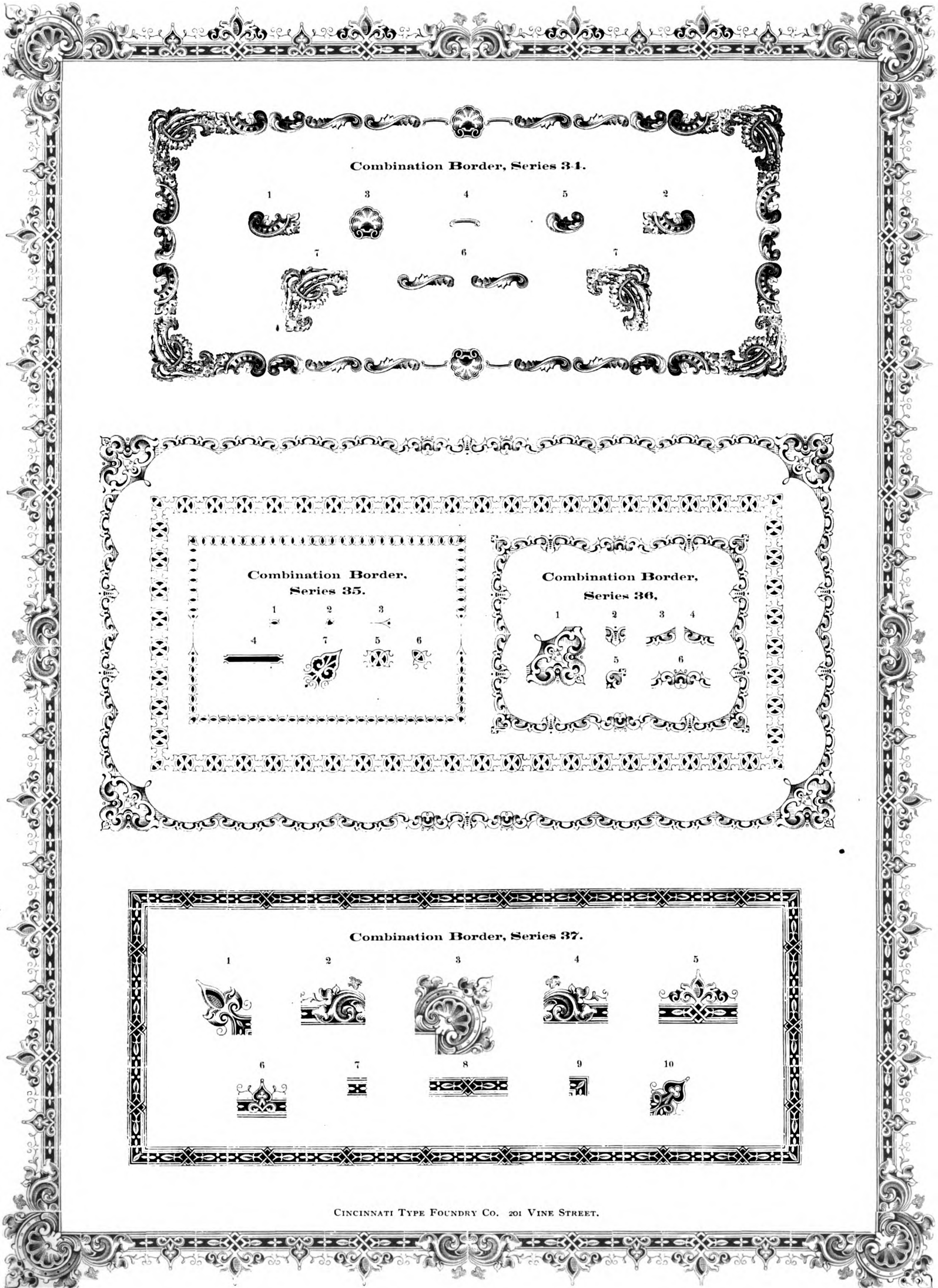
**MINIONETTE BORDER No. 1. 6 feet including Corners. \$1 55.**



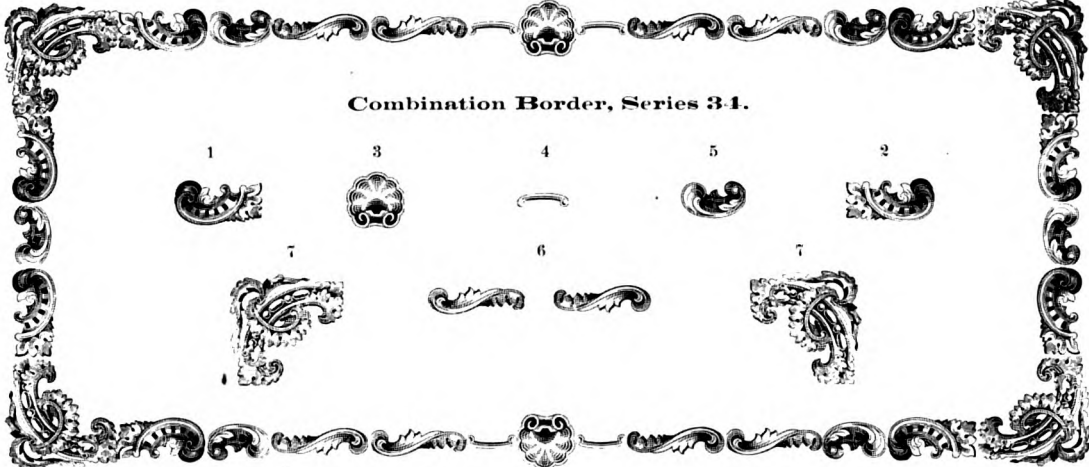
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

201 VINE STREET.

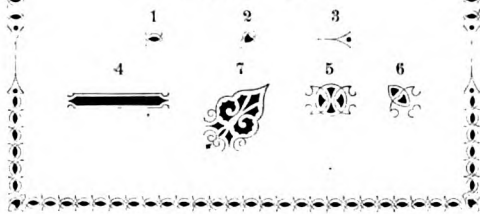




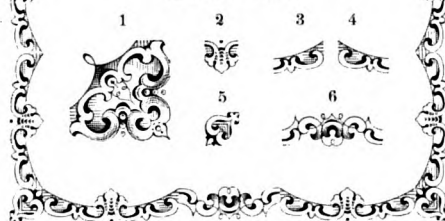
Combination Border, Series 34.



Combination Border, Series 35.



Combination Border, Series 36.



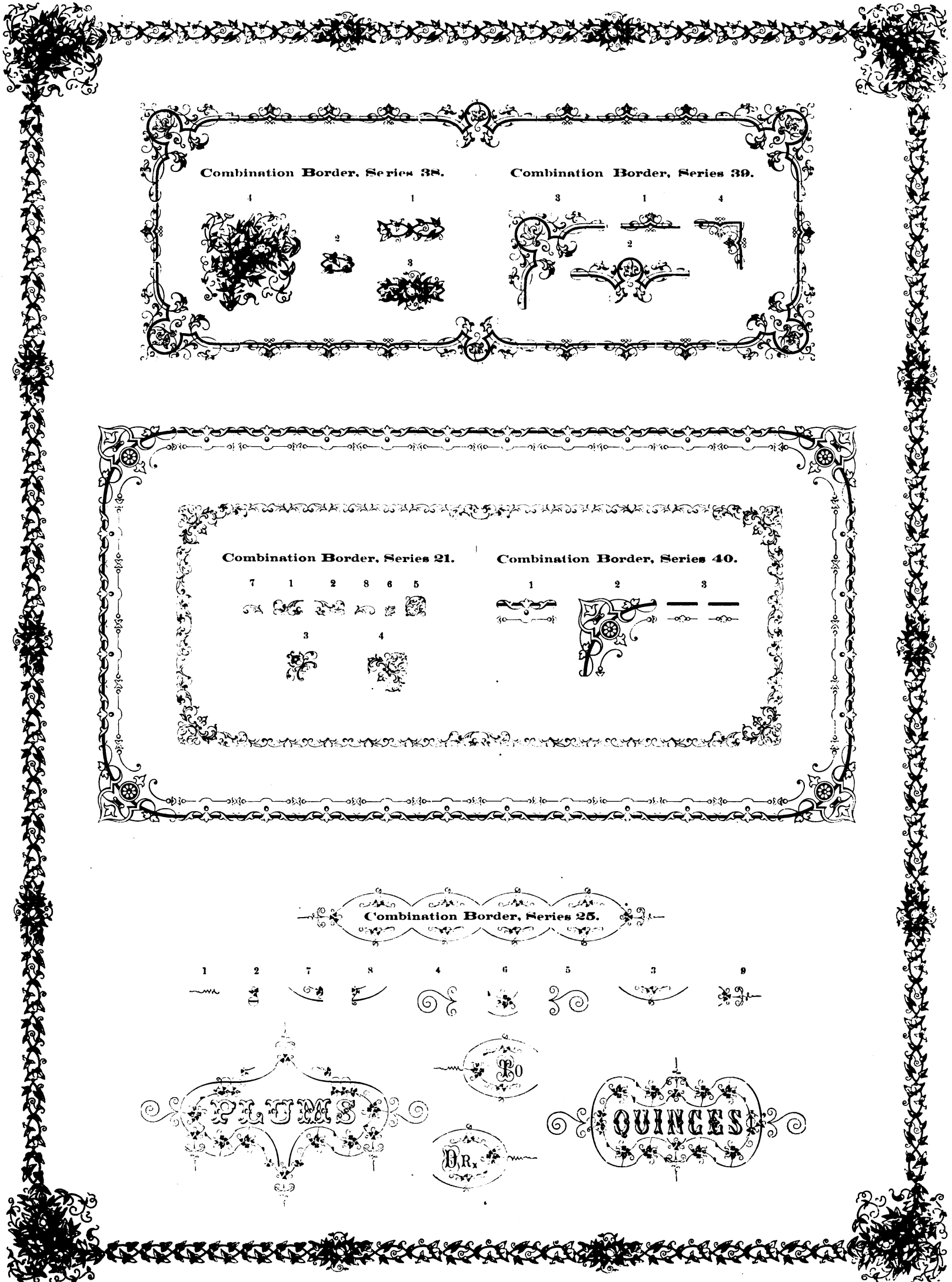
Combination Border, Series 37.



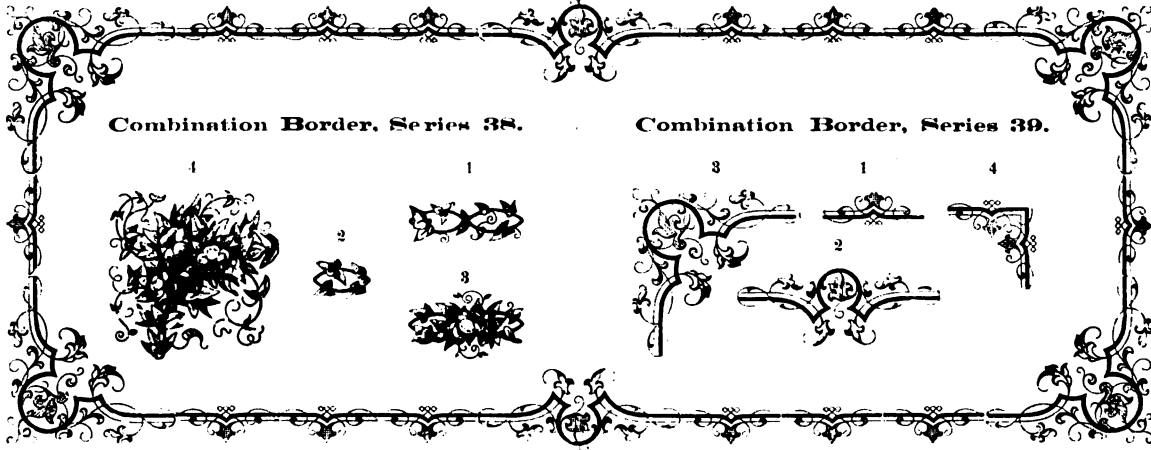
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.



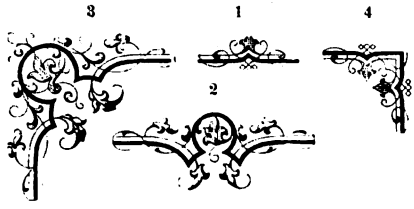




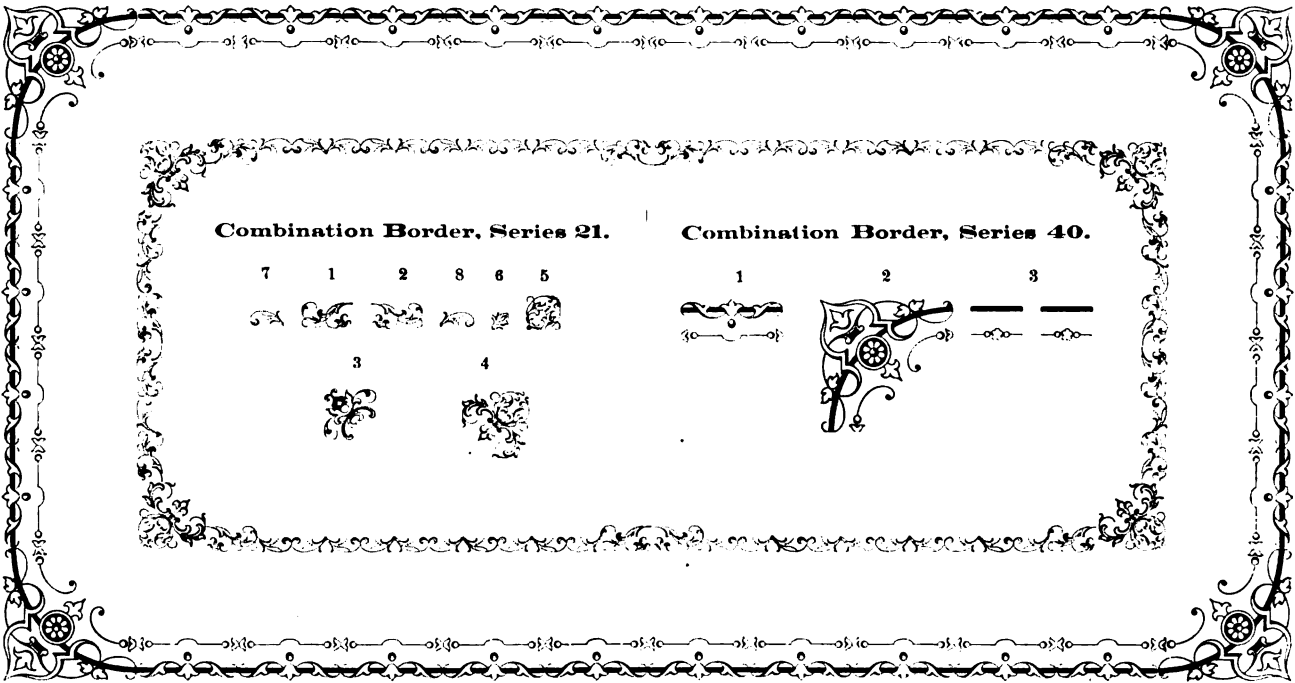
Combination Border, Series 38.



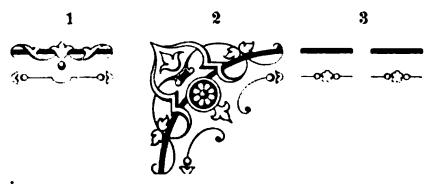
Combination Border, Series 39.



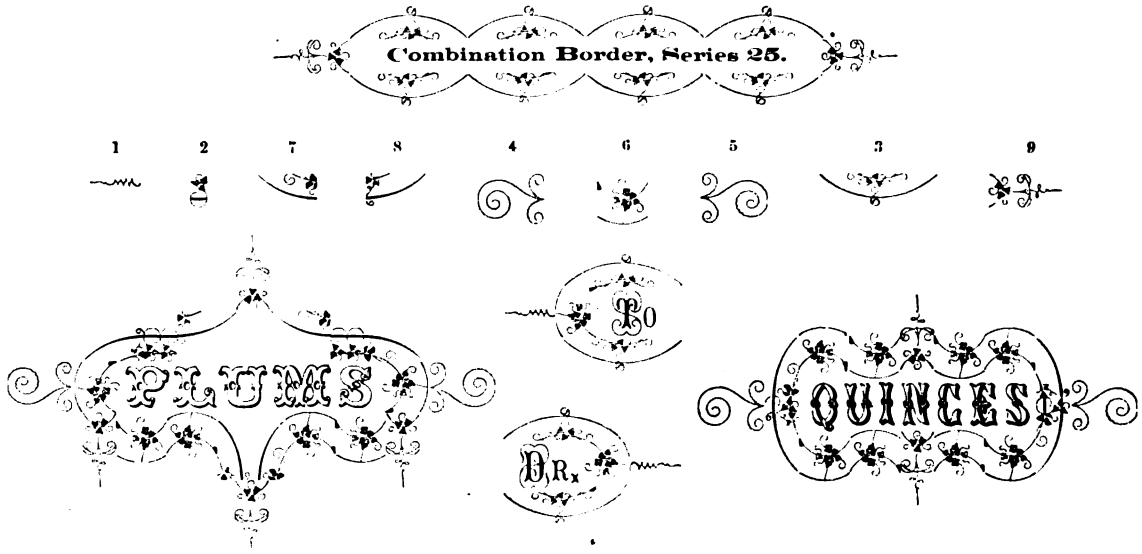
Combination Border, Series 21.



Combination Border, Series 40.

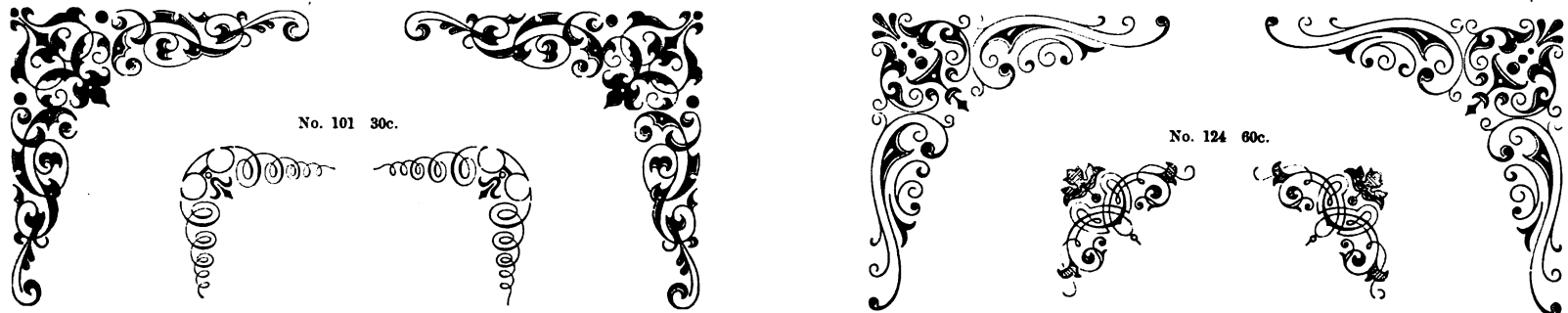
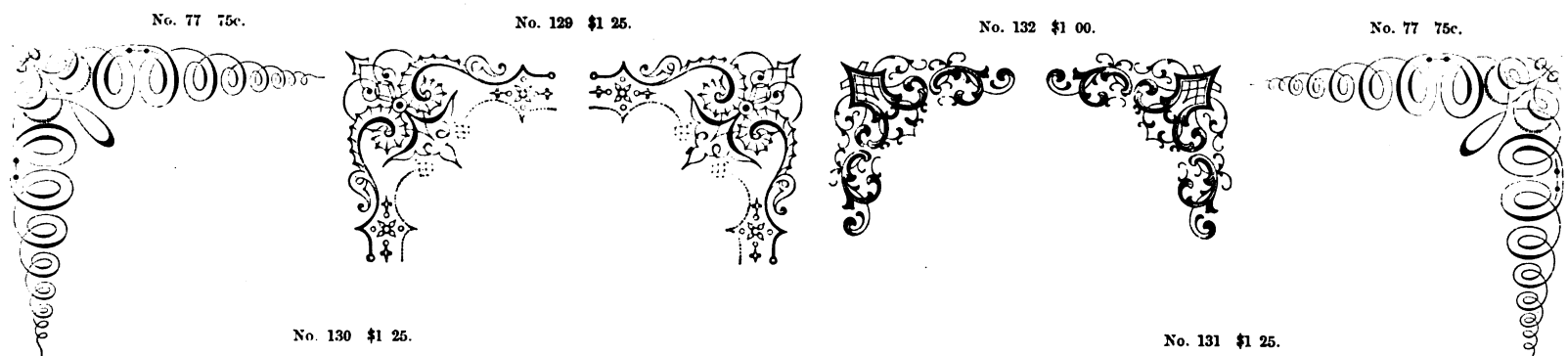
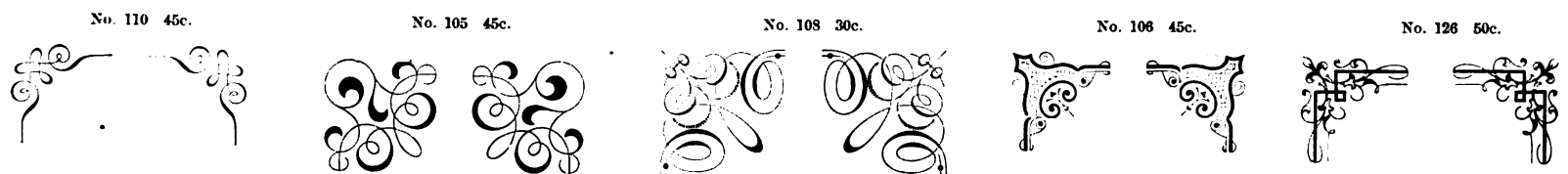
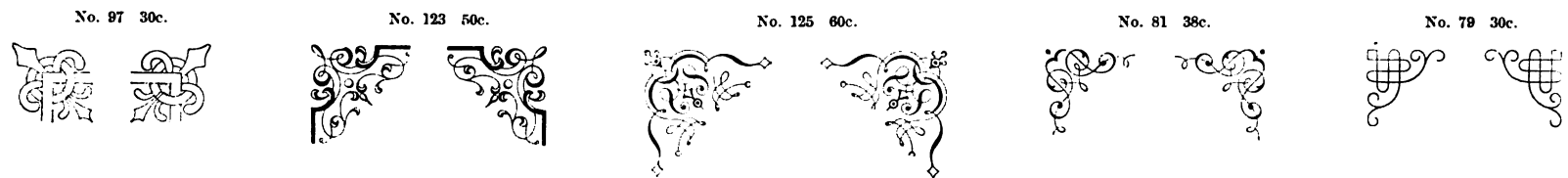
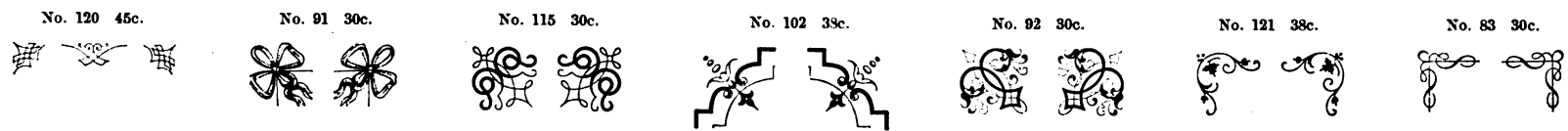
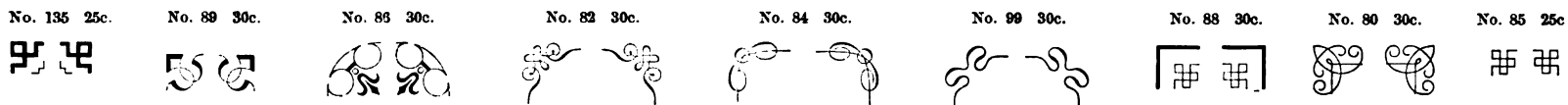


Combination Border, Series 25.





# ORNAMENTAL CORNERS.





# BRASS RULES.

|        |
|--------|
| No. 1. |
| 2      |
| 3      |
| 4      |
| 5      |
| 6      |
| 7      |
| 88     |
| 89     |
| 155    |
| 158    |
| 157    |
| 113    |
| 114    |
| 116    |
| 115    |
| 50     |
| 51     |
| 52     |
| 53     |
| 54     |
| 55     |

|        |
|--------|
| No. 40 |
| 42     |
| 43     |
| 44     |
| 46     |
| 49     |
| 57     |
| 58     |
| 59     |
| 60     |
| 61     |
| 150    |
| 151    |
| 152    |
| 153    |
| 154    |
| 105    |
| 146    |
| 147    |
| 111    |
| 108    |

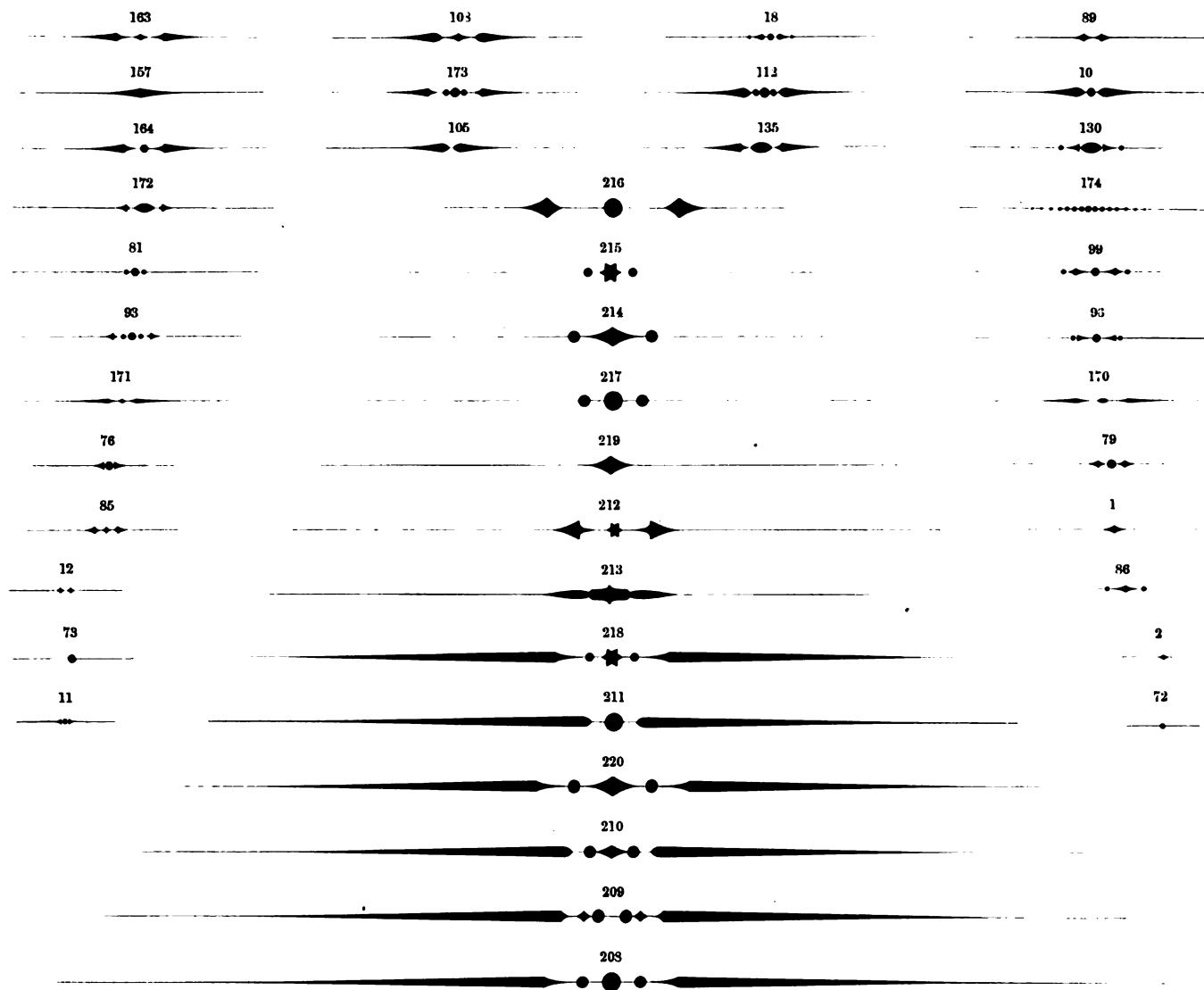
|        |
|--------|
| No. 71 |
| 137    |
| 138    |
| 139    |
| 140    |
| 141    |
| 86     |
| 73     |
| 74     |
| 75     |
| 77     |
| 80     |
| 121    |
| 124    |
| 125    |
| 126    |
| 149    |
| 136    |
| 102    |
| 142    |
| 143    |
| 144    |

*For Prices either in two-foot strips or in Labor-Saving founts, see Price-List.*

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.



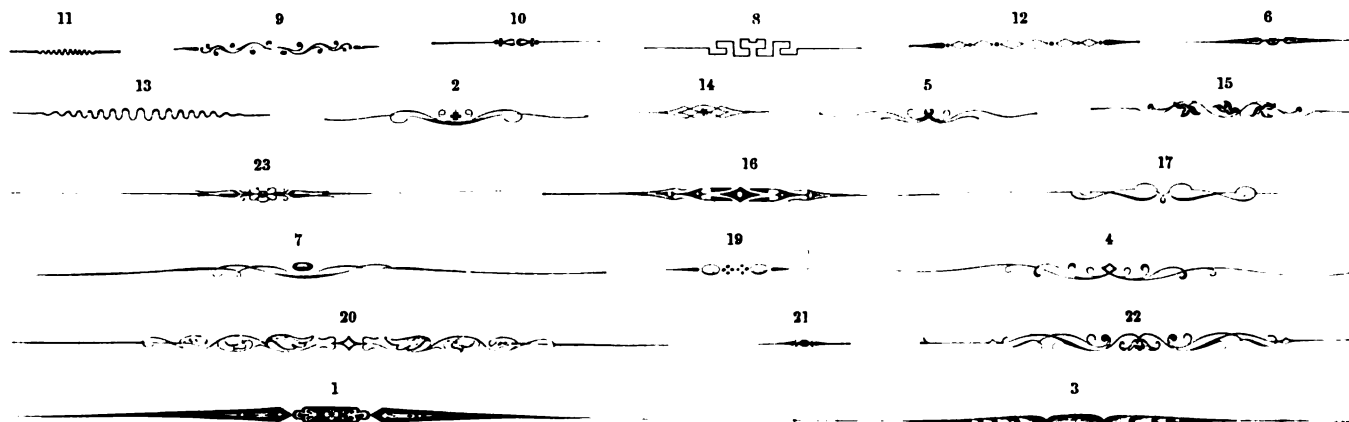
## BRASS DASHES.



## BRASS PIECE BRACES.

*All lengths 10 to 20 cents each.*

## ELECTROTYPE DASHES.

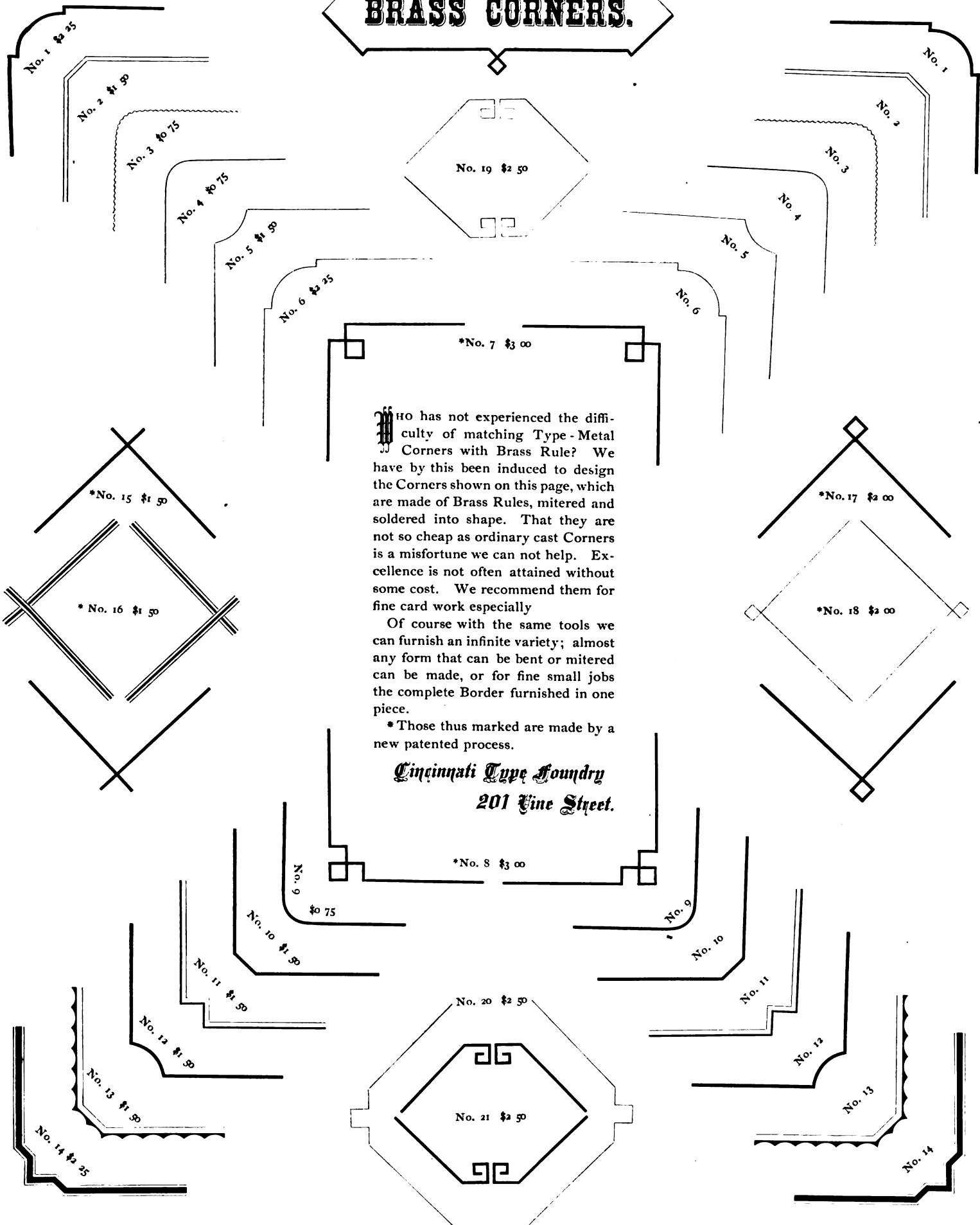


CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.





# BRASS CORNERS.



Who has not experienced the difficulty of matching Type - Metal Corners with Brass Rule? We have by this been induced to design the Corners shown on this page, which are made of Brass Rules, mitered and soldered into shape. That they are not so cheap as ordinary cast Corners is a misfortune we can not help. Excellence is not often attained without some cost. We recommend them for fine card work especially

Of course with the same tools we can furnish an infinite variety; almost any form that can be bent or mitered can be made, or for fine small jobs the complete Border furnished in one piece.

\*Those thus marked are made by a new patented process.

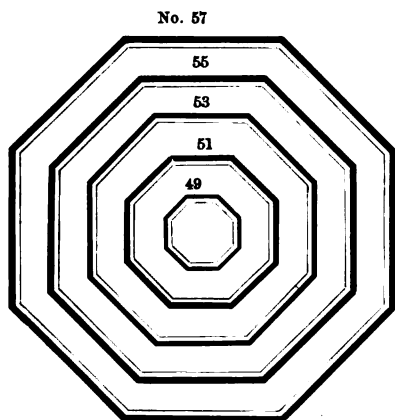
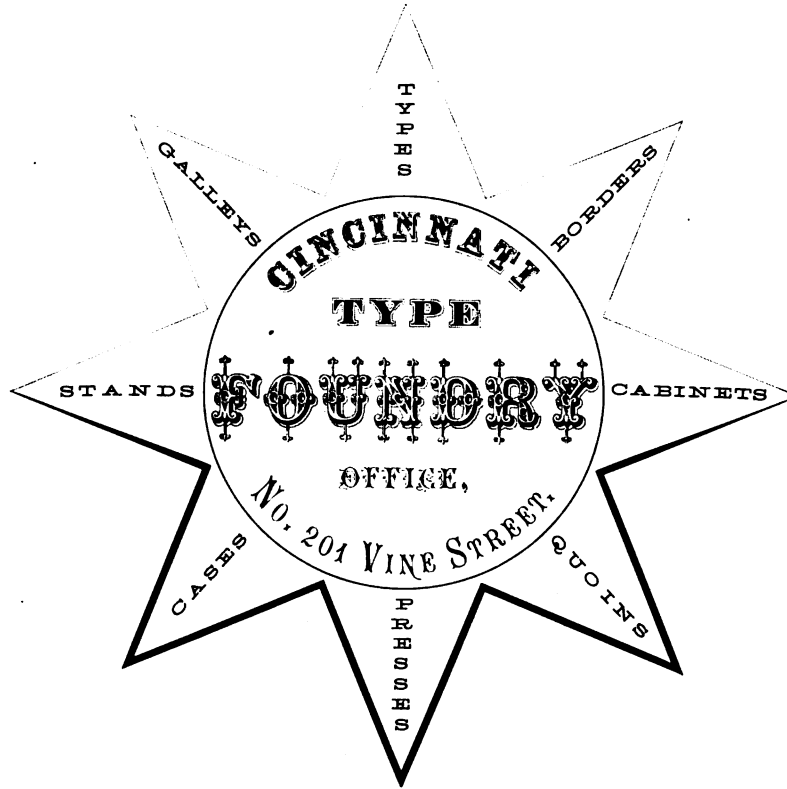
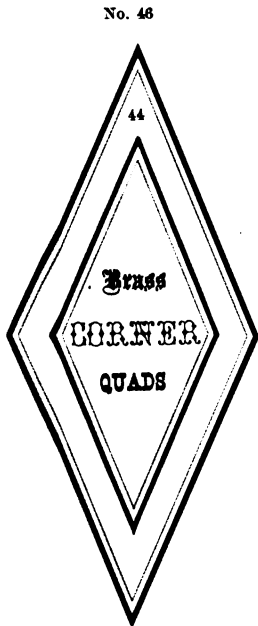
*Cincinnati Type Foundry*  
201 Vine Street.



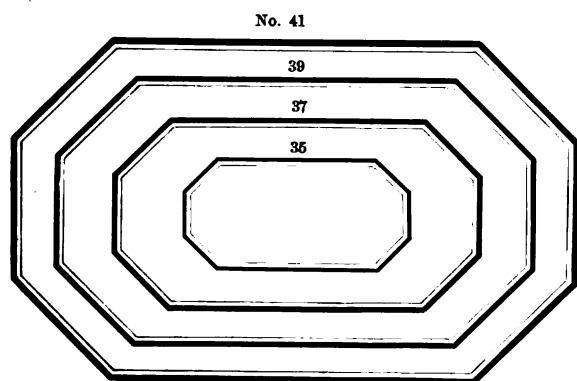
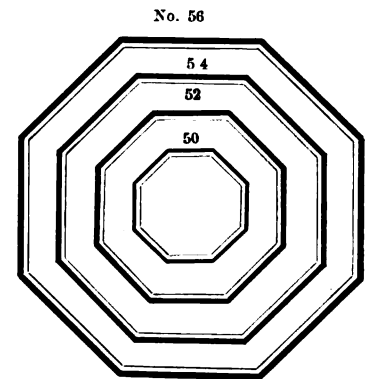
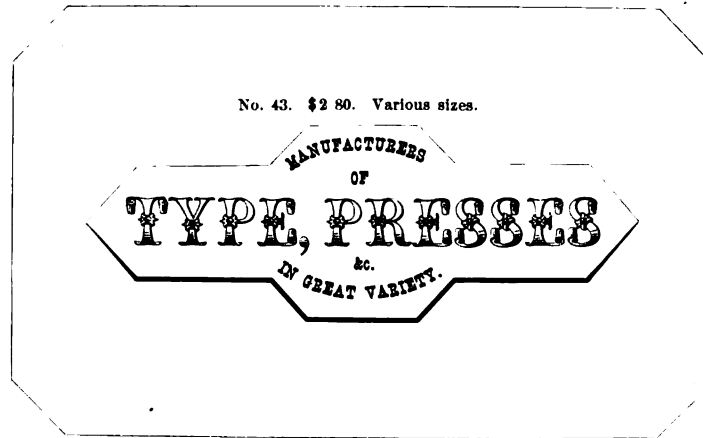
No. 33. \$2 00. Various sizes.

# BRASS LABEL BORDERS 1870.

No. 48. \$3 20. (without inner circle.) Various sizes.



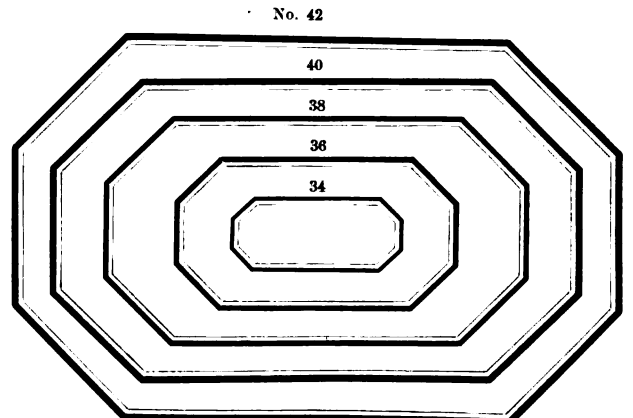
No. 62. \$1 60.



No. 58. \$1 00. Various sizes.

PRICES

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Nos. 34 to 37, each | \$ .75 |
| " 38 to 42 "        | 1.00   |
| " 44 to 47 "        | .75    |
| " 49 to 53 "        | .75    |
| " 54 to 57 "        | 1.00   |



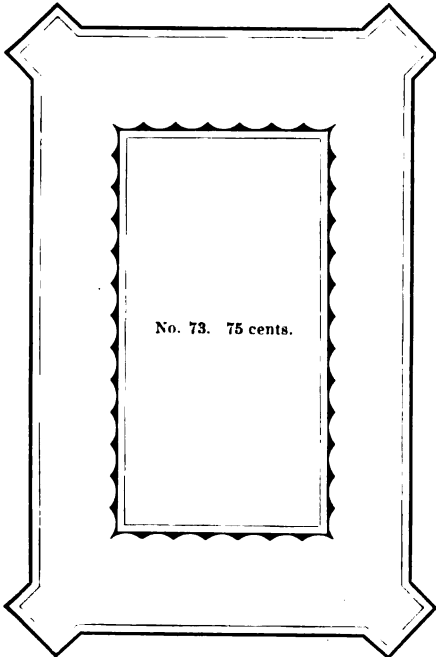
These Borders are made of Brass Rule, mitered and soldered into shape strong enough for use.



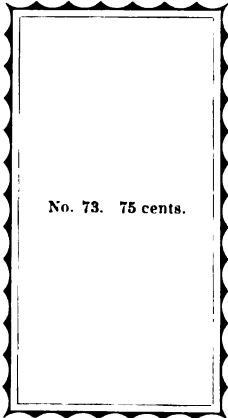
No. 59. \$2 80

# BRASS LABEL BORDERS NEW DESIGNS

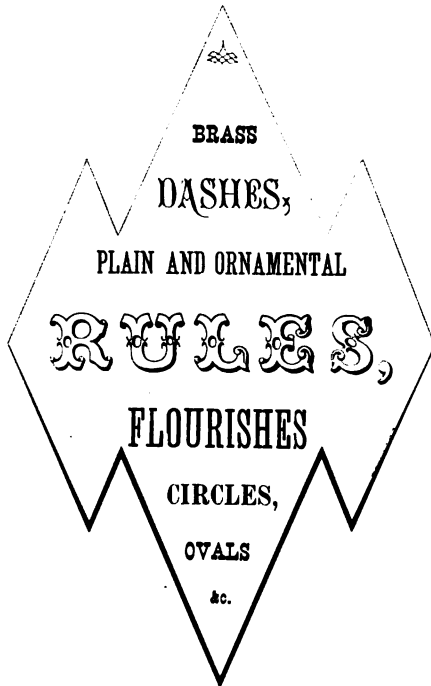
No. 72. \$2 80.



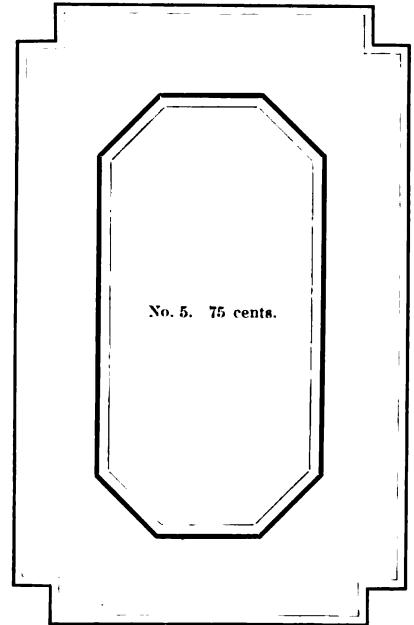
No. 73. 75 cents.



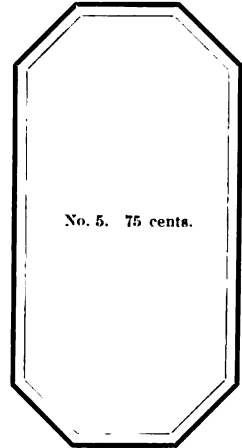
No. 60. \$2 40.



No. 74. \$2 40.



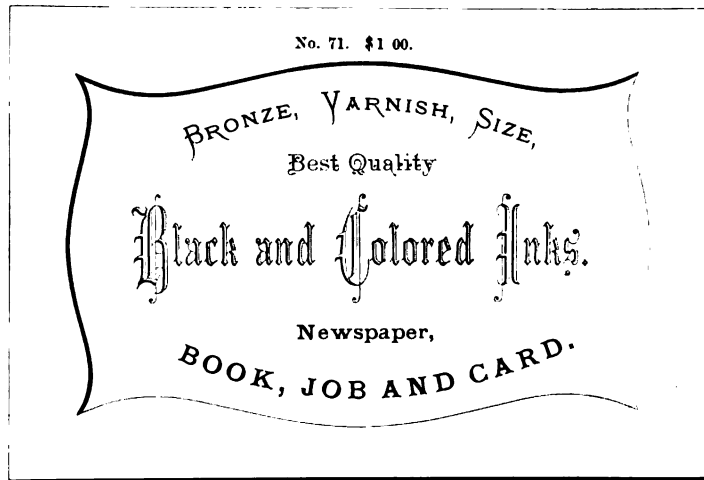
No. 5. 75 cents.



No. 75. \$1 80.

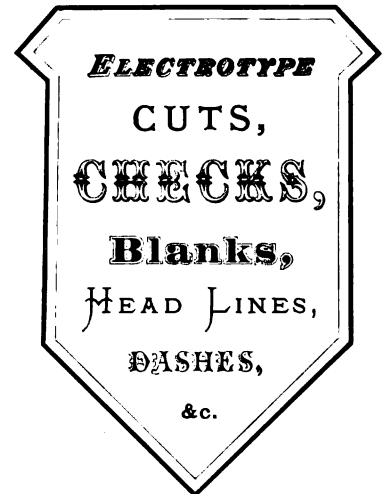


No. 61. \$1 00.

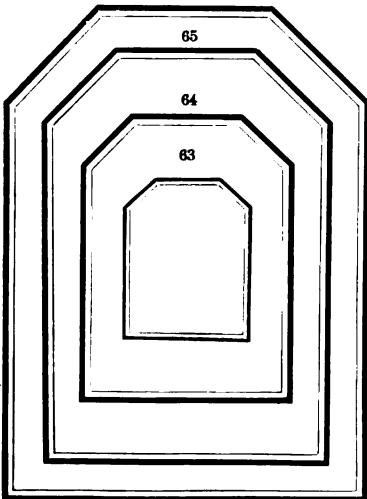


No. 71. \$1 00.

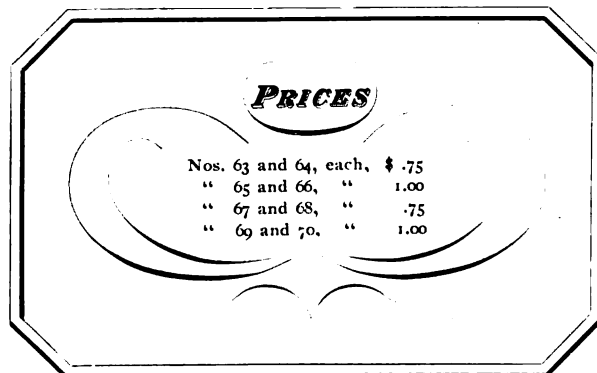
No. 76. \$1 80.



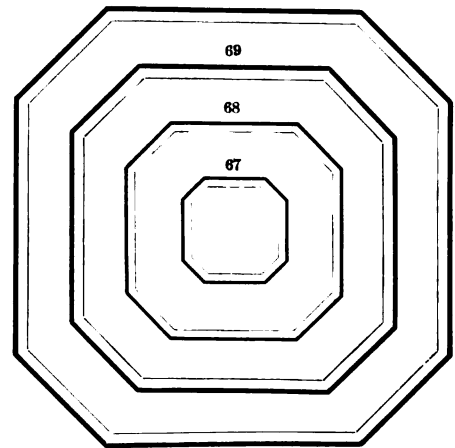
No. 68



No. 77. \$1 60.



No. 70

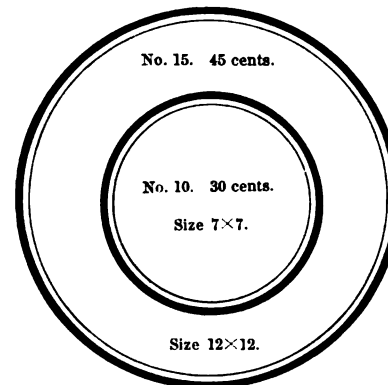
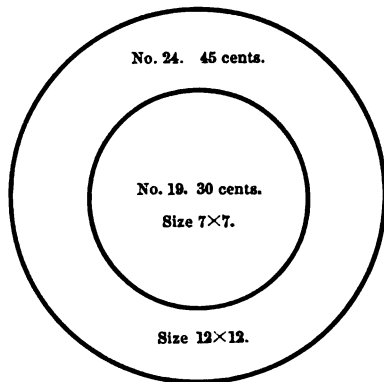
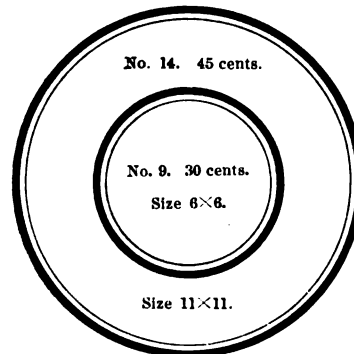
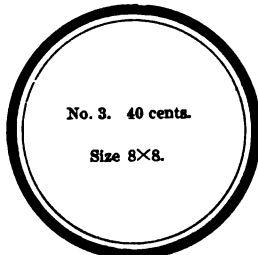
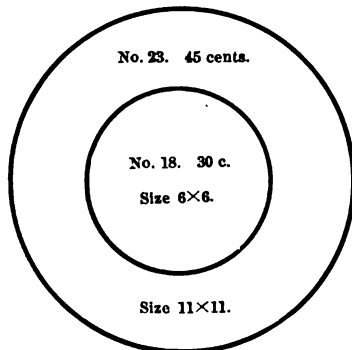
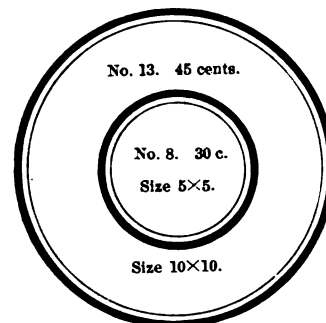
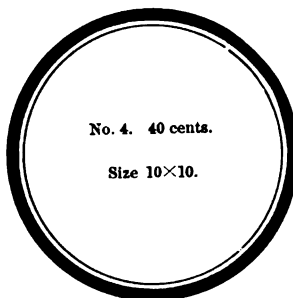
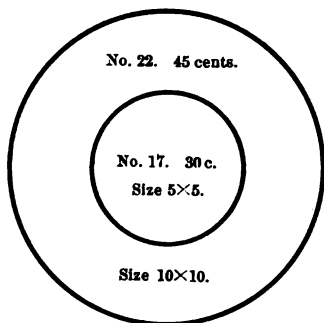
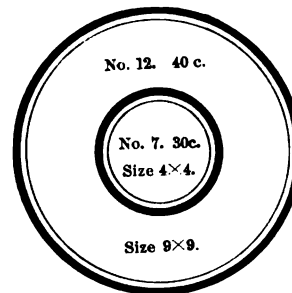
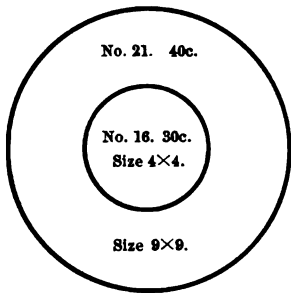
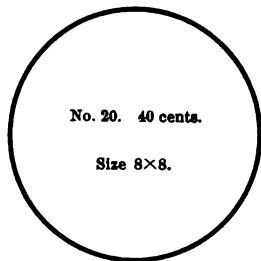


All the above Labels made to order.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.



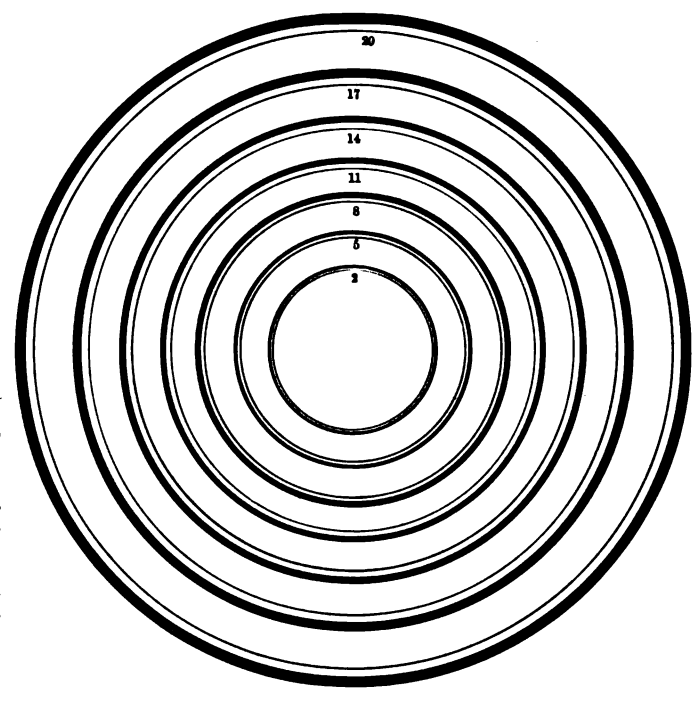
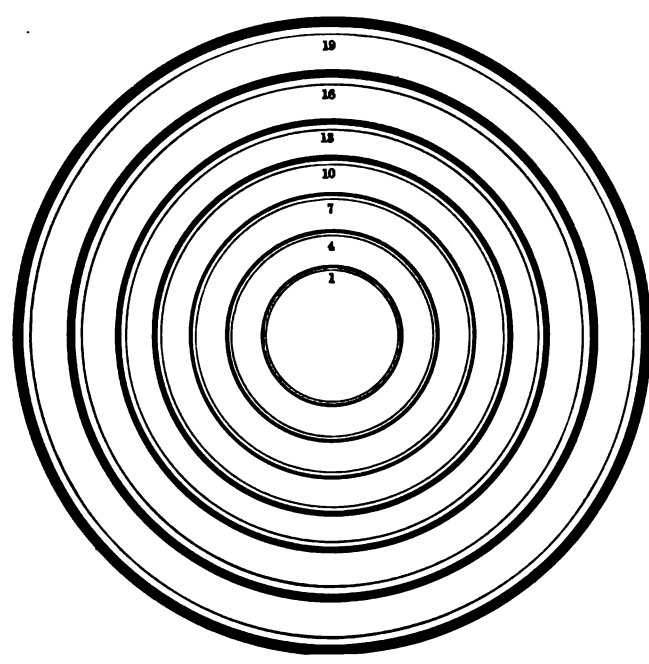
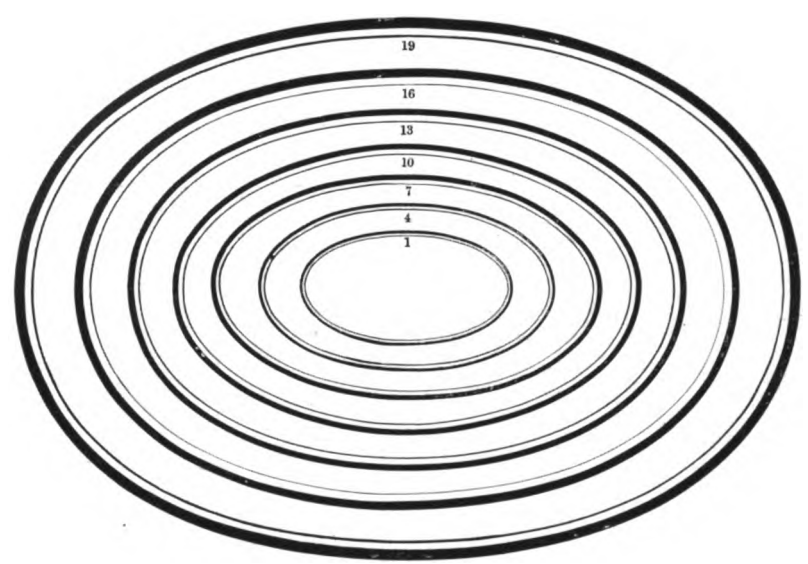
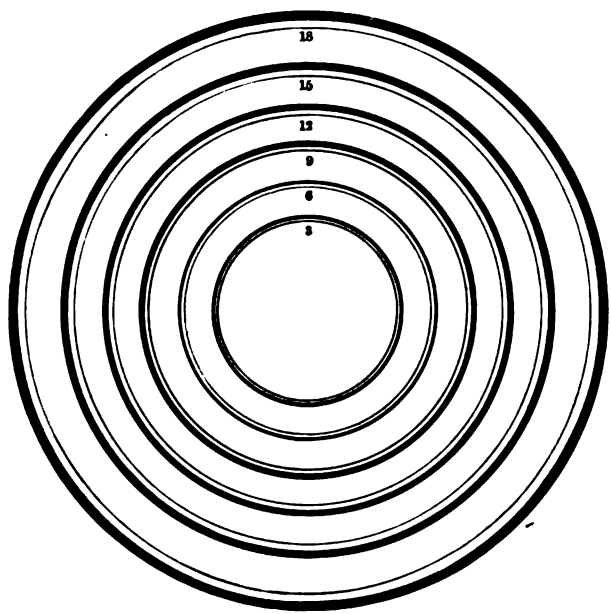
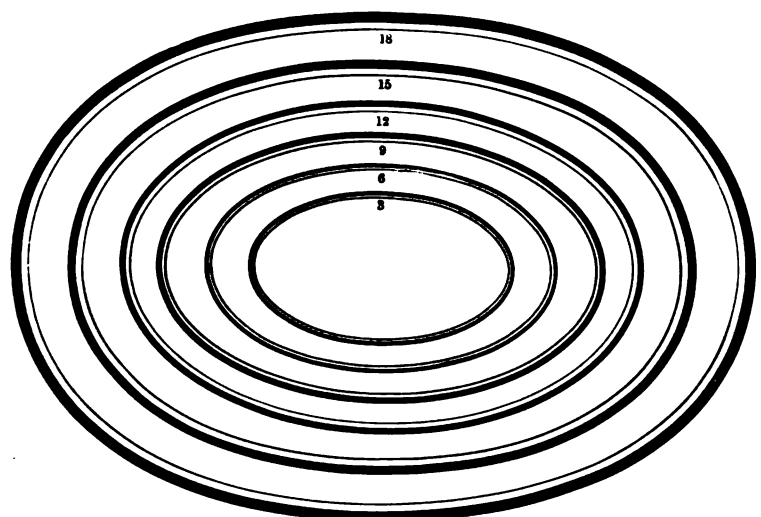
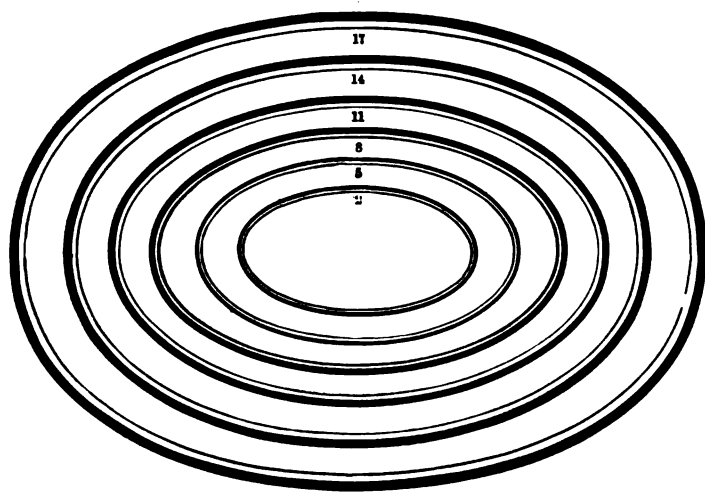
# TYPE-METAL CIRCLES.







# Brass Ovals and Circles.

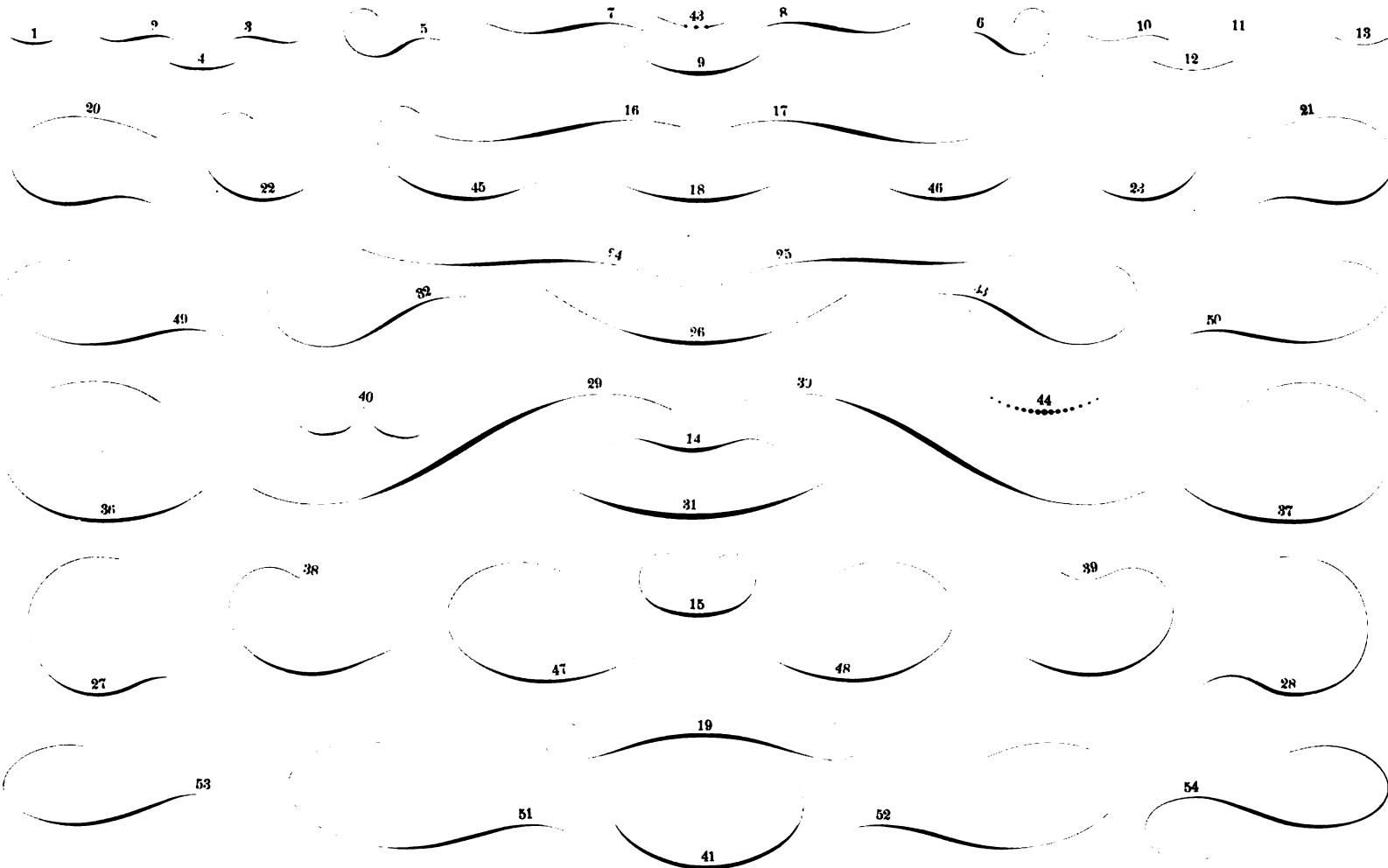


**PRICES.**  
**CIRCLES.**  
 1 to 13, 50c. ea.  
 14 to 20, 75c. ea.  
**OVALS.**  
 1 to 13, \$0.75 ea.  
 14 to 19, 1.00 ea.

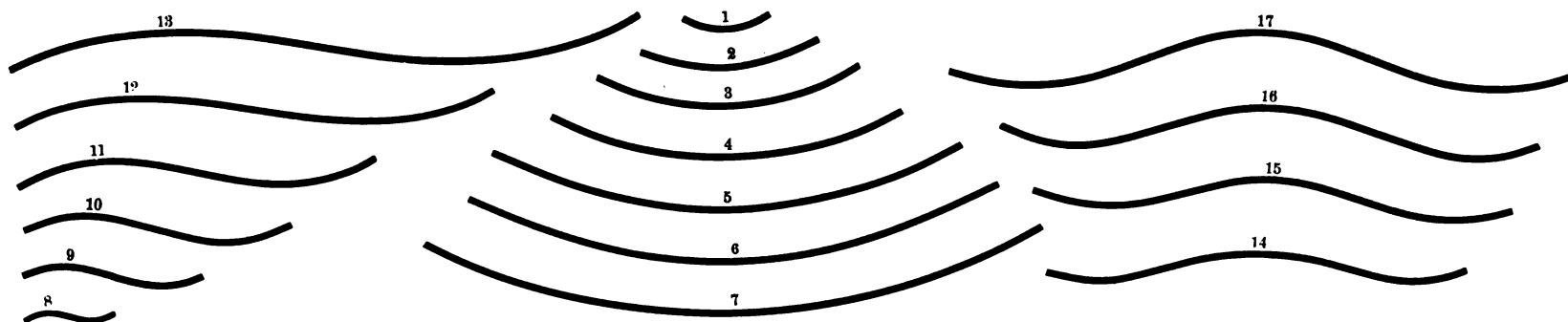


# Brass Flourishes.

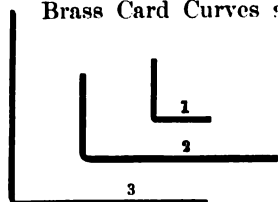
Copyright secured, Nov. 17, 1868.



## BRASS CARD-CURVES.

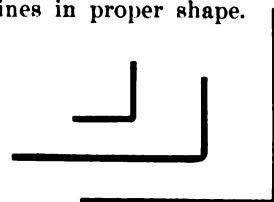


Brass Card Curves are made to height of Leads, and accurately bent so as to preserve enclosed lines in proper shape.



## BRASS CORNER-QUADS.

For locking up mitered Rules. Justify with No. 6 Leads.





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AND  
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Treasurer.  
201 VINE STREET.  
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PLOW PAPER CUTTER.

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LABOR-SAVING BRASS RULE,  
**FLOURISHES,**  
CARD CURVES, BRASS DASHES,  
BRASS LABEL BORDERS.

ANTIQUES,  
GOTHIC, BUNGLES,  
IONIC, DORICS,  
TITLE LETTERS.

**INKS**  
BOOK AND JOB  
BLACK & COLORED.

**WOOD TYPE,**  
FELT AND RUBBER

**BLANKETS,**  
TAPES,  
&c.

DASHES,  
BRASS RULES,  
**BRASS CORNERS,**  
METAL CORNERS,  
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**The Cincinnati Type Foundry,**  
No. 201 VINE STREET.



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**FLOURISHES**

FURNITURE,  
GALLEYS,  
**CASES, STANDS,**  
CHASES,  
IMPOSING STONES,  
CABINETS,  
&c.

Brass Rules  
CARD CURVES  
**FLOURISHES, DASHES,**  
AND  
**CORNER PIECES.**  
1870

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COMBINATION  
AND  
OTHER BORDERS.

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METAL  
CORNER PIECES,  
LABOR-SAVING  
FURNITURE  
QUOTATIONS  
LEADS & SLUGS.

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THE  
CINCINNATI  
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OHIO

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**Gillotine Paper Cutter,**  
ALSO, THE FIFTY DOLLAR, IRON FRAME  
PLOW PAPER CUTTER.  
PATENT  
LEAD CUTTER.





# Check Blanks

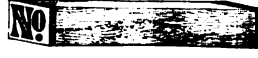
No. 1 30c.



No. 2 30c.



No. 3 30c.



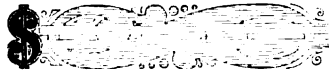
No. 4 30c.



No. 5 35c.



No. 6 35c.



No. 7 35c.



No. 8 35c.



No. 9 25c.



No. 10 25c.



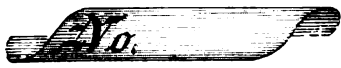
No. 11 30c.



No. 12 30c.



No. 13 30c.



No. 14 30c.



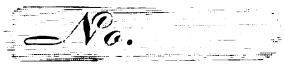
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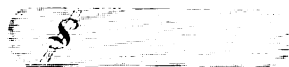
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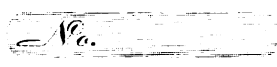
No. 17 30c.



No. 18 30c.



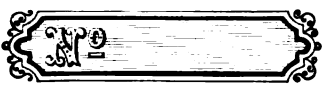
No. 19 30c.



No. 20 30c.



No. 21 30c.



No. 22 30c.



No. 23 35c.



No. 24 35c.



No. 25 30c.



No. 26 30c.



No. 27 30c.



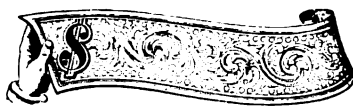
No. 28 30c.



No. 29 40c.



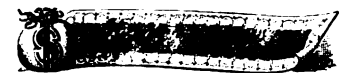
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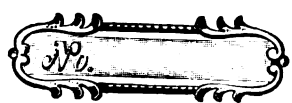
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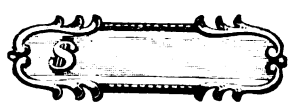
No. 32 35c.



No. 33 30c.



No. 34 30c.



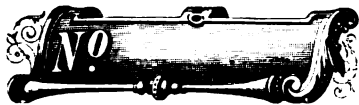
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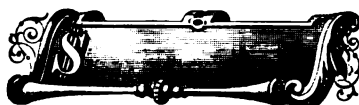
No. 36 35c.



No. 37 40c.



No. 38 40c.



No. 39 35c.



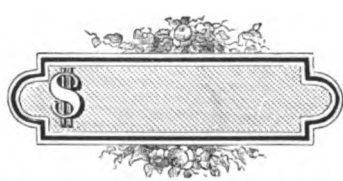
No. 40 35c.



No. 41 35c.



No. 42 35c.



No. 43 35c.



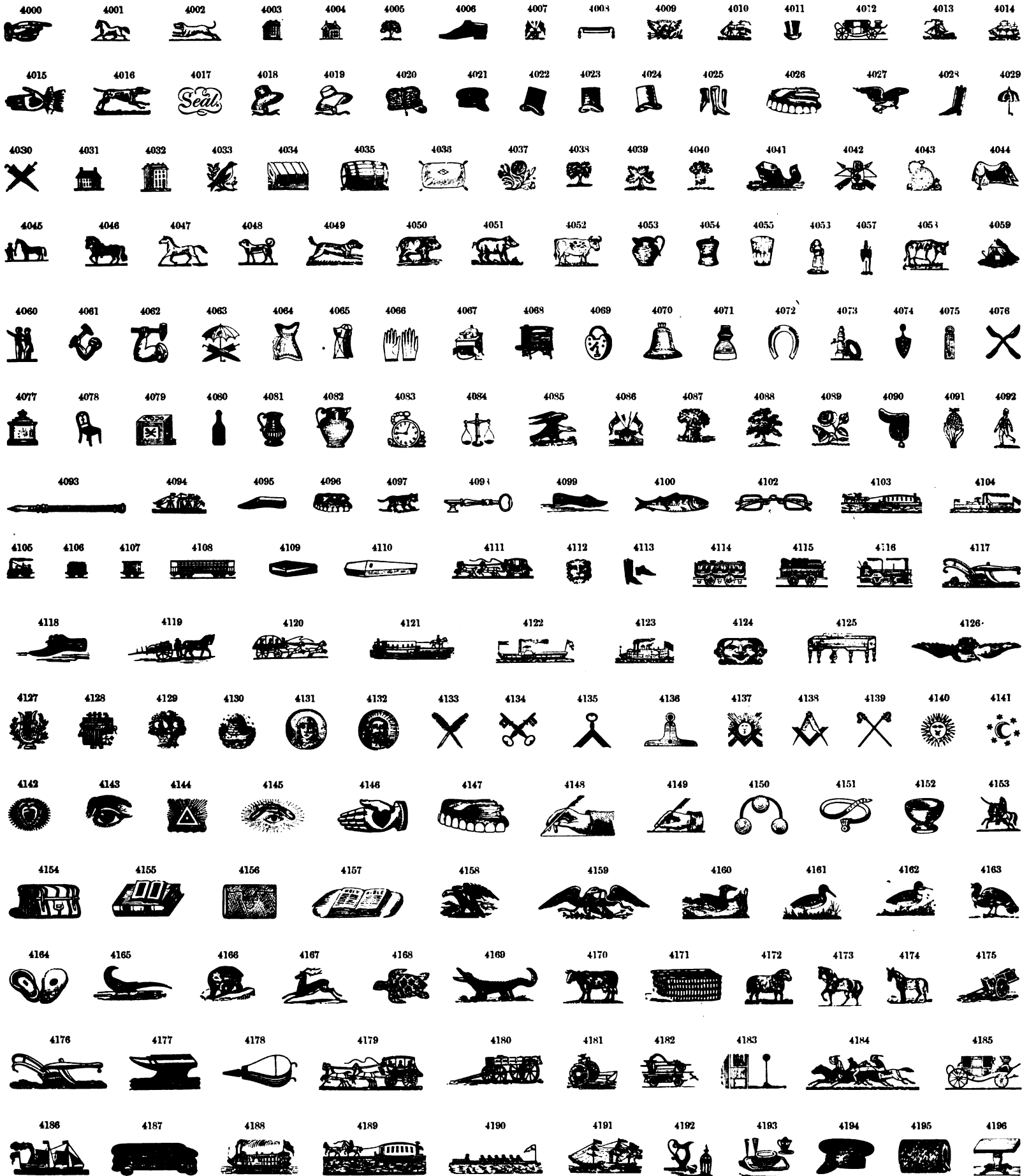
No. 44 35c.





# NEWSPAPER CUTS.

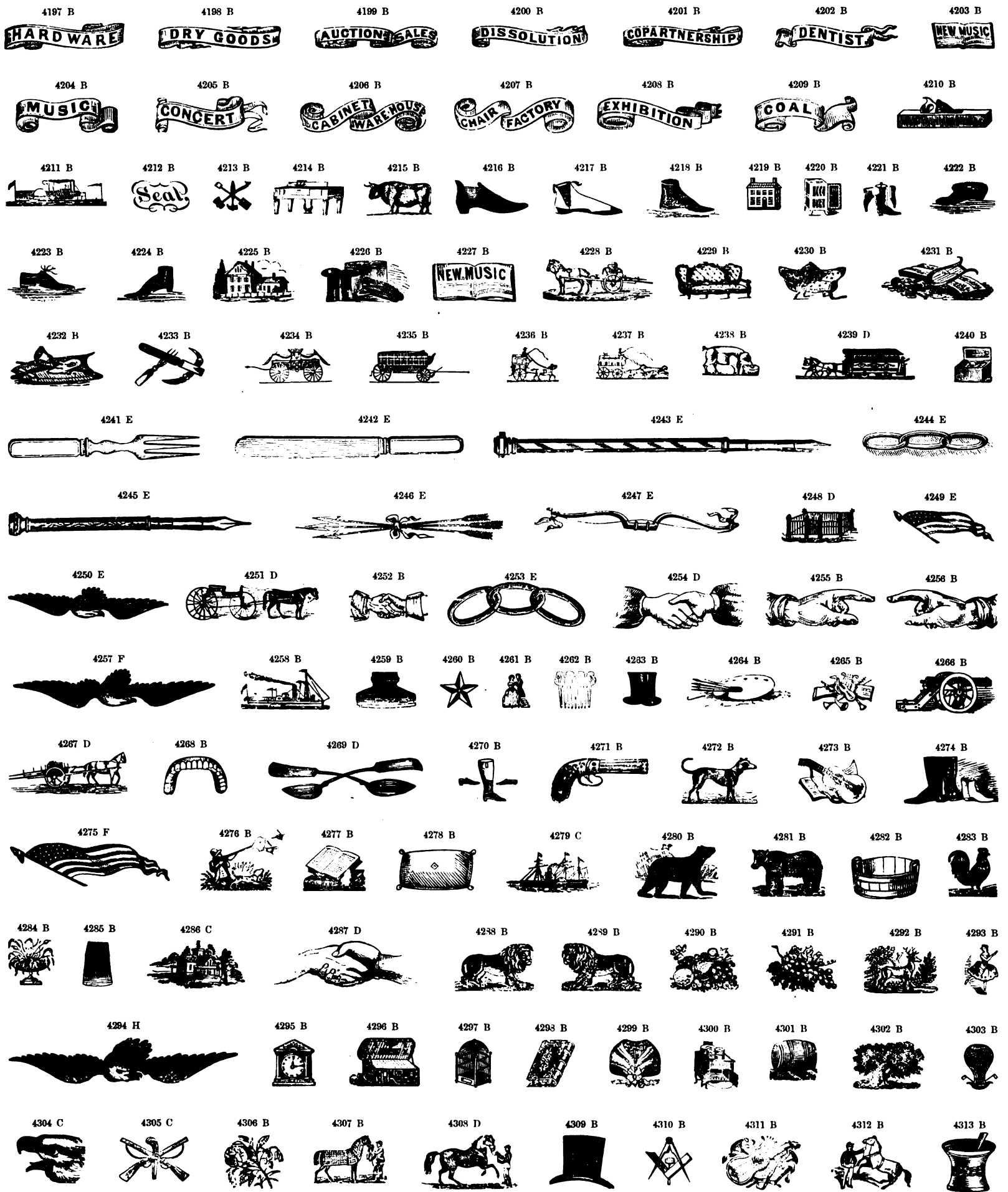
Price, A.



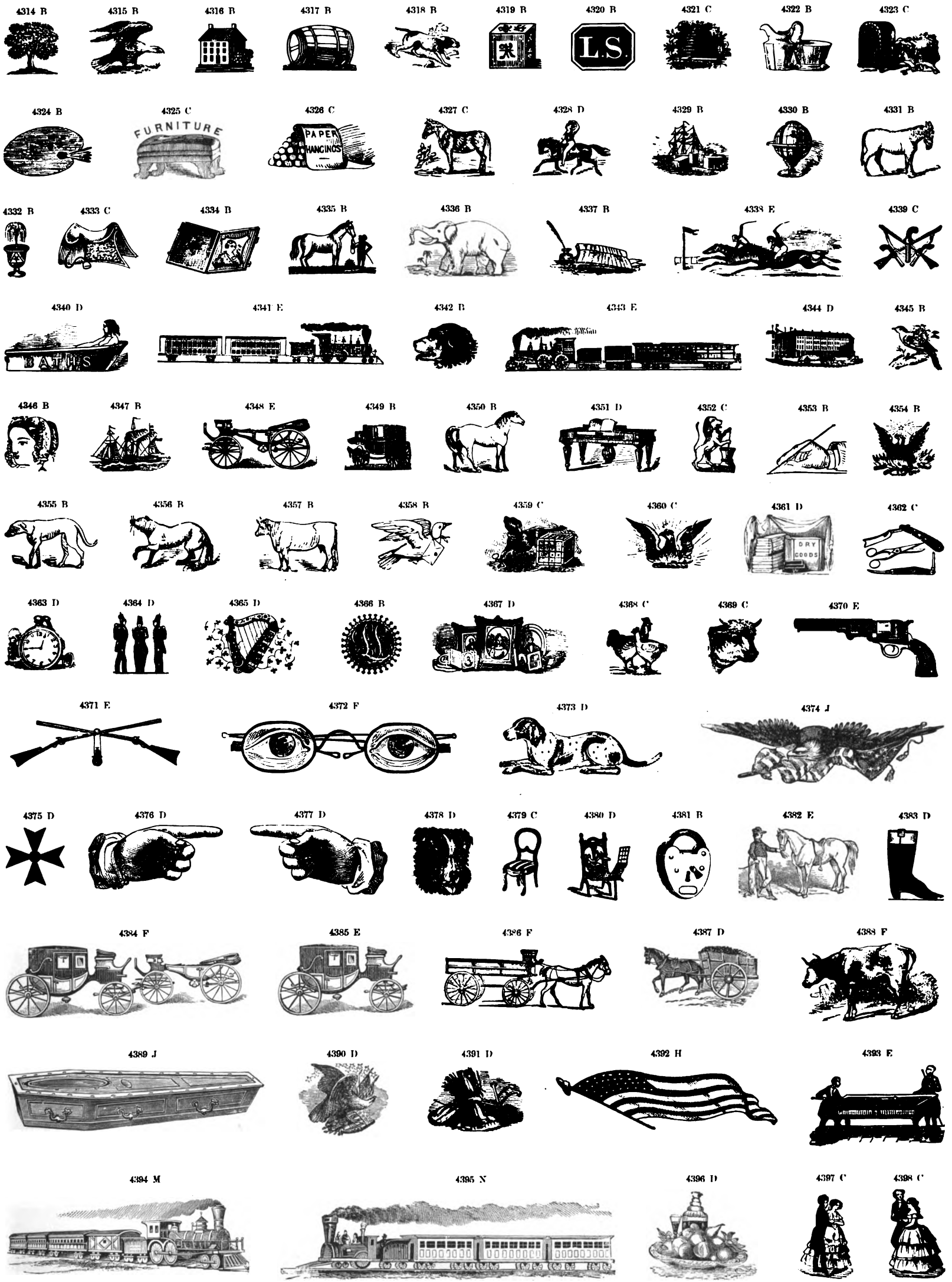
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. No. 201 VINE STREET.



# NEWSPAPER CUTS.



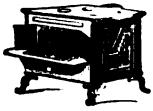




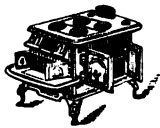




4399 E



4400 E



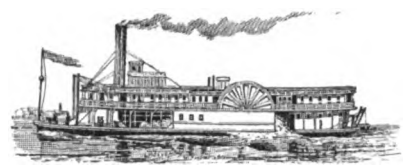
4401 G



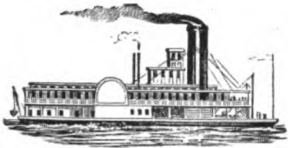
4402 J



4403 J



4404 F



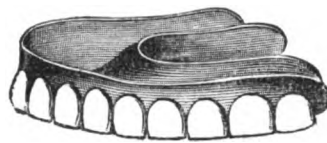
4405 E



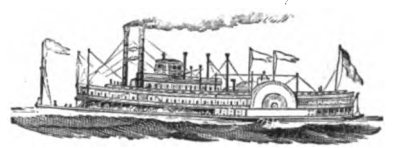
4406 E



4407 M



4408 J



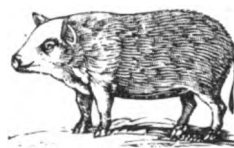
4409 E



4410 M



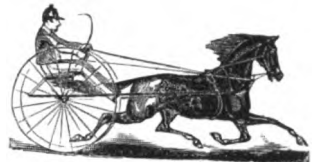
4411 E



4412 D



4413 J



4414 E



4415 M



4416 M



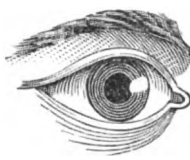
4417 M



4418 H



4419 E



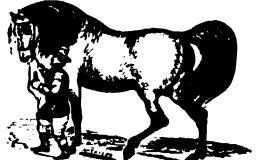
4420 D



4421 F



4422 F



4423 J



4424 M



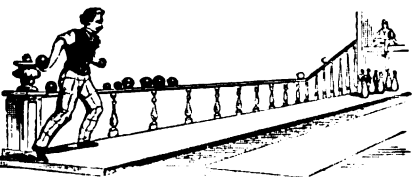
4425 J



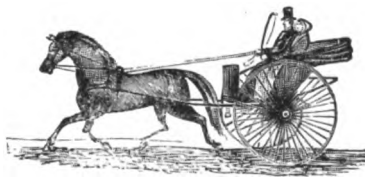
4426 E



4427 M



4428 M



4429 M



4430 H



4431 J



4432 H



4433 H



4434 E



4435 E



4436 E



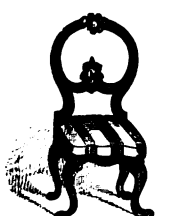
4437 E



4438 E



4439 F



4440 M



4441 M



4442 F

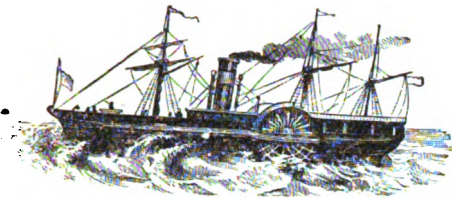


4443 J





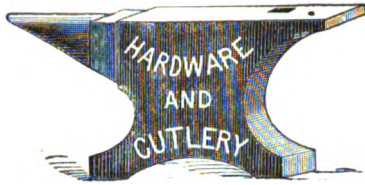
4444 N



4445 F



4446 J



4447 M



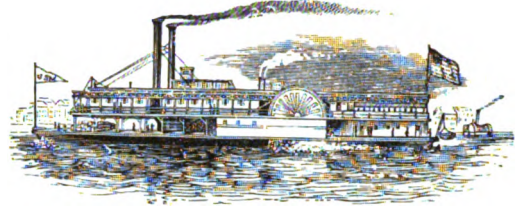
4448 H



4449 O



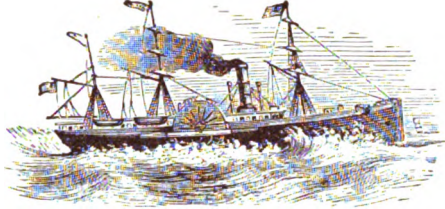
4450 N



4451 M



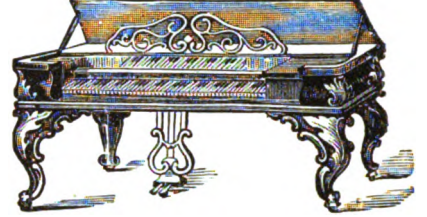
4452 N



4453 F



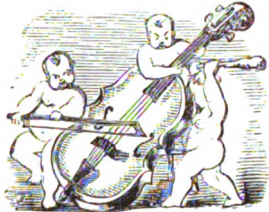
4454 M



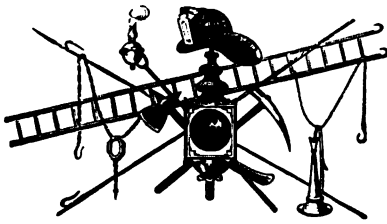
4455 F



4456 F



4457 M



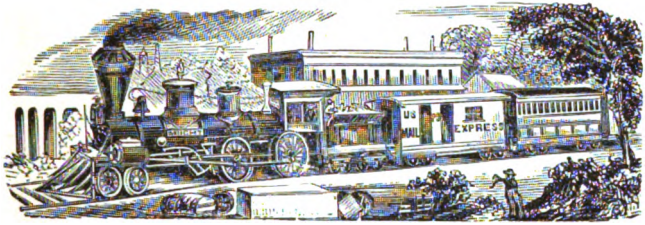
4458 F



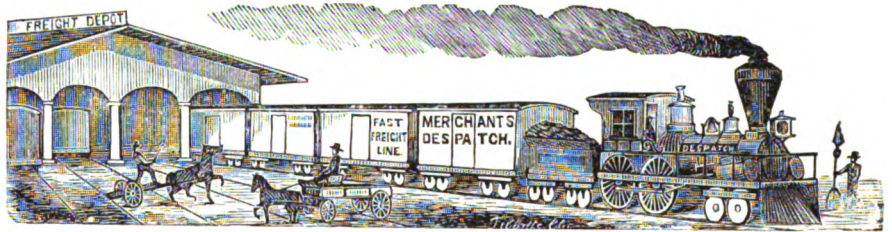
4459 J



4460 N



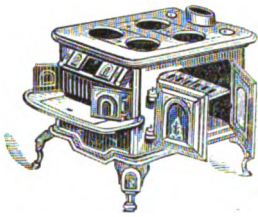
4461 P



4462 M



4463 J



4464 F



4465 M



4466 H



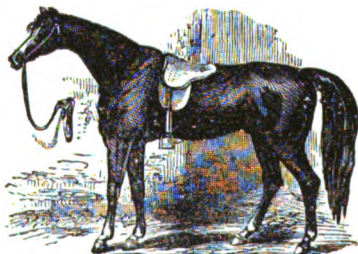
4467 F



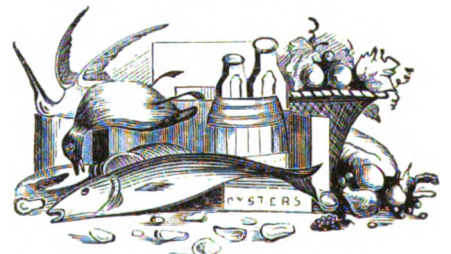
4468 M



4469 M



4470 S





PENNSYLVANIA.



OHIO.



MISSOURI.



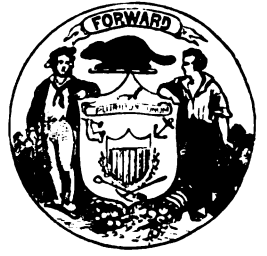
TENNESSEE.



ARKANSAS.



WISCONSIN.



Seals for any of the States, size of the above, M.

4471 J



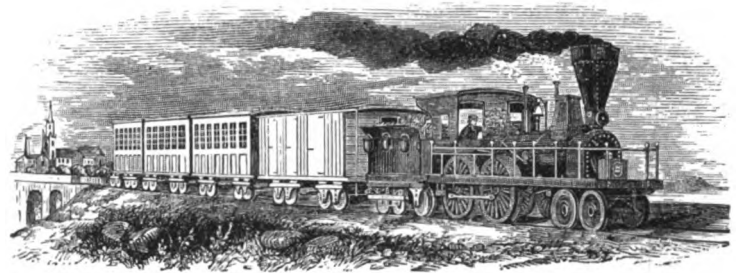
4472 J



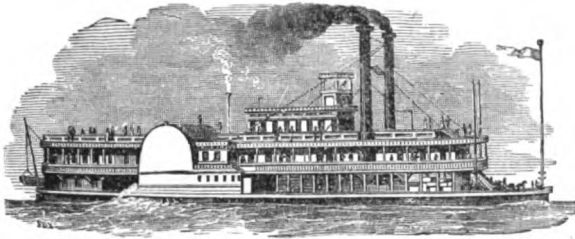
4473 J



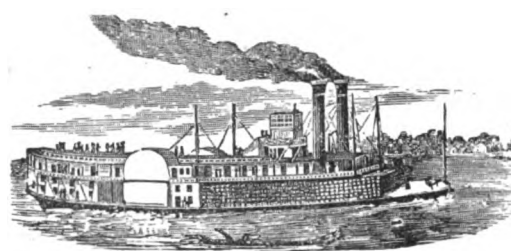
4474 P



4475 O



4476 N



4477 M



4478 M



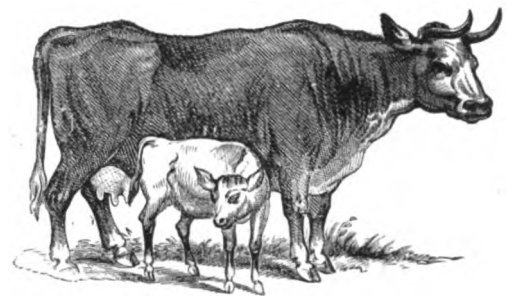
4479 M



4480 M



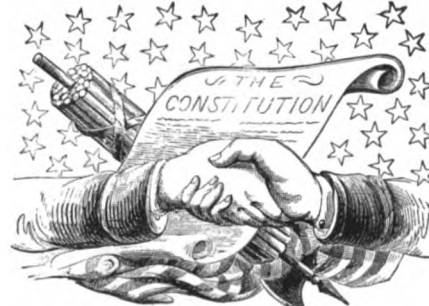
4481 N



4482 P



4483 M



4484 N



4485 O. Mortised.



4486 N



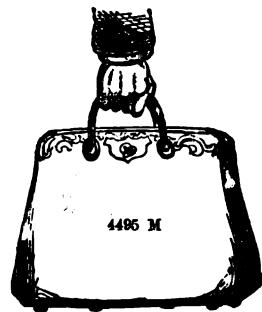
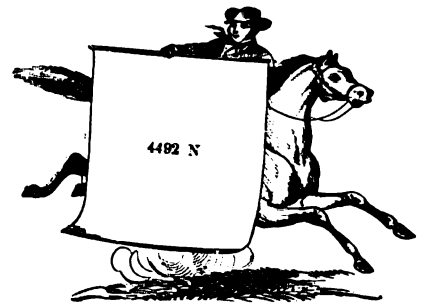
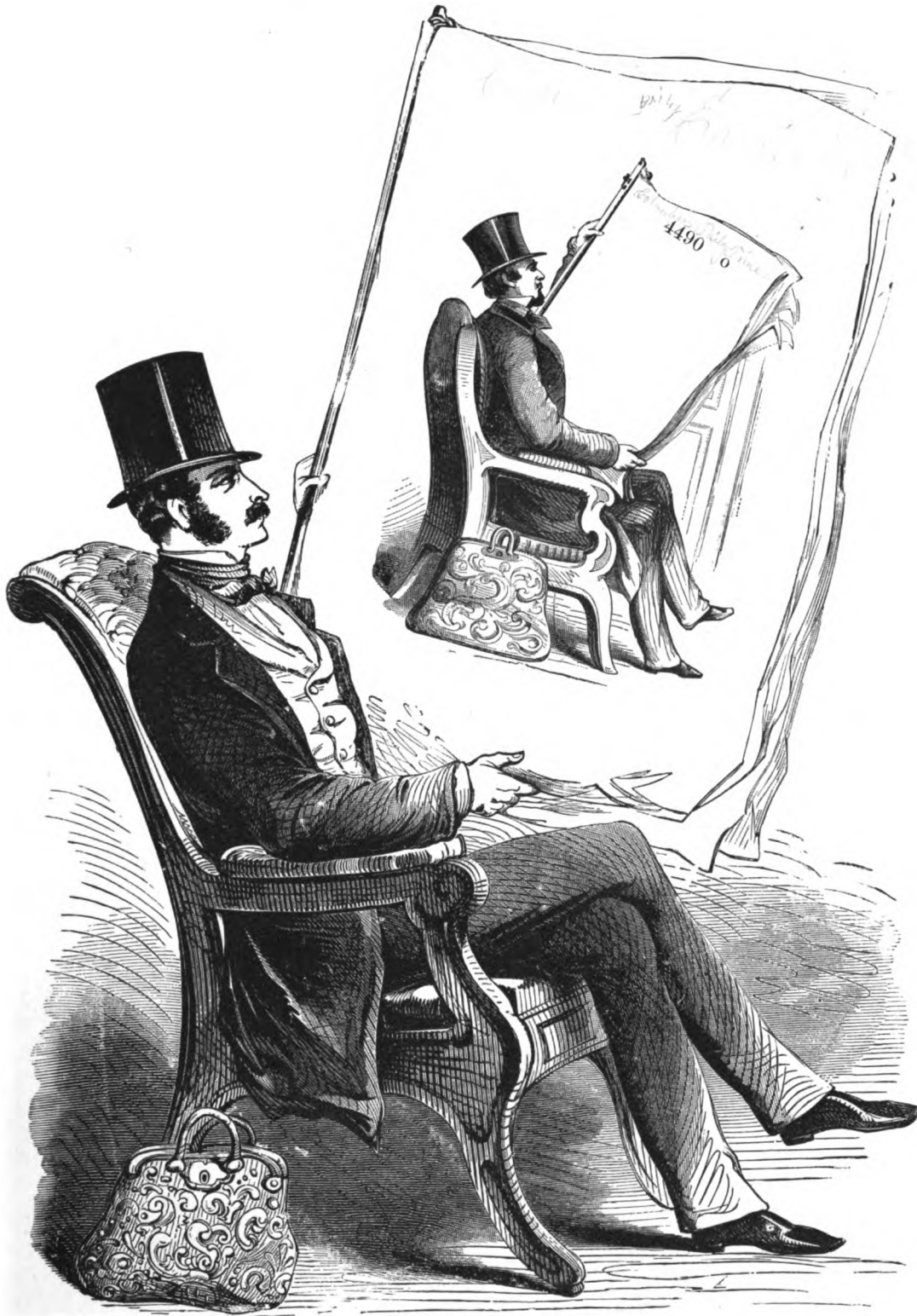
4487 M



4488 M



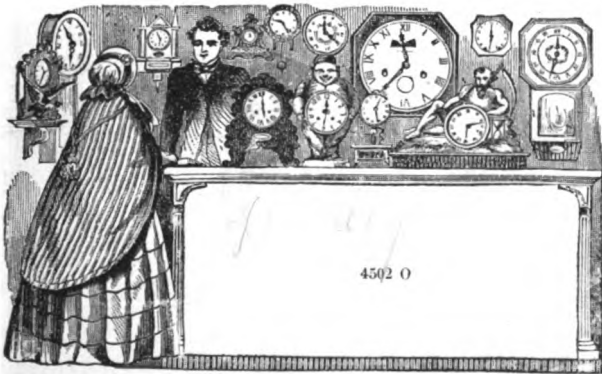
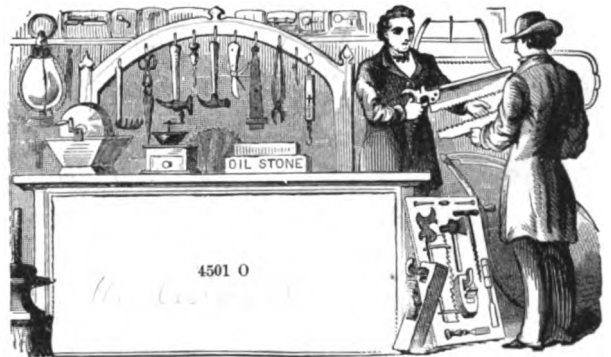
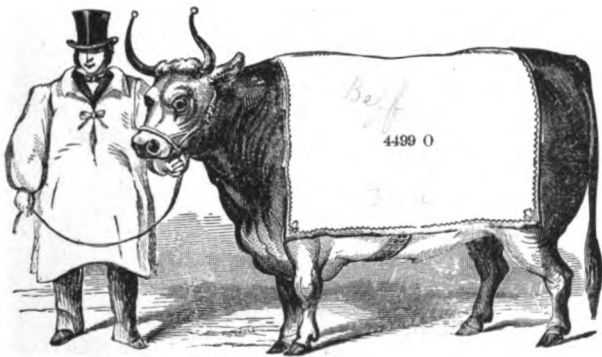
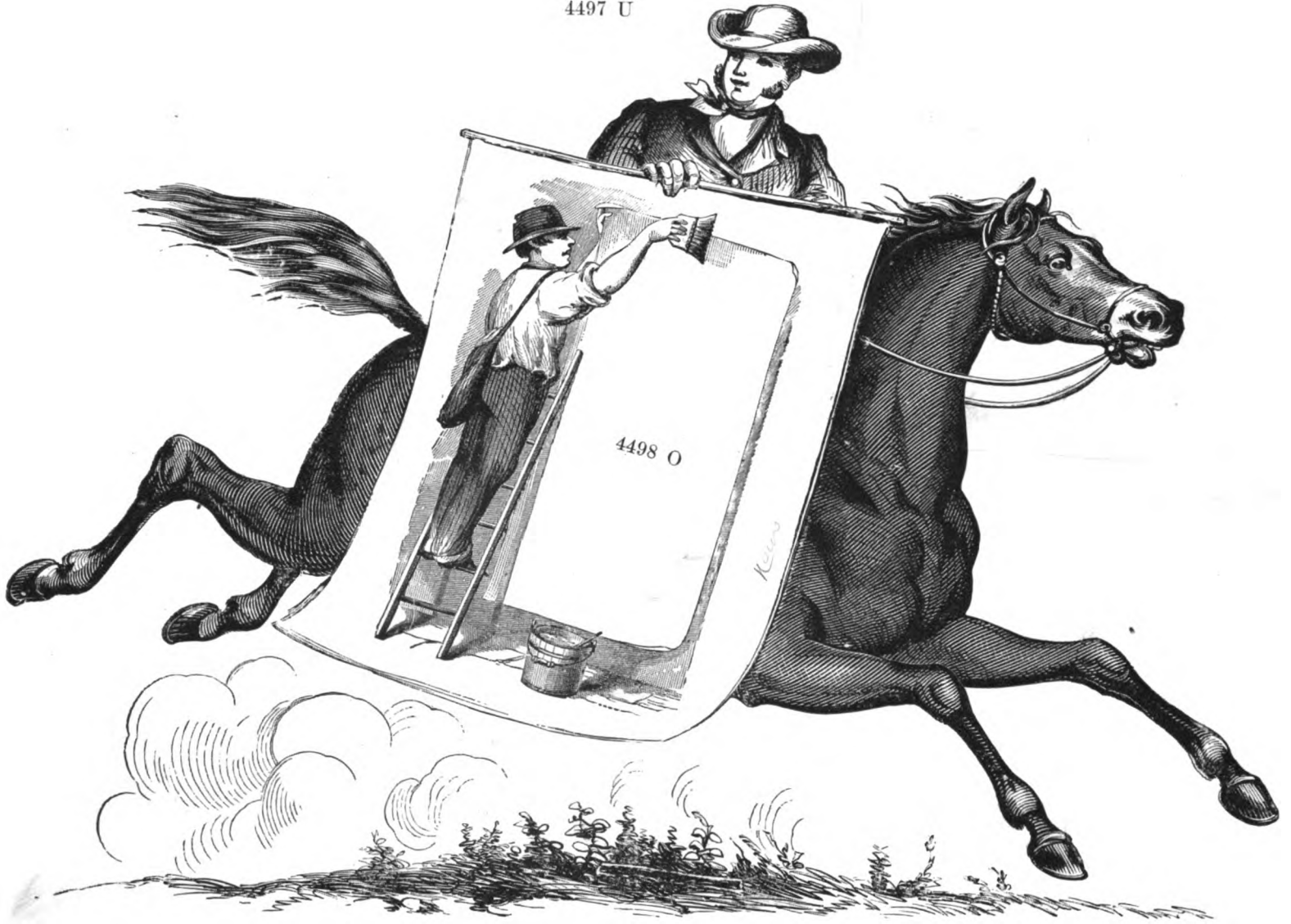




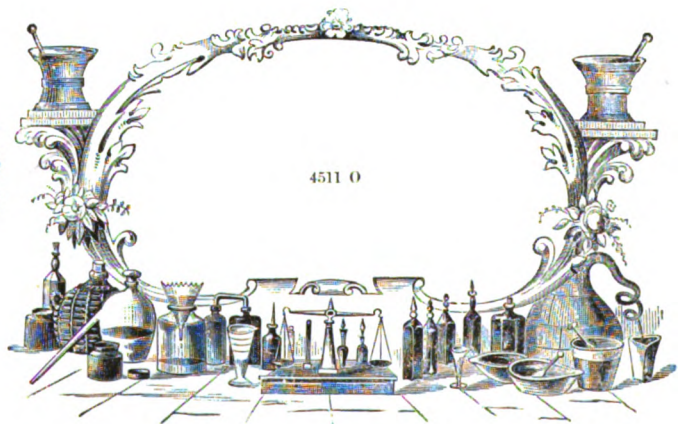
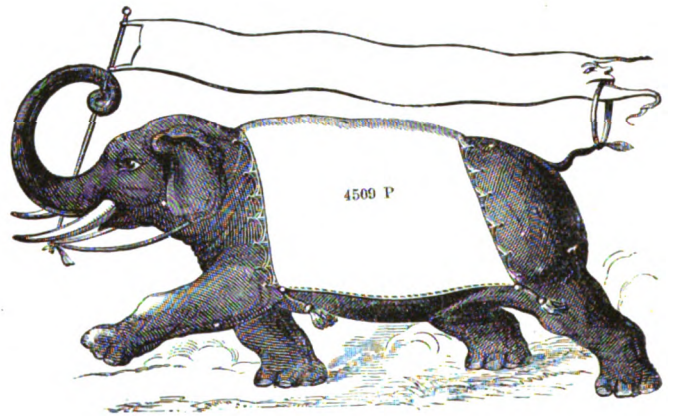
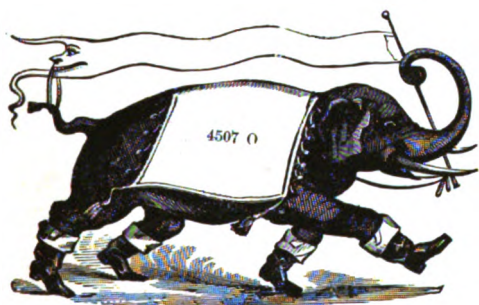
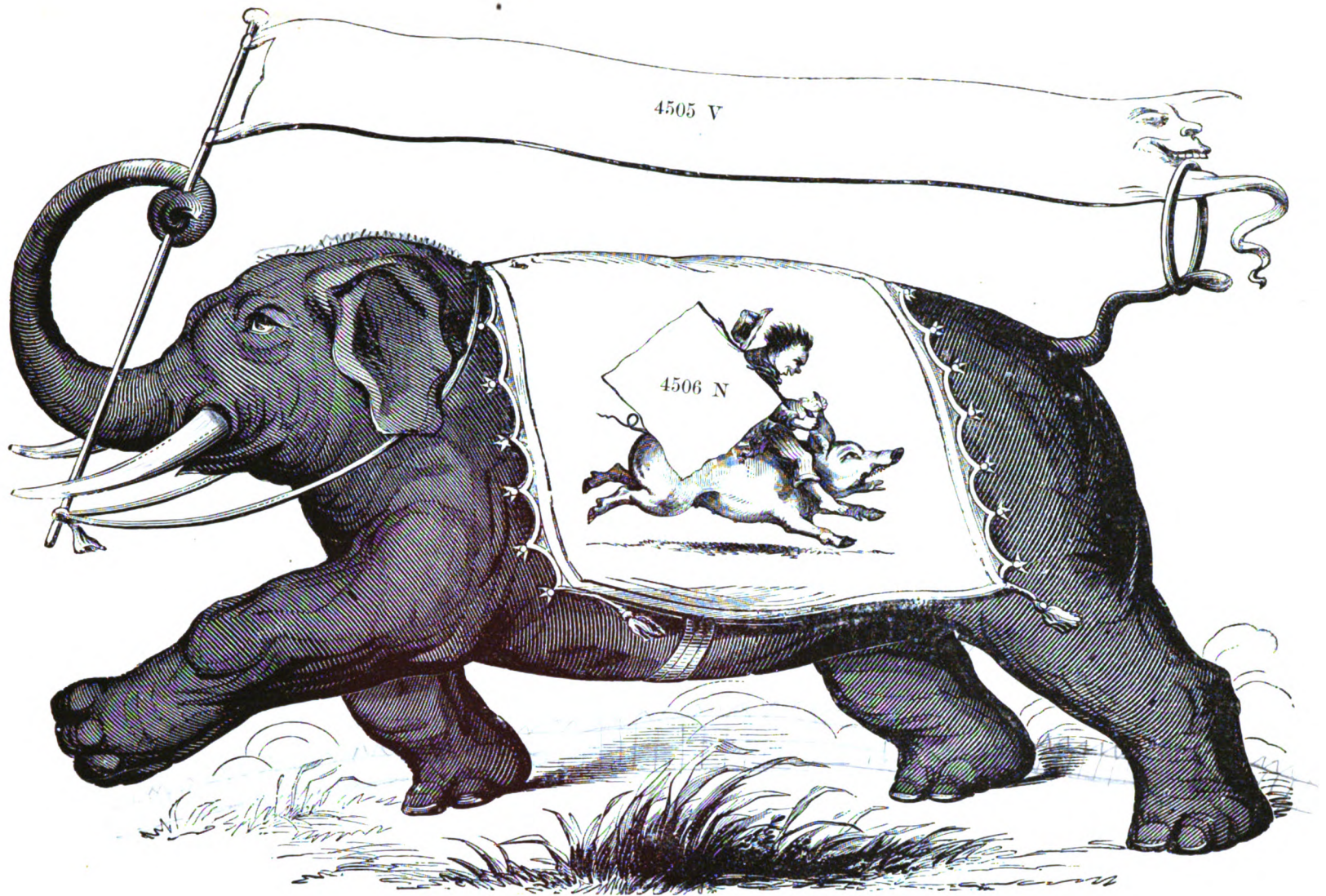




4497 U

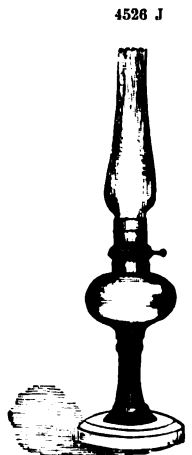
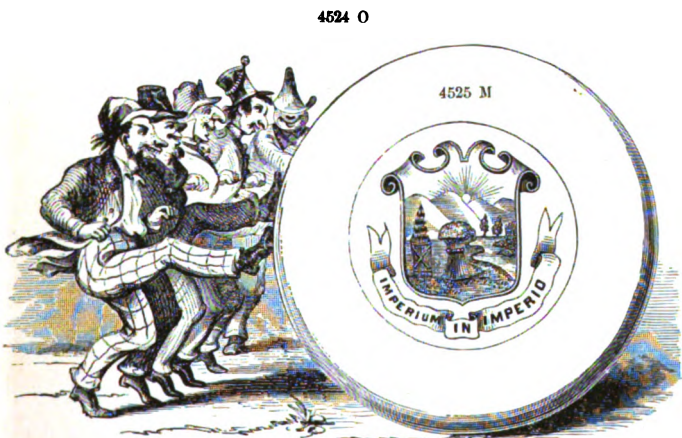
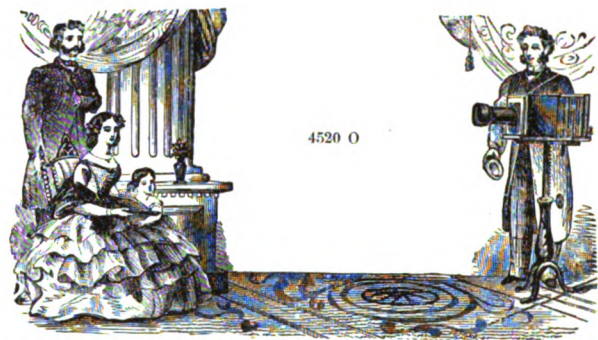
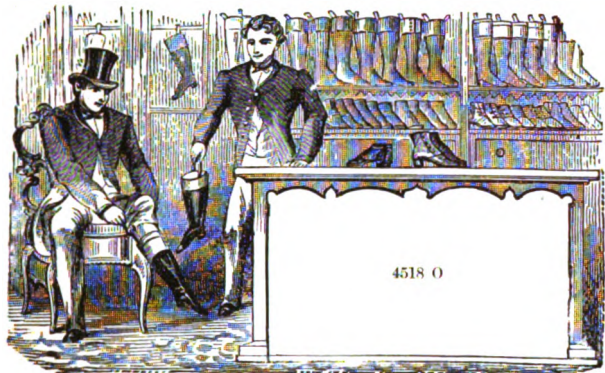
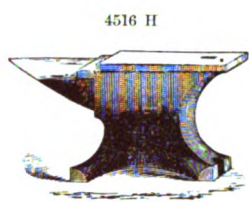
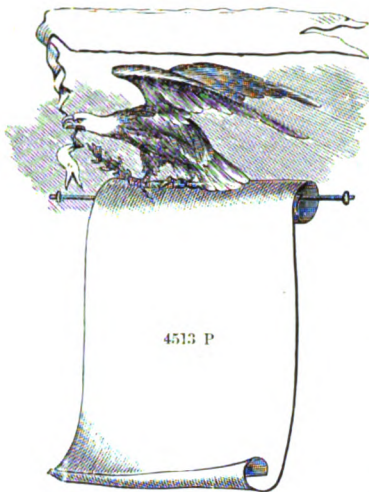






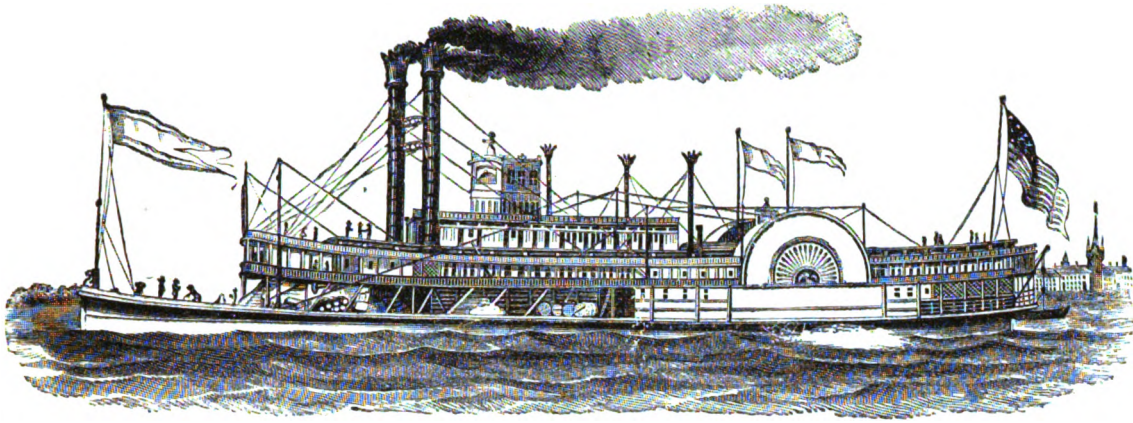
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.







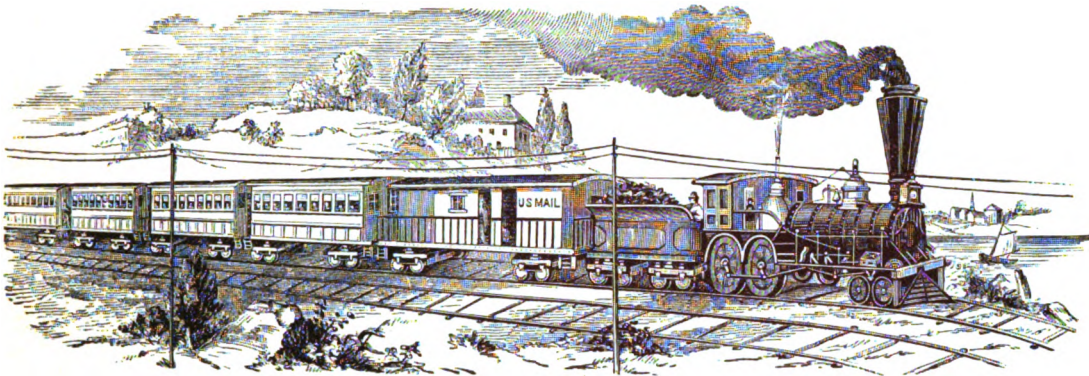
4528 S, Mortised.



4529 N



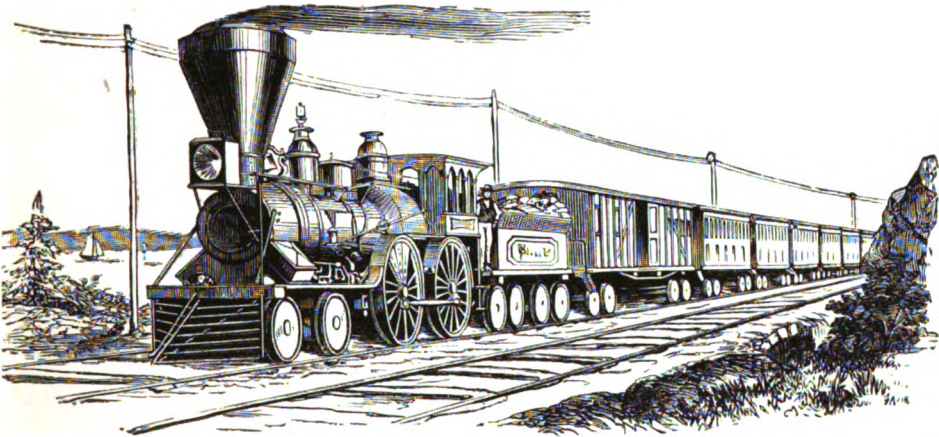
4530 T



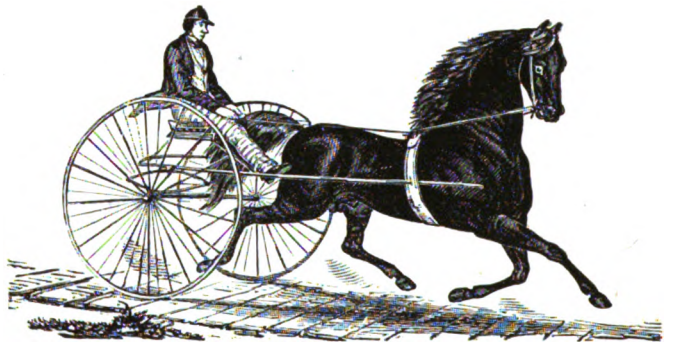
4531 N



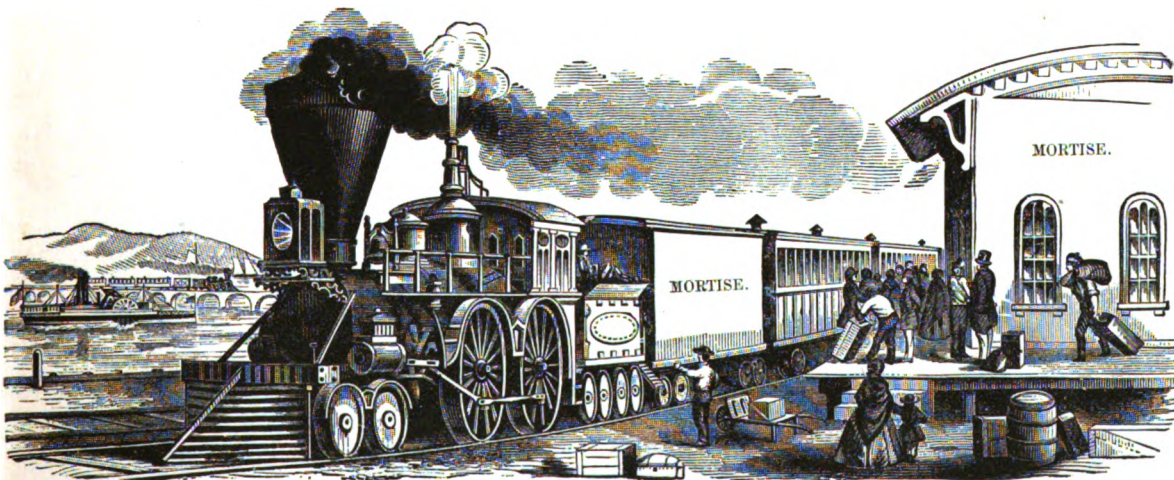
4532 S



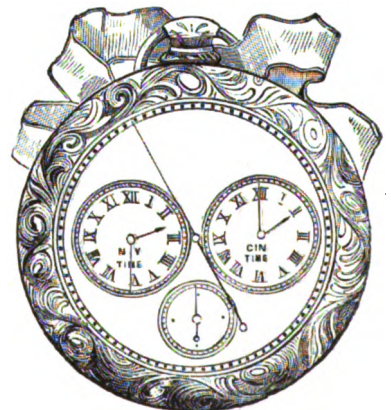
4533 N



4534 T, with two Mortises.



4535 N, Mortised.



CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. No. 201 VINE STREET.





4536 N



4537 N



4538 N



4539 N



4540 N



4541 N



4542 N



4543 N



4544 N



4545 N



4546 N



4547 N



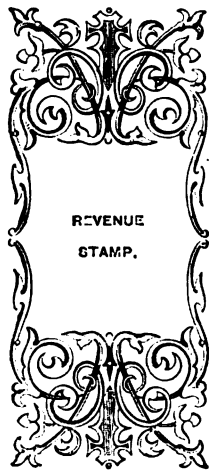
4548 N



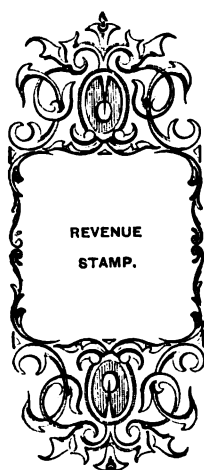
4549 N



4550 N



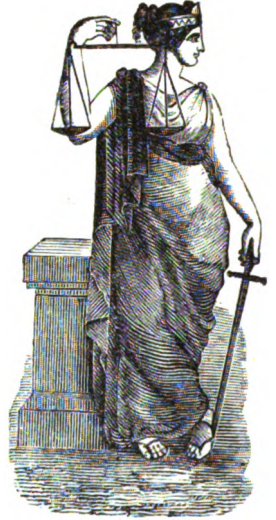
4551 N



4552 N



4553 N



4554 N



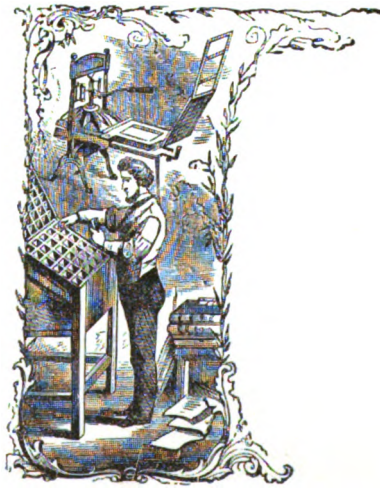
4555 N



4556 N



4557 N



4558 O  
MORTISED.





4559 N



4560 N



4561 N



4562 N



4563 N



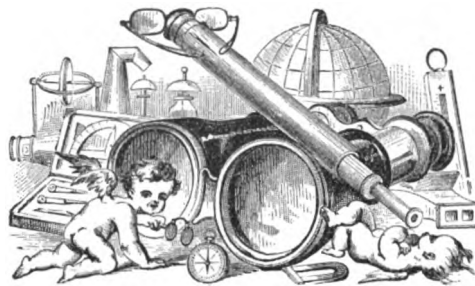
4564 N



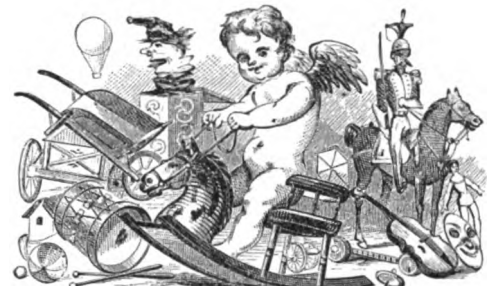
4565 N



4566 N



4567 N



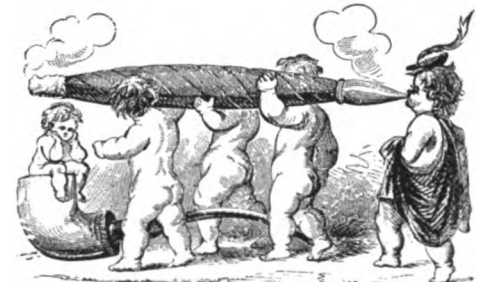
4568 N



4569 N



4570 N



4571 N



4572 N

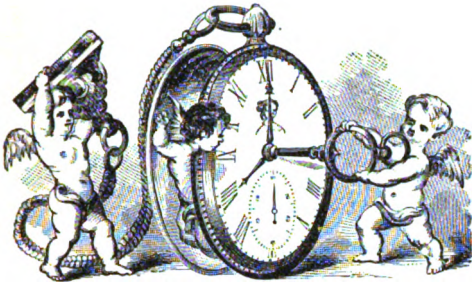


4573 N

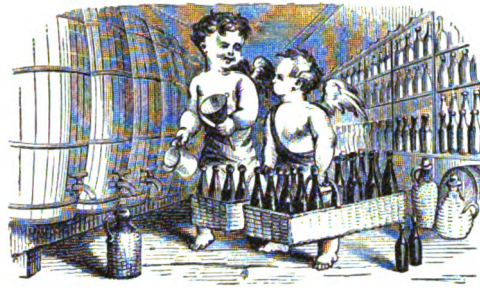




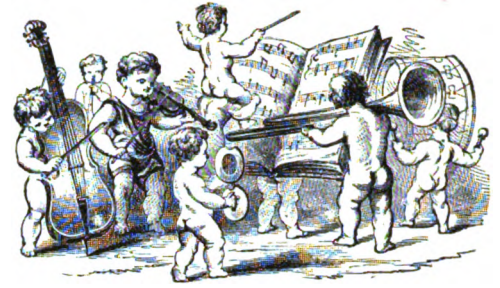
4574 N



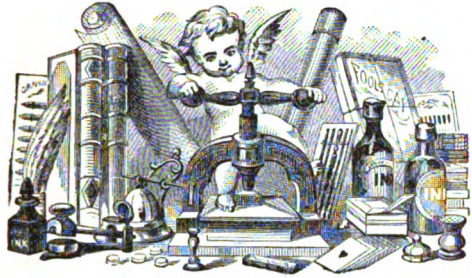
4575 N



4576 N



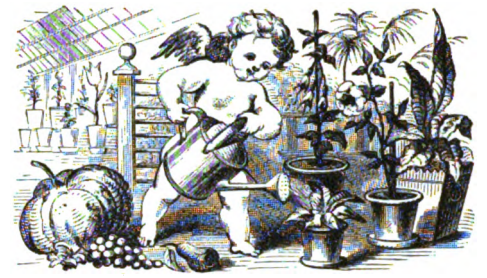
4577 N



4578 N



4579 N



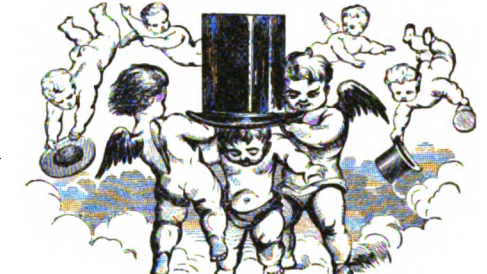
4580 N



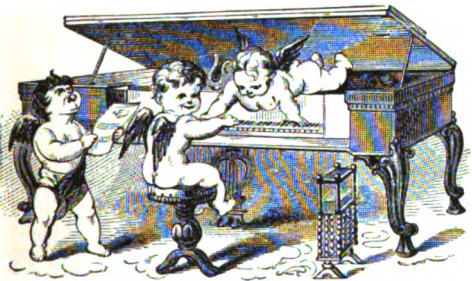
4581 N



4582 N



4583 N



4584 N



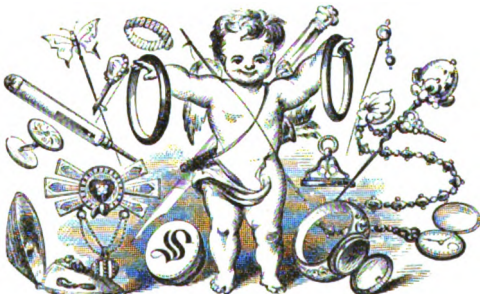
4585 N



4586 N



4597 N



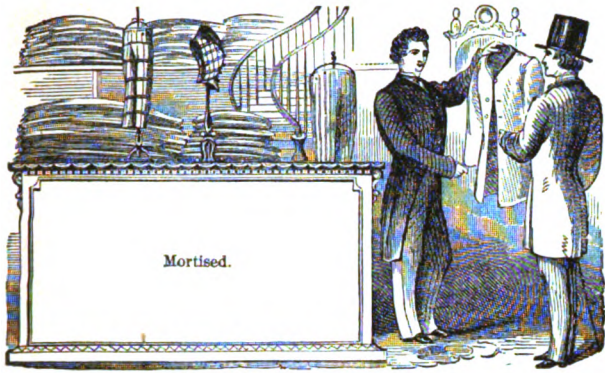
4588 N



CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.



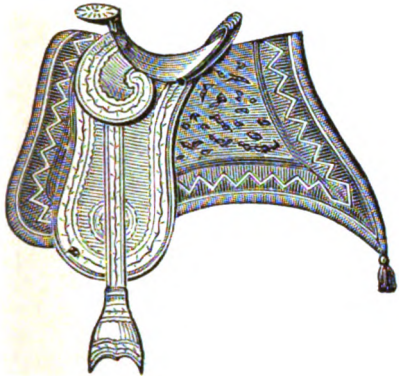
4589 O



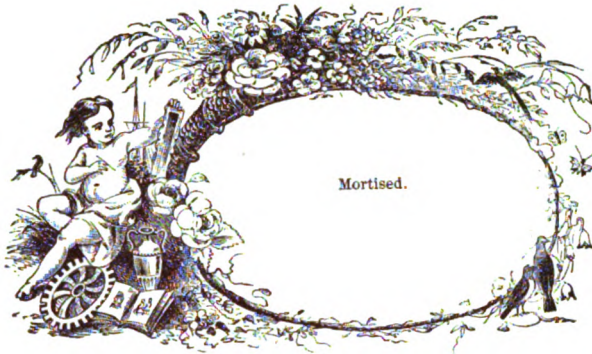
4590 Mortised, Q; with Seal, S



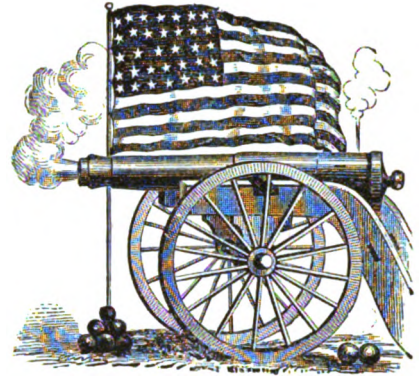
4591 N



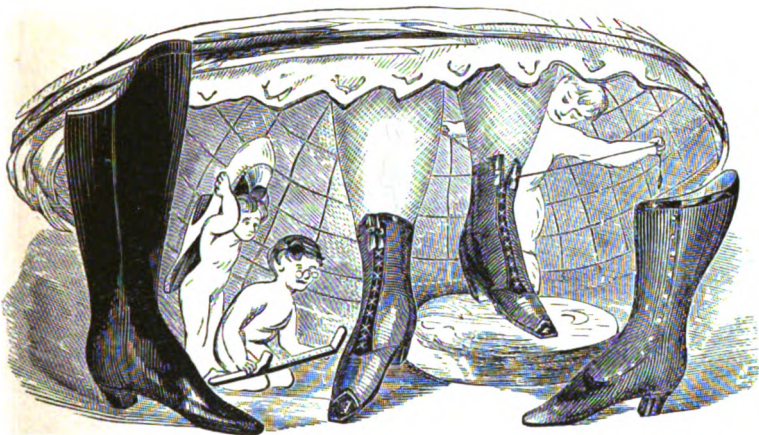
4592 O



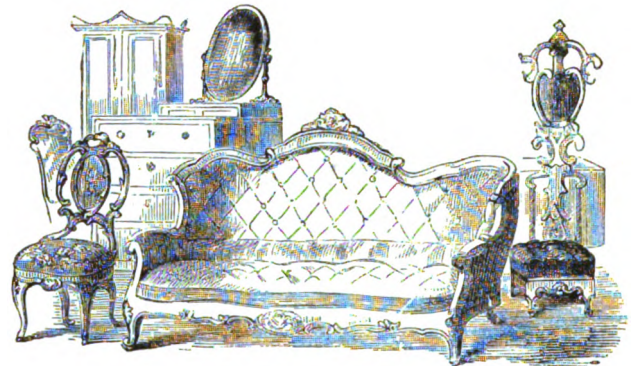
4593 N



4594 P



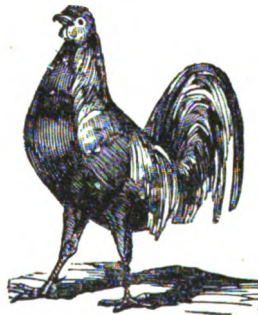
4595 P



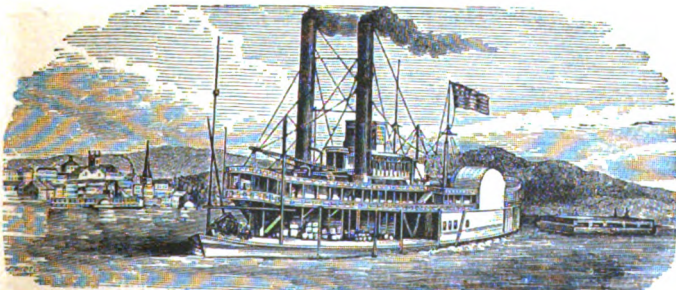
4596 P



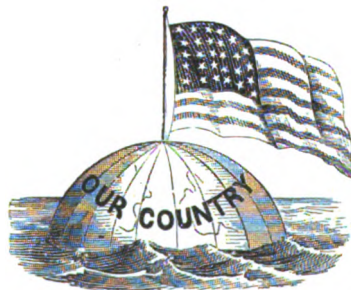
4597 J.



4598 R



4599 J







4601 D or Bearer 4602 B No. 4603 D Dollars 4604 D or Order 4605 B M 4606 B M 4607 B M 4608 B M

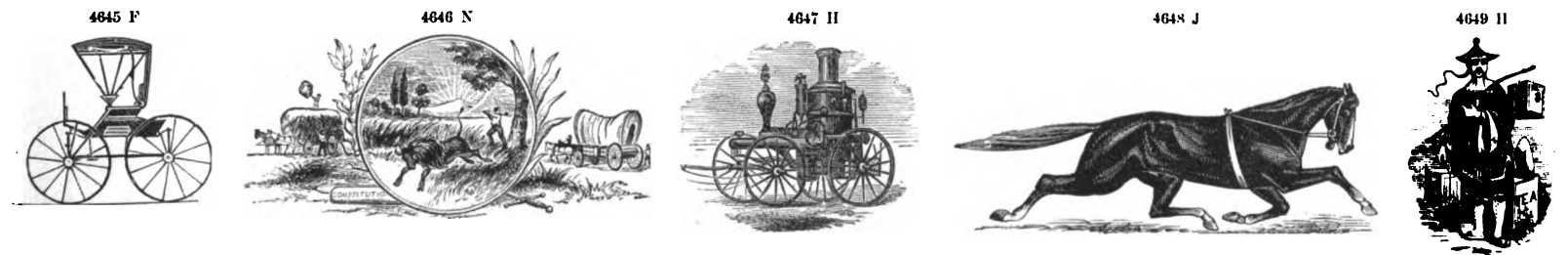
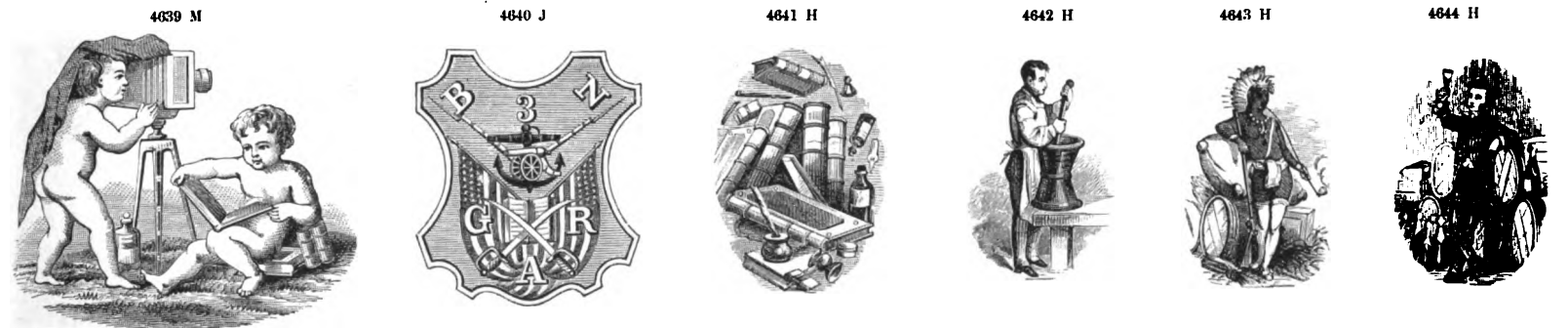
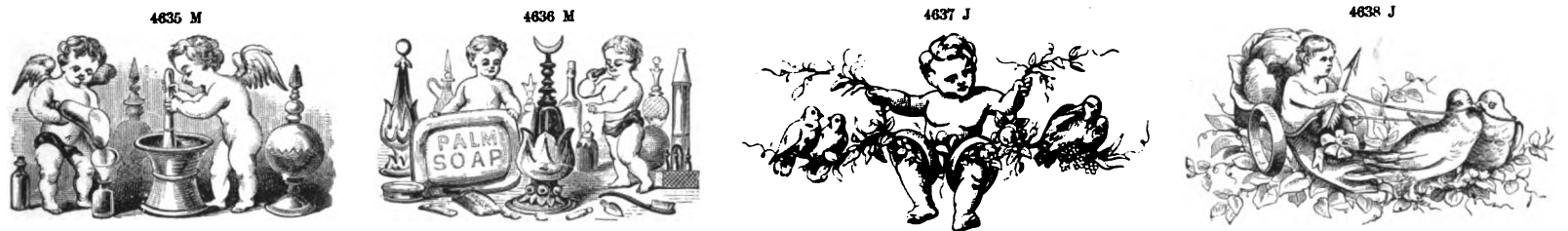
4609 D the Order of 4610 D Pay to 4611 A \$ 4612 B \$ 4613 B 187 4614 D No. 4615 H BOUGHT OF 4616 G OFFICE OF

4617 H BOUGHT OF 4618 H BOUGHT OF 4619 G Bought of 4620 E Bought of 4621 E Bought of

4622 E Bought of 4623 N THE First National Bank OF 4624 F Bought of

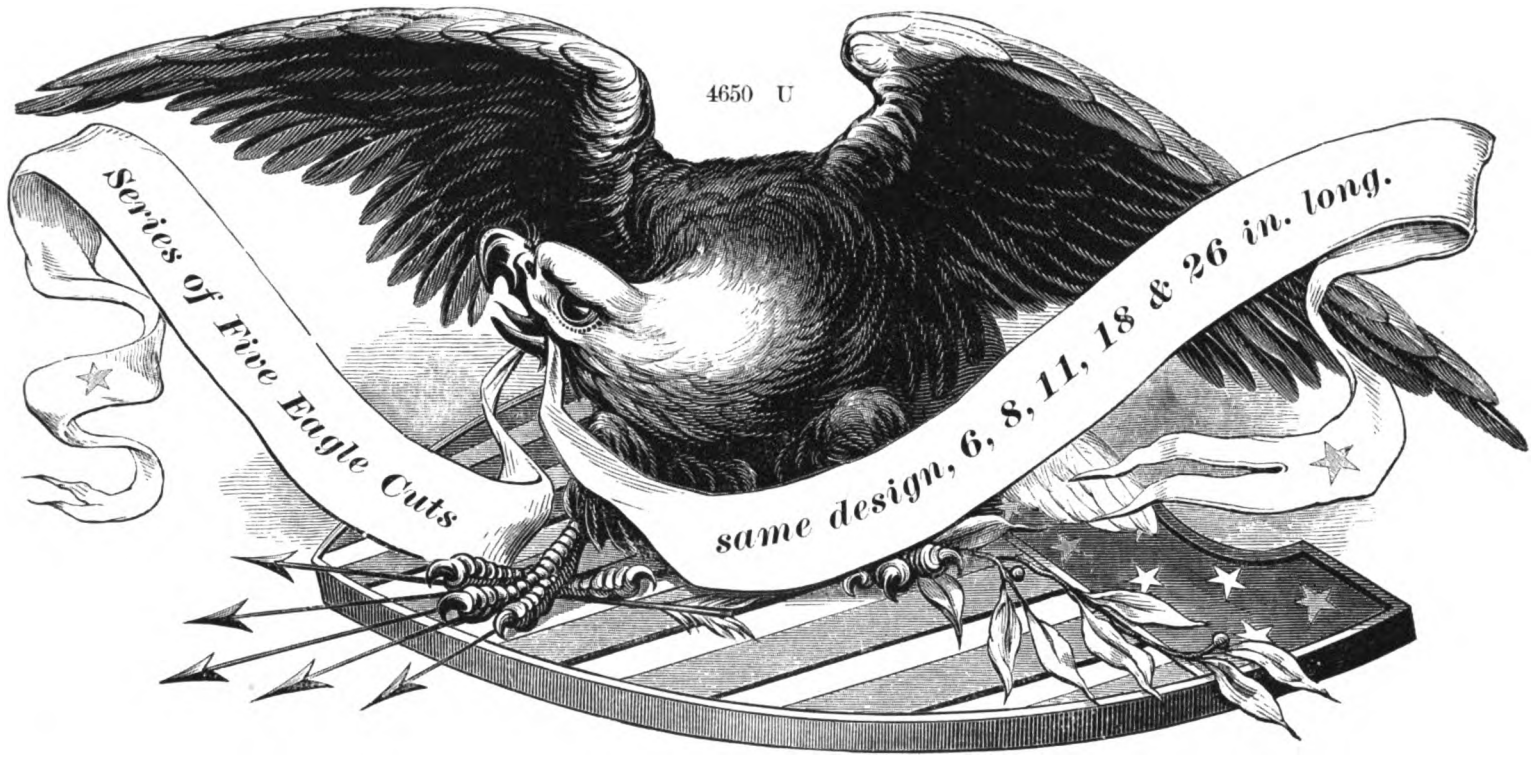
4625 F RECEPTION 4626 J CEREMONY 4627 J AT HOME 4628 J CEREMONY 4629 J CEREMONY

4630 J CEREMONY 4631 J RECEPTION 4632 J RECEPTION 4633 J TO HOME 4634 J CEREMONY

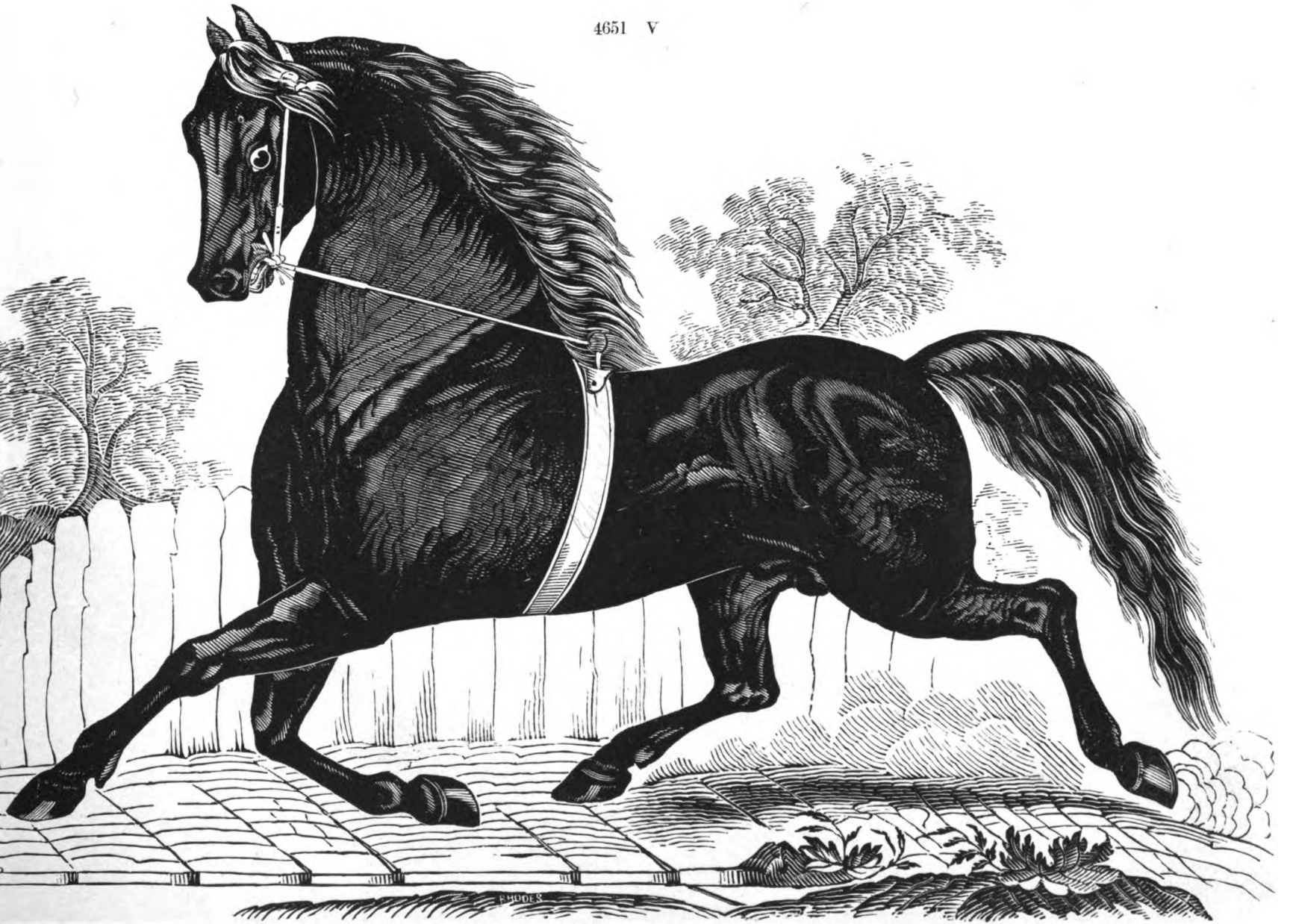




4650 U



4651 V

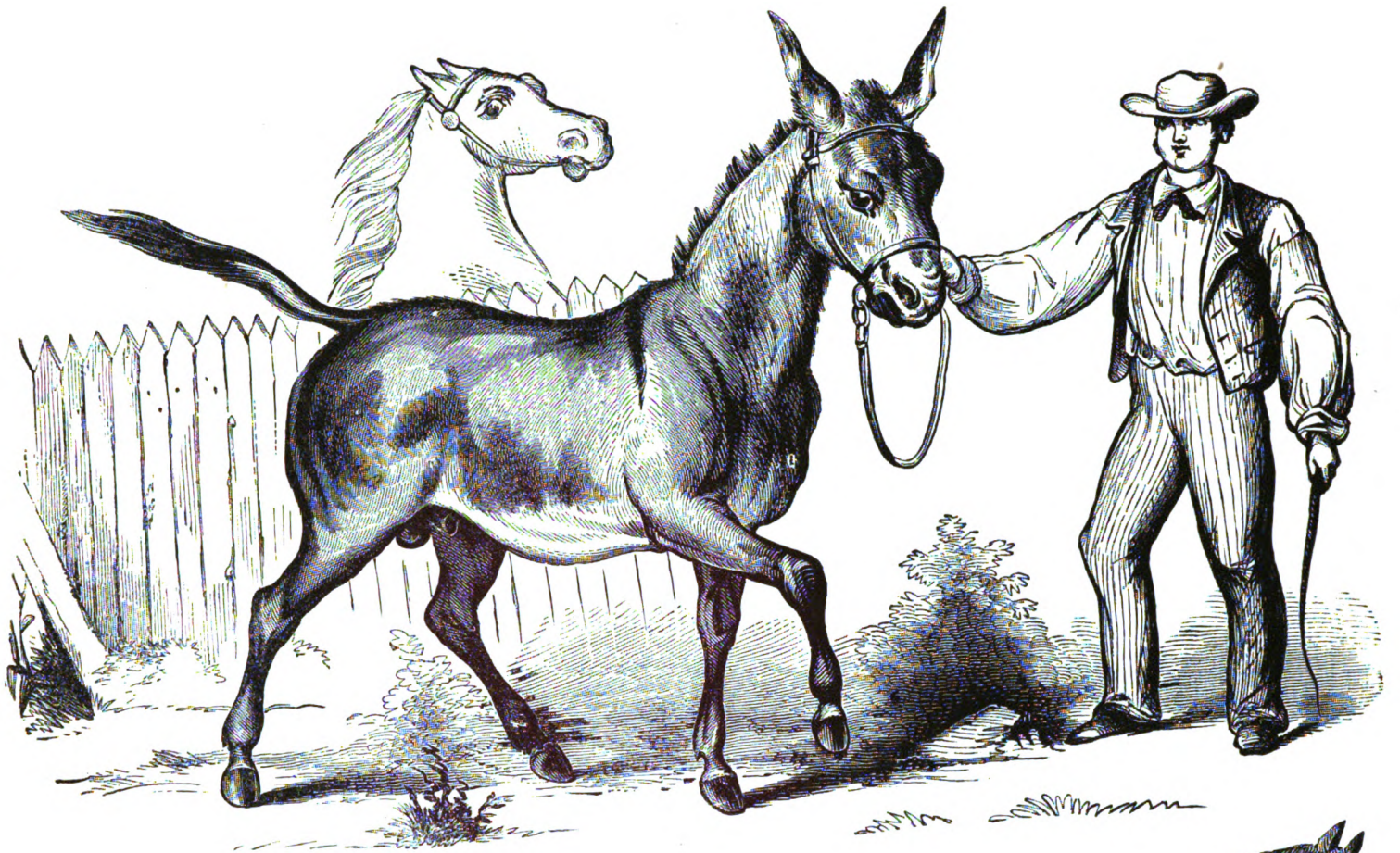


*Series of Horse Cuts, same design, 2, 6, 10 and 13 inches long.*

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201, VINE STREET.



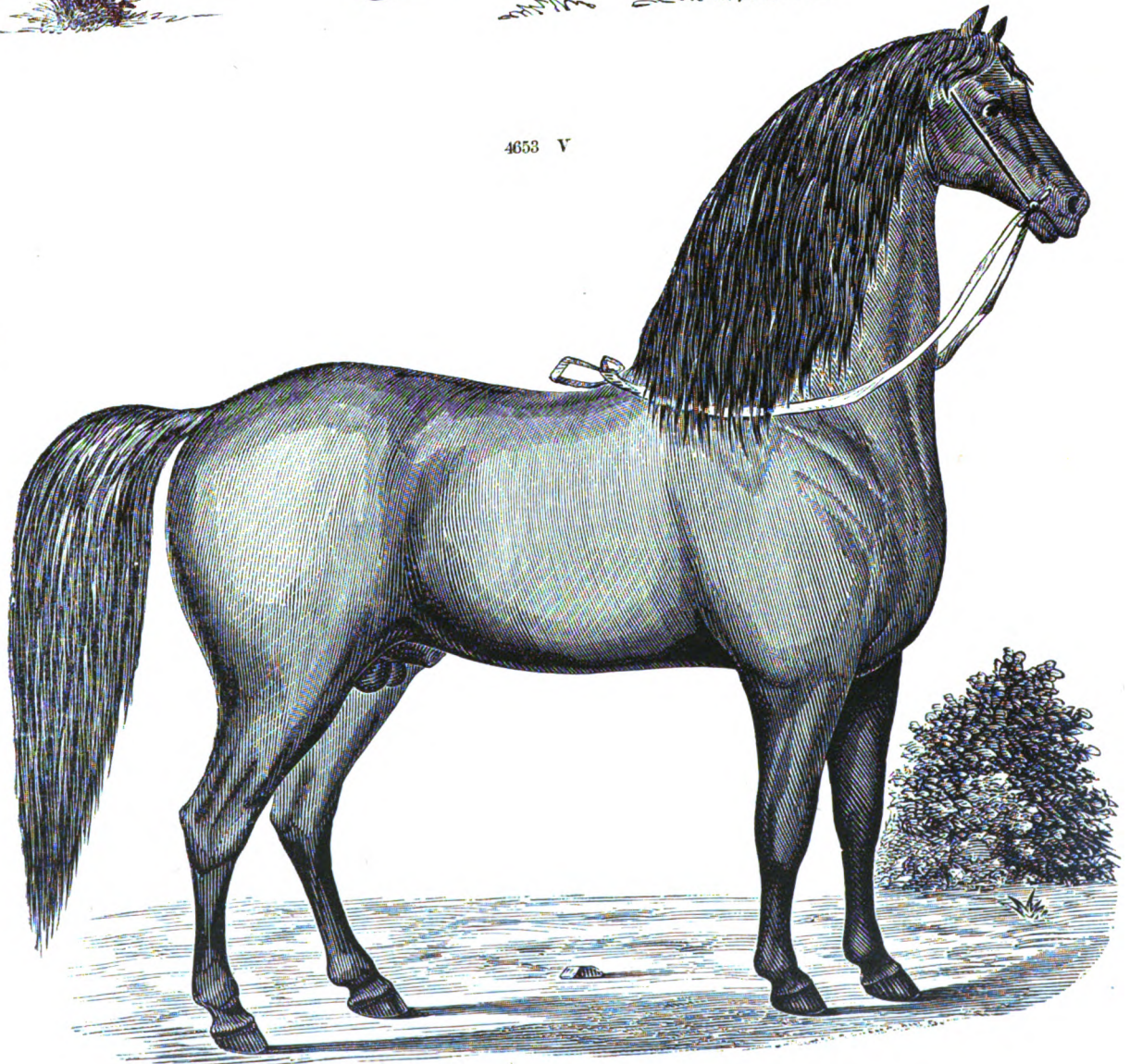
4652 V



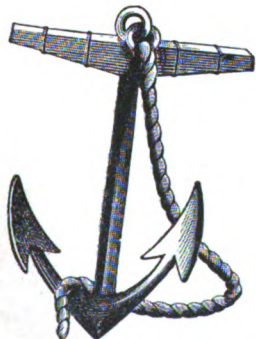
4654 N



4653 V



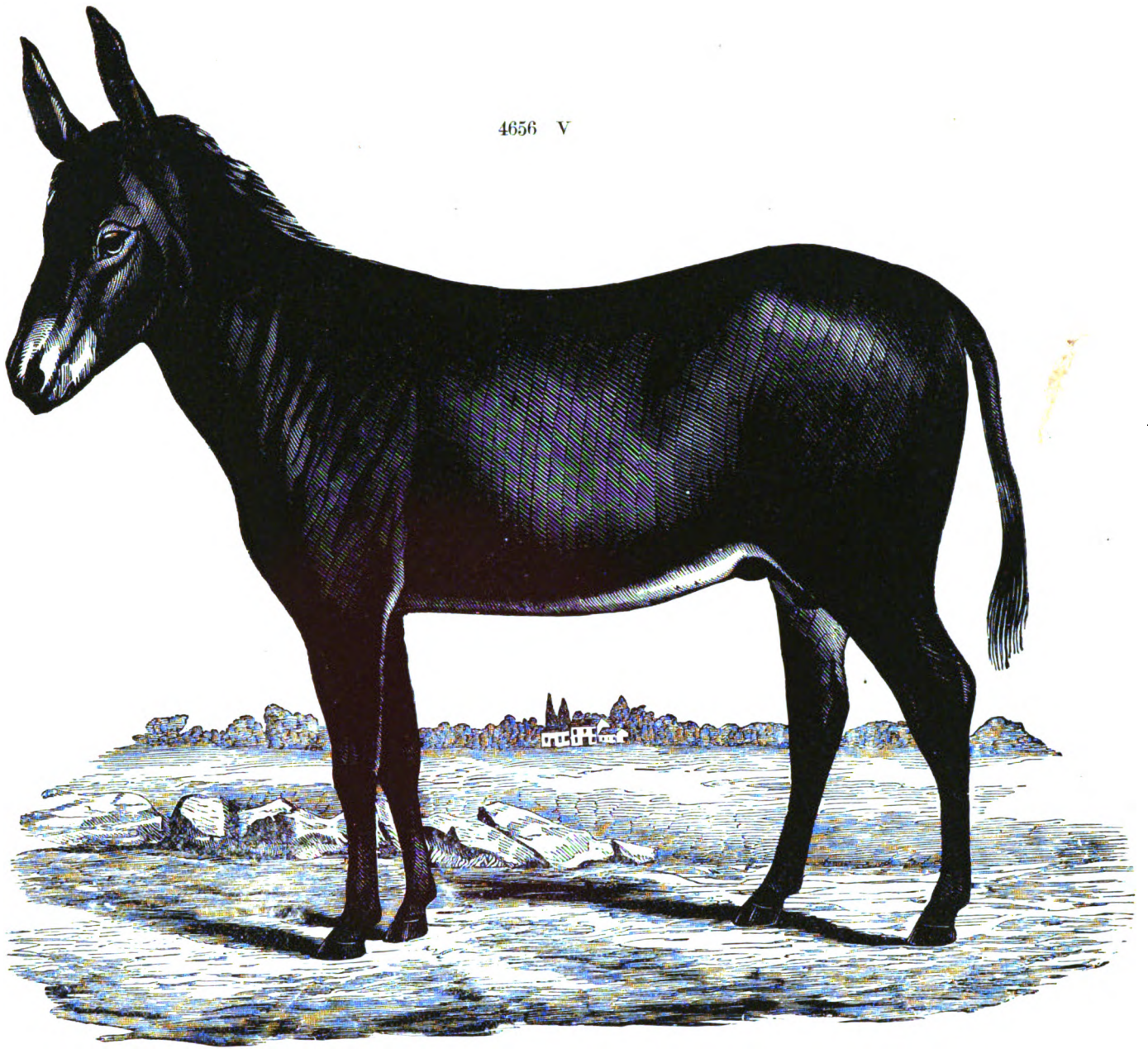
4655 J.



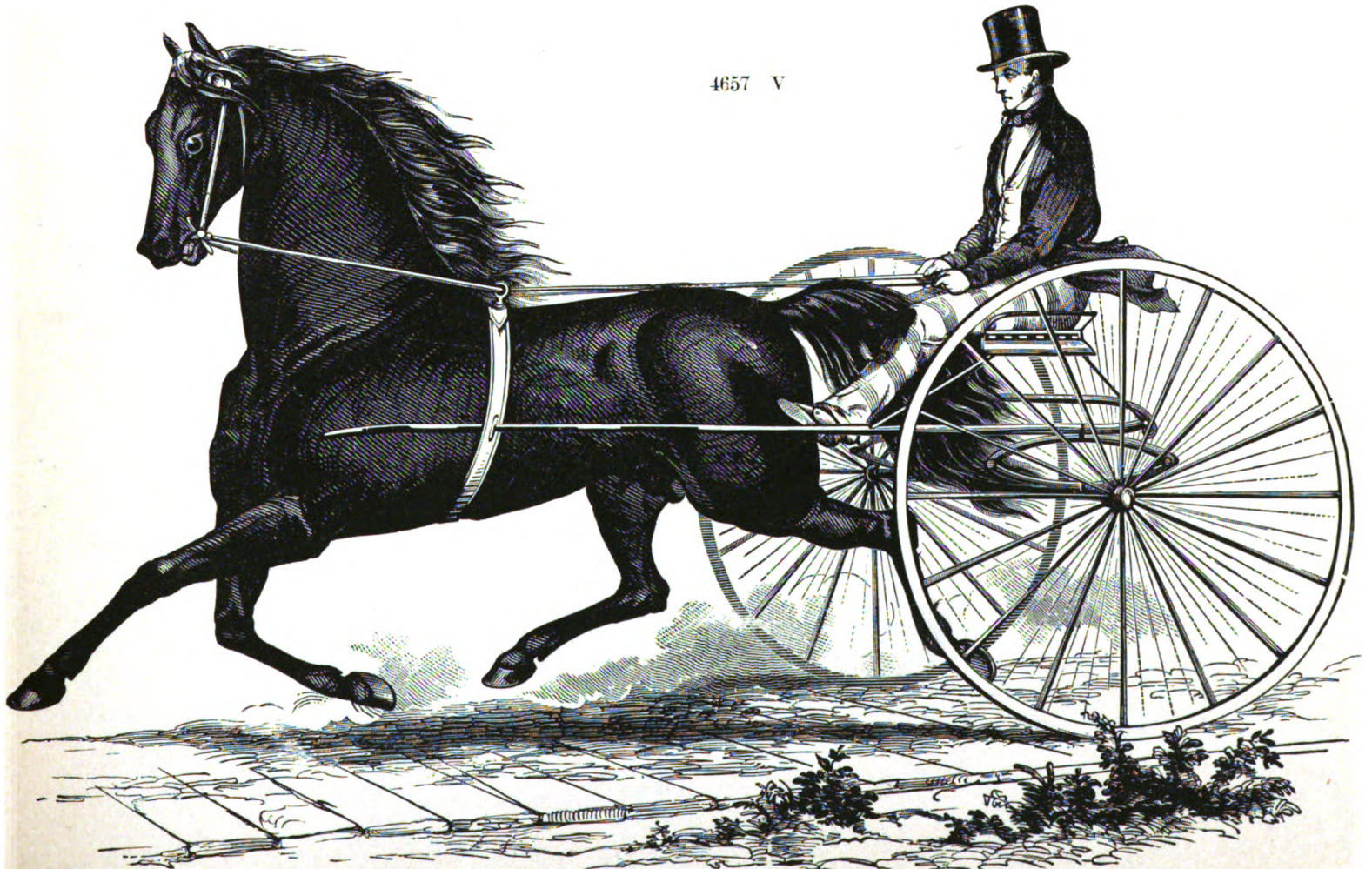
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY CO. 201 VINE STREET.



4656 V

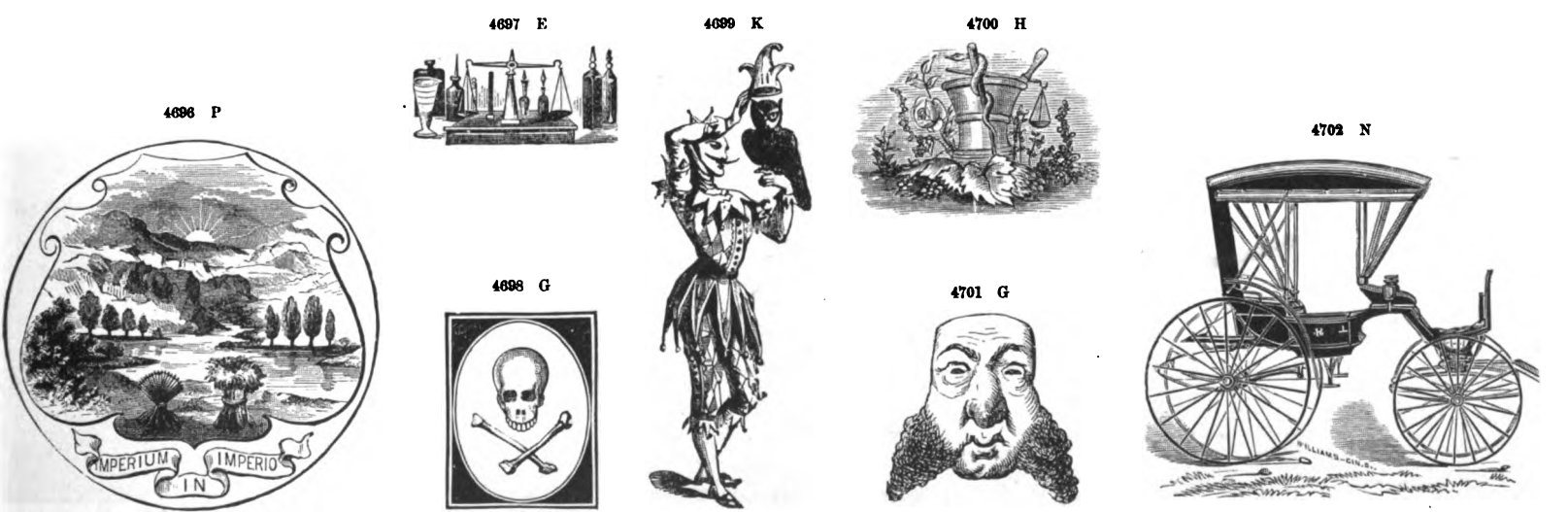
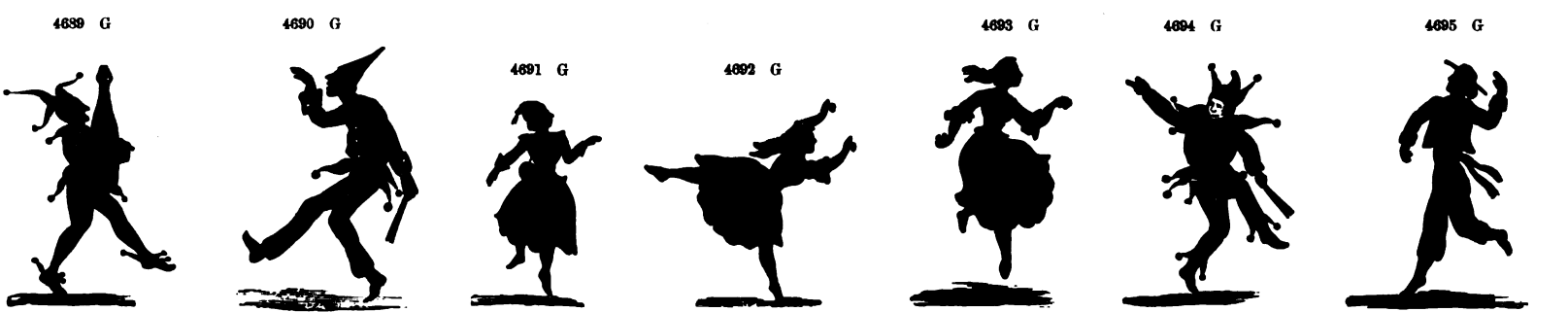
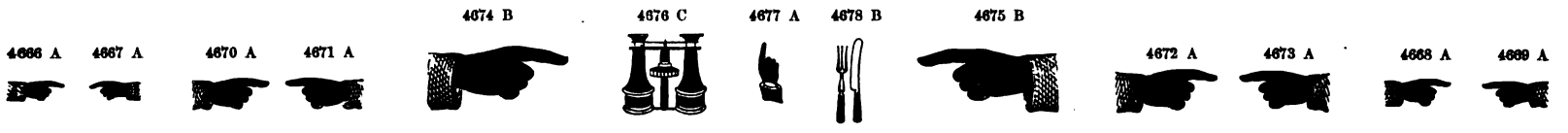
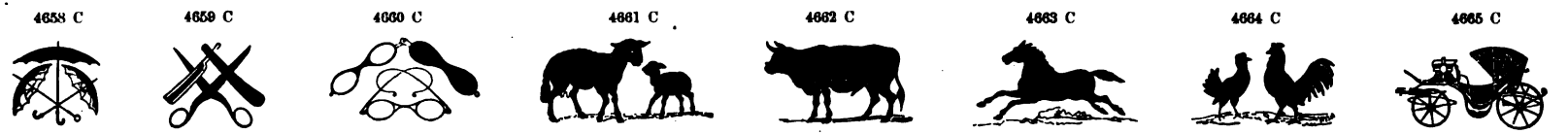


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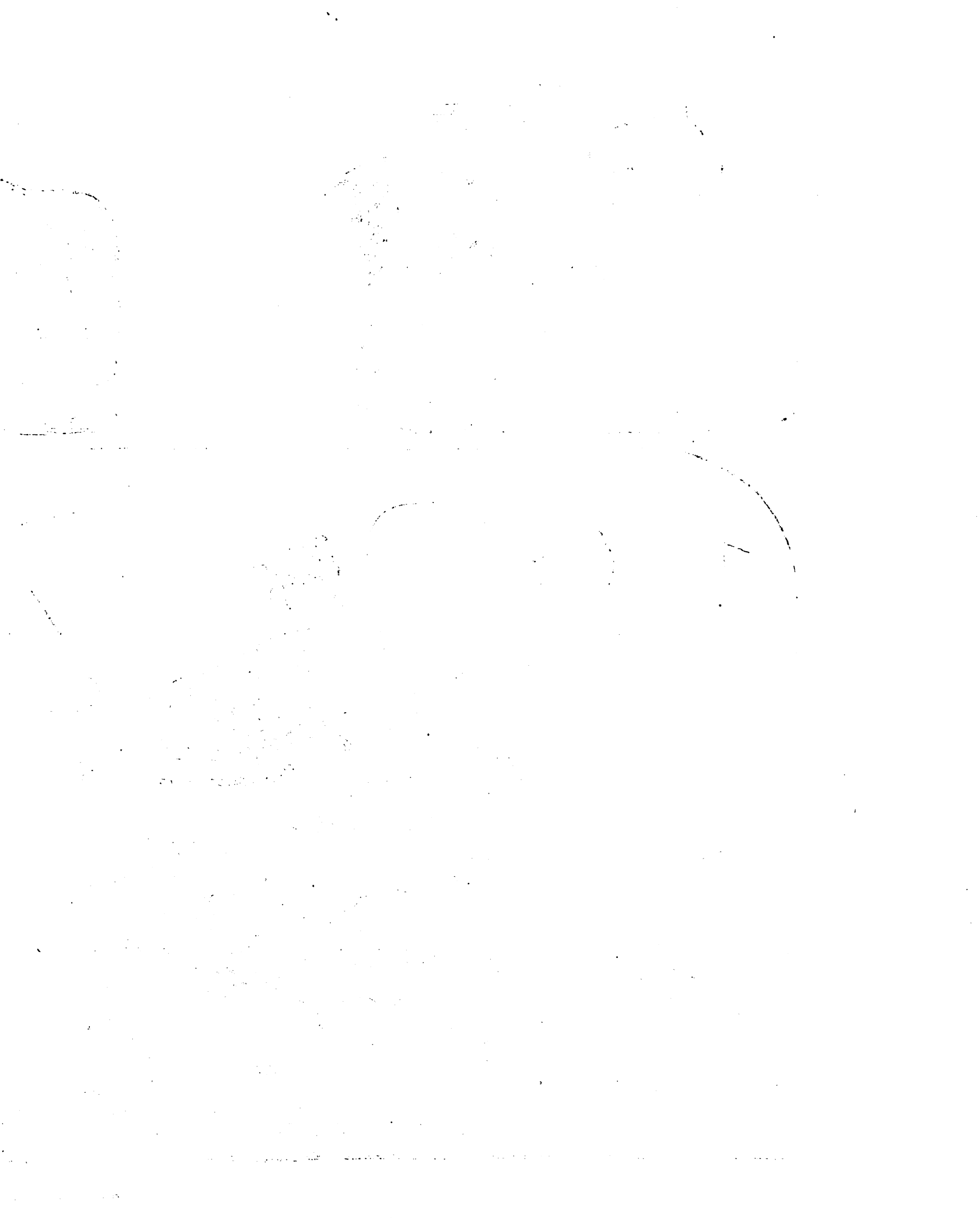




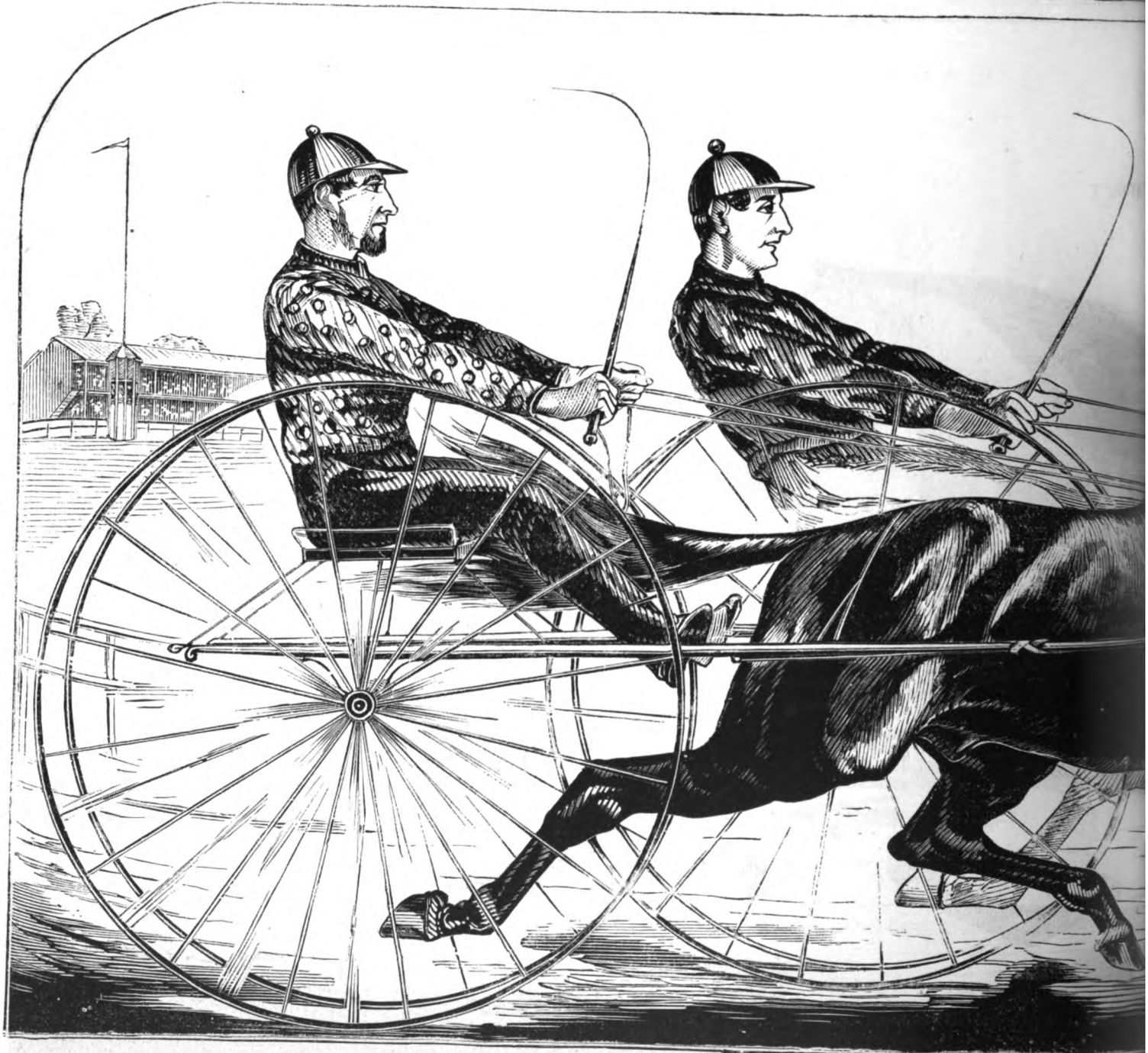
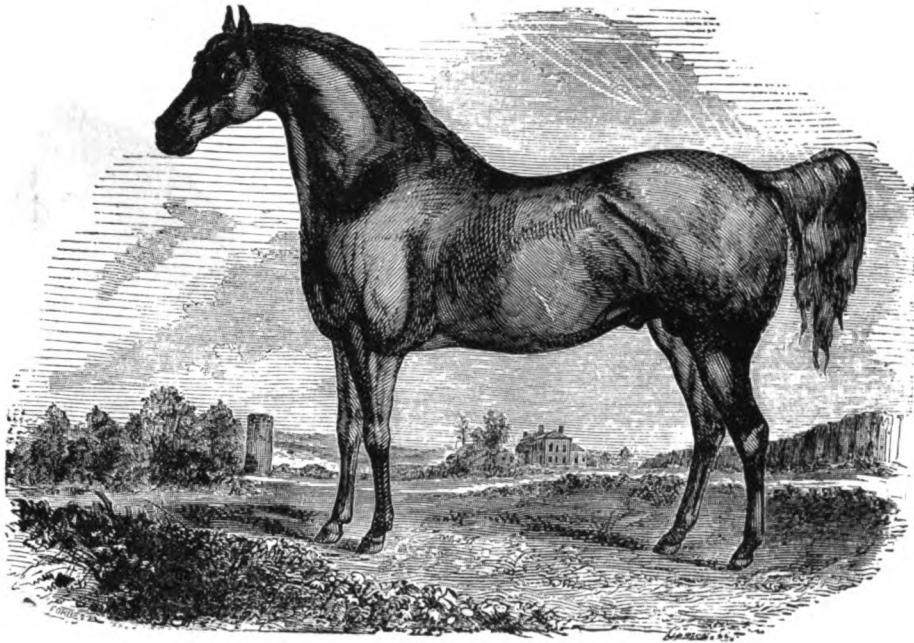








4704. S



Cincinnati Type

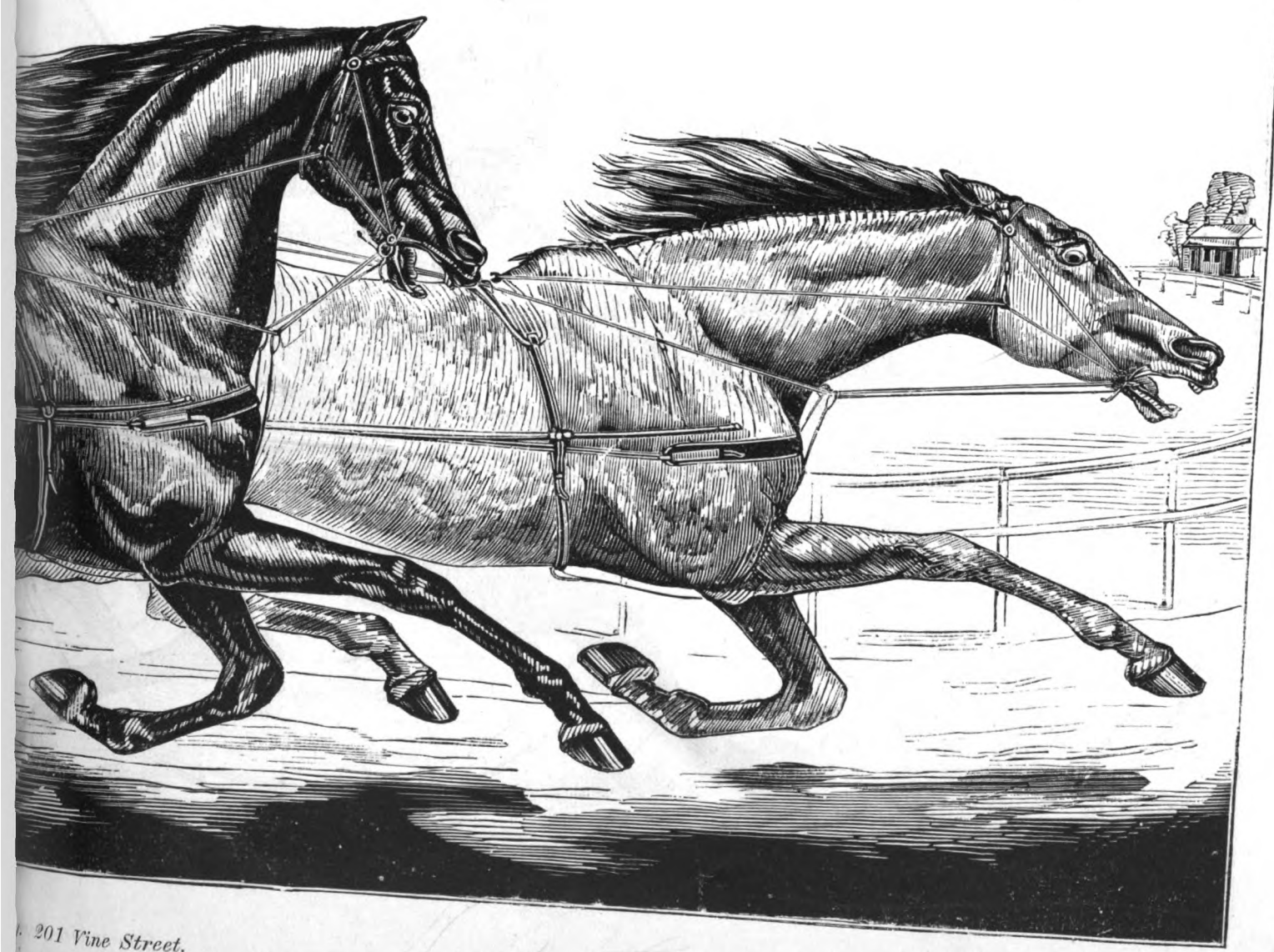
4705. S



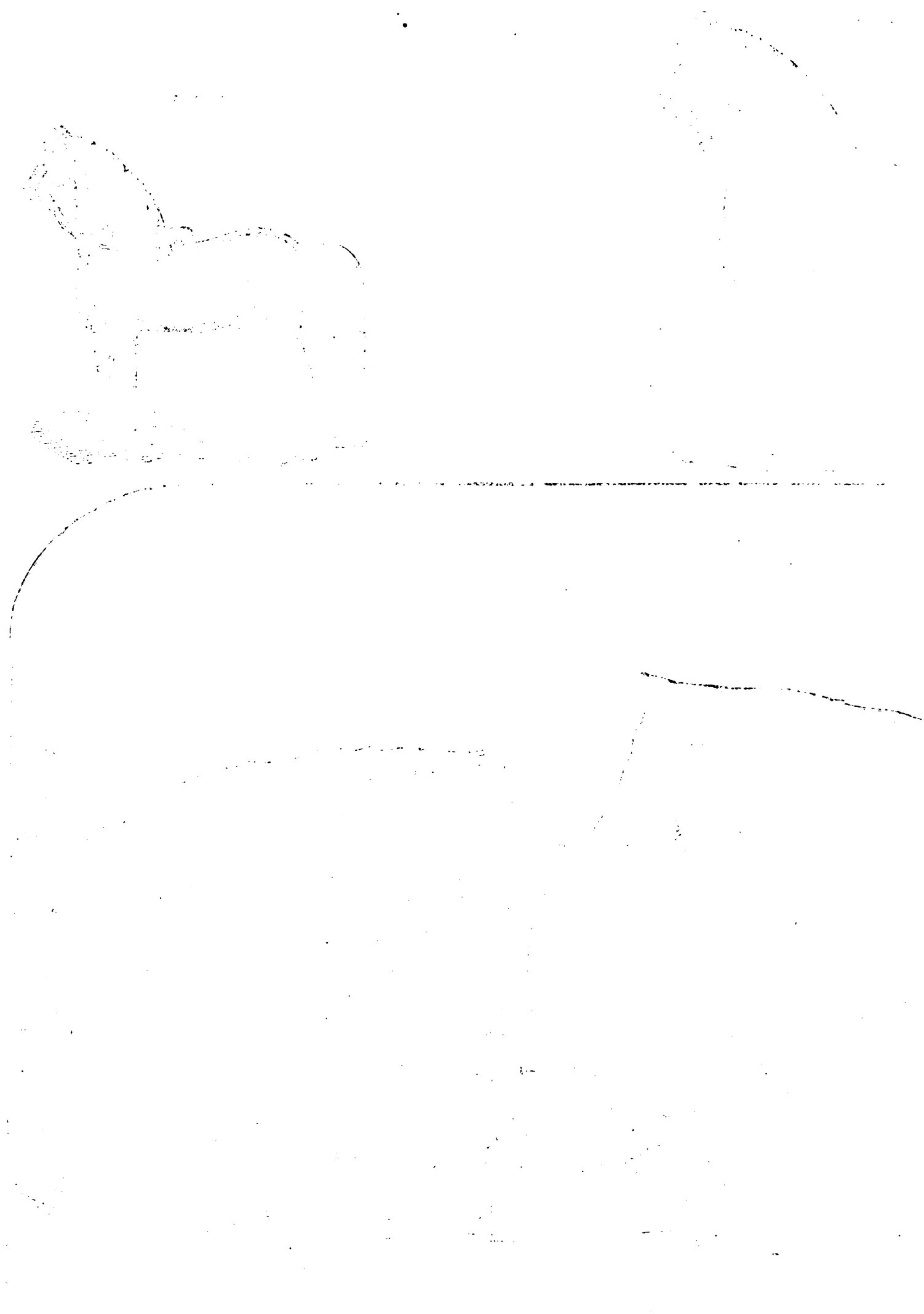
4706. R



4707. Y

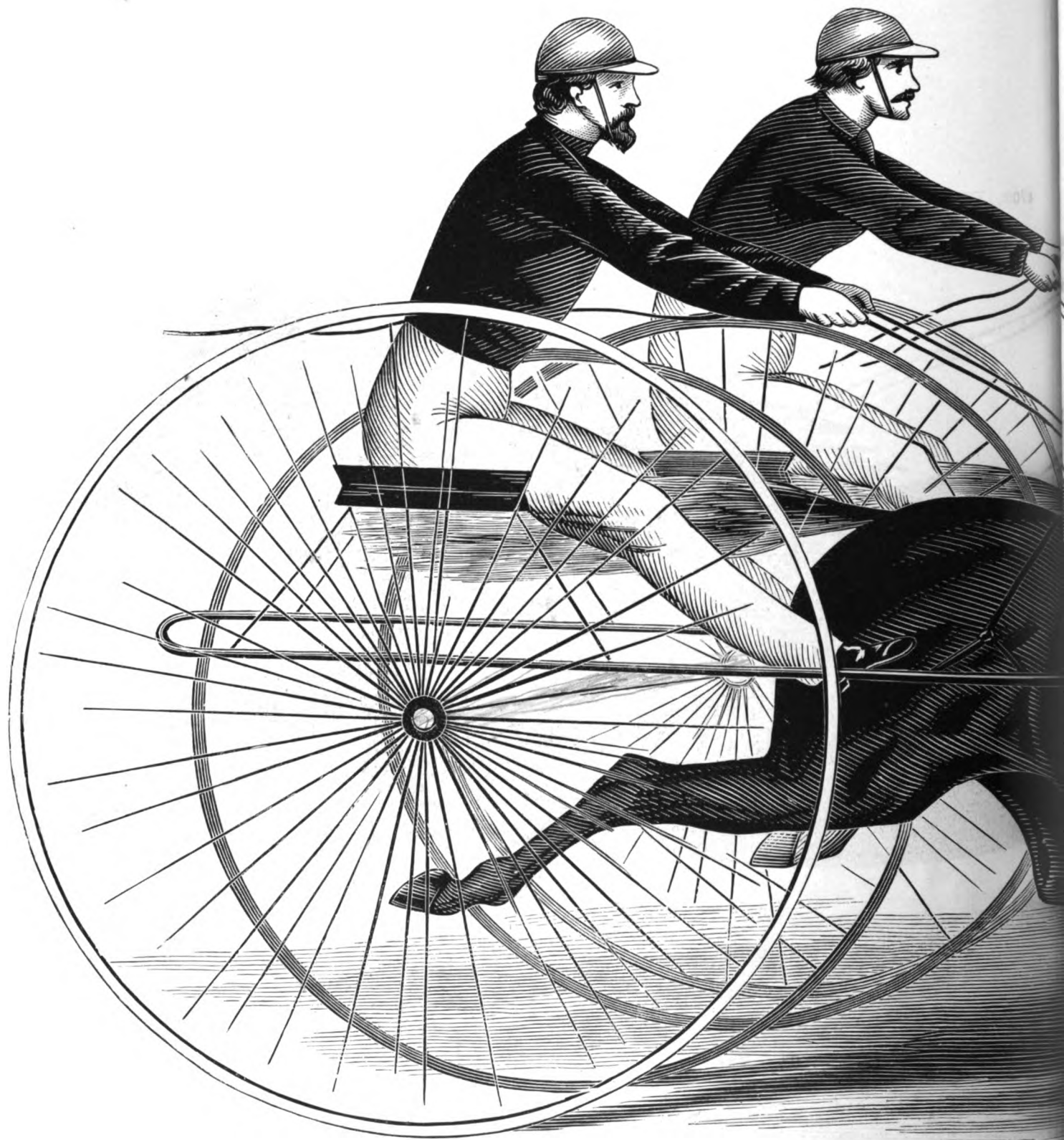


201 Vine Street.



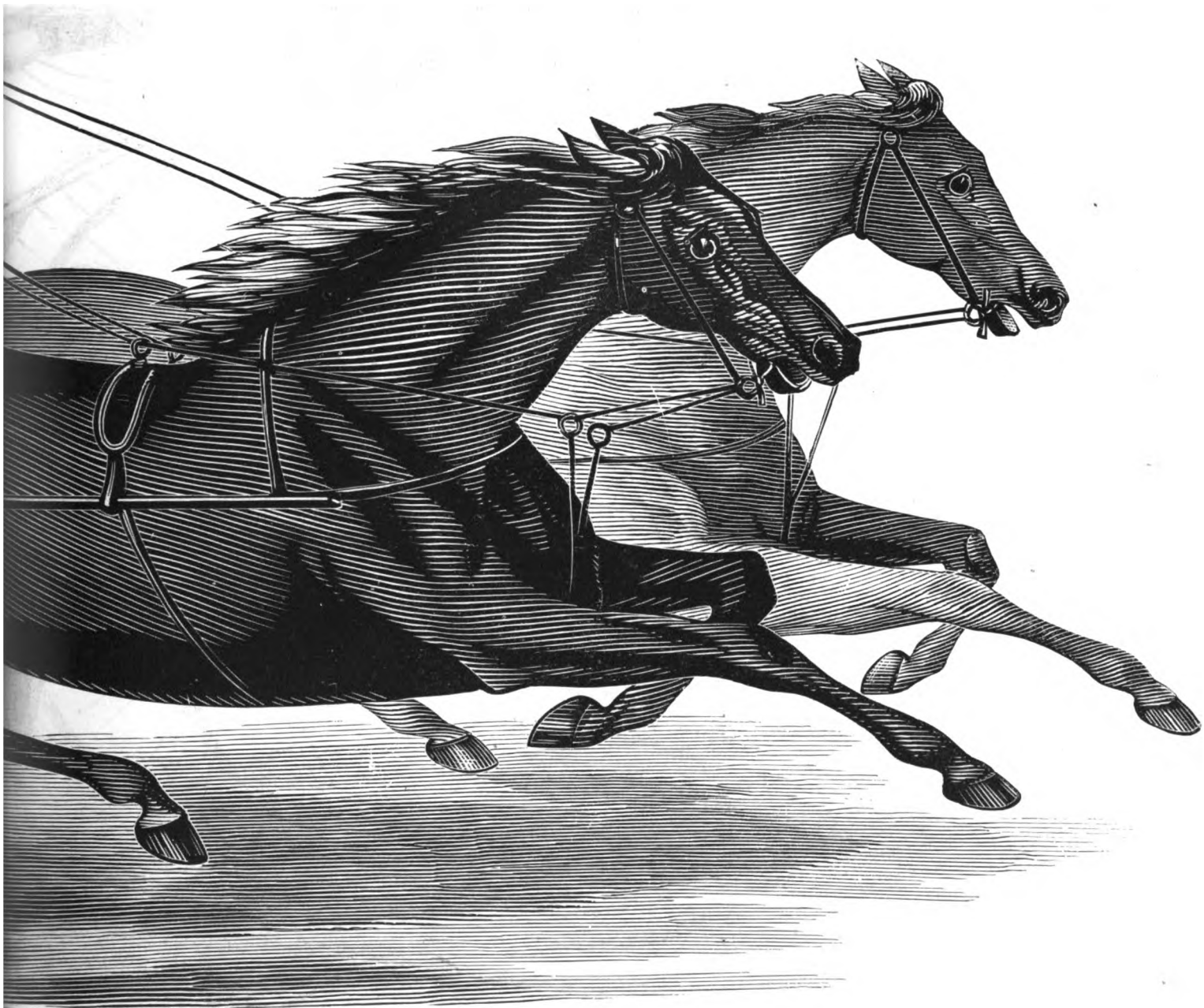






*Cincinnati Type*

4703. Y



201 Vine Street.











JUL 6 - 1956





