AN INTERESTING SKETCH,

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE,

OF THE 

SEWING MACHINE.

The following sketch, which we have prepared from the most reliable data, will be read with interest by thousands whose families have been made happier, healthier and wealthier, by that most beneficent of modern inventions, the SEWING MACHINE, and all

who feel an interest in its universal introduction. From its well known character and standing as the most popular and complete machine in use, we have selected the WHEELER & WILSON Instrument for our purpose. This selection is all the more opportune and appropriate at this time, from the fact that the

## WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COM-

Feeling that the increasing popularity and extensive sales of their celebrated Sewing Machines demanded a large Emporium for the accommodation of their numerous patrons and friends, have lately opened one of the most elegant and tastefully-arranged establishments | in this country. in this city, (No. 704 Chestnut St., second door above derful Machines in operation.

A very laudable and popularly-useful feature of this splendid new establishment is a handsome and commodious Instruction Room, fitted up for the accommodation of ladies who may desire to learn to work on these skilful workmen in the United States,) a Machines; the instruction being given gratuitously in this city at No. 704 Chestnut street. to all who apply (whether intending to purchase a Machine or not,) by competent young ladies employed by Mesers. Whereen & Wilson for that special purpose. Or, if preferred, instructions are given to purchasers of Machines at their residences, free of charge.

### THE SEWING MACHINE. ITS ORIGIN, INTRODUCTION INTO GENERAL USE, PROGRESS,

AND EXTENT OF ITS MANUFACTURE.

The first patent granted in this country for a machine to sew, as a substitute for hand labor, was issued February 21st, 1842, to John J. Greenough, of Washington city, but, so far as we can ascertain, his inven-

tion, whatever it was, was of no practical use to the world, as no machine, except the model, was ever The second patent was dated March 4th, 1848, issued to Benjamin W. Bean, of New York city. This, though called a sewing machine, was quite unlike any now in use. The cloth was corrugated, and a long needle thrust through the fold, and then the cloth being straightened, was held together somewhat as it is by basting by hard. Probably no machines were ever

re-issued March 10th, 1849. cember 27th, 1818, to George R. Corlies, Greenwich, N. Y., for a machine similar to Greenough's. No machines were made for use, except. by the inventor, so

built for sale, but we find a patent for the same model

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION, however, which has been popularized by actual use, may be stated as follows:

The successful originator of the sewing imachine was an apprentice in the shop of a Mr. Davis, in Boston, some three or four years before the date of his patent, where he heard his employer say to a person who inquired, "Can you make a knitting machine?" 'Yes; or a sewing machine." "Can you?" the man replied. "If you can, I will

insure you an independent fortune.". The words "sewing machine" and "independent fortune" rang in the ears of the young Yankee inventor. That was the origin of the sewing machine. From that moment his mind never rested, though he had no idea how the machine was to be made, or fortune acquired. He had not much idea of the latter, even after he had accomplished the former.

# THE INFANCY OF SEWING MACHINES.

hope deferred. The infancy of sewing machines workmen. needed much nursing, and the invention came near perishing before it was appreclated. After long toiling and experimenting, Mr. Hows ob-

tained a patent; but he had spent his last dollar, and no one was willing to lend or embark another in such a Utopian enterprise as manufacturing sewing ma-For a certainty, no one had the power of "second

sight" to enable him to see the palatial sewing machine emporiums that attract the curious upon Broadway or Chestnut street; nor had any one a vision of such a mammoth establishment as that of the WHEELER & WILSON Company at Bridgeport, where four acres of ground are covered with buildings, with steam machine-ry sufficient to manufacture three hundred sewing machines every day.

If those who had money for profitable investment

could have seen in imagination what we have in reality, the inventor would not have gone to England in hopes of meeting better success there than here, where he met only with disappointment. But he met with little else abroad, and soon found that he must stay and starve before the English people would appreciate justed, are thoroughly proved, but are never ready for the advantages of his invention—advantages that they sale until they have passed a final inspection by a man have since learned, but not to the profit of the inventor. passage" home in a sailing ship, and landed in New quota of needles and bobbins and tools. When packed York penniless, but full of that indomitable Yankee for shipment, the cases are lowered from the inspection energy that cannot be put down by adverse circumstances. He knew, if the world did not, that he had a York and New Haven railroads. machine that would some day be appreciated. IMPROVEMENTS ON HOWE'S MACHINE, AND

### INNOVATING PATENTS. Howe's patent was dated September 10, 1845. The

next issue was dated November 23, 1818, to John A. Bradshaw, Lowell, Mass., for a contrivance to give a continuous tension to the thread as it unwounded from the bobbin, and passed through the eye of the needle. May 8, 1849; John Bacheldor, of Boston, took a patent to regulate the feeding of cloth anatomically to the machine, and Jonathan S. Conant, of Dracut, Mass. took one of the same date, for the same purpose, by a different arrangement. These were issued as "improve-

October 2, 1849: Blodget & Lerow, of Boston, obtained a patent, since decided as an invasion of Howe's patent, because it made the "lock-stitch," but by a different method; the shuttle performing a circuit, instead of running back and forth.

This invasion of Howe's patent was a benefit to him, because it occasioned a good deal of talk, and as many of the machines were made and put in operation, the public began to realize that sewing could be done by

### WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS. The most important of all the sewing-machine patents

ever granted, are those made to A. B. Wilson, of Pittsfield, Mass. : the first, November 18th, 1850. This was for a two-fold improvement of the Howe Machine. "He recognised the "lock-stitch" as the sine qua non; but it was obtained in Howe's Machine, by moving a shuttle along a slide, which must be kept well lubricated, and required some power, and had to go and The other improvement of Wilson was in the "feed

motion," now almost universally adopted by all manufacturers of sewing machines, and by which stitches are easily regulated, long or short, as desired. A still greater improvement was patented by Mr. ventor. NATHARIE! WHEELER was a manufacturer, one form of it was invented to work buttonholes.

most ingenious, as well as the most important, of all improvements that have been patented.

THE ROTATING HOOK-ITS OPERATION. The ingenuity of this contrivance is wonderful from its remarkable simplicity; it dispenses with the dirt of lubrication, and requires no addition to the power needed to drive the machine, while the stitches are made more rapidly. A good deal of time is also saved in winding the bobbins to form the lock-stitche

This invention of the "rotating hook" is that which has given character to the WHEELER & WILSON Machine and although the stitch is the same as that originally produced by Howe, he readily acknowledges that it is done by a more simple and ingenious method. The "rotating hook" is upon the end of the main

shaft that moves all the work, and is carved out of solid steel by a series of the most ingenious machines that we ever saw in operation. Indeed, it could not be made by any other means, so that every one would be perfect and exactly like every other one. As it revolves it seizes the loop of the thread in the needle the instant it passes through the cloth, opens it out and carries it around the bobbin, so that the thread is then passed through the loop of the stitch, this is then drawn up with the thread in the needle, so that the two are looped together about half way through the cloth, forming the strongest possible seam, showing the stitching exactly even upon both sides, with no threads above the surface to wear off and allow the seam to rip. It is hardly possible that a mechanical operation can be conceived that is more simple and effective than this invention of A.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES. Very few persons have an idea of the magnitude

The following persons and companies pay a royalty Seventh,) where all who desire can examine their won- to Mr. Howe, who has recently obtained a renewal of his patent for seven years from September, 1861: The Wheeler & Wilson Company, whose manufactory is at Bridgeport, Coun., (covering an area of four

acres, and employing about a thousand of the most

skilful workmen in the United States.) and salesrooms I. M. Singer & Co., New York. Finkle & Lyon, New York. Wilson H. Smith, Birmingham, Conn.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company, Madison;

Charles W. Howland, Wilmington, Delaware. Miles Greenwood & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. N. S. C. Perkins, Norwalk, Ohio.

These firms manufactured and sold, last year, as nearly as we can ascertain, about 100,000 machines: the majority of which were made at the mammoth esablishment of the Wheelen & Wilson Company at There is, or was, a sewing machine manufacturing

company at Richmond, Va., but "owing to circumtances," we can get no returns of the number made at that establishment.

A brother of Mr. Howe also manufactures a small number in New York, and of a style very much liked

or some purposes. So much for the history of the invention; now let us

A DAY IN A SEWING-MACHINE MANUFAC-TORY.

see how the machines are made.

It is a wonder always to see what has been and can where ingenuity has been more developed than in the Whereka & Wilson machine shops at Bridgeport. We cannot describe all the curious processes by which hundred or more machines are finished every day, but we will try to give some general idea of the wonderful art, skill, power, and appliance of machinery that go to the making of a sewing machine. The least costly, though heaviest part of the machine

is cast iron. For instance, the legs, the treadle, the fly wheel, the bed plate, and several minor parts. Let us suppose a load of pig iron placed upon a car at the Lehigh, Pa., mines, and run directly into the works, which are connected by a side track with the New York and New Haven Railroad, and from that into the furnace, thence into the moulds which cover the floor of one immense room, and which employ a score

From the foundry the castings are taken upon small ailways to the first floor of the finishing shop, which s a three story building, 85 feet wide and 550 feet long, with lines of shafting from end to end of each floor, which drive two or three tiers of machines upon the centre of the floor, and lines along each well-lighted side. It is a glorious sight to look through all these

Important as the invention has proved, the public | windows from the cars which pass along the front, when was slow to see it, and, like many others, it did not all are ablaze with burning gas, which is made upon bring that "independent fortune" until after years of the spot, to supply the 600 burners required by the WONDERFUL ACCURACY OF THESE MACHINES.

We may here state that one of the secrets of the superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson machines over all others is found in the fact of their superior manufacture, in point of absolute accuracy. It is this that renders em more simple and easy to operate than any others, and that makes them so durable that they will bear usage for almost a life-time without needing to be repaired. In order to insure this perfect accuracy in ther manufactory, each workman is provided with a hardened steel gauge for the particular work at which he is employed, the standard of which is kept in the iron safe in the superintendent's office. Then, as most of the men work by the piece, each day's work of a finisher is carried to the inspection room, and if all passes inspection the workman is credited, so that they earn from \$3 to \$5 a day.

From the inspector's room the parts are taken, as required, to the plating, gilding, japanning, and ornamenting rooms, and to the workmen who put the machines together, all of which, after being carefully adwho sees that each one works perfectly, no matter So poor was he at this time that he "worked his whether a high or low-cost one, and that each has its room and placed directly upon the cars of the New

THE WOOD WORK FOR CASES, &c. This branch of the establishment is very extensive, cupying hundreds of workmen. In making tables, all are formed of layers of wood crossing the course of the grain, five layers deep, firmly glued and pressed together, so they can neither split nor warp The cases, some of which are very rich rosewood, or

other costly material, are made in the same way. We counted some of the sides of the cases in course of construction, of ten thicknesses. Then there is a vast quantity of lumber made into

packing-boxes, in which machines are shipped to almost all parts of the civilized world. The same skill is exercised in the wood department

that we find in the iron, by substituting machinery for manual labor, so that one man, on the average, does as much as ten men could without machinery, and by this means p aces it out of the power of individuals to compete in the manufacture of machines, if there were no patents to interfere

THE MEN WHO MAKE SEWING MACHINES. There is a study in the men as well as the machines. If these are specimens of "Northern mudsills," the superstructure of society never can be shaken down. Here is a man with his shirt sleeves rolled up and his arms begrimmed with oil and iron who was the repre-

Here is another who, we suppose, is worth \$75,000. And here are scores of them who own these neat, handsome dwellings scattered around East Bridgeport, who live in comfort and independence. Do you believes they are men of intelligence? Look

sentative of the town last year in the State Legislature,

and who worthily filled the station.

return at every stitch, Wilson undertook to produce the workshops on the way to dinner. There is not a stolid face among the entire number.

> THE "NAME" OF THE WHEELER & WILSON PAGE TO SELECT MACHINE

The name is accidental. A. B. Wilson was an in-

Machines." In 1852 they turned out from a small shop ornamental embroidery by cording can be put on with machines in this country and Europe. in Watertown, Conn., eight or ten machines per week, great rapidity. nostly hand-made, and coarse compared to those made machines made in succeeding years show an unparal- family sitting-room, having purchased one when the leled increase, until now the number manufactured an | plainest sort sold for \$100. From time to time we have nually, we believe, exceeds fifty thousand machines. adopted most of the new improvements, but the original It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the loss

of the boasted Southern trade, their manufacture and

sales last year were vastly larger than they had ever

The WHELER & WILSON Company is composed of a company of stockholders, which is managed by a President and Directors, and it is only an act of the most simple justice to the stockholders and the public to say that it is the opinion of the public who know him, that NATHANIEL WHEELER, who has never hesitated a moment in the faith that the world would appreciate a good sewing machine sufficiently to recompense the of ways, and so cheapened clothing that it has created good sewing machine sunctently to recompense the demand, and given more employment to sewing women manufacturers for an outlay of a million of dollars in and improved their health and comfort. facilities for manufacturing; and he has always been eady to acopt every improvement, until the perfection f workmanship and height of ornamentation, combined

RAVING OF MONEY AND LABOR IN THE USE OF

with usefulness, have nearly been achieved.

The following calculation only approximates the achines. The writer gives a fair calculation upon ply four articles for which the machine is used, yet ook at the sum total! Look, too, at the time saved n every family, and think of the aggregate. If we calculate the annual average profit arising

from the use of sewing machines at \$25 each, which is a very reasonable sum, considering how many of them are in daily use, it would give \$955,125 for those manufactured in the year 1861, under Howe's patent, to say nothing of all previously made, or those under We give the following item as a trustworthy calcula-

The importance of the sewing machine to the manufacturing interests of the United States is estimated Plain Table. at \$342,000,000 annually. The annual saving by the Half Case, Panelled, Black Walnut. machine is estimated, on

Boots and shoes, in Massachusetts.......... 7,500,000 It has revolutionized thirty seven distinct departments of manufactures, and in no branch of sewing can it be dispensed with where time and health are re-

Men's and Boy's Clothing in New York

In Troy, N. Y, where the first practical trial of the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine was made in 1852, for Shirt work, about 3,000 are now used. and in the shirt manufactory of Messrs. Winchester & Davies, where the second trial was made, 400 are now sed. The number of shirts manufactured at this establishment is about 10,000 per week. A machine with an attendant will do the work of six hands, and the estimated saving annually, by using the machine, is \$240,000! The shirts are improved in quality, and very many who could not do even passable work by Presser, New Style Hemmer and Braider. and, become prime workers on the machine. Indeed, ess talent is required for a machine operator than for and sewing.

The manufacture of skirts and mantillas are branches

to the sewing machine. Fashion and taste demand frequent changes, and by hand process of manufacture various sewing machines combined. This fact alone is get it. out a small portion of the required number could be ade before the style would be changed. By the sewing machine the facilities of production are equal to the emergencies. The millions of garments are furnished as required, and the whole nation clothed acording to the prevailing fashion. One house in New York makes 200,000 mantillas per

ing, in making one, are done in half an hour far more

have become specialties. A flourishing drygoods house heaviest cloths: They work equally well upon silk, a New York have organized an extensive sewing de- linen, woolen and cotton goods—seaming, quilting, ourteen sewing machines, and 150 sewers, cutters, and | making a beautiful and perfect stitch alike on both sides, fitters. Purchasers select the material, their measure and performing every species of sewing, except making s taken, and the articles are sent, home ready for button holes and stitching on buttons. wear, greatly to the accommodation of the customers WHAT THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES ARE and profit to the merchants. This idea is worthy of being adopted in Philadelphia, and will no doubt soon be improved upon.

P. S.—Since writing the above paragraph we learn hat the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, at No. 704 Chestnut Street, have just refitted their elegant seconds story room, where they will keep a full assortment of ladies' and children's ready-made clothing, of the

The sewing machine is second in importance to no other mechanical agent of human power, and it is no experiment; it is an acknowledged fact. It is not only necessity to all manufacturers where stitches are used, but it is a family necessity, one that no family can afford to do without. The sewing machine compares with hand labor as

he steam engine does with horse-power. The WHERLER & WILSON Company has prepared tales, showing by actual experiments of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand and with this sewing machine. Sub-

oined is a summary of several of the tables: By Machine. By Hand. Hours. Minutes. Hours. Minute

Gentlemen's Shirts1	16	14 26
Frock Coats2	88 1	6 35
Frock Coats2 Satin Vests1	14	7 19
Linen Vests0	48	
Cloth Pants0	51	5 10
Summer Pants0	38	2 50
Silk Dress1	18	8 27
Merino Dress1		8 27
Calico Dress	57	6 , 87 10 81
Chemise	i 1 1	
Moreen Skirt		
Muslin Skirt0	30	7 1
Drawers0	28	4 6
Night Dress	7	0 2
Silk Apron	) 715	4 16
Plain Apron	)/        9	1 26
	1. A.	
NUMBER OF STITCHE	S MADE PER	MINUTE:

By Hand. With Machine. Ratio Stitching fine Linen.....23 520

Stitching Satin ..... Stitching Silk ......30, Seaming fine Cloth......38 Patent Leather, fine stitch-175 Fitting Ladies' Gaiters. 28 210 Stitching Shoe Vamps...10

s much higher 1,500 and 2,000 stitches per minute not being an unusual average. Seams of a considerable length are ordinarily sewed.

ord run in, binding put on, quilting done after elaborate and beautiful design's. The variety of work done with it is almost inconwoolen down to the finest cambric, turning the most | 2d. The immense manufactory of the Wheelen & York, appointed to examine sewing machines, made a ceivable. It sews leather or cloth, from the stoutest | chines combined. delicate hem of a lady's handkerchief without any as- Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Con- long, elaborate, and able report of much interest to the sistance of attention from the operator. It will stitch necticut, is one of the wonders of the world. It occuup and sew in the sleeves of a gentleman's coat, and pies upwards of four acres of ground, employs more than, given the pre-eminence beyond a peradventure. The

Wilson, August 12 1851. This we look upon as the | and circumstances brought them together, and their | We also find that by a recent attachment to the | and, with the most improved machinery, the company joint productions were called the "Wheeler & Wilson Wilson machine seams can be corded, or find it impossible to supply the great demand for their

> For nearly ten years we have had a WHERLER & WIT. for less than half the cost in 1862. The number of on machine as a constant companion in the ordinary braid, cord, bind, tuck, gather, fell, and hem more idea remains, and will forever, We look upon this machine as the good genius of the household.

WHO BUYS AND USES THESE MACHINES? It is estimated that there are now in use in the city of New York and vicinity not less than 25,000 WHEELER & Wilson Sewing Machines, and there, where they are best known, is where they still sell best. In Philadelphia there are upwards of 5,000 of these celebrated mano company ever had a more efficient President than chines in use, and the sales are greatly on the increase. Instead of injuring the trade of the seamstress, it has proved to her a blessing. It is used in such a variety

A rent collector tells us that he never fears to trust woman who owns one of these machines We sincerely hope that the time will soon come when every family in this city and throughout the land will reioice in the possession of a Wheeler & Wilson Sew-SEWING MACHINES-VALUABLE STATISTICS | ing Machine, and that the annual product of their great manufactory, at Bridgeport, instead of being a hundred and fifty thousand will be a half million machines, as

> LATE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF WHEELER WILSON'S MACHINES The curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon the recent decisions of the United States Courts, which confirm the validity of Messrs. Wifeelen & Wilson's patents, and interdict their infringement, has ena-

> place them, within the reach of those in the humblest

bled them to benefit the public by important reductions in the prices of their machines. They are now sold with aluable improcements at the following reduced SET THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES AND AND

NO. 1 MACHINE SILVER PLATED, WITH

Half Case, Polished, Black Walnut or Mahogany. 75.00 Half Case, Polished, Rosewood city alone Milliam Black Walnut or Mahogany 95 00 462,500 Full Case, Polished, Walnut, with Drawers. 832,750 Full Case, Polished, Rosewood. NO. 2 MACHINE, WITH

> Half Case Polished; Black Walnut or, Mahogany. 65 00 NOT SELECT NO. SAMACHINE WITHOUT been been found to Plain Table. SHOW WIN HI TOWAST \$45 00 Half Case, Panelled, 52,00

> Half Case, Polished, Black Walnut or Mahogany. 55 00 NO. 4 MACHINE, LARGE, WITH NO. 5 MACHINE, CYLINDER, WITH

> Machines are sold complete, with the New Glass Cloth THE FAMOUS "LOCK STITCH," discount of

The "lock stitch" made by the Wheeler & Wilson city of Philadelphia is estimated at 36,000 per day, or face of the fabric sewed, and interjocked with each other apwards of 10,000,000 annually, forming seams long in the centre of it. It forms an deastic seam, that canenough to extend around the globe. An operator with not be ravelled, and presents the same appearance upon in finish, which costs \$45, will work as well as one which a muchine can stitch 100 to 150 per day, or, if the ma- such surface. Its excellence is no longer problematical. chime be run by power, twice that number; while by It is as firm and elastic as the fabric sewed, and is not hand six bosoms would be a day's work. wearing surface. It will last as long as the article itf basiness that owe their development almost entirely, self. The sales every year of this celebrated family sewing machine are larger than those of all the other new agency in this city, No. 704 Chestnut street, and

a proof of its superior merit. One feature in the use of the Wheelen & Wilson Sewing Machine; resulting from the wide range of its application, is the varying branches of business which it is applied. Thus, these machines may be employed in making skirts, or mantillas for diamond ruffling, or shirts, or stitching hats and caps, etc. They mum. The eight yards of seams, and twelve of bind- are not limited to one branch of manufacture, but, so long as sewing is to be done, these machines are sure f something to do, being adapted to every variety of The manufacture of white work and infant's clothing sewling for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the artment, in connection with their store, employing gathering, hemming, felling, cording, and braiding,

1. Beauty and elegance of stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed. 2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip or ravel, and made with 3. Economy of thread. 4. Its attachments and wide range of application to

5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish. 6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction. 7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

The American Institute, New York, reports: That the WHERLER & WILSON Machine makes the

This report was in accordance with the previous re-

other agricultural societies. It is a splendid and well-deserved compliment to the WHEELER & WILSON Machine, that wherever it has been exhibited in competition with others it has taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS.

The highest premiums were awarded to WHEELER & Wilson at the International Exhibition, London, 1862: Industrial Exposition, Paris, in 1861, and at the Fairs of the United States Agricultural Society, and the recent American Institute; New York; Mechanics' Association, Boston; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati; Kentucky Institute, Louisville; Mechanical Association, St. Louis; Mechanics Institute, San Francisco. Also, at the State Fairs of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, besides hundreds of County Fairs. SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT THE WHEELER

& WILSON SEWING MACHINE. It would be folly to attempt any higher eulogy upon the world-renowned Sewing Machine of Wheeler & Wilson (sold in this city at their elegant warehouse. No. 704 Chestnut St.,) than the statement of the fact, that wherever the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine has been exhibited for competition, either on this or theother side of the Atlantic, it has, without a single exception, taken the highest premium. So true is this When the machines are driven by power, the ratio that wherever this compliment has been extended to any other machine, it may be taken as proof positive that the WHEELER & WILSON instrument was not exhibited at all; this, in itself, is such a telling fact, that with the best machines, at the rate of a yard a minute, to multiply words about it, to people of intelligence and that, too, in a manner far superior to hand sewing. | would be useless. Nevertheless, there are a number Garments are now made entirely by it, with the ex- of incidental facts connected with this family machine ception of sewing on buttons. - Laces are stitched on; that the people ought to know, a few of which we take the liberty of introducing here in the following order 1st. The yearly sales of the WHERLER & WILSON Street,) are larger than those of all other sewing ma-

pies upwards of four acres of ground, employs my seport says:

a thousand of the best workmen in the United States, report says:

3d. The WHERLER & WILSON machine is an instrument of infinite versatility in its operations. It will beautifully than any other machine in use; and by attaching a small arrangement called a "trimmer," any kind of trimming may be sewed on dresses without pre-

4th. Bindings may be put on the edges of any kind of garment, hat, or cap, without any other adjusting than that performed by the machine itself while in the

5th. The Lock-Stitch, made by the WHEELER & WIL-

son Sewing Machine, is more durable and more beautiful than that made by any other, and has these advantages, that it presents the same appearance on both sides of the fabric, and will not ravel. It is also more conomical, requiring one-third less cotton than any other kind of stitch.

Again, this beautiful stitch, being the same on both ides, it is not necessary to use the extremely fine sewing cotton required by those machines which make a stitch with a ridge on the under side, that can only be oncealed by a thread too delicate and fine to bear or-

6th. The bobbin which holds the under thread in the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is so constructed, that when empty no care and very little time is required to fill it. The bobbins on the shuttle machine, on the consaving of time, which is money, by the use of sewing they could be still further reduced in price, in order to trary, require considerable care in order to wind the cotton on them evenly, and if the winding is done by an inexperienced hand, the result is that the thread will not unwind freely, and will break.

7th. The simplicity of the WHEELER & WILSON Machine renders its movements so easy that a child can work it, the weight of the feet alone being sufficient to move it. It will work with all kinds of sewing silk, ofton, or linen thread, and will sew all kinds of materials, from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest cloth or leather. It is used by thousands of tailors dressmakers, hatters, cap makers, hoop-skirt manufacturers, skirt makers, and seamstresses. 8th. For rapidity of motion the WHELER & WILSON nachine excels all others, as has been demonstrated

thousand times by comparison. 9th. It is so noiseless in its operations that conver sation may be carried on in the ordinary pitch of voice in a work-room where a score of the machines are in

10th. Another very great advantage that the WHEELER Wilson Machine possesses over others, is found in the fact that the work on it is carried on in its natural way, from leat to right, which enables the operator to adjust the work more readily, and without any change from the upright posture, while machines which carry the work from the operator require an inclination of the body, (detrimental to health,) in order to adjust the naterial as it passes from under the needle.

11th. As an ornamental piece of workmanship, the Wheeler & Wilson instrument is worthy a place in the most elegantly furnished parlor, a fact which renders it peculiarly des rable and appropriate as a gift. 85 00 Some of the cases are of rosewood, walnut, or mahoga-Every Machine is sold with a Hemmer Nos. 1 and 2 ny, furnished with sets of drawers for the reception of cottons, sewing silks, &c., and when the doors are closed there are few articles of furniture more exami sitely beautiful. For these and sundry other reasons, no household in

the land is complete without a WHERLER & WILSON They are within the reach of everybody, being made suit all tastes and circumstances; and the plainest

We advise our readers to preserve these facts, and post them conveniently for future reference, and suggest that when they want the best sewing machine in the world, they go to the office of WHERLER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S DIRECTIONS TO PUR-

Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON have printed circulars, or gratuitous distribution, containing fine wood-cut illustrations of all their different priced machines, and all their individual parts, together with the most explicit directions for their use, printed in Euglish, German, Spanish, French, and other languages, for the convenience of their customers in all parts of the world. These circulars are got up in a very beautiful and artistic manner, and are no less creditable than they are interesting contributions to the illustrated literature of he day. They can be had by calling at the rooms of their agency in this city, No. 704 Che tnut street, or will send by mail on application.

They have also issued neatly-printed circulars, conaining pictorial illustrations and full historic descriptions of the various kinds of stitches made by all the sewing machines in use, including the "through-rndthrough" stitch, the "running" stitch, "stitch-ripping," "single thread chain stitch missed," the "lock' stitch; also, the exact appearance of a "line of lockstitches," of "gathering lock stitches," of "single thread chain stitches," "single thread chain, double thread chain stitch left loose," "double-thread chain stitch drawn up," " double thread chain stitch ironed and worn off," "double thread chain stitch with stitch dropped," "lock stitch dropped," and "double-thread chain stitch on a bias and broken."

THE QUESTION OF "TENSION." Besides the feed and the machinery for making the stitch, the tension of the thread has commanded more Lock Stitch," and ranks highest on account of the attention than anything else. No matter what the elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirable stitch made, this difficulty has to be met. The trouble ness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of has been to so adjust the strain upon the two threads, that the point of interlocking shall be in the proper position. This is a matter of great difficulty when the peated awards at the fairs of the United States, and thread is used from the original spool, on account of the irregularity with which these spouls are made. In the WHEELER & WILSON machine this difficulty has been ercome in a most successful manner. The lower thread is rewound on a metal spool of such size as to hold about 50 or 60 yards of No. 80 cotton, so that a spool of 200 yards will fill the bobbin four times. Less than a minute is requisite for rewinding a spool. Five minutes per day is more than would be required for winding all the thread a housekeeper would use during he day. In sewing no attention is then paid to the ower thread, and the ten ion of it being automatic, the proper regulation of the upper thread is alone necessary. The thread is fed from the original spool without my rewinding, to a small pulley, and the application of a slight pressure to this by a small thumb-screw i all that is requisite for a perfect tension. In the double-thread chain-stitch machines the two

hreads are used for the original spools, and the difficulty of adjusting the tension of the two threads is reatly increased from this fact. Hence the regulation of the tension properly on this kind of machine is more difficult than on any other. As the great waste of thread in forming this stitch is found on the lower side, the replacing of the exhausted spool is about as VILSON machine. And any one at all conversant with the two kinds of machines knows that more time is reonired in supplying the spools, threading the lower rocked needle of the double-thread chain-stitch machine, and adjusting the tension, than in rewinding the lower thread for the WHEELER & WILSON machine, In view of these facts,

Has quietly settled down in favour of the WHRELER &

VILSON instrument. This is fairly attested in the fact that although the double-thread chain-stitch has been clamorously recommended to the public for nearly ten years as far superior to the lock-stitch, yet of the 46,-Sewing Machine (sold in this city at No. 704 Chestnut mearly 40,000 make the lock-stitch, showing the verdict of the public in this matter. The Committee of the American Institute, New

\* PUBLIC OPINION

Class 1st includes the Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines | are cheaply purchased for her at the price of a Sewing for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. The Committee has assigned this class the highest rank, on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done," and the wide range of we think no disinterested person will dispute its justice and propriety. " ... 16 ... 16

SOME OF THE GRAND RESULTS OF THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

From what has been already said it will be seen that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine, sold in this city at No. 704 Chestnut street, is not an experiment to be tried, but a success achieved, with benefits far exceeding the most sanguine expectation. The steam ngine and the magnetic telegraph have not proved ore beneficent in the commercial world than has this in the domestic. From feeble beginnings, in 1852, and embarrassed by prejudices from the imperfections of nachines then before the public, it has entirely revo- EMINENT OPINIONS OF THE WHEELER & WILlutionized needle-work, and won for the Sewing Macline a recognition as being second to no mechanical

With the invention of this sewing machine, a new a dawned upon woman, which will not fail to be arked upon the health, virtue, and happiness of future generations. Poets, orators, divines, philosophers, and economists, have descanted upon its bearings on social interests and the destiny of woman; Major General N. P. BANKS, in his address at the Crystal Palace, declared that: "The Sewing Machine will work as great a change in families as railways have in communities and States." The ladies themselves have been most earnest in its praise. Not only in private, but in public, through the press, ladies of the highest social standing, and authoresses of the first distinction, have exerted their influence in its behalf. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has for more than four It works with the rapidity of a dozen hands; saves much years carnestly employed her pen in advocating its time, fatigue, and expense. One of your machines is general introduction into families. She says:

with entire clearness and confidence after the use of of all accord with that I have just expressed. one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactors of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman. Its song should be:

"Click! click! click! While the cock crows loud and free, And click! click! click! Is a merry sound to me, With bodice trim and neat I seam, and gusset, and band,

And a small white fingered hand. Stitch to the click of the steel, And never an aching head, While I turn the gliding wheel, With the gleaming silver thread.

Oh, woman! no more a slave

To seam, and gusset and band,

Shall beautiful grow and brave,

With my dainty slippered feet,

In the light of our happy land." So fully has the WHERLER & WILSON Sewing Machine commended itself to public favor, that it is now looked upon as indispensable in every branch of inlustry requiring sewing. Not only are the wants of ousekeepers fully met, but the machine is found. ecessity for the seamstress, dress maker, tailor, manuacturers of shirts, collars, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots, silk and linen goods. mbrellas, parasols, etc. Some of these branches of business have attained gigantic proportions, and it is not unusual to find from 100 to 400 sewing machines

when the efficiency of the machine is considered. THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE IN THE FAMILY.

used in a single manufactory. This is not surprising

By none has the Sewing Machine been more grate fully welcomed than by the Housekeeper, who is no longer equal to the burdens imposed upon her by necessity, fashion, and taste. A comfortably provided wardrobe for a family, consisting of husband, wife, and five children would be about as follows.:

For the husband. One dozen shirts, with bosoms and collars; four night shirts; two pairs of undershirts and drawers; one dozen of pocket and neckkerchiefs; one dozen pairs of stockings; one morning gown; one overcoat and two dress coats: three pairs of thick pantaloons and three thick vests, for winter; two coats, three pairs of pantaloons, three, vests and one over coat for spring and fall; and for summer, three coats, six pairs of pantalogus and five vests. The wife would require one dozen dresses, of different materials; an equal number of skirts, and as many under-garments; one winter cloak and various other outer garments, according to fashion; one dozen pairs of hose and gloves, besides numerous cuffs, collars, under sleeves, aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. Each of the five children would require more changes than either of the parents, because they soil them more readily, wear them more rapidly, and also outgrow

Bed-linen for five beds might consist of ten pairs of sheets and blankets, ten pairs of pillow-cases and bolster covers, besides coverlets, comfortables, quilts, ticks, &c. Table and toilet linens might be set down at half a dozen table-cloths, four dozen napkins, and four dozen towels. In addition to the above, there are bonnets, hoods, caps, curtains, carpets, covers, &c., that require the use of the needle in preparing them. Crochet, embroidery, and other fancy work demand attention. Some of the articles above specified do not quire renewing annually, but they all need more or less repair. The scantiness of the purse must be eked out by careful stitching and darning, which renders requent as the refilling of the spool in the WHESLER, & the amount of work about equal to making the gar-Many articles of clothing are indeed purchased ready-

ade, but in many cases they are so poorly made, and in all cases so bad a fit, that the purchase is a choice

the family wardrobe, that no one pair of hands is un bridal presents, or presents to any lady, there could be aided, competent to the task it imposes. The faithful nothing more exquisite, appropriate, and acceptable than wife and mother struggles hard daily under this accur-one of these inimitable machines, and we advise our mulation of labor. in connection with her other house. readers, therefore, to visit the elegant Brown Stone eshold duties—children, cooking, cleaning, washing, &c.; tablishment No. 704 Chestnut street, without delay, and but, when the voices of the family are hushed in slum- make their selections. r. she plies her busy needle until the sleet has her the midnight hour. "With fingers weary and worn, with eyelids heavy and red," she toils at her endless. task, until her brain grows dizzy and her eyes swim, The Sewing Machine furnishes relief from these evils, and restores to weman time for the charities and amenities of life, the proper care of her children, and her own culture. Length of days, health, and happiness,

The testimony before the Patent Commissioner is pertinent to this point: Rev. Dr. Tyngsaid, in substance, that in view of the beneficial effect of Sewing Machines. he has taken much interest in endeavoring to have noor its application. At the head of this class they place the women supplied with them; and, as a result of his ob-WHEELER & WILSON Machine, and award it the highest servation, that their condition was much improved by premium. This has been the uniform award for this them, and that "intelligent sewing women are now genachine throughout the country for several years, and negatly satisfied of the importance and value of these machines.

THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES OF THESE MA-CHINES.

Nor are the pecuniary advantages less. Instead of the half dollar paid for a day, lengthened far into the night, she receives from three to five times that amount for a day's employment of reasonable hours. Inde ed. in thousands of cases has the presentation of a sewing machine rendered an object of charity self-supporting, and converted her into a thrifty and willing almoner. Mothers support families, and young women be come ca pitalists. It is not unusual to find the owner of a sewing machine earning from \$50 to \$100 per month.

SSON SEWING MACHINES.

We conclude our sketch with the following quotations rom the hundreds of commendatory letters, &c., that the Wheeler & Wilson Company are constantly receiving from all parts of the world:

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of your Sewing Machine. It is the realization of all our imaginings of household fairies and good hardworking brownies that ask for no payment.

What the steam engine proves, compared to horseower, this beautiful machine is when set in opposition to the slow, patient progress, of the ordinary needle.

I find your machine invaluable. I have used it a year, and it has never been out of order. The stitch is very durable, and can be adapted to fine or coarse materials. used in my father's family, another in the household of Of the Whester, & Wilson Machine we can speak a sister, and others by various friends. The opinions

Of it we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. Mrs. Vinton desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your Sewing Machine. I may add that, judging from the frequency of the rapid tick of this machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My

other excellencies, is a household economy. REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON. Your admirable Needle woman is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They ca nor starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last I am thankful that there is a Machine-Woman that cannot be oppressed nor kept in suffering.

purse bears witness that the Sewing Machine, among its

I take pleasure in saying that the Sewing Machine urchased of you by me, has been wholly serviceable. REV. SAMUEL DSGOOD, D. D. There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler k Wilson's Judge Meics, of the American Institute.

The most practical invention adapted to common

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Be: Com. Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore. It will work as great a change in the family, as rail-Hon. N. P. BANKS. ays have in States. We prefer them for family use.—Tribune. They are the favorites for families. - Tim es. It has no rival .- Scientific American. Works more uniformly than the hand .- Herold. Equal to nine seamstresses. - Home Journal. An almost perfect instrument .- Evening Post. The machine for family use. - Advocate and Journal. Most honorable to American genius. - Independent. We cannot imagine anything more perfect. - Evan ge

The best ever invented .- Christian Enquirer. A triumph of mechanical genius .- Ure's Dictionary. In looking for the best, see these .- Examiner. Indispensable in every family.—The Preacher. We praise it with enthusiasm .- Christian Intelligencer A swift fingered sister of charity .- S. S. Advocate. Worthy of the highest award .- Sabbath Recorder. It surpasses all others .- Ladies' Repository. A benefaction of the age. —Putnam's Monthly. It is an American institution. - Knickerbocker. A complete success .- National Magazine. Magicalin operation.—Mrs. Stephens' Monthly. It is eminently superior. Dictionary of Mechanics. Beyond all questions the Machine. Life Ill ustrated. The stitch cannot be unvavelled .- American Agricul-

They maintain the pre-eminence. - Express.

Saves the time and health of ten women. - Water Cure.

Will give entire satisfaction .- Observer.

Our household is in ecstacies with it. - Porter's Spirit. Its superiority is unquestioned .- Freeman's Journal. Its superiority is obvious .- Household Words. Hand sewing cannot equal it .- The Tablet. Supply the fashionable world - Daily News. Are pre-eminently superior. Ladies' Visitor. One of our household gods. - U. S. Journal. Unr ivalled in every quality.—Day Back. It has no superior .- Dispatch. Pretty, useful, magical.—Leslie's Gazette. Have no equal in family use .- Musical World. The best suited for sewing. - Mining Journal. Combine every requirement. Family Magazine. It combines every essential. Living Age. Vastly superior to all others .- Golden Prize. We entirely prefer them .- Mother's Journal. We cannot tire in its praise. - New Yorker.

LARGE DEMAND FOR THE WHEELER & WIL-SON SEWING MACHINE, FOR PRESENTS. The beauty and efficiency of the Wheeler & Wilson machines have always made them a great favorite for presenting purposes. We trust that this hint will be acted upon, especially as purchasing gifts is now particularly in sea-It is evident, however, from the above inventory of son. Certainly, for Christmas presents, holiday gifts,

Principal Office, No. 505 Broadway, NEW YORK Agency for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

No. 704 Chestnut street,

PHILADELPHIA