

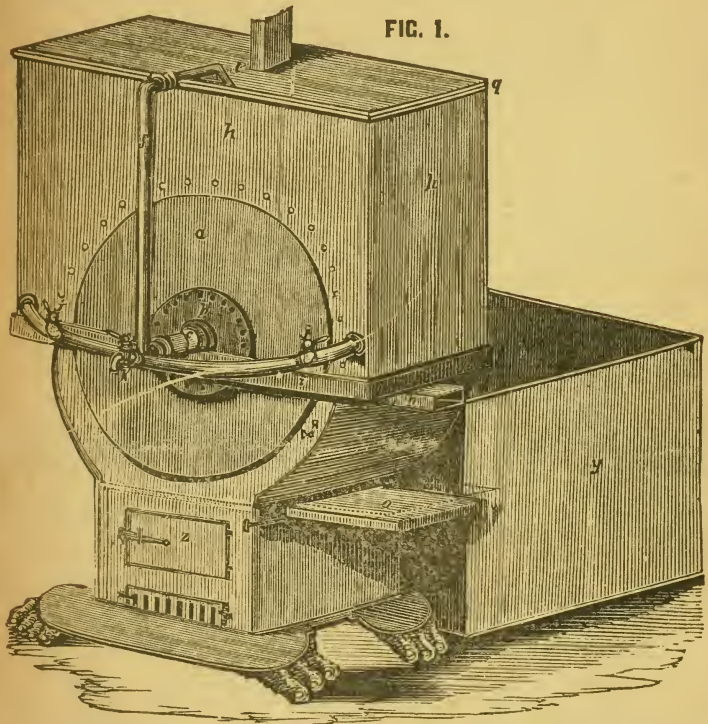
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Publication Deposited same day

J. T. KING'S Washing Apparatus,

PATENTED OCTOBER 21, 1851.

FIG. 1.



This Apparatus, which received the First Premium, a Gold Medal, at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, will wash Fifty Pieces of Clothing in five minutes without injuring the finest fabric; a child can manage it.

J. T. KING & CO.

235 Baltimore street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1852, by J. T. KING & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Maryland.

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DICKEY'S PATENT CLOTHES DRYING MACHINE.

We have purchased the Patent Right of the above, for Baltimore City and Eighteen Counties in this State.

The great advantage of this over the common Clothes Horse, is that it revolves, so that you can change the position of the Clothes without removing them; and when not required for use can be closed up, occupying very little more space than an umbrella.

It can be made, with very little expense, a most excellent article for Milliners' purposes, showing Bonnets and Dress Caps to great advantage. *Price two dollars.*

J. T. KING & CO.

No. 235 W. Baltimore street.

J. W. GUEST & CO., Agents,
170 W. Lombard street.

HENRY G. M'CANN, Portrait Painter,

No. 144 Baltimore street,

BETWEEN CALVERT AND NORTH STS.

B A L T I M O R E .

A large Gallery of Paintings open to the public.

Drawing Lessons every evening, 26 Lessons, \$10.
Painting Lessons daily, \$1 per lesson.

In all cases payable in advance.

DESCRIPTION AND PHILOSOPHY

OF

KING'S PATENT

WASHING APPARATUS

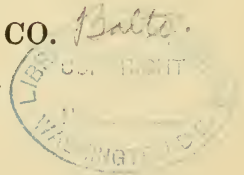
AND

WASHING LIQUID.

WITH A LIST OF

AGENTS AND DEALERS IN THE SAME.

BY J. T. KING & CO.



BALTIMORE:
PRINTED BY SHERWOOD & CO.
N. W. CORNER BALTIMORE AND GAY STREETS.
1853.

TT99
K56

W H O L E S A L E WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

L. H. MILLER & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS,

Have leased the old stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Canfield, Bro. & Co.

S. E. Corner Charles and Baltimore streets, No. 227,

Which they have put in complete order for the

WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS,

Upon an entirely new plan, having no goods exposed in show cases.

In calling the attention of the trade to the new concern, we mention the fact that we are associated with one of the most extensive

JEWELRY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

In the country, which must give a decided advantage over all others in this market, for supplying dealers with

JEWELRY AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

A feature in this branch of trade long since needed between Baltimore and the Southern and Western Merchants.

We desire to call particular attention to the Watch Department, which will at all times be supplied with a great assortment from the most celebrated manufacturers, and kept in perfect running order, so that purchasers may at once take them, with a written guarantee that they will perform correctly.

This branch of the business will receive the especial attention of one of the firm, whose extensive and practical knowledge of the business will, we hope, give us a place in the confidence of buyers.

We respectfully invite you to call upon us when you next visit our city, confidently believing that an examination of our goods will prove to you that they are better styles and cheaper than you have ever seen in this market, and assure you that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make the acquaintance one of mutual benefit.

L. H. MILLER & CO.

No. 227 S. E. corner of Charles and Baltimore sts.

L. H. MILLER, }
J. B. BRAGDON. }

CA 10-2611 unrec'd

KING'S

PATENT WASHING APPARATUS.

THE difference between this Apparatus and all other washing machines which have ever been invented, (and there are more than a thousand that have been abandoned,) is, that they are all *rubbing* machines, their inventors having sought to accomplish their object by rubbing, and almost every principle of friction has been applied for that purpose. Now no one will dispute that rubbing the dirt from clothing by force must, to some extent, injure the fabric and destroy the buttons; consequently the principle on which they have founded their inventions was wrong, their machines were good for nothing, and are thrown aside as useless. My Apparatus proceeds on a principle entirely different, as any one at all acquainted with its philosophy will see at a glance. The clothes, while undergoing the process, are alternately in steam and suds; the steam being saturated with alkaline properties, penetrates the fabric and neutralizes the grease, while the suds removes the dirt; this accounts for the great rapidity with which clothing is washed by the machine. Some assert that the rapidity of the operation must necessarily injure the fabric. This is a great error, as is apparent from the fact that the Apparatus will wash woolen goods, better than they can be washed by any other process. They are much softer than when washed by hand, and the reason of this is, that the operation is more quickly performed—the very argument used against it. All wash women are aware that the more rapidly you wash, rinse and dry a piece of woolen, the softer it will be. This principle is plain enough to those who understand it. Woolen clothing should be thoroughly rinsed in hot water immediately after it is washed; by this means all the particles of alkali and grease are removed; but if you suffer it to remain and cool in the dirty water, or expose it to the air before rinsing, the particles of matter adhere to the fabric, and however thoroughly it may have been washed, it will feel harsh when dry. I have conversed with manufacturers of woolen goods, who agree with me on this point; and I would here remark, that we have washed in the Apparatus at Belvidere Cottage more than five hundred blankets to the entire satisfaction of the owners. Colored fabrics frequently fade in washing, whatever may be the method pursued, and it is by experiment only that this point can be determined.

Experience proves that colors, so similar in appearance as not to be distinguished by the eye, differ materially in this respect, the one class retaining the original hue and lustre, the other fading, and the colors running together. In the latter case, articles washed by the machine suffer less, as they undergo little or no friction, and are a shorter time in the water. We have washed in the Apparatus more than a thousand quilts of all kinds and colors, mixed and plain, and I can say with truth that very few faded, and a large proportion of them looked as bright after washing as when new. We find by experiment that brightness of color in a fabric depends less on the quantity of coloring matter absorbed, than on the quality. Some articles dye the suds very deeply

and give the impression that nearly all the coloring material must have been extracted from the fabric, still when dry they appear much brighter than before.

There is one rule of general application which we have found invariably to be correct, and of especial importance as relates to woolen and colored fabrics, which is, that they should be washed, rinsed, and dried as speedily as possible; and that from all fabrics, whether white or colored, and of whatever material or texture, the suds should be thoroughly rinsed off as soon as they are washed. White goods, composed of either linen or cotton, should be placed in clean cold water until it is convenient to dry them; but woolen goods, whether white or colored, and colored fabrics of every kind, should never be washed unless the means of drying them are immediately at hand.

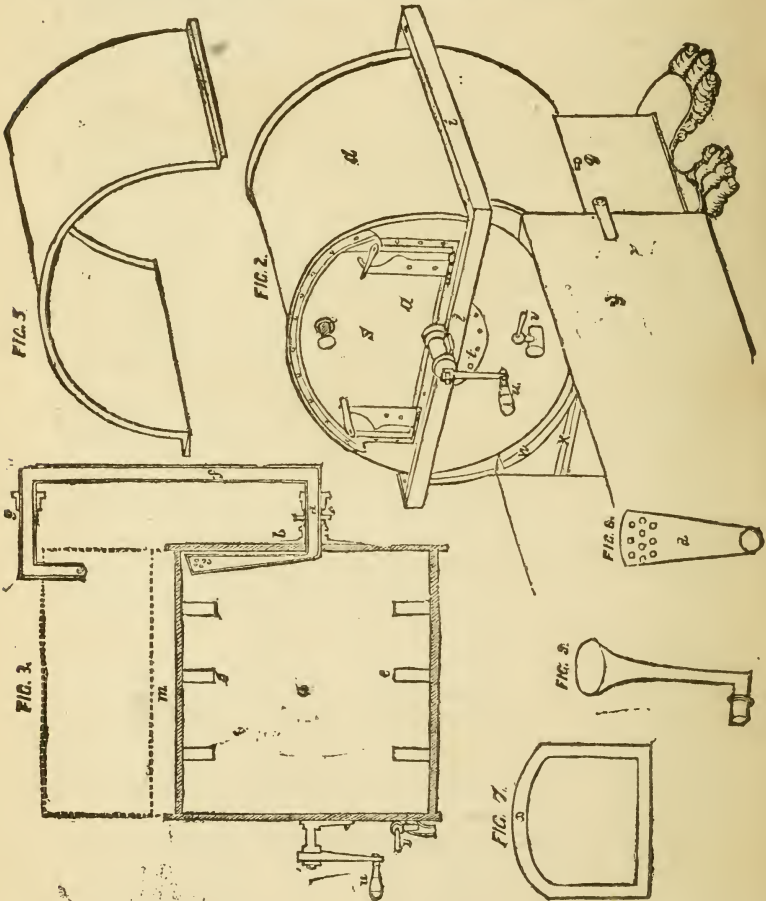
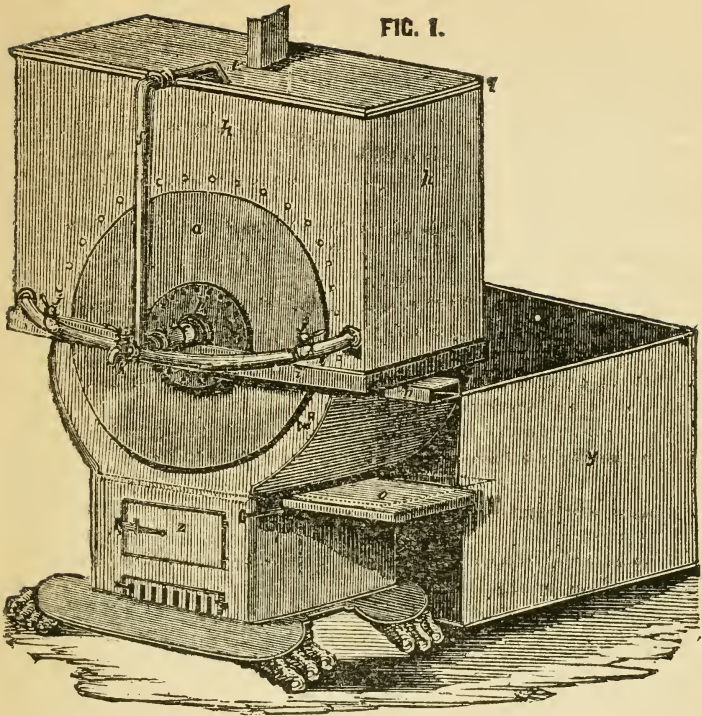


FIG. 1.



FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE APPARATUS.

Fig. 1 represents a perspective view of the front end and side with flue.

Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the back end, and front side, without the top boiler.

Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section.

Fig. 5 represents a cap to place over the revolving boiler, to be used instead of the top boiler to complete the flue.

Fig. 6 represents a front view of pipe inside of revolving boiler.

Fig. 7 represents a frame covered with felt, or any other suitable substance, to be placed in door frame to make the door tight.

Fig. 8 represents pipe and coupling joint to be screwed on pipe *d*, when cap is used instead of top boiler.

The same letters in all cases represent like parts.

a Is a revolving boiler, the circumference of its heads projecting sufficiently to cover the space between it and the edge of top boiler or cap.

b Is a plate, with projections for the axis of boiler and packing chamber.

c Is packing box, by which the space between pipe *d* and the axis of boiler *a* is made tight. This must be packed with flax and grease, or any other similar substance.

d Is a pipe extending through the axis of boiler *a* and up on the inside, held stationary by a brace from frame *i*, through which pipe the boiler is filled with water, and the steam allowed to escape either while the boiler is stationary or revolving.

e Are projections on the inside of revolving boiler, by which the position of the clothes is changed every revolution of the boiler; these projections may be made in any manner best suited to the purpose.

f Is pipe with coupling joint to connect it with pipe *d*; this pipe may extend over and into boiler *h*, the steam from which will help to heat the water in boiler *h*. Fig 8 may be used instead of pipe *f*; through it boiler *a* may be supplied with water, after which it may be turned downwards to let water out of the pipe, and the steam from the boiler.

h Is boiler placed over boiler *a*, resting upon frame *i*, the sides of said boiler projecting below its bottom sufficient to form the upper half of flue *m*. This boiler is constructed with pipes, extending from both sides to pipe *f*, through which boiler *a* is supplied with water, or it may be constructed with one pipe from its centre.

i Is frame which supports the boiler. This rests upon and is held fast to side plates of the furnace.

k Is faucet connected with pipe *f*, by which to draw water from the pipes or from boiler *h*.

m Is space between boilers, constituting flue by which both boilers are heated by the same fire.

n Is pipe to conduct smoke from flue *m*. This pipe may be placed on the top as represented in the engraving.

o Is smoke pipe with chamber in it, by which the fire is conducted away from the boilers; the dotted lines over said pipe represent a large damper by which the fire is entirely shut off from the boilers; this should always be shut when there is no water in the boilers. This damper rests on a flange on the inside of each end plate of furnace.

s Is door held fast by screw or spring and made tight by frame 7. By this door articles are put in and taken out of boiler.

t Is half round plate with projections for axis and handle.

u Is handle by which the boiler is revolved.

v Is faucet by which the water is drained from boiler *a*, or when turned upwards it may be used to let off surplus steam before opening door.

w Is flange riveted on furnace under boiler *a*, by which water is conducted into tub *y*.

y Is rinsing tub. This tub may be made very convenient for bathing purposes. A common wash tub will answer the same purpose for washing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1. Fill the top boiler with water.
2. Fill the revolving boiler about half full.
3. Put into the revolving boiler half pound of hard soap (cut up) or pint of soft soap and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Washing Liquid to every ten gallons of water, and shut the door tight.
4. Build fire in the furnace.
5. Give the boiler a few turns while heating the water.
6. As soon as steam begins to escape from the pipe, open the door and put your clothes into the revolving boiler, after having rubbed soap on the most soiled places.
7. Let the clothes remain in the boiler from five to ten minutes after they commence boiling, revolving the boiler slowly, occasionally every way.
8. To lower the steam, before opening the door to take out the clothes, shut the damper over the fire, and open the small damper in the lower flue, or you may shut the draft.
9. Take the clothes out into a tub, and add sufficient cold water to enable you to handle them, rinse them in this, then in cold water, then in your blue water; if they are not very much soiled, two or three lots may be washed in the same suds, turning back into the round boiler the first rinsing suds, adding Liquid and soap in proportion as you add new water.
10. After the water gets dirty before letting it off, (which, if there is no faucet, is done by turning the door downward and loosening the screw,) shut the large damper over the fire.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Always have water in the boilers before building fire, and enough in the top boiler to cover it above its half round bottom, and keep it so as long as there is any fire in the furnace. If you wish to drain the water off while there is fire in the furnace, shut the large damper over the fire.
 2. A larger quantity of Liquid and soap than is specified, if put in, will do no harm; if the clothes are very dirty, it is advisable to put in a little more.
 3. The proportion of Liquid to soap already expressed is correct, still you may use more Liquid and less soap, or less Liquid and more soap in the Apparatus, according to circumstances.
 4. If washing Liquid is not at hand, you can use as a substitute common caustic ley.
 5. If your Apparatus is without a top boiler, you can fill the revolving boiler with water by funnel through the pipe; the water in the pipe can be drained off by turning it downwards. If you have a stop boiler, by turning the stop cock *j*, you supply the revolving boiler with hot water.
 6. In putting up the Apparatus, let the fan shape pipe on the inside point upwards.
- All white clothing except woollens should, if convenient, be soaked in clean cold water a few hours before washing.

PRICE OF APPARATUS.

{ For family use, from THIRTY-FIVE TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.¹
For large hotels and laundries, from ONE HUNDRED TO THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The lowest price for family use is made without the top boiler; if wanted, the top boiler can be added at any time, the price depending upon the material it is made of.

The advantage of the top boiler is, that you heat by the same fire two lots of water at the same time. Consequently, when the water in the revolving boiler becomes dirty, you have in the top boiler a reservoir of hot water to continue the washing, otherwise it becomes necessary to wait till the water is heated again.

An Apparatus, the revolving boiler of which is two feet long by two feet in diameter, with its appurtenances, will do as much washing as ten persons can do by hand in the same length of time, with less expense for fuel, soap, &c.

We have a Machine in operation at our Washing Establishment on North street, between the Water Works and Greenmount, which will wash 125 pieces of clothing in five minutes. In this Machine we have washed some of the finest lace curtains that would not bear to be washed by hand.

We shall keep a small Apparatus at our store, No. 235 West Baltimore street, near Charles, ready for operating at all times, so that persons can see it tested before purchasing.

This Apparatus being made almost entirely of copper, does not easily get out of order. With the first Machine manufactured by us, we have already washed over fifty thousand pieces of clothing, and it is just as good as when first made.

Persons wishing Machines, Washing Liquid, Patent Rights, or any information in regard to either, will direct their letters, J. T. KING & CO., No. 235 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., and they will be promptly answered.

Young men with small capital and good business habits, wishing to travel, if active, honest and persevering, we can place them in a position to make money, and form a business acquaintance which will prove beneficial. We intend to make New York our permanent place of business, and shall establish an agency in all the large cities. No one need apply for the situation except he will devote his whole time to the business, is honest, candid, persevering, not afraid to work, and has sufficient capital to carry it on.

J. T. KING & CO.

JAMES T. KING, }
THOMAS T. SMITH. }

KING'S

MAGNETIC

WASHING LIQUID,

Neutralizing the oily particles of matter, leaving the dirt free to be removed without hard Rubbing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

- 1st. Soak your Clothes the night before Washing in clean cold water.
 - 2nd. Put 4 buckets full or 10 gallons of water into a *common* boiler, then put in half pound of hard or a pint of soft soap, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of this liquid, stir and boil the mixture until the soap is dissolved.
 - 3rd. Wring the clothes out of the water in which they have been soaking and rub soap upon the most soiled places, and place them loosely in the mixture, and boil thirty minutes, stirring them occasionally.
 - 4th. Remove, and *rinse them thoroughly*, immediately after boiling, and then blue them, and your work will be done to perfection.
 - 5th. In case the clothes are very much soiled they may be slightly rubbed before rinsing, otherwise a good rinsing is all that is required. You can boil two or three lots in the same mixture; if more water is added, put in liquid and soap in proportion.
 - 6th. For all common purposes of washing and cleaning, use a little soap, and a half gill of the Magnetic Liquid to a bucket full of water.
- When used in connection with Soap it has no equal in cleaning Windows, PAINT, Marble, Oil Cloth, washing Dishes of all kinds, cleaning Milk Utensils, scrubbing Floors, &c. Warranted not to injure any thing.

MANUFACTURED AT

King's Magnetic Washing Establishment, North st., between the Water Works and Greenmount.

OFFICE, No. 170 LOMBARD STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE HANOVER STREET,

And No. 235 BALTIMORE STREET, Near Charles,

BALTIMORE.

J. T. KING & CO.

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1851. by J. T. KING, in the Clerk's Office of Dist. Court of Md.

By the use of this Liquid in a common boiler, a family washing can be done in about an hour. It will not injure the finest fabric. This is a truth which no one who understands the principle upon which it operates will attempt to dispute. There are now in this city over a thousand families that use it regularly, who will not only certify that it does not injure the fabric, but that clothing will wear much longer than when washed by the old process, besides saving the time and trouble of sewing on buttons rubbed off on the wash-board. Our friends have tried a great many experiments with the Liquid, almost

every kind of garment now in use has been washed with it, and in no instance that we know of has it ever proved injurious. We are more anxious than others can be to ascertain whether it is injurious in any instance, and therefore have given it away for that purpose; and we always feel thankful to those who will take the trouble to test it, and report to us the result.

Our confidence that it will not injure clothing is based on the fact that we have subjected it to severe tests. We have placed white cotton and linen garments in the pure Liquid, and allowed them to remain forty-eight hours; then on being taken out and rinsed, they were found not to have sustained the slightest injury. When we consider further that for washing purposes we use only a half pint in ten gallons of water—that is, one hundred and sixty parts of water to one part of the Liquid—the idea of injury to the fabric cannot for a moment be entertained.

Another most convincing proof of its perfectly harmless character is, that it will not injure the skin. Caustic properties of sufficient power to act on the texture of clothes, would certainly manifest themselves on an application of the Liquid to the skin; but so far is this from being the case, that a constant use of it for many months in washing the hands and face has proved it to produce beneficial results. When used for this purpose, the proportions are about half a gill of the Liquid to a basin of water—soap to be applied as usual. These facts, in connection with our knowledge that the ingredients of which it is composed are entirely harmless, enables us to say positively that it will not injure any substance to which it may be applied for cleansing purposes.

A gentleman from Ohio related to us the following which transpired in his store when he received the Washing Liquid. The village Doctor happened in just as he opened the box. Good morning, Mr. ——. Good morning, Doctor. Another humbug! After considerable discussion with the Doctor, who was one of those men who adhere tenaciously to an opinion when once expressed, Mr. —— convinced him that it would save a great deal of hard rubbing, and that the cloth would therefore wear much longer than when washed by the old process. Well, says the Doctor, all that may be very true, but you cannot get people to use it, for it must be injurious to the hands. While they were discussing this point, one of Mr. ——'s customers came in, a good honest, hard working man, whose hands were black with dirt. Mr. ——, why don't you wash your hands? The fact is, Mr. ——, I am ashamed to say, I have not washed them for a long time, and the reason is that washing always makes them sore. Now, Doctor, we have a chance to test it, at the same time filling a basin with water, and putting in about a gill of the Washing Liquid. Mr. ——, agreeing with the Doctor, was afraid to try it; but at last was prevailed upon by Mr. ——, who promised to pay him good wages for every day's work he might lose on account of it. At first the man dipped his fingers into the basin and rubbed a little down the back of his hand, which left a white streak. After doing this a number of times, he took courage and put both hands in, and with little soap the dirt soon disappeared, leaving his hands white and clean. Mr. —— gave him a bottle, with instructions to wash with it regularly night and morning, and report to him the result. Not long after this occurrence, Mr. —— met the man and asked him how he liked the Washing

Liquid. First rate, was his reply. He also said his hands were now perfectly well. Mr. — has since been a good customer for the Liquid, not only for washing face and hands, but to do his family washing.

The Doctor was obliged to acknowledge its good qualities, but could not give up his favorite word *humbug*.

The principle heretofore explained in the application of the Liquid to the clothing, was operative in cleansing and curing the man's hands, it penetrated the pores of the skin, and dissolved the particles of dirt lodged there, which had previously irritated and prevented them from healing. A spoonful of the Liquid may be drank without the least injury. We have often drank it and have given it to others with beneficial effects. It will give immediate relief in cases of acid stomach. A spoonful of it has been put into green peas while cooking, and the parties say it made them look and taste much better than usual. We do not mention this to induce people to use it as a medicine, or for cooking purposes, but to show that when used in small quantities it is not injurious to the human system. We have heard persons say in objection to the use of the Liquid, not from having tested its qualities, but from what they *thought* to be a correct principle, "that any preparation that removes the dirt so expeditiously as this, must injure the fabric." This is without doubt true in some instances, that is, an article *may* be prepared that will take off the dirt and at the same time injure the fabric; and we have no doubt that there *are* a great many preparations in market, used for washing purposes, that will do this; but the remark is in no respect applicable to our own. We do not claim that, by the use of this, we can make an old worn out garment into a new one, or, that by it we change the immutable laws of nature, by which every thing undergoes a change; garments will wear out, and we do not pretend to prevent it; but we do claim that an article will wear a third longer by the use of this preparation. All who are acquainted with washing know that the hardest articles to wash are those that are soiled by perspiration, and the reason of this is, that the dirt is absorbed into the fabric and held fast by the oily particles of matter from the system. This Liquid being an alkali, has an affinity for the grease, which is thoroughly extracted, and the dirt left free to be removed without hard rubbing. Alkali and grease are used to make soap, and no one objects to the use of soap as injurious; now as the most important ingredient contained in the Liquid enters into the composition of soap, it is clear that any objection urged against the one would be equally applicable to the other. It may be used advantageously in all cases where soap is required. It cleans all kinds of metals, and for cleaning printers' types it has no equal.

To the reasonable and intelligent, enough has been urged to satisfy them that the article we recommend is no humbug; and we shall leave the subject with the request to those who prejudge and oppose all improvements, that when convinced of their error with regard to this matter, they will have the candor to acknowledge it, and thereby aid in giving that relief to the poor wash-woman which this discovery is so eminently calculated to bestow. The time thus redeemed may be used by her in the improvement of those faculties mercifully conferred on all without distinction of condition, and the interests of humanity and religion be thereby effectually promoted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, *December 2, 1851.*

We the undersigned having seen J. T. King's Patent Washing Apparatus in operation at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, have no hesitation in saying that it will accomplish all he claims for it. The most soiled clothing were put into the Apparatus, and in five minutes came out perfectly clean and looked much whiter than when washed by the old process.

JOHN S. SELBY,
Agent of the Maryland Institute.

ZENAS BARNUM, Barnum's Hotel,
JOHN F. MEREDITH,
JAMES HENDERSON,
HAYWOOD, BARTLETT & CO.
S. B. SEXTON,

WILLIAM GUY, U. S. Hotel,
B. C. S. BENNETT,
S. T. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SIMMS,
N. F. BLACKLOCK.

To this Apparatus was awarded the 1st premium, a Gold Medal, at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute. The Judges were—John H. B. Latrobe, Thomas Winans, John G. Millholland, William Bodman, Talbot Denmead, Robert Poole.

Special Committee—Johns Hopkins, William H. Harrison, David Hays, J. C. Wilson.

Committee on Awards—J. Vansant, James Murray, William Bayley, G. R. Dodge, Thomas Trimble, Hugh Bolton, Enoch Pratt, A. Flannagan, James S. Suter, C. W. Bentley, Henry Snyder.

From the Baltimore American, November 15, 1851.

“In the upper machine room of the hall we notice in operation one of the washing machines recently invented by Mr. J. T. King of this city, an apparatus which to us appears to be one of great utility, and entirely free from the many faults which have heretofore caused such universal prejudice against washing machines. The machine is exceedingly simple in its construction, easily managed, and is based upon correct principles. To describe briefly the one on exhibition, (which is on a large scale and sufficient for the purpose of a large hotel,) we may say it consists of a copper cylindrical boiler, which is so arranged as to revolve over a furnace, the flue of which passes entirely around the boiler. In washing, the boiler is filled half full of hot water strongly impregnated with common soap—the clothes are then put in and the opening in the end of the boiler fastened up so as to render it water tight, an escape for the excess of steam in the upper half of the boiler not occupied by the water and clothes, being of course provided to prevent its bursting.

“The boiler is then revolved moderately backward and forward, by which

action the projections on the inside of the boiler (which we should have mentioned before,) moves the clothes first into the steam and then into the suds. No matter how soiled the clothes may be, in from *three to five minutes* this operation cleanses them perfectly, and as effectually as the most vigorous and industrious laundress could render them. The operation as described, was performed at the Fair in the presence of several of our most extensive hotel proprietors and experienced housekeepers, all of whom expressed the fullest satisfaction at the manner in which the work was performed. The philosophy of the apparatus is readily comprehended. The most difficult garments to wash, as every housekeeper knows, are those that are soiled with any oily or greasy substance; and the powerful action of steam, which by this machine is brought directly in contact with and made to penetrate every thread of clothing, instantly dissolves and separates the greasy particles, and thus insures the thorough cleansing of the article. We would call the especial attention of housekeepers, and hotel keepers particularly, to this washing machine."

"WASHINGTON, June 14, 1851.

' Mr. J. T. King, a dry goods dealer of Baltimore, having a little leisure time, applied himself to the invention of a washing machine. A fortnight ago he came to this city, where he is favorably known, bringing with him a model and a full sized apparatus. His object was to secure a patent. While awaiting the transaction of his business by the examiners in the Patent Office, he set up his machine at the house of a friend, in a certain neighborhood in this metropolis, where he knew that his skill was certain to be appreciated. The arrangements are extremely simple, embracing a small steam boiler, the water is heated by means of a furnace beneath it. A few spoonfuls of his popular Liquid produce rich suds; and the turning of the crank completes the operation. It was astonishing to witness the rapidity with which the work was done, fifty small pieces of clothing were cleansed in about five minutes! We may safely say that fifteen hundred pieces can be washed during ten hours. But this, of course, is independent of the wringing and rinsing.

" Mr. King extended an invitation to some of his lady acquaintances to send him articles to be washed. As the terms, *gratis*, were so reasonable, it was not long before he had piles of bed quilts, blankets, sheets, in fact almost every woven thing, which, by wear, requires cleaning. And such a washing and rinsing was never before known in that locality; and all our citizens would have thought so, too, if they had chanced to see the many colored and many shaped articles which were spread on the fences, wood-houses, and grass plats, and which dangled on the heavy-laden clothes line, the old song, 'There's nae luck about the house upon a washing day,' did not apply on that occasion."—*Baltimore Clipper*.

The following is from Brown's new marble hotel, Washington, one of the cleanest, best arranged, and most magnificent hotels of its size in the United States, the proprietors of which are justly celebrated for their hospitality and kindness to strangers. The secret of their success is that they patronize the improvements of the age, and never count the cost of an article which will promote the comfort of their guests.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1851.

J. T. KING—Sir: Having witnessed, with Mrs. Brown, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, the operations of your Washing Apparatus, the astonishing rapidity with which you washed a large quantity of the most soiled clothing with scarcely any labor, and apparently without the least injury to the finest fabric, has induced us to give one a trial. When you come to Washington I should be pleased to make arrangements with you to put one up in our hotel. The principle upon which it operates is so simple, and it is so easily managed, that I have no doubt you could sell a large number in this city.

The can of Washing Liquid you sent us has been fairly tested, and Mrs. Brown says it is a first rate article, and will save a great deal of hard rubbing. Yours, &c.

MARSHALL BROWN,

Brown's Hotel.

From a Philadelphia paper, September 4, 1851.

King's Magnetic Washing Liquid, as sold by Messrs. Ambsler & Schaffter, at No. 225 South Fifth street, 2d door below Lombard, is possessed of all the virtues that they claim for it. Why will people stand at their tubs for hours and work themselves to death, when by calling at No. 225 south Fifth street, they can get an article, for a mere trifle, which will save four-fifths of the hard labor, and give the clothes a purer whiteness, than can be accomplished by any other means? This fluid is a perfect godsend to washer-women, and only wants *one* trial to insure success. It is a bad plan to pronounce all such things humbugs; there are no doubt many shameful impostors, but there are also many that are honest, and you ought not to form an opinion until you try them. We will answer for the genuineness of this article.

Messrs. J. T. KING & Co.—Gents.: In recommending your Washing Liquid, you are at liberty to use my name, for it has been fairly tested at my house, and you can hardly say any thing in its favor that it does not deserve. The principle upon which it operates is correct. It makes the clothes very white, and I have every reason to believe they will wear much longer than when washed by the old process. It has entirely changed my family's washing arrangements; before using the Liquid, it took our wash-woman the most of the week to get through washing; but now, by using the Liquid, on Tuesday evening every thing is washed, starched and ironed, ready for use. Your Washing Apparatus I believe to be a good invention, and have no doubt of its success.

Yours, with respect,

EDWARD S. NORRIS, 237 Baltimore street.

Messrs. J. T. KING & Co.—Gents.: It gives me pleasure to state that I have seen a number of your Washing Machines in operation, and am pleased to say that I consider that they will perform all that is claimed for them as to speed and efficiency. They are a valuable invention, and must in time be in the hands of every family who wish to keep up with the spirit and improvements of the age, both in the saving of time and money. Yours truly, &c.,

JAMES B. EDWARDS, No. 22 Charles street.

BALTIMORE, *December 28, 1851.*

MR. KING—I take pleasure in recommending your Washing Liquid and Washing Apparatus to my friends and acquaintance. You are aware that all the clothing at my house has been washed with the Washing Liquid, either in a plain boiler or the Apparatus, ever since you first put it up, nearly a year ago; and a great many of my friends have used it, and all are pleased with it; therefore what I say of it I say knowingly. The Liquid, if properly used, makes the clothes look much whiter, saves a great deal of time and hard work, and I know from experience that they will wear much longer than when washed by hand or the wash-board, or by any other process of rubbing. Those you have washed for us in the Apparatus have given great satisfaction. Washing, I believe, is the hardest work woman has ever to do; and when I think of the incessant toil of the poor wash-women from morning till night, it not only affords me pleasure to recommend your Washing Liquid and Apparatus, but I consider it a duty I owe to suffering humanity.

M. C. GUEST, 193 West Lombard street.

FREDERICK, *December 29, 1851.*

J. T. KING & Co.—I have sent the can back for ten gallons of your Washing Liquid, which you will please fill and send up. I am pleased that your fluid meets with such good sale, especially when it has to contend with so many other kinds. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE J. FISCHER.

WASHINGTON, *January 5, 1852.*

MESSRS. JAMES T. KING & Co.—Gents.: Will you please send us twenty gallons more of your "Magnetic Liquid," that great desideratum in the cleansing process, which it appears to have been reserved for you to discover. We have been engaged in the sale of your Liquid ever since you discovered it, and with one single exception, it has given universal satisfaction; and on the score of economy it is much cheaper, we believe, than any of the old methods, such as soda and the like—besides its being so expeditious in its effect.

Yours truly,

T. W. JOHNSON & CO.

J. W. GUEST & CO., our General Agents, will sell the Liquid, Washing Apparatus, or the Clothes Drying Machines, wholesale or retail, at our prices. Their office is No. 170 West Lombard street, two doors above Hanover street, Baltimore, Md. All orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to.

KING'S PATENT WASHING APPARATUS.

In addition to its application for washing, it is the best boiler ever invented for steaming purposes. Farmers can make it very convenient for steaming food for cattle; it is also useful to wheelwrights to steam wood. One great advantage in it, when used for this purpose is, that steam can be created almost immediately; this is done by putting a small quantity of water into the boiler and turning it. As soon as you stop turning, shut the damper over the fire to prevent injury to the boiler. The steam escapes through the pipe, which may be conducted into any vessel or box where it may be required.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

BALTIMORE.

Ayers & Son, Grocers,.....	Pratt near Light street.
Brown, Wm. H., & Bro., Druggists,	Liberty near German street.
Canby & Hatch,	do. Corner Light and Lombard streets.
Coleman & Cox, Grocers,.....	Corner Paca and Franklin streets.
Davis & Miller, Druggists,.....	No. 2 North Howard street.
Frey, E. & S., do.	314 West Baltimore street.
Freeland & Hall, Grocers,.....	Light two doors from Pratt street.
Guest, J. W. & Co.,.....	170 Lombard street.
Harvey, Carson & Co., Grocers,....	Lombard near Light street.
King, Solomon, Druggist,	Calvert near Baltimore street.
Kephart & Darby, Fruit Dealers,..	Baltimore street.
Keerl, Geo. H., Druggist,.....	Baltimore near Howard street.
Lockington, J. & Co., Grocers,	Cheapside near Pratt street.
Meyer, James & Co., do.	Calvert street.
McSherry & Fink, do.	Corner Franklin and Eutaw streets.
Mapp, Richard A.,.....	Wm. Chestnut's, cor. Pratt & South sts.
Ober & McConkey,.....	Corner Hanover and Lombard streets.
Price, Allen M., Fruit Dealer,.....	South near Lombard street.
Rodgers, C. P. & Bro., Druggists,..	Corner Howard and Baltimore streets.
Rowe, Spencer, Deal. Yank. Not's,	Calvert street.
Smith & Atkinson, Druggists,.....	Baltimore street.
Stabler & Bro., do.	Pratt near Calvert street.
Smith, J. Irvin, do.	West Pratt street.

NEW YORK.

Joseph King,..... 119 Wall street, up stairs.

PHILADELPHIA.

Martin Schaffter,..... 225 South Fifth st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Andrew Tate,..... Washington, Penn. Av. be. 10th & 11th sts.
 C. F. & R. A. Sheckell,..... Georgetown, near the market.

VIRGINIA.

P. D. Christian, Traveling Agent.
 V. Greenwood,..... Alexandria, Fairfax st., near the market.
 Henry Fern,..... Richmond.
 Webb & Jacqueneau,..... Norfolk.
 J. Bell Gilkerson,..... Winchester.
 J. B. Timberlake & Co..... Fredericksburg.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Feinour,..... New Orleans.

MAINE.

Warren & King,..... Saccarappa, Cumberland county.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles King,..... San Francisco.

DEALERS IN KINGS'S WASHING LIQUID.

BALTIMORE.

Reese & Brothers, Grocers,..... Pratt near Hanover street.
P. Tiernan & Son, do. Charles near Baltimore street.
Lovett & Smith, do. Corner of Eutaw and Pratt streets.
Samuel Rankin, do. Corner of Gay and Ensor streets.
James Duke, do. Corner of Canal and Chester streets.
William Wright, do. No. 32 Chatsworth street.
Adam Fisher, do. Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and George st.
J. R. Porter, do. No. 156 Gay street.
John Dowling, do. Corner Pratt and Register streets.
James D. Phillips, do. No. 173 East Monument street.
Philip Johnson, do. Baltimore near Caroline street.
H. C. Sultzer, do. No. 13 Market space.
P. Crowley, do. Corner Caroline and Lombard streets.
G. Umbrick, do. No. 5 South Cove street.
J. Schmidt, do. No. 105 Biddle street.
A. Miszbach, do. Corner Register and Pratt streets.
H. Spicer, do. No. 442 West Lombard street.
T. C. Rhodes, do. Corner of Hollins and Poppleton streets.
Mrs. Jones, do. Corner Cove and Lexington streets.
Mrs. Riley, do. Corner Monument and Ensor streets.
William Bishop, Jr., do. No. 231 Gay street.
John Norwood, do. No. 311, Saratoga street.
Wm. Werlick, do. Corner Lee and Charles streets.
P. Andre, do. No. 25 Pennsylvania Avenue.
F. Young, do. Corner Franklin and Brune streets.
Daniel Peters, do. No. 93 Lexington street.
Stephen George, do. No. 109 Camden street.
E. Preces, do. No. 70 East Fayette street.
A. Rider, do. No. 72 East Fayette street.
David Frank, do. No. 215 Bond street.
H. Weber, do. Corner Charles and York streets.

W. Brundige, Jr., Grocers,.....	Eutaw near Lexington street.
Thomas Murray, do.	Corner Light and Montgomery streets.
J. Healey, do.	Corner Pratt and President streets.
M. Smith, do.	Corner Hoffman and Pennsylv. Avenue.
Richard Johnson, do.	No. 209 East Baltimore street.
R. D. Berry, do.	Corner Madison and Aisquith streets.
J. Campario, do.	Corner Charles and Henrietta streets. ?
Amos Gregory, do.	Corner Charles and York streets.
J. D. Painter, do.	No. 63 Camden street.
Johnson & Wheeler, do.	No. 140 Gay street.
Wm. G. Brown, do.	Corner Lombard and Poppleton streets.
F. Nagle, Dairy,.....	No. 27 McHenry street.
Henrietta Raborg, Grocer.....	Corner Columbia and Paca streets.
W. E. Whitson, do. ...	No. 56 South Paca street.
J. W. Hunt, do.	Corner Fayette and Exeter streets.
Charles Lutz, do.	No. 37 Pine street.
R. Stewart, do.	Corner Forest and French streets.
Henry Kraft, do.	Corner Lexington and Little Sharp sts.
S. M. Stewart, do.	Corner Columbia and Cove streets.
Ireland & Oliver, do.	No. 110 North Eutaw street.
Wm. Finknaur, do.	Corner Paca and Mulberry streets.
Thomas Fowler, do.	Corner Baltimore and Eden streets.
J. R. Nimmo, Druggist,.....	Corner Fayette and Exeter streets. ?
E. C. Loutenslager, Fancy Store,...	No. 114 Ross street.
Charles Weber, Grocer,.....	Corner Charles and Montgomery streets. ?
Joseph Watson, do.	Corner Eastern Avenue and Caroline st.
Samuel Dagnar, do.	No. 200 Caroline street.
J. Garrett, do.	Corner Star Alley and Bank street.
C. F. Hitzelberger & Co., Grocers,.	No. 136 North Charles street.
Wm. Bredekamp, do. ..	No. 344 Light street.
M. D. Duke, Druggist,.....	Corner Aisquith and Orleans streets.
G. Henaman, Grocer,.....	Corner Jefferson and Eden streets.
A. F. Hamer, Druggist,.....	Corner Parkin and Lombard streets.
A. Asteroth, Grocer,.....	Corner Saratoga and Chatsworth streets.
J. J. Boyd, do.	No. 215 West Fayette street.
Richard Holmes, Grocer,.....	Corner Penn. Avenue and Hoffman st.
Charles Pracht, do.	Corner Ross and Orchard streets.
L. T. Darling, do.	Light opposite Gittings street.
Mr. North, do.	No. 140 Light street.
T. Madden, do.	No. 47 Paca street.
Wm. H. Jackson, do.	No. 101 South Paca street.
George A. Baker, do.	No. 137 South Paca street.
Wm. Ingham, do.	Corner Hanover and Hill streets.
D. McCraight, do.	Corner Hanover and Little Hughes sts.
John Hircher, do.	No. 339 Hanover street.
Mr. Hinkle, do.	Henrietta near Sharp street.
John H. Kirby, do.	No. 132 Sharp street.

J. H. Gronewell, Grocers,	.....	Corner Conway and Howard streets.
Mr. Bruning,	do.	No. 196 South Eutaw street.
Wm. Eckhart,	do.	Corner Eutaw and Barre streets.
H. N. Lindeman,	do.	No. 108 South Eutaw street.
R. Southgate,	do.	Corner Poppleton and Lexington streets.
C. W. Carter,	do.	Corner Hollins and Dewberry alley.
George Hickman,	do.	No. 214 West Fayette street.
J. F. Finley,	do.	Corner Pearl and Saratoga streets.
John Ritase,	do.	No. 77 Pennsylvania Avenue.
M. Christopher,	do.	West Pratt street.
Ann Smith,	do.	No. 148 Pine street.
John Conway,	do.	Corner Baltimore and Cove streets
Wm. Panceast,	do.	Corner Poppleton and Lexington streets.
Albert Curtis,	do.	Corner German and Penn streets.
J. V. Tollansbee,	do.	Corner Oregon and Lombard streets.
C. B. Green & Son,	do.	No. 116 Gay street.
L. K. Pauls,	do.	Howard near Barre street.
Guyton & Co.,	do.	No. 162 Gay street.
J. Morris,	do.	Corner Saratoga and Pine streets.
Wm. Sloan,	do.	Corner Orleans and Caroline streets.
R. M. Hopkins,	do.	No. 267 Gay street.
Mr. Allers,	do.	Corner Charles and West streets.
S. May,	do.	No. 391 Gay street.
Mr. McKnelly,	do.	Corner Pratt and Bethel streets.
L. D. Wright,	do.	Caroline street.
John Halel,	do.	Caroline street.
Joseph Armiger,	do.	Caroline street.
John Hall,	do.	Caroline street.
Mr. McClintock,	do.	Caroline street.
John McMahon,	do.	Corner Jefferson and Short streets.
Joseph Matson,	do.	Corner McEldery and Short streets.
A. J. Hampson,	do.	St. Paul near Baltimore street.
R. D. Shields,	do.	Corner Green and Lexington streets.
F. Otto,	do.	Corner High and Stiles streets.
Francis Walker,	do.	No. 76 Gough street.
Lewis Agner,	do.	No. 41 Columbia street.
Mr. Coleman,	do.	Corner Schroeder and Hollins streets.
John Hibner,	do.	Corner Pratt and Ann streets.
Wm. Jones,	do.	Corner Lombard and Republican streets.
James Cooper,	do.	Corner Hollins and Oregon streets.
D. Feneman,	do.	No. 113 Cove street.
John McQuirk,	do.	Corner Cove and German streets.
E. Thompson,	do.	No. 41 McHenry street.
W. H. Judy,	do.	Corner McHenry and Cove streets.
James Cole,	do.	Cove near Pratt street.
A. M. Turbot,	do.	Corner Green and Barre streets.
Wm. A. Lewis,	do.	No. 120 Hillen street.

J. Cassidy, Grocer,	.....	Corner Eden and Monument streets
A. M. Peregoy, do.	.....	Corner Eden and Madison streets.
E. W. Wroth, Druggist,	.....	Corner Biddle and Richmond streets.
Justus Keefer, Grocer,	.....	Lexington near Eutaw street.
W. T. Duke, do.	.....	Somerset near Chew street.
Sarah Dailey, do.	.....	Corner Caroline near Lombard street.
D. H. Tuxworth, do.	.....	Corner Constitution and Falls streets.
Mrs. Ashby, do.	.....	No. 155 North Eutaw street.
James E. Carr, do.	.....	Corner Richmond and Biddle streets.
C. Bernisco, do.	.....	Garden near Biddle street.
C. F. Bailey, do	.....	Corner Jefferson and Eden streets.
O. P. Newman, Fruit Dealer,	.....	Franklin near Paca street.

MARYLAND.

James Duff,	.....	Cumberland.
Beall & Watts,	.....	do.
McNamee & Ball,	.....	do.
Johnson & Bro.,	.....	do.
F. M. Gramlich,	.....	do.
Lownds & Creamer,	.....	do.
J. Michard,	.....	do.
J. M. Holme,	.....	do.
George Dessaix,	.....	do.
R. Reed & Bro.,	.....	do.
J. S. Hook,	.....	do.
G. I. Fisher,	.....	Frederick.
Ann O. Mantz,	.....	do.
Jenkins & Waters,	.....	Ellicott's Mills.
T. Leisher,	.....	do.
Mrs. Hunt,	.....	do.
J. H. McCulloh,	.....	Frostburg.
Wm. Frost,	.....	do.
G. W. Vanlear,	.....	Sharpsburg.
Jacob Arndt,	.....	Grantsville.
E. L. Spaulding,	.....	Leonardtown.
A. N. Dorsey,	.....	Westminster.
G. Miller,	.....	Millersville.
Peter Cottingham,	.....	Snow Hill.
Newlan & Myer,	.....	Kearsey Ridge.
J. W. Passapae,	.....	Liberty.
H. S. Taylor,	.....	Magnolia, Harford county, Wholesale.
Henry F. Brinkluf,	.....	Newtown, Worcester county.
J. Brown,	.....	Maysville, Frederick county.
Patterson, Small & Co.,	.....	Ashland Furnace, Baltimore county.
G. W. Hagey,	.....	Taney Town, Carroll county.
J. C. Thomas,	.....	Woodville, Prince Georges county.
R. C. Baynard,	.....	Centreville.

Richard Baker,.....	Putneys & Riddles Bridge.
Darnell & White,.....	Pottsville.
Coon & Arnsparger,.....	Frederick county, Md.
Wm. Braddock,.....	Rockville.
Veirs & Higgins,.....	do.

VIRGINIA.

Ludlow & Wing,.....	Norfolk.
W. H. Broughton,.....	do.
John Shuster,.....	do.
S. S. Gregg,.....	do.
Charles H. Langley,.....	do.
L. C. Reid,.....	do.
L. C. Moore,.....	Portsmouth.
W. H. Morris,.....	do.
Daniel J. Turner,.....	do.
W. C. Karr,.....	Richmond.
J. Kirch,.....	do.
J. B. Gelhieser,.....	Winchester.
H. P. Ward,.....	do.
C. F. Heist,.....	do.
Vance & McDonald,.....	Romney.
J. B. Kirk,.....	do.
E. H. McDonald,.....	do. wholesale.
Brady & Dawson,.....	do.
J. H. McEndree,.....	Shepherdstown.
Kenkle & Douglas,.....	do.
Yeastman & Bass,.....	Warrenton.
J. R. Saunders,.....	Buffalo Forge.
L. Lee,.....	Leesville, Cumberland county.
H. R. Hoffman,.....	Springfield.
Jacob Gray,.....	do.
M. Cummings,.....	Hampton.
Armstrong & Everett,.....	Montgomery county.
B. F. Jackson,.....	Grumville, Augusta county.
Wm. Pannill,.....	Leesburg, Campbell county.
W. L. Seibert,.....	Martinsburg.
George W. Burns,.....	do.
Charles Green,.....	Berkley Springs.
A. D. Brook,.....	Fairmount, Marion county.
John Walden,.....	Munroeville.
B. D. Kattral,.....	Leesburg, Loudoun county. }
G. H. Harding,.....	do. do.
F. L. Fred & Co.,.....	Bloomfield.
J. J. Bowcock,.....	Westmoreland C. H.
G. H. Hoke,.....	Gerardtown.
S. T. Walker,.....	Tappahannock, Essex county.

Brook & Lee,	Centre Cross.
T. K. Savage,	Sandy Bottom.
J. H. Clark,	Millwood.
Manpin & Brother,	Peidemont.
George Miller,	Millersburg.
J. J. & S. C. Slater,	Barnumsville, New Kent county.
George Richardson,	do. do. do.
D. C. B. Caldwell,	Lewisburg.
E. Holland & Co.,	Eastville, Northampton county.
William McCoy,	Bolivia.
G. Jordan,	Surrey, Page county.
W. W. Grinnan,	Culpepper C. H.
C. H. Rixley,	Rixley's Mill, Culpepper county.
Fisher & Addison,	Wardtown, Northampton county.
K. Wallon,	Woodstock.
Isaac Trout,	do.
Saunders & Towell,	White Stone, Lancaster county.
J. S. Currell,	Public View, do.
F. S. Whitehead & Son,	Roseland, Nelson county.
Morgan & Ainstroph,	Loringston, do.
Bashaw & Suead,	Fork Union, Fluvanna county.
Rose & Co.,	New Glasco, Amherst county.
James Jett,	Washington, Rappahannock county.
E. H. Rose,	Gloucester county.
A. C. Webb,	New Market.
C. Downs & Co.,	Falling Waters, Brinkley county.
A. Bailey,	Charlotte county.
Dickinson & White,	Franklin county.
J. T. Smith,	Midway, Jefferson county.
Parramore & Parker,	Chincoteague, Accomac county.
T. A. Northam,	Accomac county.
J. H. Fletcher,	Drummondtown.
J. Q. Murphy,	Harrisonville, Fulton county.
J. H. Perkins,	Whitesville, Halifax county.
A. Smith Jordan,	Desdemona.
J. Peirce,	Patterson's Creek.
W. A. & H. W. Webb,	Charlottesville.
Cuthbert Owings,	Hopewell, Fauquier county.
B. D. Pitts,	Loyds.
T. D. Hammond,	
John D. Peak,	Peak Hall.
Brady & Wheeler,	Frankfort.
J. B. Latham,	Upperville.
A. H. Haines,	Waterford.
Shannon & Hawley,	Newbern.
Slater & Meridith,	Slatersville.
Vickroy & Hamil,	Shetz Mills.

H. A. Morris,.....	Scott C. H.
S. H. Alexander,.....	Moorefield.
D. Howard,.....	New Hope.
Rickard & Speck,.....	Hedgeville, Berkley county.
Nicholas & Brother,.....	Virginia Mills, Buckingham county.
H. B. Barnes,.....	Falmouth.
Smithson & Statham,.....	Virginia.
William Rock,.....	Buchanan, Botetourt county.
Horn & Turnbull,.....	Gogginsville, Franklin county.
J. N. Davis,.....	Virginia.
W. J. Johnson,.....	Columbia, Fluvanna county.
J. T. Thornton,.....	Cartersville, Cumberland county.
John Brandeburg,.....	Staunton.
P. H. Finks,.....	
Gouldman & Co.,.....	Occupacia, Essex county.

NORTH CAROLINA.

P. J. Brown,.....	Louisburg.
Anderson & Jenkins,.....	Winton.
W. H. Willard,.....	Washington.
Satterfield & Lunsford,.....	Roxborough.
Joseph Kirkland,.....	Chapel Hill.

OHIO.

J. B. Oblinger,.....	Miltsburg, Monroe county.
D. M. Clayton,.....	Athens, Athens county.
Pratt & Grinner,.....	Zanesville.
John Endsley,.....	Lythopolis, Fairfield county.
James Johnson,.....	Claysville, Guernsey county.

INDIANA.

Otis Sappington,.....	Madison.
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas J. Hill,.....	Philadelphia Railroad Station Tavern.
W. H. Bush,.....	Andersonsburg, Perry county.
Ira Hersey,.....	New Haven.
C. S. Corner,.....	McClellantown, Fayette county.
Joseph Boyd,.....	New Salem.
S. Berger,.....	Berger's Store.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. G. Choate,	S. J. Ober,	E. Collison,	R. J. Ryan,
B. W. Reid,	S. Bacon,	H. S. Morley,	Morsell & Co.
Singstack & Clark,	Jason & Hall,	T. W. Johnson & Co.,	J. Killman,
J. H. Eberbach,	J. H. Johnson,	William Orme,	J. F. Callan,
R. Jones,	S. C. O'Hare,	J. Mortimer,	J. Ball.

SILK HOUSE.

EDWARD S. NORRIS & SON,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

SILK & MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 237 Baltimore street, near Charles,

BALTIMORE.

Our thorough knowledge of the wants of the Trade, extensive Stock, and great facilities for obtaining Goods of the latest designs by every arrival from Europe, enable us to give the assurance to every merchant that he may find every article in the

Silk and Millinery Line

Which he may want, in as extensive a variety, and at prices equally as low as in any of the northern cities.

FEELING CONFIDENT OF OUR ABILITY TO SUPPLY MERCHANTS WITH

NEW AND SALABLE GOODS,

We would respectfully solicit a call and an examination of our Stock before going to the North.

EDWARD S. NORRIS & SON,

No. 237 Baltimore street.

JAS. HODGES & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANS,

KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING COTTONS,

AND SMALL WARES GENERALLY,

No. 239 MARKET STREET,

FIFTH HOUSE WEST OF CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE.

The great variety and extent of our stock—the advantages we are enabled to give by importing our foreign goods direct, together with our regular practice of attending the auction sales of our own and neighboring cities, enable us to make it the interest of any class of buyers to deal largely with us. Our stock of

H O S I E R Y

Is probably more complete than that of any other house in our city; while we have no hesitation in saying that our

Assortment of Gloves

Will compare favorably with any in the country. Our stock of

FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

As well as our stock in general, need only be seen to be appreciated.

The trade are invited to call and examine our Goods.

**J. C. BOKEE & CO.**

41 N. Howard street, between Fayette and Lexington,
BALTIMORE,

OFFER TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, AND PURCHASERS GENERALLY, A
LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Imported by themselves from the best manufactories.

In a few weeks they will be in receipt of a part of their Spring Supply, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. The strictest attention is paid to orders from the country, and every article put up as selected.

S T O N E W A R E

ALWAYS ON HAND AT FACTORY PRICES.

CHAS. B. PURNELL & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 15 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET,
BALTIMORE,

Have always on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they will make up on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Orders respectfully solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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