It is my purpose to give to the readers of this the eye of the local resident. It is believed, however, that much information may be obtained which will be of permanent value.

Pawtucket.

An Indian name, its origin based upon conflicting legendary evidence, stands as a geographical designation for two localities by far the most important in the lower valley of the Blackstone.-The village of Pawtucket, or, its western bank, in its modern growth, has a place in the national history; for it was here that the manufacture of cotton goods in this country first commenced. Sixty three years ago Samuel Slater came to this place in company with William Almey, Moses and Obadiah Brown, to survey the field from which so soon after sprung that gigantic interest, that has at many subsequent critical periods in our legislative career, elicited the desence and encountered the opposition of the ablest of American statesmen. COTTON MILLS. When it is known that a large amount of water

power exists at this place, it may seem singular

that there are only three mills in running order which produce cotton cloth. The one built by Mr. Slater, originally 100 feet in length by 30 in width, is run by Gideon Smith, manufacturing sheetings and shirtings. It contains 52 looms, giving employment to 50 hands. This property, which has been at various times an object of interest to travellers, is owed by the heirs of William Almey and Obadiah Brown, who bought of Mr. Slater his interest in the year 1829. A solid structure known as the "Stone Mill," built by Oziel Wilkinson in the year 1810, and now owned by David Lefavour, of this village, is run by Messrs. H. & R. Lippitt, of Providence, who are engaged in the manufacture of Printing Cloths. This mill contains 2300 spindles, 50 looms, and employs some 50 hands. The largest establishment in every respect, which under a joint partnership is known as the "Pawtucket Manufacturing Company," stands upon an exceedingly val uable privilege, one that for more than a century has been an heirship appendage. This mill contains nearly 200 looms, 8000 spindles, and has in the manufacture of Printing Cloths, which find a ready sale with some of the best printers in the United States This company has a capital of \$125,000, and underable management is in a very flourishing condition. COTTON THREAD MANUFACTURERS.

tensively engaged in the business, employs in all nearly 100 hands. The annual value of thread

There are three establishments of this character

in the village, David Ryder, who is the most ex-

made at this concern may be estimated at \$90,000. S. S. Mallory, another manufacturer, running a small mill, the annual value of his products not exceeding \$10,000. There is also a small privilege attached to the old "Slater Mill," where from 6 to 800 pounds of thread and warp for Satinets COTTON WADDING, BATTING AND WASTE DEALERS. The Pawtucket Union Wadding Companý, a joint stock association, has been organized and engaged in this business for nearly two years. Some

Wadding turned out reaching \$80,000. Alexander King and Hiram A. Briggs & Co., are buyers and sellers of Cotton Waste, -a business of seemingly modern origin. Their respective sales bring from \$65,000 to \$100,090 yearly. There is, in the lower part of the village, a small Cotton Batting Factory; but the a count of capital invested, or the annual value of its productions, I have been unable to ascertain. Thomas Bassett is a manufacturer of Lamp Wick and Cotton Twine. Capital invested from \$7,000 to \$9,000,—the yearly amount of sales bring \$50 000. This business gives employment to 12 hands. COTTON YARN. N. G. B. Dexter is a manufacturer of Knitting, Darning, and Tidy Cotton. His business gives employment to nearly 100 hands, 1600 pounds are made per day,—the annual value of the yarn

room, was with Mr. Slater 29 years, and has been a manufacturer on his own account for the past 20 years. This single branch of the cotton business in this village is rapidly increasing, not only in the readiness with which the finished article finds a sale, but in the multiplied advantages which long experience and a successful competition always gives to productive enterprise. Intimately connected with Mr. Dexter's establishment, and to some degree dependent upon it. is the "Dyeing and Bleaching House," owned and managed by Mr. Samuel Merry. About 20 hands are engaged in the coloring and bleaching departments. 4000 pounds of yarn are colored per week, and 7500 are bleached. MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTER'S AND ENGRAVER'S

small way, by Ray Potter in 1814, since which period it has grown with the most extraordinary success. A store for the sale of goods has been opened in the city of New York, and its travelling agents are found in various sections of the country. Its machinery is propelled by steam,-80 hands are employed, and the annual amount of its sales now reach nearly \$100,000. ENGRAVERS AND EMBOSSERS. Charles Payne & Co. are engravers and embossers to Calico Printers. This firm employ 20 hands, and pay out annually for labor about \$10,000. The capital necessary for a business of this character is comprised in the outlay for tools

whims and caprices of fashion as is that of the calico engraver. History informs us that the "art of the engraving of gems" is of the very highest antiquity. Eagravings from plates and wood is a more modern invention, having its origin about the middle of the fifteenth century. Prints from engraved copper plates were first produced four centuries ago, having made their appearance in Germany in 1450. BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES. There are four banks and one insurance company now doing business in the village of Pawtucket. The oldest of these (New England Pacific) was chartered in 1818, at the October session of the General Assembly. The late Thomas Buffum was chiefly instrumental in obtaining its

charter, with the design of locating it permanently in the town of Smithfield. The bank was established at Central Falls, with a branch in this village for discount and deposit. In 1826, the Legislature declared, "that the charter of this bank had become void in consequence of certain irregularities in the management of the same."-The stock, with all the rights and privileges apperfaining thereto, having been sold by the original stockholders, the charter was, by Legislative enactment, revived, confirmed and continued; and the new stockholders authorized to remove it to Pawtucket, where it has ever since remained. Its capital was originally \$50 000, with liberty to increase the same to \$150,000, which amount it has now very nearly reached. The North Provi-

some future time to its maximum limit, \$200,000.

in their financial operations; and the confidence of the public in their soundness is evinced by the avidity with which new shares of stock are purchased whenever issued and offered for sale. The Pawtucket Institution for Saving's was chartered in 1828, upon the petition of Samuel Slater, David Wilkinson, Niles Manchester, and nine other citizens of the village. Nothing was done, however, towards an organization until 1836, when an act of revival was passed by the General Assembly. The character of the business transacted by these institutions precludes the possibility of obtaining very much information in relation to them. The one located here has a high reputation for soundness and security, having over 2500 depositors, and paying an annual interest of six per cent. A charter for a new Savings Society, to be established in Pawtucket, was obtained at a late session of the Legislature, which is to be known as the "Providence County Savings Bank." The first incorporated moneyed institution that

had an existence in this village, was the Manufacturers Bank, chartered in 1814. It did a lucrative business until the great manufacturing revulsion of 1829, when, in common with many private individuals, it met with heavy losses. Its bill. holders and depositors were paid, but the stock which before this period was worth \$110 pel share, immediately went down to \$65. A meeting of the stockholders was called, and with but one dissenting voice (Mosès Brown) it was voted to obtain permission to remove the bank to Provi dence. This having been granted, the institution soon regained its original character for soundness and skillful management. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank, the second one located here, obtained its charter between

1822 and 1821, and was engaged in the usual avocations of a moneyed institution, when the failures of 1829 took place. Intimately connected in its operations with many of the business men of that disastrous period, the bank was compalled to sus pend its operations. Its stock, the par value of which before the revulsion, was \$50, went down to \$22. James F. Simmons and Gov. Arnold, were appointed commissioners to wind up its assairs. Soon after, a new company was organized upon its forfeited charter, which, under the name of the Phenix Bank, now ranks among the corporations of the city of Providence. The Mutual Fire Insurance Company incorporated in its employ more than 150 hands. It is engaged in | 1848, like all similar associations has been of slow growth. Its business partakes somewhat of a local character; but its comparatively few losses may perhaps afford evidence of its cautious management. Father Mathew's wonderful reform in Ireland seems to need doing over again. The London Spectator states that in 1833, the consumption of

> souls. But now, with a population of 6515,694 only, no less than 8,208,265 gallons are consumed. NEW BAPTIST CHUCH.—The laying of the corner stone of the new edifice in Somerset street, now building for the Society presided over by Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale, took place this morning, with appropriate ceremonies, commencing at 8 o'clock. There were present on the occasion a large number of the Baptist and other clergymen of this city and vicinity; and on the platform we noticed Mayor Seaver, Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

> whiskey in Ircland amounted to .12 306.342 gal-

lons, which decreased in 1812, to 5,290,650 gal-

lons. This was with a population of 8175,000

and Hon. John P. Bigelow. The ceremonies were also witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. An address was also delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Néale.—Bost. Trav. FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS-MORE SEIZURES. -Capt. Otis. of the schooner James Roix, arrived at Calnis, reports that schooner Gazelle, Capt. Howes, of Dennis, was taken by an English cutter off Gaspe, and carried into Charlottetown. Three vessels from Newburyport, and three from Cape Ann, had also been seized off Fox River, but Capt. Otis did not learn their names. He reports

that mackerel are plenty in shore, but the coast is so well guarded that they cannot be reached.— Boston Journal REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO. - New York. Sept. 12 - A private letter from Montevideo, dated July 24th, states that a revolution took place in that city on the 18th, when a contest occurred between the National Gaard, who were in favor of Gen. Oribe, and the black troops of the line, partisans of Cresar Dias. The affair lasted but ten minutes, when the National Guard threw down their arms, leaving seven of their number dead Great ex-

city

a change of Cabinet, and also that the National Guard had been suppressed. It was also reported that Gen. Oribe was about to make an attempt on Montevideo, for which purpose he was collecting troops in the mountain, forty leagues from the city. Gen. Greene was organizing a force to oppose him. Trade at Montevidee had increased five fold during the siege of Buenos Ayres, and the harbor was constantly full of vessels.

time the week previous to dates.

sufferers, are reported at about \$1,800. Collision at Sea-A Ship Foundered. - New York, Sept. 12.—The ship John Stuart, which

sequence of having been in contact with the bark

Green Point, Capt. McCormack, on the night of

August 2d. The John Stuart struck the Green Point amidships. The latter vessel foundered in twenty minutes Crew saved, and were taken to Callao. The Green Point was from the Chincha Islands. She was nearly new, and was valued at \$35,000. Insured in Wall street. ARRESTED FOR OBSTRUCTING THE CARS. - Philadelphia, Sept. 12.-James Owen, formerly a bridge tender on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having placed obstructions on the track, on Friday night, by which the train was thrown off. THE GEORGIA.—New York, Sept 12.—The steamer Georgia is but slightly damaged.

The Crescent City has been dispatched from New York to Norfolk to take the Georgia's passengers. DISHONEST POST OFFICE CLERKS. - New Or. leans, Sept. 9.—Two clerks in the post office, both young, were arrested last night on the charge of stealing money, chiefly from Texas letters. The

Georgia encountered a gale on Tuesday about 80

passengers generally have lest Baltimore.

miles S W. of Cape Hatteras.

amount stolen is believed to be large.

THE FEVER ATTHE SOUTH-New Orleans, Sept. 6.—The number of interments to-day was 95; by yellow sever 70. On the 9th, the interments were 59; by fever 49. At Mobile, on the 9th, the number of deaths were 37, of which 31 were by fever.

in this city from Montevideo, dated July 23, states that affairs at Buenos Ayres had become favorable for a peaceful settlement of the quartel with Urquiza. The troops of the besiegers had retired from the immediate vicinity of the city, and their

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—A letter received

commander Urquiza, had gone to Entre Rios, to look after matters at home, which were not in the most promising state.—Bost. Jour. Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt had a son on the 5th of August at Dresden. THE SALEM LIGHT INFANTRY are expected here on the 27th. EXHIBITION OF THE FINE ARTS.-We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Coleman, who opens this

morning a fine display of engravings in Westiminster Hall. Among them are copies from some of the most celebrated pictures. They are chiefly executed by a new process,

which copies engravings with great accuracy, and at one fourth the ordinary expense. For an enumeration of some of the engravings, see advertisement. The exhibition is free, and is well worth an examination. LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE .- About forty acros of upland and twenty-five of marsh and water, belonging to the Moses Brown farm, and situated on the south side of Angell street, below Governor, was sold last week to a

company. It is rumored that the price paid was \$200,-000.

'THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY, Col Brown, with the American Brass Band, will make a parade through our streets this afternoon. Every description of BOOK, JOB and

COPPERPLATE PRINTING executed at

this office, in the best manner and at the

lewest rates.

are made weekly. 20 hands are employed here,—the an nual value of

produced here reaching \$120 000. Mr. D.'s career

in the cotton interest commenced 52 years ago. -He passed 3 years of his early life in a spinning

CARDS. Bliss, Potter & Co. are engaged in the manufacture of the above articles, and are also dealers in Stationary and Colored Printer's Ink. This branch of business was commenced here, in a very

and in the skill of the operator; and no other mechanical employment is so much subject to the

\$50,000, which in pursuance of one of the pro-

visions of its charter has been already increased

of Ga., ionalist, dence Bank was chartered at the October session of the Legislature, 1834, with a capital \$50,000, ROBBER. having liberty to augment the same to \$200,000. Its present limit is \$113,000. The People's Bank was chartered in June, 1846, with a capital of

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paper an intelligent, and if possible, accurate account of the manufacturing and business interests generally in the valley of this river. Whatever is found that partakes of a historical or attractive personal character will also be given. In passing over a field like this, many things must be noticed and commented upon that are already familiar to

to \$126,000. It will doubtless be augmented at

These institutions have been singularly fortunato

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 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{m}$ 183 Ma Par The city had been lighted with gas for the first Jot Ste J ui Ed The receipts of Julien's Concert in New York, Ne Sunday evening, for the benefit of New Orleans AIL Ga Ari Th Le Jul cleared at Calluo, July 28, for Chincha Islands, Stu returned to port on the 4th ult., leaking, in con-W1 Ka

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Providence Journal (published as The Providence Daily Journal) - December 5, 1854 - page 2

and present, in the valley of the river, together with such items of local history as would be of value to the general reader. Unforeseen events prevented their continuance at that time, and the attempt is now renewed, with the assurance of their appearance at such intervals as will retain the interest of those who have a taste for information of this character. Three articles were written and published in relation to the cotton, iron and banking business of the village of Pawtucket. More, however, remains to be noticed here as well as in the town of Paw-

this will be reserved until the last number of the whole series. CENTRAL FALLS. Nincty years ago, this place, one mile north of Pawtucket and five from Providence, was unknown as a distinct locality. It was at this period of time that Stephen Jenks and two of his sons, Moses and Eleazer, built the first dam here for manufacturing purposes. They also erected a small mill for the making of snuff, and this article was sold in the sur-

rounding settlements, while considerable quantities

were ground for people living in Newport and other

suches on the Dissenctiusetts side of the fiver, but

places on the island. This business was carried on for three or tour years, when the dam, a rude structure, was washed away by a heavy flood. Twenty years later, or seventy years ago, Charles Keane came to the place, rebuilt the dam, put up a build ing for the making of seythes, and this enterprise was prosecuted with varied success for twenty years. More than fifty years ago, Col. Levi Hall was en gaged in the manufacture of "wash leather," which was then in great demand and exceedingly profitsble. At one time he had a large quantity of skins stolen from him, while in the process of finishing, in value near \$2000. The people of the surrounding region were filled with consternation at so hold an operation, and handbills, giving publicity to the theft, were sent to Boston and other eastern places. A long time afterwards, the skins were found buried

n the woods a short distance from the village, but

in a ruined condition. This was before the "cru"

of stupendous frauds and forgeries, and doubtless

the occurrence furnished material for many a "nur-

Some sixty-five years ago, as near as can be as-

certained, the building known as the "Chocolate

Mill," was creeted by Col. Hall. It was from sixty

to seventy feet in length by about thirty in width. Here chocolate was made from the cocounut, but to what extent and for what precise length of time this branch of domestic industry was carried on is not now known. It was before the days of protective tariffs, and the makers must have enjoyed a monopoly of the business. The cotton interest was strug gling in its embryo state at Pawtucket, under the direction of Mr. Slater, and doubtless the surplus water of the Blackstone was readily directed to the promotion of any enterprise that promised the means of living and a small profit to the early settlers. Mr. Hayden, in his excellent "Dictionary of Dates," says that "chocolate was first introduced into Europe from Mexico in 1520. It is the flour of the cocoanut, makes a wholesome beverage, and is much used in Spain. It was sold in the London coffee houses soon after their establishment in 1650." In 1806 the chocolate mill was filled with cotton machinery, and a company formed for the manufacture of goods, consisting of Messrs. Rufus Weterman, of Providence, Benjamin S. Walcott, (fa-

ther of Edward, of this city,) Elisha Waterman, of

Cumberland, and Stephen Jenks, under the name

and style of the "Smithfield Manufacturing Com-

pany." This business was prosecuted until 1821

or 1822, when the water privileges were divided

into six parts, subsequently sub-divided and sold

out to different individuals. From this time the

village has been known as "Central Falls." Pre-

viously it was called the "Chocolate Mill" or "Cho-

colate Mill Settlement." The old mill, which was

seriously injured by the great flood of February.

1807, stood for some years after its abandonment

in 1822, and from its dilapidated condition was known as the "Quail's Trap." Twenty years ago, it had entirely disappeared. From 1798 to 1802, Stephen Jenks and Dr. Hosea Humphrey were engaged as partners in the business of making muskets for the government.-Their contract was for 3000, at \$13.40 each; but they lost money at this rate, and were afterwards indemnified by order of Congress This was regarded as an enterprise of great magnitude, but, doubtless, the early records of many other localities would disclose similar cotemporary undertakings. This, too, was at the period when war with France was "nearly inevitable," and private companies and individuals filled the orders of the government. The armory at Harper's Ferry was established at this time, and there existed arsenals only at. Springfield and Carlisle. When Silas Dean, the first agent for the colonies, was sent to Europe, in 1776, his secret instructions, drawn by Dr. Franklin, required him to obtain information upon any subject that would be of value to the Continental Congress. On the 18th of August he writes as follows: "I spent at Angouleme a day in viewing what, as to manufactories alone, deserves great attention

This description would now be considered as exceedingly puerile, but seventy-eight years ago it was written to such men as Franklin, Ben Harrison, John Dickerson, Morris and Juy by the pioneer in our revolutionary diplomacy. This business was again carried on at Central Falls, by Stephen Jenks and his three soms, from

on the journey, the foundry for cannon, where the

greatest part of those used in the kingdom are

manufactured; the cannon are cast solid, after

which they are put in a turner's lathe, and bored

ont, and the outside smoothed and turned at plea-

sure. They can bore and complète a twelve-pounder

in one day in each lathe, which takes four men only

to work; the workmen freely showed me every

part of their furnace and foundry."

1809 to 1812-3. Their contract with the government was for 6000 muskets. This was the last of gun making here, and there is not now a single vestige of any of the branches of industry mentioned above, except the cotton, to be found in the vicinity. Dr. Humphrey was a physician of the old school, lived in the village of Pawtucket, where he kept a store or office for the sale of drugs and prescriptions; and while there he built the house now occupied by John H. Weeden, Esq. His politics

made him unpopular, for he was a nepublican of the era of 1800. The Federalists, who were men of mark and ability, "spotted him," and he removed from Pawtucket in 1805. THE BOSTON DALLY ADVERTISER.—This retel ran paper appears in new type, and with a new arrangement of the matter, which may suit its readare very well but which we, who so often wish to

to the lot of hundreds of those whom the world regards as occupying lofty and romantic places." THE VALLEY OF THE BLACKSTONE. Something more than a year since, the publication of a series of articles under the above caption was commenced in this paper, the object being to give an account of the business and statistics, past

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Providence Journal (published as The Providence Daily Journal) - December 21, 1854 - page 2

Having in a previous article given a sketch of the settlement at Central Falls, prior to 1823, the following statement of its present manufacturing and business industry is now presented.

COTTON MILLS.

The oldest mill of this character, now in existence here, was built of stone in 1893 by David Jenks & Co. It is now owned by James Dennis and Andrew Jenks. Mr. D. is running his portion of it, consisting of 2100 spindles, 44 looms, and employing 45 hands. Sheetings 64×64 are made, the annual value of which reach nearly \$30,-000. Uriah Benedict is a manufacturer of sheetings, running 1700 spindles, 40 looms, and employs 25 hands. The yearly value of the goods made is \$20,000. Mr. B. has been in the cotton business forty-two years, the last twenty-seven at Central Falls. He occupies a stone mill built in 1824 by a company known at that time, and for some years subsequent, as the "Pawtneket Thread Manufacturing Company." These are the only mills that make sheetings and shirtings; and the same disproportion as to capital invested and the value of goods manufactured in comparison with the production of printing cloths exists here that is to be found in almost every part of the State. Eminent statisticians inform us that the "shirt," this now almost universal garment, "was first worn in the west of Europe early in the eighth century. Woolen shirts were commonly worn in England until the 38th of Henry III., 1253, when linen of a coarse kind was first manufactured there by Flemsh artisans" The character and the material of the substitute used previous to the eighth century, would perhaps be an interesting subject for the investigation of some antiquarian having a taste for research of this nature. The only brick mill in the village was built in

1824 by the late John Kennedy. He failed in the revulsion of 1829, and the property passed into the hands of Mr. Slater, by whom, at a subsequent period, it was transferred to William Jenkins, of this city. In 1846 it was sold to John Gardiner and Randall S. Brayton, both now deceased, and run for six years by the firm of John Gardiner & Co. In 1852 the property was purchased by Rufus J. Stafford and Henry B. Wood, by whom it is now managed. They employ 80 hands, are running between 5000 and 6000 spindles, and have 120 looms. Printing cloths are made here. Mr. Kennedy was by birth a Scotchman, his character marked by all the peculiar traits that distinguish the men of that country. His admiration for the British government was unbounded; and

of his adoption made no inroads upon the convictions of his early manhood. In most, if not all his business operations here, he was singularly unfortunate. Messrs. Wood & Adams are making printing cloths and sewing thread. They are running 4500 spindles, employ 80 hands, and turn out yearly \$50,000 worth of goods. The mill occupied by them was originally about half its present size, and was built by David Jenks & Co. in 1827. The timber to construct the frame came from that of an old meeting house which had then stood for

100 years, near Newell's tavern, in Attleborough.

the progressive spirit which he met with in the land

This timber, 'oak, "the monarch of the woods," and among the ancients an emblem of strength and long life, is now to all appearance in a sound condition. In 1830 it was enlarged to its present dimensions, under the direction of Messrs. Ruel Richards, James F. Simmons and Gov. Arnold, they having purchased an interest in the property. Messrs. Benedict & Wood are manufacturers of printing cloths, running 2200 spindles, 56 looms, and employ about 40 hands. The annual value of their goods reach the sum of \$25,000. They have been in the business since 1831. Mr. Benedict is President of the People's Bank in the village of Pawtucket.

Messrs. Moies & Jenks are making printing cloths, have 32 looms, are running nearly 1400 spindles, and employ 25 hands. They have been connected in business for 14 years, and the yearly value of goods made by them is \$20,000. Mr.

Messrs. Thurbur & Cole are making printing

cloths, and have been in the business for 15 years.

They are running 2000 spindles, 56 looms, and cm-

ploy some 35 hands.

Moies was engaged in manufacturing with Mr. Simmons for some years, and is well known as a capitalist and a man of more than ordinary enterprise. Mr. H. N. Ingraham is also making printing cloths, his business being in amount equal to that of Mesers. Moics & Jenks. THE IRON TRADE. But little is done at Central Falls in this line.— Messrs. Jenks & Fales are manufacturers of rotary

force pumps and cotton machinery. They employ

some 30 hands, and their business produces an-

nually \$60,000. Mr. Alvin Jenks, the senior part-

ner in this concern, has been a resident here for

nearly 60 years, and is the son of Stephen Jenks already alluded to, a name intimately associated with the early settlement and enterprise of the lower valley of the Blackstone. JEWELRY. It is not probably known to many outside of the trade that a very flourishing branch of this business is now carried on at Central Fulls. Messrs. Northrap & Thurbur have been here for five years, engaged in the enterprise, and have now in their employ 35 hands. Their annual sales exceed the sum

of \$75,000, and, as is usual with houses of this

character, they have an agency in New York for the nule of goods. If the statistics of the jewelry business, as it is carried on in this country, could be obtained with accuracy, they would doubtless astonish even those who are connected with it in its various departments. The immense sums of money paid for labor and material, the receipts from sales, the numberless channels through which the disbursements are made, both by employer and employed, would furnish an interesting theme for the study of the economist and practical statesman. THREAD MANUFACTURERS. Benjamin F. Greene has a manufactory in Richmond, Rhode Island, containing about 3000 spindles, of both mule and ring spinning, with all the necessary preparation of machinery, and 1200 spindles of twisting. He makes yarns of all descriptions and numbers, from 20 to 100, and furnishes the same to order for single and two-threaded warps,

filling, &c., and makes all numbers of three and six cord sewing threads for spoeling and pound packages. His machinery is particularly adapted for working long staple cotton, and the greater part of the time for the last five years has spun for fine warps and sewing threads, numbers from 40 to 100, from Sea Island cotton, costing from 25 to 60 cents per pound. Most of the goods produced are sold from the mill to parties who finish them for their respective uses. He has recently appropriated a much larger portion of his mill manufacture to pound thread, and is already finishing and putting up weekly some 600 to 800 pounds. Capital invested in machinery, stock, &c., \$50,000, employs 50 hands, weekly product of mill manufacture ave. rages 62,000 skeins, consuming 700 to 2500 pounds cotton, according to the fineness of the yarn. Mr. Greene has an accociate with him at Central Falls engaged in putting up cotton spool thread, a part of his mill manufacture, and does business here upder the name of Greene & Daniels. They put up a very superior and well finished article of every

description and number of white and colored spool cotton, including apwards of thirty colors and shades. They run 15 winding machines, which average, turning off in the aggregate, 1600 to 2000 dozens per day, and employ 30 hands in the various processes of spooling, winding, labelling, packing,

&c. Captital invested \$10,000. Francis Walker is making pound cotton and sewing thread. He has 25 hands employed, and produces 25,000 pounds a year; has been in business

17 years; the annual value of his sales \$12,000.

The above is a summary of the leading interests

in this village, and it discloses an amount of busi-

ness which no casual visitor would suppose to be transacted within its limits. The mills are all run by water, and it must be confessed that the owners of these privileges have made an exceedingly advantageous use of them.

U. S. SENATOR.—We understand it is a fact that the Pittsfield Know Nothings have unanimously extended an invitation to their fellow-citizen, Mr. Rockwell, the present Benefit by executive appointment, to come into their fold. Should be accept, the chances would be in favor of his election by the Legislature. Governor Gardner himself is counted within the Senatorial ring, in some quarters.—Springfield Republican.

NAPOLEON ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM .-- Mr. Cass quoted in the Senate, on Tuesday, the following from the coronation speech of Napoleon: "I see with pleasure assembled here the pastors

of the Reform Church of France, and I embrace

with ardor the opportunity of testifying to them how highly I have been satisfied with the reports that have reached me of the fidelity and good conduct of the pastors and citizens of the different Protestant communities. I desire them to understand that it is my firm intention to maintain the freedom of religious worship. The empire of the law ends where the undefined empire of conscience begins. Neither the law nor the sovereign can do anything against this freedom. Such are my principles, and those of nature, and if any one of my race who may succeed me should forget the oath I have taken, and deceived by the promptings of a false conscience, violate it, I devote him to public censure and authorize you to give him the name of 'Nero.'" THE KANZAS ELECTION.—Governor Reeder, of Kanzas, is a trump—a "king stork," who is likely

to astonish and trouble the pro-slavery administration which appointed him to office. The New York Courier & Enquirer of yesterday repeats some matters which were known before, when it says that "Gov. Reeder of Kanzas Territory will refuse to give a certificate of election to the delegate just chosen to represent that Territory in Congress, because of the illegality of the votes. A large party from Missouri, it is asserted, entered Kanzas on election day, to secure the choice of a pro-slavery candidate. This invasion outnumbered the resident citizens. The call upon him to appoint an immediate election of delegates to the State Legislature has been refused, and the election postponed till spring. The Governor says the memorial was not signed by the citizens of Kanzas, but those of Missouri." The end of this contest is not yet established. The motion of Mr. Mace, of Indiana, to restore the Missouri compromise, so far as it refers to the Kanzas country, will have a serious effect upon the slavery-question in Kanzan.—Boston Courier. How he Sold his Papa.—An out and out Democrat of one of the towns in this county, was very anxious, (as were some of his neighbors) to

find out something about the Know Nothings. It was his habit to go out when he supposed the brethren were to have a meeting, watch for the K. N.'s, and follow them if he could, to their Lodge room. The "members" had been troubled in this way for some time and many narrow escapes from detection are chronicled. They finally determined to disquise themselves that they might pass through the line of "watchers" unknown. Our democratic friend had a son who was a faithful member of the new order. One night he disguised himself as well as he could and sauntered forth and proceeded towards the place of meeting. He soon found that he was followed by his father. He therefore kept on and passed the place of meeting without turning in. His father followed him, close at his beels for half a mile at least, when suddenly the son jumped a fence and went home across the fields. Upon reaching home, he took off his disguise and seated himself before the kitchen fire just in time to receive his father, who came in, puffing and blowing, evidently very much futigued. "Well, John," said the father to his son, "where have you been?" "Oh," said the son, "I have been out hunting the d-d Know Nothings." "That's just what I have been doing," replied the father. "I chased one of the rascals more than half a mile, but could'nt catch him!"— Worcester Trans. THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE.—Dr. Solger, in his recent lecture on the Eastern question, in our opinion put the casus belli in the East on its true footing. The war with Russia has for

what fanciful theory, "the balance of power." This also was the ostensible ground for the great Thirty Years' War, which exhausted the resources of all the powers engaged in it; and it may not be out of place now to revive the recollection of the couplet of the wit, on its termination. "Now Europe's balanc'd, neither side prevails, For nothing's left in either of the scales." -Boston Trav. THE WEATHER.—From all directions we receive reports of severe weather.

its principle object the maintenance of that some-

DISASTROUS FIRE.—New York, Dec. 20.—A number of buildings on Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets, were destroyed by fire this

Wood's Minstrel Hall, numerous stores, &c. Amoust the buildings destroyed were McKiustrey's Carriage Manufactory, Lyon's Powder Depot, Dunscombe's Saddlery, the building formerly known as Mitchell's Olympic, Mix's Coach Fac tory, &c. The fire extended through to Croshy

street. A ball was in progress in the Assembly

morning, including the City Assembla Rooms,

rooms, where the fire broke out. One man is known to have been killed, and several ladies are said to be missing. Second Disputch.—In addition to the sufferers already enumerated, were Cheshire's Glass depot, with a heavy stock, M. W. Furay's wine and fruit stores; Costur's Vermin Exterminator depot, and stores. The City Assembly Rooms, which extended over five stores, were leased by George Miller. We regret to add that five firemen, one named

Patrick McVay, and fourteen other persons were seriously injured from the same cause. Neither the buildings nor stores were of the first class, and the loss will not, therefore, probably much exceed \$50,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE POOR.—New York

Lowrie, another the foreman of No. 19, were killed

by the falling of a wall, and a policeman named

last evening adopted resolutions appropriating \$10,-000 to the Association for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. ROBBERY .- New York, Dec. 20. - Yesterday fore? noon, Mr. William Winter, editor of the Ladies Examiner, published in Boston and Worcester,

Mass., while standing on Broadway, watching a

military company, which was passing, had the

breast pocket of his coat, in which was a purse containing over six hundred dollars in gold coin and bank bills, cut entirely out by some light fingered operator, who escaped with his booty without detection. Court of Common Pleas. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20. [Before Judge[Shearman.] Edwin F. Manchester, surviving partner, against A. T. & J.T. Usher. Action on book account for goods sold and delivered. After opening the case to the july, defendant submitted to judgment for \$80 48. B. N.

Lapham for plaintiff, E. H. Hazard for defendant.

MOTTOW.

[Before Chief Justice Staples.] Indictment, State vs. John M. Laughlin and James McCoy, for larceny of \$111 from J. B. Barnaby. Ver-

State Prison, McCoy sentenced to 8 months in the County Jail of Bristol County. Attorney General for the State, C. Hart for defendants. Appeal, State, George Septen complainant, vs. William M. Mathewson, for selling liquor. After the testimony of complainant was submitted, discontinued. Attorney General for State, A. Meggett for defendant. Appeal, State, Wm. H. Hudson complainant, vs. Jo-

seph Colwell, for selling liquor. Verdict guilty. Exceptions to be filed. Attorney General for the State, C. Hart for defendant. Appeal, State, Wm. H. Hudson complainant, vs. Joseph Colwell, for selling liquor. Jury disagreed. Attorney General for the State, C. Hart for defeudant.

Appeal, State, Wm. H. Hudson complainant, vs. Daniel Peck, for selling liquor. Verdict guilty. Attorney General for the State, C. Hart for defendant. Appeal, State, Wm. H. Hudson complainant, vs. Daniel Peck, for selling liquor. After closing testimony for State, discontinued. Attorney General for State, C.

Hart for defendant. Court of Magistrates. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20. Albert Freeman will be tried December 21st, on com

plaint of Sherman Balcomb, for an assault. George Thompson was sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days, for being indecently intoxicated.

Hannah Simpson was sentenced to the County Jail for hiteen days, for the same offence. YANKER NOTION.—The January number for 1866 has born received, and well sustains its reputation for fun.

Mr. O'Gorman, on Broad street, is also in the constant receipt of all the periodicals and magazines. The New York morning papers, received by him every afternoon by the Hartford train, are promptly supplied to his regular customers, for two cents a copy, although other dealers obtain a higher rate. Notwithstanding his recent loss by fire, he has determined to sell at the same price, which, although not remunerative, he hopes

may remember him, as Christmas is near at hand.

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**85**€ beit The docket of civil appeals will be in order for topou Jan Tra Res ind diet guilty. McLaughlin sentenced to one year in the \$40 POS. Mel F

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