THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1806.

LEEDS AND ITS MERCHANTS.

Total and a set of the

Loeds was in existence more than a thousand years before it attained much commercial notoricty. Built on or near the site of an old Roman encampment, it was a fortified town in the days of Bede. Its strength made it a special object of attack at the time of the Norman Conquest, and thereafter, for several generations, the Paganeis and their descendants were its feudal lords. Maurice de Gaunt, or Paganel, the last of these, in 1208, gave to its burgesses a charter of freedow, worthily robbing himself of much of his authority in order that the welfare of the town might be promoted. Then, however, and for some centuries ensuing. Leads was small and uninfluential; steadily advancing as a market for wool and sheepskins, but inferior to some sthers of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire towns to which the Hull and Boston merchants resorted for those staples of trade with the contimental cities.

In ancient Leeds there were few elements of prosperity; but as soon as Lancashire and Yorkshire became great fields of manufacturing energy, Leeds was found to be the fittest centre or its eastern half, having Hull for its port, just as Manchester helped on and was helped by the commercial advancement of Liverpool. Manchester and Leeds have grown together, taking the places, as great manufacturing resorts, of the older towns of Bristot and Norresorts, of the older towns of Bristoi and Nor-wich. About contemporary with Humphrey Chetham, the great benefactor of Manchester, was Sir John Saville, who, in 1626, obtained from Charles I a charter of incorporation for his native town, and was thereupon appointed its first mayor or alderman. Sir John Saville's arms-in which a sheep, the most prominent object, fitly indicated its subsequent prosperity as a set of woollen manufacture-became the as a seat of woollen manufacture-became the arms of Leeds, and from his time the annuls of the town show a notable succession of mer-chants and manufacturers.

Most famous among them all was excellent John Harrison, who was born in 1579, and died in 1656. His father, also a John Harrison, was a rich merchant before him, so prosperous and wealthy that the son had little need to earn

when hy have the son and fittle need to earn more money, and wisely spent his fortune in floing all the good that lay in his power. When he was seven years old, it was reported he saw a poor boy in the strates, without coat or shoes, and, straightway laking off his own coat, threw it over the lad's shoulders. When he was seventy, and himself, if not in actually powerty much hontacthan has formed head head head poverty, much poorer than he formerly had been carping lookers-on declared that he had brought his misfortunes on himself by the reckless ways in which all through life he had shown his charitable disposition. Having bought Rock-ley Hall, in the Lower Head Row, soon atter inheriting his father's fortune, his first step was to set apart its two largest rooms as storehouses for food and clothing to be given to the poor. In 1626 he performed the functions of Mayor of Leeds, as deputy of Sir John Saville, and twice afterwards he filled the office in his own name. During his second mayoralty, in 1634, St. John's Church, begun three years earlier, and built at his own expense, was completed. He had already set up a new and much more commodions building for the old Leeds Grammar School, founded seventy years before; and in 1653 he established and endowed, near to St. John's Church, a hosand endowed, near to St. John's Church, a hos-pital for poor widows. About this time, too, he built himself a house in Briggate—'a good old-tashioned house, with a quadrangular court in the midst," says the old historian, who adda that 'it has one thing very peculiar in it, namely, holes or passages cut in the doors or ceilings for the free passage of cats, for which animals he seems to have had as great an affect tion as another eminent besefactor, Sir Richard Whittington." Other doubtful anecdotes, akin to some other Whittington traditions, are re-corded of him. "When Charles I, then in the aands of the Scots, was brought to Leeds," it is said, "access to his person was not, of course, easily obtained, but Mr. Harrison desired per-

mission to present his Majesty with a tankard of excellent ale, which he brought in his hand. In this the guards could see no treachery, and they accordingly admitted him; but the King, on opening the lld, found that, instead of the expected beverage, the vessel was filled with broad pieces. These he contrived to hide with great dexterity, and his loyal benefactor was dismissed with more gra-titude than thanks." Honest Harrison could not follow the tide of progress that brought not follow the tide of progress that brought about the Commonwealth, and his last years were made unhappy by the failure of the royalist cause. The dejection of many of his old friends was a great griet to him. "The time was when you called me patron, and remem-bered me in your prayers, pablic and private." he said, in a letter to the incumbent of St. John's Church, on which, with its schoolhouse, and associated charities he had spont at base and associated charities, he had spent at least six thousand pounds; "but now patrons are out of date, and churches may be little baras; to pray for any is popish and prelatic. The time was when I suffered for you under the royal party more than you will suffer for me under the parliament; but, oh, the times! my suffering for you is made the abo-logy to deter you from so much as visit-ing me, being under the halches; a poor conclusion grounded on weak premises. The suffering for you is made the apotime was when all I could do for you was too little; but now the least done for me is too much." Posterity, however, has remembered John Harrison's good actions, and he is rightly honored as the foremost of all the benefactor of Leeds. The greatest boon conferred by Harrison on the commerce of Leeds was his crection, in Kirkgate, of "a stately cross, for convenience of the market." Thither assembled, during many subsequent generations, the wool pro-ducers and wool-staplers, the clothiers and cloth merchants of Leeds. Among the most famous of them were John and Philip Thoresby, brothers, and both of them Atdermen of th bereaga soon after its incorporation, the eldest of whom was grandfather of Ralph Thoresby, the antiquarian: William Milner, who was Mayor of Leeds in 1697, and father of the Wil-liam Milner on whom Queen Anne conferred a baronetcy, and several Penisons and Sykes. baronetcy, and several Denisons and Synes. The Sykes were conspicuous among the mer-chants of Leeds during more than two centu-chants of Leeds during more than two centuries. A William Sykes, son of Richard Sykes, of Sykes' Dyke, near Carlisle, settled in Leeds as a clothier in the sixteenth century, and his as a clothier in the sixteenth century, and his grandson Richard, weakhy enough to buy the manor of Leeds from the Crown in 1625, was chief alderman of the town for the first cighteen years of its incorporation. Dying in 1645, he left wast estates to each of his lour sons, and ten thousand pounds to each of his four daughters, from whom four knights, and baronets' families were descended. Another of the family was Daniel Sykes, who was born in 1632 and died in 1693. He was mayor of Hull, and for many years the greatest merchant therein. He followed the Baltic trade, and it is recorded of him that at one time during recorded of him that at one time, during grievous famine in Sweden, he treighted several vessels with provisions, and despatched them for gratuitous distribution among the starving people. In return for that noble act, the Swedish Government granted him a lease of iron Swedish Government granted him a lease of iron mines, whence his sons and grandsons drew immense wealth. The house of Joseph Sykes, Son, and Company for more than thirty years almost monopolized the trade in Swedish iron Joseph, old Daniel Sykes' grandson, was tather of another and more famous Daniel Sykes. He

details and in the principles of com-merce, althened to the utmost free-dom of ind sarry, so independent and disinte-rested, that he sacrificed the representation of Hul? because he would not support the claims of the shipping interests to a reimposition of the of the shipping interests to a reimposition of the old restrictions on navigation, invorable to free-dom of trade in corn and freedom of trade to the East; a cool, clear-headed, patient man of business, and of the most inflexible integrity

business, and of the most inflexible integrity and unstained purity of character." All these Sykeses were of one stock, with a pedigree plainly defined. It is not clear whether the many Denisons contemporary with them were all of common parentage, or members of several distinct families. Two branches, be-tween whom no kinship can be traced, are specially notable. One sprang from a William Denison, clothier and merchant, who was in business at North Town End near the begin-ning of the eighteenth century. Of his two sons, the younger, Sir Thomas Denison, was a famous lawyer and King's Bench judge. The elder, William, carried on his father's trade. He was very rich, very generous to the poor, and somewhat eccentric. Four times, between 1754 and 1758, he was elected Mayor of Leeds, but refused to enter upon the duties of the office, so that fresh mayors had to be chosen. In the last year the insulted corporachosen. In the last year the insulted corpora-tion brought an action against him for this per-sistent rejection of their proffered honor, and he at length agreed to take the title of Mayor on condition that all the business should be done by his brother. In 1779 he was High Sheriff of Notlinghamshire, in which county he had some time before bought the manor of Ossington. That estate, with half a million of money, he left to his eldest son, John, who greatly increased the fund before making room for another John. John Denison, the younger, was member of Parliament for Chichester, and afterwards for Malton. A daughter of his first wife married Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Canter-bury. Through a second wife he had several sons, one of them the Bishop of Salis-bury, who died in 1854; another, the pre-sent Governor-General of Madras; while the eldest has been Speaker of the House of Commous since 1857.

Another of the Denisons, named Joseph, was born at Leeds in 1725. His parents were too poor, it is said, to be able to teach him even to read. But he managed to scrape together a little knowledge by his own energy, and then he applied that energy to the making of a great fortune. He ran away from Leeds to London, just in time to obtain a situation in the counting-house of John Billon, of St. Mary Axe. By some means or other, he soon became a partner and then sole proprietor of the business, his old master at last becoming his clerk. "By unabated industry and the most rigid frugality, he worked himself," we are told, "into very high credit and an increasing fortune," He was about fifty when, in 1775, the old Heywoods of Liverpool established their bank, and found it expedient to employ him as their London agent. Here again, he steadily pushed himself into the topmost place, bequeathing, in 1806, the senior partnership in the house of Denison, Heywood & Company, besides more than a million in lands or money, to his son, William Joseph Denison, many years member of Parliament for Surrey, Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1807, and uncle of the first Lord Londesborough. When he died he was worth between two and three million pounds

Most of the money-making Denisons left Leeds to spend or hoard their wealth elsewhere. The true merchant-patriots of a lown are those who use the influence that it brings them for its own advancement; and such pre-eminently were Benjamin Gott and John Marshall, the twenty years of the eighteenth centre the last first twenty of the nineteenth. Taelr lives were very nearly contemporaneous, and they were associates in many good and charitable work -; but in business matters they held different courses. The one gave new life to the old woollen trade of the town; the other gave it another shaple source of wealth, by making it a great cen tre of linen manufacture.

All the early prosperity of Leeds, as we have All the early property of Leeds, as we have already observed, spring from its trade in wool-len goods: yet in the middle of the seventeenth century, shortly before the birth of Benjamin Golf, this trade was still in its infancy. Leeds itself was, in comparison with its present concant town. than the length of Briggate, stretching westward no further than Trinity Church, and with Saint Peter's Church for almost its eastern limit, Saint John's Church, with Free Grammar School and Harrison's Almshouses adjoining, formed its modern boundary; and all the town was contained on the north side of the Aire. The old Norman bridge at the foot of Briggate still sufficed for the weekly cloth market; the traders of the town and the country manufacurers being called together by a bell rung in the quaint bridge chapel, and the merchants at Hull, Boston, and similar places coming there to buy and carry down the cloths by way of the river. By 1758, however, the trade had outgrown that old-fashioned mart, and accordingly, a commodious building, now known as the Mixed Cloth Hall, was set up a little to the west of Trinity Church. This structure, thought preposterously large at the time of its erection, formed a quadrangle three hundred and sixty four teet long and a hundred and ninety-two feet broad, with an inner court measuring three hundred and thirly feet by ninety-stx. It was accessible by seven doors, was lighted by a bundred and sixty-seven windows, and was large enough, it was reckoned, to hold £109,200 worth of cloth at a time. Within seventeen years from its opening, it was found necessary to build another meeting-place. The White Cloth Hall, between Briggate and Saint Peter's Church, was completed in 1775; and within a few years, nine similar structures were opened in all the trading towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire. All grew with the growth of Leeds, In 1775, Leeds contained 17,117 inhabitants. By 1801 the population had increased to 30,699; in 1821 it amounted to 83,746; and in 1865 it was estimated at 224,025. One of the causes of that rapid growth was the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, begun in 1767, and steadily but slowly continued down to its completion in 1816. As early as 1774, however, twenty miles of the canal, ex-tending from Bingley to Bradford, were ready for use, and presented, according to the judgment of contemporaries, "the noblest works of the kind that perhaps are to be found in the universe, namely, a five-fold, a three-fold, a two-fold, and a single lock, making together a fall of a hundred and twenty feet; a large aque duct bridge, of seven arches, over the river Aire shipley valley." There certainly was need of improvement in the ways of traffic. Down to 1753 the best roads between Leeds and the neighboring towns were narrow lands, with just room enough for the old-fashioned wagons that were used for burdens too henvy for conveyance in the usual way, on the backs of single horses. On these pack-horses the raw wool and roughly make cloths wagons that wool and roughly adde cloths were generally carried by the small dealers, who rode in front of their goods. It was slow travelling at best, rendered very dan-gerous by the bad state of the dark and cheeress roads, and the constant risk of attack b highwaymen. Most of the wool was made into cloth by small annuacturers scattered about the country, and odged in the different towns and villages of the Son, and Company for more than thirty years almost monopolized the trade in Swedish iron Joseph, old Daniel Sykes' grandson, was tather of another and more famous Daniel Sykes. He was bred a lawyer, and legal pursuits partly bis health led him to find in commerce his chier employment, and he became another famous merchant both in Leeds and in Huil, joining work as a genious politician in an unusual way. For nearly forty years he was Recorder for Huil. He also served it, from 1820 to 1880, as member of Partiament. In 1830 he was elected ing health from succeeding Lord Brougham as representative of Yorkshire in 1832. In that test he died, having won the praises of his tel-ter kevorly, and housest man, as a wise and performed and housest man, as a wise and representative of Yorkshire in 1832. In that the died, having won the praises of his tel-ter severe statesman and, above all, as a more chant "thoroughly versed both in the

common in Leeds. Showing aptitude for the business, be was 'com taken into partnership by his employer, and upon their death or retire-ment he became sole muster of the establish-

Als energy, prudence, and reasonable philan-Als energy, prodence, and reasonable philan-thropby soon made it the largest of the kind in Leeds, and insured for him so much prosperity that in due time he came to be the recognized head of the woolien trade in Yorkshire. From first to last he aimed, above all things, at pre-serving the independence of the small dealers and manufacturers. Full of sympathy for the great body of the people, he watened with jealous eye the development of huge factories like those of the Peels, at Bury and Tam worth, and the Monteiths, at Blannyre and Dalmar-nock.

He saw that this was an inevitable tendency of modern commerce: he yielded to it himself, and became proprietor of a monster factory of his own; but he felt that this growth of trade, is own; onche let that this growth of trade, if, on the one hand, it was very helpful to the lower classes, was likely, on the other, to inflict upon them a serious injury. He considered that the men who were only fit to be the servants of others could not possible be here that the others could not possibly be hurt, but would very likely be benefited by having employment in large instead of small establishments. But he was very loth to damage the position of the multitudes of insignificant manufacturers, who multitudes of insignificant manufacturers, who honorably preferred to be their own masters, and to follow the calling inherited from their fathers, only saided by their own sons and daughters, or perhaps by one or two appren-tices, who hoped in time to be also independent slothurshers. With all such men Benjanin (jott clothmakers. With all such men Benjamin Gott was anxious to trade in their own way. He sought them out, bought their produce from them on equitable terms, made every allowance for any defects in its character that were due to the incompleteness of the machinery with which they were forced to be content, and encouraged them to go on in their old ways, only adapting those ways to the demands of modern commerce or cheap and well-made goods.

With that excellent purpose he did his nimosi to carry on the smaller sorts of business that had characterized his house when he first be-came a partner in it. He was, however, not content with that. Reasonably mindful of his own interests, as well as with the view of pro-moting the welfare of his town and trade, he also became a manufacturer on a large such itso became a manufacturer on a large scale. His factory at Armley was, towards the end of the eighteenth century, so extensive, that his workmen's wages amounted to £1000 a week-a small sum in the eyes of many great manufactureas of the present day, but very large indeed if taken as a measure of the extent of an employer's business seventy years ago.

At that time wool and worsted were worked exclusively by hand; neither Hargreaves' jenny nor Crompton's mule, nor any of the other inventions that had already caused wonderful improvement in cotton manufacture, having been as yet adapted to woollen fibre. The wool was first sorted, and then combed or carded by the manual labour of men and boys, whose average wages amounted to about twelve shil-lings a week; then it was spun, generally by women and girls, whose wages varied from eighteen pence to hall-a-crown a week. It was finally submitted to the hand-loom weaver, who, with hard work, could rarely earn more than ten shillings a week. In 1858 the average wages of the men employed in the Leeds woollen factory amounted to twenty-two shillings a week, while boys received about six and eightpence, and women and girls more or less than eight shillings. Thus the labourers' rate of pay has been more than doubled, notwithstanding the yery great reduction in the price of the goods produced by them, through the introducgoods produced by them, through the introduc-tion of machinery into the woollen manufacture, begun by Gott and his associates, and greatly extended in recent years by younger men, like trict, containing about hair the woonce indu-of Yorkshire, and more than a fourth of that of all Great Britain, was occupied by 340 manufac-turers, who gave employment to 23,328 opera-tives, besides using 1005 gigs, 2344 power looms, and 423,482 spindles worked by steam-power equal to the force of 7810 horses.

And while the woollen trade has been thus progressing in Leeds, under the encouragement of men like Benjamin Gott, the town has become the home of another wealth-producing branch of commerce, with John Marshall for its fosterfather.

There had been a linen made in Leeds, as in

little mill set up on the Sperne, by Kendrew no f Pothouse, and it was soon acopted in various parts of the kingdom, Darlington being made by it, for a little while, a famous resort of lines manufacturers. Thither James Aytom wen', from Manchester, in 1722, to mike careful study of the machine and introduce important improvements in it before going to Kirk caldy to spend nearly seventy years in forwarding the trade in which, perhaps, he was the most promi-nent man of all. Th ther also went John Mar-shall, from Leeds, to receive suggestions which he was to turn very notably to the advance ment both of Leeds and of himself.

And the Martin

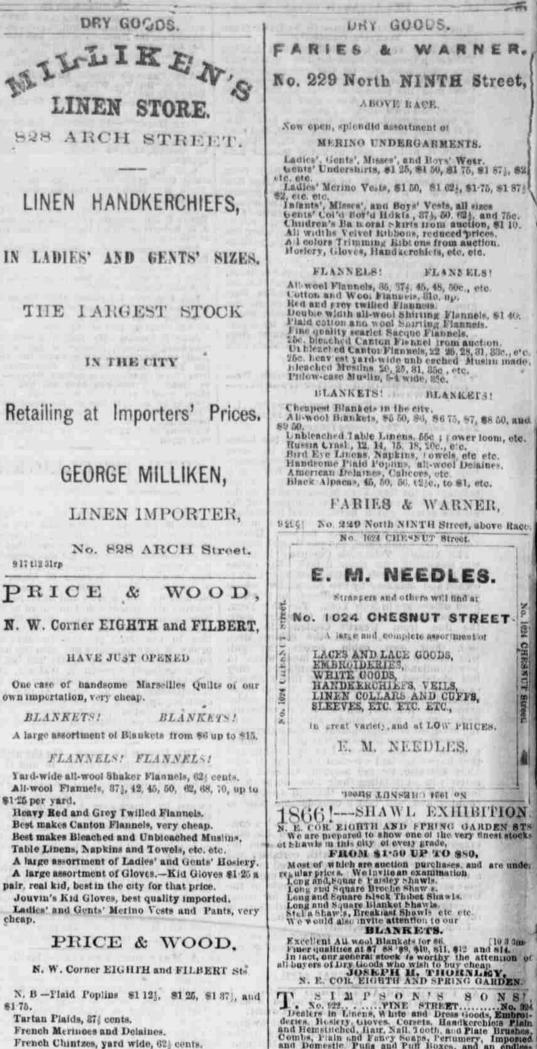
ment both of Leeds and of himself. Marshall was born at Leeds, on the 27th of July, 1765, three years after Gott. His grand-father, John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, near Leeds, had been a man of some substance; but his father, William Marshall, was a shop keeper in Briggate. John Marshall was soon thred of his prospects as a shopkeeper's assistant. He was eighteen when Kendrew and Porthouse produced their flax-spinning machine. It is not clear whether he was thereby influenced in his choice of a business, or whether his course had already been marked out. At any rate he los: no time in proceeding to Dariington, there mas tering the intricacles—such as they were—of the tering the intricacles—such as they were—of the machine, and returning to his own town, to put it into use at Scotland Mill, near Meanwood, which, in 1788, he built a few miles out of Leeds, in partnership with Samuel Fenton, of Leeds, and Ralph Wood, of Knaresborough. There he spent all his energies and all his money in various experiments, doing all he could towards improving the Darlington spin-ning-machine as well as to wards making ser-viceable the other instruments necessary for the viceable the other instruments necessary for the production of linen. That he did considerable business is proved by the fact that his deot to Kendrew and Porthouse, to whom he had agreed to pay a royalty for each spindle that he employed, rose in a few years' time to £900. H made no profits, however, during these first years, and declared himself unable to meet the claim. He also contested it on the ground that the many improvements adopted by him made his machinery so different from that of the Dar-lington inventors that he had really ceased to make use of their patent-right.

Of those improvements Matthe & Murray was the chief author. Born at Newcastle in 1765. Murray had been working as an engine-smith a Stockton-on-Tees, when in 1789 he determined to go and try his fortune in Leeds. He offered his services to John Marshall, and was so suc-cessful in the first job on which he was em-ployed, that he was permanently engaged by him. By the end of 1789, before he had been a year at his new work, he had made so many valuable suggestions that his master made him a present of £20, and he was promoted to the nanagement of the little workshop at Scotland Mill. He continued for six years in Marshall's establishment, by his ready wit and steady perestablishmeet, by his ready wit and steady per-severance helping his employer through all his mechanical difficulties, and enabling him, in due time, to become the most successful flax-spinner in the world. In 1795 he left John Mar-shall to enter into partnership with James Fen-ton and David Wood, older and richer men than humsell, in establishing engine-building and machine-making shops at Holbeck, then a vil-lage, now a part of Leeds. Making all sorts of other tools, he continued to give special atten-tion to the tools required in linen manutac-ture. "But for his improvements," says his son-in-law, "it is nearly certain that flax-spin-ning in the neighborhood os Leeds would have ceased to exist, as all those embarked in it had lost the greater part of their capital without lost the greater part of their capital without any success. At his commencement mill-gearing was in a very rude state: he left it in nearly its present condition." In or near the year 1795, John Marshall also went to Holbeck, there in Water lane to set up the much larger mill which, with inter additions, is still the class seat of the linen manufacture, conducted by his

cheap. [Conclusion on the Seventh Page.] HOSIERY, ETC. NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN \$1.75. SMYTHS' STOCKING STORE. Always on hand a good assortm ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSLERY, Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys, BARGAINS IN DRESS JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES. Best quality imported

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every other part of England, from time imme morial. Long before woollen fabrics came into general use, it was the fashion for country 0.0ple to grow, or barter, a little flax, and there with to make rough clothing for themselves and those belonging to them. There was a guild of linen weavers in London in the fourteenth century, and every important town had a similar association during the middle ages. But the trade was slow in making progress as a trade. Long after England had grown famous for its woollen manufactures, the making of linen clothing was left chiefly in the hands of country folks and the daughters of the house-hald their courses there is a state of the household, their coarser wares being found good enough for ordinary use, while the better sorts were imported from France and Holland. In the second half of the seventeenth century, however, a great change began. In 1663 a law was passed for the encouragement of linen manufacture in England, and without the ald of laws. the trade was readily prosecuted in various parts of Scotland. About 1760, moreover, some Scots resident in the north of Ireland started the manufacture in Belfast and the neighborhood, where for many centuries flax had been freely grown, but only for exportation or domestic use. "No women are abler to spin linen thread well," said 5 ir William Temple in 1680, "than the Irish, who, laboring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more supple and soft than any other women of the poor condi-tion among us. And this may certainly be improved into a great manufacture of linen, so as to bear down the trade both of France and Holland, and draw much of the money which goes from England to those parts upon this occasion into the hands of his Majesty's subjects of Ireland, without crossing any interest of trade in Eng-land," Successive generations of statesmen were of that opinion, and in all sorts of ways the linen trade was encouraged in Ireland, much good to the country being done thereby much good to the country being done thereby in spite of the consequent injury to the older business in woollen goods. By the year 1760, Belfast, Newry, Drogheda, Londonderry, Dun-calk, and Dublin had come to have a thriving trade in linen, most of which was shipped to Liverpool, for distribution in various parts of England. In Scotland, also, the trade made rapid progress, Glasgow being its headquarters, and other towns, like Kirkcaidy and Dundee, being set by it on the highway to prosperity. In the first half of the eighteenth century, "linen being everywhere made at home," according to contemporary report, "the spinning executed by the servants during the long winter evenings, and the weaving by the village webster. evenings, and the weaving by the village webster, there was a general abundance of napery and underclothing. Every woman made her web and bleached it herself, and the price never rose higher than two shillings a yard, and with this cloth nearly every one was clothed. The young men, who were at this time growing more nice, got linens from Hofkind for shirts, but the old ones were satisfied with necks and sleeves of the fine; which were put oo loose above the country cloth," In those days the handsomest ball dresses were made of linen, and in country places the wealthiest ladies thought it no disgrace to busy themselves with the spinning-wheel. This same spinning-wheel was used alike in the cottages of the poor and in the largest manufactories then estahished. In 1741 a mill was set up at Birning-ham on the principle of the roller spinner invented by Lowis Paul in 1738, and there for a invented by Lowis Paul in 1738, and there for a little while it was turned by a couple of donkeys while two girls were employed in working off the yarn thus produced. But nothing noticeable was done before the year 1787. Then John Keu-drew, an optician, and Thomas Porthouse, a clockmaker, of Darlington, made public an in-vention that was destined to effect an entire revolution in the dinen manufacture. The spe-cialty of their invention was a cylinder three feet in diameter by ten inches broad, smooth on the surface, with some small cylinders on rollers in connection. for holding and drawing the fax or other fibrous materials put upon it for operaor other fibrous materials put upon it for opera-tion. This machine was first put to work at a

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MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE-

M A R S H A L'S S A L E.-By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CAD. WALADEE, Judge of the District Conrt of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be aod at pub it sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 120 N. FRONT Street, Philadelpila, on SATURDAY, November 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.:-2 torrals of WHISK Y, 2 COPPER STILL4 complete, SINGLINGS, Etc. Also, at the same time and place, the following de-scribed property, which will remain on the premises where the saveral lots now are as follows viz.:-HUGH QUIGG, BEDFORD Street above Eighteenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc. JOHN DOUGHERTY, BDEFORD Street, above Eighteenth, 171N STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. JOHN FRID, N. W. corner of TWENTY SECOND and NAUDAIN Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, SING-INGE Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, BACK OF NO 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc. MICHAEL TRIEL, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, BACK OF NORM ETC. MIENS MCKINNEY, CATHARINE STREET, abov Nineteenth, 1TIN STILL, COPPER WORM, Etc. MELAS, Etc. GEORGE SEYMOUR, BANGOR Street, east of FU-

HEADS, Etc. GFORGE SEYMOUR, BANGOR Street, east of Fil-teenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc. Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises showe mentioned, two days previous to P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, October 23, 1866 [0 26fmwst

MARSHAL'S SALE .-

M A R S H A L'S S A L E.-By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon JOHN CAD-WALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE POWELUS, No. 125 North FHONT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November I 1866 at 11 o'c ock A. M :-3 barrels WHISKY, 3 barrels SiNGLINGS, and 6 hogsheads MOLASSES Also, at the same time and place, the following de serbed property which will remain on the preintses where the several lots now orm, as follows, viz.:-— COLLINS', WYUMING Street, above Filteenth, below Shippen, 1 COPPER STILL, FMFTY HOUS-HEARY MCNICHOLS', SINTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPFER STILL, FUNTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPFER STILL, FUMP, HOSE, HUGS-HEARS, Etc. — H. J. WEENENTH, STREET, TH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPFER STILL, FUMP, HOSE, HUGS-HEARS, Etc. — H. J. WEENENTH STREET, BLOGS-HEARS, Etc. — H. J. SWEENENTH STREET, BLOGS-HEARS, Etc. — H. J. SWEENENTH STREET, below Carpenter, 1 COPFER STILL, SWEENSTH STREET, below

HEADS, Etc DEVID'S, SEVENTEENTH Street above washington, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOUSS HEADS, Etc EDWARD S. GORMAN'S S. E. corner of SEVEN-TEDNTH and CATHARINE Streets, 2 CO2PER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc Fartise wishing to purchase can examine the pro-perty on the premises above-mentioned two days pre-vious to the sale. P. C. ELLMAKER.

Una to the sale. U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. Ib 24 wimst AMERICAN BLA A full assortment of real WELSH AN FLANNELS always on hand. His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURD GOODS in complete, with the very bes lowest rates for CASH. FITLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc. HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PRILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER COFFAD F CLOTHIES. 14

	N. E. COR. EIGETH AND SPRING GARDEN.
N. B —Flaid Poplins \$1 12; \$1 25, \$1 37], and \$1 75. Tartan Plaids, 37; cents. French Merinces and Delaines. French Chintzes, yard wide, 62; cents. Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22]	Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroi-
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.	Gorman Hoslery in Lotton, Merine, and Wool. Cilb. Crasic and Bed Blankets. Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, nd Honey Comb- Quitts.
A Large Assortment of DRESS GOODS	Tab e Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Grash
from the late Auction Sales, at Greatly Reduced Prices.	Burlaps. Ballandvale. Welsh, and Shaker Flaunels in all grades. A full line of Nursery Dispers of all widths, at T. SIMPSON'S SONS', 25 Nos. 521 and 24 FINE Street.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, \$1:13 to \$2. Handsome Plaid Irish Poplins, \$2:25. Heavy Corded Silk Poplins, \$2:50, cost over \$3. Corded Silk Poplins, \$175, worth \$2:25. Plain All-wool Poplins, \$1 to \$2:25. Very Cheap French Merinoes. Great Bargains in Evening Silks. Silks of all kinds at Low Prices. Fall and Winter Shawls. Heavy Zephyr Potticoats, Cheap. All-wool Bed Blankets, \$4:75.	BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PER- beet in every respect, at a less price than they can possible be boucht in Philadelphia — We feel entirely state in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invice a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate ie Blanket for \$6.59 per pair. We offer a Blanket at \$8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price we offer a Blanket at \$10 per pair that we sold last year for over \$20. You c., find any quality of Blanket you with m this stock Grev Blankets \$3 per pair : Light troning Blankets 5-bb. Comfortables, for \$8 each. Store- keepers. Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less tham where she prices. R. D & W. U. PENNELL, No. Heat Market street. 10.27
Heavy All-wool Blankets, \$6. All-wool Blankets, from \$7 to \$17.	eJ . No. 810 ARCH Street,
H. STEEL & SON,	Pointe Lace, by the yard. Pointe Applique, by the yard Valencienne Laces and Insertions. Climy Laces, all widths. Thread Vells, from \$2.59. Pointe Laces Hardkerschiefe, from \$10
10 21 3t Nor. 718 and 715 N. TENTH St.	Thread Vells, from \$2.59, Pointe Lace Handkerchiels from \$10, French Muslin, two yards wide, at 75 cents, Cambric Edgings and Insertions bargains 10 27 6r
GEORGE D. WISHAM,	ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street. ¹ bave now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of POPLINS POPLINS PLAIN POPLINS PLAID FOPLINS MERESS CORD POPLINS. IRISH POPLINS. IRISH POPLINS. CORDED SILK POPLINS. One case of SILK STRIPE FOPLINS, only 75 cents worth \$100. MERINOES: MERINOES: I have just opened a full time of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities New additions in DBESS GOODS made daily from th Philadelph's and Kew York Auctions.	PENN STEAM ENGINE AND NOLER WORKS-SEAFLE & LEVY FACTICAL AND THEORETICAL FNGINERS. MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, ACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BANGKS, MILS, OTO MAKESS, MANNE, BY YE, AND SANDAR MAKENS, MAKESS, BANG MAKESS, MANNE, BY YE, AND SANDAR MAKENS, MAKESS, BANG MAKESS, MANNE, BY YE, AND SANDAR MAKENS, MANNESS, BANG MAKESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, BANGKS, MAKESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MANNESS, MAKESS, MANNESS,
MUSLINS: MUSLINS:	for talsing heavy or light weights. JACOB C NEAFIE, JOBN P. LEVY.
The Cheapest Musiln Store n the olty.	8 215 BEACH and PALMER Stree's.
Just opened. 2509 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents. One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents. GIVE US A CALL! My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.	SOUTHWARK FOUNDEY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON SITES. PHILADELPHIA.
9 22 wfm8m	ENGINE AND MACHINISTS, monufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for
JAMES MCMULLAN, Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,	Bollers, Gasemeters, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Has just received his first Fall Importation of	from France Roots for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc Betorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most im- proved construction.
ENGLISH BLANKETS.	Every description of Flantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Orist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defectors, Filters, Pumping Engines, and
These goods were ordered in the Epring, and made ex- pressly for JAMES MOW UI LAN by the same manuac- turer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superfor for	Apparents, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and As- pinvall & Woolsey's Patent Steam Bailing Apparents, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Bailing Machine.
family use.	BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No 65 N FRONT STREET,
AMERICAN BLANKETS	We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.	Well Shown MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MIILS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand. His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the	We invite the sitention of manufacturersty our exten- sive works. 1 is ALFRED JENKS & SON
GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.	TTNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY EICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND YAULTS No. 480 CHESNUT STERER. Nearly Opposite the Post Office PHILADELPHIA Femilies supplied Or ters from the Coastry promathy stiended to, 5215