

Political.

The Oberlin Cases.

Sentence has been passed upon Bushnell and Langton, the two Oberlin men against whom the Judge and District-Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio have succeeded in obtaining verdicts. Bushnell was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment, a fine of \$600, and the costs of the trial, which must probably amount to more than double that sum. Langton was sentenced to a fine of \$100, and the costs of the trial. The Court also directed the Marshal in case he might, for any reason, consider the Cleveland jail an insecure place for the confinement of the prisoners, to commit them to such other jail of the district as he might see fit.

It is the intention of the counsel, now that final judgment has been rendered in these cases, to make a new application to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a writ of habeas corpus, the objection upon which the former application was refused having now been removed. The District-Attorney, in arguing a motion which he made for the postponement of the other cases till July, stated that he had received notice to that effect, and gave as one reason for the postponement which he requested, the necessity he would be under of appearing before the Supreme Court to resist that application.

He also pleaded another duty, to which the United States Government had directed him to attend. Five of the witnesses on whom he relied—the parties, namely—from whom the rescue had been made, had been arrested under an indictment found against them for kidnapping. They must appear at Myria on the 17th instant to answer to that charge, and he had received orders from Washington to appear and defend them. Two other of his Kentucky witnesses, the owner of the slave rescued, and the Clerk of the Court, by whose signature the power of attorney had been authenticated, had suddenly started off for Kentucky without giving him any notice of their departure. The counsel for the prisoners strenuously resisted any continuance, and insisted on their right to an immediate trial, especially such of them as were in custody; but the Judge granted the motion, and directed a continuance of the cases to the 12th of July.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 14th.

Letter from the Hon. J. R. Giddings.

JEFFERSON, May 4, 1850.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask my opinion in regard to the past action, and the future course of the Oberlin prisoners, now in jail at Cleveland for violating the fugitive slave enactment. That measure was passed under the influence of threats and intimidation. Disunion and bloodshed were proclaimed as the alternative in case of refusal. Before such insensate Northern members bowed in unmanly submission, surrendering their own individuality, the rights of their States, and the honor of the nation. The page of our political history that records the passage of that act will long be read with mortification and regret. It constitutes a legislative incident in that war so long waged, and carried on by the party now in power against the colored men of our nation; a war in which men, women and children have been butchered in cold blood for their love of liberty, a war in which free persons are enslaved, and slaves are murdered even upon the soil of Ohio with perfect impunity: a war which subjects colored people to a commerce, from the horrors of which they shrink, preferring death by their own hands rather than meet its tortures; a war in which mothers are driven to the horrible choice of slaying their own children rather than permit them to live and become subject to the degradation that awaits them in life. This war is sometimes called "piratical," but I have yet to find the record of pirates who doomed their victims to death, merely for their love of liberty. It is a slander upon piracy, to compare this war with that in which they slay their victims for the comparatively excusable purpose of obtaining money. In this war more than twenty thousand human victims are annually sacrificed.

This slave enactment under which our friends are imprisoned, was passed in order to involve the people of the free States in this guilt; for the purpose of making them accessories to such crimes. It was passed by a Locofoco Congress. A Locofoco Marshal selects a Locofoco Grand Jury to find an indictment drawn by a Locofoco Attorney, to be tried by a Locofoco traverse jury, packed for the very purpose of conviction, before a Locofoco Judge, appointed by a Locofoco President, confirmed by a Locofoco Senate, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to this law.

In disregarding this law, the prisoners did right. Their error consisted in sparing the lives of the slave-catchers. Those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed. You are aware that this is the doctrine which I proclaimed in Congress. I adhere to it. Had the prisoners executed the slave catchers promptly, it would have taught the administration a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We should have been no more troubled with that class of miscreants. They would have learned better than to show themselves among an intelligent people who know their rights and dare maintain them. But in rescuing their fellow-man from the fangs of these blood hounds, the prisoners did right. Present and coming generations will bless them for it. It was a high moral duty, the exercise of a vir-

tue which sheds a halo of glory around the memories of our republican fathers. When brought into Court they did right in refusing to give bail; and in my opinion they now recede from the main position which they have assumed. By these noble acts they have inscribed their names upon a most important page of our history. They no longer act for themselves in this business, but for justice, for liberty, for the cause of freedom. The eyes of the nation are upon them. They should bear in mind the character of the people of this portion of our gallant State. They should remember the pilgrim fathers from whom they have descended. Cleveland is now the Boston of 1776, and I trust her sons will meet the responsibilities thrown upon them with becoming firmness.

As to the future, I see no other course for the prisoners than patiently to await events. Their counsel will apply to the Supreme Court of our State for a habeas corpus; whenever sentence shall be pronounced upon any of their number.

I have great confidence in the Judges composing that Court: But should they prove unequal to the occasion, the case will then be fully made up, and the appeal must then be taken to that highest of earthly tribunals, the source of all political power. The people finding this government to have become "destructive of the lives, the liberties and the happiness of its citizens, will ALTER OR ABOLISH IT; and organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

This duty, so solemnly enjoined upon us by the founders of our government, in that immortal charter of American liberty to which for almost a century we have been accustomed to look for instruction and direction in regard to our rights, will not be neglected.

Yours for liberty and the Constitution,
J. R. GIDDINGS.

Hon. RALPH PLUMB.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, May 19, 1850.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The American Tract Society has sold itself to Slavery. No real christian will contribute to its funds until it has repented and done works meet for repentance.

We hope the people of this village and vicinity, will all bear in mind the Temperance Meeting, to be held at the Methodist Church, next Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock. Lectures by Rev. Mr. ... and such other exercises as may be prompted by the occasion. Let there be a full house.

The letter of Hon. J. R. Giddings, in another column, to one of the Oberlin traitors, will attract the attention of every reader. Its spirit will meet with a hearty response from the freemen of this county. While we sympathize with the Italians in their noble efforts to throw off Austrian despotism, let us act with the freemen of Ohio, to throw off the despotism of the slave-power in America.

A formal Declaration of War against Austria has been announced by the Emperor Napoleon to the Corps Legislatif of France. The troops of either nation are pouring into Piedmont, and the valley of the Po, as in the classic days of yore, is the scene of a vast military demonstration. In consequence of the war news last Friday, Flour raised **Two Dollars a Barrel!** Farmers of Potter, plant Corn and Buckwheat this summer, and in the autumn sow Wheat and Rye. Plant for thy stomach and thy purse's sake.

The slave-holders of Texas have silenced the ministers of the Methodist Church in that State; and yet there are members of the Methodist Church in every northern village, who say they have nothing to do with slavery, and who will slander a Presiding Elder that should preach against it. These poor, party slaves, are very willing to hear a minister preach about the heathenism of India, or Africa; but not a word about the heathenism of Texas or Virginia. Such members bring reproach upon the religion they profess, and disgrace on the Church to which they belong.

The barn of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg was destroyed by fire, at 11 o'clock last Thursday night, destroying also a large stock of hay, valuable and costly farming utensils and machinery, and seven horses—one of them Dr. DeWitt's. The total loss was about \$4,000. A fireman, named Samuel P. Miller, was run over by an engine, and fatally injured.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning the Dauphin County Poor House barn was also destroyed, together with 25 tons of hay, 50 bushels of rye, near 40 bushels of potatoes, four splendid mules, (said to be the best in the county), five horses, fourteen valuable milk cows, one large bull and a calf. Total loss estimated at \$5,000. A man named Wolf, formerly an in-

mate of the Asylum for Carlisle, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the buildings. He was committed for a further hearing, by Esq. Reader.

What ought to be done with such fellows as Key?

Hang them. It would be much better to have a law punishing the crime of adultery with death, than to have the law against murder violated as in the Sickles case. We say then, hang the adulterer, if it will save us from such scenes as that of a February Sabbath in Washington.—*Pottsville Journal*.

And as seduction must precede adultery, why not apply the punishment to the crime in its primary character, and hang the seducer! If, therefore, the crime of seduction deserves the extreme penalty of the law when a mature married woman is the victim, how much more consistent is the punishment when an innocent and naturally confiding young girl is the victim! We believe that if Teresa Bagioli had not been the victim of seduction by her future husband, Daniel E. Sickles would never have stood in the criminal dock to answer the charge of murdering Key. We believe that when laws are enacted with a view to the prevention of crimes, instead of for the punishment of them, a long stride towards the moral reformation of the world will have been taken, and the tide of crime effectually and permanently stayed. Let us have laws to interdict the CAUSE, rather than to punish the EFFECT.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE RETURNED TO FLORIDA.—The *Hyannis* (Mass.) Messenger of yesterday, says that the brig *Roleson*, Captain Orlando, came into that port on Sunday, the 8th inst., with a fugitive slave on board. The slave had secreted himself on board the brig at Pensacola, and did not show himself until the vessel had been several days out, when he was forced to do so by hunger. The brig put into Hyannis with the man in irons, for the purpose of telegraphing to the U. S. Marshal at Boston, to be in readiness to take charge of him on the arrival of the brig at that city. The schooner Elizabeth B., Captain Bacon, then lying in port, was chartered for \$500 to carry the slave to Norfolk, Virginia. Captain Bacon agreed to have him sent thence to Pensacola. The schooner sailed accordingly on Monday morning last, before the facts became publicly known—the slave being obtained to the captain.—*Exchange*.

We wonder how much that "nigger" would be worth after he is safe back to the hands of his "good old massa," and how much he would be worth after he is left. A few more such slaves would, in our opinion, go a great way toward the conversion of that owner to the side of emancipation.

INDUSTRY.—Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing. The world does not contain a bribe or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could be with the most spontaneous and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them; that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar; no wealth can purchase them, no insouciance touch them. They only flow from the exertion which they repay.

We do not know to whom to credit the above extract; but we do know that it contains more valuable truth than one half the books that are published, and more religion than one half the sermons that are preached. If we had the care of any children in our keeping, we would read the above text to them every Sabbath morning for a year to come. Were we a School-Director we would ask our associates to direct the teacher to read it every Monday morning. And we venture now, without asking the Directors, to request every school teacher in the county, to read and comment to the scholars upon the first period of the above extract. "Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment."

"Look Before you Leap."
In a recent issue of our paper we took occasion to differ with the position of the *N. Y. Tribune* upon the Presidential question; and some of our conservative friends hereabouts have questioned the propriety of our position. We took the position for reasons then apparent to us, and which the comments of a couple of contemporaries enable us to lay before our readers in a brief way. We ask our conservative friends to look at those two extracts and then after reading the *Tribune's* article, deduce their position by a careful comparison of what must inevitably be concomitant results:

KENTUCKY.—The campaign was opened in Kentucky, last week, at Lebanon, where the two candidates for Governor met and addressed the people. Bell, Opposition candidate, took the most ultra pro-slavery ground. He took up these two questions: 1st, Has Congress the

constitutional power to protect slavery in the Territories? 2d, Ought Congress to interfere to protect Southern property in slaves in the Territories?—and answered both squarely in the affirmative, asserting that it was the bounden duty of Congress to protect, not only against any actual prohibition, but against any "unfriendly legislation" on the part of a Territorial Legislature. He, and those who support him, are the men who ask us to give up the Republican organization and unite with them in electing a President of their own kidney in 1860.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

Letcher and Goggin, the two candidates for Governor of Virginia, are also both trying to see which can be the hottest in defence of Slavery—and Goggin's friends talk about fooling Republicans into a "Union" in a Presidential Convention!

And Netherland, the Opp. nominee for Governor of Tennessee, "out-Herods Herod" in bragging up Slavery and abuse against its disbelievers. He is the brute that created that great excitement in the Presbyterian church by his barbarous whipping of his slaves behind the meeting house. He deserves a *Netherland* vote!—*Louisburg Chronicle*.

From these we learn, first, that by fraternizing with the Opposition at the South the Republicans of the North will be compelled to surrender their most vital principles; and secondly, that it will be utterly impossible for consistent northern men to support either, Botts, Bates, John Bell, or Crittenden; inasmuch as Botts is represented by Goggin, in Virginia; Crittenden by Bell in Kentucky; John Bell by Netherland in Tennessee; while Bates of Missouri, is so unfortunate as to be unacceptable either North or South, having declared that the question of such vital importance to both sections, is not worthy of his consideration. We are sure that the masses of the Republicans at the North cannot be "fooled into a Union" with any such men as Goggin, Bell or Netherland—though the influence of the *Tribune* may be enlisted in their behalf.

We have always had preeminent respect for the opinions of the *Tribune*, and look to its columns for a great share of the political and general information we glean from the newspapers; but we have also opinions of our own upon leading questions of politics, which differ with the teachings of the *Tribune*, and which we believe are more correct as tending to elevate the standard of Republican principles. We believe that the *Tribune* is wrong in attempting to convert our party and its name into a mere opposition to effect a temporary party success, in order to do which it being necessary to quash a leading and cardinal principle. Therefore, we honestly and earnestly differ with the *Tribune*. Every sincere Republican will at once see the correctness of our position when he has given the matter at issue a careful examination; and that it is better to be defeated for lack of numerical strength than to be successful at the expense of living principles. We are honestly convicted that if the North would be successful in 1860, it can only be by a strict adherence to the principles laid down in the Resolutions of 1856.

In conclusion, we would ask a question or two of our conservative friends: Why do we labor so hard to build up a fundamental principle in the intervals of Presidential campaigns, and yet when the contest really comes, why are some so willing to surrender their three or four years' labor to the demands of party and individual expediency? What reason have Republicans to fear the direct expression of the masses upon the issue of slavery-extension? In our opinion, every effort to unite Freedom with Slavery for expediency's sake, injures the cause of the former, and builds up the latter.

Literary Notices.
We have received No. 1 of the 9th Volume of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, a 12 quarto pages weekly paper devoted to spiritual matters, edited and published by Charles Partridge, at New York, for \$2 a year. It is an able and honest medium of spiritual information; and while we cannot accept its teachings, we heartily commend it to the patronage of those interested in the subject of spirit-manifestations, whether believers or not. The proprietor has made arrangements to publish each week a sermon from Beecher and Chapin, and occasionally discourses by other eminent divines. The number under notice contains a sermon by Beecher, from *Matt. 6*, 22, 23—"The light of the body is the eye," &c.; and one by Chapin, from *Col. 3*, 1—"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek these things which are above"—both of them able productions. Speaking of sermons, we will here acknowledge our indebtedness to Messrs. Thatcher & Hutchinson, 643 Broadway, N. Y., for a pamphlet copy of Chapin's great sermon on "Shameful Life," which they offer at 12¢ each a copy. It is worthy of a wide circulation.

Speaking of "Shameful Life,"—(and what life is there more truly shameful than that which develops the infirmities of incongruous marriages)—we are led to thank somebody (Ringwalt & Co., 34 South Third St., Philadelphia, are the printers,) for a copy of Eunice L. Fry's Petition for a Divorce, her Father's Memorial and Exhibits, and speeches of her attorneys before the Divorce Committee of the Legislature. The two pamphlets contain much interesting correspondence, and a wide field for scandal-mongers to harp upon.

All the Year Round, the new weekly journal conducted by Charles Dickens, has been sent us by Messrs. J. M. Emerson & Co., the American publishers, in New York. It appears on this side of the "Big Pond" simultaneously with its advent in London, each week. It is unnecessary for us to praise a literary enterprise under the conduct of Dickens, though great authors are not always model editors,—for Mr. D. has already won a fair fame by his "Household Words." It is published at \$2.50 per annum—single copies, 5 cents.

The *Eric Gazette*, that old settler of Western Pennsylvania, has donned a new dress and looks not like itself any more, though the cut of its suit can only be distinguished by its new face. The *Gazette* well deserves the new outfit, and we trust the good people of Erie county will duly appreciate the long-delayed renewal for their benefit. We trust our old friend will not get so proud as not to recognize old friends when met.

The *Wilkesbarre Record of the Times* is also out in a new garb, much more becoming to its ability and influence than the old and almost illegible face it bore heretofore. We glory in your success. The *Louisburg Chronicle and West Branch Advertiser*, has changed its name to the *Union County Star and Lewisburg Chronicle*. The fact of your establishment in 1814, does not entitle you to so long a name, friend *Chronicle*. We have hired a boy to read the title of your paper when it comes. Hav'nt time ourself.

Enlarging.—The large number of students in attendance at the Iron City College has made it necessary for the managers of that popular institution to open separate rooms for the several departments of the College. One Hall, capable of seating two hundred and fifty students, is now appropriated exclusively to those engaged in book-keeping; another, with a capacity for one hundred and fifty, is devoted to the writing department; a third, with accommodations for two hundred, is occupied by those engaged in mathematical studies, while the fourth, used as a lecture room, is occupied from four to six hours each day, by some of the Professors with their classes. The present capabilities of the College are ample for the accommodation of six hundred students; but should its patronage increase for the year to come, as it has during the past, the College rooms will be far too limited for those seeking admission.

News Items.
SICKLES IN PURSUIT OF PEACE.—The New York correspondent of the *Charleston News*, says: "Daniel E. Sickles, *on dit*, (who is back from Washington,) is to sail for Europe, about the middle or last of June, there to spend a few months in quiet repose, and recuperate his present shattered political energies. The report that he is about to sue for a divorce, is, to employ a cant phrase, all 'bosh.' Daniel and Teresa will live together at some future day as harmoniously as though nothing had happened."

"We have just received," says *The St. Louis Democrat*, "intelligence of the election, on Monday last, of J. F. St. James, esq., to the office of Mayor of the City of St. Genevieve, Missouri. Mr. St. James was among the first and boldest advocates of Free-Soilism in Missouri, and is known and recognized throughout the State as one among the ablest of the thousands of young men in our State who have enrolled themselves under the Republican banner for the battle in 1860. National Democracy has not even the boldness to offer any opposition to his election. Thus the towns and cities along our rivers and railroads are continually giving expression to a feeling which is finding its way rapidly into the interior. From every part of the State the most cheering news is daily reaching us. The results of the coming elections are already beginning to be shadowed forth. The 'question of time' itself is almost settled. The fall of the Slave power is now inevitable."

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE REGULATION.—The Post Office Department, with the view of obtaining accurate and reliable information as to the number of letters transmitted in the mails, has so changed the blank form of the account of mail sent, as to secure official notice thereof of the number of letters sent from each post office; thus to enable the Department in future to report the aggregate number of letters mailed throughout the United States in each fiscal year, or during any specified period of shorter duration. The new blanks, calling for this information, will hereafter be supplied to postmasters, and it is presumed that all will have been furnished in time to commence this report by the 1st of July. Any postmasters not so supplied should insert the number in an additional column of the blanks, how in use.—*Philadelphia Argus*.

Mr. Bigelow writes to the *Exc. Post*, from Naples, April 18, as follows: "I had the good fortune to meet Senator Sumner yesterday afternoon, walking in the Villa Reale. He was looking extremely well, much better than when I last saw him in New York. He is encouraged to anticipate an entire recovery by Antum. He left for Rome this morning, to witness the ceremonies of Holy Week, and expects to be once more in the hands of his physicians in Paris early in May. He says he has passed a tedious, not to say a laborious Winter, at Montpellier; where there is a famous library, in which he spent most of his time."

ARREST OF A FREE NEGRO ON SUSPICION OF BEING A FUGITIVE.—A negro who formerly worked for Mr. Dickerman, in this county, and used to play the banjo for the amusement of men and boys, recently started for Pike's Peak in the employment of Mr. Aron Daniels, who lived in the town of Rutland, and it appears that on his passage up the Missouri, he was nabbed and put in jail at St. Joseph on the presumption that he is a runaway slave, and unless he is redeemed by his friends or claimed by an owner, he is soon to be sold for jail fees. Mr. Dickerman has received a letter from St. Joseph, stating that those who knew the negro here to effect his liberation. Glorious county, this.—*Ottawa, Ill. Republican*.

THE LARGEST COFFIN EVER MADE IN KENTUCKY.—The undertaking home, corner Jefferson and Seventh streets, was the observer of all observers. It contained the coffin of James D. Porter, Esq., the Kentucky giant. The coffin was nine feet one inch in length, and three feet across the breast. It was covered with black cloth and lined with white satin. It is the largest coffin ever made in this city, and attracted more attention than anything of the kind that ever enclosed the lifeless remains of one of our citizens.—*Louisville Courier*.

Administrators Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of George Ives, late of West Branch Township, Potter County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. W. B. IYVES, Adm'r.
West Branch, May 11, 1850.—39.

Divorce Notice.
Melvin Markham, No. 27, Dec. Term, 1850, in Common Pleas of Potter Co., LIBEL IN DIVORCE.
J. F. Markham, Respondent.—Whereas a Subpoena and alias Subpoena having been issued and returned *Nihil*, you are hereby notified to be and appear at our next Court of Common Pleas for this county, for an application will be made to said Court for a Divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii*, on the part of libellant.
A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff.
Coudersport, May 16, 1850.

Divorce Notice.
Elizabeth A. Webb, No. 153 Dec. Term, 1850, in the Common Pleas of Potter Co., LIBEL IN DIVORCE.
George W. Webb, Respondent.—Whereas a Subpoena and alias Subpoena having been issued and returned *Nihil*, the said Court, at the Feb. Term for 1850, ordered notice to be published in pursuance of the Act of Assembly. Therefore, you, the said George W. Webb, respondent above named, are hereby notified and required to appear at the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to be held at Coudersport, on the 20th day of June next, to answer the complaint of the libellant.
A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff.
Coudersport, May 2, 1850.

Register's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in the Register's Office of Potter county for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested; and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of said county, at the Court House in the Borough of Coudersport, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1850, for confirmation and allowance:
Account of Polly Vanorman, Executrix of the estate of Isaac Vanorman, late of Geneva township, Potter county, deceased.
Account of Wm. H. Metzger and Abigail Strong, Executors of the estate of Luther Strong, late of Hebron township, Potter county, deceased.
Account of Wm. J. Cutler, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Lilly, late of Harrison township, Potter county, deceased.
A. H. BUTTERWORTH, Register.
Coudersport May 18, 1850.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH \$800.—To employ an active reliable man in every county, to travel and take orders by sample for
KENNEDY'S MEDICATED SEGARS AND TOBACCO. Will pay a salary of \$600 to \$800 per year, payable monthly. For sample and full particulars address
KRUGER & PRESTON, Tobaccoists,
39-51, 29 William-st., New York.

CHEWING TOBACCO, AN Important Improvement in putting up FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO, has been adopted by Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New York City. TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED. The great advantages of this over other brands consist in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and being PRESSED, SOLD in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry and littering the pocket to the great annoyance of the consumer. The Dressing, which the Fine Cut Tobacco undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves. For sale by H. WESTCOTT & Co., who receive it direct from the Manufacturers. [39-41.] E. GOODWIN & BRO., 207 & 209 Water street, New York.