DID DR. FULTON APOLOGIZE?

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS UNDECIDED AS TO HIS TEMPER.

A Letter of Apology to the Baptist Ministers' Conference, and a Very Lively Debate Over It—Referred to a Committee of Four.

Brother Daniel Reid, of the First Church, Williamsburgh, held a letter before the eyes of the Baptist ministers in their Conference yesterday as he seized the first opportunity to find his feet and face the brethren after the clerk had read the minutes of the previous meeting. "I have a letter from Dr. Fulton," he said, fumbling the letter, "and it is in the way of an apology. It is as follows:

Centennial Baptist Church, Clinton avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Justin D. Fulton, Pastor.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1879.

To the New York Baptist Ministers' Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: In speaking upon an essay delivered to your body Jan. 13, entitled "The Beast of Prophecy," I made on Jan. 20 a reference to the political position of the author of the essay, which reference was deemed by you to be discourteous. On Jan. 27 you did me the courtesy to spread upon your minutes the exact words to which you took exception. For this mark of justice and respect I thank you. Immediately after this a resolution was offered to suspend me from membership until such time as the alleged discourtesy was withdrawn. On this motion I claimed the right to be heard, which was conceded to me by a unanimous vote, declaring that I should have fifteen minutes in which to address the Conference without interruption. But when I commenced to speak I was interrupted in such a way and to such an extent that I found it impossible to proceed, and withdrew from the Conference onboard. After this the resolution suspending me from membership until "the discourteous language was withdrawn" was adopted. I regret this the more as I might have said then what I take pleasure in saying to you now, that as much as words uttered by me were deemed wanting in courtesy and discourteous by you, I here and now withdraw them.

Truly yours, JUSTIN D. FULTON.

Before five lines of the letter had been read the ministers opened their eyes and looked at each other in a semi-astonished and questioning way. Some shook their heads slowly and others smiled doubtingly. As the Rev. Dr. Reid folded up the letter and sat down, the Rev. Dr. Folwell sprang to his feet and moved to receive Brother Fulton's acknowledgment, and that afterward the brother should be reinstated as a member of the Conference. "I second the motion," cried some member, without rising, and the Rev. Dr. Samson, the author of the essay on "The Beast of Revelation," and he whose political record the Rev. Dr. Fulton had so sharply criticised, found his feet, and said at first, in a quiet manner, that it might be proper for him to say a word. For twenty-five years he had known Brother Fulton. They had crossed each other's track in a friendly and delightful way in Washington, time and again. Personally they had no differences. As he understood the action of the Conference in Brother Fulton's case, it was not taken because Brother Fulton had said what he had said concerning him (Brother Samson), but because Brother Fulton had said what he had said on such an occasion. "All through the country," continued the Rev. Dr. Samson, "The press have taken the matter up and are in error in regard to the question involved in Brother Fulton's suspension. Newspapers teem with discussions on the subject. THE SUN has brought out something. But if the Conference asks me, then I will give a history that would otherwise have slept in my bosom. If asked by the ministers, I will clear the whole matter up from the bottom." Then the speaker raised one arm and pointed toward the ceiling, and said in an earnest voice, "It is a record I will delight to meet in the upper world—the scenes that I saw during the war, and how I acted at the time."

Brother Goodenough thought that all that matter could now be dropped if Brother Fulton's apology is accepted. Then Brother Simonds of Newark moved to amend Brother Folwell's motion by "hereby reinstating Brother Fulton," and Brother Taylor seconded the motion.

Brother Halsey Knapp, the Washington Market poultry dealer and pastor of the Laight Street Church, was Moderator, and, in a ponderous directness of manner, he objected to this amendment, saying that Brother Fulton's retraction should be thorough before he should be reinstated in the Conference. The Rev. Dr. Thomas said that the letter just read, Brother Fulton's account of the proceedings on the day when he was suspended from membership was stated in a peculiar way. Unfairness was certainly imputed to the Conference by the brother in not letting him speak. Furthermore, in the words that Dr. Fulton says the Conference courteously allowed to be spread on the minutes as the words that the Conference objected to were not said to be the exact words that Brother Fulton used when he committed the original offence. They were only the words reported by Dr. Fulton as the words originally used in his speech on the Beast of Prophecy essay.

While Mr. Thomas was speaking, Moderator Halsey Knapp said that Clerk Potter would be Moderator while he (Brother Knapp) spoke. Then he moved, as a substitute to previous motions, to refer the letter, the resolutions, and the whole question to a committee of three. The introduction to Brother Fulton's letter was not healthy, neither was it just to the Conference. Dr. Fulton, on the day of his suspension, persisted in bringing a foreign subject into the discussion, and by his manner of explaining himself added insult. Dr. Halsey was there and knew just what was said by Brother Fulton. Newspapers had taken the matter up, and more by religious than by sectarian papers, the Conference were unjustly represented. In what is called the religious column of the *Herald* he saw an article, "Is Christianity a Failure?" in which the late trouble with Brother Fulton was brought up in the most offensive way. In a professedly religious newspaper, the proceedings of the Conference on the day of Brother Fulton's suspension from membership were turned to a perfect Babel. "Conference was surprised; the Conference was perfectly dignified—never more so—it was only defending itself. If Brother Fulton can't apologize to the Conference from the bottom of his heart then Brother Halsey Knapp didn't want him back there again.

Brother Daniel Reid arose to pour oil on the waters, and said that while he disapproved of Dr. Fulton's utterance, yet the brethren must remember that many things had been said and done by them that provoked Brother Fulton to say some things in return. Some men on that floor had referred to Brother Fulton's past history as to a true Christian. Dr. Samson's friends ought to have been called to order by the Moderator, but they were not, because the tide of sentiment was against Dr. Fulton. The suspended brother had not been the only transgressor. The brethren might not be satisfied. Brother Reid continued, with all that Brother Fulton had said in the letter, that it was a great thing for Brother Fulton to take back so much as he had. It was more than he had ever done before on such an occasion. If the brethren would take back what they had said about him, Brother Fulton might speak out more fully. The Conference ought not to act in the light of what newspapers may say, so much as in the consideration of what our Lord Jesus Christ says. If political opinions are to be a guide, then the Conference would drift. Sunday newspapers are not better fitted to teach than any others.

"My substitute was not seconded," said Brother Knapp, hurriedly, "and so Brother Reid was out of order."

"It was! it was!" called out several voices.

Then the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conant said that the head and front of Brother Fulton's offending was an article over his signature in the *Herald* on the day after his suspension from membership. The brother was the aggressor and this Conference stood on the defensive. If it should accept Dr Fulton's apology it would give countenance to all the reflections that have been all over the country based upon the Conference. If only Brother Fulton would come out with a full and hearty apology for his offence it would do him great honor. "I'd do it myself," the white-haired author said earnestly. "If I was in the place of Brother Fulton."

Prof. Fowler, in an argumentative tone of voice, said the ministers came together to discuss business of the highest consequence. Do ministers take up the essay of the day on the subject of "Baptism; are we warranted in baptizing persons before they are sensible that their sins are pardoned?" But the ministers took up Brother Fox and voted to continue their discussion. Brother Fulton was discourteous.

Brother Taylor said that Brother Fulton had a right to say has what he had said provided Brother Fulton said what was true of Brother Samson.

Brother John Quincy Adams also stood up for Brother Fulton and said that as long as the brother was voted 15 minutes to say what he pleased he should not have been interrupted—

Dr. Thomas—But he was called to order!

Brother Adams—That made no difference; no one had a right to call him to order. The whole time was Brother Fulton's.

Moderator Halsey Knapp—But suppose he had been a drunkard?

Brother Adams—Then Brother Fulton would have to answer for it.

Brother Goodenough—But he strayed away from the subject.

Brother Adams—He had a right to if he wanted to.

"That's so! That's so!" came from the ministers on all sides.

Brother Adams insisted that the brother's position in his letter was a correct one, and would not vote for the substitute that Brother Knapp had offered.

The Rev. Dr. Weyland Hoyt said that although it might have been more gracious in Brother Fulton not to word the preface to his letter as he had done, yet he didn't see how the Conference could avoid accepting Brother Fulton's letter and reinstating him as a member. It was fair to Fulton and fair to the Conference. The ministers had recently promised to receive him back if he retracted the words.

Brother Hull said that he had conversed with Dr. Fulton, and was one to urge him to write the present letter. He was sure that the brother had written it in a Christian spirit, and had intended that it should be a full and free withdrawal of the words. The ministers couldn't do otherwise than reinstate him.

The Rev. Dr. Potter said that in the letter was an implied inexactness of the facts in the case. Then he read from the minutes the words recorded as Dr. Fulton's, and said that they had been auger seated in that brother's report of them. If such an apology was received, the Baptist press all over the country would take up the matter, otherwise the brother would hold up both hands and both feet too in favor of receiving the brother back. Another thing, he, the speaker, had in his pocket, papers written by members of the Conference to men in the West that contained untrue statements in reference to this affair—

"What, untrue! untrue! Not from this Conference!" said a chorus of voices.

"Well," said Brother Potter laughing and shrugging his shoulders, "I will withdraw the obnoxious expression." [Laughter.]

Then the Rev. Dr. Miller said that the Conference had dandled Brother Fulton in its lap until he had turned around and made it all this trouble.

"Order! order!" cried Moderator Knapp, while the speaker was asked by some brother near him to be "more kind."

"Why," said Dr. Miller, "that's the essence of kindness. We have dandled him, and now it's only carrying out the same policy to tell him so."

The substitute of Moderator Knapp was called for, and after a show of hands the house was divided. A standing vote resulted in 18 in favor of the committee of three to take the case into consideration and 15 votes against it.

Brethren Daniel Reid, Hull, and Hoyt were appointed, and the Rev. Dr. Conant was afterward added because he was Brother Fulton's old teacher and understood how to talk to him. Brother Halsey Knapp said that he wanted to add that if he said on the day of Brother Fulton's suspension from membership anything disheartening to the brethren, he asked their forgiveness, and Dr. Fulton's personally. Finally the Rev. Dr. Elder read his essay on baptism.

JONATHAN WELLS'S DEFENCE.

Witnesses who Think the Aged Straw Goods Dealer is not Insane.

Jonathan Tremaine Wells, the aged straw goods merchant of Maiden lane, trudged through the snow storm to the Court House in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, to attend the proceedings which have been instituted by his second cousins to have him declared a lunatic. The Lunacy Commissioners, F. A. Ward, lawyer; C. A. Townsend, gentleman; and Dr. Daniel Ayres, physician, directed Mr. Luther K. Marsh, at the beginning of the session, to proceed with the defence. Mr. Marsh said that there is no charge that Mr. Wells's mind is alienated; the only charge is that it is enfeebled by old age. The other side gave Mr. Wells no opportunity to defend himself at the ex parte examination touching his mental condition, the result of which was the appointment of a receiver. The counsel averred that although Mr. Wells is enfeebled in mind and body both by age and ailments, he is not so much enfeebled as to have a committee appointed to take entire charge of his affairs. The shock of these proceedings naturally had more effect on his mind than any other consideration. What the jury, however, are called upon to decide, is not what the condition of his mind now is, but what its condition was when these proceedings were begun.

Samuel Churchill, a middle-aged, smooth-faced man, was the first witness for the defence. He is a resident of New York city. He came from Massachusetts, and was engaged in wool manufacturing. He has known Mr. Wells, he said, for ten or twelve years, and has found him, so far as capacity is concerned, a careful, shrewd, and prudent man. The witness and Mr. Wells have been interested in the same kind of property, and they have advised and counselled together. The witness thought, from his conversations with Mr. Wells and years of intercourse with him, that Mr. Wells was not insane, and that he was decidedly sound enough in mind to manage his own affairs.

On cross-examination the witness said Mr. Wells's memory is occasionally a little "staggered," or at fault, but when he understands a proposition he converses in an entirely rational manner.

Aiden S. Swan of 115 Maiden lane, next door to Mr. Wells's store, testified that he believes Mr. Wells is capable of managing his own affairs.

The examination was adjourned until this afternoon.

NO DANGER OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Democratic Senators Opposed to the Legislation Demanded by the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—As has been repeatedly stated in these despatches, there has been at no time hardly a probability of an extra session of Congress. It did look probable when the joint caucus, by a decided vote, determined to saddle the Appropriation bill with the repeal of several obnoxious laws, but the very next day it was plainly apparent to any close observer that the action of the joint caucus did not express the sentiment of a majority of either House. This was conclusively shown by the decision of the last caucus of Democratic Senators, where there was a vote of two to one against attempting to do more than repeal the test oath. There was a sharp little fight in the caucus, Senator Thurman making a strong speech in favor of a wholesale repeal of all the obnoxious measures, but the judgment of a very large majority of his Democratic colleagues was against him.

In the House there will be enough Democrats opposed to the decision of the joint caucus to defeat it if the attempt is made to put on the appropriation bills any more than the repeal of the jurors' test oath. There is no desire among a great many Democrats to have an extra session. There is a determination of the Fraudulent Administration not to call one before October if the Democrats defeat two or three appropriation bills. This has already been considered and informally decided upon by the Fraudulent Administration, as I know from the highest authority. It is not probable, either, that there will be a called session of the Senate. The nominations of the retiring Fraudulent Administration Senators will be sent to the Senate just before adjournment. This has been agreed upon, because it is the Senatorial courtesy to confirm a Senator without reference to committee; hence, if the names of the fellows who were bought by promise of office to vote for the New York nominations are sent in the last day of the session, they would, under the Senatorial courtesy rule, be confirmed immediately. It is true that Conkling might enter an objection, but this is no likely.

NOT THE WAY OF GRANTISM.

How Defaulting Officials may Expect to be Dealt with in France.

From the Boston Herald.

Yesterday, M. Delbecque, Superintendent of the Bordeaux Mint, received the severe, though hardly disproportionate sentence of six years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine, for embezzling $250,000 silver bullion, which the Messrs. Rothschild had sent in to the mint. The story of this deposit is worth telling:

In 1876, before the French public were formally excluded from their old-time privilege of having silver coined into five-franc pieces, though the process had been hampered so seriously that the right was practically annulled, the Messrs. Rothschild lodged silver ingots at the Bordeaux mint to be turned into money. The amount has generally been stated as $240,000. The cable despatch raises it to $250,000.

The French Government were very unwilling to accept the deposit. They had stopped the manufacture of silver money on their own account, and, naturally, were disinclined to see the heavy seigniorage on the depreciated metal pass into the pockets of private bankers. But the Rothschilds knew their right and made bold to maintain it. The Government then declared that, though they must receive the silver, they would not be ready to return five-franc pieces under two years. The depositors, however, were well able to wait for their money, and entirely complied out to figure interest on an operation in bullion. They replied, "At your convenience," and left their ingots in the mint at Bordeaux.

A month or two back, when the time of payment was near at hand, the Superintendent of the Mint sent word to the Messrs. Rothschild that he was prepared to pay the money. An investigation followed promptly, when it came out that the silver ingots had been carried away, and copper ingots, coated with silver, put in their place. The bankers at first were but little concerned, for they thought that the Government was sound, and risked no loss.

But it was found that by a decree of 1852 the Superintendent of the Mint is personally responsible for the return of bullion deposited with him for coinage. The Government merely accepts the trust as it would take a letter at the Post Office. Thus the Rothschilds have no redress, unless M. Delbecque possesses property to answer a judgment. Such is reported to be the case.

The criminal law, however, has taken a sharp hold upon the embezzler, and the Messrs. Rothschild will have pay from his person, if not from his purse.

Waiting for Duplicates from Washington.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has received from Washington $800,000 of the duplicates of its stolen bonds. Duplicates of State and city bonds also have been received, the par value of the former being $878,700, and of the city bonds $32,000. There are still $8,000,000 duplicates of the United States bonds due from the Treasury Department. If the bank had half the amount still in the hands of the Government it could resume payment. The bank will have a large amount of cash at command when it resumes.

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A.—WANTED—Good hands on gents' scarfs. 427 East 92d st.

A YOUNG woman to work in a boarding house. Apply after 8 o'clock at 175 Hudson st., basement.

A RESPECTABLE white girl for general housework; references required. 159 3d av., in store.

BOOKFOLDERS and stitchers; steady work to good hands; come ready to work. 21 Spruce st., up stairs. J. RALPH.

EXPERIENCED operators and learners on Willcox & Gibbs straw machines; only block sewers apply; also experienced winers wanted. JOS. SCHULTZ, 110 Mercer st.

EXPERIENCED hands wanted on children's worsted suits; only first-class hands need inquire. L. ROTH & CO., 35 Lispenard st.

EXPERIENCED hands wanted on calico shirts and ladies' fine underwear; also good tucker; call all the week. 580 Grand st., Williamsburgh, room 3.

EXPERIENCED hands and learners on scarfs and ties. Call for one week. 129 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXPERIENCED operators to work on corsets by steam power; steady employment. 222 West 26th st., 4th floor.

EXPERIENCED operators on quilted lobs; work given out. The Kurzhedt Mfg. Co., 194 South 5th av.

EXPERIENCED operators, in and out of house, on chemises. 342 and 344 Broadway.

GREATEST REDUCTION in sewing machines; $20 Singer, $15; Grover, $10; Domestic, $18; W. & G., $12 to $25; W. & W., $10. DEAN, 2 Bond st.

HANDS wanted on alpaca coats, in and out of the house; girls taken to learn. 82 Oak st., Greenpoint.

IN AND OUT-DOOR operators on ladies' underzarments. 85 Walker st.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—Good outside hands wanted; bring sample; also good operators on Wheeler & Wilson machine inside. CARPENTER & CO., 47 Lispenard st.

OPERATORS and pasters on children's shoes; Wheeler & Wilson machine. SCHOEN & MILLEG, 257 Rivington st.

OPERATORS on Howe and Wilson machine; also turners and trimmers on shoes. JOHN DE WITT, 68 Warren st.

OPERATORS and basters on pants. NICOLL, the Tailor, 145 Bowery.

OPERATORS, basters, and 50 finishers on pants; Saturday pay day; factory 8 Stanton st., rear.

OPERATORS, basters, and finishers; a pressman on custom and shop pants. 75 Chatham st.

OPERATORS, fitters, and vampers wanted on shoes. 197 East 7th st., 1st floor.

OPERATORS and basters on vests. 123 Av. B, between 8th and 9th sts., rear.

OPERATOR wanted on children's shoes. 294 South 5th st. Williamsburgh.

OPERATORS and vampers on ladies' fine shoes at 47 Murray st.

PAPER BOXES.—Experienced hands on paste and glue work; also finer. Apply for 10 days at 180 Worth st.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, girls on glue and paste work, at 65 and 67 Crosby st.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av., want experienced operators on ladies' underwear, to work inside or at home. Apply at office of Manufacturing Dep't.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av., want experienced operators and finishers on gents' shirts. Apply at office of Manufacturing Department.

SEWING MACHINES.—Domestic, W. & G., Singer, W. & W. rented for $2 per month; sale from $10; warranted and repaired. NICHOLLS, 249 Hudson st., opposite Broome.

STEADY employment and improved prices will positively be given to parties of experience in making ladies' underwear. Apply at 442 Fulton st., Brooklyn, second floor.

SEWING MACHINES decidedly cheap; splendid Singer, Domestic, W. & G., W. & W., $10; rented, repairing. 23 Greenwich av. and 197 East Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—W. & G., Singer, Domestic, W. & W. No. 8, $10. 304 East Broadway, junction of Grand st.

STRAW sewers to sew chip; old hands please call. A. J. HIXON, 275 6th av.

TOSHIRT MAKERS.—Wanted, a party to manufacture shirt or drawers pattern. Address FURNISHING GOODS, box 132, Sun office.

WANTED—Drawer hands; machines sold on monthly payments; work guaranteed; learners paid while learning; also gift for light housework, to sleep home. 5 Smith st.

WANTED—A Scotch or German girl to do general housework; no Irish need apply; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 301½ West 51st st. Ring middle bell.

WANTED—Young lady, good looking, and smart, as waitress in hotel restaurant. Inquire of CAMPBELL, No. 388 6th av., second floor, before 10 A. M., all the week.

WANTED—First-class operators on custom shirts; also buttonholes and trimmers. MORISON & HUTCHINSON, 503 Broadway.

WANTED—Girls, aged 14 to 16 years, to learn to operate on knitting machines; steady work. Apply Brooklyn City Knitting Works, 72 Nostrand av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced designers on ladies' trimmed hats for wholesale trade. HALT & CO., 83 Mercer st.

WANTED—300 tall young ladies, not over 22 years of age, for Bowery disproportionate sentence of six years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine, for embezzling $250,000 silver bullion, which the Messrs. Rothschild had sent in to the mint. The story of this deposit is worth telling: In 1876, before the French public were formally excluded from their old-time privilege of having silver coined into five-franc pieces, though the process had been hampered so seriously that the right was practically annulled, the Messrs. Rothschild lodged silver ingots at the Bordeaux mint to be turned into money. The amount has generally been stated as $240,000. The cable despatch raises it to $250,000. The French Government were very unwilling to accept the deposit. They had stopped the manufacture of silver money on their own account, and, naturally, were disinclined to see the heavy seigniorage on the depreciated metal pass into the pockets of private bankers. But the Rothschilds knew their right and made bold to maintain it. The Government then declared that, though they must receive the silver, they would not be ready to return five-franc pieces under two years. The depositors, however, were well able to wait for their money, and entirely complied out to figure interest on an operation in bullion. They replied, "At your convenience," and left their ingots in the mint at Bordeaux.

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BOOKFOLDERS and stitchers; steady work to good hands; come ready to work. 21 Spruce st., up stairs. J. RALPH.

EXPERIENCED operators and learners on Willcox & Gibbs straw machines; only block sewers apply; also experienced winers wanted. JOS. SCHULTZ, 110 Mercer st.

EXPERIENCED hands wanted on children's worsted suits; only first-class hands need inquire. L. ROTH & CO., 35 Lispenard st.

EXPERIENCED hands wanted on calico shirts and ladies' fine underwear; also good tucker; call all the week. 580 Grand st., Williamsburgh, room 3.

EXPERIENCED hands and learners on scarfs and ties. Call for one week. 129 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXPERIENCED operators to work on corsets by steam power; steady employment. 222 West 26th st., 4th floor.

EXPERIENCED operators on quilted lobs; work given out. The Kurzhedt Mfg. Co., 194 South 5th av.

EXPERIENCED operators, in and out of house, on chemises. 342 and 344 Broadway.

GREATEST REDUCTION in sewing machines; $20 Singer, $15; Grover, $10; Domestic, $18; W. & G., $12 to $25; W. & W., $10. DEAN, 2 Bond st.

HANDS wanted on alpaca coats, in and out of the house; girls taken to learn. 82 Oak st., Greenpoint.

IN AND OUT-DOOR operators on ladies' underzarments. 85 Walker st.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—Good outside hands wanted; bring sample; also good operators on Wheeler & Wilson machine inside. CARPENTER & CO., 47 Lispenard st.

OPERATORS and pasters on children's shoes; Wheeler & Wilson machine. SCHOEN & MILLEG, 257 Rivington st.

OPERATORS on Howe and Wilson machine; also turners and trimmers on shoes. JOHN DE WITT, 68 Warren st.

OPERATORS and basters on pants. NICOLL, the Tailor, 145 Bowery.

OPERATORS, basters, and 50 finishers on pants; Saturday pay day; factory 8 Stanton st., rear.

OPERATORS, basters, and finishers; a pressman on custom and shop pants. 75 Chatham st.

OPERATORS, fitters, and vampers wanted on shoes. 197 East 7th st., 1st floor.

OPERATORS and basters on vests. 123 Av. B, between 8th and 9th sts., rear.

OPERATOR wanted on children's shoes. 294 South 5th st. Williamsburgh.

OPERATORS and vampers on ladies' fine shoes at 47 Murray st.

PAPER BOXES.—Experienced hands on paste and glue work; also finer. Apply for 10 days at 180 Worth st.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, girls on glue and paste work, at 65 and 67 Crosby st.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av., want experienced operators on ladies' underwear, to work inside or at home. Apply at office of Manufacturing Dep't.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av., want experienced operators and finishers on gents' shirts. Apply at office of Manufacturing Department.

SEWING MACHINES.—Domestic, W. & G., Singer, W. & W. rented for $2 per month; sale from $10; warranted and repaired. NICHOLLS, 249 Hudson st., opposite Broome.

STEADY employment and improved prices will positively be given to parties of experience in making ladies' underwear. Apply at 442 Fulton st., Brooklyn, second floor.

SEWING MACHINES decidedly cheap; splendid Singer, Domestic, W. & G., W. & W., $10; rented, repairing. 23 Greenwich av. and 197 East Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—W. & G., Singer, Domestic, W. & W. No. 8, $10. 304 East Broadway, junction of Grand st.

STRAW sewers to sew chip; old hands please call. A. J. HIXON, 275 6th av.

TOSHIRT MAKERS.—Wanted, a party to manufacture shirt or drawers pattern. Address FURNISHING GOODS, box 132, Sun office.

WANTED—Drawer hands; machines sold on monthly payments; work guaranteed; learners paid while learning; also gift for light housework, to sleep home. 5 Smith st.

WANTED—A Scotch or German girl to do general housework; no Irish need apply; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 301½ West 51st st. Ring middle bell.

WANTED—Young lady, good looking, and smart, as waitress in hotel restaurant. Inquire of CAMPBELL, No. 388 6th av., second floor, before 10 A. M., all the week.

WANTED—First-class operators on custom shirts; also buttonholes and trimmers. MORISON & HUTCHINSON, 503 Broadway.

WANTED—Girls, aged 14 to 16 years, to learn to operate on knitting machines; steady work. Apply Brooklyn City Knitting Works, 72 Nostrand av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced designers on ladies' trimmed hats for wholesale trade. HALT & CO., 83 Mercer st.

WANTED—300 tall young ladies, not over 22 years of age, for Bowery disproportionate sentence of six years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine, for embezzling $250,000 silver bullion, which the Messrs. Rothschild had sent in to the mint. The story of this deposit is worth telling: In 1876, before the French public were formally excluded from their old-time privilege of having silver coined into five-franc pieces, though the process had been hampered so seriously that the right was practically annulled, the Messrs. Rothschild lodged silver ingots at the Bordeaux mint to be turned into money. The amount has generally been stated as $240,000. The cable despatch raises it to $250,000. The French Government were very unwilling to accept the deposit. They had stopped the manufacture of silver money on their own account, and, naturally, were disinclined to see the heavy seigniorage on the depreciated metal pass into the pockets of private bankers. But the Rothschilds knew their right and made bold to maintain it. The Government then declared that, though they must receive the silver, they would not be ready to return five-franc pieces under two years. The depositors, however, were well able to wait for their money, and entirely complied out to figure interest on an operation in bullion. They replied, "At your convenience," and left their ingots in the mint at Bordeaux.

A month or two back, when the time of payment was near at hand, the Superintendent of the Mint sent word to the Messrs. Rothschild that he was prepared to pay the money. An investigation followed promptly, when it came out that the silver ingots had been carried away, and copper ingots, coated with silver, put in their place. The bankers at first were but little concerned, for they thought that the Government was sound, and risked no loss. But it was found that by a decree of 1852 the Superintendent of the Mint is personally responsible for the return of bullion deposited with him for coinage. The Government merely accepts the trust as it would take a letter at the Post Office. Thus the Rothschilds have no redress, unless M. Delbecque possesses property to answer a judgment. Such is reported to be the case. The criminal law, however, has taken a sharp hold upon the embezzler, and the Messrs. Rothschild will have pay from his person, if not from his purse.

Waiting for Duplicates from Washington.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has received from Washington $800,000 of the duplicates of its stolen bonds. Duplicates of State and city bonds also have been received, the par value of the former being $878,700, and of the city bonds $32,000. There are still $8,000,000 duplicates of the United States bonds due from the Treasury Department. If the bank had half the amount still in the hands of the Government it could resume payment. The bank will have a large amount of cash at command when it resumes.

Thomas Ward's Chance Acquaintance.

Thomas Ward of Piermont, Rockland County, a contractor on the Staten Island Railroad, started from the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 18th ult., on a frolic. After drinking in several barrooms he got into the Bowery, where a one-armed man, whom he had never seen before, joined him. They hired a cab and drove to several barrooms and had more liquor. At Greenwich and Mur-

Wanted—Males.

AGENTS WANTED by 511 advertisers in AGENTS' Herald; rare chances for unemployed persons to coin money. SOMETHING NEW. Circulars, &c., and sample card of AGENTS' DIRECTORY and copy of Herald all for 10 cents. AGENTS' PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN energetic, persevering man of good address and neat, gentlemanly appearance; permanent good pay and advancement. Apply 9 to 12 Tuesday, at 43 Av. B.

AN honest man wanted to sell looking glasses and pictures on installments; good wages. Apply to K. BECKER, 270 West 34th st., over bank.

A.—YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy for offices in spring. Telegraph Instruction Co., 21 Park row.

A BOY with good references wanted to learn engraving. Address J. D., box 122, Sun office.

A GOOD floorman horseshoer wanted. 134 Greene street.

Wanted—Males.

BOY wanted—One who is experienced in laying on gold and silver leaf. I. F. DENZI & CO., 24 Dey st., N. Y.

BOY Wanted—One used to ale bottling preferred. P. MARTIN, 17 City Hall place.

BOY wanted in carpenter shop; $2 a week. 136 Worth st.

BOY wanted to rub white mouldings. I. F. DENZI & CO., 24 Dey st., New York.

BOYS wanted to feed ruling machines, at 28 Reade st.

ENGRAVER on wood; a practical workman, to work on furniture catalogue engravings; bring specimens. Address CHAS. KACHLER, 75 Forsyth st., N. Y.

IRON MINERS—Wanted, ten or twelve experienced iron miners. $1 25 per day. Apply to TILLY FOSTER IRON MINES, Brewster, Putnam Co., New York.

SHOEMAKER wanted. Apply to W. CORCORAN, 675 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

TWO first-class die makers on combination tools and general machine work. 32 City st., Greenpoint.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good pantaloon maker on custom work. 237 Greene st., back shop.

WEATHER VANE MAKER wanted; one who understands making copper weather vanes, spinning and working metals, and capable of getting up tools and dies; must furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address MANUFACTURER, Detroit, Mich., care Carrier No. 3.

WANTED—At once, a practical and experienced man that understands job diving in all its branches; no others need apply; liberal wages given.