MAJOR QUINCY'S DIVIDENDS.

SOME OF THE FEES THAT THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS SHARED WITH HIM.

What Frederick A. Freeman and Broker Haar Paid to Keep Out of Ludlow Street Jail—Facts from the Sheriff's Investigation.

Referee George Ticknor Curtis resumed yesterday the taking of testimony against Sheriff Bernard Reilly. Counsel for the Sheriff asked for an adjournment, on the ground that supplementary charges have been preferred by the Bar Association against Sheriff Reilly, and that it is expected that Gov. Robinson's decision in reference to them will be given on the 30th inst. Sheriff Reilly preferred to know the purport of the decision before taking any further steps in regard to the pending charges. Referee Curtis ruled that the investigation as to the pending charges should go on.

Order of Arrest Clerk William H. Quincy testified that there was no understanding between Sheriff Reilly and himself as to the fees to be charged in the Order of Arrest Department when Sheriff Reilly gave him control of the department on the 1st of January, 1877. He authorized his deputies to receive such fees or compensation as the parties in any suit are willing to pay. He is not aware that any of his deputies has received $11.75 for taking a bail bond, though the statutory charge is 37½ cents. He receives no salary.

"How, then, are you compensated?" asked Lawyer Knox. Lawyer Larocque of Sheriff's Reilly's counsel objected.

"We propose to show," argued Mr. Knox, "that Major Quincy is in receipt, through an arrangement between his deputies and himself, of a fixed percentage of the moneys obtained by the deputies while engaged in the execution of orders of arrest. For instance, if a deputy charges $11.75, when he should charge only 37½ cents, for the taking of a bail bond, or $50 a day for not taking a prisoner to Ludlow street jail, we desire to show that Major Quincy, with the knowledge and approval of Sheriff Reilly, receives one-half, and probably makes a further division. An effort has been made to show that whatever money may have been paid into the Sheriff's office was the outcome of the generosity of men under arrest. We would like to show that this generosity results from a deputy sheriff saying to a prisoner, who dreads imprisonment for the sake of his family and his business, 'I am ordered to take you to Ludlow street jail. My time is precious. If you want to look around a little before you go to the jail, why—I'll leave it to your generosity,' and that what the unfortunate man gives is divided, part being for the deputy sheriff and a part for Major Quincy."

Referee Curtis decided that the inquiry in this direction had been pursued far enough.

"Do you remember, Major," asked Mr. Bush, "a private conversation held just before these charges were instituted in your room in the Sheriff's office, between Messrs. Knox, McLean, yourself and myself, in which the subject of customary fee for taking a bail bond came up?"

"I remember a conversation," replied Major Quincy, "in which this subject, if my recollection serves me, was introduced."

"Do you not remember that you said that $11.75 is the customary charge for taking a bail bond, and that you had discharged deputies who did not divide fairly with you?"

"I might have told what my information was in regard to such a charge," responded Major Quincy, warmly, "but I admitted that it is the customary charge I deny. I also deny that I ever discharged any of my deputies for failing to duly divide moneys received by them."

"What did you say about $11.75?" persisted Lawyer Bush. Lawyer Larocque objected, and Referee Curtis sustained the objection.

"Is this your signature?" asked Lawyer Bush, pointing to the endorsement upon a check, as witnesses have testified, was drawn to the order of Major Quincy in payment for charges in excess of those provided by the statute.

"It is, sir," the Major replied. "I have made inquiries, and I have found that Deputy Sheriff McGonigle received the check from the drawer. My impression was that the drawer as the first one that came into Mr. McGonigle's mind when the drawer asked to whom the check should be drawn."

"You received the money for the check, however, I presume?"

"I may have."

"May I ask what you did with the money, if you did receive it?"

"Oh, I presume that I paid the money or the check out for losses. The Sheriff and I have paid our more money for losses than the receipts of the office have amounted to. I am prepared to show this." [Laughter.]

"Do you remember whether you said, in the interview between Messrs. Bush, McLean, yourself and myself," Lawyer Knox asked, "that your deputies do or do not keep accounts of the moneys that they receive?" Lawyer Larocque objected.

"I think the question, your Honor," Lawyer Knox pleaded, "is to jog the witness's memory as to the interview. Suppose that I was struck by the remarkable statement from Major Quincy that his deputies are not required to keep an account of their receipts, and I asked: 'Why, how can you check them? Have you any safeguard against their receipts?' Suppose that Major Quincy answered, 'Oh, I keep them up to the mark.' If I suspect that a man does not turn in a fair share of his receipts, I cut off his head [illustrating], and that teaches the others that I'm in earnest.' Suppose that I bring to his recollection these alleged circumstances. May I jog his memory as to other parts of the interview?" Referee Curtis overruled Lawyer Larocque's objection, and Major Quincy answered:

"I remember some conversation between Mr. Knox and myself upon this subject. My recollection is that I told him that I depended entirely, as to the receipts from orders of arrest, upon the integrity of my deputies. I deny that I ever said that I had discharged, or would discharge any of my deputies upon the suspicion that he was not making correct returns of his receipts in the execution of orders of arrest."

Deputy Sheriff McGonigle testified that he has been a deputy sheriff for seventeen years. He was first appointed by Sheriff Lynch.

"Did you arrest William A. Freeman, Vice-President of the Globe Life Insurance Company, last spring?" Lawyer Bush asked.

"Did," McGonigle answered.

"How long did you keep him out of Ludlow street jail?"

"About two weeks, I think. We stopped in the Astor House."

"Did you receive any money from Mr. Freeman?"

"Well, yes, a little—between $100 and $800—in three cash payments. The last payment was made the night before he went to Ludlow street jail."

"Who paid the bills while you were boarding in the Astor House?"

"Sometimes I did and sometimes Mr. Freeman did."

"Did Mr. Freeman reimburse you when you paid the bills?"

"I think not," McGonigle answered, after some hesitation.

"How much of the money that Mr. Freeman paid you did you keep?"

"Well, about half. I gave some money to a boy in the Sheriff's office—Johnny or Jimmy—I don't remember the rest of his name. He runs errands."

"Why did you give money to this boy?"

Lawyer Larocque objected. Referee Curtis told Mr. Bush that it would probably be better to make the inquiries more direct—to ask at once whether McGonigle gave the money to the boy for Major Quincy or Sheriff Reilly.

"We must be indirect, your Honor," Lawyer Knox protested, "because of the indirectness of the witnesses for the Sheriff. Does your Honor, or any other intelligent man, suppose that the witness on the stand gives $100, $500, or $1,000 to a boy whose entire name he does not know, and who runs errands, for blacking his boots, or some other trivial service? Has he not a very different reason? May this boy not take the money and conceal it in some hiding place well known to his superiors in the office? We must lead up to a point of information that we desire to secure. If I had asked the witness, without any preface, 'Did you give the money to the boy for Major Quincy or Sheriff Reilly?' in all probability, I contend, he would have promptly answered, 'No.'"

"I deny," Lawyer Larocque rejoined, "the intimation that one cent paid by a prisoner in charge of a deputy sheriff ever reached the hand of Bernard Reilly, or that of any one for his account. If venement statement and covert intimation are to prove the charges against Mr. Reilly, it is altogether probable that the lawyers on the other side may accomplish their purpose—the substitution of some one for Mr. Reilly in the office of Sheriff."

"I indignantly cast back," was Lawyer Knox's rejoinder, "the imputation that I or any of my associates has any other object than the suppression of an institution for extortion that has grown rank in the nostrils of the public. Why, I can prove by the learned gentleman himself, who has grown gray in submitting to the extortions of the Sheriff's office, or any other lawyer in active practice, the truth of the charges that I advocate." Lawyer Larocque smiled and said nothing. Referee Curtis ruled that McGonigle might answer the last question.

"I gave," was McGonigle's answer, "the boy—James Rickett, I think his name is—the money to give to Major Quincy. I sent Major Quincy one-half. I never had an understanding with Major Quincy as to what I should give him out of the receipts from orders of arrest. I have usually given him as much as I chose."

"Why did you send money to Major Quincy?" continued Lawyer Bush.

"Oh," McGonigle answered, smiling, "I supposed he needed it. I knew that he and the Sheriff pay out more for losses than they receive." [Laughter.] Then McGonigle testified that the arrested Mr. John Haar, the banker, recently, Mr. Haar was in his custody for about two hours and a half, and then he took Mr. Haar to Ludlow street jail. A few days later he took Mr. Haar out in a carriage. Mr. Haar rode about town, visiting his lawyers and friends. Mr. Haar paid him $10 or $15. He took Mr. Haar out on similar excursions several times thereafter, receiving $10 or $15 each time for his attendance. He divided this money with Major Quincy. He held orders of arrest against eight or nine of the trustees of the Teutonia Savings Bank. They presented themselves in the Sheriff's office and gave bail, but he received about $25 from each of them, through their lawyer, for getting the bondsmen together. He divided this money with Major Quincy. He has received money in many cases where in he did not take prisoners to Ludlow street jail, but, he is sorry to have to admit, not in a majority of the cases that he has handled. He divided this money, in most cases, with Major Quincy.

The investigation was not ended.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S TALISMAN.

History of the Reliquary that the Zulus Left Beside his Body.

From Harper's Weekly.

In the will of Napoleon III. occurs the following remarkable passage: "With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the Emperor, my uncle; and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him." The telegram from Cape Town which announced the finding of the late ex-Prince Imperial contains these words: "The Prince's body was found stripped of all clothing, but had not suffered any mutilation, and the reliquary which he wore suspended by a chain from his neck, together with his watch and rings, was found lying near the spot where he fell."

The "talisman" which the late Emperor so solemnly enjoined his son to wear, which he did wear, and which returns to his mother from that wild scene beside the Tombakala, is almost certainly the once famous charm of Charlemagne. It has a more interesting story than any gem in Europe, if not in the world. In the course of studies for other purposes I have recently come upon legendary traces of this curious object.

"La plus belle relique de l'Europe," as a French antiquarian described it in the last generation, was by one myth said to have been contrived by one of the Magi belonging to the court of Haroun-al-Raschid, who came from the East to pay homage to the great Emperor of the West along with certain ambassadors. The wife of Charlemagne, Fastrada, asked the Magi for a talisman which would always cause her husband to be fascinated by its wearer, and this charm was framed at her instance. But another fable ascribed to it the following origin: While Charlemagne had his seat at Zum Loch, near Zurich, administering exact justice to all, he had a column fixed at his gates with a bell and a rope. It was open to any one demanding justice to sound this bell; and when the Emperor heard it, even though at his meals, he would instantly answer the summons. On one occasion this bell was repeatedly rung, without any person being found near it. At length an enormous serpent was found twined around the rope. The Emperor, hearing this, immediately went forth; the serpent inclined respectfully before him, and then moved slowly off; Charlemagne followed it to the river, where he saw a monstrous toad sitting upon the nest and eggs of the serpent. Resolved to administer justice to all creatures, the Emperor ordered the toad to be burned. A few days after this serpent crept into the judgment hall, bowed low to the Emperor, crept upon the table, and having dipped a precious stone into a golden goblet, glided quietly away. The Emperor, impressed by this marvel, built on the spot where the serpent's nest had been a church called "Wasserkelch." He gave the precious stone to his beloved spouse, Fastrada. The stone so drew toward her the Emperor's love that he could hardly suffer her out of his sight. In the hour of her death the Empress, dreading lest another should succeed her in the affections of the Emperor, placed the gem beneath her tongue, and it was buried with her. Charlemagne could not separate himself from the body, and for eighteen years carried it about with him. At length his confessor, by some black art, discovered the stone and its virtues; after which Charlemagne allowed the body to be interred, and transferred his affection to the confessor, who became his Prime Minister, Archbishop of Mainz, and Chancellor of the empire. But then, either in a moment of repentance or anger, this individual threw the stone into a lake near Ingelthal. Then the affection of Charlemagne was diverted from his former favorite to the lake, and he built beside it a palace, for whose decoration his other imperial residences were made bare. But when Charlemagne came to die his throes were long and violent; and the Archbishop, knowing the cause, had the lake dragged for the gem he had thrown into it. The talisman having been restored to the person of the monarch, he died peacefully (814).

The tomb of Charlemagne, at Aix-la-Chapelle, was opened by Otto III. in 997, and it is said that the wonderful talisman was found suspended from his neck. However that may be, the gem had been for a long time the most valued relic in Aix-la-Chapelle when it was presented by that city to Napoleon I. It was at a moment when he seemed to many, preeminently to himself, an avatar of Charlemagne. Napoleon presented it to his favorite Hortense, *ci-devant* Queen of Holland. At her death, in 1837, it passed to her son, Napoleon III. It shared his imprisonment at Ham, and accompanied him through all his vicissitudes.

In the course of its long history the precious stone has undergone solutions. The nut-like stone constituting its base is surrounded by antique filigree of fine gold, and is set with various gems. There are several relics about it. In the centre is a portion of the Holy Cross. Possibly it gained its sanctity after losing its virtues as a love charm. Some of the variants of its legend look as if its virtues had gone into the thermal waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, which would account for the association of the serpent with it—of old the guardian of wells. At any rate, Hortense had an experience of its attractive powers widely different from that of Fastrada. The Magian amulet could not cooperate with the stone, and Hortense was divorced from her husband in 1810. It appears to have had equally little of the power originally ascribed to it in the case of the late Emperor. For while it was worn by him, and he was writing so solemnly about it in his will (dated April 24, 1865), he wrote sadly in another clause of the same instrument that "contemporaries seldom render [one] justice," and "it is necessary to consider that from heaven on high those whom you have loved regard and protect you; it is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me."

Whether the late Emperor would have expressed himself so strongly about the talisman if his will had been written after Sedan, is questionable. It is open to speculation how far the young ex-Prince was influenced by this talisman. That which his father wore at his watch chain the son wore suspended upon his breast, as Catholics wear the most sacred reliquaries in whose protective virtues they believe. The strange mystical addresses to the Deity found among this youth's papers reveal a degree of superstition about himself which amounts to a psychological phenomenon. At the seat of war in Africa he displayed a recklessness which has led some to believe that his desire to do "something to get himself talked about" (words reported from him by his intimate friend M. Amigues) amounted to insanity, while others believe that he sought death. But it is possible that a natural rashness of disposition, and the tradition that a Napoleon must begin with a military halo, were turned to fatal forces by secret faith in the potency of this talisman. MONCURE D. CONWAY.

ANTI-RENT IN IRELAND.

Charge to the Westmeath Grand Jury and a Letter from Archbishop MacHale.

From the London Times.

DUBLIN, July 9.—In addressing the Grand Jury of the county of Westmeath to-day the Lord Chief Baron called attention to the state of the county. He expressed regret that on the return before him there were thirty-nine serious offences undetected, which was double the number of the corresponding period of four months during last year. These cases showed that there was a very serious disturbance of an agrarian nature prevailing in the county. There were twenty cases of threatening letters undetected. Referring to the murder of a man named Scally, his lordship said that, notwithstanding the fact that the law was backed up by the power of Government and State, a system of terrorism and coercion continued, and a threatening notice had been sent to the unfortunate man who was tilling the ground for Scally's benefit. He could only recommend the state of the county to the serious consideration of the Grand Jury.

DUBLIN, July 10.—Archbishop MacHale has written to the secretaries of an intended tenant-right meeting to be held at Ballyhannis on the 18th of August, returning his warmest acknowledgments for their invitation to attend, and expressing his views on the subject. His Grace says:

The rooting of the people in the soil on equitable terms is a measure which must engage the attention of the Legislature as essential to the peace and happiness of Ireland. Never in the annals of the disastrous Union between England and Ireland, benefiting the just rights of landlords and tenants is the object dearest to the hearts of the people. Let the tenant farmers act independently and be guided, as of old, by their faithful elders and priests; and let no attempt at disunion by so small a minor, fraught with blessings to the people, be tolerated. In some parts of the country the people in calmer moments will not fail to be astonished at the circumstances of filling themselves at the call of a few unknown strolling men, who, with affected grief deploring the condition of the country, seek only to mount to place and preferment on the shoulders of the people, and should they succeed in their ambitious designs would not hesitate to thrust aside at once the instrument of their advancement as an unprofitable incumbrance.

He expressed satisfaction at seeing the names of Messrs. Gray, Biggar, and the two universally-respected members of the county Galway among those invited to attend the meeting.

Alleged Intimidation by Strikers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 23.—Last night several men visited two spinners, who were working in the Osborn mill and living in one of the company's houses, and threatened that unless they quitted work the house would be burned and they injured. The men were, in consequence, afraid to go to work, but the company fitted up a living room in the mill for them, and they are at work again.

NOTHING TO DO.

The So-Called National Board of Health—A Crowd of Sinecurists.

From the Hartford Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—This so-called National Board of Health, which consists of a secretary, who is in charge, and four or five rooms full of clerks (the members of the Board being at their respective homes; and it is just as well that they are, for they could be of no service here, where the Board is supposed to hold sessions), is very anxious that the State Boards recognize them in some way by corresponding with them, and is directing all its efforts to that end. So far not a single Board of Health anywhere has asked the National Board for any advice on any subject, or in any other way recognized the fact that there was a National Board in existence. This is galling to the secretary and his crowd of clerks, for it leaves them without anything to do except read yellow fever telegrams in the newspapers and write regulations. Were they in receipt of any correspondence it would open up work, as it were, and give the clerks a chance to answer; another clerk could be engaged in briefing the letter, another could file it, while another could register or record it. A single letter, therefore, could be so manipulated that it would give them all something to do. A great many efforts have been made in consequence of the yellow fever excitement of last summer. The "National Board of Health" is one.

Schultz's Ingratitude.

Louis Beald, owner of a barber shop at 590 Grand street, appeared against Joseph R. Schultz, whom he accused of robbing him of nineteen razors and a number of cups, combs, and brushes, a violin that was bought in Warsaw for 100 roubles, and a pistol bought in Chatham street for $1. To Justice Bixby, Mr. Beald said: "Schultz came to me in a state of misery. He was a barber, he said, and my fellow countryman. I saw that he could use the razor deftly, and was an artist as a hairdresser. I became responsible to the shoemaker for his shoes, and to the tailor for his clothes. On Saturday night I closed up the shop at about 10. I had given Schultz the privilege of sleeping in the store, and had bought the pistol for him to protect himself. My father is a born musician, and so am I a musician. My father sings in churches, and when one Meyers, an accomplished musician, arrived in this country several months ago, bringing his violin, it became the pride of the house. The instrument is one of the most valuable in this country, owing to its age and tone. Poor Meyers, although an accomplished musician, was unable to get any work here, so he left the violin with us, and learned to be a barber. Fearing that the instrument might be lost, we took it to the store and left it with Schultz, having impressed upon him its value. At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning I went to my shop to prepare for early customers, and on opening my door I saw that all my cups, brushes, razors, and combs were gone. I looked for the violin, but that was gone. I sought for Schultz, but he, too, was gone."

Justice Bixby held Schultz for trial.

Advertising a Church for Sale.

The Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage in Newark has been put into the hands of Sheriff Van Rensselaer, who has advertised to sell the property on Aug. 26, at the Court House in Newark, under foreclosure of mortgage for about $11,800, held by the Newark savings institutions. The church is the second oldest Methodist Episcopal church in Newark, the Halsey street church being the parent church. The congregation is principally composed of old people who have worshipped in the church for twenty or thirty years, some of them ever since the church was organized in 1833.

Wanted—Females.

A.—UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS may leave their favors for THE SUN at the only authorized up-town advertisement offices.
1,238 Broadway, corner of 31st st., till 9 P. M., and
708 West 23d st., corner of 8th av., till 8 P. M.
760 3d av., corner of 47th st., till 8 P. M.
92 East 14th st., corner Union square, till 6 P. M.
No extra charge.

A.—A.—A.—200 experienced operators on W. & W. and W. & G. machines for ladies' chemises and nightgowns, for in and outdoors; parties having number of machines preferred; few learners taken; steady work all year. S. BRILL & CO., 28 and 30 Greene st.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman can find a good home at low wages by addressing W. H. WELLS, Riverhead, Long Island.

A.—A.—GOOD shirt operators; steady work all year; also learners who can operate on W. & W. machine. No. 50 Lispenard st.

ARTICIFIAL FLOWERS.—Feather piquet makers, also small hands; my old hands preferred. No. 55 Grand st.

A GIRL used to counting manila paper in quires. ROGERS & CO., 108 Wooster st.

BONNAZ.—Only first-class operators; good pay; girls to cut out embroideries. STURM & BRUMDER, 174 Mercer st.

BIRDS.—Wanted, good hands to mount birds; best wages to good hands. 88 Prince st., in store.

EXPERIENCED hands on Wheeler & Wilson machine for undergarments. 567 2d av. Ring once.

GOOD finishers wanted on fur-lined silk circulars. B. MENDELSON, 364 canal st., top floor.

LADIES to learn millinery; prepared to take positions or business this fall; terms moderate. Mme. HUSON, 343 6th av.

OPERATORS and finishers on ladies' cloaks and gents' drawers. 221 South 3d st., Williamsburgh.

OPERATORS and pasters on children's shoes, also earners; W. & W. machines. 119 Sheriff st.

OPERATORS, fitters, and lining maker. 85 and 87 Reade st., corner of Church st.

PAPER BOXES.—Girls wanted to make paper boxes; only experienced hands need apply. 34 Warren st.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, good girls on glue and paste work. 48 Wooster st. SPRAUER & REBHOLZ.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av., want outside operators on ladies' and children's underwear. Ambitious girls will find a picnic and bring sample of work. Apply at manufacturing office.

SEWING MACHINES rented, sold; greatest bargains. Singer, Domestic, W. & Gibbs, W. & Wilson, $10. Call at 23 Greenwich av., near Jefferson Market, or at 137 East Broadway, near Canal st.

SEWING MACHINES, entirely new; Howe, Home, Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and all other makes, $15 to $25. BLUM'S, 57 Murray st., 2d floor.

STITCHERS wanted on copy books; only experienced hands. Apply to KISSAM, the Ruler, 25 Beekman st.

STRAW SEWERS for fancy braid over blocks; work given out. Mrs. HEDERICK, 88 Macdougal st.

STRAW SEWERS on blocks; work given home. 88 Prince st., near Broadway.

SHIRT HANDS wanted. 401 West 41st st.

WANTED—An operator on Domestic sewing machine; one used to working on leather. CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO., 45 Beekman st.

WANTED—Only experienced girls, labelling, bottling inks. A. H. HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Av. D.

WANTED—Girls to embroider on gloves; Grover & Baker machines; only experienced hands. Call at JACOB ADLER & CO., 44 Walker st.

WANTED—A good blocker, sewers, and finishers on gents' fur caps. Inquire of A. COOK, 379 Grand st.

WANTED—Felt skirt operators, cloakmakers, and finishers; steam power and steady work. 100 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A No. 1 shirt ironers and starchers; steady work to experienced hands. 161 Franklin st., up stairs.

WANTED—Experienced indoor operators and finishers on cloaks; learners taken. 388 E. Houston st.

WANTED—Hands on hoop skirts. N. Y. NOVELTY CO., 91 and 93 Thomas st.

WANTED—A smart girl for general housekeeping. Mrs. JORDAN, 29 Washington place.

WANTED—Girls to feed collar and cuff starching machines. GARDNER & FAIL, 748 Broadway.

WANTED—Ten young girls for Coney Island. 611 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Come prepared to go.

WANTED—Buttonhole finishers on shoes. 146 Duane st., only between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A girl to measure pantaloons. Apply to ROSENBERG & CO., 496 Broadway.

WANTED—Good operators and finishers on cloaks. Call all the week. 130 Liberty st.

WANTED—Operator, finishers, baster, and presser man on pants. 349 West 25th st.

WANTED—First-class finishers on cloaks. Call all the week at 452 West 29th st.

WANTED—Three good operators on fine shop coats. 624 East 12th st., rear house.

WANTED—First class buttonhole maker on coats. 252 Broome st., rear house.

YOUNG girls can obtain situations free, lodgings and meals at 46, each, at the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Marks place, 8th st. under care of Children's Aid Society. Also, free instruction on sewing machines from 9 to 5 daily to all who may apply, and dressmaking taught gratuitously.

Wanted—Males.

AN experienced designer on ladies' cloaks for a large wholesale house; a person able in that branch can hear of a good situation by inquiring at BLOOMS', 338 Bowery.

AN educated Irishman in our installment department; also an experienced collector. SHEEHY, 33 Barclay st.

A YOUNG MAN to tend bar at 71 James st., corner Oak; one who resides with his parents preferred.

AGENTS to sell Diamond Stove Polish Paste. 100 Centre st.

BUNCH MAKERS and cigar rollers wanted; also cigarmakers on hand work; steady employment to good hands. KIMBALL, GAULLIEUR & CO., 35 Warren st.

BOYS and girls can obtain good homes with farmers in the West by applying to the Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st.

BOX MAKERS.—Three or four wanted. Columbia Box Factory, 157 11th av.

CUTTERS.—Thoroughly competent clothing cutters, with good references. Apply with recommendations to ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO., 78 and 80 Thomas st.

CHOIR BOYS wanted; Episcopal church. Apply 105 East Houston st., to-morrow evening at 8.

ERRAND BOY wanted; good chance to learn a trade. Address C. B., box 134, Sun office.

GOOD situation open to party with references and $1000 security given; 10 A. M. CARPENTER'S, 108 Sixth av.

GLASS BUTTON MAKERS wanted. 47 Wooster st. L. REVEIL.

GOOD melter wanted at Long Island City Foundry, 6th st. JOS. McGEE.

ICE MEN.—A sober, able-bodied first hand wanted; single man preferred. Apply to A. FLANAGAN, corner of canal st. and 23 av., Astoria, L. I.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a young man; state wages expected. Address G. W. KEIM, Oceanus Post Office, Rockaway Beach.

PATTERN MAKERS wanted; four first-class workmen. SICKLES & TUTHILL, 174 Bank st.

Wanted—Males.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, an experienced manuscript copy reader, with some knowledge of type setting; wages $9. Address PRINTER, box 2,352, N. Y. Post Office.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Men on children's turn shoes; good prices paid to first-class workmen. 169 Suffolk st., up stairs.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a man to assist on bread. Apply at 325 10th av.

WANTED—A fireman for a restaurant; one who understands his business and can come well recommended; wages $25 per month and found. Apply at No. 40 Park row, between 7 and 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—Salesmen to take general State agencies; salary and expenses paid; references required. TRIUMPH MFG CO., 116 Monroe st., Chicago.

WANTED—Soft silk winders and power loom silk handkerchief weavers. Address W. H. COPCUTT & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A German boy, 15 years of age, for a wholesale business. Address WHOLESALE, box 171, Sun office.

WANTED—First-class engraver that understands cutting dies for hat and can tip printing. MONKS & CO., 98 Mercer st.

WANTED—A wheelwright, a blacksmith, and helper, at 483 East Baltic st., Brooklyn. WM. BARRY.

WANTED—5 good picture frame joiners, quick workmen; also engravers on picture frames. 136 Worth st., corner Centre.

WANTED—Good wood and ivory carver. Apply at LORENTZ'S, Weehawken st., West Hoboken, N. J., near Observatory.

WANTED—Boy having had experience at nailing frames. Apply to WM. M. DONALDSON & CO., 16 College place.

WANTED—A first-class candy maker. JAMES J. MATCHETT & CO., 43 Cortlandt st.

WHITE waiter men for summer house; fair pay. Apply at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st.

WANTED—A steady young man that has worked at painting. Call 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A boy to work in an oyster saloon that understands the business, at 35 Market st.

WANTED—A boy who can set type. Room 24, 37 Park row. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—Two wheelwrights, 526 and 332 Graham av., corner of Devoe st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A grocery clerk with good reference. Call at 8 o'clock Thursday at 185 7th st.

WANTED—Machinists at J. A. BOSTWICK'S yard, Hunter's Point.

WANTED—2 wheelwrights and helpers, at 82 New Chambers st.

50 ITALIAN laborers for Connecticut; new work; wages, $1.25. McMAHON'S Employment Office, 1 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

ARTICIFIAL FLOWERS.—A man who understands his business thoroughly as colorer and designer in branching wishes a situation as foreman or colorer; best city references. Address, by letter, for the week, G. E., 76 Washington st.

A SITUATION wanted by a first-class cake baker, confectioner, and ornamenter; also, a smart boy. Address E. B., 698 Fulton st., third floor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLACKSMITH.—Heavy or light forger; first-class general workman. Address H. F., 121 West 43th st.

73 CARMINE ST., room 12, a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning.

Musical Instruments.

A GREAT OFFER.—Organs $30, $40, $50, $65; $95, $75, upward; 7-octave pianos, $80, $100, and $125; 78 do., $130, $140 upward, warranted; instalments received; instruments to rent, rent allowed if purchased. HORACE W. WATERS, agent, 40 East 14th st., 2d floor.

A FEW second-hand Weber pianos at very great bargains, some of them nearly as good as new; very short time by our best musicians, and really almost as good as new; fully warranted in every respect. Please call at the WEBER Warehouse, 5th av. and 16th st.

A FULL 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, $75.

MAYOR BEATTY, the pianoforte and organ manufacturer, is the most successful man in America.—Washington Star.

SOHMER & CO., manufacturers, 149 East 14th st. Excellent pianos, reduced prices; uprights to rent.

$65—UPRIGHT grand, nearly new, $200; square pianos, $30; organ, nearly new, $25; rent $1. "Pinafore" opera, 50c. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st.

Dividends.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BODIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1879.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have to-day declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share in their capital stock, payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will close July 25, and reopen Aug. 2.

WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE TENNESSEE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—Eight thousand acres lying on Cumberland River, between Burkesville and Parkville, Tennessee; will supply 80,000,000 feet of most valuable timber, accessible to market; sold cheap. Apply to D. H. McGAVOCK, or to R. B. KILLEBREW, Comr of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn., who will furnish any information to immigrants.

For Sale and To Let.

ROOM and bedroom, $8; privilege of kitchen; only one family in house; good neighborhood. 414½ W. 19th st.

TO LET.
SUITABLE FOR PUBLISHERS, LAWYERS, or AGENTS, SEVERAL OFFICES, Steam-heated and well-lighted, on the SECOND STORY of THE SUN BUILDING, Corner Nassau and Frankfort sts. RENT LOW. These premises overlook Printing House Square, the City Hall Park, Post Office, and the Courts. Apply at THE PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE SUN.

TO LET, in good order, cheap, 3 rooms, $8; 2 rooms, $4 to $5 per month. 508 East 12th st.

$6.—HOUSE, stable, and four lots, Sackman and Duryea sts., East New York. Inquire 77 Jane st., evening.

Business Chances.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, Democratic in politics, published in a large city in Southern Ohio, with an established circulation and valuable advertising business and complete printing office outfit and equipment, will be sold to a good purchaser at a low cash price. Address by mail only, "VIATOR," 58 West 47th st., New York city.

EXPRESS ROUTE for sale.—To a good man a splendid chance is offered, as the owner is in other business. Apply at 66 Cortlandt st., or 1,874 3d av.

FOR SALE—A down-town dining saloon doing an excellent trade; clear profit, $5 to $6 daily; must be sold to-day; as splendid an opportunity as ever offered before. Inquire at 88 West Broadway, butcher shop.

FOR SALE—A small grocery store cheap. Apply at 137 West 27th st.

NEWSSTAND and route for sale cheap; no reasonable offer refused. Stand, cor. 10th av. and 34th st.

TO LET, cheap, in good order, large bake house, good oven; rent, $9; 3 rooms, $8; 2 rooms, $5. 468 East Twelfth st.

Miscellaneous.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A medical essay comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous debility, based on healthy, being the result of 20 years' experience. By mail 25c., currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 683 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, July 26, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday at 5:30 A. M. for Europe by steamship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 5:30 A. M. for Europe by steamship Abyssinia, via Queenstown (correspondence for France must be specially addressed); and at 5:30 A. M. for France direct by steamship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday at 6 A. M. for Europe by steamship City of Brussels, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed); and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steamship Sirene, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 5:30 A. M. for Europe by steamship Britannic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed); and at 7:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steamship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steamship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are despatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Australia, Asiatic and South Pacific ports leave New York July 21. The mails for West Indies and Porto Rico leave New York July 23. The mails for Havti, Jamaica, and Maracaibo leave New York July 24. The mails for Havana leave New York July 24 and 30. The mails for Newfoundland leave New York July 25. The mails for Mexico leave New York July 26. The mails for Windward Islands leave New York July 26. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Aug. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Aug. 4.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New York, July 19, 1879.

SAWDUST for sale cheap. Columbia Box Factory, 157 11th av.

House Furnishing.

A. & L. BAUMANN.—IMMENSE REDUCTIONS in furniture, carpets, and bedding. Weekly and monthly instalments. The largest establishment of its kind in the city. 512 and 514 8th av., corner 36th st.

BAUMANN BROS.' NEW STORE, 32 West 14th st. Call and examine the largest stock of furniture and carpets in New York; secret discounts; monthly payments; prices the lowest. Also, selling agents for the CHAMPION FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

FURNITURE, carpets, bedding, &c., on weekly or monthly payments. O'FARRELL'S Furniture Warehouse, 205 Bowery.

IMMENSE REDUCTION in prices of furniture, carpets, bedding, stoves, &c., for cash or weekly or monthly payments. at COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st.

Board and Rooms.

A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can find furnished front rooms at 401 Fulton st., second floor, Brooklyn.

A FEW young men can have good board and pleasant rooms, $4.50; ladies, $3; use of piano and bath. 108 Madison st.

A FEW young men can have good board and excellent rooms; terms $4 per week. At 23 Vestry st.

LARGE furnished rooms for housekeeping, $1 to $3 weekly; private house. 208 Mulberry st., near Spring.

Sewing Machines.

THE ONLY MACHINE adapted for sewing furs. C. M. BOLAND'S patent, 160 Spring st.

Excursions.

A.—A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH.
THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY AND SUNDAY By the famous COLUMBIA and GRAND REPUBLIC, THE NEW PALATIAL PLEASURE STEAMERS, Magnificently furnished and fitted, and conceded to be THE FINEST EXCURSION STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, Combining Safety, Speed, and Comfort, DOWN THE BEAUTIFUL HARBOR AND OUT UPON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. MANY MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS ON EACH BOAT.

LEAVING	COLUMBIA.	GRAND REPUBLIC.
24th st., North River.	8:30 A.M., 1:30 P.M.	10:00 A. M.
Leroy st., N. River	8:45 A.M., 1:45 P.M.	10:20 A. M.
Pier 2, N. Battery, N. R.	9:00 A.M., 2:00 P.M.	10:40 A. M.
Jewell's Wharf, B'klyn.	9:30 A.M., 2:15 P.M.	11:00 A. M.

LEAVE ROCKAWAY, 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
EXCURSION TICKETS, which include fares BOTH WAYS on the STEAMERS and ELEVATED ROADS, are for sale at all stations at 50 CENTS.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
*** The public are cautioned against any reports about this line published in the Tribune, a suit for damages for malicious libel having been commenced against that paper.

A.—A.—TO THE NEW CONEY ISLAND PIER DIRECT