A FORTUNE YET TO BE MADE

BASIS OF THE SECRET OF HILL'S ART OF HELIOCHROMY.

Sun Paintings by a Master Hand—Production of the Natural Colors on Glass—The Hillotype, and How it was Produced.

Correspondence of The Sun.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—The art of producing pictures in colors with the camera was for years a fond dream of the daguerrean. Many of the foremost minds in Europe had sought in vain to elucidate the problem. Among the number were Daguerre, Herschell, Talbot, Sir Robert Hunt, Niepce, and Becquerel. It was, however, reserved for an American, Levi Lawrence Hill, to produce the first colored camera picture. The results of Hill's studies and experiments have already been detailed in THE SUN. His theories of light and color and his heliochromy will be treated of in this article.

In Hill's time there were two theories as to the cause of the chemical changes induced through the agency of light. One was that they were caused by material and the other that they were caused by vibrations. Both theories claimed adherents. Hill believed in neither. He maintained that all sun pictures were the result of molecular disturbances. He established his theory by experiments. In each instance he produced a compound of the metal in question with the halogens. On nickel, bismuth, and antimony Hill obtained colors by coating the metals with sulphuretted hydrogen and then with bromine. On some plates prepared by allowing German silver with it he covered them with a solution of chloride of platinum, then with a weak solution of cyanide of silver, he produced very brilliant colors instantaneously. The same result was produced by allowing britannia in a like manner. It was, however, exceedingly difficult to prepare the surface uniformly.

A SINGULAR PICTURE

was produced by the following: Polish the copper side of a daguerreotype plate and coat that side lightly with silver by means of the electro-silver bath, or with a wash brush. Pour on it a very weak solution of nitrate of mercury, and let it rest a minute or two. Rinse the plate in water and immerse it in a solution of cyanide of gold made by dissolving 1.0 grains of chloride of gold in one pint of water in which has been previously dissolved one ounce of cyanide of potassium. Let the plate remain some hours in a jar of chlorine gas. Give the plate another light coat of silver in the same way as at first, then polish with a buckskin buff, and proceed to coat it with the vapor of iodine to a cherry red, and then over a jar of chloride of bromine to a bright green. Finish the coating over the vapor of nitric oxide, and after keeping the plate over the gas from five to ten seconds. The plate prepared as above will give a latent image, which is sometimes developed with very fine colors by exposure over the vapor of arsenic.

The salts of the metals were next experimented with. We will stop only to notice the results obtained by the use of some of them. Float paper a few minutes on a solution of chloride of barium, forty grains to one ounce of water and one ounce of strong solution of gelatine. Dry the paper until the gelatine surface becomes tacky, or until dry, and float it five or six minutes on a solution of nitrate of silver—160 grains to one ounce of water. This paper is sensitive if used wet, and will give red, blue, and sometimes yellow and green. It requires a long time in the camera.

EXPERIMENTS WITH VEGETABLE JUICES

followed. Some strikingly delicate and beautiful pictures were obtained by the following: Take a small handful of the leaves of the red rose, violet, marigold, dandelion, dahlia, poppy, and peony, and mash them in an earthen mortar with a cook half a pint of alcohol. Do this by the light of a candle only. Strain off the red liquid, and keep it well corked in a glass bottle in a dark and cool place. Spread one side of paper with it, and let the paper dry. Then spread it with alcoholic tincture of otto of rose. Some drops of the pure otto to half an ounce of alcohol. Let the paper dry instantaneously, and it is ready for use. The process is hicked by subjecting the air of the camera-box by means of a few drops of sulphurous acid. A small vial of hydrosulphuret of ammonia, left open in the camera box, answers very well. A sunflower, or any other fading matter (blood root, carrot and red cabbage are reported to us) will give pictures in red, blue, yellow, and green; but the process is slow, and the results not very good. The alcoholic tincture of the red tops of red top grass, imparted to paper, will give good red and blue, and sometimes all the colors. The process, however, is very slow, and Hill could never quiesce it.

Hill then began to experiment with the

NATURAL COLORS ON GLASS.

After intense labor he produced the following formula: Sensitize ordinary collodion by adding to each ounce twelve grains of iodide of potash, dissolved in the least possible quantity of water. Let it settle after adding one drop of muriatic acid and thoroughly shaking it. Coat a glass plate with it, and then dip the plate in a bath of nitrate of silver 45 grains to one ounce of water for five minutes. Expose it to the light for a few minutes, place it on a level support, and cover it with a solution of ammonia-nitrate of silver made as follows: Nitrate of silver, twenty-five grains, dissolved in water, one ounce; add ammonia until a precipitate is formed and just redissolved, and then add five grains more of nitrate of silver to restore excess; to this mixture add three drops of oil of lavender and two drops of oil of cassia dissolved in one drachm of alcohol. After covering the plate with this solution pour upon it a few drops of oil of cloves dissolved in a little alcohol. Apply a gentle heat to the plate until the collodion will be saturated with a coating of gum-like consistency. Pour over it a solution of nitrate of copper, forty grains to one ounce of water, to which is added fifty drops of muriatic acid. Rinse and dry. Submit this plate to an even heat of about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, until it acquires a brown hue. Then expose it under a powered glass to direct sunlight until it has a scarlet color. It is then ready for the camera. By a sufficiently long exposure a brilliant coloration will be obtained. By soaking the glass in water and immersing it in a solution of nitrate of silver a picture may be developed after a very brief exposure.

THE HILLOTYPE.

Hill's next discovery was the Hillotype. This was a process for taking pictures in colors on daguerreotype plates without the aid of the camera. The following is his formula: 1. Clean a good daguerreotype plate by means of potash and alcohol. 2. Polish with buckskin and calcined lampblack. 3. Iodize the plate till its surface assumes a green hue. 4. Place a pinch of cyanide of silver in a jar of chlorine for this purpose to the following: Mix solutions of the cyanide of silver, copper, and zinc in the proportions of eight parts of silver, two of copper, and one of zinc; let it settle and dry the place. If artificial heat is used for drying it the plate must not cold before the next operation. 5. Place the plate on a level support, and cover it with a well-filtered solution of nitrate of mercury—one grain of the salt to twenty ounces of water. Let this remain on the plate about half a minute. Pour off and thoroughly rinse the plate. Then cover it with a solution of 1 grain of hyposulphite of gold, twenty grains to one quart of water. Let this remain on the plate about one minute. Rinse and dry. Again place the plate in the silver solution until it is sufficiently charged, and heat to 140 Fahrenheit for about three minutes. Wash with cyanide of potash as for a daguerre-type picture. Rinse with water, and gild in the usual way with chloride of gold. Rinse and dry. If the plate has been exposed long enough to the light, it will now have a bluish light cast. 6. Expose the plate prepared as above to a jar of chlorine gas until it takes on a faint yellow the second time. Keep the plate in this state, in total darkness, until wanted for use. It may overstay keeping. 7. Prepare the following

SINGULAR COMPOUND.

In a quart bottle place four ounces of common salt and four ounces of blue vitriol, each well pulverized, and add sixteen ounces of water heated to 120 or 140 degrees of Fahrenheit. Shake well for five minutes, when the bottle will stopped. Set it aside to cool. When perfectly cold there should be a deposit of sulphate of soda. If there is not, evaporate by means of an evaporating dish and water bath. Then decant the clear liquid into a clear bottle with a wide mouth. Fit into the mouth of the bottle the beak of a lead retort. In the retort place two ounces of fluoride of calcium and four ounces of sulphuric acid, and apply a very gentle heat. The beak of the retort must dip into the liquid in the bottle, and the stopper tightly through a well-fitted cork. In a few minutes the liquid in the bottle will become saturated with hydrofluoric acid. The fumes of this acid are intensely poisonous. When the operation is over let the retort cool, and immediately wash it with an abundance of water. To preserve the liquid it should be transferred to a gutta percha bottle. After the transfer add to the liquid four ounces of pure muriatic acid, and half an ounce of black oxide of copper. Cork lightly, and let it stand at least forty-eight hours, occasionally shaking it. Now mix in an evaporating dish one ounce of common rouge, five ounces of pure muriatic acid and half an ounce of yellow ochre, and apply heat until a deep yellow liquid is formed. Filter into a glass bottle, and add quarter ounce of boracic acid, sixty grains of bisulphate of soda, thirty grains of permanganate of potash, half ounce of the fuming liquid of Libavius (made by saturating nitro-muriatic acid, with tin by the aid of heat), five drops of pure bromine, and three grains of iodine. Agitate the mixture for about ten minutes, and add it to the other bottle. Shake well and filter. Place the clear liquid in a large earthen, glass, or gutta percha platter, and keep it in sunlight until the watery portion is evaporated. The bottom of the dish will be covered with clusters of

BRILLIANT GREEN NEEDLE-FORM CRYSTALS.

Collect and keep these in a well stopped bottle. When it is desired to form a bath for coating plates, dissolve two ounces of these crystals in four ounces of water and add one ounce of pure muriatic acid, one grain of bichromate of potash, three grains of sel d'or, and one-half ounce of hydrofluoric acid. Shake well and filter. Place this in an earthern, glass, or gutta percha platter—tilt the platter so as to gather the liquid in one end of the dish—lay the plate prepared as in 6 on the bottom of the platter, and lower the latter in such a way as to procure an even flow of the chemical over the plate. Suffer the plate to remain until it is nearly black. This should be done by the light of a candle only. Rinse the plate freely with water, and dry it off with a spirit lamp. In this state the plate will reproduce the colors by a prolonged exposure to light, as will be seen by pressing upon it a colored engraving by means of a plate of glass, and placing it in sunlight. To quicken the process immerse the plate for a few seconds in the following preparation, and then rinse and dry. Dissolve one ounce of aqua ammonia dissolve six grains of gallic acid, and add to this one drachm of hydrosulphuret of ammonia, one-half ounce of common salt, one drachm each of strong essence of lavender, cassia, and cloves, two drachms of grape sugar, fifty grains of ferrocyanide of potassa, ten grains of hyposulphite of copper and quart of water. When not in use this preparation should be well corked.

In forming a colored image on these plates direct, without a developer, an exposure in sunlight of from five minutes to half an hour is required. Latent colored images are formed instantaneously by the process, and can be developed by phosphuretted and sulphuretted hydrogen.

A LOST ART.

Of Hill's process for taking pictures in colors on daguerreotype plates with the camera scarcely anything is known. It is certain, however, that the above formula was the basis of the process. Hill left behind him no notes or memoranda were found which threw any light on the subject. Robert Hill, Levi's brother, says that several times Levi himself forgot the process by which he had obtained a good result. In those instances he cut up the plate and analyzed it, and by that means recovered the process. Perhaps even now some ingenious artist may in the same way unravel the secret. Hill's pictured plates are in possession of Robert H. Hill in this city. They will doubtless be shown to those interested in the subject.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Police on Election Day—Money in One Hand and Ballots in the Other.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization yesterday an affidavit of Mr. Hugh H. Moore, the Tammany Senator-elect in the Eighth District, was read. Mr. Moore says that when he submitted to Police Commissioner Charlick a list of names for the Tammany Inspectorships for Election in the Twenty-first Assembly District, the Commissioner handed him another list and asked him to select the names from it. Tells Mr. Moore refused to do, as in examining the list he found only the names of Republicans and the friends of Mr. Henry W. Genet, the Apollo Hall candidate for the Assembly. Mr. Moore says that Commissioner Charlick then told him that if Mr. Genet ran for the Assembly he would give him all the inspectors he wanted. Mr. Moore adds that Mr. Charlick advised him to compromise, and told him that if he wished to do so, he might consult with Justice McQuade.

In an affidavit which is sent to the committee, Mr. William Haw, Jr., Republican candidate for the Assembly, says that on election day he found that the Assembly box in the Twentieth Election district of the Twenty-first Assembly District was turned round so that the wooden side only could be seen by the voters, and that a policeman named Coogan was stationed so as further to hide from view the glass sides. This Coogan, Mr. Haw says, was detailed in spite of the protest of Police Capt. Saunders. Mr. Haw also alleges that Mr. Poole, Democratic Inspector, was removed in the Twenty-first District, and a Mr. Hart, a Genet man, was put in his place.

From several witnesses the fact was elicited that the policemen in the Twenty-first Assembly District electioneered openly both outside and inside the polling places. Mr. Nicholas Haw says that his father told him that he knows that they distributed both tickets and money to voters.

George W. Frost, a Republican inspector in Twenty-second Election District, says that the policeman on duty there distributed Genet's tickets in the polling places, and that when he was asked to desist he continued his work on the sidewalk.

James McKenna, an inspector in the Eighth Election District, saw a policeman take a ticket from a voter who was standing before the ballot box and substitute a Genet ticket for it.

Mr. Charles Henshel, an inspector in the Ninth Election District, saw Republican Watcher Gerlach ballot for voters as they entered the polling place.

Mr. Charles Henshel testified that when he presented his credentials as a Tammany watcher to the Inspectors in the Second Election District a policeman struck him in the face and ordered him to go away. Also, that he saw the police in the committee that Justice McQuade distributed Genet's tickets with one hand and money with the other on election day, and from a Republican official it was ascertained that one Lazarus, a Philadelphia prize fighter, with a gang of thirty-five men, worked very busily there for Mr. Genet. The official says that he heard Lazarus boast of his repeating on the day after the election.

The committee expect to complete the collection of evidence to-day.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

An Unexpected Contest in the Fourteenth Assembly District.

The Supervisors canvassed the returns from the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts yesterday. While Supervisor Beery was canvassing the returns from the Fourteenth District supervisor Morris said, "There is a gentleman here who protests against the further canvass of this district, unless his vote is announced. His name is Schurtz—the Hon. Mr. Schurtz."

"No, Schurtz, but Kurtz. E. Ludwig Kurtz," said a small, bald-headed, red-bearded man, who stood outside the railing.

"The Hon. Mr. Kurtz," resumed Supervisor Morris. "He was a candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, and claims that he received many votes in it. Now that in the further reading of the returns his vote is announced."

Supervisor McCafferty called for the reading of Mr. Kurtz's protest. "Every candidate, said he, "is entitled to have his protest read."

The Chairman announced that the protest had been read, filed and afterward withdrawn.

At this Mr. Kurtz jumped from the railing, and gesticulating wildly, said: "That is false. I have not withdrawn the protest. Somebody has stolen it, for I never authorized anybody to withdraw it."

On motion of Supervisor Van Schaick the protest was referred to Supervisor Morris. Mr. Kurtz, who had regained his seat in the tribune, became demonstrative in his allusions to the action of the Supervisors, and was led from the room by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Supervisor Flanagan moved that the returns of the election for a Civil Justice in Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, now the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City, be canvassed by the New York County Canvassers. After some debate the resolution was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A Fighting Parson.

From the St. Cloud Journal.

The following are the particulars of a lively encounter between the Rev. Wm. Copp, a M. E. minister, and Anthony Carey, which took place at Sauk Rapids on Saturday evening. It appears that Carey had a grudge against Mr. Copp for some temperance lectures, supposed to be personal, made in an out-door religious gathering in Sauk Rapids last summer. Meeting in the Post Office on Saturday evening, Carey attacked the minister, after some words striking him a violent blow and repeating it, while Mr. Copp, in manly style, tell with him, other parties interfered, and Mr. Copp started for home, and was walking along the street reading a paper, when Carey, running up behind, struck him a heavy blow, which staggered but did not fell him.

This was too much for Christian endurance, and the aggrieved party turned to have thrashing cane well in hand, became an energetic pounder of man, and laid on most vigorously. Carey did not seem to enjoy this practical illustration of the reverend gentleman's belief in man's free moral agency, and closed in on him. Being the stronger of the two, he wrested the cane away, and the tables bid fair to have turned to have turned against the man of peace. But a fortunate blow lay within reach, and seizing this, Mr. Copp gave his assailant a sockdologer on the forehead which laid him out as cold as a codfish, and for the space of several seconds the "further proceedings" ceased to interest him no more. Other parties had reached the scene of conflict by this time, and when Carey collected his scattered senses and rose to his feet there was too big a crowd for him to fight. But getting sight of Mr. Copp's st. vedge hat, which had rolled off, he ran and jumped on and down on it as though the diabolical cuput was inside it.

The Pennsylvania Peace Makers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The annual meeting of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania was held to-day. Lucretia Mott was elected President for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted pledging the Society's aid to remove and abolish the custom of war; declaring the proposed increase of fortifications on the Delaware river extravagant war measures; recommending the view of the Massachusetts Peace Society, giving out of work by the Government; approving of the formation of an international tribunal of arbitration; condemning capital punishment; deploring the recent execution of the Modoc Indians, and regretting that the President yielded to the importunities of popular sentiment and military counsel; and finally, protesting against any act that might involve the country in war with Spain.

The Great Four-Mile Race in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Pool selling on the four-mile race for $20,000, to come off on Saturday next, began to-night at the Lick House, in the presence of a great number of sporting men. Thad. Stevens is the favorite, the pools selling as follows: Thad. Stevens, $50; Joe Daniels, $30; True Blue, $25; Hubbard, $15.

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holding the rupture night and day till cured.—*ade*

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

A Case of Addition, Division, and Silence in Paterson.

It has been brought to light in Paterson that A. S. Allen, the Republican Receiver of Taxes, has been following the wake of his illustrious beacon lights in Washington. It is charged that he has been in the habit of affording monetary accommodations to wealthy Republican capitalists by receiving their checks for taxes in advance of the time for adding the five per cent. penalty, with the private understanding that the checks are not to be presented at the bank until after the penalty became due. Fifty thousand dollars are said to have been received in this manner, which would have yielded the sum of $1,850 to the city in the way of penalties. An attempt is being made to conceal the facts.

Bloodshed after a Banquet.

Webster Council, No. 2, entertained their friends sumptuously on Tuesday night in the Union Assembly Rooms, Grand and Elizabeth streets. Supper was served at 3 o'clock, after which Mr. John C. Schutz, an elderly German, of 50 Pike street, District Deputy Grand Chief of his lodge, strolled to the front door. Three young men were standing there, one of whom asked whether the attendance was large. Schutz responded that it was, and returned to the dining room. A younger member of the lodge chanced to go to the street door a moment afterward, and was struck on the side of the head with a cane. He retaliated with a kick, and retreated into the house, pursued by his assailant, who, continuing Mr. Schutz and the private watchman began to eject the young ruffians. Two of them, James Toomy and James McGonigle, of 125 Mulberry street, aged 19 respectively, went quietly out, but the third resisted stoutly. Just as he was forced to the door it opened, and McGonigle and Toomy reentered, the former armed with the disk of his cane, which he plunged into the left side of Mr. Schutz. Both fled, followed by Schutz's nephew and some of his friends. Roundsman Stephens of the Mulberry street police joined in with a lantern, and after a long chase through the apartments and over the roofs of several adjoining street houses ran McGonigle and Toomy down in a garret, where they endeavored to conceal themselves under some rubbish. Mr. Schutz's wound may be fatal. McGonigle and Toomy were committed yesterday to the Tombs.

A Legacy of the War.

In the suit of Gazaway B. Lamar against Charles A. Dana, to recover $50,000 for alleged illegal imprisonment, Mr. Lamar having testified to the facts of his arrest and imprisonment, covering the points of his complaint already published, Mr. Dana testified that Secretary Stanton informed him that he had reason to believe that Mr. Lamar was accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, and instructed Mr. Dana to lodge in the jail in question which Mr. Lamar was arrested. Upon cross-examination Mr. Dana said: "I was a Special District Attorney. Rules was overruled in an attempt to introduce evidence of acts of Mr. Lamar's disloyalty, the Court holding that unless it could be shown that such conduct was in some way connected with the arrest of Mr. Lamar, proof of it in them would be incompetent. The District Attorney excepted, and stated that he had in his possession evidence of Mr. Lamar and conspirator who to have been arrested, and stated that he had proofs now is that an average fall thickness will be found in one-third the aggregate.

The New Torpedo Boat.

The torpedo boat which was begun in the Brooklyn Navy Yard about a year ago was launched yesterday. She is of iron, fifty feet long, twenty-eight feet beam, and twelve feet hold. She weighs 57,000 pounds without her machinery, and her displacement will be about 300 tons. Her engines are to be compound, of about 1,000 horse power. The boat is built in compartments, which include her boilers and pumps and valves to admit her in the water to the level of the decks. There will be an opening in the prow about the diameter of a wa... through which to ram out a bar of iron with torpedo at its end, to be applied under a ship's bottom. She is to have two similar contrivances on each side for exploding torpedoes while stationary in coming. Vessels are to carry on each one fifty-pound torpedoes, and the boat is to be propelled by a screw in the stern, which will paddle wheel in the tow length.

A Steel Pen Coat that has Cost $1,323.

Mr. Smiler had a new swallow-tail coat which he valued at twenty-eight dollars. He wore it to a ball, tore the lining, and left it with Tailor Robsnger to be mended. Immediately stole the coat. Mr. Robsnger said that Peter Morgan was the thief, the evidence being circumstantially clear, and that Peter carried away with his own coat, which Mr. Robsnger had cleaned. The case was tried in the General Sessions, the jury standing eleven to one for conviction, and the one man's opinion was disagreeable. A retrial was tried again, the jury being unable to agree after long deliberation. They stood unalterably eight to four for a verdict of guilty. Mr. Smiler's swallow-tail coat has occupied the General Sessions two entire days, and the cost of running that court is about four thousand dollars a week.

A Boy Starved to Death.

On the 5th of September last, a three-year-old son of Thomas Polmer, of Dover, disappeared from the residence of his parents, and search failed to obtain a clew. It was thought that he had been stolen by tramps, and the police stations throughout the State were notified of his disappearance. On Saturday last Mr. Nelson Sticker was wandering through the woods on the mountains about a mile from Dover, and noticing an unusual number of crows sitting in a tree in an old quarry he went down the mountain and found the remains of a child so far decomposed that identification seemed impossible. The remains were taken to Dover, and subsequently identified by the clothing as those of Mr. Polmer's son. The boy had evidently wandered away into the woods and died of starvation.

Starvation on a Desert Island.

Mr. Kyland, a Canadian gentleman who is visiting his brothers in East New York, has received a telegram from Gaspé Bay, Quebec, saying that the colonists on Anticosti Island are destitute. Mr. Kyland is one of the shareholders in the Anticosti Colonization Company, which sent a party of colonists some time ago, and landed over two hundred emigrants to settle there. A French vessel, hence, is in distress, gave a little assistance to the colonists on the Island. Provisions in that a whole settlement on the Western extremity of the island was preserved, and many men, women, and children perished of starvation. The discovery of gold is rumored, and there is dissension among the officers at Gaspé Bay.

Pay These Men.

As articles of impeachment have been preferred against Mayor Delevoise of Long Island City, Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Aldermen, is acting Mayor. The Treasurer of the city refuses to honor and pay the warrants issued by him, and the result is he and his colleagues cannot obtain their pay. They have not received a cent for twenty-five months, the most of them are seriously in need of the common necessaries of life.

The Patchogue Poisoning Case.

Yesterday the alleged Smith poisoning case was further adjourned at Patchogue because of the inability of Mrs. Smith, on account of illness, to be there. District Attorney Tuthill, who was present for the first time, took formal charge of the case, and after examining the witnesses, announced his intention of sifting the charges. Public opinion is divided as to their truth.

Sackcloth and Ashes.

At the meeting of the Methodist preachers in Newark Rev. Dr. Tiffany said that in his tour he had called on President Grant, and found that he had entirely dispensed with liquor in the White House, and that it was almost entirely abolished from the most fashionable parties given in Washington.

JOHN'S LATEST JOKES.

What he Wrote after an Interview with the Able Drinkist of Bridgeport.

Correspondence of The Sun.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., November, 1873.—Bridgeport is on an arm of Long Island Sound; that arm is full of mussels, and it ought to be, to hold the whole of Bridgeport. There is a drawbridge at Bridgeport. The laws of Connecticut compel passengers on railroads to stop at all drawbridges, but forbids them to stop at draw poker. The harbor is eligible for large steamboats and trading craft. In fact it's a crafty place. The Pequanock river is at Bridgeport. The citizens are called "Bridge porters." Thomas Thumb was born in Bridgeport. When he was first born his name was Stratton. There is no family by the name of Thumb residing here. The only other thumbs are the kind that you put on your nasal organ when you want to pantomime "you can't come it," or give force to the expression, "Not for Joseph, not for Joe." I saw Thomas Thumb. When he was first introduced to society he had not seen any other queen then a queen bee. A man by the name of Gardiner, a hairdresser in New Haven, hired a room in Street's building, corner of State and Chapel streets, in that city, and put Thomas Thumb on exhibition at 6¼ cents admission. It wasn't a success. I'm sure he didn't take in a dollar; that was before Barnum got hold of him. They've got a Golden Hill in Bridgeport. I went to see it. It looks just like any other hill except, possibly, "Sam Hill." Sam Hill is used by people that feel like swearing and are too good do it. Instead of swearing, it rains like the devil," they say, "It rains like Sam Hill," and so on. I met Mr. Peck in Bridgeport. He had a half peck with him. It was a boy.

I was invited to take something by a citizen.

Says he, "What li you take?"

Says I, "I guess I'll take a gold watch."

Says he, "No, I mean what'll you drink?"

I won't tell you what I took, but I didn't dodge that invitation, you bet. It was a glass of weiss beer.

Says I, "Jimminy crix, you ain't going to drink that fluid?"

Says he, "No, I'm going to drink it empty."

Whew, what a glass. Turned it upside down it would have made a good shot tower. Any how, it was so large that when it was filled I lost sight of him behind it, and when he came in sight again we shook hands as though we had just met. That beer had a singular effect on him. The first remark he made after drinking it was, "Vinnie Ream ought to join a choir." Then he related to me a circumstance. I stuck to that chap in hopes he'd ask me to take something over again, but he didn't, and before I left he said "he visited Brooklyn and saw Mrs. Lincoln play *Queen Elizabeth*," and

Says he, "*Queen Elizabeth* reminded me of a parridge."

Says I, "Why so?"

Says he, "Because she died game."

On entering a store to-day I observed a man with no one near him; he was figuring on the door with a piece of chalk.

Says I, "What you doing, mister?"

Says he, "I'm negotiating alone."

And so he was. He was a full-sized man with adult eye teeth and whiskers, but on how enerald he was. New grass ain't any there.

Says he, "You're from York, I guess?"

Says I, "You've guessed right."

Then he asked me did I know when that big what you call it was coming that way; would it exhibit in Bridgeport, and what the admission would be?

Says I, "What do you mean, sir?"

He went and brought me a paper, and as true as pie he thought the Evangelical Alliance was some kind of a circus or show.

He was the worst fill in the box—worse than the chap I met in the cars. I told him I had just been introduced to one of the old Knickerbockers, and he asked me whether he was an ice man.

I certainly never in all my experience did see such folks as do live sometimes. For instance, there is a man here named Jack Smith—plain Jack, not Jack plane. He is a saddle rock rumbat, always filled with fiery Bourbon spirit. I was introduced to him, and I merely remarked:

"Sam Jack, I've heard of Jack and Gill, but you kin remind me of Jack and a quart."

Do you know he was so eccentric he got mad. It is very hard to please some folks, that's a fact.

I heard today inadvertantly that this man's mother, who held a situation in an express office, died in Albany. He received a package from a further marked "Cape C. O. D." and he actually sent it to Cape Cod.

There is a "dishtinore Clipper" here. He cuts hair. That isn't so strange as some things in New York. On Broadway there is a Skin that's a cutter.

Mr. Jones used to sell things in Bridgeport. Mr. Jones has been absent in California for fifteen years. He returned last week and nonced up his son. He staid with him three days, and then there was an estrangement. Mr. Jones asked his son if whether he had anything laid by for a wet day?

Says the boy,

"Jones—" What is it?"

Saying, "An umbrella."

That remark hurt the happiness of that family forever.

FIFTY-SIX PAGES OF FOOLSCAP.

The Notorious Rosenzweig Set Free by a Blunder in Law Making.

Jacob Rosenzweig, who killed Alice Bowsby, was set at liberty yesterday under a decision of Judge Sutherland in the General Sessions. The opinion covered fifty-six pages of foolscap. Rosenzweig was indicted under the malpractice law of 1829, by which his crime was declared to be manslaughter in the second degree. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in October, 1871. In November, 1872, the Supreme Court granted a new trial; but in the April previous a new law had been made covering his crime and repealing previous conflicting laws. This new act, by a blunder of whoever drew it up, did not contain the usual clause providing that offences committed under the old law should be tried under the old statute. Consequently Rosenzweig could not be tried under the old law, because the new law had unconditionally repealed it; nor under the new law, because it applied only to crimes committed after its passage. Rosenzweig's counsel, on his arraignment for a second trial, took advantage of this blunder, and demanded his discharge. Judge Sutherland's opinion now decides that the culprit cannot be tried again, and must be discharged. At the request of the District Attorney, the order for his release was delayed until this morning.

The wife of Rosenzweig, who has daily haunted the General Sessions during his year of waiting in the Tombs, was in the court room yesterday, and was the first to carry the news to her husband. He at once began to pack the personal property in his cell for removal. His worldly effects consist of a Prophet and in Auburn has been two years and six months.

The omission of "the saving clause" in criminal statutes is not an infrequent oversight. Even in drafting the late change in the murder law a like error was made, but it was rectified before it took effect. The District Attorney's office will ask the Legislature next winter to pass a law which will make such blunders impossible.

Virginia Railroads Paying the November Interest on their Bonds.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Richmond and Petersburg and the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad Companies promptly met the November interest on their bonds to-day. The Richmond and Danville and Richmond Air Line Railroads, stretching from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., paid up the November interest on their bonds yesterday.

The Sprague Property in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 12.—The affairs of the Coburn Land Company, in which the Messrs. Sprague of Rhode Island are largely interested, have been transferred to the management of Ira D. Sturgis and H. A. Dewitt, of this city. Mr. Sturgis to be the general manager, and Col. Dewitt the financial agent. This company was incorporated by the last Legislature, with a capital not to exceed $2,000,000. It possesses a vast extent of timber lands in the northern part of this State, and it is believed the new managers will inaugurate a policy that will give a fresh impulse to the lumbering business on the Kennebec and other waters of Maine.

Gold Discoveries in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says the steamer Colorado arrived there night from Sitka with news of a recent discovery of new mines in the Cassiar country. She brought down twelve miners, who have $15,000 in gold with them. Some of the miners in the same party took out $18,000 gold dust in eight hours with a little rocker. Miners who came down on the Colorado intend to return to the mines early in the spring. They say that the miners wintering on the Stikeen river have sought up all the provisions in the country, so that large supplies will be required in the spring.

The Death of Mr. Ebenezer H. Brown.

Mr. Ebenezer H. Brown of 211 West 125th street, who shot himself on Thursday last, died yesterday. He was one of the best known citizens of the Twelfth Ward, and had been for many years one of the leading real estate dealers in that ward. He was noted for his charitable deeds, and had many friends and admirers. The cause of his suicide is not known, although it is supposed that he lived too fast while temporarily insane, having been in good spirits just before committing the act.

Yellow Fever in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—For the first days since the 2d of September there was not a single death from yellow fever. The Howard Association to-day relieved all the members on duty except two, and divided the city into two districts, under the charge of those two members.

Death of the Rebel Secretary of the Navy.

The Hon. S. R. Mallory died in Pensacola, Fla., on Sunday. He was a United States Senator in 1861, and withdrew with Jefferson Davis and others at the breaking out of the rebellion. He was afterward appointed secretary of the Confederate Navy.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Signal Office predicts for the Eastern and Middle States winds veering to northwesterly, occasional snow and rain, with cold, cloudy weather.

WALL STREET RECOVERING.

Stock Brokers Regaining Confidence—The Union Trust Company—Absorbing the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The withdrawal of trading facilities that stock dealers now enjoy, threatened by the reforms in banking methods proposed in the Clearing House Committee's report, had not even the most temporary effect upon the speculators of the Stock Exchange yesterday. "They will only force us to establish a brokers' bank," was the passing comment, and stocks were bulled and beared with growing confidence. The general rush of the short interest to cover and settle their contracts gave the bulls the advantage, and prices were forced up several per cent., with the strongest market at the close. The fact that the most chronic bears were among the purchasers is of itself a hopeful feature, indicating as it does their belief that prices have reached low-water mark. The increasing confidence was attributable to some extent to hopeful foreign advices. Easier money in London, with general stiffening of American securities, was reported by cable.

The Union Trust Company trustees met again yesterday and held two sessions to deliberate upon plans of reorganization and resumption. The additional million dollars capital is not being subscribed very rapidly, less than half having been taken so far. The Committee on Organization have presented the names of two gentlemen for the Presidency of the new company, Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant United States Treasurer, and Comptroller Rockwell of Albany. Either would give strength to the new organization, but the office is not likely to be filled while the receiver is in possession of its assets. The loss that a realization of securities at present prices would entail will probably postpone resumption for some time.

The embarrassments of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company have terminated with the leasing of its roads and franchises to a new company to be known as the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company. The new road is made by the consolidation of the old lines between Sandy Hook and Delaware Bay; thence across the peninsula of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland to Chesapeake Bay and Baltimore. The capital stock of the new corporation is fixed at six millions. The bondholders, who effected the consolidation have issued a circular setting forth their reasons for the step. The road went into their hands upon the failure of the New Jersey Southern to pay the November coupons of its first mortgage bonds, amounting to $70,000. They offer in the circular to execute one mortgage of $7,500,000 upon the 300 miles of consolidated road to provide for the exchanging of the present bonded indebtedness of the New Jersey Southern, the purchase of connecting roads, and the payment of floating indebtedness. This, the bondholders submit, will secure the floating debt by a first mortgage security on 300 miles of road at $30,000 per mile, a speedy and safe adjustment of the debts.

Court Calendar This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—Nos. 27, 48, 49, 61, 68, 69, 123, 124, 125, 126, 130, 131, 228, 242, 248, 249, 251. CIRCUIT—Part II.—Nos. 2114, 2264, 2414, 1210, 1211, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1524, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869,