New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXI.....No. 9,487. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

ST. THOMAS AGAIN DEVASTATED BY A HURRICANE—OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED—SIX THOUSAND PERSONS LEFT HOUSELESS AND DESTITUTE—MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Aug. 22,
via. HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate island, overturning nearly every house, and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday, at about 1 a. m., a gale broke from the east, shortly afterward shifting to the north-east, from which point it blew more fiercely until noon, when the wind veered round slowly to the north and fell upon the island in a terrific hurricane. It then shifted to the north-west and blew with great violence until 5 p. m., when there came a lull which lasted until 6 p. m. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the island from the south; but its duration was not so long as on the previous visit, nor was its violence so great. Its term of greatest fury lasted only two hours.

Closely following in the wake of the hurricane came an awful gale from the south and south-east, which raged for several hours. During the hurricane, in the afternoon, several shocks of earthquake rendered more dreadful the situation of the people.

Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away, and not a house has been left standing undamaged on this distressed island. Some 6,000 people have been left houseless and destitute, and nearly 150 persons have been killed and mangled, or disabled by houses blown down or bricks and tiles flying thickly all around during the hurricane. Already some 30 corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which, in the shape of trees, fences, shattered houses, and heaps of bricks and tiles strewn throughout the streets, offer a sight of perfect desolation.

There are no casualties to report about the shipping here, with the exception of a British bark loaded with sugar, and riding at anchor at the mouth of this harbor, which broke loose and went adrift toward Rockfall Channel, and is said to have become a total wreck. Two French steamers, recently arrived here, drifted about, and got fast aground; but the English steamers Corsica, Tyne, and Delta, as well as the steamer Florida at anchor here, weathered the storm handsomely, the crew of the latter, however, having to cut down her masts to save her. The Island of St. Kitts is said to be also in ruins, as it was caught first by the hurricane.

St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, which, for the second time within a few years, has been subjected to a great calamity, belongs to Denmark, and has a population of about 13,000. Its area is 37 square miles. This island has long been, and continues to be, one of the principal emporiums in the West Indies. It owes this distinction partly to its convenient situation, partly to its spacious and safe harbor at St. Thomas on the south coast, and partly and principally to the moderation of the import duties, which vary from 1 to 1½ per cent. St. Thomas has, in consequence, become a depot for the supply of the neighboring islands, goods being sent to it to be warehoused till opportunity offers for conveying them to their final destination. The annual imports from Great Britain alone amount to $4,000,000. The King of Denmark was willing to cede St. Thomas to the United States, but the Senate refused to ratify the treaty for its transfer. The cultivated land on the island is only about 5,000 acres. St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, is one of the British West India islands in the Leeward group, and is 20 miles long and about five miles broad. The population numbers 1,612 white and 21,921 colored inhabitants. The chief towns are Basseterre and Sandy Point. The island has a rich, fertile, and cultivated soil; pasture and woodlands ascend almost to the mountain summits. The annual trade of the island amounts to about $1,500,000. About 150,000 cwts. of sugar are produced annually.

THE CHOLERA.

THE DISEASE SPREADING IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

A dispatch from Gumbinnen, a town of East Prussia, 66 miles from Königsberg, says that in the small village of Chimochen, with a total population of 479, there have already been 79 cases of cholera, 46 of which terminated fatally. The strictest precautionary measures against the disease have been taken at Gumbinnen.

FRANCE.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE COMPROMISE IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT THREATENING TO RESIGN.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

The Conservative organs of to-day express satisfaction with the progress made yesterday in the Assembly upon the bill for the prolongation of the power of M. Thiers, and say that the majority of the Chamber, reconstructed against Radicalism, will support the government and policy of M. Thiers.

The Radical journals blame the Government for giving any consideration to the preamble offered by M. Vitel, which affirms the constituent power of the Assembly, and which was adopted at yesterday's session of the Chamber.

It is reported that the deputies of the Left in the Assembly will resign in a body.

In the Assembly, to-day, M. Picard made a fervent appeal for harmony in the Chamber and elsewhere. He said it was the duty of all Frenchmen, in the presence of the enemy, to forget their dissensions, grasp the hand of fellowship, and take all means to strengthen rather than to weaken the power of the Government.

The remainder of the preamble in relation to the constituent powers of the Assembly was adopted, and subsequently M. Dufaure's paragraph, eulogizing the conduct of M. Thiers, was carried by a vote of 523 Yeas against 34 Nays. One hundred members abstained from voting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN BOND ROBBER—ANOTHER IRON-CLAD ASHORE.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

At the preliminary examination of Clarke, the American bond robber, the principal witnesses were the Messrs. Bowles, the American bankers, and Messrs. Sanderson and Langham, all of whom were victims of the fraud.

The armor-plated steamship-of-war Repulse has been ashore at Sheerness, but has been rescued. The damage sustained by the vessel is yet unknown. The journals of to-day contain sharp criticisms upon the Navy and its administration.

The Iron and Steel Institute of the town of Dudley, the principal seat of the iron trade in the county of Worcester, have sent a commission of members to the United States to report upon the management of blast-furnaces, &c.

A testimonial to John Bright is contemplated by the people of the Pottery region. Subscriptions have been opened in England for the relief of the people of Persia, and the minister of that country has been named chairman of the committee to solicit aid for his countrymen.

THE WEST INDIES.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN HAYTI AND SANTO DOMINGO—AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA—WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 8.—The National Assembly of Hayti was to close on the 20th ult., but will continue its session till the 20th inst., to discuss matters regarding the pending Santo Domingo annexation question. Protests against annexation continue to be sent by the different towns to President Saget. Some revolutionists, partisans of the late President Salnave, are gathering at Monte Cristo, on Dominican territory, to invade the northern provinces. It is said that they are aided by President Baez of Santo Domingo. The Government has in consequence dispatched the war steamer Mont Organise to cruise near Monte Cristo, and has likewise sent troops to Cape Haytian.

In Santo Domingo the revolutionists under Cabral have formed a Provisional Government, having its seat at Las Matas, and placed a new General at the head of the revolutionary forces. A regular and well-organized attack is to be made against the troops of Baez. Baez, on his side, is not idle. He continues making great military preparations in Azua, and the United States war steamer Nantasket is said to have left Samana, and to be at present cruising near Azua, to cooperate by sea.

The eastern portion of the Republic of Venezuela continues in a revolutionary state. The Government observes the greatest vigilance, and is making great efforts to quell the revolution. Two war steamers left Laguayra laden with troops under Gen. Escobar, who is to reënforce Gen. Victor Rodriguez, and endeavor to drive the revolutionists out of Barcelona and the whole Eastern Department. The Government is ordering arms and ammunition from all points.

The African cannibal who recently killed a boy near Kingston, and roasted his lips and drank his blood, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. Advices from Martinique to the 9th inst. state that the Bishop of Basseterre is making great efforts to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction by fire of the town of Point-a-Pietre in Guadaloupe.

Advices from Venezuela represent that Gen. Blanco's troops have again been defeated, and that all the eastern part of the Republic is in arms against him.

The Episcopal Church in the Island of St. Vincent has been disestablished. The Governor of that island favors Woman's Rights, and Madam Chockly has been appointed Register-General. The Episcopal Church in the Island of St. Lucia has also been disestablished. Four heavy mercantile failures have occurred recently in Demerara.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND PERMISSIVE BILL.

A general election will take place in Newfoundland in November next, in order to test the feeling of the people in reference to the abolition of the Liquor License law, as proposed during the last session of the Colonial Legislature. If two-thirds of the inhabitants of any settlement of the Island favor the "Newfoundland Permissive bill," the sale of spirituous liquors in that locality will be legally prohibited for a term not less than three years.

WASHINGTON.

TROPHIES FROM COREA—THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON—A CABINET MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY—EXPENSES OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

The Navy Department received this morning, from Admiral Rodgers, the battle flags which were captured by the late naval expedition to Corea. They number 21 standards and pennants, together with four staffs from which the colors had been torn. The banners present every variety of color and design, but still indicate some method and arrangement. The flag of the commanding General, and those of the principal officers, are of flowered silk, and those of subordinate officers of cotton, the latter closely woven, and a credit to the native looms. The staffs are nearly alike for all the specimens. They are from six to eight feet long, and shod at the foot with iron, that they may be driven into the ground. The head of the staff is ornamented with a bit of carved wood, painted in brilliant colors, and capped by a rim of brass. The middle of each staff is painted with a series of white and black rings, which seem to indicate by their number some rank or station. The staff of the flags representing the superior officers is surmounted by a bunch of pheasant's feathers, those of another rank by a flat piece of iron fancifully cut, and others have no mounting whatever. The flags generally are a square of one color, surrounded with a border of another color. A few smaller, and what appear to be inferior flags, are of two equal stripes of different colors. The interior square of the flags of the superior officers bear the representation of some flying animal—flying serpent, dragon, turtle, &c., printed in brilliant colors, and not badly drawn. The flag of the Corean Commanding General is of fine yellow silk, with figures representing a tiger rampant, and surrounded with a border of green silk. Its captor was George Catemen, private marine of the Colorado, and he made a request that it should be presented to the President. No. 2, bearing the representation of a dragon, is of plain blue silk bound with black; its captor was seaman Michael Thomas of the Colorado. No. 3 is of black silk, with a representation of a flying turtle. It is badly torn by shell and bullets. It was captured by ship's corporal John McDevitt of the Alaska. No. 3 is of yellow silk, trimmed with brown. To its center is sewed two hyeroglyphics of card-board, covered with silk. It was captured by ordinary seaman Ed. Heintze of the Colorado. No. 4 is of plain light blue silk, ornamented in the same manner. It was captured by landsman Mark Harris of the Colorado. No. 5 is of yellow silk, bound with pale red silk, and bears the representation of a flying serpent. This flag is much torn by bullets. It was captured by private marine Lyons of the Colorado. The remaining flags are of cotton dyed in various colors. That captured by private marine Granville of the Colorado bears in Corean characters an inscription which, translated, reads: "The flag of the squad captain of the rear battalion of the regiment." Another, captured by seaman McGregor of the Colorado, bears a representation in colors of an officer on horseback. That captured by private Halpine, marine of the Colorado, bears a representation of a flying serpent. The cotton flag captured by landsman Charles Johnson, of the Colorado, is stained with blood. It bears the representation of a turtle. The remaining flags are of colored cotton, and the labels attached honor the following names as their captors: private marine Cannon, of the Colorodo, flag stained with blood; ordinary seaman J. Brady, of the Benecia; landsman M. Anderson of the Benecia; seaman James Milling of the Colorado; landsman Max Fields, of the Colorado; William Tate, of the Benecia; A. Morris, captain mizzen-top of the Colorado; private marine John Davis, of the Colorado; seaman John Corcoran, of the Colorado. Accompanying the flags are four pennants of silk and cotton of various colors, and printed with curious devices. Specimens of Corean spears, with little flags attached, resembling a guidon, were also received by the department. Secretary Robeson will forward the entire lot to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The President and all the absent members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, arrived here to-day, unannounced and unexpected. The President, during the day, visited the various Departments, and made inquiries concerning the public business. He spent some time also at the Revenue Bureau in conversation with Mr. Douglass. He was at the White House for a short time, engaged with business, but received only two or three visitors. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, at which the subject of the English-American Claims Conventions will be discussed, and such other matters as may be important. The President will return to Long Branch in the evening train.

It may not be generally known that the Government pays more to its army pensioners than it does for the support of either the army or the navy. The following are the figures for the present year: War appropriation, $20,000,000; naval appropriation, $20,000,000; pension appropriation, $34,500,000. Of the amount appropriated for pensions, $4,500,000 is for the survivors of the War of 1812.

Complaints are constantly coming to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from manufacturers of plug tobacco, and from the traveling agents of manufacturers, that, in certain portions of the country, particularly in the South, tobacco of fine quality is selling at prices which will not cover the cost of production. It is considered impossible for any manufacturer who pays the current prices for the raw leaf and the Government tax to put up and sell tobacco at such prices as it is selling at without incurring large losses. The conclusion is inevitable that this tobacco is manufactured and sold in violation of the Internal Revenue laws. The persons who deal in this tobacco must, of necessity, be acting in complicity with dishonest manufacturers, and aid in the prosecution of an illicit business by removing the stamps, and returning them, to be re-used on other packages. Also, by sending back empty packages, through the means of peddlers, by whom they receive the tobacco from the factories to be refilled with fresh supplies, and without the payment of the Government tax. The officers of Internal Revenue have under consideration the question whether additional security against the re-use of stamps can be obtained by any mechanical contrivance or other means, which render impossible, or more difficult, the process of removal from packages with regard to their second use. The Bureau is of opinion that the only safeguard the Government can possibly have is by the rigid enforcement of the penal provisions of the law against such practices, and by the hearty cooperation of all Government officials, and honest manufacturers and dealers.

Beside the new Coast Survey steamer about to proceed to the Pacific, as mentioned yesterday, another vessel of the same class is nearly ready for sea, designed for off shore soundings on the Atlantic coast and explorations of the Gulf Stream. These vessels have been constructed under the direction of Capt. C. P. Patterson, Hydrographic Inspector in the Coast Survey, and are especially adapted for the work they are to perform.

Collector W. R. Cloutman writes to the Internal Revenue Bureau that large numbers of persons are leaving Charleston, S. C., in consequence of the yellow fever panic there.

Richard M. Hoe of New-York has applied for an extension of a patent granted to him on the 17th day of November, 1857, for an improvement in the mode of operating the fly frames of printing presses. The Commissioner of Patents gives the usual notice that any person may oppose this extension.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has just published a schedule of all revenue taxes payable by the use of stamps, denoting the size of the stamps required upon each particular instrument or document under the Internal Revenue Laws, as now in force. They will be furnished at the Bureau on application.

THE TRUNK MURDER.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF THE MYSTERY.

SUICIDE OF THE SEDUCER OF ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY—EXCITEMENT IN PATERSON—HISTORY OF THE BOWLSBY FAMILY—ALICE'S DISAPPEARANCE—DEATH OF HER BETRAYER—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE SERVANT GIRL'S STATEMENT—ROSENZWEIG'S GUILT.

The extraordinary train of horrible crime and startling discovery which has engrossed public attention during the last few days, reached its culmination yesterday in the suicide of Walter L. Conklin of Paterson, the seducer of Alice Augusta Bowlsby of that city, who is now identified beyond doubt as the unfortunate victim of Dr. Rosenzweig's infernal arts. The excitement in Paterson yesterday was intense, for Miss Bowlsby was widely known and respected, and very few were even aware of her absence from the city. The Bowlsby family consists of Mrs. Bowlsby, whose husband is a dissipated Newark mechanic, and her three daughters, Carrie, Addie, and Alice Augusta, the latter the unfortunate victim of this heart-rending tragedy. All these girls were between 17 and 21, Alice being the oldest. They were of high respectability, and being vivacious, handsome, and agreeable, had a very large circle of acquaintances, comprising some of the best families in the city. Mrs. Bowlsby, with Mrs. Sandford, carried on the business of dress-making, at which their daughters worked, as well as some other young girls who are learning the trade. Mrs. Bowlsby was the sister of the wife of Charles Sandford, the inventor of "Sandford's Magic Salve," and President of the incorporated company engaged in the manufacture of that article.

Alice Bowlsby was a beautiful girl, rather slimly built, and rather tall. She had fair features, fresh complexion, light hair, and blue eyes. Her features were regular, and her appearance was more than ordinarily prepossessing. She was very graceful in her carriage, and carried on a conversation with much animation and vivacity.

The house in which the Bowlsbys live is a two-story and attic brick building, at No. 42 West-st. At the side of the front door is a tin sign, reading "Sandford & Bowlsby, Dress-Makers." The house is one of the most respectable in the street, and far beyond the average in appearance of the buildings of the neighborhood.

Mrs. Bowlsby knew nothing of her daughter's condition, and although she was suffering much anxiety on account of Alice's mysterious disappearance on the preceding Wednesday, she had not conceived the horrible possibility that her daughter might be the victim of the mysterious trunk horror in New-York. Miss Bowlsby had been to Newark to spend a week with her uncle, John Williams of Belmont-ave. On Wednesday she went to New-York, to attend a matinée, as her friends supposed, with Walter Conklin. Her mother, who accompanied her to Newark, returned to Paterson on Monday, and there learned, to her surprise, that her daughter had not yet reached home. Being much alarmed, she consulted with Dr. Parker, an old friend of the family, and his suspicions and inquiries led to the identification of the body at Bellevue Hospital, and this recognition Dr. Kinne, the dentist, was enabled to make doubly sure by his knowledge of the victim's teeth.

Walter Conklin was at the Bowlsby house in West-st. Wednesday evening. He was conversing with the mother, and when talking about Alice, Mrs. Bowlsby said she had been reading about the trunk murder, and it had created an unpleasant feeling, as the other girls said it might be Alice, and the mother expressed a horrid apprehension. Conklin said, "Oh, no, it could n't be Alice." The mother knew nothing more of the matter till 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Dr. Kinne came in, and said, "Have you heard of the trunk murder mystery?" and Mrs. Bowlsby instantly exclaimed, "Is it Alice?" The Doctor said sadly, "Yes, it is Alice." The horror and grief of the mother and two sisters cannot be told. The whole family were prostrated, and the mother became wild with excitement.

Upon the death of Alice Bowlsby becoming known, much surmise was excited as to who was the seducer. Public opinion at once implicated Walter L. Conklin, a stock clerk and time-keeper in the Dale Silk Mills, near the Paterson depot, as he was known to have been a frequent visitor at the house of the Bowlsbys. Several of Conklin's friends spoke to him upon the subject, but he denied all complicity in the affair. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning he went to the mill as usual. He read the papers and seemed somewhat depressed, but not excited, and attended to his duties, one portion of which was the care of the mill office in the absence of the other hands at dinner. At about 12:45, as Alice Edge, one of the girls employed in the factory, was passing the silk vault, which is in the rear of the office, she heard groans. Looking in, she saw Conklin extended on the floor; running to two men, named Ridgeway and George, who are employés in the factory, she told them Conklin's condition. They ran in, and found on the floor of this vault or safe the insensible form of Walter Conklin; just back of the left ear was an ugly wound from which the blood was flowing in a stream; heart and pulse were beating, but very feebly. He was carried out into the room back of the office, and the doctor was summoned, while word was sent to his father, and his brother who is one of the assistant-postmasters.

The doctors arrived, and found the young man's injuries fatal; his life slowly but surely ebbing away through the wound back of the ear. The shot, which had been fired from a small revolver, entered just back of his right ear, and passed up toward the temple, under which it lodged without coming out. The protuberance caused by the ball was felt near the right temple. He never moved after falling, but he lay upon his back on the floor, the blood still oozing from his wound. His father and brother had arrived, but he never recognized them.

At 25 minutes past 1 the feeble pulse stopped, and Dr. Warner said, in a low voice, that Walter Conklin was dead. Coroner Butterworth was sent for, and then the doors were opened to some friends outside, who came in to take a last look at the unfortunate young man. A cordon of police prevented the crowd from coming in, unless they were friends or reporters. Outside had gathered a tremendous crowd that blocked up the street, and reached, at one time, nearly over to the railroad.

When Coroner Butterworth arrived he viewed the body, and, after inquiring into the circumstances, instituted the preliminaries toward holding an inquest. For hours afterward, however, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the feelings of the city seemed to be at a fever heat. Walter Conklin has worked in the Dale Mill since last September, going to work there immediately after his return from Russia, where he had been sent in connection with another establishment. He has always borne a fair character, and was highly esteemed by all about the mill. He had the reputation, however, of being a "ladies' man."

In Conklin's coat pocket was found the following note:

> I have long had a morbid idea of the worthlessness of life, and now to be obliged to testify in this affair and cause unpleasantness to my family is more than life is worth.
> Good by, dear father, mother, brother, and sister. WALT.

It was written in a good, even, but slightly nervous hand, upon a scrap of letter paper, without address or direction. There was also in his pocket an engraved visiting card, bearing the name "Gideon Fountain." Under the name was written, in pencil, "115 E. 24th Street."

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon John L. Conklin, the Post-Office clerk, who stated that his brother Walter was about 25 years old, and was born and educated in Paterson, where he learned photography, and then went to New-York, and afterward to Russia when he was 19 years old. There he spent about five years as freight clerk on the Winans Railroad, which runs between Moscow and St. Petersburg, and fully acquired the language. Upon his return to this country, in 1869, he was idle for five or six months, but then obtained a place in the Dale Mills, where he worked until his death. After his return from Russia he renewed his acquaintance with the Bowlsby family and went there quite often. He never wrote notes to Alice, but frequently received notes from her. He contemplated going to Russia, and when a letter arrived yesterday morning John took it to him, and conversed with him in relation to the "trunk murder." He did not appear to be affected by it, but said it would result in bringing the affair to Paterson. There was no intimacy between the families of Conklin and Bowlsby. His brother did not have the necessary amount of money to pay for an expensive medical operation, and he did not believe his brother sent the girl to New-York.

Mr. Conklin, however, tacitly admitted that his brother had been intimate with the girl.

The father of young Conklin is a highly respected citizen of Paterson, and at the last election was made Alderman of the First Ward. He is one of the principal grocers of Paterson. The mother is in profound affliction, as Walter was her first and favorite son. There is another son married in Newark, beside two daughters, one of whom is married. The remains will be interred on Saturday at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, 1½ miles below Paterson.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The body lay in an undertaker's store in Main-st., and at 7 p. m. Coroner Butterworth impaneled the following jury: John Buckley, foreman; Enoch Dobson, John E. Morehouse, Peter G. Hopper, John Pettigrew, Isaac Condit, Robert Morris, Charles E. Noble, Charles E. Atherton. They viewed the body and then adjourned to a room in the Paterson Opera-House, where the inquest was begun. The first witness, Dr. Oswald Warner, testified: I was called upon to attend the deceased at Dale's Mill, at about 1 o'clock; I was standing on the street when called to see a man who was said to have burst a blood-vessel in his ear; the man was alive and lying on the floor, with brains and blood issuing from the ear, and lying scattered on the floor with fragments of bone; I found that instead of bursting a blood-vessel, the man had shot himself; he was in a hopeless condition, and lived about ten minutes after my arrival; he was entirely insensible, and could not speak; after death I passed my finger into the wound and found that it penetrated the skull; the direction of the wound was upward, forward, and to the opposite side; my finger was too large to penetrate the full extent of the wound; there was a prominence on the bone of the temple where the ball had struck and not gone through; I asked the reason for the shooting, and the brother of the deceased answered that it was in connection with some scandal; Drs. Fernberry and Quinn came in; deceased was in the room in which the vault opens.

Alice Edge testified that she went to Dale's Mills at 12:45; heard groans in the vault; the vault door was open; went inside and saw Walter Conklin lying down on the left hand side of the door; saw no revolver; he was in the main office when witness went to dinner; did not hear him threaten to shoot himself; saw nothing unusual about him in the morning but a slight paleness and agitation; saw no reporters, detectives, or other suspicious persons come there in the morning; the only visitor was his brother, John Conklin, who came between 9 and 10; conversation between the brothers did not appear to be very serious; Mr. Ridgeway and Mr. George took him out of the vault and laid him on the floor; deceased did not recognize witness; saw a pistol close beside him; Lewis George is head finisher in the mill; got to the mill on that afternoon at 12½; was talking with Mr. Ridgeway, when Alice Edge came in and said Mr. Conklin had hurt himself on the safe; went then and saw Conklin, and witness and Ridgeway carried him out to the back office; he had been lying on his back; heard no pistol shot, but saw a pistol in the vault; recognized the pistol presented as the one in the vault, which belonged to the office; he was quite cheerful in the morning, but at 9 a. m. he became changed, and witness asked him a question but got no reply; deceased was very much interested in a paper; think what he read was the cause of the change; believe the change was caused by the trunk affair being traced to Paterson; deceased was not absent from the mill, and could not be absent for a day without witness's knowledge; he might be away half a day, but witness thought not; witness does not know that deceased was away for four hours on Wednesday or Thursday.

Robert Ridgeway corroborated the previous witnesses.

John H. Walthall, Superintendent of the raw silk department, testified that he went to work at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon; he had been summoned from his house by a girl from the factory, who said that Mr. Conklin had shot himself; deceased was in the back office; had a conversation with Mr. Conklin a few minutes after 12; asked him what he thought of the "trunk" affair; deceased replied that it was rather mixed up; witness asked how it was mixed; he replied that unfortunately he had been a visitor at the Bowlsby house, and he expected the report would come naturally to the mill; he did not say what report; witness asked if the report affected him in the least, and deceased said it did not; witness asked him if he knew anything of the affair, and deceased said no; if deceased knew anything of the affair he did not care to divulge it to him; witness noticed that he was rather pale about 15 minutes after 8, the time the papers usually came; he could not be absent half a day from the mill without witness's knowledge; witness never said that Conklin had told him he was going to shoot himself; between 9 and 10 a. m. Mr. Conklin's brother called to see him.

John L. Conklin, brother of Walter Conklin and clerk in the Post-Office, last saw his brother alive between 1 and 2; he was then dying; prior to that, saw him at 9 o'clock precisely, in the front office of Dale's Mill; very seldom called there; witness called there with a letter which was very important; it was from Russia and in the Russian language; witness had a conversation with him about the "trunk affair;" deceased was writing at the office when witness shook hands with him; handed him the letter and then spoke about the "trunk mystery;" deceased said it was terrible; I told him I was sorry that he had been in the habit of calling at the Bowlsbys; I told him that I was afraid he would be brought up also; he said, "Yes, but a great many have been in the habit of calling at the house;" I said, "Yes, I suppose everybody that has called at the house for the last year will be brought up;" I told him there was $1 cents due on the foreign letter I gave him; he replied, "All right;" I don't suppose I was talking with him more than 10 minutes.

Q. Do you know the portraits attached to his watch? A. One is of himself; the other I believe to be a young lady in Russia.

Q. Mr. Conkling, did he tell you who the frequent visitors to this house were? A. He did not.

Q. Was he cheerful as usual? A. Yes, till after he had read the letter; then he seemed rather depressed; the letter was written in the Russian language.

Frederick S. Dale testified: I generally go to work at 7 o'clock; I go to dinner at 12:15; I was not in the neighborhood at the time of the shooting; I know nothing at all about it; I had some conversation with deceased about this trunk affair; as I came into my office he handed me the paper and pointed to this paragraph about the trunk affair and remarked how horrible it was, and that he wished he had not been a caller there, as he supposed he would be called as a witness in the case; he remarked that it would be unpleasant, but he was "willing to face the music;" a little later, I asked him if he was going to dinner; he replied he would; he then said that all callers at that house (again alluding to the trunk case) would be called up; that is all that passed between us.

Q. Is it within your knowledge that Mr. Conklin was absent last week? A. No; but I have heard he was; he told me he was absent last Sunday and the Sunday before; his position was that of time-keeper; the book will show the record; as to his absence on Sunday, he said he was at his cousin's and could prove that, but it would be unpleasant to bring them into it; Mr. Hurst would know if he was absent during working hours on Saturday last.

Mr. Dale was asked by a juror if he was himself a caller at the Bowlsky's house, but he refused to answer any such question, and was sustained in his refusal by the Coroner.

The Coroner—Was the deceased in the habit of carrying a revolver? A. No; I never saw him with one; I saw one to-day when I opened the vault door; the pistol produced is the one; it belongs to the night watchman; Mr. Conkling had a key of the stock safe.

Thomas N. Dale testified: Walter Conklin was in my employ as timekeeper and accountant; I was absent last Tuesday and Thursday, but believe Conklin was at his post every day; he always asked for leave of absence; he was absent one afternoon, lately, but I do not believe it was on Wednesday of last week; on Saturday he was present, and assisted in paying off the hands at 2½ o'clock; he could not have left till after that; he could not have been away from the mill at time-taking without my knowledge on that Wednesday; I must have missed him had he been away more than a few minutes.

John H. Walthall recalled—I told deceased if he was implicated at all in this matter that I would like to know about it; he replied that if the worst came to the worst he would face the music.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Conkling went to New-York on Saturday afternoon? A. I do not; if he did, I did not know of it; I understood him to mean being a caller there by "facing the music."

CORONER'S CHARGE.

You have been summoned to try this case, and to find out what caused this young man's death. You may have formed opinions, but you have to give a verdict for the evidence. If you are satisfied that deceased died by his own premeditated act, you must give a verdict of suicide; if otherwise, you may return a verdict of temporary insanity.

After consulting for about 15 minutes the jury adjourned till 1½ o'clock to-day, in order to have additional evidence brought before them.

THE SERVANT GIRL'S STATEMENT.

In view of the overwhelming discoveries of the last 48 hours, the servant girl, Jane Johnson, arrested at Dr. Rosenzweig's house, has become frightened, and made, last evening, to Warden Brennan, at Bellevue Hospital, the subjoined statement and partial confession concerning Miss Bowlsby:

On last Wednesday afternoon, a young lady, like the one you have described, entered Dr. Rosenzweig's house, at No. 687 Second-ave., by the front parlor door. Upon entering, she was immediately taken up-stairs by the Doctor, and to his private room. The Doctor came into the house on the run by the basement door, about two minutes before the young lady appeared at the parlor door. He walked to the kitchen door and looked in at me, something very unusual for him to do. To the very best of my opinion he closed the kitchen door after looking at me. When he left, I opened the door easy and looked after him. I listened and ran up to the parlor floor, when I saw the young girl going up to the second floor. I took no more notice of that affair on that day, but I listened to see if I could hear her going out, which I failed to do. The same afternoon I asked Rosie, the doctor's daughter, who that lady was that went up stairs. Rosie replied that she was a patient who wanted to see her father. I again asked Rosie, on the following day, if that lady was in the house yet. She answered "Oh no, her friends took her away last night." I said, "How could she go in all that rain, when you told me she was so very sick?" Rosie said, "They had a nice carriage, and wrapped her up so she could not take cold." I thought all that story was true, until this excitement took place. After the lady came to the house, Rosie went immediately up stairs and remained there for some time, then she returned to the kitchen. In the evening Mrs. Rosenzweig called to me, from up stairs, to make a cup of tea and to have Rosie bring it up to her. I thought this very queer, as I always took Mrs. Rosenzweig's meals to her.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Rosenzweig came to me and said that she wished me to hurry up with the kitchen work, so that I could take the children out riding. I got through the work about 12 o'clock, and left the house with Rosie and the two children. It was a great pleasure to me to go out in the air, it was so rarely that Mrs. Rosenzweig allowed me to leave the house. I remained away about one hour and a half. This is all I remember of the circumstances connected with the girl's being in the house. I recognize the comforter, stripped on one side, with large figures, which was found in the trunk, as one that was used upon Mrs. Rosenzweig's bed. The chemise found in the trunk I never saw before; it probably belonged to the young lady. The piece which was shown to me as a piece of cloth is, in fact, a diaper of Mrs. Rosenzweig's baby.

ARREST OF ROSA ROSENZWEIG.

The police authorities labored yesterday to obtain further evidence of the guilt of Rosenzweig, and especially of the presence in his house of Miss Bowlsby. The detectives had become convinced that Mrs. Rosenzweig was an accomplice of her husband in his crime, and that the officers who first entered the house grossly neglected their duty in not arresting her. The woman was left in the house for hours, and doubtless during that time destroyed by fire the clothes of the murdered girl, and burned up papers that would criminate her husband. Mrs. Rosenzweig was also allowed to leave the house and remain away for four hours. The missing watch of Miss Bowlsby was perhaps disposed of during this time. Capt. Cameron became so convinced that he had made a mistake, that early yesterday morning, he caused Rosa Rosenzweig, age 14, to be arrested upon her coming with her father's breakfast. The little girl was cross-questioned, but no information could be obtained from her, she denying that there had been any strange woman in the house. When asked concerning the handkerchief of Miss Bowlsby, she replied that it was nothing strange, her father often picked up handkerchiefs in the street, and that was no doubt one he had found. The Jew peddler, who occupied a room in the house, was rearrested and placed in a cell of the station-house. An effort was also made to arrest Mrs. Rosenzweig, but she had disappeared from the house.

FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM.

Later in the morning a lady called at the Coroner's office and introduced herself as Mrs. Harriet L. Williams, residing at No. 80 Belmont-ave., Newark, and an aunt of Miss Bowlsby, with whom the unfortunate girl was staying before her fatal visit to New-York. Mrs. Williams said that at the breakfast-table in the morning the sorrowful news had suddenly been read, and that she had immediately departed for New-York to satisfy herself of the truth or falsity of the report. Mrs. Williams was directed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House, and thither she went. Capt. Cameron was about to search the house, No. 687 Second-ave., again and with great satisfaction, had Mrs. Williams accompany him, if possible to identify some of the clothing. Arrived at the house, Mrs. Williams was shown the clothing, but failed to recognize any of her niece's garments. Mrs. Williams was then taken to the Morgue, and fully identified Miss Bowlsby.

The house was searched, and a large number of letters were found, which it is thought will be valuable evidence to the Court.

APPLICATION FOR ROSENZWEIG'S RELEASE.

Howe & Hummel applied to Judge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Rosenzweig, on the ground that he was restrained of his liberty on an unfounded and unjust accusation of murder or abortion, in regard to which there has been no official investigation, and no formal charge before a Magistrate, and that he is detained without any legal process. The Court granted the writ, returnable to-day, at 11 a. m.

ROSENZWEIG IN BROOKLYN, E. D.

From The Brooklyn Daily Times.

The quack Jacob Rosenzweig, who has become so suddenly and so infamously renowned on account of the trunk horror in New-York, is, it appears, no stranger to this district. We have ascertained that about two or three years ago he resided and carried on his iniquitous business here for some six or eight months, part of the time on Grand-st. and part of the time on North Second-st. * * * The "Doctor" is a big, burly man, rough in exterior, has black, curly hair, and is of coarse features, not having at all the appearance of a professional man. His method of making practice while here was as shrewd as it was novel. Women were not only his victims, but his agents and abettors. He did not trust the uncertain circular. His circulating mediums were female peddlers, who, under the pretext of offering small wares for sale, found chances for conversation with women in the various places they visited. In going from house to house every day, they would be sure to find some woman sick, and then the kindly expression of solicitude, and of the ability to sympathize with the sufferer from actual experience on the part of the speaker, soon started the anxious inquiry as to how the sympathizer had recovered. Then came the ripe moment for introducing the name of Dr. Rosenzweig in conjunction with praises of his skill and prayers of gratitude for his preservation. In some instances we are assured that these peddling women have so wrought upon the minds of sick females that the latter would solicit them to go for the Doctor immediately. This they would do, of course, generally leaving their baskets behind them till their return with Rosenzweig.

Another method Rosenzweig had of increasing the profits of his "practice," was an agreement with certain apothecaries to allow him 50 per cent on his prescriptions. A respectable pharmaceutist of our acquaintance in South Fourth-st., on being approached by Rosenzweig with a proposition for an arrangement of this kind, told the fellow to leave his place directly, and he did so. Though his successes were mainly among the poorer and more ignorant classes, he succeeded sometimes, it appears, in imposing on respectable and intelligent people, too. One victim of his imposition was a highly respectable clergyman.

Rosenzweig always took care to have his emissaries give him the reputation of an A No. 1 physician in female complaints of every kind. When called in anywhere, he always affected to treat the case, however trivial, as one of extreme uncertainty and danger, taking care to congratulate the family that they had invoked the aid of one who probably was the only physician in the city who understood the case.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER JUNIATA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A private dispatch, dated 24 miles from Cape Florida, reports the total wreck of the steamer Juniata from Havana for Philadelphia. The crew were all saved. The Juniata has a crew of 31 men and 30 or 40 passengers. The only names of her passengers known here are Mrs. Hixie, the Captain's wife, John Baker of New-York, Mr. Dreanier, and J. M. DeKlyn of Philadelphia. The rest of the passengers were from Havana and are not known here. The vessel and cargo are valued at over $300,000. She was built at Boston in 1860 for the Boston and Charleston trade, and named the South Carolina, but in 1861 was taken by the Government, mounted with six guns and sent to the Gulf blockading squadron. She engaged two rebel batteries off Galveston, and repulsed the rebel steamer Gen. Rusk, which was about to put to sea. She is of iron, and of 1,200 tuns burden.

A private dispatch from Lake City, Fla., says that the Juniata's passengers have been saved, and will be taken to Savanah by the United States flag-ship Severn.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 31.—The steamer Juniata arrived here this morning all right, having lightered a port