CORONER YOUNG'S BEST JOB

A TELL-TALE CORPSE FROM THE LUTHERAN CEMETERY.

A Murder Discovered After Twenty-nine Months' Concealment—Poisoning a Friend for a Paltry $8,000—An Admirable Charge and a Sensible Verdict.

The investigation in the case of Joseph Frederick Siegfried, who is supposed to have been poisoned by Frederick Haeggi, was resumed yesterday by Coroner Young.

The court room was crowded by the friends.

Mr. Porter and Mr. Acker, counsel for Haeggi, did their best to convince the jury of their client's innocence, but the weight of the testimony was overwhelmingly against him.

On Saturday Coroner Young received the following anonymous letter. The writer evidently knew more than he was desirous of telling:

WHOLESALE BUT ANONYMOUS CHARGES.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1872.

Coroner Young:

SIR: If you wish to find the truth how the poisoning of Frederick Siegfried took place and who did it, how he came to and from that barroom at 119 First avenue, and particularly to and from the one in Ridge street, how he went to Newark, with whom he was there and who induced him to leave there, who went there to induce him to go to Houston street, and how he was poisoned there and buried from there, and who was at the funeral, you can get the facts. Mr. Deitweiler, a lawyer living, who at that time was living in Sixth street, between First avenue and Avenue A. There was a drug store connected with the house. The wife of this lawyer is a dressmaker, well known as such, and as an accomplice in aid of a German doctor, who lives in Eighth street, between the same avenues, and who calls to be able to banish spirits or ghosts, and do other supernatural things. Deitweiler is known as a drunkard and a schnitler, doing as a lawyer whatever is wanted for money. He and his wife know all about that poisoning case. Haeggi did it, or at least in his house, and under his advice it was done.

The girl, Caroline Miller, was only a tool for him, and another man, who lives near Haeggi, and on the instigation of that man of whom Haeggi also was the tool, the whole poisoning and plundering of Siegfried was done.

That man went to Siegfried while he was in Newark to induce him to go to Houston street to live with Haeggi. That man induced the girl Caroline Miller to blackmail Siegfried, and if he did it not openly, he engaged Haeggi to do it. Siegfried's wife at Harlem had some suspicion about the poisoning, but she had nothing to do with it. She knew nothing about it until told of his death. She would not go to his funeral but was not allowed to do so.

The man in the dark, an old sinner, is the instigator of all, and Haeggi, the girl, and the lawyer are the pad tools.

That man is also a countryman of Siegfried's, always had intimate relations with him, and knew how much money he had. Siegfried had about $11,000, and so told that lawyer.

One M. Hicklin, a bookbinder, an old man who was also intimate with all the parties above mentioned and who I believe lives in Stanton street, at least his son who is a gold worker or jeweler was living, there last year, knows all of those transactions and was also at the funeral.

If you wish to find the man in the dark behind that affair, you will find him by following the smell of Limburger cheese. I mean the old gray-haired sinner, not the young people.

All the money which Haeggi, the girl, and the lawyers took from Siegfried belongs to young Siegfried twice. The old man stole his son's bounty, amounting to $10 or $95, and never returned it to him. He had him come from Switzerland expressly to sell him for a soldier in order to get the bounty.

When the war was ended, from the war, instead of giving him the bounty, he kicked him out of the house. When at 119 First avenue the old man sold at any price to avoid the visits of his son.

Caroline Miller, acting under the advice of the Limburger cheese merchant, blackmailed Siegfried out of the whole establishment in Ridge street and $100 in money, always saying that she was compelled to marry him. If old Siegfried had been a worthy man, enough, of his country people know about his death. ONE OF THEM.

LAWYER DEITWILER'S TRIP TO SWITZERLAND.

Coroner Young, viewing this letter as a clue to work upon, tried to find the persons it alluded to. He ascertained that the lawyer Deitwiler had gone to Switzerland, and he could find none of the other persons mentioned.

Frederick Merz, an officer of the Superior Court, knew Siegfried for thirteen or fourteen years. He could not speak English. Acted as interpreter for Siegfried in June, 1869. Haeggi had told witness that Siegfried had made a will. Never heard him say that he intended to leave any property to Haeggi. Siegfried had told him that he intended to leave his property to his son's children.

Frederick Siegfried, the son, having been recalled, testified that his father could but very verse or read or write in English. Had contested the will before the Surrogate. Had fourteen witnesses there, but they were not examined. Cannot tell why. Went several times and withdrew from the case because counsel for Haeggi said they should subpœna his father-in-law; and witness would pay the money his father had in Newark he would be satisfied. Culver and Wright undertook the case for him on a percentage. He had signed a paper drawn by them which purported to be that Siegfried had made a will. Had afterward learned that the will had never been made.

THE POISON IN THE CORPSE.

Dr. Hutchmann, chemist to the Board of Health, was called. The coffin plate he had sent to Coroner Young and upon which the investigation was instituted, was read, showing the quantity of arsenic found in the body, and he gave as his opinion that more than sufficient arsenic had been administered to produce death.

The witness gave the quantity of arsenic found in different parts of the body and the tests used to discover the same. Some portions of the bottom of the coffin were rich with metallic white and arsenious arsenic. He had no doubt the death was the result of arsenic; two grains will as a general thing produce death; if it had been given in small doses such a quantity would not have been found in the stomach and intestines; had no doubt it was administered during the month; it could not have been put into the body after death and have the same appearance.

Witness heard the testimony of Dr. Krehbiel on Friday, and differed with him altogether. Did not think that Krehbiel knew anything about the case. Arsenic is given medicinally in small doses; the last dose one grain administered medicinally during five days killed a person. It will preserve the body after death. The body could not be impregnated with it after death and be so generally diffused as in this case.

THE STORY OF A NEWARK NOTARY.

Ferdinand Sonner, of Newark, a Justice and notary, testified that the other day he will came to the house of Haeggi. Only Haeggi and he were present when the will was signed. Siegfried was very feeble, and complained of his stomach. Could not recollect what he had said, except that he made Haeggi his heir. When Siegfried signed the will he was in his right mind. Witness thought he had to be held up in bed. Went with Haeggi to deposit $2,500, which had been given him by Siegfried. The money was deposited in the Dime Savings Bank of Newark. Witness wrote the will in German, from my dictation.

(The testimony of the witness taken before the Surrogate was produced by Coroner Young. Witness then swore that he wrote the will in the room where Siegfried was, and explained it in German, from my dictation.)

Witness's testimony was long, and I cannot recollect what I swore to at that time.

The will was produced and read by Coroner Young; witness identified it.

The testimony of the witness before the Surrogate was then read to him in full, but he could not recollect much which he had sworn to.

Witness: I never ask any questions when I make a will. Don't ask if they are sane or any single. If they are married I suppose they would tell me.

George Boehriel, a wine merchant of 41 First avenue, knew Siegfried and Haeggi. Saw them both about three weeks ago. Haeggi came to witness's house with Caroline Miller. She was with Siegfried in his saloon in First avenue. There was trouble between them. Saw Siegfried in Ridge street. Haeggi came to witness's in Newark. Witness went with Haeggi to see Carondorf to get a settlement.

Lewis Hoffman, the undertaker, testified that Haeggi had ordered the burial, and had paid the expenses. Witness explained why the certificate stated Carannsville as the burial place while the body was actually buried in the Lutheran Cemetery on Long Island. He said that no bodies could be received at Carannsville, and it was interpreted to mean that no account notice to the Board of Health of the change.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Frederick Haeggi, the prisoner, testified as follows:

I reside at 263 East Houston street; am a mechanic; came to this country in August, 1852; knew deceased about forty years; he came here a few years before me; we were very good friends; I offered was sick a year or two before he died; saw him occasionally; deceased on July 31, 1869, he left Ridge street, and came to my house in Houston street, but not to live; he had had a quarrel with Caroline Miller; I was not with him in Hoboken; two days afterward received a letter from him, asking me to come to Newark; he asked about Caroline, and requested me and Bossutt to go and see and settle with Carondorf; I went to Newark; Dr. Krehbiel, deceased, he was sick at the time he was in Newark, went to see Caroline, and she wanted two or three hundred dollars to settle it; brought back two bottles of medicine; I gave one to Bossutt, and he took it home and gave it to Dr. Krehbiel, and he sent him the money; I never gave him any medicine; went every day to see deceased in New Jersey; did not know the person who was with him when he made the will; he said he was not coming for no little girl of his house; I was present when the will was made; I was the witness; I was present when the will was made; I was the witness; I was present when the will was made; I was the witness