WILLIAMSBURG'S TRAGEDY.

New Facts as to the Character and Antecedents of Fuchs, the Murderer.

HIS FALSE STATEMENTS.

The Testimony of a Brain Suffused with Blood.

DRUGGED AND BUTCHERED.

Simmons' Funeral with Masonic Rites at Derby.

A curious line of inquiry has been started by the detectives relative to the kind of liquor that was drank by the murderer Fuchs and his victim, Simmons, before the commission of the murder. Mrs. Fuchs told an officer on Monday that her husband made his own brandy out of alcohol, and a bottle of pure alcohol was found in the room wherein Simmons was killed. Other bottles, containing a liquor smelling and tasting somewhat like brandy, were also found, and, as the spirit was fiery to the tongue, the supposition is that Fuchs, alias Kretz, used some of his knowledge of the secrets of the Alsace vineyards in preparing a liquor that was strong and cheap.

But what the detectives are anxious to discover is whether the prisoner drank any or much of this home-made brandy, or did he stupefy his victim with it and the beer served out, in order the better to accomplish his hellish work. From the conduct of the wife and the prisoner during Sunday and Monday it is quite clear that they had drank a good deal of the alcohol-brandy, for they were stupid at times and wild at others. The prisoner in his statement to a HERALD reporter, which was published yesterday, asserted that when he went to bed on the night of the murder, leaving the body of Simmons on the floor, he could not go to sleep, and the inference is that he did not drink the strong liquor which, according to the wife's story, was made for and used by the guests alone. From the autopsy of the head of Simmons the doctors are led to believe that the victim not only drank the strong liquor, but that he took a strong drug, probably a narcotic. The data from which this deduction is made is the conditions exhibited by the brain of Simmons, on which much effort was expended by the deputy coroner. This being the only part of the murdered man which retained its integrity, it was natural that a searching investigation of its condition should be made. The autopsy revealed a brain suffused with blood, which gave rise to the conclusion that Simmons was first drugged and then slain. The characteristics of the brain are such as might be looked for in the condition of a man who had been stupefied with a powerful narcotic. What the drug is no one knows, and Fuchs, who seems honest enough in his other statements, denies that he administered any drug. Though he acknowledges that he did the murder he stoutly maintains that he discovered Simmons and his wife *in flagrante delicto*. The little daughter denies this; for she has said that her father took Simmons by the collar when he was sitting in a chair and threw him prone on the floor and then went for the axe and dealt him the fatal blow. The child's story is in all probability the correct one, for she has no object in misstating the case, while Fuchs has made misstatements for which there appears to be no provocation.

FUCHS' MISSTATEMENTS.

There appears to be little doubt that in his confession to the reporter of the HERALD on Monday evening Fuchs has been guilty of several misstatements respecting his previous history. His story that he was a lieutenant in the Third regiment of French hussars is not at all compatible with the ignorant condition of the man. In spite of the great Napoleon's maxim that "every private soldier in the French army carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack," Fuchs is not the kind of man who could hope to be even a lieutenant, as he said he was, at Bellefort. Another fact which militates against this statement is his only being able to speak an execrable French patois. From information received yesterday, he is not from Colmar, but from a place called Nieder Sulze, which is about eight miles from Colmar.

The evident object of Fuchs in telling these stories is to send inquirers off on the wrong trail. In yesterday's HERALD the efforts of the murderer to destroy all evidence, writing, &c., which would in any way lead to the discovery of his connections in Europe was dwelt upon at some length. The opinion expressed that the man had a history which he jealously guarded from even his most intimate friends, is now strengthened by the impeachment of several of his assertions. On investigation it may prove that he has no brother at all, much less one who is studying for a minister of the Catholic Church.

THE MURDERED MAN'S MEMORY.

It is stated on good authority that MRS. Fuchs, although denying any criminal intimacy with Simmons, acknowledges that the murdered man, on the night of the tragedy, asked her for a kiss, which she refused him, saying at the time that she never kissed any man. Simmons after making the proposition looked over to where Fuchs was sitting and asked—evidently thinking the presence of the husband deterred her—if he had any objection. Fuchs, according to his wife's story, said he had none, and smiled a forced smile. Simmons had too much liquor taken to notice the feeling expressed in the face of the husband, but MRS. Fuchs says her husband, though he said he had no particular objection, looked very much displeased, and when Simmons' head was turned he scowled darkly at her. This incident may have crystalized in the mind of Fuchs the half formed intention of being revenged on Simmons for former wrongs, real or fancied. In fact, this may have been the only indication he ever received regarding his wife's intimacy with Simmons; and when he heard him ask for a kiss all the suspicion and jealousy of his nature were aroused, with what dreadful effect the world already knows.

PREPARING FOR THE INQUEST.

Yesterday the police were busily engaged aiding the Coroner, in charge of the investigation, to secure all the evidence necessary to fix upon the butcher of Simmons the proof of his guilt, and to sift and arrange it for the inquest which is to be commenced to-morrow. The evidence, in addition to that already presented to the readers of the HERALD includes that of Herbert Simmons and MRS. Garrett Fitzsimmons who saw Fuchs at different places on the route between his residence and the nook where he hid the head; of men who had worked with Fuchs at various times, the landlady of the premises he occupied to whom he paid two months' rent in advance, on Saturday, and of others to show that he was distressed for money a few days previous. The block of wood on which the heavy chopping was done, with marks of the hatchet into which is pressed the hair and blood of the murdered man, and the fragments of carpet soaked with his gore have also been found. They were concealed in the cellar, but now with the tools and all the murdered man's effects, except clothes, are in the hands of Police Captain Wogiom. A pair of suspenders covered with blood are among them, but it is not yet decided whether they were SIMMONS' or not; if they are they constitute the only article of his wearing apparel which Fuchs did not tear in strips and burn, the buttons only being found amid the ashes and fragments of bone in the stove.

THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS.

On Monday night, after all street traffic had ceased and there was no danger of interruption, Mr. Gallagher, the undertaker in charge of the Morgue, proceeded to pack the remains in the handsome rosewood casket prepared for them. The ghastly pieces had by careful cleansing been rendered somewhat presentable. The severed sections were arranged in their natural position and the whole securely fastened, so that when Mrs. Jones, wife of his employer, Mrs. and Miss Beck and two or three other ladies called Simmons reposed in the casket, looking as natural as any corpse could. The ladies had brought some flowers with them and in the early dawn they placed them around the body, the casket was closed and placed in a large box.

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The scenes of excitement in consequence of the murder have subsided, though on every corner it is still a subject of discussion, and all through the day single visitors called to view the Morgue, the home of Fuchs, the station house and the spot by the brook side where the missing portions were discovered on Monday.

HISTORY OF THE MURDERER.

In relation to the murderer numerous parties who have known him now step forward and tell what they know of him, some speaking in his favor and others against him. Mr. M. Matz, of No. 104 Ewen street, says that two years ago Fuchs, whom they called "Schmiddie," German for "little smith," referring to his trade and size, used frequently to call and see a workman of theirs; "but after he married that Irish woman he did not come any more." The workman who came from the same place as Fuchs did has gone to Philadelphia. All they knew about "Schmiddie" was that he had a wife and two children in Germany.

Mr. Bernard Leicht, of No. 89 Meserole street, says that Fuchs was his helper while working in the shop of J. Schieh; that Fuchs was there for four or five months in the summer and fall of 1872, and for one week immediately succeeding July 4, 1873, and he left each time because he was not satisfied with the amount of wages he could earn. Mr. Leicht does not think Fuchs could read then, as he asked him to read a letter he had received from his wife. The letter was addressed Andreas Fuchs and signed Mrs. Fuchs, and contained, among other things, expressions of love from his children and a desire on the part of his wife to join him in America. During the time he was working in the shop he was industrious, peaceable and obliging.

A BAD HUSBAND.

Commissioner of Charities John Raber stated yesterday morning that he had been told that Fuchs had been under his charge for abandoning his wife last fall. MRS. Kretz, or Fuchs, complained to the Commissioner that her husband was always drunk and did nothing for her support, and the washing she did was too much for her. A warrant was obtained, and an officer arrested him on October 15 last. When she found that he would go to prison she held a consultation with him, and, on his promising to do better, she withdrew the charge and Justice Elliott discharged him with consent of the Commissioners. Since that time Special Officer Carroll, attached to the Commissioner's office, and who made the arrest, has had several conversations with Fuchs, during which he showed considerable bitterness of feeling toward his wife and a desire to wreak vengeance on her for causing his arrest. He said on more than one occasion to Carroll, "I shoot Mary; d——d b——; nobody will miss her." He had said it so often, though at first Carroll thought there might be something in it, he looked on it as mere vaporing and paid no special attention to it.

MORE ABOUT KRETZ'S LIFE.

The following additional facts were gleaned by a HERALD reporter yesterday from a cellerman employed at Mouquin's restaurant in Ann street:—

I knew Kretz some months ago, at Williamsburg. He told me he came from Mider Sulze, which is a short distance from Colmar. I boarded then at Wahl's lager beer establishment, No. 255 First street, where I repeatedly met Kretz; I call him Kretz because I see that is the name the papers give him; I only used to call him "Smith" because he was employed as a smith; Kretz used to drink heavily occasionally; I was in his house once, and I thought his wife, from the little I saw of her, was a nice woman; Kretz himself I always found a very nice fellow and of a very friendly disposition.

THE FUNERAL.

Simmons' remains, gathered from their scattered places of concealment and orderly disposed in a handsome casket, were sent very early yesterday morning from Williamsburg to the Grand Central depot, at Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, to meet the eight A. M. train for Derby, Conn. Hastily arranging for carriages to take the assembled friends of the murdered man to the train, the HERALD reporter found Detective Henry A. Blakeman, the Deputy Sheriff of New Haven county, Connecticut, who had been in Williamsburg working up the case in behalf of the friends of the deceased, and told him of the fact that the body had been sent to the depot instead of waiting his order. Instantly there were hurried preparations for departure. Carriages were procured and at half-past six o'clock the friends moved from the Fifth precinct. There were Mr. Jones and his wife, the former being the employer of Mr. Simmons; MRS. Ackerman, with whom Simmons had boarded for several years, Mr. Blakeman, the detective, and the HERALD reporter. Through the gloom of early morning the carriages with the friends passed over Houston street ferry and drove rapidly to the depot. There the body was found in its oaken casket. Beside it was the trunk containing the wardrobe of the deceased. Both were placed in the baggage car. Every one on the train knew that the body of the murdered Simmons was with them, and a solemn stillness was observed among the passengers, as if the moving train was but a funeral march. At Bridgeport the body was transferred to the Derby train, and on its arrival at that town it was met by the Worshipful Master and brothers of King Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M. By them it was escorted to the home of the deceased. At one o'clock P. M. King Hiram Lodge met and was opened in due form. The following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:—

Whereas, it having pleased Almighty God to remove by death our esteemed brother William W. Simmons, be it therefore

Resolved, That while we recognize in this dispensation of Divine Providence the right of Him who giveth life to take it again in His own good time, it is with feelings of profound sorrow that we now commit his remains to the silent tomb.

Resolved, That we, as a lodge, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and also to Franklin Lodge, No. 60, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., of which he was a member.

ARTHUR R. BLAKESLEE,
EZRA SPRAGUE, } Committee.
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE,

At two P. M. the residence of the family of the deceased was densely filled with the representatives of the leading families of Birmingham and Derby, Conn., who had known Mr. Simmons during his residence in their midst. The HERALD reporter learned that Mr. Simmons came to Derby about six years ago, and from that time until July last had charge of the trip hammer in the Atwater & Elm iron works in Birmingham, just across the Housatonic River, that flows past Derby. Then in July the works shut down to half time, and Simmons came to Williamsburg. At two P. M. the mourners gathered at the house and the funeral service was said by the Rev. J. Home Vorce, pastor of the Congregational church in Derby. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Joseph Pullman, of the Methodist church of Birmingham. The King Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., then took charge of the remains and escorted them to the Birmingham Cemetery, followed by several hundred citizens and a line of carriages reaching more than half a mile. As the solemn cortege passed through the two towns, the populace stood on the sidewalks and with uncovered heads paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who had borne among them a high character as a workman, a citizen and a father. At the grave the full Masonic honors were given, and as each man let fall his sprig of evergreen upon the coffin no other words were said than "Alas! my brother."

THE DEER PARK HORROR.

THE BURNING OF THE HOUSE AND FOUR PEOPLE ON LONG ISLAND STILL UNEXPLAINED—ARSON AND MURDER THOUGHT TO BE THE SOLUTION.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 1, 1876.

The mystery surrounding the burning of the house near Deer Park and the finding among the débris the charred remains of the owner, "Hoyle" Skidmore, and the three other inmates of the house at present, remains unsolved. The horrible affair continues to form the only topic of conversation on the part of all people in this vicinity. Those who know the family history of the Skidmores and that of Wright do not hesitate to say that the death of the unfortunate inmates of the house was brought about by foul play, and that the firing of the building was the work of an incendiary. The house stood a little distance back from the road cut through the brush, which is but just wide enough for a wagon to pass. It had a foundation of brick built up one story. Above this were two stories of wood. The only fire that was burning at the time the girl Maud Taylor and the laborer Terrell left the house, on Sunday night at eight o'clock, was that on the hearth, and it is difficult to understand how this could have set fire to the building, as both the man and the girl agree that the fire was nearly out. The fact, too, that the front stoop was on fire before the upper floors gave way is a suspicious circumstance that requires examination. The girl to-day, as also Terrell, was at the hut of Hegeman, the charcoal burner. Both were there subjected to severe cross-questioning, but their story of the affair remained about as already published. This hut is

A MISERABLE HABITATION,

directly facing the Skidmore house, 100 yards off, made by laying pine trees slanting from the ground to form a roof, which is covered with earth and sods. The ground below has been dug out to form a room. In this wretched mud hole, which is but about ten feet by fourteen, lives Hegeman, now sick on his bed, his wife and four children. It now also shelters Terrell and Maud Taylor. Terrell, when again interrogated to-day, maintains that when he first saw the fire he noticed that the stoop was all in a blaze, as also the staircase inside, and that before he could get to the house the upper stories fell in. A northnortheast wind was blowing at the time, which makes it apparent that the fire must have burned against the wind. The kitchen fireplace was on the east side of the house, so that, had the fire been started from there, it must have burned straight across the house to where the stairs were on the west and north sides. These circumstances were fully discussed by all who visited the spot, and the general opinion expressed was that if murder and arson were not committed, in addition perhaps to robbery, at least the crime of arson was. Terrell stated that he had, about an hour before the fire was noticed, heard a wagon pass by, but did not look out to see it, notwithstanding the fact that such an occurrence was never known to happen before. In the morning, as soon as daylight set in, he says, he followed the tracks of this wagon back to Deer Park, where he lost them. He did not follow the traces of the wagon, which he judged to be a heavy farm wagon drawn by two horses, in the direction in which it went. Inquiries at Deer Park fail to throw any light on this matter, and one party, who left Deer Park as soon as the fire had been reported, denies that any tracks were visible at all.

The charred remains of the four unfortunates are still in the barn,

LAID OUT ON BOARDS,

and present a most horrible spectacle. The Coroner, Dr. Preston, visited the spot to-day and subpœnaed a number of witnesses to attend the inquest to-morrow. David and Carl Skidmore, the sons of the dead man, were also on the ground, but did not seem inclined to talk, and in answer to every question professed entire ignorance as to how the disaster had occurred. Several of the friends and relatives of Skidmore called on the insurance agent here again to-day, anxiously inquiring about the insurance money.

From inquiries made here to-day it appears that the old man Skidmore has had lawsuits with almost every one in this place and he must have spent a fortune in litigation. The only suits pending at the time of his death were a criminal and a civil action against his son Carl and a criminal suit on the part of Carl against his father.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Flynn alighted from a Central Railroad train at Claremont, N. J., and had no sooner done so than he was struck by a train going in the opposite direction and fatally injured. He was thirty-five years of age and resided in Williamsburg.

RUBENSTEIN.

Second Day of the Trial—Opening of the Prosecution.

Testimony of the Coroner and the Surgeon.

THE TELL-TALE FOOTPRINTS.

Shortly after ten o'clock, when Judges Pratt and Moore and the Associate Justices of Sessions took their seat on the Bench in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, the court was crowded to excess, while the corridor of the Court House was filled with eager applicants for admission. The latter were formed in line, and were kept in order in a manner which recalled to the veteran attendants of that building the time of the great scandal trial.

The prisoner Rubenstein was early in his seat by the side of his counsel, Messrs. Mott and Beach, and bore the same corpse-like expression and nervous demeanor which has characterized all his public appearances since he was arrested for the murder. The father, brothers and sisters-in-law of the prisoner were present during the day, and whenever opportunity was presented they engaged in whispered conversation with him in their native tongue. The sister and brother of the murdered girl, who are first cousins of Pesach Rubenstein, were also in attendance.

OPENING FOR THE PEOPLE.

District Attorney Britton, on opening the case for the people, dwelt briefly upon the responsibilities of the duty which devolved upon the jury and himself in their relation to society in this trial. It is, he said, for the District Attorney, as representative of the people, to be just, honorable and considerate. The Court sits to pass upon the questions of law, but the jury alone have the responsibility of the result. It is for the jury to say whether this man is guilty or innocent. Society demands for its protection that crime shall be punished, and they were there to settle whether crime had been committed, and if it had to punish the criminal. The prisoner was born in Russia, somewhere on the confines of Poland, and came to this country five or six years ago. Sara Alexander, the deceased, was young and came to New York three years ago from the prisoner's native place. She was his cousin and lived in Essex street. He lived in Bayard street and they were very intimate. On December 12 the prisoner left his father's house about four o'clock in the afternoon. It was Sunday. Soon after she left the same house. They would be able to show that the deceased and the prisoner crossed over to Brooklyn and took the cars to East New York, and when within a quarter of a mile of the place where the body was found they got off and went to the spot where the most brutal of murders was committed. The body remained there from Sunday night till noon on the following Tuesday, when it was discovered and taken in charge by the Coroner. Probably no eye but the eye of Omniscience looked upon the commission of that deed; but the circumstances will be so clear that no eye witness could more clearly point to the criminal than do those which will be recited during this trial. Men are punished for the reason that it is right that wrong should meet with its punishment; that society may be accorded protection and that justice, may be done. The counsel for the prisoner are learned and his defence is able; so that, if convicted, no one can complain of injustice. But the law is no respecter of persons. Treat him with all the consideration that you would one of your own. In conclusion Mr. Britton urged them to carefully examine and consider the testimony on both sides in all its bearings, "and then, under the charge of the Court, render such a verdict as your consciences will approve, and then no person will be dissatisfied with you."

The first witness called was Martin Segellern, who testified that he lived with Diedrich Wessell, East New York; is a farm laborer; on December 14 he found the body of a woman in a cornfield, on the ground, behind a stack of corn; these stacks were at the lower end of the field, near the fence, the farthest off from the plank road; there was a shawl lying by the side of the body; the corpse was about two feet from the base of the corn stack; the body lay on the back and was all cut about the neck; witness went and informed Mr. Wessell, who, in company with two other men, went and viewed it.

On the cross-examination witness said he did not go nearer than four feet to the body; there are about twenty-five acres in the lot, but two acres of which were planted with corn; didn't see any tracks of men there; it was a very clear night, on Sunday, December 12; there was a slight fall of snow on Monday night, and the ground was partly covered; Tuesday, when the body was found, it was clear and cold; the body was frozen to the ground.

Diedrich Wessell testified that when Segellern told him of the body he went to the place indicated and viewed it; the corpse was 400 feet from the road; it lay alongside the corn stack—about one foot—the head to the west; witness pulled down the clothes, which were up at the time, and then reported the discovery to the police.

On the cross-examination witness said the place where the body lay in the field was a block and a half from his house; she was a dark complexioned person; the face was black with blood; did not look for tracks about the place; the day was about half warm and half cold; the clothes were up about her waist; she had no drawers—nothing but stockings; her clothes were not otherwise disarranged; her right hand was raised above her head; did not notice how her hands were cut; on Sunday afternoon, December 12, witness went down the road with his wife and left his daughter at home; he returned about half-past seven o'clock in the evening; had never seen deceased before he found her body.

Thomas R. L. Mills, City Surveyor, who drew a diagram of the premises of the farm on the Jamaica plank road under the direction of the Assistant District Attorney and the police, testified as to the meaning of the lines and marks on the drawings which were shown to him for identification by Mr. Britton. The diagrams were placed in evidence.

Thomas Herbert, roundsman of the East New York police, testified that on Tuesday, December 14, about half-past one o'clock, he visited the place where the body was lying; there were patches of mud on her knees; witness drew the clothes down over her limbs; there were gashes on the neck and on the right wrist; the body was frozen; there was snow in the cuts in the neck and on the clothes; found a thimble, a three-cent piece and a piece of muslin in the pocket of the dress; placed the shawl over the face; (the shawl was shown witness, who recognized it as the article to which he alluded;) the edges of the cuts on the neck had been eaten by ground mice, and the corn stacks were filled with ground mice; the earth was quite soft on top on Tuesday afternoon; Sunday evening until twelve o'clock at night was rather warm, and people were going round the village without overcoats.

Cross-examined—Did not notice the tracks of more than two persons about the corn stack; it did not occur to witness that any struggle had occurred; there was mud on the top of one of her stockings, apparently as though she had been on her knees; her legs were so drawn up that the flat of her feet rested on the ground; there was a cut on the palm of her right hand, she looked like a mulatto; her skin was very dark; her left hand was by her side; both hands were open.

Re-direct—The soil as you get over the fence is light, but where the body was found it is darker; the soil on the knee of the body was the same as that which prevails near the corn stack.

Officer Brophy testified that he guarded the body from the time it was brought to the attention of the police till the Coroner arrived, when it was removed to the station house at East New York; it was taken away from the cornfield at half-past four o'clock.

CORONER SIMMS' TESTIMONY.

Coroner Henry C. Simms testified that he ordered the removal of the body to the station house; the shawl shown is the one which was found with the body; the prisoner was brought into the Morgue immediately after the post-mortem and was shown features of the body; asked the prisoner if he recognized the body as "Sara Alexander;" he said he did, and appeared nervous and excited; about thirty persons were present at the time; when he came round to look at the body he assumed an attitude of horror; he threw up his hands and drew back; at the time the body was found a knife was picked up near by by Sergeant Meeks; the knife shown is the same to which I allude.

Cross-examined—The body was frozen by her own gore to the ground; her hands were drawn up; the limbs were covered with the shawl; did not know how well the prisoner understood English or what was said to him.

George Zundt, detective of the Brooklyn Central Office, testified that he, in company with Detective Butts, went to No. 83 Bayard street, New York, and thence over the route to East New York, and out to the spot where the girl was found; they walked from the field then to East New York and took the cars to the ferry; they then went to No. 83 Bayard street; they took the shortest route to go over that course; it took them from half-past one till a quarter past five o'clock; it took four hours and a quarter; the prisoner had told witness of his own movements on Sunday, December 12; he said after dinner he went to Forty-second street, where he collected commissions for some jewelry; from there he went to Division street to see Mr. Quint; then he went home, and Sara waited on him at supper, and he left her at home at half-past four, when he again went out; on December 16, at No. 138 Division street, from August Simmon, he procured some knives and parts of knives (the articles alluded to were shown witness by the District Attorney and identified).

On cross-examination he said:—They started from Rubenstein's residence in Bayard street; stopped for ten minutes on the spot where the body was found; lost ten minutes in waiting for the conveyances in going over the route; had not talked with witnesses for the defence other than the members of the family; did ask the father if he was angry; his wife, two sons and daughter were present in the store at the time; did not say to the old gentleman if he was smart he wouldn't be doing all this.

Q. And you in no way intimated to him that you were purchasable? A. No, sir-ee; didn't tell the old gentleman that I would convict his son.

In answer to further questions witness stated that on last Sunday week he had a conversation with the prisoner in the jail; Charles Fritch, of South street, New York, and a brother of the witness were present during this interview; in the cell with Rubenstein at the time was another prisoner; Mr. Fritch and witness' brother were present there through curiosity; asked Rubenstein how often he was in East New York inside of a year; whether he had any prison food and how he felt; the prisoner wouldn't have any conversation with him, but sat down to pray; on December 15 witness had a conversation with the prisoner at Police Headquarters, of which Sergeant Frost took notes; his pedigree was taken, and the prisoner told of his movements on the Sunday previous; Rubenstein would not answer all the questions, and witness left him in disgust; witness had been arrested in Third avenue, Brooklyn, nine years ago, for fighting while going to a fire, and was discharged; when thirteen years old arrested on suspicion of burglary, but was told to go home by the judge, as the arrest was a mistake.

Q. Did you in the course of your examinations in this case in New York use any threats to intimidate persons from coming over to Brooklyn? A. No; I spoke, intimating it would be unpleasant to the president of the synagogue of Bayard street, also to the vice president and secretary.

Witness said he had found persons who were in the car with the prisoner and deceased on Sunday night, December 12, and brought them to the jail to observe Rubenstein.

District Attorney Britton objected to the witness giving the names of the persons who rode in the car with deceased and the prisoner on that night, as it enables the defence to tamper with the witnesses for the people. They should not give the names and addresses in advance. Great efforts had, he thought, been made by the defence to obtain witnesses to testify to that which is not true, not by the counsel, but by others. At this stage it would be unjust to give the names of these witnesses.

Mr. Beach retorted warmly to the aspersion sought to be cast upon the defence in alleging the design to tamper with the witnesses; but they wanted to know what the method of attack of the prosecution was that in justice they might defend their client.

The District Attorney replied, making the point that the defence had no right, in the early preliminaries of this trial, to seek to obtain from the prosecution the disclosure of the names and residence of the witnesses and what they propose to testify.

Judge Pratt said that it was scarcely right that the defence should seek to obtain the names and residences of the witnesses whom the prosecution propose to call. The witness on the stand may give the names of those persons who were taken to the jail and failed to identify Rubenstein.

Mr. Beach said they proposed to show that the witness had tampered with these witnesses, and that was material.

Witness said he took Christina Walters to the jail; Louisa Kerr, of No. 158 Second street, New York, was taken by witness to the jail, but she did not recognize him.

District Attorney Britton agreed, finally, to furnish the names and residences of all the witnesses during the day, which promise was satisfactory to Mr. Beach.

Witness, on resuming, stated that he had talked with Miss Kerr three times for the purpose of refreshing her recollection as to having seen Rubenstein on the car; had taken nobody else to the jail who had failed to recognize him.

Re-direct—Asked the father of the prisoner if he was angry because he was cool with me when I entered the store; in the conversation with Pesach Rubenstein, at Police Headquarters, his answers were consecutive; had frequently heard him speak in English; when the alleged threats were made I told them that if any man in New York attempted to come over here to swear false for money that the Court would take him in hand; that was the only threat ever made.

Officer Herbert recalled—There was nothing in the way of a covering for the head found with the body.

THE POST-MORTEM.

Dr. A. Warner Shepard testified that for ten years past he had held all the post-mortems in the Western District, Brooklyn; in company with Drs. Nesbitt, Colton, Brady and others made the post-mortem examination on the body of Sara Alexander at the Morgue. The doctor here described the nature of the cuts on the throat and hands. The internal organs were healthy; the womb was distended by pregnancy, and a child five months advanced in uterine life was removed therefrom; the body was five feet three inches in length and was well developed, though of petite build; the doctors discussed the matter as to the direction from which the blows were given and formed an opinion.

Mr. Beach objected to witness giving that opinion.

District Attorney Britton cited authorities in favor of the admission of the surgeon's opinion upon the direction from which the blows were dealt. He then put the question as to whether the blows were dealt from right to left or left to right.

Witness—From left to right with reference to the deceased; the instrument which inflicted these wounds was, in our opinion, drawn from the left to right.

By Mr. Beach—Found in the stomach some vegetable matter, could not with a certainty judge it to be cabbage; should judge deceased to have been about twenty years of age; the child was alive before the mother died; the knee was slightly scratched; it was thought from the appearance of the body that she had struggled on her knees; she was strong for a person of her size; saw Rubenstein in the jail shortly after his arrest; he was prostrated from a nervous shock; about three weeks ago a tooth was extracted by witness from the prisoner; had found also that the prisoner complained of hemorrhage, but failed to detect any tubercular derangement; whenever he had seen the prisoner the latter appeared to be suffering from debility; should say the prisoner is feeble and prostrated, but could not tell the cause of it; it could not be definitely said whether there had ever been any prior conception by the deceased girl.

Ex-Sergeant Frost, of the Brooklyn Detective squad, testified that he was present when Officer Zundt brought in the prisoner Rubenstein on December 15; made a memorandum of what the prisoner then said, as interpreted to witness by Zundt.

The District Attorney read the memorandum, which set forth the movements of Rubenstein on Sunday, December 12, as before stated.

By Mr. Beach—Wrote down the answers as well as he could understand them; the prisoner spoke frequently in broken English; didn't suppose the interpreter gave the exact language, but he gave it as near as he could.

Patrolman Thomas Clifford, of East New York, testified that he saw the body at the station house, and noticed that the shoes on the feet of deceased were very muddy; the shoes shown are the same; the dirt is the same that is on them now; the boots were taken off Rubenstein by Detective Powers, on the evening of December 15, at the First precinct station house; the boots taken from him are the same shown now; there was more mud on them then than there is now; the mud on the boots was a little darker than the earth on the shoes; there were spots on the boots that looked like blood; the largest spot was larger a little than a three cent piece and a little ragged at the edge (witness pointed out a spot on the right boot); there was a spot on the left foot boot, which Professor Eaton cut out; procured some soil from a place right near the corn stack and gave the specimen to Professor Eaton; the soil exhibited is the same; on the afternoon of December 15, in company with Officer Newman, made an examination of the field, and found the track of a woman and a man where they got over the fence. Witness examined the diagram, and designated thereon the course of the footprints. The footprints were in a direct line for 300 feet south, and there the woman's tracks were found on the left of the man; the footprints were plain, as the ground had frozen after they were made; around the corn stack it was trodden a good deal; on the 16th the boots were fitted by Detective Falk and witness to the footprints; they fitted exactly; the sole was cracked, or patched, and the print at the rear of the boot heel larger than in front; the shoes also fitted; was present when Professor Eaton took a little substance from the sole of the boot; saw him also take some yellow mud from the heel.

By Mr. Beach—On Thursday, when witness went to the field, the ground was just a little softened on the surface; there was a patch on the right foot boot which made a seam; it snowed on Monday night, but very little; the patch on the boot was on the inside of he track; the imprint of the patch was not as perceptible on Thursday as on Tuesday.

The boots were shown the jury, by consent of the District Attorney, and were handed from one to the other and closely examined.

Witness said it seemed as if the toe of the boot on the outside didn't touch the ground; up near the fence the whole imprint of the boot, inside and outside, was obtained; the patch on the right foot boot was the smallest of the two; noticed the wearing of the heel because the imprint in the soil was not so deep; witness said he had been three years on the police; had only been busy on the case about three days.

To District Attorney—Noticed yellow mud on the inside toe of the left boot, and in the centre, between the sole and heel.

THE BOOTS AND SHOES FIT PERFECTLY.

Detective William H. Falk, who accompanied Officer Clifford to the corn field, on December 16, to examine the footprints, testified that there was mud in the crevices of the boots of the prisoner about the same as there was on the shoes; saw a line of tracks leading from the plank road to the corn stack; they were plainest between the fence and a road which runs across the field; witness laid the boots and shoes in the tracks; found the imprint of a large foot, right and left, and found an impress corresponding with the boots; the boots fitted the tracks perfectly, right and left; alongside the boot tracks were the shoe tracks; saw other tracks about the field near the road; there is no fence between the Jamaica plank road and the place where the body was found; the condition of the ground the day witness examined the tracks was soft; there was a good deal of mud on the upper part of the heels in the crevices of the boots; noticed spots like a sticky substance on the boots; took the boots round to Professor Eaton and took soil from them; was the same in appearance as was found on the shoes of the woman.

By Mr. Mott—Did not say that he found a full, complete and perfect track of these boots; the walls of the tracks had not washed in; did say that he found the full length imprint, but did not find a finely cut and pointed one; it was twenty-five feet away from the fence before any full prints were found; that was about ten feet from the road that ran through the field; it was quite a warm day and was muddy; did not remove the mud from the boots after placing them in the imprints in the field; but very little mud adhered to them; in one of the tracks, at the place where the heel sunk in, there was snow.

At this point, it being a quarter past three, and the Court having been in session for five hours and a quarter, it adjourned till this morning.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SCANDAL.

The trial of the indictment for frauds in the Board of Education at Jersey City has been set down for to-day in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The principal witness in the case is Mr. Hollins, at whose instance the long investigation took place which developed such revelations of official corruption several weeks ago.

THE JOHNSON SHOOTING MYSTERY.

SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED—A VERDICT PROBABLE TO-DAY.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Mr. John Johnson, of Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday. MRS. Honora Meade, who attended Mr. Johnson as nurse after he was wounded, testified to having noticed bruises like finger marks on the forehead of deceased.

A butcher, named Gustave Wassner, testified that on the morning of the shooting he heard a shot fired, and saw two young men standing on the corner of Throop avenue and Lafayette, but he could give no further description of the men than that one was tall and the other short. H. P. Wilson, who owned a large dog, which was in the lot the highwaymen were said to have crossed after the shooting, testified that the animal made no outcry.

John Smith, a partner of the deceased, testified to having found a piece of wrapping paper bearing the imprint of the pistol found on the sidewalk, January 3, in Mr. Johnson's shop.

A baker named Henry Colyer testified that while serving bread in the vicinity of the shooting at six o'clock on the morning of the occurrence he saw a tall and a short man jump hurriedly over the fence into Kosciusko street and run away; the men were about fourteen feet distant from him.

Officers Goodwin and Mills had seen nothing of these men, though they were in a position to come across them had they been fleeing in the direction indicated.

Dr. A. W. Shepard, who made the post mortem, testified that the ball had struck Mr. Johnson's heart and indented it, but the pulsations of that organ were powerful enough to give it another direction downward; witness had never known such a circumstance to happen previously without causing instant death.

Captain McLoughlin, of the Ninth precinct, testified that he could obtain no trace of any suspicious characters in the vicinity of Mr. Johnson's house on the morning of January 3.

WHO SHOT MIKE FARRELL?

William Sheehan was arrested yesterday afternoon on charge of shooting Michael Farrell in the liquor store No. 143 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn. Sheehan, who is a bartender in the store mentioned, states that Farrell was making a disturbance in the store and he took a small club to drive him out. Farrell threw him over a chair. Soon after the scuffle he was taken into custody and was brought before Farrell, who said:—"Billy, I forgive you." The prisoner says there were no shots fired at all. The seven barrels of the pistol, which was behind the bar at the time, are all loaded. Dr. Griffin, who was summoned to attend the injured man, said that Farrell was shot in the head and he considers the wound dangerous. Patrick Simmons, who was in the store when the scuffle occurred, says positively that there were no shots fired. Others confirm the statement.

HIS WANDERINGS ENDED.

The body of the man who shot himself in the head last Monday morning, and was found in a wagon at No. 1,517 Broadway, was recognized at the Morgue yesterday morning by his wife as that of Anthony Miller, of No. 644 East Eleventh street. The deceased was a native of Germany, thirty-five years old, and a tinsmith. Being out of employment, he left home three months ago to look for work, and as he passed out of the house remarked to his wife that if he was unsuccessful he would kill himself. From that time she had not seen nor heard from him. He leaves two children.

Nothing has been heard of the girl who, upon seeing Miller's body in the station house, cried out, "That is my brother," and ran away.

THE LOST HARVEST QUEEN.

The President of a prominent insurance company interested in the loss of the Harvest Queen made the following statement to a HERALD reporter yesterday:—"I see by a HERALD cable despatch that spars had washed ashore at Wexford, Ireland, on the 11th of January, supposed to have belonged to the Harvest Queen, with 'two pieces of a steamer's bridge.' I believe this statement about the bridge belonging to a steamer is an incorrect one, as the Harvest Queen had a bridge running from the poop deck to the fore deckhouse. I am consequently of the belief that the pieces of the bridge belonged to no steamer, but to the Harvest Queen, as all the jetsam appears to have been found together.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Had a thunderbolt fallen on the Inspectors of the Custom House they could not have been more astonished than they were yesterday by learning that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the release of the $3,000 worth of goods seized from Mason Hirsch, on the steamship Russia, at the Cunard dock, on the 17th of last month. The release was ordered on the ground that there was no attempt at fraud. It was said that this decision gives passengers full permission to make false declarations of their baggage for the future. Hirsch, it may be remembered, took his Custom House oath that he had only $60 worth of dutiable merchandise in his trunks, and made two efforts to bribe with $30 and $100 two well known Custom House inspectors. These officers testified to Special Treasury Agent Tingle, at the Astor House lately, as to the attempts made to suborn them.

THE CONCERT SALOON KEEPERS.

The concert saloon keepers of this city had a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, to protest against the enforcement of the act of 1862, which they say was directed against a class of concert saloons in which were waiter girls, and into which soldiers and sailors during the war times were induced to enter, wherein the unsophisticated warriors and others were repeatedly robbed and maltreated.

John H. Casey called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to consider ways and means to either get the obnoxious law of 1862 repealed or to obtain leave from the Police Department to continue their business as heretofore. The concert saloon keepers pay a theatrical license of $500 per annum, as much as any regular theatre in the city, and, in addition to this, $75 excise license. At Gilmore's late concerts in the Hippodrome, and at Theodore Thomas' Garden, liquors were openly sold, and when this fact was