NEW ORLEANS

Unceremonious Meetings of the Kellogg and Fusion Legislatures.

The Custom House Party Triumphant.

Kellogg Declared Elected Governor and Victory of the Republican Ticket.

JUDGE ELLMORE IMPRISONED AND FINED.

Warmoth Impeached and Pinchback Declared Governor Pro Tem.

The Supreme Court Applied to for a Writ of Prohibition.

The State Government Completely Overturned.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1872.

Governor Warmoth, ever fertile of resource and apt in meeting exigencies the most troublesome with ready expedients, formed a novel plan to defeat the Kelloggites on their own ground last night. Of the fourteen State Senators holding over for contingencies he won over eight to his side to act for him in the Legislature. These were to vote in the friendly Senators and keep out all those antagonistic to the views of the Governor. The scheme was discovered, however, by some means, and frustrated by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, who ordered the entire roll to be called and immediately swore in the new Senators returned according to the last election papers. Pinchback created a furore of excitement. After the roll had been called he made a statement to the effect that at a late hour on Sunday night he was visited by Warmoth and offered the sum of $50,000 and a large share of appointing patronage to revolutionize the Senate. How far the scheme had been carried before Pinchback was entrusted with the secret cannot be ascertained now, but from the fact that eight of the "fencemen" had gone straight into the Warmoth fold before Saturday proves that the gubernatorial party had been uncommonly active.

THE WARMOTH LEGISLATURE.

When the Warmoth Legislature met at the City Hall this morning, for the purpose of holding a secret session, they were somewhat surprised to find that the United States authorities were in full possession of all their plans, as two United States deputy marshals were stationed at the principal entrance and served each member with a copy of Judge Durell's injunction. This action, of course, tended to increase the general ill humor.

JUDGE ELMORE SENT TO PRISON.

The United States District Court was opened for business at eleven o'clock. Judge Elmore, of the Eighth District Court, who was cited to appear before Judge Durell at this hour, failed to put in an appearance. This was construed by the officials as another case of contempt, and he was promptly fined in the sum of $50 and ordered to be arrested and detained in prison for the space of ten days. Here, again, Warmoth interposed, and, as your correspondent was subsequently informed, immediately pardoned him. The Court then took a recess until two P. M. Excitement was momentarily increasing, and from the vague hints thrown out by federal office-holders, it was stated the music was to begin by arresting Warmoth for contempt of Court.

DEEP INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE.

There is no doubt that a deep and bitter feeling of indignation pervades all classes of society, but it is repressed from expression by the consciousness of being helpless in face of the United States troops. The people seem paralyzed, and, when reproached with supineness by some of the more excitable, smile in a vague way that looks anything but encouraging for their political prospects. There is no disguising the fact that, whatever may be the merit of the contest, a government has been overturned by force of arms

WARMOTH IMPEACHED.

The triumph of the Kellogg party has been complete. Warmoth was impeached on a simple resolution on a vote resulting yeas 58, nays 6, without any hearing, and on the subsequent elevation of Pinchback to the gubernatorial chair, a party of drunken negroes, flushed with triumph, broke open and took possession of the Executive office. Wormoth subsequently obtained an injunction from the State Courts against Pinchback, but backed up by the troops the latter will certainly ignore it.

The Warmoth Legislature has been in informal session several times during the day, but refrain from organizing in face of Durell's injunction.

A WRIT OF PROHIBITION NOT TO HAND.

It is now generally believed, and a fact admitted by Governor Warmoth in conversation with your reporter, that the only hope remaining to his side of the House is in a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court at Washington, which has been applied for. He further admits that his hopes of this are not very strong, and that in event of its being refused nothing will be left but for the City Hall Legislature to disperse and go home, thus abandoning the field.

THE KELLOGG PEOPLE

are in jubilant spirits over their victory, and scout the idea of a writ of prohibition.

A SINGULAR RESOLUTION.

The Kellogg Legislature, after organizing with sixty-four members present, unanimously adopted the following:—

Whereas the General Assembly is now convened in compliance with the call of the Governor, and evil persons are reported to be forming combinations to disturb public peace, defy lawful authority and the State is threatened with violence.

Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, the Senate concurring, that the President of the United States be requested to afford the protection guaranteed each State by the constitution of the United States where threatened with domestic violence, and that the presiding officers of the General Assembly transmit this resolution immediately, by telegraph and otherwise, to the President of the United States.

CITIZENS' MASS MEETING CALLED.

A very large number of citizens have called a mass meeting at the City Hall to-morrow at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the gravity of the situation. In the call, which is signed by the best citizens, they recommend the closing of all places of business during the proceedings and adopting other signs of general mourning. The resolution has had a very depressing effect on State securities, and all work on the projected Texas railroad has been stopped in consequence. Nearly all the people threaten to unite in refusing further payment of taxes or receiving State warrants. Taken all in all, the prospects of Louisiana are most deplorable. The military still keep possession of the State House, and the radical leaders entertain their body guards, but for all practical purposes, and in default of a writ of prohibition being received to-morrow, the Louisiana muddle may now be considered virtually at an end.

Congressman Darrall and ex-Mayor Flandert were on the floor of the House at Mechanics' Institute. Both sides claim a quorum in the House. The Senate quorum is doubtful.

AN ADROIT MOVE.

Vigers, the clerk of the preceding House of Representatives, whose duty it is to call the roll, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal, and has since been held a prisoner at Mechanics' Institute. This move was made to prevent him from calling the roll of the "fusion" House.

C. W. Lowell was elected speaker of the House by acclamation. The Senators holding over entered a written protest against the manner in which the Senate had been organized.

THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON WARMOTH.

In the House to-day the joint committee appointed to wait upon the Governor reported that they had called at the Executive office and were informed by a messenger that the Governor was not in and had not been at the office during the day. The committee then asked to see the Governor's secretary, but were informed that he was too busily engaged to see them. The committee left a written communication for the Governor, informing him that both Houses of the General Assembly had assembled in pursuance of his proclamation, and, having organized, were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to submit. The Governor's private secretary afterwards sent to the House a note stating that the Governor would communicate to the General Assembly at noon to-morrow. The Speaker then proceeded to read the following, which he stated was an important matter, and asked the attention and consideration of members:—

THE RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, be, and he is hereby, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

Speaker LOWELL said:—

It becomes my solemn duty to announce to the House and to the people of Louisiana that the Governor of Louisiana stands impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. A committee was appointed to notify the Senate.

The following was also adopted:—

Be it resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, that whereas the House of Representatives has formally presented and approved articles of impeachment against Henry C. Warmoth, and presented the same for action of the Senate, and

Whereas, Under the constitution the impeachment of the Governor operates the suspension of office pending trial, the General Assembly in the premises considered do now declare H. C. Warmoth is suspended from the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana until such time as the Senate shall try and decide upon the charges preferred against him.

In the Senate Generals Hugh G. Campbell and W. L. McMillan and Messrs. Hunsacker and Jenks were the Senators holding over from the last term who entered a protest again the illegal and unconstitutional manner in which the Senate was organized. General Campbell protested against the illegal and precipitate organization of the Senate, stating his reasons and citing precedent in support of his views. He stated that the Senate was the sole judge of its returns; no Court, even of the United States, can decide for the Senate the question of its returns. He, therefore, protests too against the present organization of the Senate as illegal and unconstitutional. The protests of the others were to the same import. Debate followed.

The House Committee on impeament appeared before the Senate and report as follows:—

In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the Houee of Representatives impeach H. Clay Warmouth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said H. C. Warmoth to answer said impeachment.

Mr. Ingraham offered the following:—

Whereas articles of impeachment have been presented to the Senate alleging that Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Therefore be it reeolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana—the Senate having resolved itself into a high court of impeachment—that the presiding officer of the Senate notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the action of the Senate.

Mr. Ingraham stated that by the resolution impeaching Governor Warmoth Lieutenant Governor Pinchback became Governor of Louisiana, and moved that Senator A. B. Harris, of Concordia, take the chair as President of the Senate, which was adopted.

THE OFFERS TO PINCHBACK.

In the Senate this afternoon Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, upon reading in the *Evening Times* editorials flatly contradicting the statements made by him this morning that Mr. C. A. Weed and Governor Warmoth had offered him $50,000 and as many offices as he wanted to help them in their measures, said:—

I owe it to myself and Mr. Weed to state that he was not present at the mutiny as, in my heat, I had first stated. He was in an entirely different room, and the doors were closed between us. He came to the house with Mr. Warmoth, but was not present at the time the offer was made. I owe this to Mr. Weed as a gentleman whom I know and to my own dignity and feelings.

ORGANIZING THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At the evening session of the Senate Chief Justice Ludling appeared and was sworn in as presiding Judge of the High Court by Justice Talliaferro. He then swore in twenty Senators who were present, and declared the Court of Impeachment organized and ready to proceed. The Court then adjourned till Mon lay, 16th inst.

Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback qualified as Governor, took possession of the office, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The fusion members of the Legislature in session at Lyceum Hall adjourned at nine P. M., until to-morrow.

A meeting of bank presidents and presidents of insurance companies is called to meet to-morrow, at ten A. M., to take action regarding the political muddle.

Judge Durell's Action Condemned.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 9, 1872.

The Shreveport *Times* of this morning says of the situation in New Orleans:—"The best class of people in this State had become perfectly reconciled to the election of General Grant, thinking after all it would result in more good to the South than the election of Greeley; but the action of Judge Durell has made them despair of relief from carpet-bag rule, and profound despondency has taken the place of hope of better times. As a friend of General Grant, we yet trust that the administration will not sustain that decision."

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Writ of Prohibition for Louisiana Applied For from the Supreme Court—Not Granted—Governor Warmoth's Impeachment Foreshadowed—Packard's Latest Bulletin to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1872.

Attorney General Ogden, of Louisiana, appeared before the Supreme Court this morning and asked for a writ of prohibition against Judge Durell, restraining him from proceeding further in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, in the Circuit Court for Louisiana. Mr. Ogden asked for the immediate consideration of the motion, remarking that the very life of the State was involved in the controversy. Mr. P. Phillips, now of Washington, and before the war a member of Congress from Alabama, is associated with Mr. Ogden in the case. He made a few remarks intended to satisfy the Court that it was a proper case for the issue of the writ. Judge Miller asked how it could be a proper case when the constitution of the United States expressly provided that a case wherein a citizen was a party should not be a case for its issuance? The Court took the motion under advisement.

WARMOTH TO BE IMPEACHED.

Representative Morey to-night received a despatch from a prominent republican at New Orleans, saying that the impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the House of Representatives of Louisiana is almost certain in any contingency, even though he should offer to resign.

MARSHAL PACKARD'S LATEST DESPATCH.

The following despatch was also received here this evening:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9, 1872.

To Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General:—

The General Assembly returned by the legal board is now organized at the State House. The Senate has present twenty republicans and eight democrats. The House has fifty republicans and fourteen democrats, about half of Warmoth's members participating. The State Supreme Court has sent Ellmore, Warmoth's usurping Judge of the Eighth District Court, to jail for ten days and his clerk for five days and fined them $50 each. All quiet. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Sacramento.

Wrecked on a Reef Off San Antonio—Safety of the Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9, 1872.

This afternoon the second officer of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship Sacramento, due here from Panama on Wednesday, arrived at San Diego in an open boat, with the news that the steamship had struck a reef two hundred miles southeast of that port, og San Antonio, Lower California. When the officer left the ship the captain was making preparations to land. The passengers were all safe by that time. The Montana leaves San Diego at daylight to-morrow, with orders to proceed to the wreck and relieve the passengers and then return to San Diego if it does not succeed in getting the Sacramento off the reef. The Sacramento had 150 passengers and 200 tons of freight. The agent of the company at San Diego will go to the wreck and do all in his power to relieve the passengers. The date of the disaster is not given.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTERS.

Sinking of the Steamer Thomas H. Allen and Loss of Two Men—The Cargo Valued at $50,000—The Frank P. Gracy Goes Down with 400 Bales of Cotton on Board.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1872.

A despatch from Duvall's Bluff says the steamboat Thomas H. Allen, hence for Jacksonport, struck a snag at nine o'clock last night, five miles above there, and sunk to her hurricane roof. The second cook and pastry cook were lost. Their names are unknown. Captain Ashlan, her commander, thinks she can be raised.

The Allen's cargo is valued at about fifty thousand dollars, and consisted of supplies for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad and plantation supplies. The latter is covered by insurance in local offices here and the former in Eastern offices. The boat is valued at $16,000, and is owned by the Memphis and Arkansas Packet Company. She is not insured.

Steamer Frank P. Gracy Sunk.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1872.

A special despatch says the steamer Frank P. Gracy, chartered by the Memphis Packet Company, struck a log last night opposite Slim Island, and sunk in five feet of water. She had a cargo of 400 bales of cotton. The steamer is owned by Captain Simms and James Bennett, of Nashville, and was valued at $15,000. She is insured for $10,000.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General Meade's last official report recommended the erection of officers' quarters and barracks on David's Island, in New York Harbor, which he regarded as an admirable location supplied and from a sanitary point of view.

General Meigs had had transferred from the Quartermaster's Department to the Ordnance Department the supplying of belts, knapsacks and cartridge pouches, which are henceforth to be entirely made of leather. The new knapsacks are to be made of sealskin, dressed with the fur on.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1872.

Captain C. D. Emery, of the Ninth infantry, has been ordered to report for duty as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas.

NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1872.

Master Edwin H. Wiley has been ordered to the Portsmouth; Passed Assistant Paymaster Rufus S. McConnell ordered to the receiving ship Sabine; Lieutenant William G. Moore has been detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to return home; Paymaster R. W. Allen from the Sabine, and ordered to the Idaho at Yokohama, Japan, vice W. F. A. Torbert, detached and ordered to return home.

THE NEW DOMINION.

A Large, Destructive Fire in Ottawa—A New Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9, 1872.

A large fire occurred here last night, which destroyed Hadder's clothing store, Fitzmaurice's drug store, Wood's dry goods store, Tremain's dry goods store, Dean's drug store, Dickie's dry goods store, Wilcox's book store, McChesney's confectionery establishment, Johnson's jewelry store, Barnard's dry goods store, Henry's photograph gallery and Fitchett's tobacco store. The loss is about forty thousand dollars, and is well covered by insurance.

Hon. Alexander Morris has been gazetted Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

OBITUARY.

Jesse Hunt.

Jesse Hunt, a much esteemed citizen of Baltimore, died in that city on the 8th instant, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Hunt served as Mayor of Baltimore on two occasions; in the year 1832, and again in 1834. He filled the office of City Register for five terms, was several years a member of the State Legislature, and officiated as President of the Eutaw Savings Bank from 1847 until the day of his death.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Colored Citizens of New York Join in a Tribute to the Dead Journalist.

Eloquent Addresses by Henry H. Garnet and Alexander Crummell—Horace Greeley as the Emancipator of the Colored Race—"Greater Than Franklin"—The Colored Race Mourn the Loss of Their Truest Friend.

The colored citizens of New York held a meeting last night in Shiloh Presbyterian church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, to pay their tribute of respect to Horace Greeley. The meeting was largely attended, and included almost all the prominent colored citizens of the city. Many brought their wives, sisters and mothers, so that

BOTH SEXES JOINED IN THIS TRIBUTE

to the illustrious dead.

Mr. CHARLES B. RAY called the meeting to order and proposed Henry H. Garnet as Chairman. Mr. Garnet was elected and took the chair. He said:—

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN—We have assembled to-night, without respect to party or sex, to pay tribute to the memory of Horace Greeley. There were four men whose names loomed up in the last forty or fifty years and who reared up the temple of our liberties. The first of these four men was John Brown, the true hero; the second was Abraham Lincoln, who was a martyr to the principles of liberty; another was William H. Seward, the great statesman, and the one of whom I shall now speak was Horace Greeley.

We are not here to-night to examine for one moment the political relations of Horace Greeley to the country. He was a friend of the young, he was

A LOVER OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

No matter if a man were white or black, if he found him oppressed or down-trodden he always sought to liberate him or at least to raise him up. I remember in 1863 that the mob which threatened to kill Horace Greeley did so because he was our friend. (Applause.) We come to-night to throw our chaplets upon the grave of the great and honored dead. He was great indeed. He was a friend of everything that was noble and good. He was a friend of universal suffrage. His life was one great sacrifice to the great principles of liberty and humanity. To ameliorate the condition of his fellow men and of our race—this was his great aim in life. He never swerved from his noble course; he was always the truest and kindest friend of the poor, the young, the oppressed.

We are here to express our sympathy with his afflicted family.

MILLIONS OF HEARTS

mourn with them. How much has the country not lost in him!

I shall ask the Secretary to read the resolutions.

The Secretary read the following:—

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of human events to take from among the living the Hon. Horace Greeley, and to remove him to his eternal rest, and whereas we deem it to be our melancholy duty to express in this public manner our sincere sympathy with the family and friends of the departed reformer and philanthropist, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Greeley the cause of universal freedom and equal rights to all men has lost an earnest and able advocate, and the temperance movement one of its most ardent and consistent supporters.

Resolved, That it shall ever be to us a cause of gratitude to God for giving to the present age such a man, who for so long a period stood forth

A FEARLESS CHAMPION OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE, social and political reform and sound morality.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere sympathy in their sorrowful bereavement, together with the assurance that we mourn with them in common with millions throughout our country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

The resolutions were received with applause. The Rev. Alexander Crummell, in seconding the resolutions, said:—It is with satisfaction, mingled with melancholy, that I rise to second the resolutions which have just been offered for adoption. I am indeed glad of the opportunity to come forward and express my admiration of the very many sterling qualities which went to make up the great character who has been recently removed from the streets, the charities, the earnest political life of this city. I have not had to wait until his death to find out that he was a true friend of man, a great advocate of the negro, one of the foremost humanitarians of the age, a great seeker after excellence,

A MAN WITH A LARGE AND MIGHTY SOUL,

the possessor of a prodigious brain. Mr. Greeley was a man of strong, robust, substantial elements, with almost a minimum of the superfluous; a man of fibre, full of muscle, with great sentiment of soul, whose nature yearned for everything real, grand and good. (Applause.) Horace Greeley was a greater man than Franklin. Horace Greeley was less under the guidance of monetary influences. His nature was more stimulated by moral and spiritual principles. He lived more entirely for general good and universal moral reform. The only man in history who could be compared with Horace Greeley is Socrates, the Grecian Sage. I know of but one dictator this country ever had, and that was Horace Greeley. There were two or three critical periods in the later history of this country when Mr. Greeley spoke out, not so much as a prophet, but almost like a sovereign; and when Senates and even a President had to give way to him, and when the people followed implicitly his downright utterances. One of these periods was when he wrote his celebrated letter to President Lincoln demanding immediate emancipation—a letter which was

THE BATTLE AXE THAT CLEFT SLAVERY IN TWO.

Believe me, that achievement was as much Horace Greeley's as it was Abraham Lincoln's, if not more. I am sure you all remember how often he saved our people by his protection and advocacy from many a murderous riot. The colored people of this city and of this country will be the most ungrateful of people if they can ever forget the noble services he has rendered our race. (Applause.) He was, without doubt, an idealist. He was always yearning for that which seemed perfect, ideal. Most men say "Let well enough alone." But, my friends, where can we find the well enough? Mr. Greeley never found it. He declared warfare against lewdness, intemperance, dishonesty. I do not hesitate to say that his life was as chaste as that of the purest maiden. How he labored for his convictions! What a life of toil, of incessant struggling! Where can we find another man like him, who always fought

FOR THE GOOD, FOR THE PURE, FOR THE NOBLE?

He taught legislatures their duties, taught parties their policies. Surely he was a great man. It was fit and proper that so noble and good a man should have ambition. Many of the best and greatest men have died in agony, but one great lesson comes from the grave of Horace Greeley, that it is good to be one of the benefactors of mankind. Their faults are buried with them, their virtues must needs be immortal. (Applause.)

Mr. Charles B. Ray also delivered an address. He said:—A great man has fallen. The man whose memory we commemorate to-night was indeed a great man. In intellect there were few or none in this country who surpassed him. Once when he was a boy sitting in a tavern he was called upon to decide a dispute in regard to the date of a Congressional act. The boy said both men were wrong, and told them the date and purport of the act. No man has surpassed him

IN HIS ARDENT LOVE FOR HUMANITY,

in his deep-felt sympathies for every race and every man. He was great also as a journalist. In the *Tribune* we see the man, and the man we see in the *Tribune*.

GREELEY IN 1840.

He was great in his regard for God and his goodness to man. Has he done anything for our race? It is here that his memory has a special claim upon us. I have known Mr. Greeley, perhaps, as long as any of us. My recollections of him date back as far as 1840. At that time I published a paper and exchanged my paper with his *New Yorker*, a sterling literary paper. There are some of us here who took the first copy of his *Tribune*. I am one of them, and I knew already then what he thought about us. Whenever the question of emancipation came within his reach he insisted upon our freedom and

THE EQUALITY OF OUR RACE BEFORE THE LAW.

The whig party was prosperous and Mr. Greeley was one of its advocates. In pursuing his course he leavened it until the whig party became an anti-slavery party; until it dissolved and became the republican party, whose corner-stone was the emancipation of our race. Our race became free and equal before the law. In 1847 the constitution was to be amended. There was a clause enfranchising the negro which was specially voted for. There are men here who will remember how he stood all day long at the polls asking the people to vote for this clause. This is only one instance out of a great many which I might mention. I think I have said all I wished to say.

Mr. John J. Zoulile said that perhaps since the days of William Leggett no man had had the daring to come out against slavery in a journal as Horace Greeley did. All others wanted to have us sent to Africa in case we should be emancipated. William Leggett, in the *Evening Post*, and Horace Greeley were the only men who dared to come out unequivocally for the emancipation of our race. I second the resolutions.

The resolutions were carried by acclamation, and the meeting then, after listening to a poem, read by Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, adjourned.

THE GREELEY FUND.

Another Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would like to make a suggestion in reference to the Greeley fund which the HERALD so nobly began in aid of the late Horace Greeley's family. I see that Miss Ida Greeley and sister decline to take the money subscribed for their aid. Now, why not send the money subscribed to Mrs. Margaret Greeley Bush, who is a sister of the late Horace Greeley. She lives in Clymer, Chautauqua county, N. Y. She is very poor indeed. Her brother, Horace Greeley, has supported her ever since she became a widow (over fifteen years ago). Now he is dead she has no one to look to for aid. I see by the HERALD to-day that some of the subscribers have authorized you to use the money as you think best, &c. Mrs. Bush is a very worthy lady and I think the family would accept the money to aid her. Yours, truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FAMILY WELL.

80 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You will please apply the amount of my subscription to the fund for the children of the late Mr. Greeley to such purpose as they may indicate to you, and oblige, yours, very truly,

JOHN H. HARNETT.

A PRINTER'S HOME AND THE GREELEY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7, 1872.

The Misses Greeley having declined the proposed testimonial to the memory of their father, I suggest that the proposed amount (or a sufficient sum) be contributed for the endowment of a home for disabled printers, or for the widows and orphans of printers, as may be thought most desirable. In this way an appropriate and permanent memorial may be established, which will be also a credit to the trade through which Mr. Greeley found his success and the means of bringing joy and comfort to many a sad and homeless heart. This would be a worthy expression from the press of New York and of the whole country. Allow me to commend the enterprise to your favor, with the suggestion that the $1,000 offered to the previous fund would be a worthy commencement for a new subscription. I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR HURBURT.

MR. GREELEY'S WILL.

The Testamentary Document Offered for Probate in the Surrogate Court of Westchester County—It is Contested and Another Will Produced—Copies of Both Instruments—Prospects of Protracted Litigation.

In the Surrogate Court of Westchester county, at White Plains, yesterday, ex-Judge Robert L Hart formally offered the last will and testament of the late Mr. Horace Greeley for probate. The document bears date November 9, 1872, and was executed in the county above named. While the motion of Judge Hart was pending Surrogate Coffin received a telegram from Isaiah T. Williams, late counsel for the deceased journalist, setting forth that he was on the way to White Plains for the purpose of contesting the will bearing date November 9, 1872, and would offer for admission to probate another testamentary document executed by the deceased on January 9, 1871.

Mr. Williams arrived subsequently and presented the second will. After considerale legal sparring it was decided that the subscribing witnesses to the will last executed be placed on the stand, in order to verify its entire validity and consequent precedence over any other which had been or might be produced. The examination of Mrs. Lamson, one of the subscribing witnesses, was ultimately commenced, but as the afternoon was then far advanced, the witness was not examined at any length, and the further hearing of testimony in the case adjourned until next Friday. If "coming events cast their shadows before" it is but reasonable to infer from what transpired in the Surrogate Court yesterday that a protracted litigation will ensue before the final disposition of the lamented philosopher's worldly effects.

The following is a copy of Mr. Greeley's will, executed January 9, 1871:—

I, Horace Greeley, being nearly sixty years old, and in medium health, but admonished by recent illness of the uncertainty of life, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, superceding and revoking all of earlier day which may be found to exist.

Item—I will and bequeath to my daughter Ida Lillian Greeley, requesting her to share any proceeds therefrom with her sister, Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, all my books, copyrights and sums which may be due and owing me from publishers at the time of my decease, naming especially my "American Conflict," "Recollections of a Busy Life," "Political Economy" and "What I Know of Farming," as works wherefrom some income may accrue from copyright after my decease.

I will and bequeath to my two daughters aforesaid all the real estate whereof I may die possessed, or be entitled to, except the farm on which my brother Nathan Barnes Greeley lives, in Wayne township, Erie county, Pa., directing that my daughter Ida Lillian aforesaid be and hereby is authorized and empowered, during the minority of her sister Gabriel Miriam to manage, let, improve, lease, sell the whole or any part of the same, as she shall judge expedient and advantageous to herself and her sister aforesaid, the same to be subject to the right of dower inheriting in my wife, Mary Young Greeley, unless and until she shall see fit to release the same to my daughter.

Item—I bequeath to my brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley aforesaid, and his wife Ruhama, the free and uninterrupted use for life of either of them of my farm lying in the township of Wayne, Erie county, Pa., aforesaid; and I further bequeath to whichever of his sons the said Nathan Barnes Greeley may designate the reversion or remainder of one-half of said farm, it being my understanding and purpose that said son shall live with and take care of said Nathan Barnes and Ruhama Greeley to the end of their several lives.

Item—I direct that if any share or shares in the *Tribune* Association shall remain to me at my decease, one of them shall be sold, under the rules of said Association, to the highest bidder and the proceeds, without deduction or abatement, be paid over as my bequest to the Children's Aid Society, whereof New York city is the focus of operations, to be invested or disbursed as its authorities shall direct.

If more than one share of stock in the *Tribune* Association shall remain to me at my death, and if my wife, Mary Young Greeley, shall survive me, I bequeath to her one-half of each remaining share of stock in lieu of all other dower except those reserved to her as aforesaid, and I hereby renounce and disclaim in favor, on my part, or on that of my heirs, to the real estate once mine, but now wholly has near the village of Chappaqua, in the township of Newcastle, Westchester county, New York; as also to the two shares of *Tribune* stock now standing in her name, and which were never mine, but wholly purchased by her money; and I further renounce and disclaim in her favor all right to the stock and funds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which I have paid for with her money, and which now stands in her name on the books of the company; and I give and bequeath unto my said wife all the animals, implements, machinery, crops, products and materials which may at the time of my death exist upon or pertain to her farm and buildings in Newcastle township aforesaid.

Item.—I direct that whatever stock in the *Tribune* Association may remain to me at the time of my death, after fulfilling and satisfying the foregoing bequests, be sold in accordance with the rules of said association, and that from the proceeds of such portions of the debts due or owing me from all persons whatever, or may be at any time collected, there be paid the following bequests in their order, namely:—

First—Two thousand dollars to my sister Margaret Greeley Bush, in case she survive me; and in case she should not, but her daughter Evangeline Bush shall survive me, the said sum of $2,000 shall be paid to her, my said sister's daughter, Evangeline Bush.

Second—One thousand dollars each to my sisters, Arminda, wife of Lovewell Greeley, and Esther, wife of J. F. Cleveland, or to the surviving children, respectively, in case they or either of them shall die before I do.

I give and bequeath all the residue or remainder of my property, of whatever name or nature, to my daughters Ida L. Greeley and Gabrielle Greeley, or to the survivor, in case but one of them shall survive me.

I hereby appoint Samuel Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*; Charles Storrs, merchant, now of No. 73 Worth street, New York city, and Richard H. Manning, now residing in Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, or any two of them who may survive me and accept the trust, executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (1871).

HORACE GREELEY. [L. S.]

Attestation clause, signed by Isaiah T. Williams of the town of Newcastle, county of Westchester, N. Y., and John C. Ferguson, of the town of North Castle, county of Westchester, N. Y.

The following is a copy of the last will of Mr. Greeley, written by himself November 9, 1872, on two pages of a sheet of note paper:—

I, Horace Greeley, of the town of Newcastle, Westchester county, State of New York, aged sixty-one years, and being in fair health and full possession of my mental faculties, revoking all former wills, do make this my last will and testament.

Item 1.—I give and bequeath all the property of which I may die possessed, including lands, mortgages, bonds, notes of hand, debts, stock, dues and obligations, to my eldest daughter, Ida L. Greeley, one-half to be by her used at her own discretion to the education and support of her sister, Gabrielle M. Greeley, the other moiety to be her own in every right.

Item 2.—I give and bequeath my gold watch usually worn by me to my second daughter, Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal, this 9th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L. S.] HORACE GREELEY.

The above instrument, consisting of one sheet, was on this 29th day of November, 1872, declared to us by Horace Greeley, the testator therein mentioned, to be his last will and testament; and he at the same time acknowledged to us, and each of us, that he had signed and sealed the same, and we thereupon, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, signed our names thereto as attesting witnesses.

REGINALD HART, residence Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
SUSAN H. LAMPSON, residence East Poultney, Vt.

It appears that the document executed in November of this year bequeaths all of the testator's property to his two surviving daughters, while that made in 1871 divides a considerable portion of the estate between the Children's Aid Society, a brother of the deceased, living in Pennsylvania, and three married sisters of the testator. A good deal of indignation is felt at what is regarded as a heartless attempt to deprive two doubly-orphaned children of their inheritance.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Creek Indians on a Reservation and Quiet—Arrest of a Forger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 9, 1872.

A despatch from Yreka states that the Creek Indians have been got into their reservation and are now quiet, and that no more assistance is needed to watch them at present. The roving bands will be pursued, and a number of Indians on the reservation have volunteered to aid the settlers.

John W. Southwell was arrested to-night on a charge of altering two checks of the First National Bank of this city—one from $45 to $45,000, and the other from $35 to $35,000, in favor of J. C. Spencer. The drafts were forwarded to the National Bank of Chicago, where the forgery was discovered. The prisoner at one time was in the insurance business in Chicago.

Mr. Clarke Jillson, republican, was elected Mayor of Worcester, Mass., yesterday by a majority of 477 in a total vote of 6,227. The Aldermen elected are all republicans, as are a majority of the members of the Common Council and School Committee.

CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Reports from the Various Commanding Officers in Siguani and Holguin—A Series of Engagements—A Hopeful Communication from Generals Jesus Ferria and Peralto—The Spaniards Abandoning Their Positions.

The following despatches were received in this city yesterday from the headquarters of the liberating army in Cuba. Their tone was decidedly hopeful, and show that Spain has a herculean task before her to overcome the determination of these Spartan defenders of their country, fighting for life and liberty and the suppression of slavery.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
HEADQUARTERS IN GUANINAO, Aug. 29, 1872.
FIFTH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

I have the honor to report to you the recommencement of our military operations, which were at a standstill at my last report.

On the 30th of June the Commandant Amabile reported the destruction of the telegraphic communication between Cuba and the city of Bayamo.

Lieutenant Colonel Ramirez told me on the 22d of June that an engagement occurred in the neighborhood of Hato Swamps, causing serious loss to the enemy. Our losses consisted of three men. On the 24th of this month Captain Saturino Venero, in his encampment at Pozo Blanco, retired after having exchanged fire with the enemy for half an hour at Pozo Blanco. According to the traces of blood afterwards seen by our men it would appear as if the enemy had suffered greatly.

VOLUNTEERS JOINING.

On this day seven well-armed volunteers, all married men, came to us from the village of Guisa.

HOLGUIN.

Brigadier General Manuel Calvar has handed me a communication from Colonel Varona, dated the 1st of August, in which he says that he had sent two guerilla corps under the commands of Lieutenants Modesto Fornaris and Justine Garvayalde to find out what preparations they had made for defence. On the 12th of June the first village was captured and the advanced posts of the enemy were driven back, I regret to say with the loss of some of our brave men. A rich booty of stores and provisions was captured. The other village, with two prisoners armed with Remington rifles, also a large amount of provisions, were subsequently captured. The guerilla corps since their incorporation, on July 18, have suffered greatly, having been attacked in the Randal by a strong column of infantry and artillery, but which was eventually forced to retreat by the heroic courage of the Second company of the Second Holguin battalion. At the action of Las Tuñas the losses of the guerillas were far from light. On the 27th a foraging party, while engaged at El Rosario, under the orders of Lieutenant Modesto Fornaris, had a skirmish with the enemy, but sustained no loss. On the 28th a Spanish guerilla party appeared in the neighborhood of the encampment of Colonel Varona, and returned after losing several men.

On the 7th of August Colonel Juan Ruz, chief of the Bayamo forces, was attacked in the neighborhood of Cuatro Veredas by a Spanish force of at least 500 strong. After half an hour's firing the patriots retired with the loss of one man. The enemy, it is reported, lost several men.

SIGUANI.

On the 14th of August Commandant Saladrigas commenced to harass the enemy in the neighborhood of the hospital at Bajaru and destroyed several houses. On the 17th an engagement took place with the enemy at Canto and the enemy was routed and put to flight. On the 13th Lieutenant Blanco led an exploring party to Sindero and fell back upon El Aguacate, where he was joined by Captain Mendez. They then attacked the enemy with a considerable number of men and put them, after a short engagement, to flight. The enemy lost seven men, while we lost but one man.

CUBA.

The forces at Bayamo, Tiguani, Holguin and Cuba, amounting in the aggregate to 480 men, made an attack on the 26th upon the village of Baire, which was captured, and then returned to Vijagual, distant nine miles.

A reunion of the officers was held and a plan for surprising the enemy was devised. Somehow or other the Spaniards became aware of our whereabouts and were on the alert. Commandant Saladrigas it was then agreed should attack the enemy with the Bayamo forces, Colonel Juan Ruz with a detachment of those from Cuba, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Aguilera and Commander José Medina. The combined forces moved in lateral columns, while a small reserve accompanied them, led by Colonel Vidal.

After the forces had started they