# CREELEY'S WILL.

The Case To Be Fought Out to the Bitter End.

AN INTERESTING SESSION YESTERDAY.

Testimony of Greeley's Brother and the Tribune Foreman.

Specific Evidence as to Greeley's Insanity.

### TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The Greeley will case was continued vesterday in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains, and promises to be alter all rather a long and tedious matteer; for, in spite of the sanguine hopes of the counsel for the Misses Greeley at the last session that there would be a compromise effected, the case seems likely now to be thoroughly tried. Several witnesses were examined yesterday and the arguments were of the same wearisome length as at the previous sessions. The Misses Greeley were in Court all day and listened throughout with great interest, pain ul as must have been much of the evidence given. There were not many outside spectators, however, the local population of White Plains seeming apparently very little interested in the question.

MORE ABOUT HOW THE WILL WAS EXECUTED. Reginald Hart was the first witness, and, having been sworn, testified-I reside in Westchester; am over twenty-one years old; was acquainted with Mr. Greeley and had been for twelve years; am acquainted with his handwriting and the paper now produced (the will of 29th November, 1872) is in the handwriting of Mr. Greeley; the signature is his; am one of the subscribing witnesses; I subscribed it on the 20th November at the house of Dr. Choate; I subscribed in the presence of Miss Ida

Greeley, Miss Lampson and others. Q. At what time of the day on the 20th November did you first see that will? A. About five or six o'clock in the afternoon; I reached Dr. Choate's house at five o'clock.

Q. State how you became a subscribing witness that will ? A. I went into the house and saw Mr. Stuart and several other people as well as Miss Ida Greeley: Miss Ida, Stuart and myself went into Mr. Greeley's room to see if he was in a fit condition to sign this will; Mr. Stuart asked him if he was conscious and he said "Yes:" Mr. Stuart then showed him the will so that he could see what it was; then Mr. Stuart asked him if he requested Mr. Haynes to become

### A SUBSCRIBING WITNESS

to nis will; he said "No"; he then asked him if he wished Mr. Hart to be a witness and he said "Yes;" Mr. Stuart repeated these questions twice: Mr. Stuart then asked if he would have Aunty Lamp. son as a subscribing witness and he said "Yes" the will was then put on a table near the bed, and I subscribed my name in the presence of Miss Lampson, and she subscribed her name in my presence; I was then about eight or ten feet from the bed.

Q. In your judgment, from what you saw and heard, did Mr. Greeley understand what he was doing on that occasion? A. Perfectly, Cross-examined-The attestation power of this

neard, did Mr. Greeley understand what he was doing on that occasion? A. Perfectly.
Crosssexamined—The attestation power of this will is the handwriting of my father; I went to Dr. Choate's on the 20th November, with Mr. Haynes: is the managing clerk in my father's office; I saw Miss 1da Greeley in the house, and had some conversation with her.
A CONVERSATION WITH MISS IDA.
Q. State all you remember of that conversation, Judge Hart objected on the ground that conversation.
Judge Hart objected on the ground that conversation was not evidence unless it had been had in the presence of the testator.
Mr. Williams argued in reply, and the Court allowed. the guestion at the very moment that Judge Hart again rose to say, on the part of Miss Ida Greeley, that she had not the slightest objection to the conversation was merely PASSING THE THE OF DAY
Muthelke.
Q. What do you mean by that? A. Such as "Good morning." "Are you well?" and such like.
Q. What was next said? 4. I think I inquired as to the condition of her father; I have only an impression as to the purport of her reply; I cannot give the exact words; I think I asked her next if the had had that will executed; she repled "No," I think.

I think. Q. Are you confident that she said no? A. I can state it in no other form; I asked next if I should go in and see if her father was in a fit condition to excesse the will; she told me I might go in if I liked; Miss Greeley then went away for a moment

Objections to the production of each were made by the counsel for the Misses Greeker, but they were admitted. The wills filed Augnst 1, 1861, and September 22, 1863, were then put in evidence, as would also have been the will of 1871 had there been any subscrib-ing witnesses in Court satisfactory to the con-testants to prove it. Mr. Williams then offered to put in a paper exe-cuted by Miss Ida Greeley within a few days, which he understood gave to her younger sister a portion of her father's estate, willed to her, reserving the power of education, guardianship and the right to seel iand. He called upon Mr. Nelson, in whose pos-session he believed this paper was, to now pro-duce it.

call on Your Honor for the three wills filed in this Court.

Objections to the production of each were made by the counsel for the Misses Greeley, but they

session he believed this paper was, to now pro-duce it. Mr. Nelson-I shall not do so until 1 am' properly before the Court for that purpose. A LAWYER ON THE STAND. George P. Nelson was then called at the instance of Mr. Williams and examined. Q. Have you in your possession a paper executed by Miss Ida Greeley in favor of her younger sister ? A. I will not produce the paper unless directed to do so by the Surrogate. The Court-I think the paper had better be pro-duced.

duced. Mr. Nelson-There it is, Your Honor. 1 wish, however, to make a statement in regard to it. 1 have no wish to gratify Mr. Williams' curiosity. The Court-Never mind all that. The paper was then produced and put in evi-dence. It reads as follows:-

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and an arrangement with the sister and brother of the late Mr. Greeley made this contest could be avoided. Mr. Williams, on behalf of the contestants, then called for and put in evidence the following release from Mr. Nathan Barnes Greeley and others to Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley; and others to Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley; and others to Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley; and others to Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley; and others to Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley; and others to Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley; and the second state and the second state of the second state of the second greeley, of Spring Greek township, Warnes Coucty, Fenn-sylvania, and Margaret Bush Greeley, of Clymer, Chautau-qua croudy, State of New York, Brother and sisters of the of \$1, lawial money of the United Scration of the sun hand paid by Ida Greeley and Gabrielle Greets, they remised, released and forever discharge the said Ida Greeley and Gabrielle Greeley, their heirs, excentors and administrators, of and forever discharge the said Ida Greeley and Gabrielle Greeley, their heirs, excentors and administrators, or and from all manner of action and actions, cause and cause of action, suits, debt, dues, sums of thoney, accounts, reckonings, budds, bills, specialties, cysenanis, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, vari-ances, trespases, damatges, judgments, extent, exceu-tions, claims and deermee whatsoever, in law or in equity, which against them ever had, now have or which word to the day of the date of these presents; and we particularly here by the said Idar of these presents; and we reader any sub the said Horace Greeley. In the word to the day of the fate of these presents; and we reader an ay the we or either of us may have under any will than the made by the said Horace Greeley. In the said Horace Greeley, made an 29th November, 197, the Sting of the word to the day of the fate of these presents; and we reader the meane may be proved by the Surretter can shall or may have the said H

GREELEY'S BROTHER ON THE STAND. Mr. Nathan Barnes Greeley sworn-I am the rother of the late Horace Greeley; reside in Eric annity Pennsylvania and have resided there

asked me if I had ever read a book called the "Earth," which, he said, always troze him when-ever he read it; he want to bed early, and the next morning when I came down stairs I found him there reading a newspaper; I advised him not to to to town that day, as it was very stormy, but he insisted on going; we came down TO THE FERITY. and there were a great many people who crowded about him on the boat, but he stared about him vacantly and did not seem to be himself alter we arrived at the *Tribune* office; the next time I saw him was at Mr. Sinclair's house, where we were to have a meeting about our *Tribune* affairs; when I got there Mr. Greeley was alseep, and when he woke up he acted more strangely than he had ever done before; he said that he had not only ruined himself, but all of us as well, that he had com-mitted acts that were disreputable and had done them even that day and that he knew he was doing wrong and could not stop himself from doing them; he said he could not stop himself from doing them; he said he to Stafe Prison, and all

them; he said he was a fraud, and that he would be sent to State Prison, and all such talk as that, which was so unlike the man that it left no doubt on my mind of his insanity. The Court—Perhaps it may shorten the case, if 1 remind the counsel probably heither side disputes the fact that at times in his last illness, Mr. Gree-ley was, as we say, out of his head. The question is whether he was not same at the time this will was executed.

is whether he was not sake at the time tims win was executed. Mr. Williams—That would be so, your Honor, if this will were not an autograph instrument. The witness continued—He was at times rational and would speak so that he was quite coherent and satisfactory, and then he would immediately go right off.

go right off.

and satisfactory, and then he would immediately oright off. THE MAIN FEATURE OF INSANITY. O. What was the leading feature of his deinsion f A. Why, that he had ruined the *Tribume* and all his satisfactory is a strain of the tribume and all his associates and his personal estate and everything; at that time his personal estate and everything; at that time his personal appearance was strange; his eye was staring, and had a vacant look about it very unusual in him? I never saw him have such an appearance before; his face was sharp, and he told me that he had lost twenty pounds of flesh. Cross-examined.—The first time I particularly noticed him acting strangely was at the grave, after his wife's funeral, just when, as I supposed, he had come up out of the vault; he scemed en-tirely bewildered; in regard to his conduct subse-quently. I was not able to find out if he had hent with any special pecuniary losses; he was always eccentric in manner; he complained on the 11th of November of his inability to write, and said he had been trying to write all day but could not; at my nouse that night my wife gave him some medicine (some hom copathic globules) to induce sleep; he said nothing to me about the election. "When did he stor was the destron."

(some homeconsthic globules) to induce sleep; he said orthing to me about the election.
9. When aid he store wattring for the election.
9. When aid he store wattring for the relation of the third is the worker any after that, but I am not at the office at night; in an ordinary case I should not think it strange for an editor to find himself unable to write editorials when he wanted to, but in Mr. Greeley's case I should.
9. Our not know that after the the was end of the office office.
9. Our not know that after the the was end of the office office.
9. Our not know that after the the was end of the office.
9. Which for doing triblications correspondence?
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9. What do you mean by his having
9. What do you the first the second lost; that he do not the the solution is the sail that he was related to a first the solution of the provide the solution of the provide the solution of the provide the solution.
9. What do you mean by his having
9. What do you the first the solution to be provided to the provide the the solution to be provided to the provide the solution.
9. What did you tell him when he said that he was runned? A. I tried to cheer him up, and tried to make him as it were first bars.
9. Was dot the *Tribune* stores at the solution is the solution in the solution at the other was a year ago, the dirit was been ad out at less than \$10,000; Mr. Greeley had sold Tribune shares on two occasions was in 1854 and the other was a year ago, the dirit when the sait be direction of the direction of the adoed the to the solution in the surrogate's Court and prove the will of 1871, which the constraints claim to be the genuine one.
The Court the adjourned until eleven o'clock on next Monday morning.

### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19-1 A. M.

Probabilities. For the Northwest and thence over the lakes and Southeastward to the Alleghanies, Tennessee and Arkansas, high pressures, low temperature and generally clear weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States rising barometer, clearing, cold weather and northwesterly winds. In Canada and the Eastern and Middle States clearing and clear weather, northwesterly winds and high barometers and low temperatures.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in 1871. 1872. 32 31 30 31 . 301. 36% UTAH.

The Almighty Implored to Keep Off the rial Laws Discussed-Congress to Crush Out Pelygamy. SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 18, 1879.

B **Report of the Herald Commis**sioner, Mr. A. B. Henderson. STATUS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Both Sides of the Saddening Story Plainly Told.

**DOGGED AND IMPRISONED AT HAVANA** 

The Captain General Interviewed.

Release and Departure for the

Central Department.

COURTESIES TO OUR COMMISSIONER.

Generals, Guides, Spies and Interpre-

ters at His Service.

A RIDE TO VIAMONES.

Sickening Sight of Mutilated Corses on the Battle Field.

WERE THEY CUBAN OR SPANISH DEAD? BIRDA ALL

Sylvan Beauties and Soldier Scenes

on the March.

INTO THE REBEL LINES.

Agramonte and Enrique el Americano

Halt the Herald Man.

A CUBAN OUTPOST. How the Patriots Dress, Eat, Sleep, March and Fight.

PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

The Herald Commissioner Conducted to the Hero of the Revolution.

AL FRESCO INTERVIEW IN THE CUBAN CAMP

Hopes, Fears, Forces, Weaknesses, Wishes and Wants.

the effect that your hasty departure was caused by the Diario article ?" "That is true; but you must bear in mind that that telegram, like all those I sent from Cuba, could only reach you through Spanish hands. It had to go to Havana before reaching the United States, and you see that in all probability it would have undergone some changes if the subject matter had been distasteful to the Spanish authorities. I may have erred in saying more in that message than that I had left the island. Its object was simply to inform the HERALD I was homeward bound, and at the same time to give what I con-sidered an important matter, General Riguelme's solicitude for my safety. I think the HERALD should have refrained from any such strictures upon my actions until my arrival here, or at a port from which I could communicate directly with New York. I was really in less danger in Santiago, under Riguelme's protection, than when I had been in the field with the Spanish volunteers," "As to the article in the Diario ?"

"It was simply a coincidence that the article in the Diarlo appeared the day before the French steamer sailed. That was the first opportunity I had of leaving, and there would not be another opportunity for at least a week. I concealed the fact of my departure to prevent the Spaniards throwing any obstacle in the way. I notified the foreign Consuls of my intentions, so that they might inform

Consults of my intentions, so that they might inform General Riguelme, and by that means reduce the probabilities of his interposing any objection." "What were the chief dangers surrounding you?" "As General Riguelme informed me, Iwas in great danger from the *laborantes*, who sympathized with the insurgents. They understood and believed that the NEW York Heator would hold the Spaniards responsible for my death, let me meet it from whom I might. The *laborantes*, he said, were interested in having me assassinated, knowing that the blame would be thrown upon the Spaniards. I know that the General was sincere in the belief that my life was in jeopardy. I am equally certain that I was in danger from the Spaniar Vonters. The Gen-eral also cautioned me not to go out after night, and only during the day when I was in company with Lieutenant Aguero or the American Consul. Without my asking him he ventured to give me a permit to carry a revolver." "Was the popular feeling very high on account of the article in the *Dierlo*"

the article in the *Diarlo*?" "Yes; it was the topic of conversation at all the clubs and at all the places of public meeting. The Spaniards said that I ought to give my opinions as to their claims. An officer of one of the clubs in-formed me the might before the article appeared that it would be published. The reason for this curious procedure was, he said, that if my impres-sions were favorable to the Spaniards, and that if I published them in the *Diario*, I could not actually contradict what I had said there when I reached New York." Did you have any open evidence on the part of

"Did you have any open evidence on the part of anybody of a desire to insuit or molest you ?"
 "No; on the contrary, I received every civility and the highest consideration from all persons, with two exceptions. These were, first, a Spanish from the Colonel of the post to dine with him on the ground that he would not sit down at the table with an American, I being at the time a guest of the Colonel. The second instance was that of a Custom House ofleer at Nuevitas, who told me very frankly that he would like to hang me and every frankly that he would like to hang me and every other American, also the English, and everybody who spoke the English language."
 "Have you, Mr. Henderson, any Terther statement with regard to the HEALD and yourself?"
 "Happears to me that my most just cause of complaint is from the fact of the HEALD having pronounced my mission a failure before I had time to make a full explanation. In consideration, sight upon my courage and capacity, both of which I claim to be vindicated in the full statement of my movements which I have now furnished to the HEALD and the to the HEALD."

### THE MISSION TO CUBA.

# rapidly, and it was with great difficulty I prevented them from asking the immediate interference of Mr. Hall, United States Vice Consul General. I ob-jected to this because I was confident that if I could see the Captain General my imprisonment would not be prolonged, while the interposition of the United States government through its Consul-might totally defeat the object of my visit. At about ten o'clock a rude cot was put into my room, and, closing the door upon my guard, I passed my first might in a Spanish prison. The awakened on the morning after at about me, with the question (addressed to every one all over the island upon rising), "Will you have cafe con teche or cafe 2" (coffee and milk or coffee) and informed that breakfast would be ready at cleven o'clock. Brief Instructions-First Plans in Havana-Shadowed by the Spanish Police.

informed that breaknast would be ready at cheven o'clock. Soon after Chief Sanchez, first asking permis-sion, entered the room with the interpreter, and in the grandhoquent style habitual to Spaniards, put himself at my service and asked if Ldesired any-thing. Before breakfast several American and one English gentieman called and insisted upon laying my case before the United States Consul. To this I objected strongly, as I was fully persuaded my im-prisonment would not be prolonged after an op-ortunity should be given ne to explain the object of my visit to Cuba, and that object would be in danger of defeat if too much prominence were given to my arrest. It was not without many misgivings as to the results that I undertook my present mission to this island. While making the necessary arrangements for the journey previous to my departure, I did not underrate the importance of my mission. For over four years a state of war had existed between the Spanish government and a part of the or my visit to Caba, and that object would be in danger of defeat if too much prominence were given to my arrest. ATER A SUMPTIOUS BREAKFAST I employed my time until three o'folcok in studying the Cosa de Caba, as seen 'n a small house across the narrow street. At that hour I was directed to accompany an officer to the Captain General's in a Victoria. After a ten minutes, ushered through spacious suits of rooms by officers and attaches, gorgeous in uniforms and gold lace, I was In "HE PRESENCE OF CAITAN GENERAL CEBALLOS, the highest dignitary in the country. My guide of guard after a word or two was dismissed, and we were joined by the Captain General's Chief of Staff, who speaks English with tolerable fluency and in-tengibility. Crealos, a middle-sized, handsome man, with gray hair, mustache and goatee, was at-tired in a plain dark suit of clothes, his military character shown only by a white belt about his wast. Cubans. For more than a year nothing had been known of the real condition of these insurgents. They had been completely cut off from intercourse with the world, and the reports concerning them were very conflicting. The Spaniards represented the Cuban forces as a handful of naked, ill-armed negroes and Chinese. The friends of Cuba Libre claimed that their army numbered at least ten thousand tolerably well armed men, and as an evidence of this pointed to the accounts of numerous engagements given in Spanish journals. It is true these accounts gene-rally reported that the insurgents had had been routed; but, said their sympathisers, it is an evidence there are still armed bands to en counter. To learn the truth was the chief object of my mission, but from the first the difficulties of my undertaking were as great as the doubts which surround the actual condition of the Cuban forces. I soon found it was no holiday task I had under taken, and I must confess to some feelings of fear, to some trepidation on thinking of the difficulties I would be compelled to surmount and the dangers I would have to undergo. To visit the principal cifics of the island guarded as I knew they would be by the dreaded Spanish volunteers, whose murder of the medical students in Havana is too fresh in the memory of the people to be repeated; to pass through the lines of the armies surrounding the THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA. men I was directed to meet, and there probably be received as an enemy, because I had passed safely, were in themselves considerations almost sufficient to deter me. Remembering these difficulties, and further that on both sides this war had been conducted with a savage inhumanity unparalleled in modern times, it was not with the pleasantest anticipations that I came here. I HAD ARMED MYSELF IN NEW YORE, as far as possible, with documents from various authorities, to show when necessary the object of my trip. From the State Department, at Washingmy trip. From the State Department, at Washing-ton, I had obtained my passport. From the "Cuban Junta," in New York, I had gotten not only a passport, or certificate of the capacity in which I was engaged, over the seal of the "Com-missioners of Cuba Libre" in the United States, but separate letters of introduction to Cespides, President of the Republic of Cuba, and to Generals Agramonte, Garcia, Diaz and others, all of which were desgned for my protection when I should reach the insurgents' lines. I also had an interview with interview with interview with ADMIRAL FOLO, THE SPANISH MINISTER, in which I endeavored to obtain some assurance that I might be permitted to accompany the Spanish army, or a division thereof, in its move-ments against the rebels. The only result of this interview was the Admiral's promise that he would write upon the subject to the Captain Gen-eral of Cuba. would write upon the subject to the Captain Gen-eral of Cuba. I left New York on Thursday, October 3, in the steamer Morro Castle (ominous name!), com-manded by Captain Morton, of whose subsequent good offices I shall hereafter have occasion to speak.

received on the 15th about noon. This, delivered by one of the Palace officiels, dazzling in gold lace and uniform, was in the form of an order directing your correspondent to present himself at the Palace at tweive o'clock the next day. And now the nitherto disturbed pulse of your correspondent became placid again, and he ventured to pay a visit to one of the gentlemen to whom he had been ac-credited by the Commissioners of "Cuba Libre" in New York, but was not long to remain in peace.

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### IMPRISONMENT AND RELEASE.

In a Spanish Prison-Scut for by the Captain General, Remanded and Set Free-Private Chats with the Herald Commissioner.

I was sitting in my room in the "Hotel Telegrafo," at about six o'clock on the evening I received the Captain General's order, when an attaché of the house informed me a gentieman de-sired to see me outside, to whom I was at once presented by name, and the information given me that I was in the presence of

THE CHIEF OF THE POLICE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

"Teniente Coronel de Ejercite, Ricardo Sanchez, Gefe de Policia" (Richard Sanchez, Lieutenant Colonel of the Army and Chief of Police), a tail, slender man, with a dark complexion and light eyes, resumed the seat from which he had arisen when I entered, and, motioning me to another, said, through the attache, who speaks English well, he desired to ask me a few questions, and then, consulting a paper in his hand from time to time, asked when I arrived in Havana, upon what steamer, how long I intended remaining and my business in Cuba. Upon my replying to the question he said I must

ACCOMPANY HIM TO THE POLICE OFFICE.

It was with considerable uneasiness I accompanied the official down stairs, where we were joined by another uniformed, armed officer, who, calling a Victoria, mounted the box with the driver, while the Chief and I took the seat within. At the police headquarters we found my interpreter, who had walked, and through him I demanded the cause of this arrest. His reply was I would ascertain in a day or two; that he did not know himself; he had been ordered by his superior to arrest and confine me securely, but to give me every comfort possible. I was then taken

MY PRISON, a small room adjoining the main one used by the

police. It was on the second story, with one win-

dow (barred, of course) looking down into a nar-

row street. At the door an officer, armed with a

sword, was stationed. A servant within call was

placed at my service, and a card, upon which was

the word "Luis," the presentation of which to the servant would at any time bring me an interpreter.

Writing materials and wine were brought me, and,

sending the servant to the hotel with a note of en-

couragement to my wife and asking for cigars and

books, I prepared to be as jolly as possible in this

novel situation. Several Americans called during

the evening, for news of my incarceration spread

rapidly, and it was with great dimculty I prevented

or so, and when she came back Mr. Stuart, Mr. Haynes, Miss Greeley and myself went into Mr. Greeky's room together; when we entered Miss Lampson and Mrs. John R. Stuart were in the

room. IN THE DEATH CHAMBER. Q. What were the first words said to him? A. Mr. Stuart said "Mr. Greeley," and he replied, "Weil?" then he said, "Mr. Greeley, do you know Mr. Hart?" Mr. Greeley opened his eyes and said, "Woa" Q. Well, what was the third utterance in that

Q. Well, what was the third utterance in that room of any human voice? A. That would be im-possible to say; I think it was made by Mr. Stuart, who, holding the will before Mr. Greeley, said, "Do you acknowledge this to be your last will and tes-tament and your signature and seal?" to which ar, Greeley replied promptly, "No?" I then said, "The will you wrote, Mr. Greeley?" he then lifted his head, looked at it long enough to know what it was and said, "Yes?" Mr. Stuart then asked, "Do you request Mr. Haynes to be a subscribing witness to your last will and testament?" Mr. Greeley's answer was "No?" Mr. Stuart then asked, "Do you request Mr. Hart to be a subscribing witness to this will ?" the answer was, "Fes?"; the next question was, "Do you request was, "Do'? the next was, "Do you request Anty impson to be a subscribing witness?" and he said, "Yes."

### AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE WILL.

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE WILL. Q. Was any telegram sent to you on the day of Mr. Greeley's death ? A. No, sir: I did not take Mr. Haynes with me to be a subscribing witness; I had seen Mr. Greeley on the Saturday preceding his death; after the will was signed I gave it to Miss ida Greeley and she handed it back to me to Miss ida Greeley and she handed it back to me to Kake.care of it; I gave it to Mr. Haynes to carry home for me; I saw it atterwards on the table, and either my father or mother was examining it. Q. Do you know when your father wrote the attestation power on the back of the will? A. No, sir.

G. Did you tell Dr. Choate when you proceeded on the 24th November to his house that you were going to have a will executed by Mr. Greeley? A. I do not remember.

c) do not remember.
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
Q. What is your present age? A. Last September I was twenty-six years of age an a lawyer by profession and have an office in the city of New York; I was not at home specially on the 29th November to see Mr. Greeley.
Q. What else was done besides the signing of the will on that day? A. Mr. Reid came in, and Mr. Stuart asked Mr. Greeley if he recognized him; Mr. Greeler, said, "Yes," and stretched out his hand and shook hands with Mr. Reid warmly.
Q. Warmly? A. Yes, sir; so much so that it tratted any stretched in the said he would have come before if he had thought it would have wone before if he had thought it would have wone any good; Mr. Greeley's face lighted up as if in Johen of recognized in; Mr. Greeley's and he said, "Yes."
Q. How Jong after the will was executed did you

"Yes." Q. How long after the will was executed did you remain in the room? A. I suppose ten or fifteen

Q. Did Mr. Haynes remain in the room during all that period ? A. Yes, sir. The counsed for the proponents here rested their

all that period? A. Yes, sir.
The counsel for the proponents here rested their case for the propent.
Mr. Williams claimed that if they did they would be deterred from introducing fresh testimony thereafter.
The Court, however, decided that the proponents had merely so far attempted to make out a prima facie case, and that it was the duty of the counsel for the contestants to now put in evidence opporing the admission of the will to probate.
Mr. Williams E. Robinson was then called and Sworn-Am acounselior at-law, residing in Brooklyn; have known Mr. Greeley thirty years; I drew a will for Mr. Greeley.
Q. Will you preduce it, si?
Discussion at ance ensued between the counsel is to she prepriety of putting this will in evidence. The Court—What is the date of that will ?
Mr. Williams-21et September, 1837; I propose now to put in evidence the forr wills made by Mr. Greeley.
The Court—I will adjuib it; it may have some bearing on the question.
Q. Where has that will by no pince it was exe-

bearing on the question. Q. Where has that will from since it was executed? A. In my possession (turning to the Contt); if Your Honor will permit me I will fur-pish a copy of this will to the Court; I am an old friend of Mr. Greeley's and should, like to preserve the original will as a memonto of on, friendship.

The Conrt-Certainly, sir.

county, Pennsylvania, and have resided there since 1824; nearly all the time I have been on the same farm; I went on it with my father Zacchens Greeley; my father died there; the land originally belonged to the State of Pennsylvania, and at the time it was settled was sold at fifty cents an acre subject to certain conditions. Mr. Greeley then entered into a lengthy account of Horace Greeley's nominal acquisition of the estate by paying a sum due to the State on this property, which had been allowed to stand over.

allowed to stand over. Cross-examined.—Q. Have you been applied to either by the counsel of the executors of 1871 or the executors themselves to oppose this will? A. No, sir; I understood that Mr. Williams sent some

No, sir; i understood that mr, winnams sent some one to me.
 Q. Did you have a petition handed you for signa-ture, asking for the appointment of a collector ad litem? A. No, sir.
 Q. During the lifetime of Horace Greeley did you and your father receive aid and assistance from him? A. Very frequently.
 Q. In all, to what extent? A. I could not say; probably thousands of dollars.
 Q. Win regard to improvements on that farm, how much are they worth? A. It would be worth more if it were still covered with timber than it is now.

Now. The set of the se

ceived aid from the late Mr. Greeley to buy a farm in New Jersey ? A. Yes, sir. A recess was then taken. After Recess. On reassembling the following additional tes-timony was taken :--Thomas N. Rooker sworn-I reside in the city of Brooklyn and have known the late Mr. Horace Greeley since 1841; in April of that year I became a compositor on the Tribure. Q. During all this period what degree of inti-macy had you with Mr. Greeley? A. I saw him almost daily at the office; he has made many visits to my house, and has sometimes stopped there several days when he has been ill. Q. Have yon ever interfered in his pecuniary affairs? A. I was the first person approached to form the *Tribune* Association by Mr. McElrath, and when I had given my ap-proval of it a meeting was held; ever since that time 1 have had the greatest in-timacy with him: only recently I protested against his selling a *Tribune* share; he said it would be the last he would sell, and that he would never again endorse a Bote for anybody I saw him the DAY OF MRS. GREELEY'S FUXERAL? He seemed to have an unearthly look-to be like a man who was crazy; that was my impression; I saw him the first time after that on the 11th of November in his room in the *Tribune* office; I went to meet him; he was apparently asleep in and as I had heard be could neve again and as I had heard be could neve a going awy, when he woke up and said, "Rooker, I want to see you;" he then went into a doze again, but Mr. Cleveland went out, and he woke up again and said. "Rooker, I am mined; we are all runed; you have got some property; I have none, and I wast you to take care of my children;" I promised him that I would, and said, "Mr. Greeley, I wiah you to phome with me, and if you rest and see no com-pany it will do you good;" Mr. Greeley, I wiah you to phome with me, and if you rest and see no com-pany it will do you good;" Mr. Greeley suid he had

pany it will de you goed;" Mr. Greeley said he had been TRYING TO WRITE TRYING TO WRITE Some articies about Boston and Wall street, but that he could not satisfy himself; Mr. Reid came in just then and 1 told him this, and he said, "That does not matter, we can arrange that;" Mr. Gree-ley did not seem it wish much to go with me, and och appaque that atternoon, but I insisted, and he went home with me at four o'clock. "A What was your opinion of that time from what you saw sud heard? A. I though the was not of sound mind; I took Mr. Gree-ley home in a carriage; when we arrived he hay whome in a carriage; when we arrived he lay threw a shawl over him to preven his catching cold; we went down to dinner and were there ionger than usual; when I came up stairs again Mr. Greeley woke up and called me; he said he could not sleep and wanted to tak with me, but he soon relapsed into a sound he, but he soon relapsed into a sound the got a book of poems and read soundthing to him to try to cheer him up; he lis-toued apd ycad the poem bimself, and them he

To-morrow has been appointed a day of fasting and prayer in St. John's Valley, Tovele county, that the Almighty may be merciful and prevent the

the Almighty may be merciful and prevent the spread of smallpox there. A lady is preparing to occupy the pulpit in one of the orthodox churches of this city. A division of opinion prevails among the Gentiles as to the wisdom of calling an extra session of the Territorial Legislature to revise the laws. Those in favor of it state that the Mormons would have a chance to correct their errors, while those against it hold that compulsion only will bring about the abandonment of polygamy, and that an extra ses-sion of the Legislature will avail nothing, but merely defer a remedy through Congress. Great enthusiasm prevails in Corinne at the prospect of the construction of a branch of the Utah and Northern satilements of the Territory to Montana.

### THE SNOW STORM.

A jolly snow visited us yesterday-a snow that made Young America's heart tingle with delight. It was not one of your crusty, uncomfortable snows, that breed red noses and miserable tem pers; nor one of your splashy, thin, diluted snows

pers; how one of your splashy, thin, diuted shows, that give the word of promise of snowballing to the ear and break it to the hope, leaving only mud and misery behind; nor a fitui snow, that howled like a wilderness in gusts and dribbled like Niobe's tears in the interval—a snow that, being both rain and hall, had all the disagreeable elements of each without the invigeration or exblaration of either. The snow of yesterday was none of these. It was A HEARTY, GENEROUS SNOW. It blew boldy in your face and down your back. It settled on your neck and face and clothes and stuck there; nothing weak and vacillating about it. It came with a flurry and kept the flurry up. It lit along the streets and would not melt even in the tender embrace of mother earth. It was a thorough Santa Claus Christmas snow, imbued with a dund to have its fun while it was young. All the familiar characteristics of a good, joly snow storm were to be seen on the streets, and the usual fuss and worry were felt on the railroad cars. In the afternoon the snow changed to a sleet, and later in the evening the weather cleared to an almost warm temperature. THE CATHOLIC UNION.

### THE CATHOLIC UNION.

## Quarterly Reports of Receipts, Expendi-tures and Enrolments.

The members of the different committees representing the parochial circles of the Catholic Union throughout this city met last evening, at eight o'clock, in the spacious hall of St. Francis Xavier's o'clock, in the spacious hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, West Sixteenth street. Dr. Anderson pre-sided, assisted by Judge Quinn, Charles Morse, Dr. Marren and others. The quarterly report of receipts and expenditures showed a total receipt of \$6,201 95, and an expenditure of \$907 64, with a balance of \$5,314 11. The number of members enrolled in sixteen parochial city districts during the quarter was 5,750. The report of the Committee on Catholic Protection showed the number of the poor pro-yided for by the Union and the advisability of ex-tending its influence. The answer received to a memorial lately presented to the Albany Legisla-ture will be read at the next meeting. Letters were read from the Archbishop and others apolo-gizing for absence. The meeting terminated suc-cessfully.

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yeeterday afternoon, a report was received from the Sanitary Committee on the dangerous spread of smallpox. A paper was also handed in from the City Sanitary Inspector's office on the purity of certain articles of tood. It was placed on file. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending December 2 and 16:-

Dyph-theria. 15 24 21

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN IN THE FIELD. They Will Fight to the Last and Never Surrender.

Return to the Spanish Camp-

Departure for Santiago.

THE THREATS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

### General Riguelme's Indignation at

### the Diario Article.

MR. HENDERSON'S PERSONAL STATEMENT.

The return of our late Cuban Commissioner, Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, to New York enables the he had no control, he expressed a wish to be heard

son, in regard to the imputed failure of your mission, as commented on editorially in the HERALD of the 1st inst ?"

"Yes, I centainly do. I consider that my mission was completed when I met the insurgents in the Central Department. After that had been accomplished I would have taken the first opportunity of leaving the island of Cuba for New York. I was in greater danger after that than I had been before. because it was the belief of the Spaniards that I had seen only 100 men under Agramonte. With even a suspicion that I had met President Cespedes my life would not have been worth a moment's purchase. The telegram I sent to the HERALD, giving the number of the insurgents I had seen, was in accordance with the ideas the Spaniards had, because the telegrams passed through Spanish hands. If I had found a vessel at Nuevitas, Barracoa or at any other port before reaching Santiago de Cuba, about leaving for the United States or any port in the West Indies, I would have left at once. It was my intention when I went to Santiage to see the insurgents in the Oriental Department if possible without any great effort; but it was absolutely necessary that I should take the first steamer. It was my desire not to give the Spanlards any clue of my intentions to depart until the time of my leaving. The Spaniards, I may explain, were under the impresion that I was going to spend the Winter in the island of Cuba, and write up my correspondence

"Ent your telegram from Care Haytien was to

good offices I shall hereafter have occasion to speak. On the following Wednesday, October 9, we steamed by the grim walls of HAYAA'S cHIEF FORTHESS, MORRO CASTLE, and entered her capacious harbor at about seven o'clock in the morning. Of Havana's numerous fortifications, as seen from the harbor; of the novel appearance of the city itself, with its fat-roofed, chimneyiess balconled houses of blue, yellow and green, among which wave the palm, banaŭa and other tropical trees, as viewed from the deck of our steamer, anchored now in the middle of the harbor, it is not my province to speak. Soon after we anchored the Health Officers boarded us, followed shortly after by those of the Custom House, and our passports were collected and sent to the city, we being assured that in about half an hour a permit to land would be returned. But as one half hour after another passed and no permission came, it was evident something was wrong, but what it was we remained in ignorance of although your correspondent had some fear that his presence might be the cause. I have since learned that this was the fact, as will hereafter appear. The desired permission was not given until after

that his presence might be the cause. I have since learned that this was the fact, as will hereafter appear. The desired permission was not given until after weive o'clock; then we hurried to shore, and after a form of baggage examination made our way to our abiding places. It is not my intention to give an extended de-cription of Cuba or of Havana. That has been so often done that the people of the United States must have a tolerably correct idea of this island, ners of these people, laboring assiduously to acquire as howledge of the Spanish language, and as quietly as possible communicating with those Cubans to whom he had letters of introduction, your cor-respondent pursued the even tenor of his way until he was aroused from his equanimity by the quantances) that he was being BADOWED BY THE FOLICE. Now, as thoughts of Spanish dungeons, chains due authorities. These preliminary arrangements having been com-neted, upon October 18 your correspondent ad-dures of the sum of the cartain generat.

Gressed A LETTER TO THE CAPTAIN GENERAL, requesting an interview, to which an answer was

character shown only by a white belt about his waist. I was questioned very courteously as to the object of my visit to the island, or my business with cer-tain suspected persons whom I had been in com-munication with in Havana. Without any concell-ment I stated I had been sent by the editor of the Xww Yong Harato to ascertain the true state of affairs in Cuba, and particularly the condition and strength of the insurgents, about which little was known. For various reasons it would be inspolitic, to give the conversation that ensued in extense. It is sufficient to say that at the end of about an hour I was remanded to my prison, with the assurance that I would be released immediately, and directed when that desirable event should be accomplished to yegar to the palace, when and where the matter would be further discussed. But the on the for my release did not come that day, and as might the strong of the next day were brought, the strong of the next day.

were brought the attern of the next day closed door, and my "cond night in prison fol-lowed." It was not until the attern of the next day it was not until the attern of the next day that i was released. Chief Sanc. "I fumsell open-ing wide the door of my cell and "th unmistai-able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The able gestures telling me i was free to a "oart. The oportunity to display that politeness of the gran." He not only assured me that if could hereafter com-mand his services, but that his honse was mine, and that i would do him the favor of permitting him in some way to share his esteem and respect-for me. In the midst of such protestations, and with much bowing, the Chief, seeing us to our car-ringe, we took our departure with considerably more pleasure at leaving that hospitable mansion than I had feit upon entering it. The next day, October 18, I CALEND (FON THE CATAIN GENERAL At his palace and was without any trouble or delay dimitted to his presence, and being joined directly by the chief of staff, a long and interesting conver-sation ensued on the rebellion, the present condi-tion of the insurgents and my mission to the island. I was assured by both these genitemen that the number of insurgents then in arms was sets than twenty-five hundred and of these there were not more than six per cent whites. A map of the insurectionary districts was shown me and the positions of the Spanish and Cuban forces jointed out. The and the effect fed flexing de Oreandonce to down

pointed out. Letters of introduction addressed to "Ecsmo. Sr.

pointed out. Letters of introduction addressed to "Ecsmo. Sr. Comandic, en Gefe del Ejercito de Operaciones del Centro y Oriente. Don José Rigueime," and to "Escsmo. Sr. Comdite Grai, de Pto. Ppe. Don Ramon Fajardo," were then furnished me, with the assu-rance that both these officials should be directed by mail to give me every opportunity to ascertain the real condition of the insurgents. It would be presuming upon the ignorance of the people to pretend that the gist of your correspond-ent's interviews with the Captain General has been given. That the great and unprecedented facilities afforded him to study the military operations, and the respect and know thereafter universally shown to the HERALD commissioner by all Spanish officials with whom he came in contact, point uner-ringly to something more than appears on the sur-face, is not to be denied; and, however pleasant it might be to gratify the curlosity of the public in this particular, and give a full account of the diplo matic negotiations which resulted so favorably for the HERALD mission, it cannot be done at present. YOR cORENSPONDENT'S LIPS ARE SEALED. and whether temporarily or eternally depends not upon his own will, but upon the wills of the present. The HERALD mission of the to the and admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington. The HERALD colorial order to its correspondent was. "Go and see the Cuban insurgents and ascer-tain, for the information of the American people, and being iet to his discretion. With no decide feelings."

the parties other than the American lukewarm sympathy always given to the weaker side, he sought to obey the orders of his chief, and mseur every legitimate means to that end. The situation of the Cuban insurgents, surrounded by their ene-mies, and the peculiarity of the war, in which there is not only no quarter given on the battle-field, but

mies and the peculiarity of the war, in which there is not only no quarter given on the battley field, but. So RECOGNITION OF FLAGS OF TRUCE, added to Spanish distrust of America and her citizens, and the distrust with which Cubans looked upon every one who had any intercourse whatever with their enemies, made the proposed undertaking one involving much danger, and to insure success required not only extremely deli-cate and cautionsly laid plans, but the use of means perhaps not otherwise defensible. I will only say that in the time between may last interview with the Captain General and October 23, the day of my departure from Havana, while I was busy in making preparations necessary for my journey and the success of my plans, Mr. Hai kindly jurnished me with introductory let

AN INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWED.

HERALD to lay before the public the detailed result of his mission. Feeling that his course had been misconstrued, through circumstances over which in his own defence and in explanation of his departure from Cuba. The following is the conversation which then ensued :--

"Do you desire to make a statement, Mr. Hender-

in the city of Havana, "