TWEED'S TRIERS.

Charges Made Against Five of the Jurors in the Great Suit.

What District Attorney Phelps Says About Them—Affidavits in Existence Impugning the Character of the Jurors—Specific Denial of the Charges by the Jurors Themselves.

Mr. Tremain Interviewed About It.

The result of the Tweed trial is still the general topic in everybody's mouth. The action of the jury is variously criticised, and charges even have been made that one of the jurors was an "ex-convict," another a "bummer from the docks," and a third a "mock auctioneer." With the intention of finding the facts as to the allegations a reporter of the HERALD went up to the house of Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, the District Attorney, at 101 West Forty-seventh street. Mr. Phelps said he was willing to give any information within his power.

What District Attorney Phelps Says.

"Charges have been made," said the reporter, "that some of the jurors on the Tweed trial were not what they might have been."

The reporter then went over the charges as above.

"Yes, I saw these charges," answered Mr. Phelps, "and I can only say that they are nothing new to me. I have heard the same thing before."

"Have you any objection to tell me who they refer to among the jurors?"

"None whatever."

"Who, then, is referred to as a 'mock auctioneer?'"

"Mr. Hamlin; he is the only one who could be referred to in that way, as he is the only one who stated his business to be that of auctioneer; I don't know exactly what he does; I believe he sells horses or something of that kind, but I don't think he does a business as an auctioneer, but he gave that as his business on the trial when he was asked about his occupation."

"And the 'ex-convict.' Who does that refer to?"

"Mr. Roche," said the District Attorney. "He got into some trouble down South about counterfeiting stamps."

"And lastly, the 'bummer around the docks.' Who does that refer to?"

"Mr. Parker, who gave his business as that of oysterman on the trial. Mind, I am not certain that these charges are true. I only know that they have been made and repeated again and again."

"Are there any others who have been spoken of as men of bad character?"

"Yes, there are two others; but I do not care to give names."

"Now, it is further said that some affidavits have been made preferring certain sworn charges against some of the jurors. Have you such affidavits?"

"Yes," said Mr. Phelps; "I have them in my possession."

"Could you give them for publication?"

"No. I do not think the time has come yet to publish them. They say enough, and yet they do not say enough."

"But of what use are these affidavits? If you can establish bad character against any of the jurors will it give the power to question the verdict?"

"No; it will not give me the power to touch any of the proceedings of the trial, though had I known the character of these men during the trial I certainly would have objected to their being placed upon the jury, alleging their bad character as a reason. But these affidavits do not refer to the previous character of the jurors, but allege that some of them were approached during the trial, and allowed themselves to be approached. These are very grave charges to make, no doubt; but if they are proved to be true they will do very much to show why such disagreement took place among the jury on this trial."

"And do these affidavits specifically refer to Messrs. Roche, Hamlin and Parker?"

"They do and to two others, as I before said."

"That these jurors were approached while acting on the jury, and that their action was governed in consequence?" asked the reporter again.

"Yes," answered the District Attorney; "that is about the sense of the affidavits. But I expect to get some more facts still more explicit."

What the Alleged Ex-Convict Says.

The reporter saw Mr. Roche and asked him as to the story of the counterfeiting stamps which had been alleged against him. Mr. Roche told him his story, as follows:—

"In 1869 I was a detective in Richmond, Va., and proceeded against something like four hundred persons for violating the United States Revenue laws, and had a great many of them 'put through.' After some time I retired from the service of the United States and went into the tobacco business myself. Of course I had made a good many enemies while a detective, and as soon as I was in business for myself there was a good deal of feeling against me. I manufactured tobacco and had to put the stamps on my packages. I in this way had to buy a good many stamps, and one of my clerks one day bought a large lot. I have since had reason to believe that this clerk was in the conspiracy which was put up against me. The stamps he had bought were, of course, used in my factory, and I sold a number of them to a man who wanted some; doing this to oblige him, for I forget what reason. Shortly after I was arrested, and then all the people whom I had made enemies of came down upon me, and I immediately saw that the charge I had at first thought very trivial would become a serious matter. I was indicted, and at last brought up for trial. The Judge and the District Attorney knew the conspiracy which had been made against me, and they advised me to plead guilty, as the easiest way to get out of it, and not to go through a trial, which would only make my case worse, and in which Heaven knows the amount of false swearing there would be against me. I did plead 'guilty,' and after doing so was on the spot pardoned before I had left the Court. No sentence was pronounced against me and no indictment now exists against me. This is the only thing of the kind I have been in in my life, and I can bring the District Attorney of Richmond and any number of persons who know me to swear to these facts."

"And you deny that in any way you were influenced by an indictment being held over you?"

"Most certainly. There is no indictment in existence against me."

What the Alleged Mock Auctioneer Says.

The reporter interviewed Mr. Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin said that his business was selling horses and buggies, &c. He was in the habit of calling himself an auctioneer, and did business which was equivalent to this by selling goods to the highest bidder in his line. His business was a genuine one, and he had no cause to be ashamed of it. He said he did his duty on the jury according to his oath, and he believed every other man on the jury did the same.

The Alleged "Dock Bummer."

The reporter then went to see Mr. Parker, who had been called a bummer around the docks. He was not to be found, but from persons who did business with him the reporter learned that Mr. Parker sold oysters on commission, having a business of his own at the foot of Little Twelfth street and North River. The informant said that Mr. Parker had always done business fairly with him. Before being in business for himself Mr. Parker had done work for others in the oyster business, working here and there on wages, but that he was not known as a "bummer" any more than all men who work for oystermen. He supported a wife and family by his work.

The reporter spoke to another of the jurymen on the Tweed trial, who said that he never heard any of these charges against the above jurors made before, and that as far as his experience went they appeared to be honest men.

The HERALD reporter then went to interview Mr. Lyman Tremain, one of the prosecuting lawyers in the great suit.

What Mr. Tremain Says of the Jurors.

"You have seen the statement, Mr. Tremain, I presume, about the jurors in the Tweed suit, that one was a 'mock auctioneer,' another an ex-convict, and still another a 'dock bummer?'"

"Yes; I have seen the statement," said Mr. Tremain.

"What can you say about the truth of this?"

"I have every reason to believe they are true."

"You are not, then, satisfied with the character of the jury?"

"No, sir, I am not. I do not wish to make any distinct charges of corruption; but I can say that certain persons on it did not suit me at all."

"Then why did you not object to them?"

"For a very simple reason—that in cases of misdemeanor the law only allows three challenges, and when I had exhausted these, why, I had to remain powerless. This is my objection to the new Jury law—that while in capital charges the law allows thirty challenges in all felonies which are not capital, and in misdemeanors the law allows only three. I think this is a very grave inadvertence in the law."

"But how did such men of alleged bad character get on the jury list?"

"Ah, this is not a matter in our power. The law places very great power in the Commissioner of Jurors. He has the only supervision of the jury list, and he is supposed to know that they are men of good character. He has no right to take any others. Yet in this case I have, personally, no doubt that men were on the jury list who ought never to have been placed there, and, unfortunately, some of them got on the jury in the Tweed trial."

"Can you tell me who were the particular men referred to as above?"

"I do not wish to do that. I do not care to make any specific charges against individuals."

"The juror who has been, it is said, referred to as the 'ex-convict' says that he pleaded guilty to a certain charge of counterfeiting stamps, and adds that it having been a trumped-up charge to do him injury he was pardoned."

"Did he say he was pardoned immediately?"

"Yes, before he left the Court."

"Hum!" said Mr. Tremain doubtingly, and he gave a quiet laugh.

"Will you not state whether this was so or not?"

"No, I will not make any specific charge. But I have my own ideas about it."

"And you will not tell me who the other two are that are referred to so pointedly?"

"No, I do not care to. The prosecution knows that some things were not as they should be on that trial. But I think it is of doubtful policy for me to say what these things are, though they may come out afterwards."

LARGE ISSUE OF BONDS.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Place New Consolidated Railroad Mortgage Bonds to the Amount of $12,000,000 on the Market.

Considerable excitement was created on Wall street yesterday afternoon by the announcement that the New York and Harlem Railroad Company was about to place upon the market new consolidated mortgage bonds, couponed and registered, to the value of $12,000,000, the bonds to be due May 1, 1900, with interest at seven per cent semi-annually. This extraordinary issue of bonds, as stated above, was the cause of surmise and speculation, and many were the theories advanced to explain it. The one which found the readiest acceptance was that the issue was in some way connected with the Underground Railroad and the scheme of rapid transit, at the head of which is Commodore Vanderbilt. In order to ascertain whether there was any foundation for this rumor, a HERALD reporter was despatched last evening to call upon a gentleman who is prominently connected with the Harlem road. The following conversation occurred:—

"I have called to ascertain the meaning of the coupon issue of bonds which the New York and Harlem road announces this afternoon."

"Well, I am afraid I cannot give you much information as I have nothing to do with the finance part of the road, but I suppose the loan is like any other railroad mortgage bond loan and is intended to take up the outstanding securities of the road."

"Has the issue got anything to do with the Underground Railroad?"

"Not that I am aware of. You know that we are sinking the tracks of the road from Forty-second street to the Harlem River, and that requires money, but except you call this an underground railroad, I know of no other that the issue of bonds will affect."

"Then the issue is in no way connected with rapid transit?"

"No. The Rapid Transit Company is an entirely different corporation from the Harlem Railroad. The Rapid Transit Company has at its head Mr. Vanderbilt, and it is expected to run from the Harlem Railroad, but beyond this the two companies are entirely different. When the proper time comes the rapid transit scheme will be able to stand upon its own bottom, and will be engineered by friends of its own without calling in the aid of the Harlem road. As I said before, I cannot exactly state what the issue of bonds means, but I believe I can assure you it has no connection with rapid transit."

As the gentleman did not seem to be anxious to give any more information the reporter left.

Two million dollars worth of the bonds will be placed upon the market the 20th of February. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for five per cent of the amount paid for.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Activity Among Brokers—Several Heavy Private Sales Effected—In Relation to the Industrial Exposition—Renaming of Streets by the President of the West Side Association—Broadway Widening To Be Commenced At Once.

Yesterday was a very heavy day among the dealers, notwithstanding the heavy snow storm, which kept many people away from the real estate centre. Nearly every prominent broker reports more or less sales, at high figures, which strongly indicate a buoyant market and a good demand for unimproved property.

The following sales have been reported to us as having been closed yesterday:—

By A. C. Lamson & Son—Four lots on the south side of Ninety-third street, 151.6 feet east of Park avenue, 98.6x100.8 feet, and four lots on the north side of Ninety-second street, 151.6 feet east of Park avenue, 98.6x100.8 feet, joining the above, making a plot of 98.6x201.5 feet; price $47,500. Also six full lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth street, having a Park entrance, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue, sold together for $36,000.

By John McClave, No. 1 Pine street—Four lots on the south side of 128th street, 425 feet west of the Seventh Avenue Boulevard, each 25x100 feet, and four lots on the north side of 127th street, adjoining the last named, together eight full lots, for $28,000. Also four lots on the southwest corner of Eighty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, each 25x100 feet, for $23,000. Likewise two lots on the east side of Eighth avenue, 25 feet south of 148th street, each 25x100 feet, for $4,000 each lot.

Five full lots, situated on the south side of Eighty-fifth street, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, were sold at private sale by the owner, Mr. John H. Powers, for $5,000 each, and this is considered on the "street" as a bargain to the purchaser.

Mr. John S. Pierce reports a sale of six full lots on the south side of 111th street, 183 feet 9 inches west of avenue St. Nicholas, for $40,500.

W. H. Raynor reports having sold a four-story brown stone house on the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, lot 20 feet 6 inches by 73 feet, for $33,000; also one full lot on the west side of Tenth avenue, 50 feet south of Seventy-seventh street, for $5,000.

Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son report having sold for Charles Ranhofer, the owner, four lots on the southeast corner of Eleventh avenue and Ninety-ninth street, each 25 by 100 feet, for $22,500.

Mr. Thomas J. Dunkin, Jr., No. 554 Third avenue, sends a report of the following sale:—Northwest corner of Third avenue and Thirty-sixth street, 20x80 feet and the southwest corner of Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street, 23x80 feet, together, for $115,000.

In regard to the Industrial Exposition scheme nothing further has transpired since our statement in yesterday's HERALD. It is, however, stated by responsible parties that the project will certainly be carried to a successful issue, unless some unforeseen circumstances arise over which the projectors have no control; consequently it may be said, in the language of the lawyers, that "matters connected therewith remain in *statu quo*." A few days must develop whether we are to have a "World's Fair" that is to be a credit to the great metropolis, or allow Philadelphia to beat us and make New York take a back seat.

WIDENING OF BROADWAY.

Commissioner Van Nort is in earnest regarding this much needed improvement and "means business," as will be seen from the following letter he sent yesterday to the Common Council:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

GENTLEMEN—In order that the full benefit of widening and straightening Broadway between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth street may be realized as soon as possible by the public and property owners who have been heavily assessed for the improvement, it will be necessary for your body to determine the manner in which it shall be regulated and improved, and pass the necessary ordinances directing the work to be done. This Department has already taken proceedings to insure the speedy removal of all buildings and parts of buildings encumbering Broadway between its newly-established lines, by the sale of them during this month; and it seems desirable that the proper legislation by you should be completed as soon as possible in order that the contracts for the performance of the other work yet to be done may be made, and the remainder of the work be commenced as early as May next. Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

RENAMING OUR UPTOWN STREETS AND AVENUES.

The Executive Committee of the West Side Association have made a report, bestowing names upon streets above Central Park and below 155th street, the publication of which has caused the utmost dissatisfaction and indignation among the real estate interest generally. The nomenclature of these thoroughfares is strictly on the snob order, demonstrating strongly a predilection for and an aping of English names, that sound highfalutin and aristocratic. Thus, for instance, the Eighth avenue, bordering on the Central Park, is to be dubbed the "Westbourne." Ninth avenue, as well as the Tenth and the Eleventh, from the point where they cross Boulevard and Seventy-second street, along the area between the Central Park and the Riverside Park, is to be designated "Glendenning avenue." Tenth avenue, from the Boulevard at Seventy-second street over the Manhattan Valley, is to be known as "Fort George avenue." Eleventh avenue is to be exchanged for "Bloomingdale avenue." The new avenue between Boulevard and Riverside Park shall be "Claremont avenue," and thus further on in the list, which embraces the names of "Riverside avenue," "Morningside avenue," "Albany road," "Grange road," "Fordham avenue," "Westchester avenue," "Knowlton avenue," "Edge Hill road," "Amstel way," "Undercliff road" and "Bonny Brae road."

If our Knickerbockers are pleased with these new-fangled names of the principal streets, instead of the plain numerical designations by which they have grown to importance and princely value, is not in our province to say; but one fact is positive, that there will be considerable protesting done before the new names are likely to become a reality. It is to be hoped that in christening our new avenues up town there will be more euphony observed than in bestowing the names on the gates of our noble Central Park.

HORACE GREELEY'S WILL.

Miss Ida Greeley Withdraws from the Scandalous Litigation and Declares That She Will Not Permit the Lawyers to Fight Over Her Father's Grave.

Probable Admission of the Will of 1871 to Probate.

Miss Gabrielle Greeley Endorses Her Sister's Course.

The Daughters of the Great Publicist to Inherit a Fortune of $300,000.

The Children's Aid Society Squabble for the Dead Man's $10,000 and Refuse to Renounce Their Claim.

The scandalous Greeley will case has at last practically terminated. Yesterday morning proceedings were again resumed in the matter before Surrogate Coffin, at the Court House in White Plains. The fugacious and persistent Isaiah S. Williams appeared on behalf of the two remaining executors of the will of 1871, Richard H. Manning and Charles Storrs, Samuel Sinclair having renounced all his rights as the third executor a month since, and in addition he also acted as counsel for the Children's Aid Society, who have not made any compromise or renunciation of the claim for the legacy of $10,000 left by the will of 1871. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who has been working very hard for an amicable arrangement in the matter, and Judge Hart appeared on behalf of the two desolate orphan girls, Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley. The Surrogate, who evidently expected to have the pleasure of sitting several days longer, was considerably surprised to find

MATTERS TERMINATE SO SUDDENLY.

None of the members of the Greeley family were in court; but R. H. Manning, one of the executors of the old will, and John C. Ferguson, who was a witness to the execution of the will of 1871, were present. The latter is an old, farmer-like man. Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, Mr. Greeley's old friend, was also present, as were a small army of reporters, and Mr. O'Dwyer, late private secretary to Horace Greeley. The Surrogate having adjusted his spectacles, Judge Hart arose and said:—If the Court please, this protracted, disagreeable investigation is about drawing to a close. I have no desire to revel in the infirmities of any man, living or dead. We have, I believe, on one side exhibited a spirit of conciliation from the beginning to the end of this case. When we were informed that the rights of the

YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF MR. GREELEY

were contended for we conceded everything as far as we knew how and all that we could. We gave at once a deed of one undivided half of that property to the younger daughter, though the counsel sitting by my side was perfectly satisfied that the will of 1872 gave her all that we could give her by any deed, and he was satisfied not only of his own judgment and opinion, but, after consulting with some of the

MOST EMINENT LAWYERS IN THE COUNTRY

and that a concession of that kind would tend to peace, it was then suggested that Mr. Greeley had relatives who were entitled, under the will of 1871, to that which they would not receive under the will of 1872, and we conceded to these relations everything they asked for. They gave us a release—a discharge in full—so that that objection to the will of 1872 was removed. We then understood that the Children's Aid Society had resolved solemnly at one of their meetings that they were

NOT PARTICIPANTS IN THIS LITIGATION;

that they did not direct or ask for, though they did not renounce, their claim to a share in the *Tribune* stock. We afterwards determined, on consulting out of Court with the friends of these young ladies to make a further effort to arrange this business, and we suppose it had been arranged. An eminent gentleman of the press, who is now for his health in one of the Southern States, gave us to understand that an arrangement had been made with the executors that would terminate this litigation. But it seems there was some misunderstanding between them; that the executors did not understand the management as that gentleman understood it, and he is away and I have not had an opportunity of conferring with him to know what might be said

ON HIS SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

He had from time to time adjournments, and, I believe, at each adjournment some conference has been had. Every effort has been made to bring this matter to a peaceful termination. Our efforts have not proved successful. Having striven to bring this matter to a close on some terms that would be satisfactory to the friends of the young ladies, we have determined to bring it to a close whether the terms be satisfactory or not. The business of counsel in this case has been a difficult business, because many friends of the daughters of Mr. Greeley exhibited

GREAT ANXIETY CONCERNING THEIR WELFARE.

There are some who desire we should contest this case at all hazards and to any extent, and would not be satisfied with this compromise. Others are urging us strenuously to peace. Distinguished gentlemen and warm personal friends of Mr. Greeley urge us to proceed with the litigation while we were about to terminate it, and suggested the employment of Mr. Evarts in this case. There was no objection on the part of those who represented either of the Misses Greeley, for Mr. Evarts would have not only been received, but his counsel would have been needed. His partner, Mr. Choate, at the last hearing of this case, so far from adding a further struggle, concurs with us in our opinions. The counsel are harmonious and concur fully on the subject. We think that this business ought to be terminated. Not that we shrink from having every act of the life of Mr. Greeley,

FROM HIS BIRTH TO HIS DEATH, BROUGHT BEFORE

the world. It is my honest opinion that all developments of everything affecting his life would be better for him and for his memory, provided we could have fully and fairly presented it. But that was impossible. No two men view the same thing alike and come to the same conclusion from a certain state of facts. One man would say of Mr. Greeley that he fell into a peaceful slumber, and another, as a witness on the stand stated, would say that he

FELL BACK INTO A STUPOR;

thus the same act is described differently from different standpoints by honest men. One would say when he was on the tree at Chippaqua, and said, "Oh, oh," that it was evidence of insanity, and another that it was a foot that was painful, that long ago was placed in a particular position, from which he would necessarily cry "Oh oh." Under the circumstances the daughter of Mr. Greeley, who presented the will of 1872 for probate, and who has been here from time to time,

WAN AND WEARY, RETURNING EVERY DAY

to her couch to seek repose across the way; after she had heard of our last meeting, and after she had read in the papers, she addressed me a note, which I will now read.

A BRAVE DAUGHTER DEFENDS HER DEAD FATHER'S MEMORY.

COTTAGE PLACE, Jan. 29, 1873.

DEAR JUDGE HART, Mount Kisco:—

I am so much distressed by the report of yesterday's proceedings at White Plains that I must beg to withdraw from a contest which our opponents are determined shall be waged only over my father's grave. No, not even to carry out his last wishes can I permit a memory which is infinitely dear to me to be so desecrated. With thanks to yourself and to Mr. Choate for the very kind efforts you have all made on behalf of myself and sister, I remain, with much respect, very truly, yours,

IDA L. GREELEY.

The communication was on a sheet of deep mourning note paper, with the monogram of "I. L. G." engraved thereon. On the fourth page of the note paper was endorsed in a school girl's loose chirography the following:—

I join my dear sister in the sentiments of this letter.
GABRIELLE GREELEY.

The production of this note from the two desolate orphan girls, daughters of a man who has filled a larger space in American history than any other man, excepting George Washington, created a deep and profound sensation in the court room.

"A. J." RISES TO EXPLAIN.

At this juncture Mr. Alvin J. Johnson arose to make an explanation, and said that some feeling had resulted from the fact that in his evidence he had stated that Mr. Greeley, while in a state of derangement had told him that there was no brains in the conduct of the *Tribune* or in the head of its editor, Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Johnson stated that he had heard Mr. Greeley express confidence in Mr. Whitelaw Reid as the then editor of the *Tribune*, and had heard him describe Mr. Reid as a man of merit and capacity. This explanation was objected to by the counsel for Mr. Greeley's daughter, and the Surrogate ruled that the explanation was not called for and had no bearing on the subject of the will. Mr. Johnson then rose and said, "Well, then, I beg pardon, and I take it all back," after which he sat down and said no more.

THE GREELEY WILL.

Judge Hart said that they were prepared to show where the will of 1872 was found in Mr. Greeley's own dwelling by his own friends and to show also that it was made by Mr. Greeley in person. In pursuance of our instructions in that letter we withdraw not only as counsel, but we withdraw, on behalf of our client, the proponent of this will of 1872. How far the infant may withdraw will rest with her own counsel to say. It is suggested that I should state that her withdrawal is substantially in effect that a decree should be entered admitting the will of 1871 to probate. Now, in the spirit of the woman mentioned in the Holy Scripture, who, when it was suggested by the judge that her child be divided asunder, preferred to give its custody to an entire stranger, the proponent in this case withdraws, and leaves it to you, gentlemen, who I presume will act worthily in the conduct of their sacred trust, and does it because she would not draw from their repose those infirmities which should sleep and sleep forever.

THE "PIOUS" CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Mr. Choate then arose and said that he would like to say a word in relation to the position of the Children's Aid Society. They said they would neither renounce nor compromise their claim of $10,000 at present. If it were shown to them that Mr. Greeley's estate had lessened since the making of the will of 1871, they would abate their claim correspondingly; "But," said Mr. Choate, "this arrangement would not be satisfactory, as Mr. Greeley had provided for public charity out of the surplus of his estate. It would be manifestly unjust, under such circumstances, for the Children's Aid Society to press their claims."

A communication had been received from the society manifesting their determination. Isaiah T. Williams, the counsel for the Children's Aid Society and for the remaining executors of the will of 1871, then spoke.

MR. WILLIAMS AND HIS "INSANITY."

Mr. Williams said:—It is known to the Court, as well as to many friends on the other side, that the executors of Mr. Greeley's will have made no reply to the attacks made on us, nor have they uttered a word in self-vindication. Their idea was that the testimony in this case would be the best vindication of their course. The remarks that have been made on the other side have this tendency—I will not say this purpose:—"Our will of 1872 is right. It was dear to the children of the deceased, and was dear to the deceased while he lived, but being encountered by a set of men who were strong and determined, while we are weak and feeble, we relinquish it; and, in short, we back down from the right, strong and true position because we don't see fit to make developments touching the character of the deceased."

I entertain a different opinion on all this matter; there can be no fact developed that will not redound to the credit and fame of Horace Greeley.

"DEVELOPMENTS."

It is ten thousand times better, in my judgment, for his fame that the truth should be known to the public than that the public should rest upon the miserable falsehoods which have been put forth during the last week of his life. We are prepared to show that he was not only not in a fit state to make a will, but that his mind was irretrievably gone. For six or eight weeks before his death his intellect marched steadily downward, each hour growing feebler and feebler. A portion of the time he was in charge of two strong men, who were only adequate to retain him within the proper limits.

A case of acute mania of the extremest kind visited him during the last eight days of his life. This will, executed at an hour of that existence—if it could be called an execution—in which he says, "it is not my will," though when he was asked subsequently, he feebly answered, "Yes," was not a will fit to be admitted to probate. The counsel spoke for some length and with acrimony in regard to the mental condition of Mr. Greeley in his last days, and stated that before his death he expressed himself satisfied with the legacy of $10,000 which he had made in favor of the Children's Aid Society.

HORACE GREELEY'S FORTUNE.

Mr. Williams also stated that they estimated the estate of Mr. Greeley at $206,800.

The counsel then applied to the Surrogate to have him grant testamentary letters on the will of 1871, which application was denied by the Surrogate.

Surrogate Coffin stated that he would give his decision as to the will of 1871 within one week hence. The will of Mrs. Greeley, admitted to probate some time since her death, bequeaths to her two daughters property in value over one hundred thousand dollars. This, in addition to the estate of Mr. Greeley, even after the legacy of $10,000 to the Children's Aid Society should be administered upon, will leave the two daughters in possession of fortune equally divided of $300,000. Miss Gabriel Greeley is not boarding at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, as has been stated, but is attending school at the private Episcopalian and Ritualistic School of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-sixth street, New York. The elder sister, Miss Ida, is staying with her uncle, Mr. Cleveland, at No. 12 College place, in this city. A good deal of Mr. Greeley's property is in Pacific Railroad bonds and other valuable stocks. During the will contest considerable sectarian animosity has been displayed.

The following renunciation of the executorship of Mr. Samuel Sinclair was yesterday given to the press by the other two executors:—

"SAMUEL SINCLAIR RENOUNCES."

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

R. H. MANNING AND CHARLES STORRS, Executors:—

GENTLEMEN—Having taken no action as executor in the will of Horace Greeley beyond accompanying Mr. Manning to the Surrogate's office to present the same, and for weighty reasons, personal to myself, I do hereby renounce all rights as such executor, and beg to be excused from any further action in the matter. You are both old and valued friends of Mr. Greeley and his family, and I know you will do full justice as executors. Truly yours,

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL BATTLE.

Details of the Arrest of Pomeroy and York—York's Antecedents—The Excitement After the Vote.

[From the Topeka Commonwealth, Jan. 30.]

Great excitement existed yesterday over the somewhat unexpected change which came over the spirit of the Senatorial dream. Our regular proceedings give an indication of what transpired during the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas for the election of a United States Senator.

After the joint session had dissolved and each House had adjourned the immense crowds which had thronged Representative Hall throughout the morning and afternoon repaired to the city, where everything was instantly transformed into a state of "confusion worse confounded:" The various hotels and other places of public resort were crowded as they have never been crowded before, and the scene on every hand was without a parallel in the history of Kansas or any other Commonwealth. Conversation ran high, strong language was freely indulged in, and at times it seemed as if a general melée would be the inevitable dénouement. Colonel York, the leader of the anti-Pomeroy element, was the lion of the hour. He was besieged by friends, and congratulations were proffered on every hand. Reporters flocked around him anxious for an interview and entreating him for a synopsis of his remarkable speech.

Early in the evening the immense mass at the Tefft House were startled by the announcement that Senator Pomeroy had just been arrested for bribery. The news spread quickly over the entire city, and the particulars of his arrest were soon in everybody's mouth. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out at the instance of Captain D. L. Payne, and was served by Sheriff Thomas, of this city. Mr. Pomeroy promptly appeared by counsel and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before the Judge of the District Court on Friday next at two o'clock P. M. His bondsmen were Theo. Mills and Alfred Ennis, of this city. Hon. A. H. Horton and Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, and Alfred Ennis, of Topeka, appeared as counsel for Mr. Pomeroy.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel there was another scene. The friends of Hon. John James Ingalls had assembled there to congratulate that gentleman upon his success in the Senatorial contest. Mr. Ingalls took to it kindly, and by his every action demonstrated his gratitude to the people and Legislature of Kansas for the honor which had just been conferred upon him. While his legions of friends were wild with excitement and loud in their demonstrations of jubilancy, Mr. Ingalls accepted their congratulations unexcitedly, but warmly and heartily, and merely remarked to his friends, "Boys, we will have a new deal and a square one."

Later in the evening a warrant was issued by Justice Evans, of the First ward, for the arrest of Colonel A. M. York, charging him with accepting a bribe. Mr. York appeared for trial, accompanied by Colonel S. A. Cobb, W. A. Johnson and B. F. Simpson as attorneys. The prosecution desired to withdraw the case, but Mr. York insisted on a trial, and subpœnas were accordingly issued for Senator Pomeroy, A. H. Horton and others. After an examination of the law, however, it was found that the clause making it an offence to accept a bribe had been repealed, and the case was consequently withdrawn, Mr. York discharged, and an entry to that effect made on the docket. During the progress of the trial Mr. Glick stated that Mr. Pomeroy did not deny the statement made by Mr. York before the Legislature.

Public sentiment is very largely against Mr. Pomeroy, but in justice to all parties we will say that Mr. Pomeroy denies having given money to Mr. York as a bribe. This is all we have been able to ascertain in relation to the defence to be made by Senator Pomeroy against the charges of corruption which have been preferred against him. The facts and all the particulars will, doubtless, be fully developed on the trial, which has been set for Friday next.

Some of York's Antecedents.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:—

Colonel A. M. York is a native of the State of New York, and held the rank of Colonel in a regiment of colored men during a part of the late war. After the close of the war he removed to Shelbina, Shelby county, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of law, real estate and the publishing business with Colonel John W. Shafer, who served in the Legislature during the past two years as the representative from Shelby county. Colonel York was a radical of the blackest dye, and published the Shelby county *Herald*, one of the most proscriptive papers in the State. He contributed his efforts in giving the vote of Monroe county to Pat Dyer for Congress against Switzler. After the election in 1870 Colonel York, together with a Mr. Yoe, who was also formerly connected with the Shelby *Herald* as the practical business man, removed to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he began the publication of a republican paper, and the step appeared too easy from this position to that of Senator of the great State of Kansas, one of whose bleeding wounds he has sought to scab over.

From the editorials in the Kansas papers received last night it would seem that the Kansans are anxious to canonize York. The following, from the Fort Scott *Monitor*, is a specimen of the praise showered upon him:—

Senator York's brilliant *exposé* of S. C. Pomeroy—we do not use the title "Senator," for he can no longer be considered a representative of the State of Kansas—was a *coup* that was likely to give York a fame far wider than our State boundaries, and make for him a national reputation. Indeed, a man who, in a single half hour's speech, could totally annihilate a United States Senator—tear down a fabric that had been twelve years in rearing, and whose foundations were thought to be on the solid rock of Executive favor, forming one of the "pillars of the administration," and with a single breath, as it were, scatter it in dust to the four winds of heaven—would in all times, ancient or modern, be considered a worthy candidate for the brightest laurels of fame and have a niche hewn for him in the temple of immortality. Kansas owes him a debt of gratitude that only her choicest favors can repay.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors—Proposed Amendments to the Charter of the Company.

Yesterday afternoon the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company was held at the office of the company, corner of Fulton and Front streets, Brooklyn. Senator Henry C. Murphy occupied the chair. There were present Park Commissioner James S. T. Stranahan, ex-Congressman Barnes, J. H. Prentice, Judge McCue, Isaac Van Anden and J. H. Marshall.

A letter was received from General Aspinwall, tendering his resignation on account of prior demands upon his time. The resignation was accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on "Charter Amendment" was taken up. It recommended that the counsellor of the company prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, which shall contain the following suggestions:—

The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New York and the Mayor and Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn shall each annually nominate a member of the Board, making four additional Directors in all, who shall hold their offices at the time of the annual election of Directors, who shall be members of the Standing Committees and have a right to vote on all questions therein.

These Directors shall make quarterly reports of the expenditures and operations of the company to the Common Councils of the two cities. The meeting of the Board of Directors shall be public.

The Board shall have power to forfeit stock not owned by either of the two cities for non-payment of instalments, after publication of thirty days of the delinquent stock.

The report was signed by R. A. Schroder, Abram S. Hewitt, William Marshall and A. McCue.

Mr. STRANAHAN was desirous that the "two cities" should be represented in the direction of the Board in proportion to the amount of subscription. He felt satisfied that there would be no more subscriptions from private citizens.

Mr. HEWITT remarked that subscribers ought not to be relieved from unpaid balances, and that they were liable to make good the deficiencies.

Mr. BARNES said that he had at all times favored a smaller representation and was of the opinion that this was about as far as they could go. He suggested that all meetings of the Board be open to the public; no sub-committee to be privileged to make any purchase or contract exceeding one thousand dollars in amount. All amounts over that figure should be advertised in the four principal papers in Brooklyn and New York for two consecutive days, the bids for the same not to be opened within twenty days after the commencement of said advertisement—all bids to be opened by the Secretary of the company. Records of all committees to be open for inspection.

Considerable discussion ensued upon a motion to refer Mr. Barnes' suggestions to a committee. The suggestions were finally referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Stranahan, Barnes, Hewitt, Marshall and McCue.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COOK—THOMAS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 29, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. F. L. Robbins, DEWITT D. COOK, of New York, to MATIE J. THOMAS, formerly of Battle Creek, Mich. No cards.

DES MARETS—GRANT.—On Thursday, January 30, at the Holy Trinity church, Harlem, by the Rev. W. Neilson McVicker, EMILE DES MARETS, of New Orleans, to AGNES E. GRANT, eldest daughter of Robert Grant, Esq., Harlem.

HICK—COLE.—On Monday, February 3, 1873, by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., WM. S. HICK to JANE ELIZABETH COLE, all of this city.

Died.

BADENHOP.—On Sunday, February 2, JOHN, youngest son of John Badenhop, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 398 Court street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 5, at one o'clock P. M.

BAYLIS.—At Jamaica, Long Island, suddenly, on Sunday evening, February 2, M. JANIE, eldest daughter of Ephraim and Caroline Baylis.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, February 5, at half-past one o'clock, from the Methodist church, Jamaica.

BAYLES.—On Monday, February 3, ELIZA E., widow of Daniel S. Bayles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at her late residence, No. 217 East Broadway, at eight o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 4th inst.

BENTLEY.—On Saturday morning, February 1, Mrs. NANCY BENTLEY, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. M. Tebo, 77 Woodhull street, Brooklyn.

BERRY.—On Sunday morning, February 2, of acute bronchitis, BERTIE HALL, twin son of Charlotte Hall and Samuel J. Berry, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral at residence of his parents, 26 Stiles street, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, February 4, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CAIRNS.—On Sunday, February 2, 1873, ALEXANDER CAIRNS, a native of Larne, Antrim county, Ireland, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends and those of his brother, Francis G. Cairns, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday), February 4, at ten o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 207 East Fortieth street, to St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

CLEMENT.—At Greenville, N. J., on Sunday evening, February 2, 1873, Mrs. SARAH E. FEARNHEAD CLEMENT, beloved wife of Rev. Elbert Clement, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenville, on Thursday morning, February 6, at ten o'clock.

COBB.—At his residence, in Parsippany, Morris county, N. J., on Friday, January 31, 1873, Hon. ANDREW B. COBB, aged 69 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, on Thursday, February 6, at twelve o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Morrist