A SHOCKING MURDER—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Intelligence was received in this city yesterday of the murder at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, of a young man named John W. Henry, about nineteen years of age, and son of Mr. Patrick Henry, one of the Board of Ten Governors of this city, whose term of office expired yesterday. The body of young Henry was found on Sunday in a field at a spot known as "The Cedars," nearly one mile in a south-east direction from New-Brunswick. There were marks of two heavy blows upon his head; his face was bruised and mangled horribly; and his throat was cut from ear to ear, so that the head was nearly severed from the body. Upon the person of the deceased were found the various implements and disguises used by burglars. He had a black silk mask, a false mustache, a jimmy, skeleton-keys and false keys. There were also found in his pockets ferry-tickets and other articles which are identified as part of the proceeds of a recent robbery of the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, at which time these articles and about $80 in money were taken.

Suspicion of having perpetrated this murder rests upon a man named John Fox, who has for some time past been intimate with the deceased, and was seen in his company in New-Brunswick on Saturday afternoon. Fox was pardoned out of the New-Jersey State Prison about a year ago by Gov. Price. He was convicted, with others, for burglariously entering the wine-cellar of a citizen of Elizabeth City, where they indulged freely in wines and liquors, for which the whole party were sent to the State Prison. Fox being respectably connected by marriage, strong influences were brought to bear for his release, and upon the representation that the affair for which he was convicted was only a frolic, and upon the promise of better conduct, he was pardoned. A situation was obtained for him upon the New-Jersey Railroad, where he was employed as a brakeman until about ten days ago, when he intimated his determination no longer to continue in that employment. A night or two afterward, the room in the depot in which he was paid off was burglariously entered, and the drawer from which the money was taken to pay him was broken open and robbed of about $80 in money. Henry has been intimate with Fox and his family, and upon his finger was found a ring bearing Mrs. Fox's name. About a week ago Henry called at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company and inquired for Fox. Not finding him, he left a note requesting Fox to meet him at a specified time in the back-room of the drinking-place in the basement of the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, in this city.

On Sunday night last, Fox called upon Mr. Woodruff, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, at his residence in Elizabeth City, and appeared to be in an excited state of mind. He told Mr. W. that he had met with bad luck; he had fallen down and cut his hand upon the ice; and he had been robbed of his money. He charged Henry with having robbed him, and said that he had been looking for him during the previous three or four days; but he added, "I have "got Henry's watch," at the same time taking hold of his watch-guard, a ribbon.

It is stated that he had previously placed this watch at a jeweler's in New-Brunswick and called for it on Saturday night. His hand was then cut and bloody, and there was blood upon his coat. He washed it off in the jewelry store, and stated that he received the wound by a fall on the ice.

These facts being known, Mr. Michael Jenks of New-Brunswick was deputized to arrest Fox. He visited Elizabeth City early yesterday morning and succeeded in arresting him, and conveyed him to New-Brunswick. Mr. John Mitchell, Coroner of New-Brunswick, held an inquest on the remains, and at its conclusion committed Fox to jail to await his trial. Fox is a married man, and has a wife and child residing at Elizabeth. He had been absent from his family for several days previous to this murder.

The father of the deceased is a man of wealth and influence in this city. He visited New-Brunswick yesterday, and his feelings on learning the shocking facts in this affair may be better imagined than described.

THE MURDER AND THE DELUSION.

From The New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 28.

We spent two or three hours, on Wednesday, with a couple of friends, in the Jail, chiefly in the company of Samuel Sly, the fanatic and murderer, and heard a long rambling account of his life and religious experience, and of his connection with the tragical event for which he is under arrest. He worked himself into a high state of enthusiasm in the course of his narration, and not only appeared to believe all his assertions without a wavering doubt, but to think, also, that he was making converts of his hearers. He seemed not disposed to go into details in regard to the murder until he had convinced those present that there was an actual necessity for killing Matthews.

Before he had reached his description of the dreadful tragedy, Dr. Jewett appeared at his cell door with a member of the bar, and said: "Sly, I am not satis- "fied that you made those wounds on the upper lip of "Matthews, with either the club, or the knife, or the "fork. Think a little whether you did not have some "other instrument?" Sly answered with great simplicity, "Well, I will. But I know there wa'n't anything "else." The Doctor told him to think it all over, and he would call and see him again. Sly responded: "Well, do. Come right in here any time. I should "like to see you—and in the fear of the Lord, I will "tell you all about it. I don't want to keep nothing "back, but to tell you just as it was."

This man Sly, and his sister, Mrs. Wakeman, were several years ago, quack doctors in Ashmun street, occupying one of the small houses by the cemetery walls, near the corner of Grove street. Sly was one of those weak-minded, lazy fellows who prefer loafing about, going and coming, to any steady employment requiring fixed attention and persevering habits. He would spend a day in the woods for a sixpence worth of herbs in preference to earning a dollar in the same length of time at sawing wood. While in Ashmun street, the family sold a considerable amount of their root compounds for medicines to cure all diseases, and it is possible, therefore, that Sly made a better business than he could have done by sawing wood. The prophetess assured us that evening that they had sold a great quantity of medicines. It is quite probable that some of their customers would now be ashamed to admit that they sought for medical relief from such half-witted specimens of humanity.

Near their residence was the well-remembered Primitive Methodist Church, a small wooden building at the head of Grove street, now used, we believe, as a store-house. This church was independent of the regular Methodist organization and authorities, and of course the Primitives went their own gait, with "none "to molest or make them afraid," except the boys who were there for sport. The Sly family were *at home* in this church, and could probably *agonize* as severely as the best of its apostles. The church came to a rather sudden termination from two causes, namely, the want of funds and the licentiousness of one of its priests. The family went on from one point of illumination to another, until Sly's sister became a prophetess, who had died on earth—went to Heaven and returned to earth again—as a forerunner of the millenium.

Sly says he was born in Huntington, in Fairfield County. He will be 53 years of age on the 28th of February next. He came to New-Haven about fifteen years ago. He now lives in Beaver street. He says it is about 13 years since he became convicted of sin and converted to religion. This was all brought about by a single verse of Scripture, which his sister, the prophetess, read to him in these words—(Hebrews, 1st chap. and 14th verse):

"Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that hath the power of death, that is, the devil."

Sly says he was

"Brought to see sin little by little so that I felt to be more and more a sinner, and it increased until up to a certain time, I felt it all go away. After feeling this relief, I gave a statement to some people, and it raised up an opposition. I reason upon gospel and the law as opposed to each other. We reason upon the ease of Christ in the ship in the storm. He said 'Peace!—be still!' and there came a calm. Now the devil has the power of the air. This is a manifestation, that the enemy, which is the prince and power of the devil, caused the sea to rage, and Jesus calmed it."

He is described as the man of sin in 2d Thesal., 2d chapter and 4th verse—thus:

"Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he, as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God." The devil killed Lazarus and Jesus raised him. Suppose our Heavenly Father raged the sea, and our Savior calmed it, it would have been working against his own power.

"It is manifest in a very clear light that the world did not understand, before the coming of the Lord Jesus, the difference between the Gospel and the Law. Jesus came into the world and chose twelve apostles, who forsook all and followed him. It is put down that every man who fears God and doeth righteousness under the whole Heaven is accepted of the Father. But the man of sin spoken of in Thessalonians must be taken out of the way—he must come to his end, and none to help. As soon as this is done, the Bible is fulfilled and the whole earth is at rest. In the third verse of the 9th chapter of Isaiah, is the power referred to in Revelations, who was drunken with the blood of martyrs. Death was the greatest enemy Jesus ever had. He must reign until the last enemy is beneath his feet, and death is the greatest and last enemy. It is the devil who has the power of death, and he gave this power to man, (Rev. 1, 3.) So long as man have death to God, the world cannot be redeemed. This will not be done until the man of sin is taken out of the world. The woman received the fruit of the man; now man must receive the truth from woman. The devil has the power of death, and has given this power to man. When the Savior sweat drops of blood, the man of sin put the Apostles asleep. It was not the Heavenly Father who caused the death of Christ; it was the devil in the exercise of the power of death. If sin is taken out of our lives, we never die. There will be no more death after the man of sin is taken out of the world."

[Sly here proceeded to show how the power of death succeeded from Satan to Wakeman, his sister's husband; the next successor was one Eben Gould; the next was one Amos Hunt, and the next was Justus Matthews, whom he killed with the witch-hazel club, &c. He continued thus]:

"Wakeman had power from all departed spirits from the fall of man, and it was transferred to Eben Gould. He died, and Amos Hunt took it. Hunt and his wife used to come to our house and read and pray with us. He brought on Sunday seven little cakes. They were all poisoned, and they poisoned those who ate them. Mr. Sillmen tested the cakes. Hunt was the greatest enemy we ever had. We boarded with him. When Hunt betrayed innocent blood by giving us the poison, he spiritually sold the whole world. Eben Gould was the second beast of Daniel. After his death the *power* was scattered over all the world. Those who possessed it did so in different degrees. Hunt had light and knowledge, and was wonderfully informed about the Bible, and his knowledge being so great, his fall was equally great, and he fell the lowest. He took all the power from Wakeman, and had all the scattered power. He changed the resurrection of life to the resurrection of damnation. The resurrection of life which he has taken is what I want to have redeemed. As soon as Amos Hunt gives up his power, the world is redeemed in a moment. Amos Hunt laid the curse upon the Choice of God. Then he brought it down upon Justus Matthews's knife (the murdered man). Matthews met Hunt near Mr. Davis's store, and talked with him and handled the knife. In conversation he dropped the knife and handled it again. After that he went home. Then Matthews went home, and after that his wife became almost dead from speaking after the curse was laid upon the knife.

"The voice of the spirit of the Lord came to my sister, saying, 'Burn the knife!' He would not burn the knife, but put it into the candle, and asked sister if it would not do to hold it there? He was too stingy to burn the knife. He kept back part of the price like Ananias. Matthews saw the curse of God. It was as big as a hat. He kept the knife and went to the shop. So the curse distressed all in the house. If he had burned the knife, we should have had the millenium at once. But Matthews destroyed the whole world spiritually.

"I could not rest, and went to the shop and told Matthews. He came down, and he and Jackson went into the cellar kitchen and partly burned the knife. But he took it out to save a part of it. After Matthews refused to work for the Lord, Amos Hunt said he should work for the devil. So Matthews brought the curse on everybody and everything he meets. His body, clothes, and everything were cursed—and when he died the curse went back to Amos—so that Amos has all the same power he had before he put it on Matthews, and when Amos dies, the millenium will come in the twinkling of an eye.

"Amos Hunt is now the man spoken of in the 2d Thess., 2d chap. and 3d verse. He must be taken out of the way, and at that moment the world will be redeemed. Matthews would not give up the power he had. He could have done it in a moment, but would not. He came to the house alone about 10 o'clock in the evening."

[Sly here goes on to relate the circumstances of the murder, substantially as has already been published. We have gone quite far enough with this disgusting narrative. If it is not blasphemous, it is only because it is the ravings of a maniac.]

THE FANATICAL MURDER.—We give to-day a promised sketch of the religious notions which have actuated Samuel Sly, the murderer of Justus Matthews, for some years past. If we had not promised to do so, a hearty disgust with the whole thing would have induced us to give up the intention. And yet the cause of justice, and the science of medical jurisprudence may be advanced by the careful study of just such a case as this. Some men would conclude that Sly was more knave than fool, and others that he was utterly demented. All these points in the case are yet to be tested before the authorized tribunal.

It is evident that, whatever the natural incompetency of Sly and the tribe associated with him, he has had no kind of either mental or religious training; but that his mind has been left to grow up like the weeds of the wayside, subject to any influence that happened to sweep over it. He was well calculated for a Mormon, a Spiritual Rapper, or Spiritual Doctor, with power, on the mere sight of a lock of the patient's hair, to cure any disease of the afflicted; he was equally good, if he has brains enough, for a Fortune-Teller, a Mohammedan, or one of the Italian Faithful who bring their horses to Rome to be sprinkled with holy water, to keep away evil spirits. Though he has evidently been a reader of the Bible, he has had no "Philip" to guide him, and he has regarded its detached declarations as the Greeks and Romans did the mystical words of their oracles, and as subject to such interpretations as suited the fancy of the listener for the time being.

He appears to have no idea of the Bible as a great history, or as exhibiting the gradual development of a great plan for great purposes—but he makes a chaotic jumble of texts and chapters, applying most of them to Amos Hunt and the murdered Justus Matthews. Sly claims that "the power"—meaning "the *power*" of death, &c., was transmitted by regular succession from Wakeman, the deceased husband of his sister and the queen bag of the tribe, to Eben Gould, and from him to Amos Hunt, and thence to Justus Matthews, the murdered man. The first two being dead, and Matthews being dead, the only man of sin left is Amos Hunt, and we doubt not that if he had been at Wakeman's house on Sunday night, the gang would have contrived to kill him.

The worst spirit of all we believe to be Mrs. Wakeman, the prophetess. She lived unhappily with her husband, and it is confidently stated that she assisted in maiming him in a revolting manner many years ago, so that he subsequently died from its effects. Miss Hersey is a woman of 45 or 50 years of age, wears quite a coat of black hair upon her upper lip and chin, and has a demoniacal expression of countenance. She does not look like an ungovernable fury, but like one that could come up stealthily in the dark and put a knife through the heart of Amos Hunt or anybody else, and sleep as quietly over it as if she had only disposed of a mouse. We think that the more the case is probed the worse it will appear for the parties implicated. With the general intelligence of the people of New-Haven it is insufferable that we should all be disgraced by such excescence upon the face of society here as this Wakeman, Sly and Hersey.

[New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 29.

THE WAKEMANITES.—This tribe of deluded fanatics, now in jail, spend much of their time in the worship peculiar to themselves, and seem to regard the whole affair of their imprisonment as a "persecution for righteousness' sake"—and the old woman keeps up her pretended revelations from Heaven. It seems she has been for many years carrying on her nonsense. A gentleman writes us from Fairfield, that as long ago as 1832, when living in that town, she pretended to be "a prophetess," and went from house to house, preaching and proselyting. At that time she charged her husband with being the "man of sin," and with "bewitching" all the invalids in that region! and under this delusion she mustered a company of fanatics, who seized and bound him, when she made an unnatural and highly criminal assault upon him with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. The assault might have proved fatal, had not some of her disciples become alarmed, and put a stop to the proceedings. It is probable that her "mission" for mischief is about fulfilled.

[New-Haven Register, Dec. 29.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his lecture on "Patriotism" last evening, before the Young Men's Lecture Association of Jersey City, to a large and gratified audience in the First Presbyterian Church.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 140,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, Seventy-five Cents a line.

[Advertisement.]

PILES, FISTULA AND RUPTURE.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-av., cures the above diseases permanently without the knife or ligature. Complete sets of the newly invented instruments used by him with practical directions and diagram plates, will be forwarded to country surgeons for $50. A class for practical demonstration on the dead body will be commenced on Jan. 2. Fee $100. The cure in all cases undertaken by Dr. DIXON is warranted. The patient must apply personally. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

Paris Advertisements.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.—Specialty.—PAULINE ROGERS, Rue Rivoli, 186, near the Passage Delorme. N. B. Reputed for its punctuality.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Hygeanic Society.—COTTAN & Co., General Depot, 65 Rue Rivoli.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 16, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to Luther Stowell, an individual banker, (COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALLEGANY COUNTY,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy12 1aw2y M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, November 12, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby geven, pursuant to the statute in such made and provided, that all the CIRCULATING NOTES issued to the LOCKPORT BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, (a banking association, Lockport), must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within TWO YEARS from the date hereof or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said bank will be given up.

Nov. 13 1aw 2y M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CLARKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1855.

n21 1aw3m*oW DUDLEY FIELD, Admin'strator, &c.

First Evening Edition.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE-HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.

There was a large concourse of visitors at the White-House to-day. The foreign Ministers were received at 11 o'clock. The residences of the principals officials of the Government, as well as those of private citizens, are generally to the reception of visitors or callers, and the day being fine the calls are quite numerous.

The Government has received as yet no answer to its dispatch sent to New-Orleans, ordering the arrest of certain Nicaragua fillibusters, but the order is presumed to have been executed.

NEW-YEARS DAY.

There never was a more general observance of the Festival of the New-Year than on yesterday. Business was suspended except in the eating and drinking shops—and the black-patched, black-coated world of masculine humanity began the work of calling upon friends in the same serious, matter-of-fact business-way in which they open their counting-rooms and shops on Monday morning. Some of the faster sort of young men had secured sleighs and were in a merrier mood, and before nightfall the pedestrians also mellowed a little; but the awkward, cold, serious, Dombey-like precision of ceremony which may be called exclusively American, was the predominating feature of the day.

The streets were fortunately in good order, so that walking was rather agreeable than otherwise, with an occasional exception where a Southern exposure of the sidewalk thawed the snow and ice into mud and water. During the morning and midday the temperature was delightful, the sky clear, the sun warm, and the air still; but the latter portion of the afternoon was bleak and cold, with a sharp western breeze. This breeze, however, went down with the sun, and the night was comfortably warm and beautifully clear.

As for sleighing, it was in reality a clear case of false pretenses; an illusion not worthy of the name; and yet thousands of young men, and many who are old enough to know better, worked like heroes all day in trying to make themselves believe that they were enjoying the depth of a Canadian Winter. The pavements were barely whitewashed with a couple of inches of snow, which was the excuse for a great many splendid turnouts, and an extravagant expense of cash and horse-flesh. The motto "Go it while you're young" was thoroughly illustrated on stage-sleighs, bob-sleds, cutters, crockery-crates and every form of vehicle that could be made to navigate on runners. There were some magnificent sleighs, some thousands of the ordinary kind, and not a few that were miracles of the art of invention applied to sleighing under difficulties.

The noise and confusion was utterly indescribable. Screams, laughter, bells, yells, songs, fish-horns, guns, pistols, drums, mingled chord and discord in one continuous sound, which might be tolerably understood by imagining one's self in Babel at the confusion of tongues, with the addition that everybody deemed everybody else extremely deaf, and each was doing his utmost to make the whole crowd hear what he had to say.

The closing of the rum-shops before 12 o'clock on Monday night, and the keeping closed of a great many of them all day, was a material assistance to the cause of law and order. Of course, there were a great many men and boys crazy drunk—some who had not been sober for a week, so as to secure the luxury of being jolly drunk on New-Year's Day. But in the main, we judge that New-York was soberer than usual on this festival. There was a marked diminution in the number of ladies who offered wine or liquors to their guests, and an equally commendable reduction in the number of guests who partook where the beverage was a part of the programme.

The number of calls must have very greatly exceeded that of any previous year. In the upper portion of the town it seemed that almost every house was open, and at night we saw whole blocks of buildings lighted up, in many instances without a dark parlor in the whole row. Those who did not receive calls were evidently in a minority of about the size of the "straight Whig" party at the State election.

Places of amusement were, of course, densely thronged both day and night.

A turnout that attracted an unusual share of attention passed through Broadway, up Chatham and Center streets. It consisted of a small sleigh, but instead of being drawn by one horse, or a pair of those animals abreast, or a tandem, was propelled by three able-bodied policemen, two of whom had the thill, while the third pushed on the back of the vehicle. Sitting upon a heap of straw in the bottom of the sleigh was a seedy-looking individual, bare-headed, and as Shakespeare says—

"Teeming date drunk up with time."

As the vecicle passed on, the gay individual (his name we were unable to ascertain) received cheer after cheer from the unfortunate pedestrians. To these compliments he responded with a sort of a "boo-oo-ray"—"boo-oo-ray"—"g'lang old M. P's"—"Happy New Years." The establishment finally drew up in front of the Tombs, where the Policemen very condescendingly assisted the too-happy man to alight in order that he might call on the magistrate. They

"They handled him tenderly,
And set him down carefully."

The Magistrate, in response to his wish of a "Happy New Year," wished him many returns of the happy day, but hoped that ere the advent of another year he might learn to deal sparingly with the intoxicating cup, and concluded with inviting him inside the walls to refresh himself.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning James McGuire, a young man residing on the corner of Park and Pearl streets, got into a fight with an unknown German and was stabbed in the abdomen by him, after which the German fled and effected an escape. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the wound was examined and found to be of a very serious nature.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The day was apparently observed by all our citizens. The sidewalks were filled with pedestrians and the streets were made merry by the jingle of sleigh-bells and the jolly shoutings of the passengers. Sleighing was extensively indulged in; and in fact every manner of vehicle was well patronized. The Mayor of the city, George Hall, esq., received his friends at his office in the morning. The Sheriff and other county officers who assumed office on that day, did the same. Ladies received their friends as usual on the first of the New Year, and many calls were made by the men. The day, on the whole, passed off pleasantly, and comparatively little drunkenness prevailed.

FIRES.

FIRE IN CHATHAM STREET.

At 11½ o'clock New-Year's Night a fire broke out in the clothing-store of Simon Fox, No. 95 Chatham street. It was discovered by Officer Dinning, Fourth Ward, who gave the alarm. The stock, valued at $2,500, was almost entirely destroyed. Insured for $2,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building is owned by Henry Hart, and was but slightly damaged.

FIRE IN MARION STREET.

At 5½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the dwelling-house No. 3 Marion street. The fire was extinguished before much damage occurred.

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE.

At 11½ o'clock Tuesday night a fire broke out in a wood-house at the rear of No. 426 Tenth avenue, belonging to Wm. Rowe. Damage about $25. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday' Jan. 1, 1856.

At 12 o'clock Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND called the Senate to order, and, on roll-call, thirty-one Senators answered to their names and took the oath of office.

Mr. ZENAS CLARK of St. Lawrence District was the absentee.

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Senate as follows:

Having thus taken the oath of office which the Constitution prescribes, you are prepared to enter upon the discharge of the duties which that office involves.

Nothing, Senators, will more conduce to the faithful and efficient performance of those duties than a profound and pervading sense of the magnitude of the interests to which they relate. If you consider that this State, whose power you hold in trust, in population, in wealth, and in the extent of its material resources, is by far the largest member of this great Republic; that the protection of its liberties, the guardianship of its rights, the education of its people, and the development of its beneficent power, depend in large degree upon the laws you make, and the direction you give to its social and political energies; and that what you may do now will make itself felt in shaping the character and deciding the destiny of generations yet to come, you will find your functions as legislators for such a State, clothed with the awful dignity and responsibility which invest the performance of our highest and most sacred duties.

My own part, Senators, in this chamber, is comparatively humble and unimportant. My duty is simply to give method to your business, and also to the manner of its performance; and in this I shall have the aid of the rules you will establish for the government and guidance of your deliberations. I shall endeavor to secure a steady and close adherance to these orders; and while I promise fidelity and impartiality in their enforcement, I solicit, in advance, your indulgence for such errors as I may commit.

Although I am not admitted to any share in your deliberations, or any voice in your decisions, permit me to counsel in both a careful adherence to the requirements of justice and of right—a constant sence of the greatness of the State you represent—a watchful guardianship of its honor and its welfare—a resolute termination to preserve for it, against the aggressions of every interest and of every section, its proper weight in the councils of the nation—and a steady endeavor to build it up, not only in its material power, but also in those high intellectual and moral attributes which constitute the worth of individuals, and conduct States to the proud heights of immortal renown.

It is by acting thus that you will advance its best interests and promote its truest glory—and it is only by acting thus that you will probably discharge the trust that has been committed to your hands.

Mr. PATTERSON then moved the appointment of Mr. Allen of Rochester, as Clark.

Mr. BROOKS moved to amend by providing that the Senate proceed to the selection of Clerk by ballot. Carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Kelly, Nichols, Petty, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Spencer, Sweet, Wadsworth—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Cuyler, Halsted, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, Towne, Upham, White—15.

Senators WHITE and FERDON were named as tellers, and the ballot proceeded with, showing the following result:

S. P. Allen	15	James B. Kearney	1
John J. Reynolds	11	Cornelius Ten Broeck	4

No choice, and the Senate proceeded to a second ballot, when Mr. Allen 15, Reynolds 12, and Ten Broeck 4.

A third ballot gave Allen 16, Reynolds 11, and Ten Broeck 4.

Whereupon the PRESIDENT announced the election of Mr. S. P. Allen as Clerk, and he was sworn into office.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Brooks, proceeded to a *viva voce* selection of Tergeant-at-arms, with the following result: S. R. Tuell, 19, H. M. Eaton, 12; George Woolridge, 4. No choice, and a second ballot was proceeded with the same result.

A third ballot was then had, when Mr. Tuell received 16 votes; H. M. Eaton 11; and George Woodrige 4. [Mr. C. P. Smith, of the IId District, on this ballot changed his vote from Eaton to Tuell.]

Mr. UPHAM then moved the appoictment of —— Bedell as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Lost, and the Senate proceeded to a *viva voce* ballot for that office.

George M. Bedell received 15 votes; J. P. Hacksford 12; and John T. Yeo 4.

No choice, and a second ballot was had, when Mr. C. P. Smith changing his vote for Mr. Bedell, he received 16 votes, and was declared elected.

Mr. BELLINGER next moved the appointment of George Coppernal as Doorkeeper. Whereupon a *viva voce* ballot was ordered, with the following result: George Coppernal 15; George H. Myers 11; Peter Wheeler 4; and Luke C. Rider 1.

A second ballot was had, and Mr. C. P. Smith again changing his vote, Mr. Coppernal received sixteen votes, and was declared elected.

Mr. SPENCER next moved the appointment of Jeremiah Winne as Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. BRADFORD moved to amend by substituting the name of Henry W. Shipman. Carried, and Mr. Shipman was declared elected.

For Second Assistant Doorkeeper, Victor Deerborn received 15, George Bostle 11, and Jeremiah Winne 5 votes. A second ballot gave Deerborn 16, Bostle 8, and Winne 7. Mr. Deerborn was then declared elected.

Committees were then appointed to wait upon the Governor and the Assembly and communicate the information that the Senate was organized.

A CAUCUS MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1856.

In accordance with the adjournment last night, by the Soft (or Union as they call themselves) section of the Democratic Members of the House of Assembly, they met again in the Assembly chamber this morning in Caucus for the nomination of candidates for officers of the House.

The matter of holding this Caucus appeared to be wholly in the hands of Messrs. Woods, Rielly, Dawson and Meehan of New-York City—no other Members evincing any interest in it whatever. In fact, Mr. Gray of Warren Co., who was appointed Secretary last night, formally declined acting any longer as such officer in the Caucus and protested against being considered connected with it. His reason was that it was regarded as a Sectional Caucus and he did not want to be regarded as sectional.

The question was called for again on the Congressional resolution adopted last night, congratulating the Democratic party on the vindication of the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, as exhibited in the result of recent elections, North, East, and West—a vindication, by the way, which no one has as yet seen. The question was called for the purpose of taking the ayes and noes, that members might be put on the record. The calling of the roll occupied but a short time, the following members only voting: Messrs. Brady of Albany, Evening of Erie, Richey and Dawson, A. Woods, Meehan of New-York, Goodrich of Oneida, Maltby of Erie, and W. S. Smith of Suffolk. These are voted in the affirmative. There were no negatives.

Mr. Rielly of New-York then moved that the ticket nominated by the other Members, headed by Benjaman Bailey of Putnam for Speaker, be accepted.

Mr. A. Woods could not consent to this, for the reason that he did not know how Mr. Bailey stood on the resolution just adopted.

Mr. Dawson of New-York moved that Timothy D. Hoyle of Clinton be nominated as the candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Rielly, for the same reason offered by his colleague, (Mr. Woods), could not vote for Mr. Hoyle. He had not heard him vote on the resolution, and did not know how he stood.

Mr. Hoyle, who was present, rose and stated that he voted for the resolution last night. But he wanted it distinctly understood that he was elected as a Democrat, without any qualifying *isms* whatever. And he did not want to identify himself with any section now. He was for union and harmony.

The question was then taken on nominating Mr. Hoyle for Speaker, and the Chairman declared it carried, though there were but one or two voting on either side.

William W. Dean of New-York was then also nominated for the Clerkship in the same manner, when the caucus adjourned amid much merriment among the outsiders, who looked upon the affair as a farce throughout.

During the proceedings, Mr. Meehan of New-York took the occasion to get off a little speech, in which he related the trials and troubles of the Democratic party since the Free-Soil bolt of 1848. He was a Hunker then and went with the Hunkers. He is a Hunker yet, but is for union and harmony. He characterized the position assumed by the Hards at the present time as factional, and condemned them for saying that if they are not admitted to the Cincinnati Convention as Dickinson men, they will come home and renew and continue the division.

ASSEMBLY.

Shortly after the adjournment of this Caucus, the House of Assembly, at 11 a. m., was called to order by RICHARD U. SHERMAN, Esq., Clerk of the last House, and members were sworn in by the Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

The House then proceeded to nominate a Speaker—each Member rising in his place and naming his candidate.

The following was the result of the first ballot:

FIRST BALLOT.

HENRY A. PRENDERGAST of Chautauque County was named by Messrs. Abbott, Alger, Barnes, Burton, Carpenter, Cobb, Cole, Dewey, S. Dudley, Foote, Gage, Gould, Greene, Hampton, H. Hyde, Julland, Ketcham, Kingman, Longstreet, Main, Mallory, Maltby, Massey, Mead, Paine, Peck, Powers, Rose, B. Smith, Snow, Squir, Van Derveer, Wakeman, Warner, Williams—33.

BENJAMIN BAILEY of Putnam was named by Messrs. Anthon, Bancus, Bradner, Brady, Curtis, Devening, Dimock, Glover, Hanford, Hayes, Holmes, Lovett, Matteson, Miller, A. J. Mills, Parker, Ray, Reeve, Reilly, Scott, Spinola, Strang, Van Santvoord, Ward, Wells, Wiltse, Witbeck—27.

LYMAN ODELL of Livingston was named by Messrs. T. D. Bailey, Berry, Brevoort, Buckley, Bucklin, Case, Coon, Crocker, Dennisten, Deshler, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Duganne, Fenn, Guest, Hakes, Haxtun, Hobbs, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, King, Lee, Lewis, Maben, Mattice, C. T. Mills, Northup, Prescott, Reed, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracy, Whritenour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood—41.

TIMOTHY D. HOYLE of Clinton was named by Messrs. Dawson, Floyd, Meehan, W. S. Smith, Spraker, A. Woods, Wright—7.

GEORGE G. SCOTT was named by Messrs. J. B. Clark, Gray, Shea—3.

ORVILLE ROBINSON was named by Messrs. Morgan, Penfield, White—3.

J. G. FOWLER was named by Messrs. Lafever and Robinson—2.

Mr. LAFEVER was named by Mr. Fowler—1.

Mr. J. B. CLARK was named by Mr. Robinson.

SECOND BALLOT.

The following is the result of the second ballot:

BENJAMIN BAILEY (Hard Dem.) received 28, viz: Messrs. Anthon, Bancus, Bradner, Brady, Curtis, Dawson, Devening, Dimock, Glover, Hanford, Hayes, Holmes, Lovett, Maben, Matteson, Miller, A. J. Mills, Parker, Ray, Reeve, Reilly, Scott, Spinola, Van Santvoord, Ward, Wells, Wiltse, Witbeck.

L. ODELL (K. N.) received 40, viz: Messrs. T. D. Bailey, Berry, Brevoort, Buckley, Bucklin, Case, Coon, Crocker, Dennisten, Deshler, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Duganne, Fenn, Guest, Hakes, Haxtun, Hobbs, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, King, Lee, Lewis, Maben, Mattice, C. T. Mills, Northup, Prescott, Reed, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Simons, Snedeker, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracy, Whritenour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood.

H. A. PRENDERGAST (Rep.) received 34, viz: Messrs. Abbott, Alger, Barnes, Burton, Carpenter, Cobb, Cole, Dewey, J. Dudley, Foote, Gage, Gould, Green, Hampton, H. Hyde, Julland, Ketcham, Kingman, Longstreet, Main, Mallory, Maltby, Massey, Mead, Paine, Peck, Powers, Rose, B. Smith, Snow, Squire, Van Derveer, Wakeman, Warner, Williams.

F. D. HOYLE (Union Dem.) received 6, viz: Messrs. Floyd, W. S. Smith, Spraker, Strang, Woods, Wright.

O. G. SCOTT received 2, viz: Messrs. J. B. Clark, Shea.

Mr FOWLER received 2, viz: Messrs. Deshler, Lafever.

J. LAFEVER received 1, viz: Fowler.

Mr. ROBINSON received 5, viz: Messrs. Goodrich, Hanchett, Morgan, Penfield, White.

Mr. SPRAKER received 1, viz: Mr. Hoyle.

Mr. Mr. J. B. CLARK received 1, viz: Mr. Robinson.

THIRD BALLOT.

The following was the result of the third ballot:

BENJAMIN BAILEY (Hard Dem.) received 30, viz: Messrs. Bancus, Bradner, Brady, Curtis, Dawson, Devening, Dimock, Dixon, Glover, Hanford, Hayes, Holmes, Lovett, Maben, Matteson, Miller, Mills, Parker, Ray, Reeve, Reilly, Stott, Spinola, Strang, Van Santvoord, Ward, Wells, Wiltse, Witbeck.

LYMAN ODELL (K. N.) received 40, viz: Anthon, T. D. Bailey, Berry, Brevoort, Buckley, Bucklin, Case, Coon, Crocker, Dennisten, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Duganne, Fenn, Guest, Hakes, Haxtun, Hobbs, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, King, Lee, Lewis, Maben, Mattice, C. T. Mills, Northup, Prescott, Reed, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Simons, Snedeker, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracy, Whritenour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood.

HENRY A. PRENDERGAST (Rep.) received 35, viz: Messrs. Abbott, Alger, Barnes, Burton, Carpenter, Cobb, Cole, Dewey, Dudley, Foote, Gage, Gould, Green, Hampton, H. Hyde, Julland, Ketcham, Kingman, Longstreet, Main, Mallory, Maltby, Massey, Mead, Paine, Peck, Powers, Rose, B. Smith, Snow, Squire, Van Derveer, Wakeman, Warner, Williams.

TIMOTHY D. HOYLE (Union Dem.) received 6, viz: Messrs. Floyd, Morgan, W. S. Smith, Spraker, Woods, Wright.

ORVILLE ROBINSON received 3, viz: Messrs. Hanchett, Penfield, White.

GEORGE F. FOWLER received 2, viz: Messrs. Deshler, Lafever.

G. G. SCOTT received 3, viz: Messrs. J. B. Clark, Gray, Shea.

Mr. LAFEVER received 1, viz: Mr. Fowler.

The result of