ordering those two morning ballots, but the Clerk decided that Mr. C. had a right at this stage to modify his proposition without the consent of the House.

Mr. H. COBB moved an amendment striking out so much of the proposition as prohibited further voting after the two first votes. He would favor the taking of two votes first, but not restrict the House from voting afterward. If this amendment were not agreed to, he should oppose the proposition.

Mr. ORR of S. C. moved that the House do now adjourn, to give time for perfecting the proposition. Ayes, 91; Noes, 33. Carried. H. G.

WHY THE PLURALITY RULE IS REJECTED

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday Jan. 18, 1856.

It being a demonstrated fact that no party has a majority in the present House, and that no two of the subsisting parties can so coalesce as to secure a majority, the adoption of the Plurality rule is the only practicable relief from the dead-lock which now prevents the organization of Congress. Nobody expects an organization of the House in any other way; everybody knows that an organization will ultimately be effected in this way. Then why hang off and waste week after week in anxious idleness, when "to this complexion" we notoriously "must come at last?" More than once have we seemed just on the point of carrying the Plurality rule; more than once have men promised to vote for it who on trial proved faithless; more than once would it have been carried if those who out of the House professed to be for it had voted in the House accordingly. Then why is the present anarchy persisted in? This question is answered by the Democratic Washington correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun* as follows:

"There is now no hope for an organization *until the Banks party shall split up, and thus afford an opportunity for the election of Col. Richardson under the plurality rule.* To effect this object, 55 working days will be required, supposing Mr. Banks to lose one vote each day, and that vote to be divided among other members of the same party."

—That is the precise calculation by means of which the drill-sergeants of the Nebraska Democracy keep their rank and file from voting for the Plurality rule, and so terminating the contest. "Only wait a little longer," they urge their followers, "and you will see the Banks men cave, and then they will go to pieces, so that we may elect our man. The North always knuckles at last, and will do so now. We have confidential advices from men voting for Banks, yet plotting to defeat him, that another week will see him deserted by fifteen or twenty who now support him, and perhaps superseded by some other nominee; then there will be a jolly row, and we can move the plurality rule and slip in Richardson." I trust this calculation will fail, but such failure will turn over a new leaf in our National history. And if it does not fail, it will not be for want of false and treacherous men, nominally on our side, to carry it into effect, but because they are afraid of exposure and public indignation.

We may have the plurality rule next week; we may not have it till May. We may elect Banks under it, and may not; I do not consider success by any means certain if that rule were this day adopted. The two Pro-Slavery parties may yet unite on some middle man and elect, or they may hold apart and let us elect. But my present impression is that if they wait for the professed Anti-Nebraska men to crumble away from Banks, they will have to wait considerably more than fifty-five days. H. G.

SATURDAY IN THE HOUSE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The House took a vote for Speaker on assembling this morning—Banks 94, all others 108—and then came a general debate. Mr. Grow of Pa. "fluttered the volscians," by showing that the Missouri Compromise was esteemed a great triumph for the South, when it was devised by Southern minds and carried mainly by Southern votes. He proved that Messrs. Lowndes, Pinckney, Clay, and all other great Southrons in Congress at the time, worked for and rejoiced over the Compromise as a Southern victory. Mr. Grow told the Southern men around him that they were not justified in expressing surprise that the North felt indignant at the overthrow of that Compromise, when it was pressed upon her in its inception by the South, and full consideration taken for the Inhibition of Slavery north of 36° 30′. Mr. Grow showed that the whole course of Southern action respecting Slavery for twenty-five years—in the denial of the Right of Petition, &c.—had been calculated to arouse indignation in the Free States. Messrs. QUITMAN of Miss., H. MARSHALL of Ky., HARRIS of Ill., Taylor of La. and one or two others successively undertook to answer Mr. Grow, but succeeded so badly that Mr. CADWALADER of Pa. proposed to undertake the job, provided the House would suspend the ten-minute rule in his behalf, and let him speak as long as he pleased. The House seemed to think it could get as much of Mr. C. in ten minutes as would suffice it; so he did n't make his speech. I cannot guess how much we lost by this exhibition of the bad taste of the House.

Mr. COLFAX of Ind. brought in the records of proceedings on the election of Speaker in 1849, and did good execution therewith. He showed that of the nine propositions for a Plurality rule in 1849, *eight* came from leading Democrats, only *one* from a Whig. And in advocating his proposition, Gov. (now U. S. Senator) Brown of Miss. urged that, as the Democrats had a majority of the House, though an impracticable majority, it was the duty of the Whigs to help them out of their fix by enabling them to elect a Speaker. Mr. Colfax made several good points which worried the other side badly. A good many Members tried to get out of the hobble in which he had placed them and their friends, but to little purpose. Their only real point was that in 1849 they expected to elect a Democrat, whereas now they had no doubt the Plurality rule would elect an awful "Black Republican."

Mr. CLINGMAN proposed a resolve prohibiting all debate henceforth for one week, unless a Speaker shall meantime be chosen. No personal explanation nor any other pretext shall authorize any one to speak unless the House shall first, on a distinct question, give unanimous consent.

Messrs. LETCHER of Va. and ORR of S. C. successively moved that it be laid on the table. Motion to adjourn voted down. Yeas and Nays ordered on motion to lay on the table; Yeas 67; Nays 128.

Here an attempt was made to adjourn, but voted down; then another attempt to get rid of the resolution; then one more struggle to adjourn—all beaten. Then the question on the resolution could no longer be avoided: So the Yeas and Nays were ordered and resulted as follows: Yeas, 119; Nays, 74. So the resolution was carried, and the House thereupon adjourned. This looks like coming to a point. H. G.

THE ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE BANKS COLUMN.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The Administration is most uneasy with regard to the storm brewing with England, and therefore anxious that Congress should be in condition to share the serious responsibility it has invoked. Hence the demonstration of Cobb, Letcher, Orr, G. W. Jones—nearly all the leading slave-drivers—in the House yesterday. Divested of verbiage, their proffers and menaces amounted to just this: "We are but seventy-five here, and cannot coalesce with the other Pro-Slavery party, so we have no hopes of electing a Speaker from our own ranks; we concede that you Anti-Nebraska men must elect. But while we cannot ourselves succeed, we can, in connection with the South Americans, *prevent* an election; and we now tell you that you shall never succeed until you shall have dropped Banks." And it was actually made a matter of reproach to our friends that they had not dropped Mr. Banks and gone in *en masse* for electing Lewis D. Campbell on Wednesday! "You can organize at any time," was urged by Cobb & Co.; "just let George Dunn select a candidate for you, and the work is done."

"But," answered the true men, "we have selected *our own* candidate, and nominated him in a fairly called and largely-attended Anti-Nebraska caucus by a very large majority. Whether we have or have not chosen wisely, is a question which it is not for Howell Cobb, John Letcher, George Dunn & Co. to decide: We can withdraw him should we ever see fit to do so; but the fact that *you* hate and dread him affords an additional reason for our standing fast and never deserting him."

The Anti-Nebraska party, if it is to elect a Speaker at all, will be held responsible for his discharge of the duties of the Chair. Should he prove incompetent, perverse, or unworthy, the disgrace and damage inevitably falls on their shoulders. What can be fairer, then, than the demand that they should be permitted to select the man for whose discharge of such important functions they will be held responsible? Why should the half-dozen who have kept the House disorganized so long assume to dictate to their hundred compatriots whom they shall or shall not support? And why should the seventy-five who will vote for no man we might nominate attempt to bully the Anti-Nebraska phalanx into the repudiation of their deliberate, emphatic, reiterated choice? Is it generous, is it magnanimous, does it comport with the decencies of Political warfare that they should send into our camp the message: "You may choose any one else than the man you wish to choose, and him you shall not elect?" If they were in our friend's place would they consider this manly treatment?

—The call of the caucus last night organized with those on our side who want the North to crawl out from this contest, and who supposed that, after the vexations, the discouragements and the threats just encountered, we must be ready to do so. Some good and usually firm men seemed ready, when the House adjourned, to take the back track. On the other hand, several of the most determined Banks-men refused to attend the Caucus, saying we had just held one—that our flag was there—and they were not to be nosed about nor to seem as if they were shaken. They were for Banks, and meant to remain so. I apprehend, therefore, that, since the Caucus was thinly attended and the absentees nearly all from among our best men, there might be some show for a division if not a back-out. But the first hour proved the existence of a spirit that could not be tamed and would not be trampled on. Many Members spoke; and all, after the first hour or so, on the right side. I hear the remarks of Mr. J. H. CAMPBELL of Pa. eulogized by Members (none others having been admitted) as one of the best; but Messrs. HOWARD of Mich., COLFAX of Ind. and ten or twelve others spoke in a lofty spirit of resolve and devotion which electrified the whole assemblage. Opposition was drowned in enthusiasm, feeble knees straightened, and the caucus broke up after 11 o'clock, united and hearty in the determination to stand by Banks—to be beaten thus if they must, but never to surrender. H. G.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

None of the dispatches received by the last steamer from England in any way changes the complexion of our relations with that Government. And there is no reason to suppose that the mails by the America, which reached Boston yesterday, will bring any disturbing intelligence. In fact, the concerns between Great Britain and the United States which have attracted most attention and excited deepest interest, remain precisely where they were when the President's Message was sent to Congress.

Since the disclosure of the purpose to dismiss Mr. Crampton and the British Consul, there has been an effort on the part of a portion of the Press to compensate for their backwardness in that intelligence, by circulating all manner of absurd stories as to impending difficulties and probable collisions. Some of these rumors have been directly traced to Mr. Cushing, who may have had a motive in giving them currency. And others of them may be traced to exaggerations, resulting from his known indiscretion in having submitted an opinion in regard to the enlistment question, which he prepared for the President several months ago, to a member of the diplomatic corps and to other persons, with a view to publicity. The truth is, Mr. Cushing is quite willing to appropriate all the credit of the action of the Administration, to claim it as his policy, and to place his colleagues in the subordinate relation of having been guided by his direction. It is notorious in all the diplomatic circles here that the Attorney-General ignores the President and the Secretary of State in all this business, except as his official instrumentalities.

There have been no Cabinet meetings in reference to any serious recommendation involving our foreign affairs; no intention of sending a Special Message to Congress, and no occasion for one. Interested parties have endeavored to create a contrary impression, but without a particle of foundation. If there was any real occasion for a Message the unorganized condition of the House would present no impediment to the Executive after his own precedent a few weeks ago.

Some of our constitutionally timid people and presses have taken alarm at the danger of a rupture with England, because most of the diplomatic representatives here are understood to disapprove the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. It might be equally becoming in those functionaries to withhold an expression of opinion on a delicate subject like this until the whole correspondence shall be submitted to the country. The fact of complicity is established beyond all doubt, and the subsequent request for removal was a necessary consequence.

In order to relieve the Democratic caucus of the unpleasant duty of rescinding its own proceeding, the Senate adopted a resolution on Thursday, conferring upon the presiding officer power to name the Committee on Printing. Mr. Bright immediately appointed the Members who served in the last Congress, viz: Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Johnson. According to the private arrangement for getting possession of this important Committee, Mr. Fessenden was dropped, as being an inconvenient obstacle to the projected schemes of plunder. But as soon as the fact was ascertained, his two former colleagues promptly announced their intention to withdraw from the Committee, and the Senate was prepared, as an evidence of its respect for his high character, to vote Mr. Fessenden back with unanimity. This spontaneous testimony of regard from all sides, furnishes the best proof of the impression which his integrity and uprightness have made on that body, as they have done wherever he is known.

The only ballot thus far taken to-day, demonstrates the good effect of the Anti-Nebraska Caucus last night, and exhibits the firmness of the rank and file of the gallant column which has thus far so courageously and nobly performed its duty. Mr. Banks received 94 votes, and was 8 short of an election. The "Scattering" patriots, who have heretofore concentrated on Mr. Pennington, divided their half-dozen between him and Mr. Campbell of Ohio. The insulting commands of the Democracy yesterday to abandon Mr. Banks and to adopt a candidate of their dictation, was well answered in this rally to-day, as it was at the Caucus, in refusing to try Mr. Campbell temporarily, and resolving to adhere to Mr. Banks. This attempt to prescribe what particular individual shall be chosen comes with a bad grace from a party which does not muster more than a third of the House, and is incompetent for any other purpose but that of disorganizing distraction. If the professing Anti-Nebraska Members like Mr. Dunn and those acting with him had really felt the conviction of that principle which they now nominally advocated, they would have hurled back the defiance of Mr. Cobb yesterday, taken up his gauntlet and accepted the conflict on whatever conditions he or his party might be willing to adopt. But instead of rallying as they should have done, they seemed to rejoice at the threats and to gloat with personal satisfaction at the prospect which they were intended to promise of defeating the candidate whom their unworthy hostility has sought to compass and to harass from the beginning of this contest. At no part of the struggle has resolution been so necessary as now, and he who falters at this conjuncture must forfeit the respect of that large constituency through sixteen States which has watched its progress with such deep anxiety and earnest expectation. INDEX.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1856.

There is a rumor to-night that Clerk Forney is to be withdrawn from the House to-morrow morning to force the choice of a temporary Speaker, so as to keep Mr. Banks out of the chair. It is understood that the Administration must have the House organized somehow. H. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The Union says no such question as a diplomatic intercourse has been before the Cabinet. Our relations with Great Britain are certainly delicate, perhaps critical, but the proposed withdrawal of our Minister is not among the evidences which intimate the delicacy of those relations. *The Union* further says: "We cannot deny that there are serious questions and differences between the two Governments."

Jefferson Davis was nominated as United States Senator from Mississippi on the first ballot, by a majority of twelve.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1856.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that during the calling of the roll no debate or personal explanation be in order, and that this rule and the rule limiting members to ten minutes in debate shall not be suspended except by the unanimous consent of the House. He thought the House had degenerated into a mere debating society. Voting was more likely to result in an election than discussion, because the latter only serves to inflame parties and factions, thus increasing the difficulty.

The resolution was adopted, and the House proceeded to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Mr. Banks	94	Mr. Richardson	69
Mr. Fuller	31	Mr. Pennington	3
Mr. L. D. Campbell	3	Mr. Porter	1
Mr. Foster	1		

Necessary for a choice, 102.

Messrs. QUITMAN and GROW made speeches, one defending the South and the other the North, concerning the Slavery question.

Mr. COLFAX gave a history of the adoption of the Plurality rule in 1849, saying that before its adoption eight similar propositions came from the Democrats and one from the Whigs. The Democrats then claimed to have a majority, but owing to disaffection in their ranks, they could not all unite on a candidate for Speaker. The Republicans are now similarly situated, and should have the benefit of the rule. The Democrats denounced the Whigs then as bitterly as they do the Republicans now.

Mr. BOCOCK said if this was a mere squabble between national parties, he should have no serious objection to the Plurality rule; but the old Whig party was white as snow compared with the crimson guilt (politically speaking) of the Republican party. When he saw that the adoption of the Plurality rule must result in the election of a sectional candidate for Speaker, he considered he would be justified in standing here till the crack of doom in resisting it.

Mr. SAVAGE expressed views similar to those advanced by Mr. Bocock.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and Mr. HARRIS, in replying to the remarks of Mr. Grow, earnestly denied that Henry Clay favored the passage of the Missouri restriction. Mr. Harris, in addition to the documents, referred to the testimony of Gen. Jessup in support of his position, saying that Mr. Jessup was present at the time and took notes.

Mr. GROW referred to the declaration of Henry Clay himself in the Senate in 1850, to show that the latter favored the line of 36 deg. 30 min.

After further debate,

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected, no debate shall be in order unless by unanimous consent.

Adopted by 45 majority. Adjourned.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The members of the Naval Court Martial assembled again this morning, *minus* the Judge-Advocate and Capt. McIntosh, who have not yet made their appearance. Nothing can of course be done toward the organization of the Court until the Judge-Advocate arrives. His progress between Norfolk and Washington is supposed to have been impeded by the ice in the Potomac and occasioned the delay.

The members of the Court congratulated themselves in the appointment of Com. Kennedy as the Judge-Advocate, some of them having a remembrance of the vexatious delays occasioned on the occasion of the Court assembling in this city some years since for the trial of the late Com. Downing. Com. Kennedy has a well-earned reputation as a gallant officer, and is *au fait* with the rules of governing Courts Martial, which is most important in facilitating the progress of the case or cases to come before it.

It is a source of great regret to the friends of Capt. Ritchie and Capt. Dupont that the intemperate rashness of the former should have induced him to sever the long and intimate friendship and intimacy formerly existing. The language made use of was doubtless occasioned by false information, as it is universally admitted that Capt. Ritchie had not a stronger friend in the Retiring Board than was Capt. Dupont.

The accused has selected as his counsel Ex-Senator Cooper, and Josiah Randall, esq., of this city. The case of Capt. Ritchie will not, it is thought, occupy much time after the Court is once organized, and it is not known that there are any other cases to come before the Court.

THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

In the case of Davies vs. Cowles, the disputed Judgeship of the New-York Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, and overruling the demurrer, has given judgment for plaintiff. Davies is therefore declared Judge.

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS—FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ANTI-SLAVERY AND PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The Kickapoo (Kansas) *Pioneer*, of the 12th, says: "A battle took place last night, at Easton, between a party of Abolitionists and some Pro-Slavery men, the former making the attack. One Pro-Slavery man was killed, and several wounded. Several Abolitionists were also killed, and some wounded. A company from Lawrence, headed by Capt. Brown, commenced the fight with the Kickapoo Rangers. A large number of persons have left for Easton. The disturbance is supposed to have originated out of the Free-Soil election of the 15th.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

New-Orleans papers from Wednesday to Saturday of last week came to hand this morning; also Mexican papers to the 8th inst. The latter declare that the present Government is more inquisitorial than ever. A number of journals had been obliged to suspend or abandon publication altogether, and several editors had been seized and thrown into prison.

Dogollado in Guanjuanto, and Uraga in Sierra Gorda, are engaged in armed opposition to Comonfort's Government. Gen. Vidaurri is strengthening himself for future movements. He is taking care to secure an abundance of men, arms, ammunition and provisions.

THE COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The following are the imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending January 18:

Dry Goods	$512,911	Linseed	$17,501
Iron and Steel	27,009	Other articles	180,627
Hides and Skins	17,518		
Molasses	24,996	Total	$780,533

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1856.

The brig Reindeer, from the coast of Africa for New-York, put into Norfolk with loss of spars and rigging.

The schooner Ashland, from New-York, reported ashore at Cape Henry, got off and arrived at Norfolk. Her cargo was saved, though in a damaged condition.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter.

SENATE not in session.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Jan. 19.

Mr. ODELL moved the printing of 5,000 copies of the Controller's Report for the Legislature, and 250 for the Controller. Adopted.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved the printing of 4,000 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department. Adopted.

The Governor's Private Secretary appeared at the bar of the House and announced that the Governor had transmitted, through him, his Annual Message.

Mr. B. BAILEY, without intending any disrespect to the Governor, hoped the reading of the Message would be dispensed with. It had already been made public, and Members, no doubt had read it.

Mr. ODELL hoped the usual course would be pursued, and the Message be read.

Mr. NORTHUP thought dispensing with the reading of the Message would be no more disrespectful to the Governor than was the sending of it to the Senate before the organization of the House.

Mr. WAKEMAN justified the Governor in sending in his Message to the Senate, and though he did not believe the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Bailey) meant any disrespect to the Governor, yet he hoped the reading would be proceeded with.

Mr. B. BAILEY then withdrew his motion. He was not aware that any Member wanted to hear it read, it having already been made public.

The CLERK proceeded to read the Message, when

Mr. DUGANNE moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and that the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. B. SMITH moved to lay this motion on the table. The reading of the Message was completed.

Mr. B. BAILEY moved that 3,500 copies of the Message be printed for the use of the Legislature and 500 for the Governor.

Mr. NORTHUP gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Overseer of the Poor, and that the duties be performed by the Supervisors of the several towns.

Mr. ANTHON moved the printing of 4,000 copies of the Harbor Commissioner's Report. Carried.

Mr. GLOVER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law.

NOTICES OF BILLS—NEW-YORK MATTERS.

Mr. REILLY gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York.

Mr. DUGANNE gave notice of a bill for the revision and amendment of the Charter of New-York City, and for the revision and improvement of the Police regulations of said city; also for the better protection of life and limb on railroads.

Mr. HAYES had consent to give notice of a bill to reorganize the Police department of the City of New-York.

Mr. DUGANNE noticed a bill for the better enforcement of an act for the registering of births in New-York.

BROOKLYN MATTERS.

Mr. SPINOLA of Kings gave notice of a bill providing for the impanelling of jurors in the County of Kings.

Also, for a reorganization of the Police Department of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. SHEA gave notice of a bill to amend the act authorizing the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats.

Mr. COON moved the printing of five thousand copies of the Preliminary Census Report for the use of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. HAKES gave notice of a bill for a new county, to be called Canasteo.

Mr. BUCKLEY gave notice of a bill for a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NORTHUP moved a concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of Savings Banks, to sit during the recess and report to the next Legislature. Lies over a day.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved that the Governor's Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Carried.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

The Annual Report of the State Treasurer was received. It appears that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of October, 1855, according to the certificate of the Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, was.....$3,127,310 98

Amount of receipts from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855.... 7,570,000 52

Total.....$10,697,311 50

Amount of payments from the Treasury during the same period..... 2,859,561 42

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the evening of Dec. 31, 1855, of.....$7,837,749 88

The following Pages were then named:

Franklin Whitney, Andrew Harbeck, Hugh McGraw, James M. Brown, John Ready, Theodore McKean, James Migham, John B. Parks, Henry B. Pryon, Robert Story, John Bradstreet, Morgan L. Harris, jr., James Moran, John F. Walsh, Edward S. Austin, George Harrison, John G. Mills, Charles Worden, Michael Roth, William H. Blanchard, — Dawson of N. Y., Nelson T. Arms, Edwin B. Cooper, John T. Whitney, John Carr, Charles M. Lansing, — Burbank, Charles F. Hills, Thomas Gray, — Gibson, Warren Hinckley, Myer Lind, Henry A. Monroe, William H. Grataricks, John Carrick, Wm. Reilly, John Leslie, Peter Coburn, jr.

The House then adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The House has at length got under way, and the proceedings in the Assembly Chamber this morning, for the first time since the Session opened, had the natural appearance. The presentation of petitions, notices given of intention to introduce bills, introduction of bills, resolutions, reception of communications from State officers, &c., took their turns in regular order, and the wheels of legislation were set in motion in right good earnest.

Mr. Robinson, the Speaker, too, felt more at ease under the operation of the regular order of business, which he dispatched in a manner which told plainly that, with a due regard for the rules on the part of members, there will be very little confusion, and nothing to complain of on his part throughout the session.

Among the notices of bills, you will observe one given by Mr. Glover of New-York for the repeal of the law for the "Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime." This was to be expected. It is the extreme of the opposition to Prohibition, and by such I do not anticipate a very favorable reception for Mr. Glover's bill. The representatives of the People will not, of course, accept the proposition of the Liquor Dealers.

The interests of New-York City are already receiving attention. Her City Charter and the Police-Department regulations, Mr. Duganne thinks, need revision and improvement. He has given notice of a bill for that purpose, and is followed by Mr. Reilly with notice of a bill to amend the law for the more effectual prevention of fires in New-York. Mr. Hayes also gives notice of a bill to reorganize the Police Department.

There is scarcely anything but what is capable of improvement, but it is not always the case that because a thing can be improved, everybody is able to do it. Messrs. Duganne, Reilly & Hayes must submit their propositions, and get the decision of others upon their merits.

The City of Brooklyn, too, I take it, will not have cause to complain of neglect. Mr. Spinola started off to-day with notices of bills providing for the impanneling of jurors in the County of Kings, for the re-organization of the Police Department of the City of Brooklyn, and for an alteration of the Commissioners Map of Brooklyn.

THE WAKEMANITES.

THE MURDERERS OF MATTHEWS INDICTED.

Revelations of "The Prophetess."

FULL STATEMENT OF HER DOCTRINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday evening, Jan. 18, 1856.

The Wakemanites concerned in the killing of Justus Matthews were indicted yesterday for murder by the Grand Jury, and nothing but the millennium will prevent their trial taking place in this city at the March Term of the Superior Court.

A true bill was found against Samuel Sly for the murder of Justus Matthews on the 24th of December. Thankful S. Hersey was indicted as an accessory after the murder, and Rhoda Wakeman was found to be accessory before and after the murder.

Rhoda Wakeman is the "Prophetess," and founder of the sect called Wakemanites. It will be remembered that she is the wonderful woman who pretends to be a messenger sent from Heaven, which place she swears, under oath, she visited about thirty years ago, and was "sent thence to this wicked world to "save the world from sin, and preach Christ and Him "crucified to all mankind."

The trial of the Wakemanites will produce great excitement, perhaps more than any murder trial that ever took place in America. The tragedy itself was of the most startling character, but did not equal the superstitious creed that these deluded people call religion. The existence of such a sect in the enlightened, refined and pious City of New-Haven astonished the people of Connecticut more than the murder itself. And when their doctrines became known, people would hardly believe that in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century so much ignorance and superstition could exist in the "Land of Steady Habits." But facts become stubborn things, and when chapter after chapter of the dark deeds of the Wakemanites met the public eye, the people declared that there was more need of Home Missionaries in New-Haven than there was of Foreign Missionaries at the Fejee Islands. This is hard to admit, but it is true.

The "Prophetess" has held meetings for quite a number of years past in this city, and has been preaching her singular doctrines, which were nearly as absurd as the belief of the Fejee Islanders; and while she was making converts of men and women who had been accustomed to hear the Gospel preached one day out of every seven since they bade a plaintive adieu to their cradles—the educated and wealthy citizens were contributing of their worldly goods most liberally for the civilization of the poor heathen in Zanzibar or the Pacific Islands. This may be right, but charity begins at home. And now another chapter in the history of the Wakemanites is ready for the public peruse. And here are the tenets, as expounded by the two Mathews herself. Although a great deal has been published about these strange notions, no exposition of their doctrines has ever yet been given to the public, and but few persons even in this city know what their doctrines really are.

In order to know what they really do believe, I have visited the Prophetess almost daily since her confinement in jail, and after repeated solicitations, I have persuaded her to write what she calls the "fundamental principles" of her doctrines for me to publish. I requested her also to give a true account of the attempt that Amos Hunt, the "Man of Sin," made to poison her.

It will be remembered that Amos Hunt was once a believer in her doctrines, but had fallen from grace, and doubted her being a messenger sent from God to redeem mankind. In order to ascertain whether she was human or divine, he put some poison in a pie and some cakes, which he carried to the prophetess, and thought if she ate them and lived, she might be what she professed. She ate a part of the cakes, and came very near dying from the effects of the poison. Since then Amos has considered the Prophetess an individual human, and not divine.

Some of the peculiarities of the Wakemanite doctrines I have obtained verbally from the Prophetess, and as she says the whole world is persecuting her, she does not wish to reveal to the "world's people," as she calls all those who do not believe in her doctrines, all the "fundamental principles" of Wakemanism. The articles of her belief may be enumerated as follows:

1. A belief in the genuineness of the Bible.
2. A belief in a God as a Supreme Ruler.
3. That Jesus Christ came into the world to save it from sin.
4. That she is a messenger sent by God to redeem the whole world from sin, and build up Christ's kingdom on earth.
5. That the devil has the power over death, and whenever his satanic majesty chooses any sinner must die!
6. That the curse was put on the world by the evil spirit, but that God will take it off for Christ's sake.
7. That she has the power to destroy the world at pleasure, or bring the millenium whenever she wishes to do so.
8. That God has invested her with supreme power, and that she can exercise this power on earth.
9. That she has the power to forgive sins.
10. That she knows the thoughts of people by looking at their eyes.
11. That the Devil puts the evil spirit upon everybody that does not believe her doctrines.
12. That it is not legal to marry, and that all marriages are the consequence of worldly lusts.

I requested the Prophetess to furnish me with an abstract of her religious tenets, and after some hesitation she wrote and signed the following statement upon a piece of paper and presented it to me:

[We give all her communications in her own words.—*Ed.*]

This is just as true as there is a God in heaven, and just as true as Jesus Christ is the Son of God. God revealed to me the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ. That when the man of sin was revealed, and his power subdued by the power of God, then the New-Jerusalem, which is above, and which is the mother of us all, will come down from God out of heaven. The first act was committed on the blessing; and when God put the curse on the ground for man's sake, the curse and the blessing could not remain together. The angels went to heaven to mourn for Adam and Eve, and it moved the heart of God to give the Spirit the Word, a part of God himself, one in the Godhead to be a Redeemer, Mediator, and a whole Savior. God justified him, sanctified him, and glorified him, and gave up the kingdom to Christ, and he was to reign until he had put all enemies under his feet, and the last enemy to be destroyed is Death. For since by man came Death, by man came also the resurrection from the dead—1st Cor. 15th ch., 21st and 22d verses. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. Please read 2d Thes., 2d ch., and 3d, 7th and 8th verses. When the man of sin is revealed and subdued, then the New-Jerusalem will come down from God out of heaven, and will change all the living from sin to holiness; will take the curse off the ground for Christ's sake, which was put on for man's sake. Then God will send the angel to bind Satan—see Rev. xx., 1, 2—change the dead, raise them, and take them home to heaven. Then Christ will reign in every heart, and God will be all in all. Then there will be no more sickness, sin nor death. If the will of God can't be done, the judgment must take place, and the whole world being found in their sins must be forever lost. RHODA WAKEMAN.

She also wrote the following upon a separate piece of paper, and said that this was also an important part of her creed:

This is a true statement of my spiritual sufferings for thirty years past. I have viewed Christ's kingdom in this way as God revealed it to me. He revealed to me the man of sin's spirit and power, and how it had operated in the minds and spirits of men. God revealed that when the spirit of the man of sin was subdued by faith in God, He would send the angel to bind Satan; then the New-Jerusalem would come down from God out of heaven, change all the living, take the curse off of the ground which was put on for man's sake, take it off for Christ's sake, and raise all the dead. This is the will of God, and if this can't be done, the wrath of God must come and the judgment must set, the world must be lost, for ever lost. This has been my heart-rending sorrow for thirty years, because I knew that if the will of God could not be done the whole world must be lost.

She said a few days since that she wished to issue an address to the "world's ministers." I asked her to send it to some of them, and she permitted me to take it. Believing that a large number of the world's ministers will read it in THE TRIBUNE, I send it to you, and consider myself justified in doing so, inasmuch as she seemed quite desirous to give it publicity.

The following is the address:

O, ye ministers that have been preaching so many years, the time has come when we must give an account before the tribunal bar of God. It will soon be known who is right and who is wrong. It has been 30 years since God revealed to me the man of sin, who it was, and what power and spirit he actuated to blind and deceive the whole world by his unseen power. I suppose that you all know that ever since the fall of Adam every sin that has been committed is against Jesus Christ; every evil thought, word and deed. For Jesus Christ said when he was on earth that all sin and blasphemy that was committed against the Son of Man should be forgiven, but the sin against the Holy Ghost should never be forgiven, neither in this world nor in the world to come. When Amos Hunt made a league with the devil, and took the power of the man of sin, he cursed God for sending Jesus Christ into the world to redeem the world, and d—d me for showing him the way to Christ and revealing to him the plan of salvation and redemption of the world through Christ. Then he brought the poison to me which was to kill me and them that believed in Jesus Christ, and send the whole world to hell at once. God spared my life from the effects of the poison, and revealed to me what Amos had done, and what he had done it for, and what would be the result if it was not brought to light what he had done it for. God has revealed to me, time after time, that the world must be lost through that power, unless it could be brought to light what he had done. I have plead with ministers and lawyers, and those in public office, to take up my cause and bring to light this cruel murder; but no one has stood for my defense, and in this way the whole world has become guilty of my death before God. A short time now remains in which this work may be done and the whole world saved. O! there is not one that will come up to the help of the Lord against this mighty man of sin, who has killed the whole world spiritually with his unseen power brought from the bottomless pit. RHODA WAKEMAN.

There was a rumor quite current in the city a short time ago that the "Prophetess" had barrowed $200 of Matthews; that failing to pay the debt, he had urged the payment of it, and to get him out of the way they proposed to murder him.

This made the case appear as though he was murdered for money, and not because of religious fanaticism. The newspapers both here and in New-York published this rumor. I asked her to make a statement concerning it; and she wrote the following, by which it will be seen that she denies the charges:

I have been requested to make a correct statement in regard to a false report. The report was this: that I was owing Matthews $200 at the time of his death, and this is given as the reason of his being put to death. This is a false report, for Matthews never lent, nor gave me so much as 25 or 50 cents in the world. Not long since I requested him to go to Fairfield after my son, David Wakeman, and he had not money to pay his expenses, and I borrowed the money of Mr. Almorine Sanford and gave it him, for I had not one cent of my own. At another time I was desirous that he should go and see my son, and he had not money to pay his expenses, and I borrowed it of Mrs. Abby Sables—[illegible]. And so difficult [illegible] her to get money to pay my rent, that not long ago I was obliged to sell my best feather bed to get money to pay my rent. Mr. Minn Lyman had the bed. Mr. Matthews wanted the bed, but had not the money to hire to time, as he often came from the shop where he worked, and took his supper and breakfast, and sometimes would carry his dinner. I never received any pay for this, except a few vegetables, a few apples, and a small piece or two of salt pork. Matthews had been trying to overcome the evil spirit which had gained such power over Hunt, but instead of overcoming it in Hunt he himself was overcome, for he made a league with Hunt, and took part of the same spirit, for Hunt told him that if he would not work for God he must work for the Devil; and he has worked for him, as his own relatives can testify. He was to finish Hunt's work, which was to kill me, and bring the judgment the sooner, and multitudes have taken the same spirit, and in spirit have bound themselves under an oath that they will give me no peace until they have taken my life. But if there are any that will show mercy to me and preserve my life, such will find mercy with the God of Heaven and be saved with an everlasting salvation from the wrath to come. O, my friends, do believe what I tell you! It is the truth from Almighty God. The world is lost as it now stands, and we are coming right up to the judgment of the Great Day; for as it was in the days of Noah and of Lot, so is it now. Then it was a flood of water, but now it will be a flood of fire. The men of Nineveh repented at the preaching of Jonah, but this concerns the whole world and for a never-ending eternity. O! do stop and consider and turn the case on the Lord's side, and not against the spirit of Jesus Christ, which is bound under the $500 which Amos Hunt paid to clear himself and wife from the dreadful murder by the poison. He killed the whole world spiritually and robbed God of his glory, and the whole world of their salvation and redemption through Jesus Christ. O! do bring to light what this dreadful deed was done for, and God will save the world. RHODA WAKEMAN.

In reference to Amos Hunt attempting to poison her, to ascertain whether she was a messenger from God or not, she made the following statement, which she affirmed was a true account of that singular transaction:

Just as true as there is a God in heaven, and just as true as Jesus Christ is the Son of God, this is a true statement of Amos Hunt and wife about the poison which he brought to me in some cake and pie one year ago, the 29th day of last November (1855): It was on a Sunday. He came as usual to read and pray, as he had done for two years previous to that time. The pie which he brought on that day was wrapped in a paper, and the cakes, which were seven in number, were in