# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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Squibob in San Francisco.
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NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—WE LEARN from a well informed source that the enterprising caterer for the newspaper reading public of Liverpool, Mr Charles Willmer, who some two years or more ago started in that town the first daily newspaper that was ever published in England out of the great capital, and which new paper, "The Northern Daily Times," has just completed an arrangement with the English government for the cheaper exportation of the newspapers of that country to America and other countries. This arrangement, we understand, is exclusively available to Mr. Charles Willmer, who for the past ten years has been steadily and perseveringly endeavoring to obtain the end now happily fully completed. The result to Americans, and to foreigners in America, will be the securing of such newspapers at cheaper prices than heretofore. The whole of the English newspapers coming to this country hereafter, will, we believe, be transmitted through the hands of this enterprising newsagent, who has his agency now in this country at 107 Fulton street, New York. Besides the daily paper we have mentioned, we are reminded that Mr. Charles Willmer is the publisher and sole proprietor of a second daily, published at the small price of one halfpenny, and a weekly newspaper for the busy people, at the price of one penny sterling. This is certainly equal to our Yankee enterprise.—From the Evening Mirror.

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## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BROCHEAD, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting the appropriation bills for the support of government, or adopting other measures, with the view to obtain some speedy action on them. He would ask the Senate to consider the question of right and power in the Senate to originate appropriation bills, his object being to avoid the evils of night sessions.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., gave notice that he should move to-morrow to go into the election of Standing Committees.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:—

FORTIETH VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richardson | 74 | Zollicoffer | 4 |
| Banks | 107 | Carlile | 2 |
| Fuller | 27 | | |

Messrs. Campbell, Etheridge, Walker, Haven, Harrison, Lester, Wells, Orr, Humphrey Marshall and Williams, one each.

One hundred and thirteen necessary to a choice.

FORTY-FIRST VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richardson | 74 | Zollicoffer | 3 |
| Banks | 107 | Orr | 2 |
| Fuller | 28 | Scattering | 11 |

FORTY SECOND VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks | 106 | Zollikoffer | 3 |
| Richardson | 75 | Scattering | 13 |
| Fuller | 27 | | |

FORTY-THIRD VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks | 107 | Fuller | 28 |
| Richardson | 75 | Zollikoffer | 3 |

Mr. STANTON, (black rep.) of Ohio—It is apparent we cannot come to a result in the present state of things. There seems to be a necessity either for outdoor conferences or a change to a plurality. With the view of giving the majority one more effort to unite, I move for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. COBB, (dem.) of Ala.—I second the motion.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., (to Mr. Stanton)—Do you think you can unite?

VOICES—"We will try"—"Give us a chance."

The motion of Mr. Stanton to adjourn was then negatived.

FORTY FOURTH VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks | 107 | Zollikoffer | 4 |
| Richardson | 74 | Orr | 2 |
| Fuller | 28 | Scattering | 10 |

FORTY-FIFTH VOTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richardson | 74 | Zollikoffer | 4 |
| Banks | 106 | Orr | 2 |
| Fuller | 27 | Scattering | 10 |

—Two hundred and twenty-three votes. Necessary to a choice. One hundred and twelve. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on the last ballot:—

FOR MR. RICHARDSON.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Bagley, Barksdale, Ball, Beacock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Pa., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dawdell, Edmundson, Eliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Graves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind. Milson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Sewell, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR MR. BANKS.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Ball, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Connecticut, Colfax, Comins, Corode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Haslan, Halloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New York, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pearce, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Skinner, Stanton, Strasahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Walkron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR MR. FULLER.—Messrs. Brown, Cullen, Davis of Md., Edie, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley, Marshall of Ky., Millward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Snead, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Whitney and Zollikoffer.

For Mr. ZOLLICOFFER—Messrs. Campbell, (Ky.), Carlisle, Cox, and Lake.

For Mr. ETHERIDGE—Mr. Dunn.
For Mr. UNDERWOOD—Mr. Etheridge
For Mr. HARRISON—Mr. Fuller, (Pa.)
For Mr. CARLISLE—Humphrey Marshall.
For Mr. LESTER—Mr. Moore.
For Mr. SAVAGE—Mr. Richardson.
For Mr. ORR—Messrs. Shuter and Williams.
For Mr. PAINE—Mr. Smith, (Ala.)
For Mr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Wheeler.
For Mr. MARSHALL—Mr. Walker.
For Mr. WALKER—Mr. Eustis.

## OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

BANKS' DEFEAT CONSIDERED CERTAIN—BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION—THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

Another day's balloting proves the correctness of my calculations. Banks is a "dead cock in the pit." I "figured" him out of the Speakership, and my figures have not failed me. The "Black Prince" is beating the impracticable anti-Nebraskites most soundly. Seven of them, he said, the republicans wanted, and would use "every" effort to gain. What does he mean? Bribery would be an effort. Has it come to this, ye Sewardites? Speak out! Wheeler, of New York, has resisted every influence and all efforts. He is called "Little Hickory," so firmly has he stood on national ground without bending or yielding. The same may be said of several other New Yorkers.

The balloting will continue to-morrow without change until some of the republicans bolt from Banks, which is apprehended by him. Then new combinations will be formed. It is whispered that Campbell's friends will make another effort.

The Senate committees will be reported to-morrow. They remain unchanged, except so far as a change of Senators may render alterations necessary. The Committee on Foreign Relations is unchanged. Gen. Rusk appeared in his seat yesterday. E.

PENNINGTON'S CHANCES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE SENATE PRINTING, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

This has been a boisterous day in the House, and to-morrow bids fair to be more so. The various elements are getting factious. The four members that promised to go for Banks, when it came to the scratch "caved." Banks, therefore, has received his ultimatum. But his friends are determined to persevere unto the end. There is no doubt that his vote is higher, and that he has more strength, than any other candidate mentioned. Pennington's friends solemnly aver that he can succeed provided Banks will leave the field. Pennington cannot be elected, neither can Fuller, nor Marshall; but a new man can be. I understand that this evening that after Banks seems satisfied he cannot succeed Pennington will be brought into the field. He may concentrate eighty or ninety votes—no more. Mark that. The anti-Nebraska democrats will not touch him, and he cannot be elected without them.

There is evidently trouble in the Senate. The caucus has been staved off at three different times. The excitement in reference to who will get the Senate printing, is intense. It is extremely doubtful whether the President can succeed in ousting Tucker—for to this complexion has it come at last—he (Pierce) has planted himself in opposition to "Bev."

To-day's *Union* administers a severe castigation to Francis P. Blair because of his recantation of democracy and joining the republicans. Many attribute his desertion to the fact that his son was not appointed Judge, in place of Crawford, deceased.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS STILL IN THE FOG—THE DEMOCRATS STILL CONFIDENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

The republicans are holding several gatherings, but no general caucus, to-night. All now is entirely uncertain with them. Some of the Pennsylvania delegation are threatening to publish a card denouncing Fuller, if he does not go for Banks. They say Banks shall not be dropped. Some of the democrats say they will have the Speaker yet. The excitement increases, but a good many are getting used to going without a Speaker, and don't seem to care whether they have any this session or not. D.

MOVEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

Twelve or more Pennsylvania members held a meeting to-night, to arrange their programme for to-morrow.

Matters relating to the Speakership are as confused as ever, nor can the most distant idea be now formed respecting the result.

Joshua Vansant has served on Mr. Harris, from Baltimore, a notice of his intention to contest his seat in the House of Representatives.

MR. FULLER OF PENNSYLVANIA AND HIS ANTECEDENTS.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1855.

Mr. Fuller has always been a consistent "old line Henry Clay whig," and is perhaps the most moderate man on the Nebraska question that there is any probability of electing, so long as the democrats hold their extreme position on this exciting question—a position that the antecedents and true opinions of many of them does not warrant. They have taken this position for the purpose of influencing the Presidential contest, and to endeavor to throw the odium of electing a black republican Speaker on the American party, but the election of Mr. Fuller, after the defeat of Messrs. Campbell and Banks, would most effectually defeat their object.

Mr. Fuller is a national man, and although opposed to the Nebraska bill, is also opposed to the darling project of the republicans, that of re-enacting the Missouri compromise. Had the democrats taken a less fanatical and more conservative national position, a more acceptable man to the South than even Mr. Fuller could have been elected, and if the contest should result on Monday in the election of Mr. Banks, on the extreme fanaticism of the democratic members will rest the odium of the choice. Indeed, on the thirty-first and thirty-second ballots, they allowed the absence of two of their members, thus aiding the election of Mr. Banks, in requiring a smaller number of votes to secure his election. Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, still voted to the last for Mr. Richardson, and may henceforth be classed as a member of the democratic party.

NAVAL REFORM.

COMMODORE SMITH'S MEMORIAL.

IN SENATE, SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1855.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from Commodore Smith, of the United States Navy, setting forth that he finds himself, under the act of 28th February, 1855, removed from the active list and placed in retirement, thereby inhibiting him from further advancement as well as all probable future employment in the active duties of his profession. The memorialist states that he entered the service in 1809, and was actively engaged during the late war with Great Britain from its commencement to its termination in 1815, and participated in all the stirring events, under the command of Commodore McDonough, in the brilliant victory of the 11th of September, 1814, for which he had the good fortune to receive from Congress the acknowledgment of an honorary medal; that he was employed in various situations, from lieutenant to commodore, his last service afloat being as acting commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the Mediterranean; since which he has filled the station of Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—a post unsought by him or his friends; and yet, for no cause known to him, he has been placed on the retired list on the recommendation of a Board of Naval Officers, thus vitally affecting his position and prospects as an officer.

As it is assumed the law is executed, and beyond the revisory power of the Executive, he appeals to Congress for such procedure as may be deemed fitting to correct what he deems a harsh, hasty and partial decision of the Board, which, under the law, proceeded upon *ex parte* opinion entirely, and without the responsibility and restraints of the usual judicial process of evidence, to strike down the fair fame and reputation for efficiency which had ever been his earnest effort to establish as the richest legacy to his family and children.

Mr. S. was instructed to ask that the memorial might be printed; and though it was usual to refer motions to print to the Committee on Printing, yet, as the committees were not formed, he thought there would be no objection to the order being made, and to allow the memorial to lie on the table.

Mr. TOUCEY objected to any change of the rule in relation to printing private memorials; and the motion to print will go to the committee.

## The Threatened Invasion of Nicaragua—Instructions from the President.

The United States District Attorney has addressed the following letter to the United States Marshal, by directions of President Pierce:—

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1855.

Information has been received by the President of the United States that preparations are being made in various parts of the United States to dispatch men for the invasion of the State of Nicaragua, or otherwise to take part in military operations there; and I call your attention specially to the subject.

The President desires that measures be taken to detect and defeat all such enterprises, to bring the guilty parties to punishment, and to detain every vessel fitted out to carry on the undertaking. If occasion should arise, the President will exercise the direct authority vested in him for the prevention of all such violations of the neutrality laws.

With the force of your office you can, undoubtedly, make inquiries and take such measures as will carry out the views of the President. I feel assured of your desire to uphold the law, and promise to you my most active co-operation. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN McKEON, U. S. District Attorney.

To A. T. HILLYER, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

## The Eudora Tragedy.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY ISLAND, L. I. Sound, Dec. 11, 1855.

*The Bodies Not Yet Recovered—Suspension of the Search in Consequence of the Storm—Every Prospect of the Negro's Escaping—Prof. Doremus' Opinion in Regard to the Piece of Flesh.*

There is nothing important or interesting in regard to the Eudora to-day. The search on the island proved fruitless. Capt. Arnold, as I have before stated, proceeded to a freshly disturbed spot, with the hope of finding the bodies of the murdered captain and mate, but on examining the spot it was found to have been a piece of clam ground which had been disturbed by some persons gathering this species of shellfish.

In consequence of the continued gale from the northwest no attempts were made to drag to-day. It is hoped, however, that the weather will soon moderate enough to admit of a thorough scouring of the bay. Mr. Tyler, one of the owners of the Eudora, has departed for Deep River, Conn., for the purpose of making such arrangements, with the rest of the owners, as will permit Capt. Arnold to unship the cargo and sell it at New Rochelle, when an excellent opportunity will be afforded him to make a strict search of the entire vessel and her contents. It is very probable that the schooner will be sold in a few days, as negotiations for a change of owners are now on foot.

There now appears to be but little hopes entertained for the recovery of the bodies in such a shape or condition as would warrant the authorities in placing the negro on trial for his life. Wilson's escape is now looked upon by many as a very probable event. The very idea of his getting off scott free, and thus affording him an opportunity to repeat his lawless deeds, almost maddens the people of this neighborhood. They now reproach themselves for not lynching the negro on the spot, and thus do away with any doubt of a dire retribution overtaking him for the heinous crime of double murder.

Capt. McLennon has returned from New York, with the piece of flesh found on board the Eudora on Saturday afternoon. He states that on bringing it to Professor Doremus that gentleman consulted with Professor Parker, the eminent anatomist, on the subject, and that both of them came to the conclusion the flesh was human. The Doctors, however, would not be willing to give a certificate of the fact until a thorough analysis could be made. This, they said, would occupy two or three days. As Capt. McLennon had not instructions to leave the parcel in the possession of these physicians, he brought it back to-day, and placed it in the hands of Capt. Arnold for safe keeping. WRECKER.

## Marine Affairs.

LOSS OF SCHOONER JOHN HART.—The schooner John Hart, Capt. Smith, from the Bahamas for New York, with a cargo of fruit, came ashore at New Inlet, South Hempstead, L. I., on Monday night last, while the wind was blowing a gale and very cold. The sea was making a complete breach over her at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when our informant left, and the officers and crew, seven in number, were in the tore rigging; and if they could hold on a short time longer, would be saved by boats from the shore. Assistance in the shape of wrecking vessels, were to have left yesterday afternoon to render her assistance. They would reach her last evening. Oranges, lemons, &c., were picked up on the beach. Pieces of her cabin had also come ashore, from which her name was ascertained. The J. H. cleared at this port on the 13th ult. for the Bahamas, and was on her return when she was lost as above stated.

We apprehend the above is but the first of a number of shipwrecks which we are to hear from, as the effect of the late heavy gales, though we hope it may prove to be the last as well as the first.

## City Intelligence.

BURNING OF HOPE CHAPEL, BROADWAY.—Between four and five o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in Hope chapel, 718 Broadway. The alarm soon brought the firemen to the premises, and in the space of about two hours the fire was completely extinguished. Upon examination of the chapel it was ascertained that the fire evidently originated in a small room rear of the platform in the lecture room (basement) from this room the fire spread through a side window, extending to the upper windows in the rear part of the church, causing a damage to the building of some $1,100 or $1,500. In the room where the fire seems to have originated, Mr. J. Collins, lecturer on geology and astronomy, had stored a large collection of oil paintings, which he estimated to be worth $4,000; these were all consumed. No insurance. In addition to these paintings the Christian Society Sunday school books were kept in this room; they were also consumed. The building is insured for $9,500, $2,000 of which is in the Eagle Insurance Company, $5,000 in Bowery, and $2,500 in ——. The origin of the fire at present appears somewhat mysterious, but the Fire Marshal's investigations will, in all probability, explain it.

## The Ten Governors.

CATHOLICISM ON RANDALL'S ISLAND—KNOW NOTHINGISM IN THE BOARD, ETC., ETC., ETC.

This board held a meeting at the chambers yesterday afternoon, Governor Tiemann in the chair. There were present—Governors Taylor, Herrick, Townsend, Draper, Duke and West.

The following is a list of the inmates of different institutions for the week ending Dec. 8:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining Dec. 1 | | 6,021 |
| Committed since | | 1,181 |
| Total | | 7,202 |
| Died | 15 | |
| Discharged | 1,060 | |
| Sent to penitentiary | 96 | |
| Sent to State prison | 4 | |
| | | 1,175 |
| Remaining | | 6,027 |
| Increase | | 6 |

A paper was received from the resident physician of the penitentiary hospital, stating that nine court prisoners had escaped by breaking the cast iron gratings of the windows, and asking that such windows be made more secure. Upon motion of Governor Tiemann the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to fit up a room for the purpose of confining all court prisoners under treatment at the hospital. The paper was given over to the committee on penitentiary with instructions to make the alterations provided for.

Resolutions being next in order, Governor SMITH presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the Warden of Randall's Island, without the authority of the Board, has directed a part of one of the public buildings on said island to uses and purposes not contemplated or designed by this department, by allowing the attic of the cook house (about 60 by 20 feet) to be fitted up for the exclusive use of teaching sectarian doctrines therein; and,

Whereas, it has been the settled policy and resolution of this Board, from its earliest organization to the present time, not to permit or allow any sectarian doctrines to be taught to the children at the nursery on Randall's Island; and,

Whereas, the board has repeatedly declared that there should be no preference given or partiality shown to any religious denomination, and that all religious services should be held in the building appropriated for that purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That the Warden of Randall's Island be, and he is hereby, directed to prohibit all public religious services, hereafter from being held in the attic of cook house, and that he cause to be removed therefrom the "altar" and other fixtures not belonging to this department.

Resolved, That this Board will not consent to give exclusive privileges to any religious society or denomination whatever, or to allow the occupancy of more than one place for public worship on Randall's Island.

In support of this resolution, Governor SMITH said the room fitted up was to be about 30 by 60 feet, and was formerly used as a dining room. He said on this island were seent young children of all creeds and sects, and it was wrong to train them up in any sectarian faith. As a part of his speech he read an extract from a daily paper, which asked "if Randall's Island was to be Romanized?" He set forth that Roman Catholicism was not taught upon this island by an open vote of the Board of Governors, but secretly and by stealth. Mr. Smith said this room was kept locked, and even a Governor could not enter it without trotting all around the island for the key. The warden, in his letter to us, says he thinks Governor West gave this room for this purpose. This was a very guarded letter, and perhaps the product of one hea l.

Governor WEST—Does the gentleman mean to say I had anything to do with this letter?

Governor SMITH—You have no right to question this. I repeat what I said, and this is all I have to say.

Governor WEST (addressing the Board)—The gentleman who has just taken his seat has found a mare's nest. The preamble which he has presented is totally false, and I ask him if it is true.

Governor SMITH—Yes, sir, it is true; and I mean to say you know it.

Governor WEST—I say this room has been kept as a storeroom and to keep rotten apples in. The gentleman says no sectarian doctrines must be taught there. I say sectarianism is taught there every day, and the gentleman seems to ignore this fact entirely. He says it is the policy of this Board not to teach sectarianism to those under our charge. Is this true? No, sir. Where are your altars? They are everywhere. They are at the Tombs and other places, and established by the orders of this Board. This letter was got up without my aid. I mean this letter of the warden. It is true. Now, this resolution says, that "the more religious services all to be held over the cook house." I go for this—I will vote for this—I am opposed to holding religious meetings over a cook house. The resolution says the "altars" must be removed. Where shall we remove the altar to? Will he tell us where we shall take these altars to—will he remove them from the Island? If he will, I have the audacity to say that he is a more infamous character in tearing down the altars than I was in erecting them. Governor West here read a letter, which he said he also had received from Mr. Eldridge, the Warden of the Island. (This letter said, that he, the Warden, had been ordered by Governor Smith to stop religious services on the Island, over the cook house, and his instructions had been complied with.) Now, gentlemen, (said Mr. West,) I come to the point. What does the gentleman mean to do with this altar?

Gov. SMITH—My temper has been unruffled by the outbursts of the gentleman. I say he, without consulting me but upon his own responsibility, put up this altar to teach his own particular dogmas. And I say he did this by stealth and without my knowledge, and when I found it out I stopped it, and under the same circumstances I will do it again. The gentleman talks about the falsity of this preamble. Does he deny the fact that an altar is there? No, sir—This fact is admitted.

Governor WEST replied, still opposing the resolution.

Governor DUKE said he could not allow this matter to go by without expressing his conviction in the matter. He was sorry such a discussion had come before the Board. He could not consider himself justified to go to the Island and order that his peculiar religious views should be carried out. He would not go to the Island and order that children should be "dipped" or "sprinkled," according to the rules of Baptists. He considered this an outrage on the part of a minority to force a religious creed, where a majority had to pay for it. If that minority wished to attend to the spiritual wants of the children, let them provide for their bodily wants also.

Governor TIEMANN said he was opposed to allowing this altar to remain on the island, and, under the circumstances, he would remove it.

Governor TAYLOR—Our rules have been broken in placing this "altar" upon the Island. If Governor West, upon his own responsibility, has a right to place an "altar" there of any particular creed, I have the right to go there and remove it. I stand by the rules of this Board, and they are our only guide. That "altar" has no right in that place, and no law, moral or divine, teaches us that it should remain. When that "altar" was placed there, it was done under the supposition that there were not votes enough in this Board to remove it. The result of this vote will decide whether those who thus reasoned were right or not in their speculations. I denounce this attempt to force a religion upon Randall's Island as an imposition upon this Board; and every sentiment of honor and dignity, every desire that we should entertain as public officers to faithfully serve the public, calls upon us to resent this attempt to break down the laws and rules of this Board.

Gov. WEST offered as a substitute to the resolution of Gov. Smith—

Resolved, That all religious denominations have equal privileges to worship on Randall's Island, and that no denomination have any privileges over others.

Gov. DUKE moved to amend, by adding the words "but that no altars or other fixtures be erected in any building or buildings for the purpose of carrying out their peculiar religious views."

Gov. DRAPER spoke to the original resolutions of Gov. Smith, and thought there was nothing in them so very horrible. He would not shrink from any responsibility in the matter, and thought this altar should be removed.

Gov. DUKE then withdrew his amendment.

Gov. SMITH then moved to lay the substitute of Gov. West upon the table, and called for the ayes and noes. In the affirmative, voted Taylor, Duke, Smith, Herrick, and Draper; negative, Dugro, Henry, West, Tiemann, and Townsend. The vote being even, it was decided that the motion to lay upon the table was lost.

Gov. TIEMANN then asked Gov. West if he meant by his resolution that "altars" should be erected by all parties as a right?

Gov. WEST—He meant by his substitute that "altars" might publicly be established, and all denominations should stand alike. He would add to his substitute the words "and that all religious exercises be taught in the school-house."

Gov. DUKE—Gov. West altering his substitute, I again offer my amendment that I [illegible] offered.

The vote was taken upon the amendment, which was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the substitute of Gov. West, which was also lost.

The vote then came up upon the original resolutions of Gov. Smith. Before the vote was taken—

Gov. WEST moved to refer the whole matter to a special committee to report at next meeting of the Board.

The motion to refer was lost, and—

Gov. SMITH called the "previous question" upon the original resolutions.

Gov. WEST said there was no such thing as previous question in this Board.

The PRESIDENT decided in favor of Gov. West.

Gov. SMITH—O! the President always decides in favor of Gov. West, whether he is in order or not.

PRESIDENT—You are out of order.

Gov. WEST—I do not wish that the Warden should be censured, as in these resolutions. I move an amendment, by changing the words in the preamble, "Whereas, the Warden of Randall's Island, without the authority of this Board," and inserting, in place of "Warden," the name of "Edward C. West." Let not the blame of this thing come upon the Warden, if it should come upon my shoulders.

The PRESIDENT said this amendment was out of order, the ayes and noes having been called for upon the resolutions.

Gov. WEST then asked that the preamble and resolutions be voted for, section by section.

The first section was adopted. The second