reject all means and processes which depress and undermine the powers of the living organism. Hence we discard the bleeding lancet, the cupping instrument, and those filthy and disgusting creatures called leeches.

We think the virus of disease sufficiently deadly without superadding thereunto, poisonous doses of drugs.

New-School men, we believe in the judicious use of cold, warm and hot water. We believe it proper to use stimulant or antistimulant remedies according to the nature of the disease and the condition of the patient.

We believe it necessary to administer large or small doses of medicine as the symptoms may indicate or require. However important and necessary the art of Surgery, we are entirely satisfied that the surgical knife is far too frequently used, and that ignorance or deception, or both, conduce to mutilation, by which man, the image of his God, is shorn of his fair proportions. To cut off a limb is by no means to cure it, although it may evince great manual dexterity and profound anatomical knowledge. From all which the necessary deductions follow, that we cannot and will not be confined to the narrow area of any petty *path* or idle *ism*, but rejoice to avail ourselves of all safe and salutary means, by which human agony can be assuaged, or human ills cured. Finally, having availed ourselves of all the privileges, advantages and means requisite and necessary to practice the profession of our choice and love, with credit to ourselves and safety and success to our patients, we hold communion with all who embrace our views and conform to our practice.

We have in view the independence, the honor, and the widest usefulness of our noble avocation; and we seek to render Medical Practice what it was evidently designed to be, and must ultimately become, the conservator of the health and lives of the people.

While thus placing before the world this, our declaration of medical independence, the undersigned most respectfully and earnestly invite the friends of medical reform throughout the country to merge all minor and insignificant differences of opinion, and to unite with us in the dissemination of sound therapeutic knowledge, by the institution of societies, academies, journals, schools or colleges; with the assurance that the union of all the good men of each of the various sects devoted to medical reform is as legitimate, and as sure of being ultimately crowned with success, as was the combined forces of the patriots of the different nations in our Revolution, whose cordial and happy coöperation, under the protection of Divine Providence, secured the blessings of liberty to the American people.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1853.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Report on Commerce and Navigation.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The annual report on Commerce and Navigation will go to the printer on Wednesday. It shows that fourteen hundred and forty-four vessels have been built the past year, measuring three hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-four tuns, and that our aggregate tunnage is now four millions one hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-one tuns. Maine built last year three hundred and fifty-four vessels, measuring one hundred and ten thousand and forty-seven tuns. The proofs of the Treasury report have come from the printer to-night, and it will be sent to Congress on Wednesday. Mr. Northwood, of Washington County, New-York, returned here to-day from Arkansas, bringing with him a black man kidnapped from this city twelve years ago, who has been held in servitude ever since. HECHT.

The Canal Question in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Some of the Hunkers were desirous that the Whigs should unite with them in taking the selection of the House portion of the Joint Canal Committee from the Speaker, and select it to-morrow by ballot, with a view to making the Committee more friendly to the Canals than it otherwise would be, But the Whigs are said to decline any union with either faction. The Democratic party has the power, and it must bear the consequences of its position as a unit. With the war between Hunkers and Barnburners, the Whigs have nothing to do. But beside this there is no certainty that the wish above referred to, was general with the Hunkers, or that their canal views are any more liberal than those of the Barnburners. A report has gone out that a majority of the Democratic members of the Assembly have signed a petition to Pierce to appoint Dickinson. This is not exactly the fact. Only some thirty have done so.

Burroughs continued his review of the Governor's Message to-day. He is severe, and maintains that there is a fixed purpose among the Barnburners to defeat any plan for the enlargement. He more than insinuated that it was because the Governor was interested in so many Railroad projects to be effected by the enlargement, that he has changed his opinions on the Canals. It is possible. He is a very heavy Railroad Stockholder. SUB ROSA.

Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Mr. Marshall's resolution to place $10,000,000 at the disposal of the President has been overwhelmed in the House, Hunkerism being in the ascendant.

The Senate, in secret session, discussed the nomination of Mr. Badger to-day, but the subject was postponed until the arrival of Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama.

Hon. Samuel B. Phelps, the new Senator from Vermont, appeared on the floor of the Senate to-day.

The statement of *The Republic* that Hunter will not go into the Cabinet because Dix is to be a member is wholly untrue.

Senator Gwin is still earnest for the Pacific Railroad, but union upon any particular plan seems to be impossible

The Cuban question will come up again to-morrow.

Secretary Everett speaks before the Colonization Society to-morrow evening in a church, the Hall of the House of Representatives having been refused for that purposed.

Soireés, parties and dinners are in great profusion. To-morrow evening there will be soireés at Brown's Hotel and at Clement Hill's. EYE-

Gardiner Claim, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Dr. Gardiner remained at Havana. The items in my last dispatch relating to the Gardiner Claim are fully sustained. The Senate Committee, consisting of Soulé, Broadhead, Bayard and Pratt, hold daily sessions upon the Gardiner, Hargous, Mears and other claims. Astounding developments will be made. Slocum's report is sustained by the Commissioners just returned.

Mr. Cass will speak first to-morrow, and will be more filibustiering than in his Anti-George-Law speech. Soulé will soon make a great effort.

The new Cabinet slumbers at present. Mr. Dawson is daily expected. QUIS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

A dispatch from the Governor of Vermont announces the appointment of Hon. Samuel B. Phelps U. S. Senator in place of the late Mr. Upham. Mr. Phelps is here, having, by a singular coincidence, arrived the day Upham died.

Mr. Badger's nomination was briefly considered to-day in Executive session, and without final action was laid over.

Mr. Cass will deliver his opening speech on his Cuban resolutions, and will probably speak two days. The resolutions are the special order for to-morrow, and may or may not come up.

Dr. Gardiner's Mexican Claims, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The Providence Journal has received extracts from a letter addressed to Gen. Jos. Pitman by Captain Slocum, who went out to Mexico with Dr. Gardiner to identify the mining property claimed by him, and for which he was awarded the large sum since disputed by the Government—in which he says that in crossing the mountains in the interior of Mexico they were fired upon by ten or twelve guerrillas concealed in the chapparel. The volley killed two Mexican servants and three mules. It was returned by Dr. G.'s party, who killed six of the guerrillas.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The Mail is through from New Orleans as late as due.

Cholera has entirely disappeared at Charleston.—No new cases occurred last week.

L. A. J. Stubbs, a white man, was hung at Bennettsville, S. C. on Friday last for the murder of a Slave.

Washington Irving is here, and receives much attention from our literary men.—He is the guest of Secretary Kennedy.

Interesting from the South—Later from Texas, &c.—Matamoras in a state of Siege—The Removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida—Earthquake in Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 17, 1852.

New-Orleans papers of the 10th inst. are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 6th inst.

The Santa Fé mail had arrived at San Antonio, with dates to the 1st December.

Matamoras still held out, and the Commandant was preparing for a stardy resistance. *The Brownsville Flag* says the merchants of that place are supplying barrels for breastworks and barricades, and Matamoras has been declared in a state of siege, although no enemy was in sight

A bill has passed the Legislature of Florida to authorize the raising of two regiments of volunteers, for Indian service. According to *The Floridian* the bill provides that the regiments raised be tendered to Government, and if refused, the Governor then to employ them in removing the savages. The Governor is required to keep the tender of the volunteers open until the 4th May, when, if not accepted, and nothing be done toward removing the Indians, the State will then go to work and do the business herself.

A heavy shock of earthquake was experienced at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 8th inst.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

An order was introduced into the House today, for the repeal of the law, against the sale of liquor.

Upwards of $3,000,000 of additional Bank Capital in this City, has already been petitioned for.

Arrival of the steamship Isabel from Havana and Key West.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 17, 1852.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived at Charleston on Friday, with Havana and Key West dates of the 11th inst.

Among her passengers were the Commission sent out by Congress to investigate the Gardiner Claim—with witnesses to prove the claim a humbug.

There is no political news of importance.

The Commissioners sent by the Secretary of the Navy to select a coal dépôt for vessels of war, had arrived at Key West.

Gen. Pierce—The Weather.

CONCORD, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Gen. Pierce returned from Andover this afternoon, without Mrs. Pierce. He went to his old boarding-house. Mr. Webster, his private Secretary, returned from Washington on Saturday.

We have had no snow here yet, although the Telegraph made me say, on Saturday, that there was from twelve to eighteen inches. There has been none north of here. On Sunday the thermometer stood nearly at zero all day, with a violent northwest wind. It now stands at twenty degrees.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan 16, 1853.

This has been the coldest day of the season, and the sleighing is now excellent.

There have been no arrivals from sea.

The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 17.

The weather is clear and intensely cold. The thermometer was down to 18 deg. at 10 o'clock last night, and our harbor is full of ice this morning for the first time this season.

Travel on the Erie Railroad—The Snow-Storm, &c.

GOSHEN, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The Saturday night Express train, which met with the accident at Great Bend, ran into a snow-bank two miles below Sufferns and could not move either way. Two engines went to their assistance from Sufferns, but the drift of snow was so great it took them three hours to get the two miles, when they also stuck fast. Thus the passenger train and the two engines remained in the snow till they could be shoveled out this morning.

Some of the passengers went to a farm house near by, and others remained in the cars. A conductor had his ears and feet frozen, and many of the passengers also suffered considerably. Some of the passengers in this train from the West were off the track three times during their trip—once on the Erie and twice on Western roads.

NARROWSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The high wind of yesterday drifted the snow badly on the Erie Railroad. The express train west had to be abandoned, and the mail train took the passengers. The trains are getting right again to-day.

ITHACA, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The snow is about eight inches deep here. The passenger steamer on Cayuga Lake makes her regular trips between Ithica and Aurora.

DUNKIRK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The drifting of the snow has caused some irregularity in the running of the trains, and but little freight has been moving Eastward during the past few days.

Navigation and the Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The River here measures 6 feet in the channel, and is falling. The weather is clear. The thermometer this morning was at 14° above zero, and this evening 23°.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The thermometer here this evening is at 20°. Weather clear. River full of floating ice.

Railroad Accident—Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 17.

The pilot line due here last night did not arrive until 11 o'clock this morning—the delay having been occasioned by the train getting off the track near Newark.

The schooner South Carolina from Newbern for New-York, is ashore south of Indian River, and full of water.

The schr. Franklin of Provincetown, from Porto Rico, with sugar, for New-York, went ashore on the 13th, near Fenwick's Island, Md. The captain and crew landed in safety.

The brig A. Milligan, which arrived at the Breakwater some time since, water logged, has been pumped out and the leak stopped. She sails for her destination the first fair wind.

The Recent Accident to an Eastern Railroad Conductor.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 16, 1853.

Mr. Annable, the Conductor who was knocked off the Portland train on Friday, is reported by his physicians to be dying.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Schr. Charger, 30 days from Franklin, La., with a cargo of sugar, molasses, &c., has arrived in distress, leaky, and having lost deckboard and sprung mainmast.

Fire at Hatfield.

SYRINGFIELD, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The barn of George Waits, in Hatfield, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, with twenty head of cattle, twe horses and fifty tuns of hay. The loss is about $2,500—insured for $675. It was the work of an incendiary.

Trial for Murder.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Benj. R. Brewster was placed upon trial for the murder of his wife, in the Camden County Court to-day.

Counterfeiter Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Alexander Sterret was convicted this evening in the U. S. Court of forging bogus dollars.

The Steamship Union.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, from New-York, was signalled at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This is the quickest trip on record.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1853.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial of Thomas Ewbank, praying an appropriation to enable him to make experiments with his recently discovered plan for paddle wheels.

Mr. BROADHEAD presented a memorial of 1,400 citizens of New-York, in favor of granting 160 acres of land to all who were engaged in the war of 1812.

Many other petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. HALE's resolution relative to Commodore Morgan was taken up.

Mr. HALE said he had no information one way or the other respecting the matters charged or implied in the resolution, except what had been stated to him on authority which he considered good. If injustice had been done Commodore Morgan, no one regretted it more more than he did. Com. Morgan was dead. He hoped the Senate would allow the resolution to be withdrawn.

Leave was granted.

Mr. FOOT offered resolutions directing the President of the Senate to inform the Governor of Vermont, of Mr. Upham's death, and directing payment to his widow of arrearages of per-diem and mileage. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution calling for all further correspondence relative to fisheries not heretofore communicated. Adopted.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of recognizing the independence of the Republic of Liberia. Laid over.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of providing for the appointment of an Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Oregon and California. Adopted.

The bill for the relief of McKean Buchanan was debated and rejected.

The bill for the relief of Philo Smith was passed.

Mr. WALKER introduced two bills granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in that State.

Mr. CLARKE moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business for reasons which he said it was unnecessary to repeat to the Senate.

Mr. GWIN hoped the motion would not be agreed to.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to—Yeas 24, Nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Bell, Brooke, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dixon, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hale, Jones, of Tenn.; Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, Walker.

NAYS—Adams, Borland, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Cathcart, De Saussure, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Norris, Soule.

In half an hour the doors were opened.

The bill to establish a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had presented an amendment the other day, which, however, he did not wish to be considered his own proposition, but he felt free to act upon the whole subject.

Mr. BROOKE said that as the Senator disclaimed the amendment, he would move it himself, as he considered it the best proposition yet presented. He moved as a substitute for the bill, one proposing a contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, lately incorporated in the State of New-York, for the construction of the said road.

Ma. GWIN opposed the amendment.

Mr. BROOKE replied.

A general discussion then took place as to the proper mode of considering the bill and arriving at some definite conclusion on it, and the avoidance of all outside propositions and debate thereon, after which the subject was postponed.

The Homestead Bill was taken up and made the special order for Wedneeday week.

The House bill to provide for an equestrian statue of Washington in this City, was taken up and referred.

A message was received from the President, communicating further correspondence relative to the imprisonment of the American Consul at Acapulco. (It is unimportant.) Referred and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill allowing the widow of Gen. Armstrong a pension for life, and the Senate bill allowing arrears of pension to the widow of Gen. John McNeil.

Mr. DEAN asked and received unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill to carry into effect the resolution of Congress passed August, 1783, to erect at the Capitol of the Nation, a collossal equestrian statue of Washington. It proposed an appropriation of $50,000—the work to be executed by Clark Mills, under the direction of the President of the United States.

There is great anxiety to pass the bill now.

Mr. DEAN wished the resolution to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Many Voices—"Move to put it on its passage now, now."

Mr. DEAN had no objections to this.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said it would be wholly unnecessary to refer the bill, as gentlemen understand it as well now as they would after a Committee had examined it. All they had to do was to suspend the rules, and pass it at once.

"Agreed." "Agreed."

Several motions of reference were suggested.

Mr. SWEETSER said he did not wish the figure of Washington to be clothed in the Roman toga, but in the Continental uniform.

Cries of "Good, good!"

Mr. DEAN, in accordance with the calls around him, moved the passage of the bill. He said it did not require Washington to be represented with Roman costume, but merely to carry into effect the act of Congress of 1783; neither that it should be executed by a foreign artist, for we have one in our midst, the very best—Clark Mills—a man who has achieved in the equipoise of the horse what has never before been accomplished.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) thought the bill would be improved if it was amended so as to leave the President the assignment of the portion of the statue in the public grounds.

Mr. DEAN acquiesced and modified the bill accordingly.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) moved an amendment appropriating $20,000 to purchase from Hiram Powers his allegorical statue of America, and placing it in a suitable position.

Objection was made.

Mr. VENABLE expressed the hope that the bill would not be encumbered with an amendment referring to the work of any other artist. We have an artist, Clark Mills, who has at once stepped from the ground to the highest round in the ladder of fame, achieving one of the most wonderful enterprises. He is not yet 30 years of age. He went from New-York to the South—a friend there discovered he had genius. For the last few years he has struggled with many difficulties, but at last overcome them all. It is due that Mills should stand alone in this bill, as he is the first artist in the world that has made a statue of the purest man ever known.

Mr. DEAN said the resolution of the Congress of '83 has passed unanimously as the report of a Committee, every State then in the Union being represented. The work was at that time suspended merely because of the want of funds. But now that we have an artist in our midst who produced the equestrian statue of Jackson with such general satisfaction, there should be no longer delay in carrying the resolution into effect.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) thought it would be better not to pass the bill hastily, but refer to a Select Committee, with power to report any time. He would prefer to send it to a Committee of thirty-one members, that all the States of the Union might have a voice in the subject.

Mr. DEAN, in view of the few weeks only remaining of the session, moved the previous question, in accordance with the request of several gentlemen.

The resolution of 1783 was read. It proposed the statue should be of bronze representing Washington in the Roman costume upholding a truncheon in his right hand and his head encircled with a laurel wreath. The base of the statue to represent scenes in the principal battles in which Washington took part, and the work to be executed by a French artiste.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE—The bill of the gentleman from New-York (Dean) contemplated the plan of 1783, but the American people will never consent that Washington shall be represented in Roman costume, but in the old time Continentals.

"You'r right."

Mr. DEAN did not intend Washington shall be thus represented, and he amended the bill to read that $40,000 be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to employ Clark Mills to erect, at the City of Washington, at such place on the public ground in said city as shall be designated by the President. The demand for the previous question was sustained, and under its operation the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. CARTTER a resoluion, was passed calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House the number and names of steam vessels built in each year since 1835, their tunnage, what length of time elapsed from their completion to the time of their first cruise, the cost of vessels in commission, amount of repairs and number of times the steamers have been repaired, the aggregate cost of the steamships, the service performed, the present condition, etc.

The House passed the bill to grant half-pay to certain widows and orphans, and the Senate resolution surrendering the old site of a fort in Savannah to the city authorities.

Mr. MARSHALL asked leave to offer a resolution, to place at the discretion of the President of the United States ten millions of dollars, to meet any extraordinary emergencies in our foreign relations which may arise during recess. He merely wished it referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who might report at any time, and that gentlemen might be enabled to participate in the debate to which he hoped it would give rise.

Several gentlemen objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MARSHALL moved a suspension of the rules, and hoped the House would act intelligently upon the subject.

The Yeas and Nays were loudly called for and ordered.

Mr. MARSHALL wished to state he did not want the resolution to be considered by the House at this time, but to be referred.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.)—If this motion to suspend shall prevail, would it not be competent for the House to pass it?

Mr. MARSHALL—I will answer——

Mr. STEPHENS—Address the Chair.

Mr. MARSHALL—I simply gave the gentleman the assurance of my own word. I will not ask for its passage, and if such motion shall be made, I will withdraw the resolution, if I have the right.

Mr. STEPHENS—I hope those who are opposed to the resolution will vote against suspending the rules, for if this prevails, the resolution may be put on its passage.

Mr. BAYLY wished to say a few words, but objection was made.

Mr. BROOKS—Is the question on voting ten or twenty millions?

The House refused to suspend the rules—Yeas 26, Nays 106. The affirmative vote was

Ashe, Beale, Brown, (Miss.) Burt, Cartter, Dean, Doty, Florence, Gaylord, Gorman, Green, Howard, Marshall, Mason, McCerkle, Orr, Polk, Riddle, Ross, Russell, Savage, Scurry, Stanton, (Tenn.) Stanton, (Ky.) St. Martin, Sweetzer.

The House passed the bill explanatory of so much of the River and Harbor bill of last year as makes appropriation for the removal of a rock in Seekonk River.

Other business of no public importance was transacted, when on motion of Mr. Houston the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was discharged from the consideration of the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia, and further action on this was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. POLK asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Clark Mills $15,000 as compensation for the Equestrian Statue of Andrew Jackson, recently erected in Lafayette-square.

Mr. J. W. HOWE and others objected.

Mr. POLK—If the gentlemen on that side object, they must expect that we will fight the Devil with fire.

The question on suspending was then taken, and decided negatively: Yeas 96; Nays 63—not two-thirds.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1853.

Mr. CONGER reported favorably on the bill to abolish Teachers' Institutes.

Mr. PIERCE reported favorably on the bill relative to the publication of Colonial History.

Mr. BEEKMAN presented the report of the Northern Dispensary of New-York.

The Committee of the Whole reported progress on the bill incorporating the Ladies Repository in New-York, and on the Railway Consolidation bill.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR presented a remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York against a change in the Pilot law. Also presented report from the Select Committee to examine into the condition of the Charitable Institutions of New-York.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced a bill taxing Bonds and Mortgages. Also to regulate the hours of labor.

Mr. O'KEEFE introduced a bill relative to the Seaman's Retreat in New-York.

Mr. BURROUGHS then took the floor on canals.

Mr. BURROUGHS said—The Governor referred the attention of the Legislature to the price of agricultural products and labor; this was the first time the Executive had ever complained that the prices of labor and prounce were too high. That part of the Message referring to the expenditures of the State was one deprecating high prices. This was an apology for failing to recommend the completion of the Canal enlargement. Are prices too high? Must we be careful about expenditures when wheat is worth $1 a bushel, and labor 75c. per day? The interests of the State are not promoted by such economy. The spirit was like that of those who opposed the original construction of the Canal—a dolorous fear of debt.

He referred to a change in the Constitution in regard to the financial affairs of the State. The reason which impelled this change was, the decree had gone forth to make a change in the Canal policy of the State; this decree was inimical to the Canal. The people of the west would remember that they had cheerfully submitted to new burdens to build the Canal in 1817. In 1846, after $12,000,000 had been expended on the enlargement, the new policy was adopted. It was determined that the enlargement must not go on. An attempt was made to prove that the Canals had not yielded revenue to the State; that they were a burden; the consideration was overlooked that the Canals had increased the wealth of the State and country by facilitating commerce and enabling the west to send her produce to tide water.

Mr. Burroughs denied that the Canals were indebted to the State in 1846. It was ridiculous to make the charge. Your Chenango, Genesee and Black River Canals were commenced on the credit of the State or on that of the Erie Canal. These Canals, when the revenue from them was not great enough to reimburse the State, were made a charge upon the Erie Canal. Was such charge fair in proving that the Erie Canal had been unprofitable? He said the aggregate sum levied upon the Erie Canal for the construction of other works of improvement was over $7,000,000, and thus was attempted to give plausibility to the statement that the Canal had not paid for itself.

If the recommendation made by Governor Marcy to support the banks by loaning them $10,000,000 on the credit of the Canal revenue had been carried, I suppose that would also have been used to show the Canal to have been unprofitable. The subject of the enlargement of the Canal should have been left an open question by the Convention which revised the Constitution; permission to borrow money for the completion of the Canal should have beed given to the State. He read from a memorial prepared at a public meeting at Rochester protesting against any Constitutional obstruction to the enlargement of the Canal. That memorial was prophetic of what effect such restriction would have upon the Canal. The restriction had been disastrously retarding the enlargement.

We have now the proposition not to enlarge, but to improve the canals. Old attempts to cripple the canal policy of the State were not only again trumped up, but new objections were urged. It had been determined to so overburden and weigh down the canal policy as to defeat the progress of the enlargement. In 1845 the Governor was in the Legislature, and it was proposed to borrow a few hundred thousand dollars to complete certain portions of the enlargement, and its most active supporter was Mr. Seymour. Yet notwithstanding these antecedents of the Governor we find him combatting the policy which was advocated a few years ago.

It was in pursuance of the enmity to the Canals, developed by the Convention in 1846, that the present message had been prepared. Good economy and prudence would justify the postponement of the payment of Canal debts, that the Canal revenue might be used to complete the Enlargement. In the Western part of the State it is believed that the amendments respecting the Enlargement of the Canals were inimical to the work, and they would think so until those who urged the amendments should prove themselves friends of the Enlargement.

Every increase of six inches to the draft of Canal boats, says the Governor, adds about five tuns to the burden of the boat; so we are to go in for this six inch system—this deepening the Canal six inches each year—if we had had a six inch Governor in 1817, we might have had a recommendation for a channel at first admitting the passage of canoes, and then, by six inch enlargements, finally to afford a passage for boats holding a burden of 30 tuns.

Mr. B. would not deny that the enlargement of the eastern end of the Canal had increased its capacity, but there were portions of it no larger than they were in 1825; these portions should be enlarged. The increased capacity of Canals has been aided by modern improvements in boat building. The Governor does not compute the time when he expects the Canal to be fully improved; we are left in doubt about that. He then adverted to what the message denominated the "Unfortunate legislation of 1851," which reduced the Canal tolls and removed the tolls on Railroads.

There are passages in the Message where the Governor actually says"—*I recommend*"—yes, he even ventured upon that strong language. He had a Constitutional right to say that, and he has done so; but in regard to measures for the enlargement of the Canal, the Governor has made no recommendation. The Governor was in favor of the the Legislation which he now denominates "*unfortunate.*" Objections are made, says the Governor, to any change in the financial system for fear that improper debt may be incurred.

He is very careful to conform his message to the views of those whose opinions he has lately adopted. Any one must know that people would not consent to additional taxation. The Northern and Southern Counties would oppose taxation to improve the Canals. The friends of the Railroads were determined to kill the Canals. He did not know but the Governor might be interested in present and projected Railroads. For several years there have been growing feelings in favor of Railroads and against Canals. It was the duty of the Governor to advocate the interests of the State Canals.

He (Mr. Burroughs) noticed that laws could not now be passed without the consent of railroads. This gigantic interest endangered the welfare of the State. He was willing that railroads should come in competition with the canals, after their enlargement. Here Mr. Burroughs gave way, and

The Committee rose and reported progress.

A resolution was offered by Mr. O'KEEFE and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved—That the Governors of the Alms-House Department of New-York be directed to communicate to the House whether any charges of corruption have been preferred and investigated against any of said Governors—the precise nature of such charges, together with the results of any investigation as to their validity made by said Governors. That the said Board of Governors be directed to furnish a copy of all minutes, reports and papers relating in any manner to said subject and whether any vacancy now exist in such Board by resignation, expulsion or otherwise. Adjourned.

FLORIDA.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Florida to authorize the raising of two regiments of volunteers for Indian service. According to *The Floridian*, the bill provides that the regiments thus raised shall be tendered to the Government, and if refused, the Governor is then to employ them in removing the savages. It appropriates $50,000, pledging ten per cent. of the State revenue for the redemption of the bonds authorized to be issued to raise this sum.

The Governor is required to keep the tender of the volunteers open until the 4th of May next, when, if they are not received, and nothing done toward removing the Indians in the mean time, the State is to go to work and do the business herself. This step has been taken in consequence of the refusal of the Indians to emigrate. It is believed that they have established a fortified camp on the eastern edge of the Big Cypress, that lies to the southward of Fort Myers. It is stated that the western edge of the Everglades, along this hammock, forms a sort of beach, and that there are islands lying off adjacent in the Everglades that are capable of tillage, and good places of refuge in case of defeat.

Gov. Brown sent a message to the Legislature vetoing the joint resolutions extending his term of office. The Senate passed the resolutions over his veto by a vote of 13 yeas to 5 nays, and the House passed them by yeas 21, nays 8. His Excellency's political opponents seem determined that he shall continue to be Governor for a few months longer.

The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing incorporations for manufacturing purposes; also, a bill providing that all licenses hereafter to retail spirituous liquors are to pay a tax of $200, and persons offending are to be fined $300 on conviction. This tax, it is thought, will operate to prohibit licenses to a large extent, if not altogether.

Missouri.—(OFFICIAL.)

Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.	Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.
Adair	231	113	Livingston	321	251
Andrew	764	466	McDonald	194	65
Atchison	150	106	Macon	475	355
Audrain	189	200	Madison	259	117
Barry	253	72	Marion	751	591
Bates	116	194	Mercer	185	188
Benton	523	167	Miller	279	62
Bollinger	112	28	Mississippi	163	117
Boone	615	1112	Monteau	353	189
Buchanan	857	712	Monroe	611	759
Butler*	26	16	Montgomery‡	285	386
Caldwell	268	157	Morgan	278	133
Callaway	435	670	New-Madrid	32	95
Camden	109	67	Newton	323	107
Cape Girardeau	487	328	Nodaway	111	61
Carroll	296	239	Oregon	95	11
Cass	327	228	Osage	372	143
Cedar	162	65	Ozark	57	32
Chariton	498	342	Pemiscot	34	57
Clark	289	325	Perry	213	171
Clay	406	636	Pettis	391	245
Clinton	290	285	Pike	758	804
Cole	492	216	Platte	1069	910
Cooper	535	645	Polk	504	293
Crawford	273	240	Pulaski	159	39
Dade	276	175	Putnam	121	104
Dallas	344	162	Rails	278	341
Daviess	351	296	Ranolph	502	478
Dent	96	74	Ray	613	433
DeKalb	167	68	Reynolds§	98	5
Dodge	55	31	Ripley	83	15
Dunklin	†	—	St. Charles	568	373
Franklin	619	277	St. Clair	225	149
Gasconade	304	89	St. Francois	348	250
Gentry	253	133	Ste. Genevieve	165	122
Green	930	434	St. Louis	5825	4236
Grundy	184	215	Saline	443	514
Harrison	164	111	Schuyler	262	177
Henry	245	296	Scotland	283	216
Hickory	194	75	Scott	97	59
Holt	291	189	Shannon‖	9	—
Howard	762	675	Shelby	323	207
Jackson	858	728	Stoddard	177	116
Jasper	855	169	Stone	94	17
Jefferson	810	172	Sullivan	277	127
Johnson	456	360	Taney	188	11
Knox	235	210	Texas	167	95
LaClede	194	71	Vernon	153	63
Lafayette	582	803	Warren	301	301
Lawrence	300	168	Washington	354	350
Lewis	408	396	Wayne¶	144	—
Lincoln	387	449	Wright	187	95
Linn	282	249			
Total				33,353	20,962

Average majority, about 3,363.

NOTE.—* Butler Co. returned but not counted, on account of illegality of election, having been held on Monday.

† No returns from Dunklin Co.—Clerk says the election was illegal.

‡ Montgomery Co., 194 votes were cast for J. F. Brown, and 192 votes for F. N. Brown, instead of J. N. Brown; and 96 votes were given to H. F. Gray instead of H. F. Gary.

§ Reynolds Co., Scott was voted for direct, with the exception of Gibson, (spelled Gipson,) who received 11 votes.

Oregon Co., only two Whig electors voted for.

‖ Shannon Co., only two electors voted for, one Whig and one Democrat.

¶ Wayne Co., only two electors voted for.

All the votes for electors, whether spelled correctly, or without the proper initials, are included in this count.

	1852.	1848.	1844.	1840.	1836.
Whig	29,962	32,671	31,331	22,972	9,337
Democratic	33,353	40,077	41,369	29,760	19,995
Total	63,315	72,748	72,620	52,732	19,332

Celebration of Franklin's Birthday by the N. Y. Typographical Society.

This Annual Festival came off at Niblo's last night, being the one hundred and forty seventh anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. From 800 to 1,000 persons were present. A large number were ladies. Among those present we noticed a large number of distinguished Editors, Publishers, &c., besides invited guests, literary men, officers of other societies, &c.

GEORGE BRUCE, Esq., presided, supported by Mr. R. H. Johnson, President of the Typographical Society, and ex-President Geo. Mather, and a large number of Vice-Presidents. Rev. Mr. BELLOWS offered up prayer.

At 10 o'clock the company sat down to supper—eight long tables, entirely occupying the spacious hall, were crowded. The supper was ample.

The repast over, the President of the Society introduced Mr. GEORGE BRUCE, type-founder, who remarked that they were assembled to commemorate the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, some of the incidents of whose life, in connection with Science and Freedom, he briefly referred to. Mr. B. hastily glanced over the history of the Art of Printing in this country—many of the facts mentioned having come under his personal observation. He was loudly applauded.

The regular toasts were then announced by the President of the Society, as follows:

1. The Memory of Franklin.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Governor of the State of New-York.
4. The Mayor of the City of New-York.

After each of the above toasts, there was music by Dodworth's Band.

The Alleghanians then sang a beautiful piece of music, which was most rapturously applauded—and another song—Yankee Doodle Dandy—was required of them. At its close, there was tremendous applause. They gave other songs during the evening.

5. *Woman*—The type of typography; making impressions for good wherever her face and form are stamped on the page of man's destiny.

ROBERT A. WEST, Esq., of the *Commercial Advertiser*, responded to this toast in terms highly complimentary to woman.

6. *Journeyman Printers*—Honorable and useful artisans, capable of appreciating the highest blessings of an enlightened age.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Esq., responded to this toast in an appropriate manner, congratulating the Society upon their library, &c., and advocating cheap or free libraries for all classes.

7. *The Press*—"The mighty engine of Freedom, of Science, and of the Arts. Its liberty unrestrained by law, but self-restrained to the advancement of learning, of morals, and of the broad principles of freedom and religion."

CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., of *The Tribune*, responded, speaking of the enterprising character of Printers, their great services to the world in their profession, &c. He noticed the fact that during the Mexican