set 1.207, 900 20. The surplus revenue was thus say 1.706, 190 cities of the require state of 1.706, 190 cities of

erection of an additional wing and for the furnishing of the same, has been about half expanded. The new wing has been erected and exclosed, and will be really for oc-cupancy by the first of July. Some additional aid may be required from the State to furnish it, and also for the erection of gas works, for lighting the entire building. The report of the Managers, detailing more fully the condition of the institution, will be laid before you at an early day.

an early day.

The clean Linastic Asylum, at Utica, is nobly fulfilling the confidence of the setablishment, and justifying the confidence of the public in its official unanagement. The whole number of patients treated during the past year is \$30; of these, 446 were in the institution at the beginning of the year, and 350 bave been subsequently admit ted. The linose, it is estimated, can accommodate 40; the average number resident during the year has been 444; while 108 applications for admission have cases removed to make room for more recent ones; showing a total of 159 to whom the benefits of the institution could not be extended. Of these \$35 cases treated during the year, 164 have been discharged as recovered, 42 as improved, and 116 unimproved—total discharged, 380; remaining at the end of the year, 430. From the opening of the saylum in 1543 to the present date, 4,151 patients have been admitted to it buesling.

While the benevolent design of this institution is conceded by all, I deem it but simple justice to remark that its excellent management is evidenced by its general result, which must commend themselves to the favorable judgment of all. Since its establishment, each succeding year has demonstrated its increasing usefulness, and given it a stronger hold upon the public regard. Through its institutions of the institution was clearly beyond the province of usefulness in society. In numerous other cases, where full restoration was clearly beyond the province of usefulness in society. In numerous other cases, where full restoration was clearly beyond the province of human skill, the sufferings of the unfortunate patient have been greatly mitigated, and the angulsh and anxiety of their creaming the control of the control o

the server of revenue to the state, this is a control of the property of the control of the state is a control of the state in the state of the state is a control of the state in the state of the state is a control of the stat

defective also, in that if falls to earry out fully and caution in the district schools is not yet entirely free. If the cost of the schools in any district exceeds the amount of money received from the state, the debt amount of money received from the state, the debt sent the full received from the state, the debt sent their children to school; and those who are unable to pay this assessment are relieved at the public exceptions, and thus become the resignate of public chastly, and the fundamental principle of the new law fails of its application in its most essential point. Bluestion is still regarded as a metter of charity, and not of right; and the fundamental principle of the new law fails of its application in its most essential point. Bluestion is still regarded as a metter of charity, and not of right; and the still regarded as a metter of charity, and most of right; and the still regarded as a metter of charity, and most of right; and the still regarded to see the still regarded to still regarded to the system, in which a large and competent to still regarded to the system, in which a large and competent to st

province of legislation, and demands a degree of attention involves.

The right to legislate in reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors will not be denied. Our present excise system is the fruit of such logislation. It has, in the process of time, undergone many modifications, but its restrictive element, throughout all these changes, has been retained, in subservience to the original purpose of the system, viz.—the prohibition of the traffic so far as the public good may demand and the constitutional limitations of the law-making power will permit. All restrictive legislation contains the germ of prohibition—is, in fact, prohibition partially applied; so that what is tem—tro-hibitory legislation, in regard to the liquor tr. &c. is only the extension of a principle endorsed as sound by successive Legislatures, and its impartial application to all. The object proposed by the founders of our State, when they incorporated the license system into its legislation, has not yet been attained; maither has the constitutional power of the Legislature in reference to it, yet been exhausted. With the utmost desire to reachight conclusions in relation to this matter, and to grard against the assumption of powers not conferred by our fundamental law, thave found myself—analied to come to any other result than this—that the legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drives is not only demanded as a measure of protection to the health, the property, and the lives of our fellow clinens, but that it is also distinctly indicated by the nature and purpose of civil government, and clearly within the limits of its consilitational powers. These opinions, diffidently entertained at first, have been wraught into convictions by a careful study of the limitations and duties of the law-making power, by jacietal decisions, nearly or remotely affecting the principle involved which have been had in the several States that prohibit the traffic in question, and by the principle involved which have been had in the several f

sangeets shouls step pose with our advancing intelligence, always expressing the highest truth we have received, and reaching forward to the greatest good attainable.

I know of no subject that is likely to elicit your attention, that it involves graver and more momentous interests, than the one thus presented for your consideration. That it is hedged about by difficulties which demand the exercise of great prodence, and that it may not always be easy to reconcile with conflicting interests with a nice adjustment of the scales of justice, I am not disposed to deny. But, guided by the purpose for which government was ordained, and keeping steadily in view the well-help of society, which always rests on a moral basis, those difficulties will disappear or be overcome; and you will be able, I trust, so to perfect the details of a bill as, on the one hand, to secure the suppression of a demeralizing traffic, and, on the other, to protect personal rights and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by the prohibitory legislation which the higher interests of community demand.

It is already intimated that the efforts heretofore made to modify our usury laws will be renewed with the present legislature. The idea of free trade in money pervades the commercial community. Money, it is urged, relieved from the restraints of usury laws would become plentiful and cheap. It is worthy of remark, however, that the argument proceeds generally from the leader rather than the borrower of money. And does not this argument proceeds generally from the leader rather than the borrower of uneary. It is urged, relieved from the restraints do not live or too much; if money is to be made free from the restraints and money pervades the engagement proceeds generally from the leader rather than the borrower of uneary. And does not this argument proceeds generally from the leader rather than the borrower of uneary. In an arbitrary visite is given to law to contain and not perfect the product of the contained an

smalls: againt its oppress sharp, de you not while entrachising capital, enalave labor II, then, somey is to be relieved from legulative restrant, should it not also be divested of the power conferred by legislation. While our with equal justice and properly, declare was that all of interest may be demanded and received for its use? And while legislation permits associations and initiduals to circulate their paper plantses occasions and initiduals to diverse the paper plantses of the paper propential of the paper plantses of the paper propential of the paper plantses of the paper propential to the paper propendiatives, free, it would, in my judgment, be incumbent upon government to assimilate memory to the products of labor, to be regulated by the laws of trade.

The paper plants of the countries and older nations, reflected the paper plants of the countries and older nations, there explain is more shundard and seeks investment at moderate rates of usance, is referred to for evidence that free trade in meney to beneficial to the community. This argument may become applicable to our condition that the paper plants of the paper pl

The not alleged nor supposed that the Board of Ecocor, as such, is composed of men of exceptionable charter. On the contrary, it is the high personal respectability and the influental position of the members of the Board, that has so long secured toleration and impunity for transactions to victous in principle and so destructive in practice.

In view, therefore, of an abuse of such magnitude, and of consequences so injurious, I deem it my duty to submit to the Legislature the propriety of passing a law so far reforming and restraining the traffic in public securities as to divest it of this pernicious feature. It is not sufficient that these transactions are, by our present laws, illegal. The evil can only be eradicated by providing adequate penalties. An Association whose financial influence is greater even than that of the government; that has the power to appreciate this, and to depress that class of securities, and to which so large a body of citizens partribute, should be required so to conduct its operations as neither to retard the general welfare nor relax the public morals.

There is reason to apprehend, unless some further and more efficient safeguards are thrown around the elective franchise, especially in our cities, that the ballot boxes will cease to reflect the popular will. Each succeeding election discloses renewed cause of slarm, in carriy of the ballot box. Such apprehensions are frequently expressed by those who insist that an investigation would furnish painful confirmation of the truth of all they fear. Heretofore the principal abuse of the elective franchise gree out of illegal voting. But it is alleged and believed that a greater abuse exists now. That abuse has become so formidable, and is practised as boildy, that a result in many of the elective franchise gree out of illegal voting. But it is alleged and believed that a greater abuse exists now. The city of New York is supposed to depart less upon the sentiments and intentions of the elective franchise gree out of the first part of th

sean ing. The operation can be resisted, these desired of the United States, or to the law of international contity. The lost of incloses will combined by privary the desired country, with their property, but only with previous country with their property, but only with their property and their country with their property, but only with their property, but only with their property with the

restoring our government to its original policy upon that question.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing the belief that the peace and permanent welfare of the whole community, as well as the political rights of this State, demand the restoration of that prohibition of slavery in territories which was embodied in the Missouri compromise, and repealed by Congress at the last session; and I recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such measures as may tend most effectually to the promotion of that result; to the protection of the political rights of this State against the further increase of slave representation in either branch of Congress, and to the restoration of that generous confidence and mutual regard which are essential to the stability of that Union upon which our respectability abroad and our domestic welfare must always largely depend.

There is much in a review of the interests of our State to call forth thankfulness for its present, and inspire age hopes for the future. Its destinies are to some extent committed to our hands. While endeavoring to discharge our respective duties with constant reference to the prosperity of the commonwealth, let us rely for aid upon Him who holds in His hands the destinies of nations and individuals, and, secung His favor and guidance, secure the benediction pronounced upon that people whose God is the Lord.

Albany, January 2, 1855. MYRON H. CLARK.

The message was referred to the Committee of the Whole, except that part relating to the excise laws, which was sent to a select committee on motion of Mr. Stebbins, of Monroe. Mr. STUYVERAST offered a resolution for a select com

mittee to visit New York and other cities to examin the proceedings of the criminal courts, and report wha legislation was necessary to suppress and punish crime

The House then adjourned until half past three, when the members will meet to draw for seate

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1855.

The Missing Sloop-of-War Albany—Names of her Officers and Crew.

The Navy Department has given up all hopes for the
safety of the Albany. For over two months no tidings

has been received of her, and unwillingly the conviction is forced upon the mind that she has gone to the bottom, with not a solitary person left to tell the tale—one of those silent, unwitnessed and fearful dramas which time alone reveals and imagination shrinks from dwell-

ing upon.

We have procured from the muster rolls in the department, the following list of the names of the officers and men on board the ill-fated ship. The list of men is from the last return to the Department, received 30th Junes

were made previous to her last cruise:-Acting Master. Surgeon. Asst. Surgeon. Purser. Midshipman. Boatswain. Gunner. Sailmaker. Belliger Scott.
William J. Bond
Dexter Brigham
Nicholas F. Morris..... William Curtis,

William Curtis,
Henry Barret,
Jeseph Wood,
Predrick H. Decker,
Augustus Hale.
Caleb S. Vaugh,
Francis McMullen,
William Robinson,
Aaron Smith,
John Parker,
James Kelly,
Henry Thoupson, George Brown, 1st, John V. Pierce, William Barlın, William Chadburn, William Chadburn, Henry Vernon, Timothy Greenleaf John McDonald, Samuel Adams, Michael Kearney, James Brown, James Kelly,
Henry Thompson,
William B. Farquar,
Jeremiah Lynch,
David Brown,
Moses H. Drew,
Hane Thompson,
John Nicholson,
Benjamin Summertot
Jacob H. Fisk,
William Kemp,
Echraim Litchfield. James Brown, Richard Bonsal, George Hart, James Halcomb, William Wood, Michael White, Michael Wood,
Michael White,
Charles Stevens,
James Chulman,
Madison M. Baker,
Richard Murphy,
George Greenleas,
Marion B. Stout,
John L. Thompson,
Thomas Gerard,
John Hunt,
John Williams, 3d,
James Roper,
Frederic Peterson,
John Holt,
George Currier,
Daniel Walker,
Andrew J. Rundlett,
Samuel Wilson,
John Owens,
John C. Little,
Martin Hisler,
Level William Kemp, Ephraim Litchfield, george Griffiths.
George Brown, 2d,
Samuel Ramsdell,
William Brien,
Christian Belt,
George Ward,
Alexander Duncan,

John E. Little,
Martin Hisler,
Joseph Hamburt,
Peter George,
John E. Crutchfield,
Thomas Bonohue,
William I. Egan,
James Lowd,
William Darrell,
John Frederickson,
Edward Ross,
Lionel Watson,
John Farcell,
Peter McCabe,
Honry Happ,
Peter Livick,
Nathaniel Davis,
Stephen Morgan,
Mathias Forderman,
Fred. R. Schonfeld,
Daniel Bellue,
James Louergan, Edward F. Thord David Davis, John Stanford, Frederick Risk, James H. Foy, Henry Scotson, Henry M. Cahill, William Franklin, Jacinto Patson, William Martin Jacinto Patson,
William Martin
Townsend Minterble,
Timota Nolan,
Francis Rodgers,
James Wallace,
William Creighton,
John Goss,
John Taylor,
Thomas Reeves,
Dennis McCree,
John Camplon,
William Carter,
Michael Eoler,
Thomas Moss,
Francis Johnsen,
Lewis Spencer,
Stephen Morgan,
Gillen O'Brian,
Patrick Keough,
William H. Dickson,
Edward Johnson,
William H. Bellshaw,
Hugh Crail,
Joseph Clarke,
James Anderson,
Charles Wilson,
James Wilson, James Lonergan, Harry Cork, Robert Williams, Mathew Smiley, Robert Williams,
Mathew Smiley,
George Roberts,
Charles Bird,
Charles Bird,
Charles Smith,
Thomas Bennagan,
Joseph Kell,
Henry Pearsall,
Peter Ward,
John Soarles,
Frank Gorman,
John Morris,
Joseph Stowell,
Lucien M. Rawson
George Snooks.

Frederick Jahn,
Robert J. Brown,
Michael Coyne,
James Colgan,
Michael Casey,
Maurice Dunn,
John Donlin,
Edgar S. Finley,
John Gagan,
Eaward Gallagher,
George Johnston. The Albany was a sloop-of-war of the first class, built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her building was comclass, carried 22 guns—six 8-inch shell guns and six-teen 32-pounders. Her total cost and repairs up to 1850 amounted to \$177,547. Complement of officers and men, 210; tonnage, 1,064; length, 148.7 feet; beam, 34.4

The following extracts from the official reports of her

feet; bold, 17.4 feet.

The following extracts from the official reports of her cruises show her general qualities:

Maximum draft 17½ feet; best sailing trim varying from 15 to 20 inches by the stern, on her first and second cruise. "Steers and works readily, rolls casy and pitches heavily, and is very easy on her cables—1547." "Steers well, but sails and works badly, and makes a great deal of lee way; on a wind, under the most favorable circumstances, ever makes more than eight knots per hour; rolls and squats dreadfully, and requires low sail. Her best trim for sailing is probably by the head.—1840" Previous to this sruise her lower masts had been shortened several feet. Carried the same sail on the fore that she did on the mainmant previous to this cruise. Has since undergone some alterations; and by last reports performs "equally well, with a difference of from 20 inches to 3 feet by the stern, and without any ballset on board. Steers and lies to well, and works as well as the average of ships; stands up well under her sails; rolls deep without straining her hull or rigging. She has logged ten knots per hour on a wind, and thirteen free. Beat the Decatur, in a trial, on the wind. I do not regard the Albany as very weatherly, but, under all circumstances under which I have seen her, as superior to most ships—1852."

The "squatting" spoken of in the above report, shows that in a gale of wind there would be great danger of her being taken aback, and thus running down stern foremost. This, it is believed, was the manuer in which seriously affected her, and thus weakened her timbers; but there is no evidence to show that such was really the case.

The probable fate of the Albany is dreadful to constant the each ten the serior to the constant constant the constant constant the constant the constant constant the constant

she was lost. There is a report that the "dry rot" had seriously affected her, and thus weakened her timbers; but there is no evidence to show that such was really the case.

The probable fate of the Albany is dreadful to contemplate—the enguifment of every soul on board—and swells the sepulcinal list of the year just passed, already overburdened with its frightful sorrows.

Taking into consideration the number of vessels in the navy, the list of those which have been lost at sea is not considerable. From the commencement, in 1775, to the present time, the following are recorded as "lost:"—

1776—Brig Reprisal, (purchased).

1780—Ship Paratoga, while in command of Captain J. Young, and has never since been heard of.

1800—Ship Insurgent, (a captured vessel,) while in command of Capt. P. Fletcher, foundered with all on board.

1829—Brig Hornet, while in command of Master Commandant Otho Norris, with all on board; supposed to have foundered in a heavy sea.

1812—Bomb brig Etna.

1813—Schooner Helen, (purchased).

1815—Schooner Helen, (purchased).

1815—Schooner Helen, (purchased).

1815—Schooner Ferenge, (purchased).

1815—Schooner Perenge, (but have foundeding Master Commandant Johnston Hakely, with all on board.

1815—Schooner Pecatur, and Lients. Neal, flornall and Drury. She passed out of the Straits of Gibraltar July 14, and was never afterwards heard from.

1820—Schooner Lynx, while in command of Lieut. J. R. Madison, with all on board.

1835—Schooner Propoise, crew saved.

1846—Schooner Grampus, while in command of Lieut. J. R. Madison, with all on board.

1824—Schooner Ferret (purchased), with all on board.

1825—Schooner Ferret (purchased), with nine of her trees.

board. 1825—Schooner Ferret (purchased), with nine of her

1523—Schooner Ferret (purchased), with nine of her crew.

1846—Ship Boston, during a squall in the night, all hands saved.

1843—Ship Cencerd, with her commander, W. Boerum, and one of her crew.

1841—Ship Peaceck.

1831—Schooner Sylph (purchased).

1838—Schooner Fee Gul (purchased).

1846—Brig Truxton, three midshipmen and thirty-seven of the crew lost.

1846—Schooner O. ka hy-e (purchased).

1846—Steemer Edith (purchased).

And on Lake Ontario during a squall, in 1813, two schooners, the Hamilton and Scourge, with all hands, except sixteen of the crew of the latter.

Wherever the word "purchased" does not occur the vessels were built by the government of the United States. Where not stated otherwise, no lives were lost. It will be seen by the list that the Albany, if she has foundered with all on board, is not the first vessel of our foundered with all on board, is not the first vessel of our

navy which has shared a similar fate.
It is supposed that Congress, following a precedent at-ready set in a similar case, will grant three months pay to the families of those lost in the Albany, together with charter of New York, and relative to the New York the mount pounded to the widows.