Hale, Doorkeeper, Herkimer; D. W. C. Stanford, Librarian, Yates.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Republicans in SMALL CAPITALS, democrats in Roman, Know Nothings in *Italics*.

ALBANY.
1. Richard Kimmey,
2. ADAM VAN ALLEN,
3. John Evers,
4. Franklin Townsend.

ALLEGANY.
1. WM. M. SMITH,
2. JAS. T. CAMERON.

BROOME.
ENOS PUTTER.

CAYUGA.
1. JAMES J. OWEN,
2. T. M. POMEROY,
3. HIRAM TIFFT.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. ALANSON KING.
2. RUFUS CROWLEY.

CHAUTAUQUE.
1. H. A. PRENDERGAST,
2. ISAAC GEORGE.

CORTLAND.
JOSEPH ATWATER.

CHENANGO.
1. ABNER BERRY,
2. WM. H. HYDE.

CLINTON.
HORACE P. PERRY.

COLUMBIA.
1. John Miller,
2. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.

CHEMUNG.
WM. T. HASTINGS.

DUTCHESS.
1. JOHN H. KETCHAM,
2. FRANKLIN DUDLEY,
3. Cora N. Campbell.

DELAWARE.
1. RENNA R. JOHNSON,
2. Warren Dimmick.

ERIE.
1. *Augustus J. Tiffany*,
2. Geo. D. W. Clinton,
3. HORACE BOIES,
4. S. CARY ADAMS.

ESSEX.
RALPH A. LOVELAND.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Patrick McFarland.

FRANKLIN.
George Mott.

GREENE.
1. David Whiting,
2. HEZEKIAH BALDWIN.

GENESEE.
1. SETH WAKEMAN,
2. JOHN I. MCPHERSON.

HERKIMER.
1. JOHN H. WOOSTER,
2. H. LEWIS.

JEFFERSON.
1. CALVIN LITTLEFIELD,
2. C. P. GRANGER,
3. A. W. PECK.

KINGS.
1. John Hanford,
2. Thos. Mulligan,
3. John H. Funk,

LEWIS.
LUCIAN CLARK.

LIVINGSTON.
1. LYMAN HAWES,
2. ALFRED BELL.

MADISON.
1. ALBERT G. PURDY,
2. THOS. P. BISHOP.

MONROE.
1. JEREMIAH S. BAKER,
2. JOHN T. LACEY,
3. ROBERT STAPLES.

MONTGOMERY.
1. MATHEW O. DAVIS,
2. HEZEKIAH BAKER.

NEW YORK.
1. Daniel Mehan,
2. Thomas Kivlin,
3. Andrew Sheehan,
4. John D. Dixon,
5. John J. Reilly,
6. Nathaniel Roe,
7. *Henry J. Irving*,
8. Thomas Charlock,
9. Erastus W. Glover,
10. James S. Sluyter,
11. James J. Reilly,
12. Nich. W. Mooney,
13. *J. S. Vermum, Jr.*,
14. R. B. Bradford,
15. Arthur Woods,
16. Samuel T. Roberts.

NIAGARA.
1. ELISHA CLAPP,
2. JOHN GOULD.

ONEIDA.
1. JAMES R. DICKSON,
2. GEO. R. COX,
3. ERASTUS CROCKETT.

ONEIDA.
1. R. U. SHERMAN,
2. P. S. BARNUM,
3. JOHN H. LUTHER,
4. INGHAM TOWNSEND.

ONONDAGA.
1. JOHN D. RHOADES,
2. SYDNEY SMITH,
3. E. W. LEAVENWORTH,
4. CHAS. H. MEAD.

ONTARIO.
1. SAMUEL A. FOOT,
2. ZOROASTER PAUL.

ORLEANS.
ALMANZO HUTCHINSON.

OSWEGO.
1. D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
2. LEONARD SIMS.

OTSEGO.
1. S. H. GRAY,
2. CHAS. W. TALLETT,
3. GEO. M. HOLLIS.

PUTNAM.
C. R. WEEKS.

QUEENS.
DAVID R. F. JONES.

RENSSELAER.
1. Darius Allen,
2. *E. S. Strait*,
3. VOLNEY RICHMOND.

RICHMOND.
Mr. Mercereau.

ROCKLAND.
James Waterbury.

SARATOGA.
1. George C. Scott,
2. SAMUEL J. MOTT.

SCHENECTADY.
NICH. BARHYDT.

SCHOHARIE.
BENSON OWEN.

SUFFOLK.
1. *Edwin Roe*,
2. A. G. THOMPSON.

STEUBEN.
1. R. B. V. VALKENBURG,
2. GEO. T. SPENCER,
3. SOLON O. THACHER.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. EMORY W. ABBOTT,
2. BENJ. SQUIRE,
3. ERASMUS D. BROOKS.

SARATOGA.
1. Tobias Souck,
2. W. H. Crowe.

SULLIVAN.
David S. Luckey.

TOMPKINS.
1. ALEXANDER BOWNE,
2. ELIAS W. CADY.

TIOGA.
DAVID REES.

ULSTER.
1. *Martin Scard*,
2. *A. Carpenter*.

WASHINGTON.
1. ANSON INGRAHAM,
2. H. W. BECKWITH.

WAYNE.
1. THOMAS JOHNSON,
2. JOSEPH PRADDICK.

WESTCHESTER.
1. ARNELL F. DICKINSON,
2. E. G. Sutherland.

WARREN.
SAMUEL SOMERVILLE, Jr.

WYOMING.
CYRIL HAWSON.

YATES.
AB'M V. HARPENDING.

Republicans.....81
Democrats.....37
Americans.....8

The last Legislature was an irresponsible and evil constituted body of political malcontents in a triangular form. Neither the republicans, Know Nothings nor democrats had a majority; hence it was impossible to predict, with any degree of certainty, on account of the combinations and intrigues, vacillations and dictations, in the Legislature and the lobby, the result of any important public measure. A more discordant and impracticable House of Assembly never was convened. Their whole aim and object were to legislate for the hangers-on in the lobby, and the ultimate benefit of themselves; and it was much easier to form combinations to bombard the State Treasury than to agree upon any measure of public utility, however indispensable. Three weeks of the early part of the session were consumed in fruitless attempts to organize the House, and another week spent in the middle of the session, by taking a recess for that period, so that full one-third of the time allotted for the discharge of their duties under the constitution, was utterly lost; and when an attempt was made by the Senate near the close, to extend the session forty-eight, twenty four, or even six hours, the obstinate, refractory and contumacious majority of the House deliberately refused such extension, with the hope, and under the impression, that the Governor would find it indispensable to authorise an extra session in order to provide ways and means to keep the wheels of the State government in motion. The people of this State will be ever grateful to Governor Clark for the stand he took against the most unprecedented pressure upon him, in refusing to re assemble that notorious gambling Legislature.

The abrupt adjournment prevented the passage of several laws which it was their imperative duty to enact. It also kept back, it is hoped forever, hundreds of abominable bills in the hands of the lobby, which would have been legislated into lightning become perfected in reason. Among the bills which were thus cut off, were the general appropriation and supply bills, making provision for the payment of officials, high and low, employed under the State government; the Assembly apportionment; re organizing the Senate districts and Judicial districts under the recent census; License and Temperance bills; New York City Charter amendments; police bills; New York Park bill; City Hall bill; Schuyler and Kent county bills; Canal Superintendent bill; new State Lunatic Asylum, Stockbridge Indians; State prison contract bill; Railroad Commission Repeal bill; the Broadway Railroad bill; the Usury bill; appropriation to public charitable institutions, together with a few others of less importance. In consequence of the failure of the appropriation and supply bills the State officers and other employes have received no pay since the first of October, the end of the fiscal year. The officers, pages and others under the employ of the Legislature, have not received the first dollar as yet for their services; and the Comptroller will have no authority to make any disbursements of the kind until the incoming Legislature shall make the necessary provision. The failure to re-organize the Senate, Assembly and Judicial districts, is thought by many to be a very serious and important omission of duty, which may possibly lead to direful results, in the shape of protracted litigation.

The new Legislature will open with a strong majority of republicans in the House—thirty-eight above both democrats and Americans, as the latter now call themselves, though their number, (only eight,) is so insignificant they are scarcely worth noticing, having dwindled down from forty four—their strength in the last House. Being thus strengthened, the republicans can carry any party measure through the House. But should Senator Halstead remain in a condition rendering it impossible or imprudent for him to take his seat his re-election, and the election of a republican to fill his place will become indispensable, in order to give that party the necessary seventeen votes in the Senate to pass political bills.

Among the measures most likely to be brought before the coming session will be bills to amend the New York city charter; police laws; appointing police commissioners; Central Park commissioners; annexation of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; removal of the Quarantine; confirming the report of the Harbor Commissioners; consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Railroads; taking the appointing power from the Canal Board and placing it in the hands of a special commission; a new Maine law, intended to obviate the objections of the Court of Appeals; erection of an executive mansion; repeal or modification of the usury laws; remodelling the militia laws so far as relates to the First Division; revising the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration; regulating and restricting gambling in railroad stocks, flour, pork and other articles not in *bona fide* hands; modification of the banking laws as to sight and time drafts; restricting the powers of insurance companies and savings banks—providing for the disposition of unclaimed dividends and deposits in those institutions; revision of the tax laws and equalizing the assessment of real estate; the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Hamilton Fish. These are a few of the most prominent matters which will engage the attention of the Legislature, together with numerous others yet in embryo, remaining undecided upon until that body convenes, so that the composition of members may be felt and their dispositions more fully tested. Nearly all the bill failures mentioned previously in this article will be taken up at an early period of the session; some adopted with indecent haste, such as the temperance and usury bills, Broadway Railroad, charter and police bills, will meet with determined opposition both in the lobby and in the House.

One of the first questions which the Senate will consider is the claim of Thomas J. Barr, contending for the seat occupied by Daniel E. Sickles. When the moment arrived on the 9th of April last for the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Barr had possession of the floor, engaged in an argument endeavoring to convince the Senate of his undoubted right to the seat. The hammer of the President falling at the advent of the hour of ten, a journ- ing the Senate, cut off further discussion. The presence of Senator Halsted will be necessary to eject Mr. Sickles.

There were some nine hundred bills on the calendar of the House, of which over four hundred had passed to a third reading. Only one half of the latter number were passed into laws—to the good fortune of the people for the time being. Two thirds of the above large number were matters of merely private character, generally embracing claims upon the State Treasury for canal damages. The shrewd, cunning lobbyites, claim brokers will make their re appearance early, and prosecute these and other matters with energy and earnestness, without trusting to the latter part of the regular session, or the calling of an extra one, to be again disappointed as they were in April last.

The Rochester lobby are not content with the award made by the canal appraisers. Their claim in the aggregate—being fifty-two claimants for injury by the diversion of the Genesee river waters into the canals—was over a quarter of a million of dollars, but the appraisers, after an impartial and lengthy investigation of the entire case, awarded them only twenty five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars. Here is a discount of over two hundred and twenty four thousand dollars from their claim. The appraisers reported their decision to the Canal Board, which body has reviewed the awards, and will report the proceedings of its own board, over those of the appraisers, to the Legislature for final action. Out of fifty two claimants, only sixteen are awarded anything. The consequence is that the rejected ones will endeavor to prevail upon the Legislature to disapprove the award made by the appraisers, and endorsed by the Canal Board, in order that a more favorable adjudgment may be made by some subsequent action.

It is now fully conceded in every quarter that the nine millions borrowed, by ripping open the bowels of the constitution, for the completion of the canal works, is entirely inadequate. Months ago the authorities were compelled to discharge several engineers, and others employed on the work, on account of a deficiency of funds to pay their monthly salaries. Over and over again the people were told, when they were voting to unbutton the constitution, that nine millions was amply sufficient, as engineer after engineer had made the most careful examinations, and safely based their estimates thereon. The people had confidence in those operations, and let out the nine millions.

Eight millions are expended in some manner or other, and the Canal Board have just issued the credit of the State for the last million. This may carry the contractors through the winter, but when this sum is expended, there must be a stoppage of the work, on account of a deficiency of funds, and the State will be compelled to pay heavy forfeitures on account of a suspension of the work, as it has been compelled to do on two or three previous occasions. It now appears that five millions more are wanting to finish up the work, and where it is to come from no one can tell. The people will not consent to open the constitution again. The control of the nine millions during the first two years was in the hands of Cook, Spaulding and Fitzhugh, whig State officers, and during the last year in the hands of the Know Nothing State officers; and before another six months expires the funds will be entirely exhausted, leaving the canals unfinished, with only "scratched bottoms and tickled sides," as General Burroughs would say. It has been a great mortification to the democratic spoils hunters that they have not been permitted to share in this plunder of the nine millions. No fault of theirs, however, for if ever any creatures labored hard to obtain power in the State they have done so during the last two years. The incoming Legislature will rather embarrass the present Canal Board than pass any act which may be calculated to relieve the necessities of the canal fund for the ensuing year.

There is no expectation that the next Legislature will take a single step, or adopt any measure, relative to the unfinished canals. They are a source of too much political advantage to be legislated upon honestly and impartially. Ever since the system of enlargement commenced twenty-one years ago, the canals have been used as mere instruments in the hands of mercenary demagogues. They now have no real substantial friends. There is no intention even to complete their enlargement. This is perfectly well understood by the leading dignitaries of every party. The railroad interests control every Legislature. Everything is done to foster them, to the detriment of the canals. Look at the transportation of a single article of produce during the present year. The Central road has carried from Buffalo to the Hudson river five hundred thousand barrels of flour more than the Erie Canal. And while the canal tolls are annually decreasing the railroad freights are enormously augmenting. In view of the great expenditure of money upon the canals, and the prospect ahead that they will long remain unfinished, and that their revenues are annually decreasing, notwithstanding the amazing increase of transportation between the seaboard and the Great West, and in consequence, also, of the astonishing increase of freight on the Central and Erie roads, a State officer, the Engineer and Surveyor, two years since, thus gave his official opinion to the Legislature and the people—"In my judgment there is but one truly effective remedy, which is, the sale of the public works in whole or in part." Public opinion is fast ripening on this subject. The people begin to reflect upon the perfect absurdity of opening the constitution permitting political demagogue State officers to obtain possession of millions of money, and squandering it upon personal and political favorites. The great mass of the people expected, in their honesty, to see the canals finished with the nine millions in three years, as was promised, in 1854. A proposition may be submitted to the Legislature to submit the question to the people, whether they will not consent to unlock the doors of the constitution, so that the canals may be sold.

The receipts for freight on the Central road during the past year amount to $4,328,041 26; those on the Erie $4,543,781, making together the enormous sum of $8,873,822 26. Had the canal policy not been changed the roads would have been compelled to pay tolls to the State on two thirds of the amount of the freight thus transported. The managers of the roads are now positive of having received a majority of the Legislature in favor of repealing the statute restricting passenger fare to two cents per mile. But there is no way in which the Erie Canal can successfully compete with the railroads in the transportation of freight, but by the reduction of tolls, say down to fifteen cents per barrel for flour from Buffalo and Oswego to tidewater, and the same upon all other leading articles of transportation, merchandise, &c., consigned westward.

The opponents of the Broadway Railroad need not expect that the project is abandoned. With renewed exertions the application will again be pressed upon the Legislature. Having failed on three several occasions, and defeated upon the grounds they assumed, the projectors will appear in the lobby, more amply fortified than ever with convincing arguments of the indispensable necessity of a railroad through that magnificent avenue. Other names than those heretofore presented will appear in the programme—new men will be enlisted and stationed in the lobby, at the hotels, well supplied with bank checks and other convincing arguments. If the contemplated Broadway road was as convenient an avenue from the Capitol to the home residences of members as the Central and Erie, the small bribery of a few tickets during the session, would be ample inducement for the passage of any act which the railroad lords might dictate. But other means of bribery must be used; other measures resorted to in order to produce conviction and secure votes for the project. What those other means will be the members of the Legislature will be in due season, unoubtedly, advised by the gentlemen of the lobby having the Broadway Railroad bill in charge.

The Legislature will be invoked to protect the people in their rightful exercise of the elective franchise. It was thought by the wise heads who framed the election laws as they now exist that the evils complained of and which then existed, would be effectually removed, when ward and town polls were abolished and election districts established. But that system, though productive of much good, does not prove entirely effectual. Corruption, bribery and a multitude of other equal iniquities still prevail at the elections. The scenes exhibited at the last election, in many of the large cities, by men of all parties, of a rowdy and rioting character, not only prevented thousands of legitimate voters from exercising their just rights, but was the means of crowding the ballot boxes with spurious and illegal votes to an incalculable extent. In order to prevent a repetition of such scenes, it has been proposed to petition the Legislature to enact a registry law, under which every voter might be amply provided in his rights. Such a law has been twice enacted and as often vetoed by the Executive. But if a registry law cannot be framed so as to stand the Executive test, the community in our large cities, mostly interested, should devise some other method whereby an honest expression of public opinion through the ballot boxes can be obtained. Our elections have recently become a mere farce, in many instances having been under the control of rowdies and bullies, instigated by rum and money furnished by the office seekers.

An attempt will be made to resuscitate and remodel the defunct Maine Liquor law. As the ultra fanatics to a man sustained the candidates comprising the majority of the Legislature, the members will be importuned to pass another prohibitory act. A tacit understanding to this effect undoubtedly existed previous to the election as office seekers will secretly engage to perform almost any act, still, as there were no public pledges entered into—volunteered or exacted—and as no political capital is now likely to be made out of it; and also from the well established fact that the Executive that is to be stands prominently independent on the prohibitory question, there seems to be no chance for another Maine law the ensuing session, even with the search and seizure and the destruction of liquor clauses left out. Something like the old license laws will be resurrected, and penalties attached. Free trade in rot gut, as has prevailed through the instrumentality of the ultra temperance devotees, has resulted most disastrously to thousands during the past two years, and our courts, penitentiaries and State prisons filled with criminals, convicted and incarcerated for acts committed while under the effects of poisonous intoxication. As it seems impossible to prevent people from using liquor, the license to dealers should be placed so high that the pockets of the drinkers be made to feel it.

A meeting of a few fossils of the intemperate, fanatical Maine law dictators, calling themselves the New York State Temperance Society, was lately held at Albany. They had a stormy session. Mr. Delevan, the soul and body of the concern, threw up his commission as president, and the rest of the officers followed his example. From a report submitted it appeared that nearly all the country societies had disbanded. The State society is eight thousand dollars in debt, and no funds in the treasury. This assemblage denounced the Court of Appeals in the broadest terms, for having dissolved the Maine law—determined to press another prohibitory law on the Legislature, claiming the Senate sure and the House under obligations to adopt one. They flattered themselves with this idea, and carried it with them on separation. But the dilapidated condition of the ultra temperance organization, and the dispirit of its leading and most wealthy men, is nearly a certain indication of their utter hopelessness of ever procuring the passage of another prohibitory Maine law by a New York Legislature. Had they submitted to a reasonable, consistent and popular enactment in the first instance, many of the deleterious effects produced from the excessive indulgence of intoxicating liquors, would, by this time, have been eradicated, and the petty rum shops on every hand effectually closed.

CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1857.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Democrats in Roman; republicans in *italics*, and Know Nothings in SMALL CAPS.

Fernando Wood.....Mayor.
Azariah C. Flagg.....Comptroller.
Joseph S. Taylor.....Commissioner of Streets.
Nathaniel S. Seixas.....Comm'r of Rep. and Supplies.
Joseph E. Ebling.....Comm'r of Streets and Lamps.
Geo. W. Morton.....City Inspector.
Richard Busteed.....Counsel to Corporation.
Richard B. Connolly.....County Clerk.
James C. Willett.....Sheriff.
John J. Doane.....Register.
A. W. Bradford.....Surrogate.
A. Oakey Hall.....District Attorney.
Abraham D. Russell.....City Judge.
James M. Smith.....Recorder.
Myndert Van Schaick.....Pres't Croton Water Board.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wards.	Names.	Wards.	Names.
1.	William Wilson.	12.	David S. Jackson.
2.	HIRAM CORWIN.	13.	Edward McConnell.
3.	Morgan L. Harris.	14.	Peter Monaghan.
4.	Bartholomew Healy.	15.	*Orison Blunt.*
5.	H. R. Hoffmire.	16.	PETER FULLMER.
6.	John Clancy.	17.	William Coulter.
7.	THOMAS W. ADAMS.	18.	JACOB H. VALENTINE.
8.	WILLIAM TUCKER.	19.	Thomas McSpedon.
9.	Solomon Sauta.	20.	William McCloskey.
10.	JAMES GRIFFITHS.	21.	JAMES OWENS.
11.	JAMES R. SACERS.	22.	*William B. Drake.*

Democrats.....14
Know Nothings.....6
Republicans.....2

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Wd.	Dis.	Names.	Wd.	Dis.	Names.
1...	1—	HENRY SMITH.	11..	31—	Benj. J. Rhodes.
	2—	John Van Glahn.		32—	M. McLoughlin.
2...	3—	Wm. H. Bulteel.	13..	33—	Charles Doty.
3...	4—	Thomas Monroe.		34—	John McConnell.
4...	5—	John Baulch.		35—	J. W. Hunt.
	6—	James Reilly.	14..	36—	Hugh O'Brien.
	7—	Geo. P. Bickford.		37—	Thomas Kelly.
5...	8—	James L. Waugh.		38—	Michael Smith.
	9—	James F. Clark.	15..	39—	*John B. Brady.*
	10—	WM. H. CRANE.		40—	*R. W. Chapman.*
6...	11—	Henry Hughes.		41—	*F. J. Otterson.*
	12—	Hugh O'Donnell.	16..	42—	Thos. Jones, Jr.,
	13—	Martin Gilmartin.		43—	*Jesse J. Mitchell.*
7...	14—	GEO. W. WARNER.		44—	John Kettleman.
	15—	Michael Barry.		45—	James Murray.
	16—	W. W. Judson.	17..	46—	Wm. H. Mansfield.
8...	17—	JONAS N. PHILLIPS.		47—	John N. Reynolds.
	18—	Peter Crawford.		48—	John Schappert.
	19—	Lewis Franeway.		49—	*Andrew J. Odell.*
	20—	LEONARD AVERY.		50—	Bernard Reilly.
9...	21—	JOHN KENNARD.	20..	51—	Jas. Wallace, Sr.,
	22—	ALEX. HERSHILL.		52—	Dennis Ryer.
	23—	ANDW. J. CAMPBELL.		53—	Thomas A. Dunn.
	24—	ISAAC O. HUNT.	21..	54—	John L. Noyes.
10...	25—	John Roehner.		55—	Chas. H. Haswell.
	26—	John Van Tine.	18..	56—	Fitzwm. Birdsall.
	27—	Jesse Sickles.		57—	*H. Franklin.*
11...	28—	H. W. Colyer.	19..	58—	Bryan McCahill.
	29—	AMOS T. MILLER.	22..	59—	W. H. Doherty.
	30—	I. A. Boole.	12..	60—	I. A. HOFFER.

Democrats.....43
Know Nothings.....11
Republicans.....6

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

WASHINGTON SMITH.....term expires December 31, 1857.
ANTHONY DUGRO..... " " 1857.
CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON.. " " 1858.
Isaac Townsend..... " " 1858.
Daniel F. Tiemann..... " " 1859.
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR..... " " 1859.
ISAAC J. OLIVER..... " " 1860.
C. Godfrey Gunther..... " " 1860.
Patrick G. Maloney..... " " 1861.
BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY.. " " 1861.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Gulian C. Verplanck, *John F. Gemming*,
Cyrus Curtis, *Ed. D. Morgan*,
Andrew Carrigan, *Randolph Garrigue*,
Wilson G. Hunt, Fernando Wood, ex officio,
Elijah F. Purdy, S. S. Powell, ex officio.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Wards.		
1—	Jeziah W. Brown.	Samuel Auld.
2—	*John Boeger.*	George Niven.
3—	WILLIAM H. AVERY.	Vincent N. Lecompte.
4—	John J. Ware.	Eugene Shine.
5—	*James M. Tuthill.*	William B. Eager, Jr.
6—	Walter Roche.	William Sinclair.
7—	Abraham Derike.	William M. Tweed.
8—	FITZHARRY SULLIVAN.	John R. Lydecker.
9—	ALBERT SMITH.	PROVOST S. HAINES.
10—	Daniel Shea.	George H. Clark.
11—	George White.	Aaron S. Rollins.
12—	Abraham V. Williams.	James Mackean.
13—	Stephen Brooker.	Jonathan L. Scofield.
14—	Thomas Boese.	Andrew H. Green.
15—	RICHARD BURLEW.	*Frederic C. Benedict.*
16—	ISAAC W. SMITH.	William Jay Haskett.
17—	JAMES F. HENRY.	Richard C. Fellows.
18—	JUDSON BALDWIN.	William H. Nelson.
19—	RICHARD S. GRAY.	Terence Farley.
20—	Nelson J. Waterbury.	William Monteith.
21—	LAFAYETTE BASSET.	*John Dunsport.*
22—	Joseph Edwards.	David B. Kerr.

JUDICIARY.

James J. Roosevelt.....Supreme Court Justice.
HENRY E. DAVIES..... " "
Elias S. Peabody..... " "
THOMAS W. CLERKE..... " "
Thomas J. Oakley.....Superior Court Judge.
JOHN TALER..... " "
Joseph S. Bosworth..... " "
John Slosson..... " "
William Jeffrey..... " "
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.....Common Pleas Judge.
C. P. Ingraham..... " "
CHAS. P. DALY..... " "
John R. Brady..... " "
Florence McCarthy.....Marine Court Judge.
Albert A. Thompson..... " "
Alex. E. Maynard..... " "

POLICE JUSTICES.

Michael Connolly, B. W. Osborne, *James H. Welsh*, } Stationed at First District Police Court.
JAMES M. FLANDREAU, WM. T. DAYTON, } Second District Police Court.
Matthew T. Brennan, Wm. I. Wood, } Third District Police Court.
Sherman B. Brownell.....Fourth District Police Court.

CORONERS.

Robert Gamble, SAMUEL A. HILLS,
Ed. D. Consery, FRED. A. PERRY.

Crime in New York.

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following statistics relative to crime in the metropolis during the past year:—

STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS, ACQUITTALS, ETC., HAD IN THE GENERAL COURTS IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN THE YEAR 1856.

General Sessions.	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*
Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	12	2
Assault with intent to kill	2	5
Assault with intent to maim	1	—
Assault with intent to do bodily harm with a dangerous weapon	16	—
Assault with intent to commit robbery	10	—
Robbery in the first degree	6	13
Abduction	1	—
Assault and battery	55	—
Bigamy	6	—
Perjury	1	—
Forgery second degree (counterfeit bank notes)	9	1
Forgery, third degree	2	2
Forgery, fourth degree	19	—
Burglary (various degrees)	76	21
Attempt to commit burglary	24	—
Embezzlement	2	—
Grand larceny	94	28
Attempt to commit grand larceny	30	—
Receiving stolen goods	16	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	7	—
Petit larceny, second offence	8	—
Petit larceny and attempt to commit do	109	1
Gambling	11	—
Wilful neglect of duty by pub. officer	1	—
Keeping disorderly houses	—	1
Total	522	77
Special Sessions.		
Assault and battery	986	84
Petit larceny	1,788	203
Violation of excise laws	2	—
Cruelty to animals	1	—
Malicious mischief	4	—
Falsely personating an officer	0	1
Exposing unsound meat for sale	0	1
Selling obscene books	2	—
Keeping disorderly houses	13	2
Exposing person in public streets	3	0
Total	2,799	296

Persons discharged in both Courts.....1,648

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Sentenced to the State prison	206	10	216
Aggregate time of sentence, 666 years and 11 months.			
Sentenced to the penitentiary	1,239	248	1,487
do. do. City prison	76	39	115
Sent to the House of Refuge, chil.	53	2	55

Indictments found by Grand Jury 986.
Complaints dismissed by do.....196.
Recognizances to appear and answer filed dur. year 2,613
" " " forfd. " 25
Records of convictions of vagrants filed " 3,646
Inquests held by coroners " " 1,890
Amount of fines & fees paid into City Treasury $1,781 95.

THE RULERS OF THE WORLD FOR 1857.

Country.	*Name of Ruler.*	*Title.*	*Date of Accession.*
Anhalt Bernburg	Alexander Charles	Duke	1834
Anhalt Dessau Cost'n	Leopold Frederick	Grand Duke	1847
Argentine Confed'n	J. J. Urquiza	Governor	—
Austria	Francis Joseph II.	Emperor	1848
Baden	Louis	Grand Duke	1852
Bavaria	Maximilian II.	King	1848
Belgium	Leopold I.	King	1831
Bolivia	General Cordova	President	1855
Brazil	Don Pedro II.	Emperor	1831
Brunswick (Duchy)	Louis William	Duke	1831
Buenos Ayres	Philipe Llavallol	President pt	1855
Cabool	Dost Mahomed	Ameer	—
Chile	Manuel Montt	President	1856
China	Hein Fung	Emperor	—
Costa Rica	Juan Raphael Mora	President	—
Denmark	Frederick VII.	King	1848
Dominica	Buenaventura Baez	President	1856
Ecuador	Francisco Robles	President	1856
Egypt	Said Pasha	Viceroy	1854
France	Napoleon III.	Emperor	1852
Great Britain	Victoria I.	Queen	1837
Greece	Otho I.	King	1833
Guatemala	Rafael Carrera	President	1851
Hanover	George V.	King	1851
Hayti	Faustin I.	Emperor	1852
Hesse Cassel	William I.	Elector	1847
Hesse Darmstadt	Fred'k William I.	Elector	1847
Hesse Homburg	Ferdinand Henry	Landegrave	1848
Holland	William III.	King	1849
Honduras	Santos Guardiola	President	1852
Liberia	Stephen A. Benson	President	1856
Lichtenstein	Alois Joseph	Prince	1836
Madagascar	Ranavalona	Queen	—
Mecklenburg Strelitz	C. George Frederick	Grand Duke	1816
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Frederick Francis	Grand Duke	1842
Mexico	Ignacio Comonfort	President	1855
Modena	Francis Frederick	Duke	1846
New Granada	Maria Ospina	President	1856
Nicaragua	William Walker	President	1856
Oldenburg	Nicholas T. Peter	Grand Duke	1853
Paraguay	Carlos Antonio Lopez	President	—
Parma	Robert I.	Duke	1854
Persia	Nasser ed Din	Shah	—
Peru	General Castilla	President	1855
Portugal	Don Pedro V.	King	1853
Prussia	Frederick William IV.	King	1840
Reuss Elder Line	Henry XX.	Prince	1836
Reuss Younger Line	Henry LXVII.	Prince	1854
Russia	Alexander II.	Czar	1855
Sandwich Islands	Kamehameha IV.	King	1855
San Salvador	Rafael Campo	President	1856
Sardinia	Victor Emanuel II.	King	1849
Saxe Coburg Gotha	Ernest II.	Duke	1844
Saxe Altenberg	Ernest Frederick	Duke	1853
Saxe Weimar Eisen.	Charles Alexander	Grand Duke	1853
Siam	Phra Rard Siau	1st King	—
"	Phra Pin Klau	2d King	—
Society Islands	Pomare I.	Queen	—
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen	1833
States of the Church	Pius IX.	Pope	1846
Sweden and Norway	Oscar I.	King	1844
Swiss Republic	Jules Martin	President	1856
Tu Key	Abdul Medjid	Sultan	1839
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Grand Duke	1824
Two Sicilies	Ferdinand II.	King	1830
United States	James Buchanan	President	1857
Uruguay	Gabriel A. Pereira	President	1856
Venezuela	Jose Tadeo Monagas	President	1855
Waldeck	George Victor	Prince	1852
Wurtemburg	William I.	King	1816

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

For the Year 1857.

States.	*Governors.*	*Term Exp't.*	*Sal'ts.*
Alabama	John A. Winston	Dec., 1857	$1,500
Arkansas	Elias N. Conway	Nov., 1858	1,800
California	J. Neely Johnson	Dec., 1857	10,000
Connecticut	Wm. T. Minor	May, 1857	1,100
Delaware	Peter F. Causey	Jan., 1858	1,333
Florida	M. S. Perry	Oct., 1858	1,500
Georgia	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov., 1857	3,000
Illinois	Wm. H. Bissell	Jan., 1859	1,500
Indiana	A. P. Willard	Jan., 1859	1,400
Iowa	James W. Grimes	Dec., 1857	1,000
Kentucky	Chas. S. Morehead	Aug., 1857	2,500
Louisiana	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan., 1858	6,000
Maine	Samuel Wells	Jan., 1858	1,500
Maryland	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan., 1858	3,600
Massachusetts	Henry J. Gardner	Jan., 1858	3,500
Michigan	Kinsley S. Bingham	Jan., 1859	1,500
Mississippi	John J. McRae	Jan., 1858	3,000
Missouri	Trusten Polk	Dec., 1858	2,000
New Hampshire	Ralph Metcalf	June 1857	1,000
New Jersey	Wm. A. Newell	Jan., 1859	1,800
New York	John A. King	Jan., 1859	4,000
North Carolina	Thomas Bragg	Jan., 1859	2,000
Ohio	Salmon P. Chase	Jan., 1858	1,800
Pennsylvania	James Pollock	Jan., 1858	3,000
Rhode Island	Wm. W. Hoppin	May, 1857	1,000
South Carolina	R. F. W. Allston	Dec., 1858	3,500
Tennessee	Andrew Johnson	Oct., 1857	2,000
Texas	E. M. Pease	Dec., 1857	3,000
Vermont	Ryland Fletcher	Oct., 1857	750
Virginia	Henry A. Wise	Jan., 1860	5,000
Wisconsin	Coles Bashford	Dec., 1857	1,250
Territories.			
Oregon	William L. Currie	Term expires with a change of administration	3,000
Minnesota	Willis A. Gorman		2,500
New Mexico	David Merriwether		2,500
Utah	Brigham Young		2,500
Washington	Isaac I. Stevens		2,500
Nebraska	Mark W. Izard		2,000
Kansas	John W. Geary		2,500

Railroads of the United States.

[From Disturnell's Railroad Guide.]

SUMMARY BY STATES.

States.	*Mileage Jan. 1, '56.*	*Mileage Jan. 1, '57.*	*Increase last year.*
Maine	422.2	442.2	20.0
New Hampshire	645.5	645.5	0.0
Vermont	515.6	515.6	0.0
Massachusetts	1,201.1	1,285.6	78.5
Rhode Island	78.4	85.5	7.1
Connecticut	566.2	600.9	4.7
New York