beneficial to Mexico and unite the neighboring republics in the more intimate and friendly relaons of our ever increasing reciprocal con

I renew the recommendations contained in all my annual reports for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York. That city, our great commer netropolis, is advancing to its ultimate position (so important to the whole country) as the empo-rium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouse of the produrs of the world. To attain this result we tion with foreign cities) the command of her due proportion of coin and bullion. Now, it is clear that when bullion cannot be coined, and no recoinage takes place, this cannot be accomplished. metals; they are now found in extraordinary quantity in our own Union, and to a vast extent ountries adjacent, yet nearly all this coin and ion is diverted to other countries, and especially to Great Britain, being one of the chief in struments in aiding that country in maintaining her command of the business of the world. By mships and by exports of her own products duces convulsions, disasters-not only to the pa and fabrics, she accumulates coin and bullion in London, and provides for their coinage and re coinage, in the least time, and without expense; and yet in our own commercial emporium we have no mint, or even a branch mint, for the im-

portant process of coinage or re-coinage.

If we would command the commerce of all nations, it must be through some one common commercial emporium, the great centre of our own rejoice that such others as would transcend trade and business. The history of trade demonble to enable any nation to command universal which in this country, from natural causes, must be New York, where the competition must soon commence with foreign cities for the control of The fall would have been from a greater inflainternational commerce. Now, as the command of the specie of the world is of immense benefit to our whole country, and can only be secured by making one of our own cities the centre of uhiversal commerce, it is indispensable to success in n should be invited from the world to New

where the commerce and goods are, there the lions of dollars per annum. Instead of the there also should be every facility which a mint out the war, and its stocks sold for high premiu would give for increasing their circulating value, instead of ruinous discounts.

and for bringing them into immediate and active A system which has operated so beneficially. and for bringing them into immediate and active and costly articles would be sent at but trifling quarter. expense, risk or delay, from New York to some distant city, there be stamped or marked, labelled, and returned to New York for sale and distribution in the general markets of our own country, or of the world. It seems to be forgotten by those deposits, which often might be to them of the

reatest importance.

The trade in bullion and specie, in itself one great branch of commerce, indispensable in the ransaction of business, and especially of international exchanges, already exists to a great extent in New York, but is limited in diffusing its benefits to American commerce and exchanges by the want of a mint. Now, it is subject to expenses, and delay, to put it into a form for circulating elay being itself a great loss of capi tal, whilst the foreign coin, consisting of denominations unknown to the great body of our people. ost useless for the purposes of general circuation. It is the rapidity of the circulation of coin by the speedy realization of profits, and the American eagle and half eagle, and our other decimal coinage, might in a few months perform more of the functions of money, and pass more rapidly some foreign and unknown coin, which would not circulate among our people. Hence it is, that at New York, to give activity to our specie circulating capital, by converting it at once into Americoin, would be of vast importance to the whole Union. Credit, when based on real capital, is highly beneficial to the commerce of the country, and specie is one of the main pillars upon which credit can repose with assured confidence, and Mexico, but that in all probability the intelligence we must have that specie, as the basis of such a credit, at our commercial emporium, if we indeed

change.
With a view to augment the circulation of our the news of the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, coin out of the Treasury, requiring it to be recoined into American coin, by which means it has been enabled between the first of March, 1845, and 30th October, 1848, to coin at our Mint, per table K, the sum of \$38,717,709 22, which from 1st of March, 1845, to the 1st of March, 1849, must exceed \$40,000,000—being a larger sum 1793 to 1830 inclusive. ment will have coined from the 1st of March, 1845, to 1st March, 1849, more than \$40,000,000 the amount would have augmented to the extent had been a branch of the Mint at the city of New York. This is proved by the fact that most of the foreign coin sent from New York and other points to Philadelphia for re-coinage, has been hat portion which was received for Government dues, and transferred mainly, not by the people or nerchants, (but by the order of this department,) from the several government depositories, and but little coin comparatively has gone from N. York, transmitted voluntarily by individuals for recoinage to Philadelphia. Individuals will not to any great extent subject themselves to the risk, expenses and delay of this process. pense, and delay of this process, whereas, the whole of the coin and bullion amouting to many millions of dollars that comes to New York by the operations of commerce, or by emigration, now, a very large sum, would all be changed into Amercan coin if there was a Mint at that city. Having no Branch at the great centre of American commerce, our Mint, notwitstanding the great ability and fidelity with which its business is con-ducted at Philadelphia, is not, to the extent it should be, the Mint of the people, and convenient for the coinage of their bullion and foreign coin, and especially the large amounts brought by emigrants in the Union, estimated at \$8,000,000 per annum, but is used chiefly so far as regards other cities for that of the Go cities for that of the Government; whereas it ought to be the Mint of the Government and people, and for the benefit of both, and can only fully become so by the location of a Branch as recommended. The amount of foreign coin re-coined at Philadelphia from the 1st March, 1845, to the 30th November, 1848, on transfers ordered on deposites by officers of the Government directed by me, was, (per table Q,) hereto annexed, \$11,463, 181—being nearly equal to the whole remaining coinage there during the same period, including

The branch mint would be most important as auxiliary to the operations of the constitutional Treasury, for the present Assistant Treasurer at New York would then become the Treasurer of New 10th would then become the 1 reasurer of the Branch Mint, and perform both functions, precisely as is now done at Philadelphia and New Orleans, saving the expense of an increase of offices, preventing double entries and payment, and simplifying the operations of the government; and to the government and the merchant the risk and cost of the double custody and transfer from the Collectors to the Assistant Treasurer would be From the 1st January, 1847, to 30th Novem-

the old system, was carried in one House at the recent session of the Mexican Congress, leaving it the Collectors (per table L) for duties the sum of sunctually discharged after the adoption of the S35,360,678 36 in specie, being two-thirds of the constitution, both principal and interest at their manual transfer our products and fabrics, prove highly the species of the sum of successions, a measure that would open new markets to our products and fabrics, prove highly the sum of successions. The sum of successions are sum of successions and sum of the sum of successions are sum of successions. The sum of successions are sum of successions are sum of successions and sum of the sum of successions are sum of successions. The sum of successions are sum of successions are sum of successions are sum of successions are sum of successions. The sum of successions are su luties, it refuses them even a branch mint, where bullion can be coined of foreign coin re-coined the mere establisment of which would attrac here so much specie, and render the payment

this large amount so much more easy.

The amount of specie received by Assistan reasurer at New York, from the 1st of January, 847, to 30th November, 1848, \$57,328,369, and the coin disbursed by him there during the same eriod, \$55,496,269, making an aggregate of \$112,824,633. [Table K.] With a branch min New York the transaction of business would nust secure for our great emporium, (in competi- be undisturbed by the operations of the Constitu tional Treasury. It is true, even with such sys tem the collection of duties in specie would ope ate as a check-not upon the issues but the over issues of the banks; a gentle and most useful America is the great continent of the precious check, restricting their own issues and mitigating f not preventing those revolutions which are seen to ensue when the business of the banks and as a onsequence that of the country is unduly extended. Credit is useful and most abundant only when it is based upon capital and specie and a legitimate business and commerce. But when it is stretched beyond those limits, it necessarily pro-

ties involved but to the commerce and business of the whole country. It is this fatal tendency over-issues and the too great and dangerous extension of their business, which constitutes the greatest objection to our banking system, and those banks which are based on a small capital and desire to conduct their business advantageously to themselves and to the country, ought to nits, are checked and restricted by the demand strates that some such great point is indispensa- for coin, created by the specie re-coinage and spe cie circulating Constitutional Treasury. During commerce, and that such concentration at some the year 1847, when more than twenty-four mil commerce, and that such concentration at some one city, instead of injuring other cities or ports of some country, is of immense benefit to all.—

There cannot be two or more financial centres of the foreign commerce of any one nation any more that the country is of immense benefit to all.—

try, and to a great extent paid in for duties and loans to the government, had this coin gone into the banks, as under the old State Bank deposite more centres of a creed. system, to a great extent it must have been made e same principles of the centre of trade of a nather basis of an inflated currency far exceeding tion apply-to the trade of the world. There can that of 1836; it would have been followed upon one such, and one also for each nation, the sudden fall of prices of breadstuffs and sta-

tion to a lower depression, the intensity of the dis-aster being augmented by the loans and expenses of a foreign war, by the drain of specie to susta mmense armies in foreign countries, by depreciation of government loans, and the fall of the this great American enterprize that specie and ernment credit; the public credit under that system being inseparably connected with that of the York, not by any unjust advantage, but by giving to it equal facilities with our other cities for coinage and recoinage. It is not for New York commerce, that this mint is de- happened in 1837 and during the year of 1812 sired, but for the benefit of the whole Union.

The storehouse of goods and products of the could only have been obtained as they were during mion must become the storehouse of its specie that war, at ruinous discounts, amounting to milrepresentatives of their value must be also, and rifices, the public credit was maintained through-

use in any form which might be desired. It is both in war and in peace, must in the main be in vain to say that the specie bullion brought by wise and salutary, but it would be still more so if our commerce to New York, can be sent to a distant point where there is a mint, with but little department were adopted, especially as regards the delay, risk or expense. It is clear there must be securities for disbursements, (without which the some risk, delay and expense operating as a tax system is not safe,) and the establishment of a some risk, delay and expense operating as a tax on the business of commercial emporiums, and to that extent rendering unequal her contest with European cities for increased commerce. Coinage and recoinage should be immediate, without any risk of expense of delay; and it might be would so commend itself to the whole country. said as regards merchandise, with the same truth, and prove so beneficial to its industry, commerce (as is urged in relation to specie) that it would be and business, as to become our settled policy, unno injury to the commerce of the Union, if light disturbed by complaints, or opposition from any

Annexed will be found tables marked U and V. communicating in compliance with the 22d section of the Act of the 28th of January, 1847, the information required by that act as regards the issue, or of the world. It seems to be forgotten by those who present such arguments, that a great commercial capital where business to the amount of secretary on account of the loan of 1848. Statement W shows the payments into the treasury on account of the loan of 1848. Statement o'clock, how important is time when the delay of aday, nay, often an hour, may be most disastrous, and change the balance of profit to loss. Merchants and men of business should be permitted. The survey of Galveston upper and lower cents, redeemable in 1856, 1862, 1867, and 1868, and the Military Bounty Land Scrip, bearing six plays of the shore of Mississippi sound, and of the shore of Mississippi sou

ican, in a few hours or moments, as could be done riod of receipts and disbursements in specie of in a mint, or receive at once mint certificates of \$183,627,335 94. Under the act of the 31st of March last, authorng a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen milons of dollars, the department on the 17th of April last, and for sixty days thereafter, advertised proposals as per copy hereto annexed marked This advertisement was published for sixty ys, not only in the several newspapers in this ity, but also in the papers publishing the laws as authorized in each of the States, and with a view to more extensive circulation, in each of the daily papers in the principal cities of the Union. The oposals were also made known to our Minister and Consuls in the principal cities of Great Bri tain and the Continent, wherever it was believed might be enhanced, and bids extended by their ef value and accumulates capital forts. The notice was not inserted in the newspapers until the 17th April, because by the 3d seconds tion of the act, it was declared that the advertisement should be published "not more than sixty through a greater variety of hands than if it were the first mention of the said advertisement in one days, or less than twenty days from the time of two newspapers in the City of Washington." If then upon the day that the law passed, or the ay succeeding, the loan had been advertised, the time for opening the proposals must have terminated by the last of May, or 1st of June. The department, however, upon the information before it, telt persuaded that the treaty of peace which had the ratification could not reach here by the last desire to make it the centre of international cxof May or the 1st of June, but that it would be rethat if the advertisement were immediately inserted and the proposals offered by the last of May or

nor in fact until a few days before the 17th of June, when it was immediately made known officially by telegraph, and the government received the full pose whatever. benefit in negotiating the loan, of the universal

of the successful and unsuccessful bidders, will be found in the statement hereto annexed, marked M. The whole premium obtained, it will be found was \$467,168 66, which was the more extraordinary inasmuch as on reference to the prices current it will be found that the entire sale of the sixteen drafts unpaid and outstanding; and since the purnillions of stock on a single day exceeded the rate at which the government six per cent., twenty years stock, exclusive of interest and brokerage, vas then selling in small sums in the market.

It being made by law the duty of this department to devote its attention to "THE SUPPORT OF" to the amount of \$500,000, thus using a part of was then selling in small sums in the market. ment to devote its attention to "THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC CREDIT," as well as to "the improvement and munagement of the revenue," it is proper to remark that this government has paid punctually at all times the public debt at its maturity, as well as the accruing interest, never suspending for a moment of time in the discharge of either when

due, such has been the attachment of the Amerihowever severe the trial or sacrifice, they have iquidated as they fell due all the debt of the Union. A table, certified by the Register of the Treasury, hereto annexed, marked N, shows our population from 1790 to the present period every year, our debt, our receipts from loans and treasury notes, our revenue each year exclusive of loans and treasury notes, as well as from the loans and notes, and the principal and interest of debt paid each the House and of Finance of the Senate. notes, our revenue each year exclusive of loans and year, as well as the total amount. It is an official ear, as wen as the total amount. It is an ometal the means of the Treasuay will permit, so as to arand satisfaction. It shows that whenever it was rest the removing of interest, will not, it is pre-necessary to pay the debt and sustain our honor sumed, be doubted; but the government should and good faith, and pay the debts of the country the people cheerfully submitted not merely to ducies on imports for revenue, but to direct taxes led to pay, and the purchase should be very grad-

tion was sparse and our moneyed resources extreme-

ntion, determined that the honor of the nation hould be preserved stainless and unsullied. The debt then was \$75,463,476 52, being equal to debt at this date of more than \$377,000,000, according to population, and nearly six times greated according to population than our present debt. At that date, the country, exhausted by a sever years' war, and weakened by the internal difficul-ties growing out of the feeble character of the old nfederation, had scarcely commenced her onward areer to greatness, wealth and honor. Yet this eht was voluntarily assumed as a matter of honor and it was paid, including principal and interest, unctually, without failure or suspension. Again, at the close of the war of 1812, our deb

1816, was \$127,334,933 74, a portion of it bear ing an interest of 7 per cent.; yet that debt also was not only fully paid in 1836, both principal and nterest; but the government, after liquidating all is engagements, had a surplus left in the Treasury f \$28,101,644 91, which was deposited with th States for safe keeping, who may be called upon to return it to the government of the Union, should ne enlergency ever require its use, which is most porobable. At that date, the country had been chaused by a prolonged and serious struggle with the greatest power of the world, and its commerce almost annihilated by blockades and embargoes s population then was 8,678,000, and consequen y, according to population, the debt of that date yould be equivalent to a debt, at the present pe iod, of upwards of three hundred and eight mil-ions of dollars, or nearly five times as great as ur present debt! Yet that debt of 1816 was no nly principally paid within twenty years thereaf er, but a surplus, as we have seen, of more than wenty-eight millions of dollars deposited with the States. If then, in twenty years, under such cirumstances, and with such a population, and such evenues, we could pay a debt of that magnitude how short a period may we liquidate our preent engagement? By reference to the tables, it vill be seen that from 1790 to the present period, including the reinbursement of treasury notes, we have paid a public debt, including interest, amountand thirty-six millions of dollars.

n the 4th of March, 1845, por table O, hereto an- tendent, that the land works cost less than nexed, was \$17,788,799 62, deducting which from e present debt, as above stated, leaves the in- much economy of the pubic land. rease of debt since that date \$47,489,650 79, in-

iterest of that debt. According to a table of the Commissioners of to 1,442,217,839 acres, which at the present minium price of \$1,25 per acre, would make an aggregate value of \$1,802,772,296. Regarding them enty-five cents per acre, in small farms to actual settlers and cultivators, and thus by enlarged proaugmented revenue, as it is obvious even with lib- is greatly advanced. ugmented revenue, as it is obvious even with no-ral appropriations that our revenue from lands | A general reconnoisance has been made of part and customs will enable us to pay the public debt of the coast of S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alaeral appropriations that our revenue from lands

before its maturity.

I present the following suggestions for the consury Notes and Stocks authorized by the act o 28th of January, 1847, the Secretary of the Treaary has no authority to purchase Treasury Note Stock except at par. When this act was pendng before the two houses of Congress, this Deaced upon the same footing as those which preded, by delegating the authority to the Tre to purchase any portion of it, including the Treasury Notes, at the market rates, above or below par. Among other reasons which influenced the Department in this recommendation, was the fact that such a provision would make the debt more valuable to the purchaser when it should be sold the Treasury, and therefore increase the preumber of bidders for it hereafter; namely, the largest probably of all purchasers, the Government self, and the absence of this provision diminished the premiums the Department was enabled to obtain upon this loan.

It is observed that if we have the means to purchase the public debt before its maturity, it should be done, rather than pay the interest; and it is also clear that as the amount which can be purchased by the government is increased, especially to the great extent of twenty-eight millions of dollars, the own coin in our country, this department has arrested as far as practicable the payment of foreign the 1st of June, the government in the absence of the number of competitors, who could the news of the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, sell to it our own stock. Under these circumstantians of the Treasury Department department assumed the responsibility of delaying the advertisement until the 17th of April, allowing the longest period from that date authorized by law should remain unfunded. This is the more necessary not the calculation of the rubble laws have been set. st exceed \$40,000,000—being a larger sum n was coined in thirty-eight years preceding for opening the proposals, namely, the 17th of 393 to 1830 inclusive. But whilst the departing the will have coined from the 1st of March, 45, to 1st March, 1849, more than \$40,000,000 and the first of the restriction by amount would have augmented to the extent several millions of dollars every year, if there does not be a branch of the Mint at the city of New rock. This is proved by the fact that most of the first partial few days before the 17th of June. must remain in the Treasury on the first of July next of these sales which can be used for no pu

. As soon as it was ascertained, on the estimates knowledge of the final ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico. Upon the 17th of June, at the appointed hour, the seals were broken and the appointed hour, the seals were broken and the the appointed hour, the seals were broken and the bids opened by the Chief Clerk of this Department, in my presence, and that of the bidders and the public, the bids received, and loan awarded of course to the highest bidder.

The total amount bid, together with the names of the average ful and my presence and the public of the average ful and my presence are the public of the average ful and presence of \$2,353,694 84 in the Treasury on the last of July, 1849, and a balance of \$5,405,542 11 or the last of Lunary, 1860 of There were the set cie in the several depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, after deducting all chase of the stock, there remained by latest return marked as above, \$3,661,746 89 in specie subject to the draft of the Treasurer, after deducting all the premium obtained on the loans by this Department in liquidating to that extent the debt incurred, and by the rise of the stock since that purchase, had it been delayed until the present pe the Government would have been compelled to pay a much higher price. It was essential to succes due, such has been the attachment of the American people to this, the government of their choice. Such their regard for honor and good faith, that ingly given to Mr. C. W. Lawrence, the Collector York, in whom the whole community is which he resides justly repose unbounded confidence, and who had executed every trust with fidelity. A full statement of all the details of this purchase, which was made at the lowest markets

That the debt should be liquidated as rapidly as have its option to purchase any of its stocks, so as to lessen the premium which it would be compeland excises to the amount of many millions of dol-lars every year; and that even when our popula-ly the premium would become exorbitant. In

tions of accruing revenue, it will, probably, not be regarded as judicious to make any further purchases until a period succeeding the 1st July next, when estimates both as to receipts and expenditures, will be tested by results, when it will the known with certainty what means will be at the sposal of the Department to reduce the public independent As an evidence of the progress of the country wealth and credit, it may be useful to contrast the country of the sales of the government stocks and treasury not during and immediately succeeding the war of 1812, with similar dates during and immediately succeeding the war with Mexico. By the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives, of Congress of the 13th of April, 1830, it appears that for the loans of the war of 1812 for \$80,000,000 in stocks and treasury notes, the government obtained but \$34,000,000, after deducting discounts and depreciation, being a loss of \$46,000,000 upon its transactions,

whereas, in the loans of the last war, with Mexico. this department obtained for \$49,000,000, borrow ed on stock and treasury notes, \$49,555,511 39, including a premium of \$555,511 39 upon the ity. The success of our course shows that it is transactions, having obtained \$15,555,511 39 practicable to break up the old system, and to inmore for \$49,000,000 stock and treasury notes sold by this department for loans growing out of the war with Mexico, than was received for \$80, standard of capacity, with suitable multiplies 000,000 of stock and treasury notes sold, during and subdivisors would be promotive of conveand immediately, succeeding the war with Great Britain, specie being requiaed under the constitutional treasury, and paid in stock and treasury notes These statements are not made with a motive to depreciate my distinguished predecessors in this lepartment, by whom these loans were negotiated.

The great services rendered by them known and appreciated by the country, and by no one more fully than the present incumbent of this department, who has had an opportunity of observing all the difficulties by which they were surrounded, and how impossible it was for any Secretary, under those circumstances to have made by them. But the facts are stated as a gratifying proof of the wonderful advance of the wealth of the country and of the government credit.

The coast survey, under the charge of the superintendent, Professor A. D. Bache, is making nave paid a public debt, including interest, amounting to a liability of upwards of five hundred milions of dollars. By reference to the same tables, of Mexico have been under survey, and the comt appears that our revenue, during the same pe-iod, derived from resources, other than loans or kept pace with field work. Within the same perappears that our revenue, during the same perjudations, grawings and engravings of charts a food, derived from resources, other than loans or Freasury notes, was upwards of eleven hundred riod, six new shoals have been discovered It will be perceived that our present debt, including the whole of the loan yet to be paid in, and deducting the purchases directed by this department of \$500,000 within the last few weeks, would be about \$65,278,450 41. The debt due principles it is shown in a letter from the superintended that the land works cost less than the made known on the eastern coast and one in Chesamaximum paid for the survey, conducted with so

In reviewing the progress of this work for the ideas of decisions get that date 371, so, which may past four years, the result is most striking. A per added about \$26,000 for Mexican and bounty and scrip. The principal of the public debt paid land scrip. The principal of the public debt paid since the 4th of March, 1845, is about \$1,692, the whole land work has been completed from 813 98. Our whole debt, including the loan yet to be paid in, is not a sixtieth part of the debt of Great Britain, and less than one-half the annual harbor have been completed.

Much work of filling up has been done be-

the General Land Office, hereto annexed, marked tween Point Judith and Cape May. Delaware P, it appears that our whole public domain amounts Bay has been finished, and the Chart of the Bay and river published. The Chesapeake has been triangulated South of the Virginia line, and both this and the outer coast will be triangulated in rever, including our mineral lands at twenty- from two to three years from the present time.ive cents per acre, they would yield \$360,554,459. The topography of this Section, which was com-Large as is this sum, our wealth as a nation would menced in 1844, is advancing to completion, and be more rapidly increased by the sale of all our agricultural lands, at very low rates, not exceeding graphy is finished. The shores of Albermarle Sound and most of its tributaries have been surveyed. The triangulation extended also over lucts and exports ensuring increased imports and Craton and Roanoke Sounds, and the hydrography

sideration of Congress. The great mass of our Carolina and Texas, in Alabama, Mississippi, public debt, exclusive of Treasury Notes, consists and Louisiana, the triangulations have advanced certion when the means will permit the live percents, redeemable in 1856, 1862 and 1868: The Military Bounty Land Scriphears six per cent. interest, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. No power, however, is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to ever, is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make this debt. although Congress may authorpurchase this deet, atmough Congress may authorize the Department to liquidate it any time without paying any premium or advance, and I advise such authority to begin to take effect any time attorned authority to be attorned attorned authority to be attorned attorned authority to be attorned atto ter the 1st of July next. As regards the debt of twenty-eight millions of dollars rising from Treapartment recommended that the debt should be instruments have been introduced upon the work, points in the work, and with a degree of precision

ot hitherto attainable by other methods. The gulf stream has been explored and the law of the oceans's temperature ascertained. Twentyfour sheets of charts, remarkable for their arrange mium which could be obtained by enlarging the ment, accuracy, and style of execution, have been published and distributed to libraries and scientific institutions, at home and abroad, and placed with agents for sale, at prices merely covering the cost of printing and paper. Ten more sheets are in various stages of progress of engraving. the scale of operations has been enlarged, to embrace the whole extensive coast of the United States, and to afford the benefits of it to every part of the coast as rapidly as possible, the economy the work has steadily advanced; the augmented expenditures required falling much below the increase of work done. While so much that is emour foreign and coastwise trade have been accomplished by this great work, it has received the commendation of men of science in Europe and America, and advanced the scientific character of the country. On the Pacific, where this departent has already carried this work, and where it will be so useful in obtaining information and publishing charts of our western coast, I have entrusted to it the location of the buoys, and the situation of sites for light-houses in Oregon. The department has proceeded to carry into execution the several acts of Congress passed at the last session, making appropriations for light-houses, lighthoats, buoys, beacons, &c., it has also carried he laws into effect, provided surf boats, rockets, carronades, life boats, and other necessary aparatu hamber of Commerce of New York, and the

Humane Society for preserving life, of Massachu-Important improvements may be introduced our light-house system. To conduct it properly equires an accurate knowledge of our c vigation, the proper sites, the character of building and mode of construction, the proper appara-tus and mode of lighting, the different elevations, color and other distinguishing properties of the lights, and whether stationary cessary preparations to guard against accidents, or the extinguishing of a light; adequate regula tions to secure the accountability and attention of the keeper, and all the administrative duties pertaining to the system. There is involved in all this a varied amount of knowledge, practical and scientific, possessed by no one individual; and to aid the Department in the execution of those laws it has heretofore suggested to Congress, and again espectfully renews its recommendation for the orranization of a Board, creating no expense, under he supervision of the Treasury, consisting of the fth Auditor, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, two officers of the Navy, an officer of the Engineers, as also of the Topographical corps, who would unite the requisite knowledge and en-able the Department to conduct all the operations of the system upon our extensive lakes and maritime frontier with increased efficiency and eco-

The department has also proceeded to carry int xecution as far as practicable, the various law for the erection of marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes of the west, availing itself of the valua ble services of the Topographical Bureau.

Copies of standard weights and measu have been distributed to the States, with the exception of the four most recently admitted into the

The standard for these States, and for the cus tom houses of older States not yet supplied, are in the course of preparation. The attention of the States is called in the report of the superi tendent of weights and measures, secured in June last, to the necessary steps for preparing county standards so as to secure uniformity in the weights and measures in common use. Fifteen balances view of the uncertainty which attends all calcula- for regulating standards have been supplied to five

States, and set up by an agent from the office of weights, and 'measures. Two more sets, six in nected therewith, though the marshals and clerks number, have been supplied to two other States of these courts give rise to a very considerable wenty-nine were on hand on the first of Januay last, ready for distribution. The establishment
roduces at the rate of six balances of the first
lass, and three of the second, or nine of the seclass, and three of the second the second three of three of three of the second three of three of thr Twenty-nine were on hand on the first of January last, ready for distribution. The establishment lass, and three of the second, or nine of the second, or four of the third per annum.

The present distinction of weights and

ures is, in my opinion, provisional, and has been so considered by statesmen and men of science.—

A more general uniformity extending to different ations was looked forward to by Jefferson an John Quincy Adams as one thing attainable, and was recommended in my last annual report. The time, in my opinion, has come for the serious consideration of this subject by Congress. New standards are about to be made in England. The eorganization of the Germanic Confederation vill give a great extension to whatever system weights and measures they may adopt; and the political changes going on in other parts of Eu

rope are favorable to the introduction of uniformtroduce another new and entire—one stand-ard of lengths—one standard of weights—one nience and of economy of time in the busines. of life and the intercourse of nations. adoption of the decimal system would also in my opinion simplify and facilitate computation, and recommend that authority be given to this depart ment to take the necessary steps for obtaining i ternational views and action as to uniformity coins and of weights and measures.

During the past year the third of a series o elaborate reports of investigations on sugars and hydrometers, under the direction of Prof. A. D. Beech, superintendent of weights and measures, and by Prof. R. J. McCulloch, melter and refiner of the mint at Philadelphia, have been presented to the department and transmitted to Congress, by whom it has been ordered to be printed, with collection of the preceeding reports. This report completes the subject of hydrometers, as far as is ne-cessary to make the changes required in the use f the instrument at the custom houses and the standard instruments, and a manual are nearly pre pared for use. These extra official duties were discharged by three gentlemen, without compen

My last report recommended the grant of one ction of land for schools in every quarter township in Oregon. This grant in each of the new States, of one section of the public lands in each ownship, was designed to secure the benefit of education to all the children of that township .-This object has failed to a great extent, because one section in the centre of a township six miles quare is too distant from many other sections to urnish a school to which all can resort, and because as a pecuniary provision it is inadequate.-The grant, however of one section for every quar-ter township would be sufficient, whilst the cenral locations would be adjacent to every other section in such quarter township, bringing the school house within the immediate vicinage of every child within its limits. Congress to some xtent adopted this recommendation, by granting two school sections in each township, instead one, for education in Oregon, but it is respectfuly suggested that even thus extended the grant i still inadequate in amount whilst the location is nconvenient and too remote for a school which all can attend. This subject is again presented o the attention of Congress, with the recommendation that it shall be extended to California and New Mexico, and also to all the other new States and territories containing the public do

Even as a question of revenue such grants would more than refund their value to the Governnent, as each quarter township is composed of nine sections of which the central section would be granted for Schools, and each of the remaining 8 sections would be adjacent to that granted. Thus eight sections thus located and each adjoining a school section, would be of greater value that when separated by many mil bama, Mississippi and Texas, and the operations tunities, and the thirty-two sections of one entire founded upon this have been commenced in South township with these benefits would bring a lerger price to the government than thirty-five sections out of thirty-six, when one section only so remot

sippi and Texas—a part of which observations were made with new and improved instruments.

The official reports of the great mineral system as at present organization would not Magnetic observations have been made with the wealth of that region present important questions instruments recently introduced upon the survey, at eighty-three stations. While improved Geodatic exist to a great extent in California, would seem to be placed beyond controversy. This gold would appear to require the establishment of a with the several departments, and the consequent asury been extended to every part of its results. The electro-magnetic telegraph has been used for determining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the dicksilver is not states at San termining the difference of longitude of the mint of the electro-magnetic telegraph has been used for de-termining the difference of longitude of cardinal as connected with the mining of the precious the advance of science and the progress of dishaps of other minerals, would seem to be located our area, our commerce, revenue and population, chiefly on the public lands. They belong to the government as a trustee for the people, whose in-terests should be protected and secured by Con-by the weight of its labors and consequences ensue gress. A scientific commission to make a geolo-

gical examination, accompanied with linear surveys, is deemed important.

The Voluminous character of this report, growing out of the varied and important duties, constantly augmenting, assigned by law to this Dorenders it necessary that I should repartment. serve for a few days, and for a special report to Congress, the ware-housing system. In advance of that report I would remark at this time that, new instructions are prepared by this Department inently useful to commerce and navigation, and to and the forms nearly completed, among other regulations extending a more free competition for the storage of foreign imports. The progress of the ystem has been most satisfactory and successful. The value of foreign goods warehoused in our ports since the passage of the law, in August, 1846, up the 30th of September last, having amounted

the very large sum of about forty-four millions of dollars. In soon retiring from this Department and from public life, in which I have served so long with inferior abilities to many others, but with equal solicitude to promote the best interests of my beloved country, I submit, with the utmost deference to the superior wisdom of Congress, my views and experience as regards the organization of the Treaexperience as regards the organization of the Trea-sury Department. Its varied and important duties, with the rapid increase of our area of business and for the letter preservation of life and property from shipwreck, calling to its aid the underwriters and population, can hardly be all promptly and propery performed by any one Secretary. Yet, in de-aching any of its duties from this Department, the greatest care must be taken not to impair the unity, simplicity and efficiency of the system .-To take from this Department its supervision over the commerce and finance, or over any of the ac counting officers of the Treasury, the two Comptrollers, the six Auditors, the Treasurers, the Socitors or Registers, the Assistant Treasurers or Collectors, the Revenue Marine, the coast survey, he mint, the weights and measures, the marin hospital, or the light house system, would create

onfusion, and be most brejudicial to the public service. But there are important public duties, having Charge of Murder.

A German named Frederick Smith, residing in Pearl street, in this city, who was taken up and confined in jail for robbing the boot of the Lancaster stage of a trunk containing some clothing, was yesterday examined before Alderman Betz, in consequence of information received of a murder having been committed near Gettysburg, Adams county. The prisoner worked for the deceased, a German atilor, named Frederick Foster, some four years since. The deceased was a bachelor, living alone.

Christian Weiss, Levi Grube, Joseph Eby, Jacob Hardig, Anthony Holdenried, Edward Aloxander, no necessary connection with commerce or finar ces, that could be most advantageously separated from the Treasury and devolved upon a new Department of the government. Among these are the Land Office, land titles, and surveys connected therewith, linear and geological. The business of the Land Office occupies a very large portion of the time of the Secretary of the Treasury every day, and his duties connected therewith must be greatly increased by the accession of our immense domain in Oregon, New Mexico and California, especially in connection with their valuable min eral lands, their private land claims and conflicting titles. From all decisions of the Commission of the General Land Office as to the government titles, or private land claims, pre-emptions, private entries or purchases of the public domain, an appeal lies to the Secretary of the Treasury. This s but one branch of these duties, and yet as some evidence of the amount of labor thus devolved upon him from this source. I have pronounced judgment in upwards of five thousand cases in-volving land titles since the 10th of March, 1845. These are generally judicial questions and not financial, requiring often great labor and research, and having no necessary connection with the du-ties of the Treasury Department. The daily correspondence of this department with the Commission of the General Land Office, Surveyors Gen eral, the Register and Receiver, and other per

ons connected with this system, is most volum The supervising power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the expenses of the was cruel in Jones .- Boston Post

courts of the United States and other duties con here marshals in connection with the census the United States.

Having transferred the laborious duties enum

rated from the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress should authorize him to appoint an Assis tant Secretary, who should be a man of great tal-ents, and experience, with a salary not less than \$3,000 a year, who should examine all letter ontracts and warrants prepared for the signature of the Secretary, and perform such other duties no requiring the signature of the Secretary as might poweniently be devolved upon him by the Deconveniently be devolved upon him by the De-partment. To maintain the unity and efficiency of the system, he should be appointed by the Se-cretary and subject to his discretion. He would want one able and efficient Clerk with a salary of not less than \$1700 per annum. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury should be divided, and that great and augmenting portion of his du-ties relating to the receipts from customs and the accounts of Collectors, and other offices of the upon the head of a new Bureau, to be called the ommissioner of Customs, whose duties would be

various and important.
The First Comptroller should retain all the other duties now performed by him, and especially his decisions upon claims and accounts which would occupy the whole time of the head of the

Bureau.
Combined, as they now are, under the First Comptroller, the duties appertaining both to receipts and expenditures of the public money, accounts nd claims, the officer is overburdened with business, which cannot promptly and profitably be performed by any one individual, however able and Jacob Albright, to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The duties now performed by the Commission of Indian Affairs are most numerous and impor ant, and must be vastly increased with the grea

These duties do not necessarily appertain to war, but to peace, and to our domestic relations with These duties do not necessarily appertain to war, but to peace, and to our domestic relations with those tribes placed by the constitution under the charge of this government.

This most important bureau, then, should be etached from the war department, with which it

has no necessary connection. The duties of the Patent Office, great and important as they now are, must necessarily increase with the progress of light and knowledge, the de-velopments of the wonderful inventive genius of our countrymen, and the researches of so many enlightened minds in this country into machinery, the physical sciences, and the argana of nature This Bureau has no necessary or proper connection with the State Department, and ought to be

separated from it.

The Pension Office should also be detached from the War Department, in as much as no military orders are given to pensioners as such by the Se cretary of War, nor by the Navy Department, nuch less to the widows and heirs who receive

these bounties from the government. There is another reason why the Pension Office as well as the Indian bureau, should be detached from the War Department and placed under the supervision of the same Secretary to whom the land office would be entrusted, nearly under our system of revolutionary and military bounties and land warrants as well as under treaties and reservations with Indian tribes. Many questions arise in relation to our public lands and private land claims connecting themselves frequently and intimately with our general land system and with de sisions upon land titles made by the commission of the general land office, and therefore all those bureaus whose duties are so intimately connected bureaus whose duties are so intimately connected with the public lands, as well as with private land claims, ought to be placed under the supervision of the same department, or conflict of decision and strangers and travellers.

Jurisdiction may and does in fact take place.

Having then detached the Patent Office from the Department of State, the Land Office from the Treasury, as well as its supervisory duties in consection with accounts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts including the counts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts including the counts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts of marshals and clerks of the counts including the counts of the counts the courts, including their connection with the census; having detached also from the War department the Indian bureau and the Pension oflice, the same supervisory authority as regards them all, now exercised respectively by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Treasury, and the Secretacrease the power of mind and knowledge applied to our industrial pursuits, and augment in this way also the products and wealth of the nation. Each State is deeply interested in the welf are of every other, for the representatives of the whole regulate by their votes the measures of the Union, which must be more happy and prosperous in proportion as its councils are guided by more enlightened views, resulting from the more universal diffusion of light and knowledge and education.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invised to the condition of the public lands in Califors ted to the condition of the public lands in Califors. clusive expense of this reorganization would not exceed twenty thousand dollars per annum; where-

as to the government, in an increased accountability and efficiency of the service, and to the peoto be placed beyond controversy. This gold would appear to require the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at San Francisco. The quicksilver is not only important as connected with the mining of the precious metals with health and the arts, but still more with the advance of science and the progress of discontinual multiplication of the business of the recommendate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we said so that the said of the Treasury Department as now accommendate with the said said of the Treasury Department as now accommendate with the said said of the Treasury Department as now accommendate with the said said of the Treasury Department as now accommendate with the said said of the Treasury Department as now accommendate with the said said said entertain strangers and travellers, and to the people, in the more prompt discharge of their business to the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in Martic township.

We the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in Martic township.

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We the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in Martic town of the Treasury Department as now organized, covery in physics. The mines of gold, and per with the rapid increase of our maratime frontiers, disastrous to the public interests. Organized even as now proposed, the duties of

Treasury Department would still be great and ardyous.

Connected with this subject, I recommend the completion at an early day, of the Treasury building, so as to secure fire-proof rooms to all our bureaus, free from rent, as well as accommodate and

nsure in this edifice the State Department with its invaluable archives. The Department has purchased for the sum appropriated by Congress both the bridge within this district over the Eastern branch of the Potomac, which are now free of toll as designed by the wise and liberal legislation of Congress, and in consummating this result valuable aid was rendered to me

by the Mayor of this city.

The various recommendations of this my last inancial report are respectfully submitted to the enlightened consideration of the two Houses of Congress. They are believed to be such as would best promote the true interests of the American people. For them and for my country, and her glorious confederacy of sovereign and united States, I invoke the continued blessings of Heaven. May

glory-of equity, justice, and good faith. May each successive administration, in all time to come, in faithfully discharging the arduous duties of its exalted trust, receive the support and approbation of the people. Guided by conscious rectitude, may they be commended and sustained in every effort to promote the public good; and even their errors, which are the lot of humanity, be regarded with indulgence, and over-ruled by a benignant vidence, for the advancement of the happiness

and welfare of our beloved country.
(Signed) R. J. WALKER, (Signed)

K. J. W. A. Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

From the Reading (Pa.) Herald.

tailor, named Frederick Foster, some four years since. The deceased was a bachelor, living alone, and was found dead in his house on the 27th ult. The murdered man was found lying on a feather bed in his room, with his head battered to pieces with a club. In consequence of having been seen in the neighborhood at the time the deed was comnitted, suspicion fell upon the prisoner, and Mr. John Hoover accordingly came on from Adams county to have him arrested. Having procured search warrant, he, in company with Constable Morris, searched his house, when a deed of Foster's property, having blood upon it, was found, as also some clothing marked with blood. The prisoner enies all knowledge of the Deed as well as having peen in Adams county within four years. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but so strong hat he was committed to answer the charge nurder. The robbery of the stage, for which vas committed to answer at our next court, took place near Mount Pleasant, on the Lancaster road

ID-" Warm day, Mr. Jones, warm day," said Smith, as they met on thanksgiving day. "Yes, is," said Jones, "it is some warm if not summer. 'Yes, it TAVERN LICENSES.

N THE MATTER of the intended application of MARTIN LEBER, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in the village of Baretown, Camarvon township—it being an old

WE, the undersigned citizens of the township of Cærnarvon, where the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well accoming with above the consistency. are well acquainted with the said Martin Leber, are well acquainted with the said Martin Leber, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Hanson B. Jacobs, Francis Gillespie, Samuel

Lincoln, E. D. White, Jacob Albright, Martin Bickham, Evan Rogers, Jacob Spatz, James Evans, S. Bickham, Jacob Ax, Geo. Miller, jr., Hiram Evans, John Kurtz, William Witman, P. H. Toland.

Dec 19

*ts-47 IN THE MATTER of the intended application of

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of John Filzer, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in Bainbridge, Coney township—it being an old stand.

Yellow F., the undersigned citizens of the township of Coney, where the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said John Filbert, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperthat he is of good repute for honesty and temper-ance, and is well p ovided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of stranger

conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

J. B. Hamilton, J. Foreman, Amos Hicks, Henry Haldeman, jr., Jacob L. Warfel, Abraham Collins, Jacob S. Bare, John Haldeman, Frederick Hipple, Jacob L. Engle, Henry C. Ober, Jacob Adams, M. H. Smith. Dec 19

JACOB ALBRIGHT, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in the village of Churchtown, Cærnarvon township—it being an old stand.

tant, and must be vastly increased with the great number of tribes scattered over Texas, Oregon, New Mexico and California, and with the interesting progress of so many of the tribes in Christianity, knowledge and civilization. are well acquainted with the said Jacob Albright,

M. Bickham, E. D. White, B. F. Bunn, Evan Rogers, Jacob Jimeson, Francis Gille Jitman, Cyrus H. Jacobs, Coleman J. Ball, David Jenkin, Lot Rogers, George Rigg, James Evans, Hanson B. Jacobs. [Dec 12-3t-46] IN THE MATTER of the intended application of GEORGE HINKLE, to the Mayor's

GEORGE HINKLE, ito the Mayor's Court, for license to keep a public house in the city of Lancaster—it being an old stand.

We, the undersigned citizens of the West Ward in the city of Lancaster, where the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify, that that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers and that we are well acquainted with the for honesty and temperance, and is well pr with house room and conveniences for the modation of strangers and travellers.

J. Frey, Jacob Weaver, John Drepperd, Jacob Snyder, Charles Shaeffer, John A. Scheurenbrand, Georgé Kieffer, Lawrence Suter, Henry Schaum, Jno Baumiller, John Stauffer, Wm. C. Chamberlin.

Dec 12 IN THE MATTER of the intended application of LUCRETIA R. KELLY, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in Washington, Manor township—it being an old stand.

Via the undersigned citizens of the township of Washington, where the said inn or tayern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify, that the said inn or tayern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain terracers and founds. public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Lucretia

Treasury, as well as its supervisory dudies in connection with accounts of marshals and clerks of IN THE MATTER of the intended application of SAMUEL HULL, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in West Earl township.

ancaster county. E, the undersigned citizens of the township of West Earl, where the said inn or tavern

dec 19 47-3t IN THE MATTER of the intended application of DAVID SNAVELY, to the Court of Quater Session are well acquainted with the said David Snavely, are well acquainted with the said David Snavely, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Christian Brenneman, (miller,) Hiram Watson,

Christian Brenneman, (miller,) Hiram Watson, Christian Brenneman, (farmer,) George Martin, Martin Huber, sen., Samüel Huber, David Huber, Johl Robinson, Micheal Kech, Charles Prichelt, Abraham Miller, Martin Miller, Strickland Fisher. dec. 19

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of Laws P. Thours to the Court of Charter Sessions.

JOHN R. TROUT, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in Paradise—it being an

old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of the township of Paradise, where the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we have well accommodate with the said Inh. are well acquainted with the said John R. Trout, and that he is of good repute for honesty and tem-perance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers travellers.

Henry Eckert, Sam'l F. Foster, Jos. H. Lefevre, John Lingerfield, Henry Lefevre, A. K. Witmer, Edwin T. Fetter, Henry Leaman, J. A. Eshleman,

Edwin T. Fetter, Henry Leannay, John C. Lefever. Philip Foster, Samuel Keneagy, John C. Lefever. 3t-47

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of MICHAEL MCGRANN, for a license to keep a public house in the city of Lancaster, at his present old stand, in North Queen street, in said city.

We feel to undersigned citizens of the Northwest ward, in the city of Lancaster, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the ellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Michael McGrann, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well pro-vided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

H. C. Wentz, John Wittlinger, Jacob Herzog, J.
H. Duchman, Robert Johnson, M. Goldschmid,
George Dietrich, Benjamin Huber, Moses Winger,
Peter Spong, David Reese, Jacob Reese.

Dec. 12 '48

3t-46

Dec. 12 '48 31-46

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of 3t-46 N THE MATTER of the intended application of BENJAMIN M'CUTCHEN, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the January Term, 1849, for license to continue keeping a public house in the village of Millport, Warwick township—it being a new

Hardig, Anthony Holdenried, Edward Aloxander, John Sheaffer, John Grube, Samuel Mellenger, L. S. Reist, Samuel Huber, Samuel Hallacher, Henry Buch, Charles Michael, George M. Doest, Samuel Pauden. Dec 5

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of IN THE MATTER of the intended application of JOHN ADAM SCHEURENBRAND, for a license to keep a public house in the city of Lancaster, at his present stand; sign of the Green Tree, in West King street, in the West ward of said city.

We have the undersigned citizens of the West ward, in the city of Lancaster, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, Do Certify that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said John Adam Scheurenbrand, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

William F. Miller, Charles Shaeffer, Gilbert R. Hartley, John Stauffer, Daniel Miller, John Baum-

Hartley, John Stauffer, Daniel Miller, John Baumiller, Wendel Martzall, Jacob Snyder, James H. Ferry, John Kuhns, William Hoover, Geo. Kefer, Frederick Peusch, Jeremiah McCracken, George Miller. [Dec 12 '48-3t-46