



The Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849.

At twelve o'clock, those assembled in the Senate, in conformity with the arrangements of the Committee of the Senate, proceeded to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

- The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
- The Supreme Court of the United States.
- The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
- The Committee of Arrangements.
- The President elect and ex-President.
- The Vice President, ex-Vice President, and Secretary of the Senate.
- The Members of the Senate.
- The Diplomatic Corps.
- The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the other persons admitted on the floor of the Senate.

President Taylor soon after delivered his Inaugural Address which was listened to throughout with the most profound attention.

On the conclusion of the Address, the oath of office was administered to the President of the United States by the Chief Justice; after which the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber.

We hasten over other particulars, to give the Address. The ceremony has been of the most solemn and imposing character.

THE ADDRESS.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge.

With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of this Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that the Government, so far as I could influence its administration, would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms.

I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable difference of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Washington, March 5, 1849.

Senatorial Correspondence.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—The extraordinary character of the following letter from General Shields, received through the mail on the morning of the 24th instant, imposes upon me the necessity of giving it publicity, with some comments thereon. I have, therefore, to ask of you sufficient space in your columns for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1847.

HON. SIDNEY BREESE:

Sir—On my return to this country from Mexico—broken in constitution, feeble in health, and still suffering under the effects of wounds; you were the only man in the City of Washington who received me with coldness and unkindness. When the city honored me with a public dinner, which was generously intended not only as a compliment to me but to my State, you were the only man who declined to attend that dinner. You went further; you propagated a report here in Washington, and circulated it afterward in Illinois, that I was ineligible to the office of Senator, and this too after I had poured out my blood like water on the battle-fields of my country. You published an article in the *St. Louis Republican* charging me with *ineligibility*—doing that which I thought no man in these United States would have been mean enough to do in my case, even if it had been true. You, however, did this, knowing it to be untrue. On this subject I have simply to say, that had I been defeated by you on that ground, I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success, and depend upon it, I would have kept that vow regardless of consequences. That, however, is now passed, and the vow is canceled by your defeat. Why I address you now is simply this: In 1840 I gave me something in the shape of a final Certificate of Naturalization in Effingham Court. You knew at the time that I was naturalized by law, and by the naturalization of my father while I was a minor. I told you the circumstances, and, as I then talked of going to Canada in case of war, you offered to give me a certificate which would simplify the proof in case of difficulty. Now I wish you to give me a letter acknowledging these facts. I write you a private letter for that purpose. I should have sent a friend at once and imperatively demanded such a letter, but I felt that in disgracing you I should disgrace the State that had made you and myself Senators, and I also wished to give you an opportunity to make this acknowledgment quietly. If, however, you persist in your course of injustice toward me and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning. Let the consequences fall on your own head. I shall hold myself acquitted, both before God and man, for the course I shall feel bound to pursue toward you.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SHIELDS.

The following is the reply of Judge Brees, to the belligerent epistle of General Shields. Gen. Shields begins his letter by referring to the wounds he received in Mexico. This allusion seems quite unnecessary. The whole country, and particularly the people of Illinois, are familiar with the fact that he bears honorable scars upon his person. For these wounds he has already received a liberal share of sympathy from his grateful countrymen. However, I am not disposed to cavil at this part of his letter. It is a matter of taste that does not concern me. I deny most positively that I treated Gen. Shields with "coldness or unkindness" on his return from Mexico. Immediately on his arrival in this city, I called to pay respects to him, and not finding him at home, left my card, as is custom. A few days af-

ter this I met General Shields, when his manner towards me was so cold and repulsive that I saw all familiar personal intercourse was at an end, and of course I did not attend the dinner given to him. I repeat that I did not treat Gen. Shields with "coldness and unkindness," for I entertained, at that time, none other than the most friendly feelings towards him; and I appeal to the whole history up to this time of our personal, professional, and political intercourse to support this declaration. As to his eligibility to the office of Senator, I can only say that I "propagated" no "report," here or elsewhere, in relation to it. In conversation upon this subject, I stated to a friend, a fact which the Effingham circuit court will establish, and "blood," no matter where, or how "poured out," cannot alter the record, or change the Constitution of the United States. The assertion of General Shields that I charged him with "ineligibility," in an article in the *St. Louis Republican*, is not only not true, but is without any color of truth. I positively assert, and defy contradiction, that I did not write, or cause to be written, nor knew until after its publication, that it had been written, that, or any other article, for that or any other paper, in relation to this subject.

Not the least so of the many remarkable passages of this letter of General Shields is the following: "On the subject I have simply to say, that had I been defeated by you on that ground, (the ground of ineligibility,) I had sworn in my heart, that you never should have profited by your success; and depend upon it, I would have kept my vow regardless of consequences." Certainly it is fortunate for the honor of the country that this rash "vow" has been "cancelled" by my defeat! General Shields submits his pretensions to a seat in the Senate to a Democratic caucus of the Illinois Legislature, and agrees expressly, or by the clearest implication, that he will abide their decision; and yet it appears that at this very moment "he had sworn in 'heart' to defy the will of the party if it had pronounced in favor of his most prominent competitor; and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he determines to perpetrate an assassination; for such is the obvious import of this language. Such a design and such a deed are revolting to the American character. They are worthy only of the most infamous age of Italian crime. If our political contest, are to be mingled with, or followed by personal violence, how long will our elective system endure? Without further comment, I submit this extraordinary passage to the consideration of candid men, Christians and patriots, who love and respect the laws and institutions of our country, and desire to guard and defend them against all violation.

Gen. Shields says: "In 1840 I gave him something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization," which was "to simplify the proof in case of difficulty." The naturalization laws do not recognize "something" or "anything" in the shape of a final certificate "to simplify proof in case of difficulty," or for any other purpose. How, then, could I, a circuit judge, have given him any such paper? The statement has no fact, legal provision, or probability to support it. The truth is, no such "certificate" was ever given by me. He may, or may not, have procured a copy of the record of his naturalization under the seal of the court, and that is the only certificate could have any connexion with, directly or indirectly. The first and only knowledge I ever had of Gen. Shields' father, either in connexion with his citizenship or in any other connexion, I derived from an article published in the *St. Louis Republican*, a short time subsequent to the election of Senator. And I have yet to see or hear of any man in Illinois or elsewhere who knew that his father was even a resident of this country.

Gen. Shields says I knew that he (being a minor at the time) was naturalized by the naturalization of his father, because he "told me of the circumstances."—Suppose he did tell me so, (which I positively deny,) does that make it so? Even though his assertion might convince me of the fact, a bundle of certificates from me, no matter how strong, would be of no legal value. It is true that his father was in this country and naturalized, it is possible that General Shields should know the fact, and not know the State and county where it occurred? When authentic copies of those naturalization papers, if they exist, could be so easily procured, if not straitened he should attempt to extort from me by menace a statement which, if obtained, could have no legal bearing upon the subject?

What the "consequences" are against which Gen. Shields gives me "fair warning," if I persist in what no sane man will call "injustice," I am equally ignorant of and indifferent to. One thing is certain, be they what they may, I have not given, nor shall I give him, any "statement" of the character required, either "quietly" or upon "imperative demand."

In conclusion, I will state that I have neither provoked nor desired the necessity that has impelled me to make this communication. I respectfully submit it under the full conviction that it is called for by the circumstances. SIDNEY BREESE.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1849.

An Elephant on a Spree.

An Elephant which is being exhibited in New York broke loose from his place of confinement on Thursday night the 1st inst. The first place he entered was a shanty, the second story floor of which he raised, upset a woman and two children in bed, and set the place on fire.

From this place he went to the corner of Mott and Bayard streets, and entered a grocery store, and seated its contents pretty extensively. When the owner saw him coming, he shut the door against him, but it was of little use. The elephant walked straight through it, and gave the owner a charge of mud from his trunk, for his politeness in shutting the door in his face. From this place he entered a school yard next door to the church at the corner of Cross and Mott

streets, broke in the school-house door and did considerable damage. Upon coming out of the yard he broke down the iron railing, as though it had been so much brushwood. After leaving this place he passed down Bayard to Mulberry, then turned back up Bayard to Mott, then went down Bayard to Orange; then into Franklin street, across Broadway to Chambers street, up Church to Leonard, then up to Broadway, and down Broadway to Duane, followed by thousands of people in the greatest state of excitement. He then passed down Duane street to the North river, making an inspection into the condition of several of the piers, to see what improvements were being made by our city fathers, when he proceeded up West street to the Hoboken Ferry at the foot of Canal street. Noticing the lights in the Hoboken Hotel, and supposing it to be a tavern, he determined to take advantage of that part of the license law stipulating for "entertainment for man and beast," and endeavored to effect an entrance; but the granite pillars not affording space for his huge frame, he was obliged to desist from further efforts. Being now quite satisfied with his spree, he suffered his keeper to conduct him back home to his domicile.

Bridging the Ohio.—Mr. Ellet proposes to build a suspension bridge over the Ohio, between Cincinnati and Covington, to cost \$300,000, and not to interfere with the navigation. The gigantic arch is to be 120 feet above the centre of the river at low water, or fifty-two feet above the great flood of 1832—the towers for the suspension of the wire cables 230 feet high—twenty cables four inches in diameter, capable of sustaining a weight of 7000 tons. The lower House of the Ohio Legislature has passed a bill incorporating a company to build the bridge.

North Carolina.—This State has endeavored to raise a respectable rivalry to California on a small scale. It is stated that four men lately found 123 pounds of gold in two days, in Monroe county, and others were finding gold in more or less quantity every day. This has given quite an impetus to business in that section.

Squinting a Little.—Some years ago, in the Hampshire House of Representatives, one of the members of that body, an old stick from South Hampton, when the yeas and nays were taken on an important question, did not answer to his name. After the roll was finished, he arose and addressed the presiding officer in the following pithy language:—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to let you know that I did not mean to dodge this question. I only squinted a little, in order to take a better view of the whole subject; and I now say 'so' to that critic!" The manner in which this was done excited an universal burst of laughter from the members.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, Mr. Levi German, to Miss Sarah Ann Hunsicker, both of Heidelberg.

On the 27th of February, by the same, Mr. Jeremiah H. George, of Bethlehem, to Miss Matilda Queer, of Hanover.

On the 8th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. German, Mr. Simon Frankenthal to Miss Eliza Brinker, both of Saucon township.

DIED.

On the 23d of February, in North Whitehall, James Tighman, son of Abraham and Maria Bar, aged 5 years.

On the 1st inst., in Washington township, Reuben Pottas, aged 35 years.

On the 2d of March, in Allentown, Walter Owen, infant son of William and Rebecca Wagner, aged 1 year.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have taken out letters of Administration of the estate of Joseph Clader, dec'd., late of Hanover township, Lehigh county. Therefore all those who are indebted to said estate, will see the necessity of settling their accounts within 6 weeks, and all such who have any demands against the said estate, will present their claims well authenticated within the above specified time.

JOHN CLADER, LEVI CLADER, DAN. CLADER, OW. CLADER, Adm'rs.

March 8. 1-6v

Account of Thomas Faust, Steward of the Poor House.

Receipts. Of Henry Schantz, for 12 lbs. tallow, \$ 07 William Mertz, 4 pounds do. 40 Grim and Reninger, 3504 do. 32 37 do. do. 52 lbs. white rags, 3 12 do. do. 80 lbs. mixed do. 1 75 do. do. 181 bushels oats, 74 21 Sundry persons for meals & horse-feed, 2 76 Solomon Dorney and others for 89 1/2 bushels of lime, 8 57 Anth. Goshall and others for tobacco, 25 Stephen Dornblaser 43 bushels oats, 1 85 Conrad Seam 25 1/2 bushels flax-seed, 31 87 Anth. Goshall 3 bushels rye in 1847, 2 25 do. do. 3 do. oats, 1 19 do. do. 15 1/2 lbs. beef, 93 do. for a lot of corn, 2 00 do. mending shoes, 1 25 William Mertz, for 4 bundles straw, 40 Of a drover for a horse, 75 00 Casper Simon, Justice and Constable costs, to remove his family to the Poor House, 1 80 Of the same, to remove his family to Hartman's Ferry, 1 50 James Schlicher, for bread, 43 do. do. for 5 lbs. lard, 59 Daniel Guth, for medicine, 45 Jacob Weiss, fine for returning Caroline Kreckel, a girl bound to him, 4 00 Abraham Mertz, attending sick horses, 2 75 Solomon Dorney, 10 bundles straw, 1 00 Jacob Wiedenderfer, for a book, Jesse Grim, balance coming from the vendue of Widow Gohm, 7 50 Solomon Greenwald, for work done by George Ramefeld, a pauper, 12 00

Disbursements. Paid Jacob Litzenger, for a fork, \$ 56 George Schitz, for matches, 12 Conrad Seam, 16 gal. oil for Hospital, 13 60 Solomon Burger, tin ware, 20 John Losh & other, 13 bushels ashes, 3 25 John Kramer, for smith work, 1 07 Solomon Diefenderfer, castrating, 73 Henry Weber, for tin ware, 3 02 James Schlicher, wood sawing, &c. 1 30 Jesse Lefever, cutting grass one day, 50 Jacob Jacoby, do. 50 Edmund Butz, 23 pounds of veal, 1 03 Jacob Beisel, cutting grass, &c. 4 37 Henry W. Mertz, for 1 1/2 days moing, 1 50 David Mertz, for 2 1/2 days moing, 2 50 John Held, for moing and vineger, 1 50 William Mendson, for store goods, 20 Solomon Woodring, for mason work, 75 John Bare, for carpenter work, 75 Edward Reichard, for Lemons, 37 George Stein, repairing a watch for George Klein, 75 John Kuder, repairing two barrels, 25 John Leiby, repairing 13 rissors, Sol. Brobst, cutting grass in 1847, Nathan Schaffer, laying out the dead body of John Weiss, 1 00 James Hittel, for Storegoods, 2 38 J. C. Knot, for Coderware, 2 95 Israel Wesco, Postage, 21 86 Joseph Guth, for Leather, 27 23 A. O. Faust, do. 22 55 Peter Ludwig, do. 37 M. Weaver, for an empty barrel, Grim and Reninger, storegoods, 20 00 Charles Saeger, Esq. Treasuser, do. 94 27 Traveling paupers, by order of the Poor Directors, 2 68 Balance of last year's account, 1 12 Traveling expenses of the team, 4 80 Traveling expenses of the steward, 10 94 George Snyder for 100 chestnut rails, 7 00 John Yound and others, conveying 8 paupers to the Poor House, 15 14 Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1849, 38 08 Total, \$391 41

Expended. Paid Jacob Litzenger, for a fork, \$ 56 George Schitz, for matches, 12 Conrad Seam, 16 gal. oil for Hospital, 13 60 Solomon Burger, tin ware, 20 John Losh & other, 13 bushels ashes, 3 25 John Kramer, for smith work, 1 07 Solomon Diefenderfer, castrating, 73 Henry Weber, for tin ware, 3 02 James Schlicher, wood sawing, &c. 1 30 Jesse Lefever, cutting grass one day, 50 Jacob Jacoby, do. 50 Edmund Butz, 23 pounds of veal, 1 03 Jacob Beisel, cutting grass, &c. 4 37 Henry W. Mertz, for 1 1/2 days moing, 1 50 David Mertz, for 2 1/2 days moing, 2 50 John Held, for moing and vineger, 1 50 William Mendson, for store goods, 20 Solomon Woodring, for mason work, 75 John Bare, for carpenter work, 75 Edward Reichard, for Lemons, 37 George Stein, repairing a watch for George Klein, 75 John Kuder, repairing two barrels, 25 John Leiby, repairing 13 rissors, Sol. Brobst, cutting grass in 1847, Nathan Schaffer, laying out the dead body of John Weiss, 1 00 James Hittel, for Storegoods, 2 38 J. C. Knot, for Coderware, 2 95 Israel Wesco, Postage, 21 86 Joseph Guth, for Leather, 27 23 A. O. Faust, do. 22 55 Peter Ludwig, do. 37 M. Weaver, for an empty barrel, Grim and Reninger, storegoods, 20 00 Charles Saeger, Esq. Treasuser, do. 94 27 Traveling paupers, by order of the Poor Directors, 2 68 Balance of last year's account, 1 12 Traveling expenses of the team, 4 80 Traveling expenses of the steward, 10 94 George Snyder for 100 chestnut rails, 7 00 John Yound and others, conveying 8 paupers to the Poor House, 15 14 Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1849, 38 08 Total, \$391 41

Number of Persons on hand. In the House on the 1st of Jan. 1848, 115 Taken up during the year, 185 Born during the year, 1 Total, 301

From these were discharged, 165 Bound out, 8 Died, 5 Brought dead to the Poor house, 2 Run away, 17 187

Remaining on hand, Jan. 1, 1849, 114 Of this number 60 are full grown males, 42 are full grown females, 12 boys under 12 years, 10 girls under 12 years, 14 are insane.

The following were bound out. Henry Huck bound to Jacob Acker, in Upper Macungy, Francis H. Staver to Jonathan Stettler in Upper Macungy, William H. Stuber to Jonathan Reichard, in Allentown, Elizabeth Peter to Jacob Reimer, in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Isabella Xander to George Reimer, in ditto, Sophia Kuntzman to George Ludwig, jr. in Upper Macungy, Sarah Pauly to Elias M. Kuhns, in North Whitehall, Sarah Schaffer to Aaron Dech in Hanover.

THOMAS FAUST, Steward. March 6. 1-4w

Binj. Fogel, Trustee of Deb. Schantz, for 13 weeks and 4 days boarding, 20 35 David Mertz, for 9 bushels oats, 3 37 do. for 2 bushels wheat, 2 40 George Weiss, of Chestnut Hill, funeral expenses of Jos. Weiss, a beggar, 4 00 E. S. Wenrick and Co. overpaid for grafting Apple trees, 4 44 Cash found in the pockets of two deceased paupers, 3 25 Joseph Guth, for hides, 3 18 A. O. Faust, do. 31 37 Peter Ludwig, do. 41 97 M. D. Eberhard, for 1 bushel turnips, 25 Total, \$391 41

Expended.

George Schitz, for matches, 12 Conrad Seam, 16 gal. oil for Hospital, 13 60 Solomon Burger, tin ware, 20 John Losh & other, 13 bushels ashes, 3 25 John Kramer, for smith work, 1 07 Solomon Diefenderfer, castrating, 73 Henry Weber, for tin ware, 3 02 James Schlicher, wood sawing, &c. 1 30 Jesse Lefever, cutting grass one day, 50 Jacob Jacoby, do. 50 Edmund Butz, 23 pounds of veal, 1 03 Jacob Beisel, cutting grass, &c. 4 37 Henry W. Mertz, for 1 1/2 days moing, 1 50 David Mertz, for 2 1/2 days moing, 2 50 John Held, for moing and vineger, 1 50 William Mendson, for store goods, 20 Solomon Woodring, for mason work, 75 John Bare, for carpenter work, 75 Edward Reichard, for Lemons, 37 George Stein, repairing a watch for George Klein, 75 John Kuder, repairing two barrels, 25 John Leiby, repairing 13 rissors, Sol. Brobst, cutting grass in 1847, Nathan Schaffer, laying out the dead body of John Weiss, 1 00 James Hittel, for Storegoods, 2 38 J. C. Knot, for Coderware, 2 95 Israel Wesco, Postage, 21 86 Joseph Guth, for Leather, 27 23 A. O. Faust, do. 22 55 Peter Ludwig, do. 37 M. Weaver, for an empty barrel, Grim and Reninger, storegoods, 20 00 Charles Saeger, Esq. Treasuser, do. 94 27 Traveling paupers, by order of the Poor Directors, 2 68 Balance of last year's account, 1 12 Traveling expenses of the team, 4 80 Traveling expenses of the steward, 10 94 George Snyder for 100 chestnut rails, 7 00 John Yound and others, conveying 8 paupers to the Poor House, 15 14 Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1849, 38 08 Total, \$391 41

Stock on the Farm.

Six Horses, 1 Mare, 13 Cows, 5 Heifers, 2 Bulls, 10 Oxen, 6 Calves, 25-Sheep, 37 Hogs, 3 Wagons, 1 Dearborn, 1 Sleigh, 2 Harrows, 3 Ploughs, 3 Wheel-barrows, a Thrashing-machine, and a Winnowing-mill.

Productions of the Farm. 437 bushels Wheat, 815 bushels Rye, 520 bushels Oats, 2000 bushels Corn in the cobs, 21 bushels Flax-seed, 5 bushels Cloverseed, 450 bushels Potatoes, 85 bushels Turnips, 31 bushels Unions, 35 bushels Beet-roots, 30 bushels Radishes, 3,100 heads of Cabbage, 3 barrels Pickles, 34 hogheads krait, 50 four horse loads of Hay, 51 loads of Corn-tops, 2,200 bushels of Lime put on the land this year, 33 lbs. hatched Flax, 1,730 lbs. hides, 1,113 Calves hides, 1,114 pounds of Lard, 1,109 pounds of Tallow, 1,344 pounds Butter.

Manufactured Articles. 109 men's shirts, 65 pair of pantaloons, 12 roundabouts, 14 vests, 50 shimies, 80 frocks, 60 skirts, 85 aprons, 20 night caps, 25 short-gowns, 28 sun-bonnets, 61 children frocks, 36 children shirts, 6 boys dresses, 3 winding-sheets, 36 pair of knitted stockings, 85 pair newly footed, 8 pair of knitted gloves, 10 chuff-bags, 9 bolsters, 8 bed-covers, 13 bolster-covers, 6 feather-bed-covers, 6 pillow-covers, 16 bed-sheets, 40 towels, 16 quilts, 49 cuts of thread, 83 cuts of knit yarn, 61 pair of new shoes, 84 corn brooms, 254 pounds hard soap, 14 barrels soft soap, 423 yards carpet, 59 yards flax-linen checks, 73 yards tow linen checks, 110 yards half-linen, 119 yards tow cloth.

Killed during the year. Beef, 11,838 pounds, Pork, 7,305 pounds, and Veal 733 pounds.

Number of Persons on hand. In the House on the 1st of Jan. 1848, 115 Taken up during the year, 185 Born during the year, 1 Total, 301

From these were discharged, 165 Bound out, 8 Died, 5 Brought dead to the Poor house, 2 Run away, 17 187

Remaining on hand, Jan. 1, 1849, 114 Of this number 60 are full grown males, 42 are full grown females, 12 boys under 12 years, 10 girls under 12 years, 14 are insane.

The following were bound out. Henry Huck bound to Jacob Acker, in Upper Macungy, Francis H. Staver to Jonathan Stettler in Upper Macungy, William H. Stuber to Jonathan Reichard, in Allentown, Elizabeth Peter to Jacob Reimer, in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Isabella Xander to George Reimer, in ditto, Sophia Kuntzman to George Ludwig, jr. in Upper Macungy, Sarah Pauly to Elias M. Kuhns, in North Whitehall, Sarah Schaffer to Aaron Dech in Hanover.

THOMAS FAUST, Steward. March 6. 1-4w

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allent.	Easton	Philds.
Flour	Barrel	5 25	5 50	5 50
Wheat	Bush.	1 00	1 05	1 20
Rye	—	55	65	75
Corn	—	55	65	65
Oats	—	27	30	35
Buckwheat	—	40	40	55
Flaxseed	—	1 25	1 30	1 40
Cloverseed	—	3 00	4 00	4 00
Timothy-seed	—	2 00	2 75	2 50
Potatoes	—	35	35	65
Salt	—	45	45	40
Butter	Pound	16	12	18
Lard	—	9	10	9
Tallow	—	9	9	8
Beeswax	—	25	25	27
Ham	—	9	8	10
Pitch	—	7	6	6
Tow-yarn	—	8	8	8
Eggs	Duz.	12	10	15
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	25	25	25
Apple Whiskey	—	18	25	25
Lined Oil	—	55	65	65
Hickory Wood	Cord	4 50	4 50	0 00
Oak Wood	—	3 50	3 50	5 00
Egg Coal	Ton	3 75	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	—	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	—	3 50		