

Of the above rents the Sheriff has paid over to the Register the sum of five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and nine cents, (\$579 09,) which is to be credited to the respective Townships in proportion to the rent, or the amount collected, for each.

(E.)

In the Tallahassee District the following selections for deficient 16th sections have been approved.

Made For T'ships. Ranges.	Sub-divisions Selected.	Sec.	T.	Range.	Acres.			
7 N. 12 W.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	34	7 N.	11 W.	39.94			
7 13	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	32	"	"	159.37			
7 14	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$,	33	"	"	280.12			
" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$ & S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$,	28	"	"				
7 15	N $\frac{1}{2}$,	21	"	"	479.62			
" "	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	22	"	"				
4 4	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	19	5	8	159.37			
4 5	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	30	"	"	159.37			
4 6	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	30	"	"	159.37			
6 7	N E $\frac{1}{4}$	25	5	9	158.24			
5 7	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	21	7	11	79.84			
7 S 11 W	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	28	7	11	159.87			
9 11	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	29	"	"	159.87			
9 11	N E $\frac{1}{4}$	29	"	"	159.87			
5 12	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$ & S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	29	"	"	119.89			
7 12	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	29	"	"	159.87			
8 13	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	20	"	"	160.56			
4 14	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	19	"	"	160.00			
5 14	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	20	"	"	160.81			
7 N 16 W	N $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4 N	16 W	319.75			
7 17	S $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	16	319.75			
6 18	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	17	159.62			
6 19	N $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4	16	320.00			
6 20	S $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4	16	320.00			
6 21	N $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4	16	320.62			
6 22	S $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4	16	320.62			
6 23	N $\frac{1}{2}$	30	5	16	320.38			
6 24	S $\frac{1}{2}$	30	5	16	320.38			
6 25	N $\frac{1}{2}$	31	5	16	320.38			
6 26	S $\frac{1}{2}$	31	5	16	320.38			
6 27	N $\frac{1}{2}$	32	5	16	320.00			
6 28	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	32	5	16	160.00			
5 29	E $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	17	319.24			
6 29	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	17	159.62			
1 30	N $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	17	640.68			
1 30						9	2	17
6 30								
6 31	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	9	2	17	161.00			

Made For T'ships. Ranges.	Sub-divisions Selected.	Sec.	T.	Range.	Acres.
3 31	Lots 2 and 7,	10	4	16	52.00
4 32	Lots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	10	4	16	182.50
1 29	Lots 2, 5 and 6,	26	3	17	207.16
2 32	Lots 3, 7 and 8,	26	3	17	309.14
1 S 22 W	Lot 4,	26	3	17	79.88
2 23	Lots 4 and 5,	35	3	17	160.32
1 30	Lots 3 and 6,	35	3	17	141.68
2 30	Lots 2 and 7,	35	3	17	132.60
2 31	Lot 8,	35	3	17	80.20
1 28	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	15	2	17	479.86

(F.)

Selections for a Seminary West of Apalachicola River, under the acts of Congress of 3d March, 1823, and 29th January, 1827.

- Entire sec. 24, township 6 N, range 10 W.
- Entire sec. 26, township 7 N, range 9 W.

The above were approved last year, but in the published list the first was erroneously printed section 26, and the other was omitted. This township wants $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a section.

For a Seminary East of Apalachicola River, under the same acts.

The S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, township 21 S, range 18 E,—which completes this township.

Under the act of 3d March, 1845.

Entire section 26, township 3 N, range 3 W.
There remain to be approved under this, act of 3d March, 1845, 15 sections and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Attorney General's Report.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, November 20, 1848. }

To His Excellency, WM. D. MOSELEY, Governor of Florida :

The law requires the Attorney General to make a written report to the Governor, five days before the first day of every session of the General Assembly, as to the effect and operation of the acts of the last previous session—the decisions of the Courts thereon—referring to the previous legislation on the subject, with such suggestions as, in his opinion, the public interest may demand.

With respect to many of the acts of the General Assembly, it would seem that this duty could, with much more propriety and advantage, be performed by the Comptroller of the State. The nature, character and duties of his office, necessarily lead him to a more minute acquaintance with much of the most important legislation of the country, and to a more accurate knowledge of the effect and operation of

those laws relating to taxation, the subjects of taxation, the collection of the revenue, and the fit and proper objects of expenditure. With every thing connected with the financial interests of the State, his official position necessarily makes him intimately acquainted, and he is therefore the better enabled to see the defects of existing laws, and the more competent to suggest appropriate remedies.

Having availed myself of the experience and observation of that intelligent and indefatigable officer, and concurring with him in the opinion that there are defects in our revenue laws which ought to be brought to the notice of the Legislature, I could not, perhaps, in a more proper manner, discharge my duty, than by referring to his report, and bespeaking for the views expressed, and the suggestions made therein, a respectful consideration.

It is the belief of the Comptroller that there are many proper subjects of taxation, which have been entirely omitted in the revenue laws, and which are therefore untaxed, but which ought, in justice, to be made sources of income to the State; and that this can be easily done without increasing the burdens of the people. Were a tax imposed upon slave dealers or persons bringing slaves into the State for sale; horse dealers, or persons bringing horses and mules from abroad for sale; upon venders of lottery tickets and playing cards; upon agents of foreign or non-resident commission merchants, commercial houses, factors, brokers and private bankers, a considerable revenue might be derived, which is not now obtained from these sources, by reason of the inadequacy of the law for the accomplishment of such a purpose. These, and many others that could be mentioned, might be required to take out a license, upon payment of a tax fixed by law, at such an amount for each case as may to the Legislature seem just and right.

In some instances, it has been found that lands upon which a tax has been imposed, are unsaleable. The expediency of providing by law for the purchase in behalf of the State, of lands which have been advertised for a sufficient length of time, for taxes due thereon, and which, upon being offered, are found unsaleable, is well worthy of examination and inquiry. Some legislation may be necessary on this subject; and I suggest that it would be advisable in such cases to authorize a purchase in behalf of the State. The time of advertising now required by law might, also, with advantage, be considerably shortened. Lands owned by residents might be advertised for one month, and those owned by non-residents for three months. A modification or change of the law in this respect, is deemed advisable, and is therefore recommended.

In reference to cases where persons feel that they have been illegally taxed, the law provides that relief may be obtained by application to a Judge of the Circuit Court. It is not deemed necessary that there should be a provision for appeal in such cases from the decision or opinion of the Judge; but this law is regarded as defective in another particular. It is not provided that the State may make a similar application for justice to a Judge of the Circuit Court, in

cases where the rights and interests of the State may be affected by the decision of the Board of County Commissioners. If, in this respect, the law is defective, it should be amended. Whether any provision is deemed proper and necessary for that purpose, it will be for the Legislature to determine.

The great expense of criminal prosecutions is a subject that merits the most mature consideration, to the end that, if possible, some plan may be devised which would have the effect of diminishing this great drain upon the Treasury. The law relating to the payment of Jurors and State Witnesses, and the mode of their payment, may require revision and amendment; and the inquiry might be profitable, whether the law, as it now stands, is unequal and unjust in its operation, and whether such alterations and amendments might be made, as would render it more acceptable, and remove some of the features that are deemed by many highly objectionable. A great benefit would certainly result from a diminution of the heavy drafts upon the Treasury, growing out of this description of claims. The subject is one of great interest to the State, and should, as I doubt not, it will, receive the consideration which its importance demands. If it is seen that there is error and wrong in the system—that the law is defective, and operates injuriously—I feel assured that such action will be taken, as will afford a just and adequate remedy. My attention having been but recently called to this matter, I am not prepared to suggest any plan that would answer the purpose of saving to the State, any portion of the large amount thus expended; nor can I even say, with confidence, that any wiser or better provisions with reference to this subject can be made, than those which already exist.

In cases of conviction of slaves of offences not capital, the law is believed to be defective, with regard to the payment of costs. It is but just that, in such cases, the owner should be held liable. Some provision may be needed to meet such cases, so that, hereafter, the State may be relieved from the expense and burden of the payment of the costs of prosecution. A law subjecting the slaves so convicted to sale, or to be hired out until such costs are paid, might answer every purpose.

The law requires that, in cases of prosecution for assault and battery, trespass and libel, the name of the prosecutor shall be set at the foot of the indictment, and that he shall be liable to costs, upon failure of the prosecution. The manifest object and design of this provision of the law were to save this expense to the State. In the vast number of prosecutions for offences of this description, it was foreseen that many would be of a frivolous and unimportant character, and that Grand Juries might and would be compelled to make presentments and find indictments, in cases where there would be no chance or probability of conviction upon the trial. It is a wise regulation which, in such cases, requires the name of a prosecutor and makes him liable to costs, upon failure of the prosecution. I am at a loss to perceive how this provision could, in such cases, have been

dispensed with. I am not aware that any decision has been made, declaring the observance of this requisite unnecessary, or useless; yet, from the fact that accounts have been presented to the Comptroller for payment, in cases where this requirement of the law was not observed, I am led to suppose, that some decision has been made, or that the provision itself has been overlooked. In my opinion the Comptroller acted properly, and in conformity to law, in refusing the allowance and payment of such claims.

I have not been informed of any decisions made by the Courts in reference to the laws of the last session; nor do I know that any such have been made upon any matters herein referred to, unless, indeed, opinions have been expressed in reference to the law before alluded to, requiring the name of the prosecutor, in certain cases, to be placed at the foot of the indictment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c

D. P. HOGUE.

Letter from Senator Yulee.

(COPY.)

ST. AUGUSTINE, October 20, 1848.

To his Excellency W. D. MOSELEY, Governor of Florida:

SIR:—I enclose you an extract of a letter which I have received from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, respecting a discovery of manuscripts among the Spanish archives, illustrative of the history of Florida. I respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of laying the subject before the Legislature for its information.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

D. L. YULEE.

COPY.

Extract of a letter of his Excellency ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

I have engaged a gentleman here, Hon. ———, to examine the public archives of Spain for such documents as are to be found to illustrate the history of Louisiana. He has just informed me that he has discovered many papers relating to Pensacola and other parts of Florida, which would be of great advantage in composing the history of your State. He has made a note of them for future examination, if ever called for. It is possible you might get the Legislature of your State to pay the expense, or perhaps the Library Committee of Congress. Louisiana has appropriated \$2000. I should think half that sum might answer for your State. I give you the information, and shall take pleasure in doing any thing you may desire in regard to it.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA,

Milledgeville, April 24, 1848.

To his Excellency Wm. D. MOSELEY, Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, assented to 30th December, 1847, a certified copy of which is herewith enclosed, on the subject of the boundary line separating the State of Georgia from Florida.

The importance of an amicable and speedy adjustment of this question, has been long felt and acknowledged by the authorities of both States, and it is to be hoped that the measures proposed by the Legislature of this State, at its last session, will meet with the approbation of your Excellency.

In which event, I should be pleased, at an early day, to co-operate with you in maturing the plan recommended in the enclosed resolutions.

With great consideration,

I am your Excellency's obedient servant,

GEO. W. TOWNS.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRIS, of Baldwin, from the Committee on the State of the Republic, to which was referred the correspondence in relation to the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, reports:

That it has given a careful consideration to the questions involved in the controversy with our sister Florida, and laments that, through the agency of the recent joint commission of the two States, the question of boundary was not closed by it forever.

To the people of Georgia, if they considered their claim to the strip of territory in anywise doubtful, it would afford great pleasure to yield to their younger and respected sister, what she seems to think necessary to her, and which to them is almost unimportant in value, without a struggle. This, however, cannot with the views of the duty entertained by your committee be done.

It occurs to your committee that, if Florida entertains the same desire that is felt by Georgia, for a permanent boundary line being marked as speedily as practicable, with a view to the proper enforcement of the criminal and civil laws of each State, without conflict with those of the other, she will readily unite in referring such points of dispute as may be stated and agreed upon by the Governors of each State respectively, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. This course is suggested from the fact, that cases of disputed boundary between States, are confided by the Constitution of the United States to that tribunal; and we cannot but believe that the kind feeling for each other of the two States interested, will probably lead them to an amicable settlement, upon an agreed case

of such abstract questions as may be deemed preliminary to the demarcation of the line.

Your committee would recommend the submission of the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States, of the abstract question, whether so much of the treaty of the United States of America with Spain, in 1795, as provides for the ascertainment and establishment of a boundary between Georgia and Spain, has been executed in pursuance of the terms of said treaty.

Should the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States determine, that so much of the said treaty as relates to the boundary aforesaid, had been executed by the Commissioners of the United States and Spain, then that the Governor of Georgia appoint two Commissioners, to unite with an equal number on the part of Florida, to mark the line between Georgia and Florida, from Ellicott's Mound to the junction of the Flint with the Chattahoochie river.

In the event, however, of the decision of that Court, that a boundary has not been ascertained and established between Georgia and Spain, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, the Governor of Georgia is hereby requested to open a correspondence with the Governor of Florida, and to request his co-operation by the appointment of a commission equal in number on the part of both States, and that they be authorized to cause examinations to be made for the ascertainment of the head of the St. Mary's river, which, when made, the boundary line shall be run from the head of the St. Mary's river, so ascertained, to the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochie rivers.

Your committee, in thus recommending a mode for the adjustment of this long standing controversy, would by no means limit the discretion of the Executive as to the points or questions to be submitted, with the concurrence of Florida, to the decision of the Supreme Court. We recommend that the Governor take any and all such steps to close this controversy, in an amicable manner, as his judgment may dictate.

And with a view of furnishing to our sister Florida the evidence of our feelings in this matter--

Be it Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the Governor of Florida, a copy of this report and resolution.

Agreed to, December 29th, 1847.

CHARLES J. JENKINS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. F. OWEN, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Concurred in, in Senate, December 29th, 1847.

ANDREW J. MILLER, *President of Senate.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Assented to, 30th December, 1847.

GEO. W. TOWNS, *Governor.*

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, February 10, 1848.

The above is a true and correct copy of the original, filed in this office.

N. C. BARNETT, *Secretary of State.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, May, 1848.

SIR:—I had the honor to receive your communication of April 24th, enclosing a copy of the report and resolution of the last General Assembly of your State, relative to the boundary between Georgia and Florida. Be assured, sir, it has ever been the anxious desire of the authorities of this State to adjust this question without delay, and in accordance with the rights of both parties; and it was a source of no little regret to them that the "recent joint commission of the two States," appointed for that purpose, failed to accomplish its definitive settlement. Florida does not urge a claim to any of the territory in dispute, because she thinks it "necessary to her." Nor does she ask her elder and respected sister to "yield" anything to which her claims may be satisfactorily established. It is only what is deemed her right, that Florida has insisted upon; and it is to be regretted that a different opinion, or even a doubt, as to the motives for her conduct in this matter, should be entertained by any one.

I would be pleased to co-operate with your Excellency in maturing some plan for ascertaining the boundary, but have to regret that there is no authority vested in me to do so. I can see no better or speedier mode of deciding the controversy than by submitting the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon an agreed statement of facts. At present, however, this cannot be done. When our next General Assembly meets, it will give me pleasure to transmit your letter, and the accompanying report and resolution, for its consideration.

In the meantime, I would be glad to receive from you a fuller statement of such propositions as you will be prepared to make. This will, no doubt, facilitate the views of both parties.

With high respect, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. D. MOSELEY.

To his Excellency Geo. W. Towns, Milledgeville, Ga.

Letter from Surv. Gen. Butler.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, October 2, 1848.

To his Excellency WM. D. MOSELEY, *Governor of Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to unsex, below, an extract from my Annual Report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which I have embraced a subject of internal improvement, that the whole United States is deeply interested in, and the prosperity of the State of Florida, will, by its execution, derive incalculable advantages from.

Will you oblige me by referring it, with the diagram attached, for

The serious consideration of the General Assembly, in your annual message, with such pertinent remarks, as its importance may suggest.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't.,

ROBERT BUTLER, Surveyor General.

Extract from the Annual Report of Surveyor General of Florida, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

"SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
St. Augustine, 2nd October, 1848. }

"Believing that general improvements (with the concurrence of State sovereignty) tending to the sales of the public domain, within the Surveyor's district, committed to my charge, as forming a legitimate and proper subject for my annual report, and having the prosperity of the State of Florida, associated with the deep interests of the General Government, at heart, I claim your indulgence for submitting another subject for the consideration of the Treasury and Executive Departments, leading to action by Congress, in addition to that in my last Report, touching the draining and ultimate survey of the Everglades on the Peninsula of Florida. The necessary limits of a Report of this character, preclude my entering into other than generalities, leaving to the General Government and the General Assembly of the State of Florida, (to whom I shall submit a copy of this part of my Report,) the minute details of the separate interests of each sovereignty, if the subject shall be viewed by them respectively, as it is by me, of vital interest to both, as well in a National as Commercial character, and tending to diffuse great prosperity to the so much neglected interests of agriculture, held by me as the vertebra of national strength, and from which science and handicraft, derive their daily support. The subject contemplated, is the erection of a Rail Road of permanent character, uniting the Gulf of Mexico with the River St. Johns, having for its object the transportation on its ways, Steam Boats, constructed for this purpose, with their entire lading, thus preventing transshipment, at all times expensive and irksome, giving a safe channel for the commerce of the South and West, with the North and East, strengthening our bond of Union, preventing innumerable ship-wrecks on the Southern coast, affording the facility of transporting troops, provisions and munitions in time of war, and the United States mails, affording great advantage to the travelling public, and tending to extensive sales of the public domain. The distance necessary to effect this great object, is overcome in 72 miles, through a rich region of country, affording every facility in best of timber, and shewing upon its whole extent from Wacassa Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, to Lake George of the St. John's river, no obstructions, of any moment, to the building of the Road at a small cost. With a view to brevity, and yet fully exemplify, I attach a diagram, affording important delineations derived from actual surveys. If the United States and the State of Florida shall harmoniously unite, in the accomplishment of this, to me, all-important work, it may prevent stockjobbing calamities from inundating Florida, and I shall deem its completion, as the Eastern point of a commercial vista, passing the Gulf of Mexico, through which the Pacific Ocean may be seen without extravagant speculation."

Abstract (prepared in obedience to Senate order of 4th Dec. 1848,) shewing the amounts paid by the State of Florida, for the "Contingent Expenses" of the Circuit Courts, at Fall Terms 1847, and Spring Terms 1848—and also for those Costs and Fees of the Clerks and Sheriffs which are general in their character and are not chargeable, as a part of their costs, in any particular "case."

County.	SHERIFF'S CHARGES.								CLERK'S CHARGES.		
	Bailiffs.	Servants.	Stationery.	Wood.	Candles.	Sand for Court room.	Buckets & Pitchers &c.	General charges.*	Iss'g Venire facias.	Swearing Grand Jury.	General charges.†
I. Fall terms 1847,	1847,										
Escambia,	16 00	6 00	1 00			1 00			60		
Santa Rosa,	10 00	3 75	1 00		2 00			5 00			
Walton,			1 37		1 50			24 80			8 10
Washington,	1 00	1 00	1 00						50	50	
Jackson,	15 00	4 50		1 50				21 95		75	13 60
Calhoun,	2 00		1 00								
Franklin,	18 00	4 50		17 00				10 50	50		4 55
Gadsden,	30 00	7 50	5 00	6 00	8 00			23 28	50		4 45
Leon,	33 00	9 00	(‡)	2 00					50	50	4 15
Wakulla,	6 00		2 00						50	50	60
Jefferson, †											
Marion, †			3 00						(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Hamilton,	10 00		4 50					9 80	50		25 60
Columbia,	6 00		1 87		1 25			4 85			
Alachua,	9 00	3 75	1 00		2 00			20 00	50	1 00	16 60
Duval,	20 00	6 00	4 56		4 50		63		50	30	30
Nassau,	4 00	75	1 00						50		
St. Johns, †				1 12					50	50	2 65
Orange,	4 00				50				1 00	50	2 85
Marion,	16 00	3 75	2 63		2 75		1 07	26 20			
Benton,	15 00	2 50	1 63		1 00			22 57			
Hillsboro',	15 00		3 00								
Monroe,	12 00	3 75	3 60				06	16 75	1 00	50	7 85
Total F.T.'47	247 00	56 75	39 28	26 50	23 50	1 06	1 70	185 70	7 60	5 05	91 30
II Spring T. 1848,	1848,										
Escambia,	16 00	4 50	7 50						1 10	75	4 50
Santa Rosa,	8 00	3 00	1 50								
Walton, †			30						(‡)		
Washington,	1 00	75									
Jackson,	20 00	9 00	4 75		1 50				50	75	2 50
Calhoun,	4 00									75	1 10
Franklin, †									50	75	50
Gadsden,	18 00	4 50	1 00					10 15	50	75	3 25
Leon,	30 00	13 50	(‡)					2 50	50	75	3 65
Wakulla,	4 00	1 50	1 00							75	1 00
Jefferson,											
Madison,										75	
Hamilton,	8 00	3 00	1 00					4 75	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Columbia,	8 00		3 00					1 00	50	75	10 45
Alachua,	8 00	3 00	3 15						50	75	5 30
Duval,	18 00	6 75	8 88					2 25		75	3 50
Nassau, †									(‡)		
St. Johns,	13 00	6 00	6 14								
Orange,	4 00	4 00	1 15					3 65			
Marion,	12 00	3 00	8 14		2 00			7 32			
Benton,	14 00	3 75	2 38					1 25			
Hillsboro',	12 00	9 00	1 86					6 75			
Monroe,	18 00	13 50					1 25	11 50	1 00	75	7 50
Total, s.t.'48	206 00	88 75	51 78	0 00	3 50	0 00	1 25	51 12	5 10	9 00	43 15
Total both t.	463 00	145 50	91 06	26 50	27 00	1 06	2 95	236 82	12 70	14 05	134 45

Statement of the amount paid each witness, summoned on behalf of the State, for mileage and attendance each—the number of days and the term of the Court each attended, together with the name of each witness, in the respective Counties of the State, during the past fiscal year—prepared by the Comptroller in obedience to Senate Resolution of Nov. 29, 1848.

Counties.	Names Witnesses.	Term of Court.	No. of days.	Amounts per diem.	No. miles.	Amount for mileage	Total amt.
Escambia,	J. Fillingine,	Spring Term, 1847,	4	3 00	42	1 68	4 68
"	W. R. Gaylor,	Spring and Fall T. 1846,	12	9 00	152	6 08	15 08
"	V. Fillingine,	Spring Term, 1847,	4	3 00	21	84	3 84
"	F. Bomfay,	" " "	5	3 75			3 75
Santa Rosa,	E. Farham,	Fall Term, 1847,	15	11 25			11 25
"	T. V. Mims,	Fall 45, Sp'g & F 46 & 47,	18	13 50			13 50
"	Nelson Cobb,	Spring and Fall '46 & '47,	17	12 75			12 75
"	N. Cobb,	" " "	17	12 75			12 75
Walton,	Wm. Neil,	Fall Term, 1847,	2	1 50	22	88	1 38
"	R. Strickland,	" " "	5	3 75	24	96	4 71
"	Daniel Neill,	" " "	2	1 50	26	1 04	2 54
"	David Neill,	" " "	5	3 75	22	1 88	4 63
"	S. Kelly,	" " "	2	1 50	30	1 20	2 70
"	John Matar,	" " "	5	3 75	24	96	4 71
"	A. McZenzie,	" " "	2	1 50	40	1 60	3 10
"	S. Mays,	" " "	1	75	36	1 44	2 19
"	J. E. Turner,	" " "	5	3 75	32	1 28	5 03
"	H. Hewitt,	" " "	4	3 00	36	1 44	4 44
"	J. G. Goodwin,	" " "	2	1 50	30	1 20	2 70
"	W. B. Crumpler,	" " "	2	1 50	36	1 44	2 94
"	E. Butcher,	" " "	4	3 00	18	72	3 72
"	W. Blount,	" " "	5	3 75	36	1 44	5 19
"	Wm. Bryant,	" " "	5	3 75	18	72	4 47
"	A. Andrews,	" " "	1	75	32	1 28	2 03
"	A. Burnham,	" " "	5	3 75	24	96	4 71
"	E. Hewitt,	" " "	3	2 25	36	1 44	3 69
"	S. Byrd,	" " "	5	3 75	24	96	4 71
"	J. Grush,	" " "	2	1 50	32	1 28	2 78
"	S. Grantham,	" " "	4	3 00			3 00
"	D. Farrell,	" " "	4	3 00	40	1 60	4 60
Gadsden,	J. K. McLean,	" " "	2	1 50	36	1 44	2 94
"	S. A. Swans,	Fall, '46 & May, '47,	6	4 50	74	2 80	6 30
"	G. Arnold,	Extra Fall T. '46 & F. '46,	13	9 75	80	2 00	11 75
"	J. F. O. Thomas,	Fall Term, 1847,	1	75	80	3 20	3 95
"	D. H. Smithwick,	" " 1846,	4	3 00	8	20	3 20
"	S. Dickson,	" " "	4	3 00	26	65	3 65
"	A. J. Forman,	" " "	3	2 25			2 25
"	J. Fitzpatrick,	Fall '46, Sp'g & Fall, '47,	14	10 50	90	3 15	13 65
Leon,	J. Wilson,	Fall Term, 1847,	7	5 25			5 25
"	I. N. Drake,	" " "	2	1 50			1 50
"	L. C. Demilly,	" " "	6	4 50			4 50
"	J. L. Groner,	April & Fall '47,	14	10 50			10 50
"	R. W. Lane,	Nov. '46, Sp'g & Nov. '47,	21	15 75			15 75
"	W. H. Francis,	Fall, '47,	4	3 00			3 00
Madison,	C. Hammond,	Spring and Fall, '47,	6	4 50	40	1 60	6 10
"	E. Hammond,	" " "	6	4 50	40	1 60	6 10
"	J. S. Burnett,	Fall, '47,	4	3 00			3 00
"	S. S. Overstreet,	" " "	4	3 00	50	2 00	5 00
"	B. J. Townsend,	April & October T. '47,	7	5 25	200	8 00	13 25
Hamilton,	J. G. Slade,	" " " " "	6	4 50	20	80	5 30
"	T. F. Williams,	" " " " "	7	5 25	80	3 20	8 45
"	J. Stephens,	October, 1847,	4	3 00			3 00
"	H. Stephens,	" " "	4	3 00			3 00
"	W. M. Hunter,	" " "	4	3 00			3 00
"	Wm. M. Reed,	April and October '47,	8	6 00	80	2 40	8 40
"	B. G. O'Bryan,	October, 1847,	4	3 00	40	1 20	4 20
"	F. Boward,	" " "	4	3 00	40	1 20	4 20
"	M. D. L. Heith,	" " "	4	3 00	40	1 20	4 20
"	W. Roberts,	" " "	4	3 00	2	06	3 06
"	W. Deas,	" " "	4	3 00	40	1 20	4 20
"	C. Sistrunk,	" " "	4	3 00	30	90	3 90
Columbia,	Wm. Light,	Dec. 46, and May, '47,	6	4 50	60	2 40	6 90
"	J. H. Tumblin,	December, '47,	3	2 25	80	3 20	5 45
"	J. Powell,	Dec. '46, and May, '47,	6	4 50	60	1 95	6 45
"	James Tumblin,	December, '47,	3	2 25	80	3 20	5 45
"	Wm. Brannen,	" " "	3	2 25	5	20	2 45
Duval,	J. Sidbury,	Nov. '46, May & Nov. '47,	9	6 75	84	3 36	10 11
St. Johns,	C. W. Brush,	June Term, 1847,	4	3 00	79	3 16	6 16
Hillsboro',	T. Piper,	Spring '46, & Spring '47,	15	11 25			11 25
"	B. J. Hagber,	" " "	15	11 25	32	1 28	12 53
"	S. Turman,	Spring '47,	1	75			75
"	S. L. Sparkman,	Spring and Fall, '47,	7	5 25	68	2 04	7 29
"	J. C. White,	Spring & Fall '46 & '47,	16	12 00	104	3 54	15 54
"	B. Moody,	Fall '46, Spring & Fall '47,	7	5 25	96	1 99	7 95