

By disbursements, to wit :

Treasury certificates redeemed,	-	\$58,404 72	
Juror and witness do.	-	855 00	—59,259 72
Cash in hand this day,	-		1,328 10
			<hr/>
			\$60,587 82

November 1, 1848.

B.

The Surplus Fund in account with the State of Florida.

FISCAL YEAR 1848.

By balance of appropriation for Legislative Department,	Depart-	\$26 86	
By balance of appropriation for Executive Department,		10 48	
By balance of appropriation for salary of Quartermaster General,		79 04	
By balance of appropriation for contingent expenses of Register of Public Lands,		300 00	
By balance of appropriation for fees and per diem of clerk and sheriff, and contingent expenses of Superior Court,		118 84	
By balance of appropriation for printing the Laws and the Reports of the Supreme Court,		604 00	
By balance of appropriation for Contingent Fund, (see note a,)		615 79	
By balance of appropriation for arrearages prior to November 1, 1847,		1,486 25	
By balance of appropriation for expenses of criminal prosecutions, 1848,		1,292 27	—\$4,533 53
To this amount overpaid appropriation for salary of four Judges, Four Solicitors, and Attorney General,		4 62	
To balance carried down,		4,528 91	—\$4,533 53

By balance brought down, \$4,528 91

(a.) The amount expended under this head during the fiscal year 1848, was \$5,655 26, exceeding the amount appropriated for that year by \$655 26. The above balance (\$615 79) is the balance, including unexpended appropriations for former years.

C.

The Tallahassee Fund in account with W. R. Hayward, Treasurer and Commissioner.

1847.

Nov. 20. To amt. pd. Sibley & Dyke for advertising lot No. 50, as per voucher No. 1, \$3 00

To amt. pd. B. G. Thornton on his claim vs. Tallahassee Fund, as pr voucher No. 2,	22 25	
To commissions on receipt of \$26 at 1½ pr ct. To " on payment of \$25 25 at 1½ pr ct.	75	
Dec. 3. To costs in case of Treasurer vs. Louis Hoc, as pr voucher 3,	3 60	
Dec. 18. To discount on \$87 Union money sold at auction by order of Gov. Moseley, at 17c on the dollar, voucher 4,	72 80	
1848.		
May 27. To amt. paid R. A. Shine on his contract, voucher 6,	30 03	
To costs in case of Treasurer vs. William Hilliard, voucher 6,	12 47	
To commissions on receipt of \$42 50 at 1½ pr ct. Do. on payment of \$42 50 at 1½ pr ct.	1 28	
1847—Nov. 1. To cash in hand,	9 32	—\$155 50
Nov. 17. By amt. in hand this day, as per report of B. Byrd, late Treas'r & Com'r. in U. M.,	87 00	
Nov. 20. By amt received from sale of lot No. 50 in N. W. ¼, Sec. 36, T. 1, R. 1, N. & W.,	26 00	
1848.		
May 27. By amt. recd. from sale of lot No. 13 in S. W. ¼, Sec. 1, T. 1, R. 1, S & W.,	42 50	—\$155 50

Report of the Register of Public Lands.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
Tallahassee, Nov. 16, 1848. }

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

SIR : In obedience to legal provisions requiring the Register of Public Lands to report " the State of the several funds, and the condition and disposition of the lands under his charge, with such suggestions as he believes will promote the interest of the State in this behalf," I respectfully submit the following

REPORT :

The balance on hand Nov. 14th, 1847, was	\$5,075 33
Amount received from said date to 31st Oct., 1848, as per account and exhibits appended, is	17,340 87
which, added to said balance, makes	\$22,416 20
The disbursements during the same period, as per acc't and exhibits appended, amount to,	5,599 55

Which, deducted, leaves in Treas'y certificates and cash, \$16,816 65
The above sum includes the following, viz :

Am't of 5 per cent. of proceeds of sales of
public lands for the year 1846, - - \$1,930 92
Am't rec'd for rent of 16th sections, - - 579 09

 Making, - - - - \$2,510 01
Which, deducted from the balance above, leaves to the
Seminary fund, - - - - 14,306 64
To this fund there is due by bonds, - - - - 22,136 53
By internal improvement fund for money advanced, 9,013 42
By lessees in Jackson county,* - - - - 285 00
 " " Gadsden† " - - - - 813 50
And, by the U. States, there is due to this State 5 per
cent on sales of 1847, which has been applied for but
not paid,

OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The disbursements down to the end of the fiscal year,
31st October, 1848, made from the Seminary Fund,
amount to - - - - \$9,675 87
The receipts for the same period, - - - - 662 45
Which having been transferred to the Seminary fund,
in part payment of the above sum advanced, leaves due 9,013 42
There is due to the internal improvement fund by bonds
for land taken under the State pre-emption law, the
sum of - - - - 358 66

OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The amount rec'd for rents as per exhibit D is - - - \$579 09
The amount paid for selecting land for deficient 16th
sections (see E) is - - - - 583 38
The same considerations that induced me to make an investment
in State Certificates in 1847, operated with increased force during
the present year.

The premium on exchange, which was frequently not obtainable
at any price, and the brokerage on the purchase of United States'
stock, would have amounted to no inconsiderable sum; whilst that
stock, had it been purchased, would have yielded less profit than the
Florida certificates. Besides, at a season of such extraordinary de-
pression, the withdrawal of a large sum from circulation at home
would have been felt by the whole business community; and, by
diminishing competition, would at once have lowered the public
credit, and obliged the holders of certificates, at least a portion of
them, to submit to greater loss.

* The whole of this sum which includes \$185 50 stated in last annual report
to have been collected by B. Barkley. Esq., agent, has been paid since the end of
the fiscal year.

† But a small part of this, most of which is of old standing, is considered col-
lectible.

The quantity of lands approved during the past year for defi-
cient 16th sections is 9,864 74 acres.*

The quantity for Seminaries, 1½ section.†

For Internal Improvement, I have reported, in all, 310,000 acres,
none of which, however, has yet received the final action of the
Treasury Department. Apprehending that there existed some ob-
stacle to its approval, I addressed the Commissioner of the General
Land Office on the subject, and was informed by him that the mat-
ter had been "suspended until further information can be had in
relation to the claims arising under the armed occupation act, as
many of the selections appear to conflict with those claims."

Under the operation of this act the State will lose, perhaps, a con-
siderable quantity of good land; but she will be compensated by
the acquisition of a bold and hardy class of citizens, who have
tamed the wilderness, and rendered it more inviting to other emi-
grants from abroad.

In my last annual report, I stated the obstacles that existed to the
locating of the eight sections granted by Congress to Florida, for
"fixing her seat of Government." The General Assembly passed
resolutions on the subject, with the view to procure a modification
by Congress of the mode in which, according to a decision of the
Treasury Department, this land had to be located. I am not aware,
however, that Congress took any action in the matter. As selec-
tions for this purpose, as well as for Seminaries, are required to be
made in larger compact bodies than those which are made for In-
ternal Improvement; and as the surveyed portions of the State had
been gleaned; I considered it advisable to wait for further surveys;
and therefore reported, the past year, no land for the Seat of Gov-
ernment, and but very little for Seminaries.

The information that I have been able to acquire in regard to
16th sections is vague, and unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that
the tax assessors and collectors, upon whom the last Assembly de-
volved the duty of collecting specific information on this subject,
will be able to impart it.

Under the provisions of an act passed 11th February, 1838, the
Trustees of the Jefferson County Academy leased a number of val-
uable sections. Those leases have all expired; and it is so ques-
tionable whether they ought to be extended, that I would reluctant-
ly decide in favor of such a course. My views, adverse to the prac-
tice of leasing the public lands, were given in my last report.—
Those views are not only unchanged, but their correctness is con-
firmed, in my opinion, by further observation. They are, however,
inapplicable to such as the 16th section on Lake Bradford. This
section is worthless, except as a healthy summer retreat, for which
purpose, exclusively, it has been rented.

The act establishing the office of Register, requires that "each
class of land shall pay the expense of locating the same."

*See appendix E.

†See appendix F.

I trust that I may be pardoned for recommending a modification of this provision, as far as it relates to school lands, so as to make the expense of locating these chargeable to the Seminary fund, without remuneration. I shall barely remark, in defence of this suggestion, that the fund arising from the 16th sections, many of which are both barren and fractional, cannot bear any diminution, without serious injury to the intended recipients of its benefits; and it would be rigorous to exact, from such slender resources, a pittance to contribute to establish universities, which can be directly beneficial to, comparatively, a very few.

The sales during the past year amount to 3,831 67 acres; of which, 2,828 88, producing \$9,231 30, were Seminary lands; and 1,002 79 acres, were Internal Improvement lands; which latter were taken under the pre-emption laws of the State.

This result, considering the pressure of the times, would seem to indicate a considerable degree of relative prosperity in Florida.— But it must be remarked that it does not show, to a proportionate extent, an augmentation of the best kind of wealth to a State, population.

The sales were, for the most part, of land lying in old and dense settlements; and, I think, with but a single exception, to citizens of the State.

Within the past year there has been less immigration to Florida than during any previous year since Indian hostilities ceased. This is attributable to several causes; one of which is the fact, that nearly all the good land is now covered by the State selections, and by private claims, so situated that a large portion is precluded from immediate sale. Co-operating with this, there is another powerful cause tending to divert the current of emigration from this, to other regions.

Whilst the good land here is engrossed, as has been stated, the United States possess elsewhere boundless tracts of great fertility, to which emigrants are attracted by the facility of obtaining settlements under the pre-emption laws.

It is indispensably necessary that Florida should adopt speedily a policy that may tend to counteract causes obviously impeding her growth in population. To say nothing of the general advantages of a dense population in promoting the arts and sciences, and increasing the physical and political power of a State, it is incontestably true, that where population is most numerous, internal improvement is most wanted, and, therefore, most easily effected.

The same proposition is equally true, in reference to education. Indeed, instruction by the 'Common School' system, is exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, where the population is very sparse.

The truth of these propositions will, perhaps, be admitted; but yet it may be asked, how is Florida to counteract the causes referred to?

I would reply, by disposing of her public lands in the same manner that the United States dispose of theirs.

It may be argued, in opposition to this suggestion, that Florida has already more children than she has means to educate; and if she sells her Seminary lands at low prices, she will gain nothing. This objection is more specious than sound. For if immigration be checked by the high price of land, the increase of population by procreation, and the increase of the education fund by sales to citizens of the State, would, at best, progress in the same ratio; which process, whilst it would not augment the relative means to foster education, would unquestionably retard the other great interests. But this is not all. Experience proves that the enhanced value of land, in a series of years, seldom remunerates the holder in a sum equal to what would be the amount of principal and interest on the investment. And it is susceptible of demonstration, that, if the lands which were sold last year, although they lie in rich and dense neighborhoods, had been sold twenty years ago at government price, the Seminary fund would now be greater than it is; and it is equally demonstrable, that the revenue of the State would be greater, the population more numerous, and the political power greater.

Thus in whatever aspect the subject may be considered—whether it be in reference to the entire interest of the State, or only to the particular purposes for which the grants were made—the conclusion is, to me, irresistible, that the policy recommended would be promotive of all.

During the last winter and spring, as I have been informed, many persons from abroad visited this State with a view to settlement. Finding the good lands situated as has been mentioned, they became discouraged and withdrew, probably to migrate to some other region.

The recurrence of such disappointments for a few years, may be greatly detrimental to the State. Often a slight cause retards or expedites the settlement of a country. The emigration of a single individual will sometimes unsettle a whole neighborhood; whilst the disappointment of one may be even more powerful to repress the enterprise of those who were anxious to seek new homes.

These views having been presented in my last report, and recognized by the General Assembly, to some extent, to be correct, (as may be inferred from the passage of a State pre-emption law, and a resolution in favor of having the price of United States land reduced,) I feel the less diffidence in recommending, as means of inviting immigration, an extension of the privileges granted by the law to which I have just referred.

Under existing circumstances the flow of population is, comparatively, slow even to the most fertile regions; and without a change, ages will elapse before the inferior lands will teem with population. A very large portion of Florida is in its natural state, of little value for cultivation, but is admirably adapted for stock raising; and whilst the luxuriant and boundless pasturage, aided by a genial climate, renders that primitive occupation a source of

profit in the cattle themselves, these, in their turn, contribute to fertilize the soil, at a cost of labor and expenditure scarcely felt, and to prepare it for the production of the most valuable staples.

Thither, under a liberal system, will be led a hardy and useful population, whose efforts to procure an humble competency may gradually develop capabilities of climate and soil, which otherwise might continue unknown.

It was probably with a view to hasten the settlement of this description of land, that the last General Assembly passed the resolutions relative to the reduction of the price of United States' lands. Thus far the true policy of the State and of the General Government was correctly discerned. But to carry out her object, Florida should co-operate with the United States, by offering to immigrants comparative facilities for the acquisition of her own lands; much of which, in consequence of the late period at which most of the selections were permitted to be made, to the restrictions imposed as to the mode of selecting, and to the existence of large and numerous Spanish grants, must, unavoidably, be of an ordinary quality.

A contemplation of the causes which have been referred to, and of others which will occur to the observant and reflecting mind, as obstacles to the improvement of the State, will, I trust, result in the conviction that timely and judicious liberality would be the best policy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BEARD,

Register of Public Lands for the State of Florida.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC LANDS, ACCOUNT CURRENT, AND EXHIBITS A, B, C, D, AND NO. 1.

John Beard, Register of Pub. Lands, in acc't with the State of Florida.

1847.

Dn.

To balance due, as per statement, in report November 14th, 1847, \$5,075 33

Dec. 4.	"	Cash received from Treasurer in payment of the Register's travelling expense, this amount being charged in acc't current to Register's credit,	285 18
	"	" cash rec'd for Sem. land, exhibit A,	4,786 48
	"	" instalments for land sold in 1847, as per exhibit B,	7,558 76½
	"	" cash for int'l imp't land, exhibit C,	662 45
	"	" " rec'd for rents of 16th sec'ns exhibit D,	579 09
	"	" cash rec'd of J'dge Baltzell, old ac't,	74 56
	"	" " " Dr. D. L. White, ag't for rents,	233 27½
	"	" cash received of U. S. Treasury,	

being 5 per cent. on sales for the year 1846,	-	-	-	1,930 92
" cash rec'd as premium on \$10,251 51 State certificates, subject to a drawback of ¼ of 12 per cent. on all redeemed within 12 months from day of purchase,	-	-	-	1,230 18-22,416 20
To balance brought forward,	-	-	-	16,816 65

Cr.

By amount of disbursements, as per exhibit No. 1, appended,	-	-	-	\$5,599 55
By balance,	-	-	-	16,816 65-22,416 20

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1848.

1847.				
Nov. 20.	Cash paid	D. L. White, agent, for rents,		\$63 75
" 22.	"	" Henry Wells, for locating land,		50 00
" 22.	"	" Judge Baltzell, for services locating, &c.		88 93
" 26.	"	" A. M. Randolph, for locating land,		500 00
Dec. 24.	"	" B. F. Whitner, jr. for locating land,		415 00
1848.				
Jan. 3.	"	" John Dick, " " "		400 00
Mar. 12.	"	" Spencer Brooks, for appraising land,		45 00
" 14.	"	" Geo. Grouard, for advertising sales,		38 50
" 31.	"	" O. A. Myers, for services in my absence,		44 00
April 6.	"	" Hayward's adm'rs, for stationary,		20 37
" 6.	"	" A. M. Randolph, for locating land,		1500 00
" 12.	"	" Sibley & Dyke for advertising sales,		46 00
	"	" W. Bartlett, for blanks and adv. sales,		67 75
	"	" Joseph Clisby, for advertising sales,		46 50
	"	" Columbus Times, for do.		41 00
	"	" Charleston Mercury, do.		42 10
	"	" Cotton Rawls, for appraising land,		45 00
May 1.	"	" John Dick, for locating land,		800 00
	"	" Henry Wells, do.		100 00
	"	" S. J. Perry, do.		100 00
	"	" V. J. Strickland, for appraising land,		10 00
	"	" Savannah Georgian, for adv. sales,		60 75
	"	" Florida Herald, for advertising sales,		22 50
	"	" W. Bartlett, for blanks,		15 00
June 1.	"	" John Dick, for locating land,		300 00
	"	" R. M. Gamble, for appraising land,		2 50
" 13.	"	" For Postage,		7 15
	"	" Sibley & Dyke, for blanks,		9 00
July 10.	"	" Savannah Republican, for adv. sales,		61 25
	"	" Henry Wells, for locating land,		420 00
" 27.	"	" A. M. Randolph, do.		670 00
Sept. 2.	"	" The News, for advertising land sales,		35 50

" " The Raleigh Register, for adv. sales, 20 00
 " " Raleigh Standard, do. 12 00

\$5,599 55

The above is exclusive of the Register's travelling expenses, (to be paid out of the Treasury,) viz: 308 75

\$5,908 30

[A.]

RECEIPTS FOR SEMINARY LANDS SOLD DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 31st OCTOBER, 1848.

FROM—		FROM—	
Wm. J. Faircloth,	\$82 60	John C. McGehee	233 13
W. L. Scurlock,	141 37	Townsend & Farrell,	1 00
Nelson Hawley,	180 54	William H. Ware,	344 55
S. J. Baker,	70 74	R. G. Mays,	236 08
S. W. A. Askew,	166 74	V. J. Strickland,	378 00
William D. Branch,	48 45	James Harrison,	2,640 67
Wm. Holly,	35 55	L. T. R. Riviere,	35 38
Wiley Brooks,	47 20	Edward J. Thomas,	70 35
Ephraim Blitch,	57 59		
Adin Waterman,	16 54		\$4,786 48

[B.]

SECOND INSTALMENTS; OR, RECEIPTS FOR SEMINARY LANDS SOLD IN 1847.

PURCHASERS NAMES. FROM—		PURCHASERS NAMES. FROM—	
J. L. G. Baker, (for S. J. Baker,)	\$468 31½	Tabitha Williams,	44 86
Jos. T. Russ,	405 53	Geo. W. Tillinghast,	533 57
Thos. M. White,	229 78	Wm. Bailey,	899 14
B. F. Spiers,	320 43	C. C. Yonge,	197 68
John P. Lockey,	101 18	Jos. W. Russ,	123 40
Wm. F. Snelling,	72 61	Jno. McElvy,	156 97
John Waddill,	625 59	R. K. Shaw,	337 51
John Tanner,	212 68	Alex. Campbell,	261 76
Dempsey Pittman,	111 64	Ed. J. Thomas,	55 64
Charles S. Sibley,	134 30	Wm. S. Gunn,	33 38
Charles Waller, (as- signee of Gunn,)	89 35	Thos. D. Newsom,	33 54
J. L. Smallwood,	89 47	Wm. S. Gunn,	130 03
H. P. Mitchell,	89 48	S. C. Bellamy,	111 87
John P. Mathison,	67 11	C. Waller, assignee of Thomas,	44 57
H. P. Lipford,	35 72	Samuel Woodbury,	100 94
Benjamin Watson,	64 00	Wm. Edwards,	179 06
William Kilcrease,	805 95	M. M. McAliley,	11 00
V. J. Strickland,	335 85		
Josiah Woodbury,	44 86		\$7,558 76½

[C.]

RECEIPTS FOR LAND SELECTED FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, AND SOLD UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION LAW OF THE STATE.

PURCHASERS NAMES.		PURCHASERS NAMES.	
Sterling McCarthy,	\$190 00	James Smith,	59 16
John Milton,	29 92	Wm. S. Mann,	27 00
Philemon Conelly,	29 50	M. McCarthy,	15 50
James A. Dallas,	47 50	George L. Cochran,	29 50
Archibald Campbell,	190 00		
Angus C. Douglas,	44 37		\$662 45

[D.]

List of School Lands rented by A. A. Fisher, Sheriff of Leon county, and ex-officio Commissioner of said lands.

Townships.	Ranges.	Lessees.	Yr's	Rent.	Paid.	Due.
No. 2	1 N & E	George W. Holland,	1847	5 00	5 00	
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00
3. 1		Thomas L. Hall,	1846	40 00	40 00	
"	1	" " "	1847	60 00	60 00	
"	1	" " "	1848	60 00		60 00
1. 2		Charles C. Parkhill,	1848	50 00		50 00
"	2	W. N. Taylor, for Barrow,	1848	160 00		160 00
"	2	J. H. T. Lorimer,	1848	30 00		30 00
3. 2		James Ponder,	1847	30 00	30 00	
"	2	" " "	1848	30 00		30 00
2. 3		J. C. Mortford,	1847	28 00	28 00	
"	3	Amos Pipkin,	1848	30 00		30 00
3. 3		Wesley B. Taylor,	1847	40 00	35 00	5 00
"	3	" " "	1848	40 00		40 00
"	3	John W. Bean,	1848	25 00		25 00
"	3	H. J. M. Hutto,	1848	10 00		10 00
1. 1 N & W		J. J. Scott,	1847	38 10		38 10
"	1 S & E	Wm. M. Maxwell,	1846	340 00		340 00
"	1	" " "	1847	264 00		264 00
"	1	George Galphin,	1847	38 00		38 00
"	1	John P. Maxwell,	1847	38 00		38 00
"	2	J. H. T. Lorimer,	1846	160 00	160 00	
"	2	David Barrow,	1847	188 00	188 00	
"	2	J. H. Lorimer,	1847	170 00	170 00	
"	2	Wm. Bloxham,	1847	75 00	75 00	
"	2	" " "	1848	90 00		90 00
"	1 S & W	Henry Bond,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00
"	1	R. K. Call,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00
"	1	Win. C. Campbell,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00
"	1	J. B. Taylor,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00
"	1	J. R. Lloyd,*	1847	5 00	5 00	
"	1	E. A. Bruce,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	J. H. Rhodes,*	1847	5 00	5 00	
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00
"	1	R. B. Lignowski,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	Graham & Barco,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	R. W. B. Hodgson,*	1847	5 00		5 00
"	1	Otis Fairbanks,*	1847	5 00	5 00	
"	1	" " "	1848	5 00		5 00

\$2129 10 | \$806 00 | \$1323 10

* For Summer residences on Lake Bradford.

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