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OFFICIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

FIRST SESSION—FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 1st, 1841.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Farmer laid before the house a memorial signed by the directors of the Pine Grove Academy in the parish of Caldwell, praying for relief.

On motion, said petition was referred to the committee on public education.

The same member laid before the house a memorial signed by the citizens of the parishes of Catahoula, Rapides and Natchitoches, praying for the laying off of a new parish.

On motion, said petition was referred to the delegation of the parishes of Catahoula, Rapides and Natchitoches.

Mr. Martin laid before the house a memorial of Urbain Hebert, praying for certain relief.

On motion, said petition was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Ferriere offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

'Resolved, That the treasurer of the parish of Orleans be and is hereby instructed to furnish to this house a statement of the sums he has paid, according to law, by the register of wills of said parish, since the year 1836 and also a statement of the amount of security furnished by said officer and of the names of his securities.

By a message from the governor, by Mr. Forstall, his private secretary, the house was informed that he had approved and signed, on the 30th January, 1841, the bill entitled 'An act for taking the sense of the good people of this state as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention to amend the constitution.'

Mr. Guion offered the following resolution, which was read for the first time and referred to the committee on internal improvements:

'Resolved, That the board of public works be and they are hereby directed and required to cause to be made a good and sufficient public road, commencing at a point on the bayou Lafourche near the town of Thibodeaux, and terminating on the river Mississippi near or in the neighborhood of Jefferson College, in the parish of St. James—the route of which road has been marked out and surveyed by Geo. T. Dunbar, Esq., engineer of the board of public works, under a resolution of the general assembly of this state.'

Mr. Burke, on behalf of the finance committee to whom was referred such part of the governor's message as relates to the banks, and also, the bill entitled, 'An act to compel the banks of the state to resume specie payments,'

Beg leave to report:

That the action of former Legislatures in relation to the Banks, although the result of laborious investigation into their condition, did not accomplish the end most generally desired at the time, namely, the maintenance of specie payments on the part of those institutions. This was the result of circumstances to avert which both legislative action and financial skill were found to be incompetent; and it remains a matter of regret that through the exercise of either of these powers this desirable position of our Banks could not be attained. Their extended condition, which led to their suspension in 1837, impelled the adoption of a course of curtailment in their business that has generally been adhered to. In the pursuit of this course, observing a just regard for their own safety, and the convenience of debtors, their lenient exacting payments, where good security was given, has been a general feature, demanded alike by their relation to the public, as well as by the advantage which it afforded to their stockholders; for when exercised with prudence it has secured to the Banks the collection of debts that must have been lost by precipitate action, and in addition, have caused the useless sacrifice of their debtors' property.

Although contrary to safe principle to countenance in any manner the non-fulfilment of their obligations to the public in the redemption of their notes in specie, which it is believed no Legislature in this State will ever deliberately sanction; yet in view of their present condition, namely the amount of their circulation and deposits, when contrasted with the amount of specie and other assets in possession, it must be conceded that so far as the public welfare is concerned, we have no cause of apprehension as to the ability of the Banks to meet all their obligations. It is this interest of the public in these institutions, in contradistinction to that of the stockholders, which we have among our immediate duties to protect. We are not called on to regulate Banks for the benefit of stockholders, to whom powers necessary for that object, have already been delegated through the charters granted thereto, having at the same time the common protection of the law in the exercise of their rights; but we should legislate now for the protection of note holders and depositors who are interests should be guarded by the salutary exercise of the power of the Legislature. In no way then could this power be so happily enforced as by the adoption of some plan by which their issues should be confined to a limit suited to the interest of all parties, and which should maintain that condition of their affairs as would equalize these issues with the value of specie; but to regulate their action in this particular we have not at command the means to judge of the extent of business which they should transact, to lay down arbitrary rules for its limitation, therefore, would be to establish what is almost certain to prove fallacious. This matter of contraction and suspension of itself, while left to the Banks to determine, should be regulated by the ability of the country to pay its indebtedness, arising from the value of its periodical products; so that any scale of issues founded by law upon even a specific basis would be exposed to one of two dangers; that of excess when the failure of ability to pay occurs, or to the evil of too great restriction, by which the value of produce is materially lessened. With this almost inseparable difficulty before us of arriving at the accurate means to ensure a healthful condition of the currency, while the number of Banks in this State continues the same, the committee have determined to recommend the enactment of a law offering to such Banking Corporations as may accept its advantages, privileges under which they can legulate their affairs. It is manifest to all that the evils of which we complain have proceeded so much from an excess of capital employed in banking, as from the number of institutions engaged in it; and to check a recurrence of this evil by a reduction of the number of Banks would be, if properly performed, a most advisable determination of the Legislature. But it is necessary such provisions should be made that in their operation a due regard be shown to the position of the debtors as well as for the stockholders; and in the bill now presented by the Committee these respective interests, it is believed, are justly considered. The Banks that accept this law, and begin the work of liquidation under it, can readily have that circumstance to confer on others, so far as they have felt the immediate ability to do so therefrom. In this way the public, who are holders of their notes, will have to submit to no inconvenience or risk in the redemption of the obligations of the liquidating Banks.

With the aid of such an auxiliary as the proposed law, a resumption of specie payments might be conceded upon with certainty; and perhaps without the necessity of any enforcement of it on the part of the Legislature. Nevertheless it is considered proper that some action should be had on this important subject, inasmuch as the credit of the Banks, and that of the State in its monetary relations abroad, so greatly depend on a condition of our currency vastly above that which we have at this time.

To induce specie payments it is absolutely requisite that the period selected for the resumption should be distant, in order that ample preparation be made by the banks, and for the certain attainment of that desirable object, the first Monday of February in next year is selected.

Whether a resumption can be maintained for any great length of time, will depend much upon the agricultural resources of the country after the resumption. It is not, however reasonable to suppose, that specie payments can successfully be sustained throughout this extended Union by separate and independent banks, during a period of many years, unless they pursue a profitless business in keeping strictly within their capital. It is not consistent with a knowledge of their inclination to do so, for human nature is the same here as elsewhere, and experience demonstrates this fact most clearly. Even should this inclination not every where prevail, the nature of their relations with each other, not so much in immediate communities as in separate States, is likely often to produce this result. If in the absence of extensive credit abroad, they could not resist a suspension at a particular point, which over trading at that point had produced; or when the failure of crops had made it impossible for debtors to comply with engagements entered into in good faith, it might follow from the chain-like connexion which exists by the operations of trade, that a general suspension would occur, that some one or more would egregiously suffer by the vigilence of their banks in preserving their specie currency.

There is but one mode therefore of successfully averting these calamities, which is in the establishment of a National Bank by Congress. The utility of such a corporation would readily be felt in all the relations of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, especially if governed by a true sense of its duties to the country. In no section of the Union would its beneficial influence be realized with more invigorating effect than in the State of Louisiana, which with its commercial advantages secured to its capital by natural helps unequalled by those of any other city in the world: whose industry is at every one's disposal, the creations of such a medium of currency established in New Orleans to aid a salutary regulation of the fiscal concerns of the country, would diffuse more substantial good throughout our State than any other institution that could be created. In support of this declaration it is only necessary to recur to the experience of former years, which shows the advantage that every interest in the State experienced from it; while that of late years affords abundant evidence of the immensity of its power to control the minor institutions, and to secure to the country at large, that healthful state of our monetary affairs, so essential to the prosperity and conducive to the happiness of the people.

In the bill referred to the committee, the time proposed for the resumption is too soon, inasmuch as it would not be practicably possible, perhaps, in those States where products are brought to Louisiana, to do so in so short a time as eight months, in those States where products are brought to Louisiana, to do so in so short a time as eight months, in those States it might be well to insist upon it in July, but this event is not looked for, and unless it takes place about the same time, great disadvantage may arise to the people of this State. The period recommended in the committee's bill is that at which it is considered an early one for the resumption to be expected, and when Congress will perhaps have determined on the charter of a National Bank; in the organization of which a resumption on the part of those banks that have the ability, and a liquidation of those that have not, may be effected throughout the Union.

It is deemed proper to accompany this report with a certified general statement of the condition of the banks of New Orleans, on the 31 day of January, 1841.

Entertaining the views expressed in this report, the committee recommend that the bill which they have the honor to report to the House be adopted, as a substitute for the one referred to them.

G. BURKE, Chairman.

With a bill entitled,

'An act to provide for the liquidation of such banking corporation within the state as may determine to liquidate, and for the resumption of specie payments by all the banks of the state;

Which was read for the first time and ordered to be printed—500 copies in English and 500 in French, together with the report.

Mr. Wadsworth, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled

'An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to constitute and define the authority and duties of the police jury of the parish of Jefferson, and for other purposes, approved 30th January, 1831.

Reported said bill without amendment; which was read for a second time.

The several sections having been adopted as amended. On motion, ordered said bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Guion, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled

'An act relative to roads and levees in the parishes of Assumption and Lafourche Interior.

Reported the same with amendments; which was read for the first time, and the rules having been dispensed with, proceeded to a second reading.

The several sections having been adopted. On motion, ordered said bill be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Morse laid before the house a memorial of sundry citizens of the parishes of Caddo and Natchitoches, remonstrating against a similar memorial praying for the laying off of a new parish; which was, on motion, referred to the delegation of the parishes of Catahoula, Rapides and Natchitoches.

Mr. Cottman laid before the house a memorial signed by the trustees of the town of Donaldsonville, praying for relief; which was, on motion, referred to the committee on militia.

Mr. Burke having obtained the dispensation of the rules, offered the following resolution:

'Resolved, &c. That leave of absence be granted to judge Duncan, presiding judge of the City Court, and that the governor be authorised by and with the consent and advice of the senate, to appoint a special judge of said court, to preside over the same during the absence of said judge Duncan; and that said special judge shall receive one half of the salary now received by said presiding judge, while thus performing the duties of that office.

The house having dispensed with its rules, proceeded to a second reading of said resolution, and was adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

Mr. Cottman, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills:

'An act providing for the sale of the Model Farm and appurtenances.' And,

'An act relative to the draining of lands in the state;' which were read for the first time and referred to the committee on agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Mr. Breed, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled,

'An act granting to the parish of Livingston the right of exercising judicial jurisdiction over a portion of the territory of the parish of Ascension, and for other purposes;' which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Declouet gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled,

'An Act for the relief of George Briant, sheriff of the parish of St. Martin.'

Mr. Morse gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled,

'An Act to establish a court of appeal in criminal cases.'

Mr. Cottman having obtained a dispensation of the rules, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, &c., That a joint committee of ——— members of the house and ——— members of the senate be appointed to examine into the condition and administration of the Jefferson College, and report thereon as early as practicable.

Which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

By a message from the senate by Mr. Davis, their secretary, the house was informed that the senate has concurred in the bill entitled,

'An Act for the relief of Sally Demery and her children, and Allen Demery.'

By a message from the senate, the house was informed that the senate had concurred in the bill entitled,

'An Act to create two additional sheriffs for the parish of Orleans, to fix the place of holding courts of justice, and for other purposes.'

By the same message the house was informed that the president of the senate had signed the bill entitled,

'An Act to provide for the removal of the obstruction in the Bayou L'Eau Blue in the parish of Lafourche Interior.'

By the same message from the senate, the signature of the speaker was requested to the following bill and resolution,

'An act to annex a certain district of country to the parish of Ouachita, and for other purposes,'

And 'resolution relative to Bayou Rapides and Jean de Jean.'

On motion, the clerk was directed to inform the senate, that the house is now ready to receive them in the hall of their sittings, to proceed to the election of the state directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, it being the day fixed.

The senate entered the hall of the house of representatives:

Each member present having deposited his vote into the ballot box,

On motion, ordered that two tellers be appointed, Mr. Davidson was appointed in behalf of the senate, and Mr. Burke in behalf of the house.

On opening the ballot box and counting the votes, it appeared that out of 62 members present:

Messrs. Wm. Debuys had obtained	51 votes.
W. C. C. Claiborne,	44 "
F. Garcia,	53 "
A. Pichot,	56 "
Fitzwilliams,	18 "
Archinard,	20 "
Hiriart,	52 "
Foley,	30 "
Downs,	39 "
Lessapier,	19 "

Messrs. Debuys, Garcia, Pichot, Claiborne, Hiriart and Downs, having obtained the requisite majority, were declared duly elected state directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for the space of one year.

The senate then withdrew to the hall of their sittings.

On motion, the house took up for consideration the resolution instructing the attorney general to institute proceedings against the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company,' which had been laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

On motion of Mr. Conrad to refer the resolution to the finance committee:

Mr. Swayze called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Clark, Conrad, Tomas, Thibodeaux of St. James, and Thibodeaux of Terrebonne, had voted in the affirmative—15 yeas; and that Messrs. Aubert, Bedford, Brusle, Bayliss, Breed, Cottman, Carter, Cornay, Creighton, Dugué, Declouet, Ferriere, Foise, Foley, Friend, Farmer, Guion, Hardesty, Lowry, Martin, Morse, Phelps, Roselius, Ratliff, Swayze, Spenser, Taylor, Tanner, Voorhies, Walsworth and Winchester, had voted in the negative—32 nays. So the motion was consequently lost.

Said motion was consequently lost.

On the motion to adopt said resolution, Mr. Morse called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that, Messrs. Aubert, Brusle, Bayliss, Breed, Cottman, Carter, Cornay, Creighton, Declouet, Foise, Foley, Farmer, Guion, Hardesty, Lowry, Martin, Morse, Phelps, Roselius, Ratliff, Swayze, Spenser, Thibodeaux of Terrebonne, Taylor, Tanner, Voorhies, Walsworth and Wells had voted in the affirmative—28 yeas, and that

Messrs. Burke, Bedford, Clark, Conrad, Dugué, Ferriere, Friend, Thomas and Winchester had voted in the negative—9 nays.

Said resolution was consequently adopted, and the clerk directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

On motion the house adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BRITISH DRY GOODS—We are receiving by ships Congress, St. Lawrence and Pennsylvania, a very large assortment of dry goods suitable for spring trade, for sale by [illegible] CLASON & VLEK, 47 Chartres st.

SALT—2000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt, landing and for sale in quantities to suit; also 60 sacks 'Turks' Island salt, 2 bushels each. Apply to VLEK FARR, 91 Common street.

FRESH TEAS—301 packages, comprising 6 and 13 box imperial and gunpowder; 98 boxes souchong, landing ex ship Fairfield, from New York and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

BLUE DRILLS—10 bales of very superior quality and color (engaged fine enough for the Mexican market), now in store and for sale by CURELL, CRUZAT & Co., 40 Bienville st.

COAL—Best Cannel and Orrel coal, for sale in quantities to suit, at low prices. Apply to ALEX FARR, [illegible] street.

WINES—Fine and gold sherry, [illegible] Bucellas, Malaga, Bordeaux, Madeira, Sicily Malmsey and [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

AMERICAN BRANDY [illegible] 48 bbls of each, for sale by [illegible] P B READING, 38 Camp st.

WHITE LEAD—[illegible] kegs white lead, pure and extra, in store and for sale by P B READING, 38 Camp st.

BRANDY—[illegible] pipes and Cognac brandy, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by P B READING, 38 Camp st.

CORN—[illegible] prime northern ship corn, a superior article, for sale by P B READING, 38 Camp st.

[Statement of the Treasurer emitted in the sitting of the Senate of 28th January.]

STATEMENT

Showing the information required by the Resolution of the Senate, transmitted to this Department on 15th January 1841.

PARISHES.	NAMES OF SHERIFFS.	Years.	Amount of Taxes.	Amt. pd. with in the time fix ed by law (Six May, each ensuing year.)	Amt. in default at the time fixed by law.	When paid and date thereof.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount due on this date
St. Bernard,	F. Garcia,	1836	$ 3072 72		3072 72	April 30, 1837.	$3072 00	$ 3072 72	
Do.	Do.	1837	3687 60		3687 60	June 30, 1838.	563 60		
						May 6, 1839.	3124 00	3687 60	
Do.	Do.		5673 96		5673 96	May 6, 1839.	1920 00		
						Nov. 3, 1840.	3753 96	5673 96	
Do.	Do.	1838	2650 41		2650 41	Nov. 3, 1840	1484 50		
Do.	Do.	1839	2361 9		2361 9				
Plaquemine,	Nicholas Verbois,	1836	4177 87		4177 87	O. t. 4, 1836.	3000 00		
						Dec 17, 1836.	148 00		
						Dec 31, 1836.	734 87		
Do.	Do.	1836	4136 44		4136 44				
Do.	Do.	1837	4450 00		4450 00				
Do.	Chas. Duffilet,	1838	4004 11		4004 11				
Do.	Do.	1839	4300 11		4300 11				
Jefferson,	Jas. Charbonnet	1837	7505 22		7505 22	Dec. 31, 1840			
Do.	M. J. Garcia,	1838	6379 6		6379 6	Dec. 14, 1839	6000 00		
						Dec. 31, 1837.	1318 00		
						Dec. 8, 1837.	2031 6		
						Jan. 13, 1838.			
Do.	Do.	1837	9368 6		9368 6	Jan. 19, 1839.	41 0 10	9379 6	
						Feb. 11, 1839.	4946 70		
Do.	Do.	1838	9301 47		9301 47	Jan. 2, 1841.		9266 8	
Do.	Do.	1839	10466 9		10466 9	Jan. 6, 1841.		9801 47	
St. Charles,	A. Luminais,	1836	6945 57		6945 57	Dec. 30, 1836		10466 9	
Do.	Do.	1837	6721 60		6721 60	Oct. 10, 1837	1215 75	6945 57	
						Dec. 9, 1837.	4693 35		
						Dec. 15, 1837.	810 50		
Do.	Do.	1837	6796 60		6795 60	Dec. 21, 1838.	3491 99	6721 60	
						Jan 7, 1839.	13 3 70		
Do.	Do.	1838	6302 29		6302 29	Jan 7, 1840.	5531 94	6795 61	
						Feb. 6, 1840.	1300 35		
Do.	Do.	1839	6834 60		6364 03	Dec. 23, 1840.	5365 93	6302 29	
St. Jas. Baptist,	Do.	1837	5365 93		5365 93	Dec. 30, 1839.			
Do.	Do.	1838	5101 57	5000 00	2102 57	Dec. 9, 1837.	1830 25		
						Dec. 15, 1837.	1072 2	2102 57	
Do.	Do.	1837	6312 13		6311 13	Dec 28, 1838.	2417 8		
						Jan. 7, 1839.	2481 6		
						Jan. 17, 1839.	912 45	6311 1	
Do.	Do.	1839	6322 12		6322 12	Jan. 19, 1841.	2700 00		
						Feb 7, 1841.	3622 12		
Do.	Do.	1839	6526 77		6526 77	Dec. 22 1840		6322 12	
St. James.	A. Le Bourgeois,	1836	7643 23		7643 23	August 31, 1836	60 0 0	6526 77	
						May 30, 1837.	1043 23		
Do.	Do.	1836	7091 1		6614 91	July 1, 1837.	2981 6	7643 23	
						May 5, 1838.	2030 26		
						Dec. 19, 1838.	1719 89	6614 91	
Do.	Do.	1837	7067 29		7067 29	Dec. 19, 1838.	2000 00		
						March 18, 1840	2900 00		
						June 24 1841.	2167 29	7067 29	
Do.	Do.	1838	7139 8		7139 8	June 26, 1839	743 7		
						A. ril 13, 1840.	2000 00		
						Dec. 28, 1840.	4395 21	7139 8	
Do.	Do.	1839	7349 49		7349 49	Dec. 29, 1840.	5000 67		
						Dec. 29, 1840.	1457 82	7349 49	
Ascension,	H. Treille,	1835	5922 00		5922 00	August 10, 1838			
Do.	Do.	1836	5891 00		5891 00	August 3, 1837.	4500 00		
						Dec 9, 1837.	700 00		
						Dec 18, 1838.	691 00	5891 00	
Do.	Do.	1837	5891 00		5891 00	Dec. 10 1838.	4661 00		
						Feb 8, 1839.	1229 00	5891 00	
Do.	Do.	1838	5989 00		5989 00	Dec. 28, 1837.	1433 23		
						Dec. 30, 1839	1535 77	5989 00	
Do.	Do.	1839	6343 00		6343 00	Dec. 24, 1840.	4961 72		
						Dec. 23, 1840.	1379 28	6343 00	
Assumption,	A. Blanchard,	1835	3719 80		3719 80	July 19, 1836.			
Do.	Do.	1836	4153 56		4153 56	June 6, 1837	2750 0		
						June 7, 1837.	136 00		
						Aug. 11, 1837.	415 45		
						Dec. 6, 1837.	867 91		
Do.	Do.	1837	4279 80		4279 80	June 9, 1838.	2250 00		
						Sept. 17, 1838.	900 00		
						Dec. 19, 1838.	1129 80	4279 80	
Do.	Do.	1838	4669 10		4669 10	June 26, 1839.	1650 00		
						June 29 1839.	1365 00		
						Dec 13, 1839.	1654 10	4669 10	
Do.	Do.	1839	4894 30		4894 30	July 3, 1840.	1900 00		
						August 28, 1840.	400 00		
						Nov. 24 1840.	2 94 30	4894 30	
Lafourche Inter.	Alexd. Ledoux,	1836	3911 00		3911 00				
Do.	Do.	1836	3717 7		3717 7	June 12, 1837.	2382 76		
						Jan. 10, 1838.	334 71	3717 7	
Do.	Do.	1837	3645 12		3645 12	June 8, 1838.	1951 53		
						Feb 15, 1839	893 59	3645 12	
Do.	Do.	1838	3979 78		3979 78	Oct. 19, 1839.	3001 00		
						Jan. 9, 1840.	1000 00		
								1700 00	2279 78
Do.	M. Bourg,	1839	4077 32		4077 32	Dec. 16 1840	4077 32		
Terrebonne,	F. H. Davis,	1835	1574 14		1574 14	Sept. 11, 1837.	840 00		734 14
Do.	Reuben Bush,	1836	1961 00		1961 00	Oct. 26, 1837.		1961 00	
Do.	Do.	1837	1959 00		1959 00	Nov. 20, 1837.	800 00		
						Oct. 23, 1 39.	331 00		
						Dec. 12, 1839.	781 00		
Do.	A. Lirette,	1836	2267 94		2267 94	Jan. 26, 1841.		2267 94	
Do.	Do.	1839	2470 50		2470 50	Dec. 21, 1840.		2470 50	
Iberville,	E. A. Sherburne,	1835	6979 54		6979 54	Dec. 26, 1836.		6979 54	
Do.	Do.	1836	7291 56		7291 56	Dec. 28, 1836.		7291 56	
Do.	Do.	1837	7225 16		7225 16	Jan. 11, 1840.	6134 84	7225 16	
Do.	J. B. Sels,	1838	7780 3		7780 3	Jan. 16, 1840.	777 84		
						Jan. 17, 1840.	877 2		
Do.	Do.	1839	8060 17		8060 17	Dec. 24, 1840	8266 97		
W. B. Rouge,	Valmont Hebert,	1835	2978 10		2978 10	Dec. 25, 1840.	2012 20		
								1000 00	
Do.	Do.	1836	2311 10		2311 10	June 16, 1836		2311 10	
						18, jul. 12, 1838.	1311 10		
Do.	Do.	1837	3091 87		3091 87	July 7, 1837.	1000 00		
						July 8, 1837.	900 00		
						Dec 29, 1837.	1191 87		
Do.	Do.	1837	3166 46		3166 46	Nov. 19, 1839.	1000 00		
						Dec. 21, 1838.	2166 46		
Do.	Do.	1838	3160 4		3160 4	Nov. 23, 1 39.	1221 23		
						Dec. 4, 1839.	1377 67		
						Dec. 16, 1839.	233 20		
						Jan 10, 1840	328 44		
Do.	Do.	1839	3910 49		3910 49				
Point Coupee,	J. C. Vanwickle,	1835	8008 11		8008 00	June 10 1836.			
Do.	Do.	1836	8014 56		8014 56	June 9, 1837.	1000 00		
						July 7, 1837.	1114 56		
Do.	Do.	1837	8190 7	5000 00	3190 7	June 4, 1838.			
						June 26, 1838.	2890 7		
Do.	Do.	1838	8483 64	4000 00	4483 64	June 11, 1838.	1262 20		
						June 11, 1838.	1000 00		
						July 1838.	1720 44		
Do.	Do.	1839	8637 67		8637 67	June 4, 1839.	314 40		
						June 15, 1840.	1701 84		
West Feliciana	John Earkison,	1835	5966 71		5966 71	July 14, 1836.	1966 71		
Do.	Do.	1836	9923 56		9923 56	June 2, 1837.	6500 00		
						Jan. 2, 1838.	3423 56		
Do.	Do.	1837	9117 76		9117 76	June 4 1838.	8000 00		
						Dec. 31, 1838.	1117 76		
Do.	Do.	1838	10267 78		10267 78	June 13, 1839	6000 00		
						Jan. 6, 1840.	4267 78		
Do.	Do.	1839	11152 73		11152 73	July 17, 1840.	5000 00		
						Dec. 22, 1840.	6152 73		
East Feliciana	Thos. J. Robert,	1835	8930 37		8930 37	Dec. 17 1836.			
Do.	Do.	1836	8427 71		8427 71	Jan. 9, 1838.	2487 96		
						May 26, 1837.	2139 31		
Do.	Do.	1837	9241 00		9241 00	June 26, 1838.	3500 00		
						July 6, 1838.	532 00		
						Aug 1, 1838.	169 78		
						Dec. 24, 1838	3000 00		
						Jan. 19, 1839.	1969 00		
Do.	Do.	1838	9697 77		9697 77	Jan. 4, 1839.	2661 60		
						Jan. 11, 1839.	312 50		
						June 13, 1840.	2716 61		
Do.	Do.	1839	9014 42	500 00	9114 42	June 9, 1840.	2000 00		
						Sept. 21, 18 0.	1500 00		
						Dec. 29, 1840.	5614 42		
Do.	Do.	1839	9466 40		9466 40				
Do.	Do.	1839	9135 41		9135 41	June 8, 1839	2000 00		
						July 30, 1839.	1740 3		
						June 22, 1840.	5395 41		
Do.	Do.	1839	9230 77		9230 77				
Concordia.	Ed. Sparrow,	1835	7615 34		7615 34	Nov. 25, 1836	5036 60		
						Jan 27, 1837.	2578 94		
Do.	Do.	1836	8760 28		8760 28	Feb. 11, 1838			
Do.	Do.	1837	9124 46		9124 46	Nov. 18, 1838	5003 41		
						Jan. 11, 1839.	4121 5		
Do.	Do.	1838	7171 41		7171 41	Dec. 31, 1839.			
						Jan. 2, 1841.	4390 18		
Ouachita.	Jno. Williams.	1835	3191 1		3191 1	Dec 16, 1840.	661 61		
Do.	Do.	1836	3373 6		3373 6	Dec. 16, 1840.	1641 20		
Do.	Do.	1837	3721 5		3721 5	Dec. 16, 1839.	1631 25		
						Feb. 4, 1839.	1931 25		
Do.	Do.	1838	3 31 12		3731 12				
Do.	Do.	1839	3466 46		3466 46	June 16, 1840.	2960 00		
						Dec. 9, 1840.	1236 46		
Carroll.	B. G. Clary,	1835	2446 21		2446 21	Sept. 2, 1836.	425 90		
						March 27, 1837.	1651 60		
Do.	T. B. Patten,	1836	3473 8		3473 8	June 16, 1837,	1800 00		
						Dec. 2, 1837.	1000 00		
						Jan. 19, 1838	673 8		
Do.	Do.	1837	3548		3548	Nov. 27, 15 8.	2526 11		
Do.	Do.	1838	3920 9		3920 9	Jan. 17, 1839.	1394 9		
Do.	J. N. Donohue,	1837	3793		3793	Dec. 21, 1838.	2301 60		
						Jan. 12, 1840.	427 40		
Do.	J. D. Harding,	1839	2955 74		2955 74	Jan 23, 1842.	1600 00		
Claiborne.	Wm. Dyer,	1835	6[illegible] 22		6[illegible] 22	Nov 5, 1836.			
Do.	Do.	1836	10[illegible] 8		10[illegible] 8	April 20, 1839.	500 00		
						Dec. 31, 1839.	310 00		
Do.	Do.	1837	12[illegible] 9		12[illegible] 9	Jan. 10, 1839.	7[illegible] 00		
						Jan. 29, 1839.	516 29		
Do.	D. C. Pratt,	1838	17 6 7		17 6 7	April 20, 1840	965		
						Jan. 16, 1841.	770 6		
Feliciana	A. B. Sterrett	1837	3917 8		3917 8	Dec. 16, 1840.	500 00		
Do.	Do.	1838	2314 6		2314 6				
Do.	Do.	1839	3191 68		3191 68				
Caldwell.	Bowen Hill	1835	621 26		621 26	March 24, 1841.	150 00		
						April 20, 1840.	444 26		
Do.	Do.	1836	7[illegible] 99		7[illegible] 99	Dec. 19, 1839	600 28		
						Dec. 9, 1840.	46 61		
Madison.	T. B. Scott,	1835	2244 92		2244 92	Jan. 9, 1840			
Do.	Do.	1836	3575 99		3575 99	Dec. 14, 1840.			
Union.	Wm. Carr,	1839	456 30		456 30	Dec. 29, 1840			

The tax for the last were entirely lost, because no assessment roll was made for said year.

F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

January, 30th, 1841.

NOTICE—THEODORE, Hairdresser, 140 Chartres st. opposite the Old-line Hotel, has just opened an elegant ly furnished saloon, exclusively intended for the reception of ladies who may desire to have their hair dressed, and where they will find all kinds of head-dresses for balls, &c. always ready, to suit the taste, and at moderate prices.

His saloon for gentlemen is already favorably known, he has just been greatly improved and embellished with fresh decorations. Customers will, as heretofore, always meet with prompt and polite attention, and will be served according to the latest fashions from Paris.

His store is constantly stocked with a vast assortment of articles for the toilet, of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns, he has also a beautiful assortment of ready made hair for sale.

On hand, 1000 ladies' and gentlemen's wigs; toupees, switches, braids, curls, &c. &c., all fresh and after the newest fashion.

For orders (any) he guarantee for all kinds of hair work, apply directly as above.

Hairdressers can supply themselves at his store to great advantage. [illegible]

VITO VITIS NOTICE.—Vito Vitis has the honor to inform his friends and patrons of New Orleans, that he has arrived in the city, and is now opening a most extensive assortment of useful and fancy articles which will be sold at auction by Jackson Fernandez next week, as will be seen by the advertisements on Monday for that purpose.

The assortment consists of silver plated ware, such as tea urns, cake baskets, waiters, from 10 to 36 inches, butter coolers, candle sticks, branches do., snuffers, trays, &c. &c.; candlesticks with lustres, from 4 to 9 lights bronze, rose wood, and other fancy clocks, splendid single and double lofted writing desks with gentlemen's dressing cases, ladies' work stands, scallola center tables, china vases, 1 handsome ladies dressing case, shell work box, &c. &c. A fine collection of splendid paintings, among which there is a very correct likeness of GENERAL HARRISON by Beard and Cincinnati.—Also, a great variety of china and Bohemian glass and every articles.

TERMS OF VITO VITIS SALE.

All sums under 100, cash; from 100 to 200, six months, and above $200, 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes.

NOTICE—The subscriber hereby notifies the public that he has lost two notes of hand drawn by Henry H. Fenwick, at New Orleans, on the 15th of April, 1837, each for the sum of $1666 66