

1789

These documents are proceedings to collect debts.

File #2253 )  
 Nov. 6, 1789 )  
 Judge: Estevan Miro )  
 C.C: P. Pedesclaux )  
 Pages 1 to 10 )  
 Spanish )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 DON LUIS DELALANDE DAPREMONT  
 VS.  
 DONA ANA RILLIEUX,  
 WIDOW OF SALOMON MALLINES  
 TO COLLECT A DEBT.

Luis Lelalande Dapremont petitioned the Court alleging that by verbal orders of the Auditor of War, and Judge of the Royal Audience of Guadalajara (who knew about the Succession of Salomon Mallines) he had received two barrels containing 684 pounds of indigo that had been sent to the late Salomon Mallines by one Ozanne, who owed a sum of money to both the plaintiff and said Mallines; wherefore in order that the plaintiff and the succession of Mallines may each collect what was due them, he petitioned the Court to order the cash sale of said indigo, at public auction, which request was granted on Nov. 6, 1789.

The widow of the late Mallines, also petitioned the Court alleging that she had no objection to the sale of the said indigo provided that she be paid first and that the balance be paid to plaintiff after paying for these proceedings.

Before proceeding with the sale, the Court on Nov. 7, 1789, appointed Geronimo La Chiapella and Francisco Morin to appraise the value of said indigo. After accepting, they appraised the merchandise at one peso per pound as the plaintiff has no proof about this case, then the defendant requested the Court that the two barrels of indigo be returned to her as they were given to her deceased husband by Don Santiago Franco Ozanne.

The cost of the proceedings amounted to 14 pesos, 1 real.

Nov. 8, 1789 )  
File #2280 )  
Judge: Don )  
Joseph Ortega )  
C.C: Don Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 22 )  
Spanish only. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN CONSEQUENCE  
OF THE DEATH OF DON ANDRES MERCENARIO  
WHO DIED INTESTATE, INVENTORY AND  
APPRAISAL OF HIS ESTATE.

In the City of New Orleans, on Nov. 8, 1789, Don Josef de Ortega, legal counsellor for the Dominions of His Majesty in America and Judge of this City, was notified that Don Andres Mercenario, a resident of this City, had died at his residence on the night of Nov. 7th. leaving absent heirs, and in order to preserve the estate of decedent he ordered the present Court Clerk to go to the house of decedent, collect the keys belonging to his residence, and to affix seals on the necessary places and to attest the death of decedent.

(Signed) Josef de Ortega

The present Court Clerk complied with the preceding decree and was delivered a key belonging to a trunk of decedent which he sealed; he also investigated the death and attested to its natural cause.

Judge Joseph de Ortega received the reports made in consequence of decedent's demise and found that the properties left by decedent were not sufficient to cover his debts, and that his creditors have appeared presenting their claims. Wherefore, the Court decreed that, in order to liquidate said debts, that the present Court Clerk accompanied by Don Felipe Guinault, who was named attorney for the absent heirs, take inventory and appraisal of the properties of decedent. The Court also appointed Don Vicente Fangui as appraiser.

(Signed) Joseph Ortega

In the City of New Orleans on Nov. 10, 1789, the above mentioned appointees officiated at the inventory and appraisal of the estate of decedent. Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, defense attorney for the absent heirs of deceased, declared that the inventory and appraisal was completed, and begged the Court to order and proceed to the sale of the said estate for cash and to make customary announcement for the public auction.

(Signed) Felipe Guinault

The Court ordered the present Court Clerk to notify Don Vicente Fangui, Public Crier, of this city, who advertised said sale three times in the usual manner.

In the City of New Orleans, on Nov. 18, 1789, the process of Public Auction Sale of the properties of decedent was consummated, consisting of personal effects and household furniture.

On April 28, 1790, Don Felipe Guinault, Attorney for the absent heirs, petitioned the Court to order the appraisal of the cost of these proceedings and to pro-rate the proceeds of the sale of the property of decedent among the creditors of said succession.

On Dec. 6, 1790, the Court ordered adjudication of the pro-rated part to each respective creditor, from the product of decedent's estate which amounted to 473 pesos, and 6 reales.

These proceedings end here, without showing cost of Court or final disposition of the case.

File #2057 )  
 Nov. 9, 1789 )  
 Judge: Jose de )  
 Ortega )  
 C.C: P. Pedesclaux )  
 Pages 4 to 16 )  
 Spanish )

INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY  
 DON PEDRO BEDON FOR THE  
 PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A  
 PERMIT FOR THE SALE OF 5  
 NEGRO SLAVES.

Don Pedro Bedon, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the 5 documents shown, he had purchased at San Pedro and at the Royal Fort Isle of Martinique, 7 negro slaves, and in order to be able to sell said slaves he wishes to prove his ownership by presenting several witnesses, who would testify in regard to the procedure, former masters, documents and signatures in connection with the purchase of said slaves.

The first witness was Don Nicolas Recommence, who stated that the petitioner had purchased a negro named Capre Francisco, and a negress named Sainte, with her two sons, but that he had no knowledge of the signature affixed on said document; Don Antonio Delaue was the second witness, and he stated the same as the above; Don Alexandro Petit, third witness, who also stated the same.

The record shows that the translation of pages 1 to 5, inclusive, was made in Spanish, which stated that the above slave was sold to the plaintiff for the sum of 3,000 livres, also that the negress with her two sons was sold for 5,000 livres, also a negro named Augusto was sold for the sum of 2,500 livres, also a negress for the sum of 2,000 livres, all of which was paid in cash by the plaintiff. The Court refused to grant Pedro Bedou the permit requested, for the sale of the 5 negroes in question as the evidence presented was not sufficient

to prove ownership.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 10 pesos,  
7½ reales, paid by the petitioner by order of the Court.

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File No. 2068 )  
 Nov. 13, 1789 )  
 Judges: Josef de )  
 Ortega and the Baron )  
 of Carondelet )  
 C. C: Pedro Pedesclaux )  
 Pages 1 to 20 )  
 Spanish and French )

CASE OF

DON ANTONIO BONNABEL

VS.

DON GUILLERMO QUAYS

TO COLLECT A SUM OF PESOS.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, through his attorney, Don Felipe Guinault, filed suit against the defendant, also a resident of New Orleans, to recover the sum of forty-two pesos and four reales, value of certain merchandise which the plaintiff itemized in an invoice written in French and presented to the Court as evidence of his claim. The plaintiff alleged that on several occasions he had unsuccessfully requested the defendant to pay said sum, and he therefore begged the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether or not he owed the sum claimed and once he had done so to deliver the plaintiff a copy of his declaration in order that he may enforce his claim.

On November 13, 1789, the Court granted the above petition and in compliance therewith the defendant was notified of the plaintiff's claim, the legitimacy of which he fully acknowledged. In view of this acknowledgment and on plaintiff's petition the Court gave the defendant three days in which to pay, warning him that if he failed to do so a writ of execution would be issued against his properties.

DOCUMENT NO. 2314 (Cont'd)

The record shows that the above mentioned writ of execution was finally issued when the defendant failed to pay within the time given, him, in compliance with which the Lieutenant Chief Constable, Don Nicolas Fromentin, seized the balance of the cash price of a certain house of the defendant sold to satisfy the claim of a certain free negro named Bautista Bacuse.

The record further shows that some time after the preceding judicial act, to which no further reference is made in the record, the defendant died causing these proceedings to be delayed for nearly five years after which a decree dated October 31, 1794, was issued by the Government Counselor, Attorney Manuel Serrano, ordering that in consideration of the fact that the proceedings instituted to settle the estate of the defendant and the insolvency proceedings filed against him by his creditors were being heard before the Court of the Baron of Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, the present case be transferred there.

This having been done, Dona Sarah Smith, widow of the defendant, was notified of the plaintiff's claim, and she filed a petition to have the plaintiff confess that he had received from her husband a walnut stand, valued at fifteen pesos, a side-board, valued at four pesos, and a large wire cage, valued at eight pesos, all on account of the plaintiff's forty-two dollars and four reales claim.

The plaintiff admitted to have received the pieces of furniture mentioned by the widow, but denied that he agreed to the prices set by her, stating that he accepted the three pieces for the price of seven pesos, and four reales, inasmuch as he had furnished the accessories for their construction.

The widow and creditors of the defendant were then notified of the plaintiff's declaration, all of whom agreed to the payment of plaintiff's claim, previous deduction of the seven pesos and four reales which he confessed to have received on account.

The record, however, fails to show whether he actually was paid, and it ends with a certificate issued by the Clerk of Court regarding a case which has no direct connection with the present one. In said certificate the Clerk of Court attests to the fact that in the incident filed by Dona Sarah Smith to recover her dowry, one Don Manuel de Lanzos had withdrawn his claim against the estate of Don Guillermo Quays because of the minor quantity of said claim and of the meagerness of the estate.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to thirty-two pesos and seven reales. In this record appear the following signatures:

Ante. Bonnabel  
Attorney Josef de Ortega  
Attorney Manuel Serrano

File No. 2068 )  
Nov. 13, 1789 )  
Judges: Joseph de )  
Ortega and the Baron )  
of Carondelet )  
C. C: Pedro Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 20 )  
Spanish and French )

CASE OF  
DON ANTONIO BONNABEL  
VS.  
DON GUILLERMO QUAYS  
TO COLLECT A SUM OF PESOS.

Invoice written in French (Page 1)

December 4, 1788

Mr. Couest (or Quays) carpenter and joiner owes  
Mr. Bonnabel for the sale and delivery of the following:

1789

June 14	1 - 6 inch armor ornament	5.4
	3 - 7 " " " at 7 piastres, and 6 bits.	22.4
	1 - Copper lock	2.-
Aug. 9	1 - 12 inch ornament	10.-
22	2 iron locks for armor at 1 piastre, and 2 bits.	2.4
	For account at New Orleans.	<u>42.4</u>

September 14, 1789

A. Bonnabel

File #2059	)	
Nov. 14, 1789	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Judge: Joseph	)	DON JUAN VENTURA BAYHI,
De Ortega	)	AGAINST DON JUAN SAUGA IN
C. C: Pedro	)	ORDER TO COLLECT A DEBT.
Pedesclaux	)	
Spanish and French	)	
Pages 1 to 16	)	

The Plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, instituted proceedings against the defendant to recover the sum of 261 pesos and one real, for room and board as stated in a bill written in French, signed and presented to the Court by the plaintiff as evidence of his claim. The plaintiff alleged to have on many occasions unsuccessfully requested the defendant to pay. Wherefore, in order that he may enforce his claim he prayed the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether or not he owed the sum claimed, giving the plaintiff a copy of his declaration.

The Court granted the foregoing petition, and in compliance therewith the defendant was summoned before the Clerk of Court and notified of the plaintiff's claim against him. In answering it he declared under oath that he was not certain whether or not he owed the amount claimed inasmuch as the plaintiff had failed to itemize it in the bill he presented and besides he had failed to deduct the amounts paid him by the deponent on account. The deponent added that he would pay the plaintiff whatever he justly owed him after the latter settled accounts with the deponent.

The plaintiff branded as false the statement set forth by the defendant in his declaration

alleging that the amount he claimed was the result of a settlement they had both made and which the defendant had approved.

However, the record shows that plaintiff and defendant met and settled their accounts, the result of which was that the defendant executed a promissory note in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of 184 pesos, payable within fifteen days from the date of issuance, Nov. 4, 1789.

The record further shows that the afore-said promissory note became due and that the defendant failed to make payment, whereupon the plaintiff again instituted proceedings against him, carrying them as far as securing a writ of seizure against his property, which writ was not necessary to enforce because the defendant, who up to that time had been hiding in order to evade paying, finally paid in full.

The record ends with a petition from the plaintiff informing the Court that the defendant had paid, <sup>and</sup> asking that the mortgage on the Negress slave be cancelled and the promissory note be delivered to the defendant.

The Court granted the above petition, and ordered an itemized statement of the costs of the proceedings which was made by Don Louis Liotau, public appraiser, amounting to eighteen pesos and three reales, and further ordered the defendant to pay for said costs.

File #2059 )  
 Nov. 14, 1789 )  
 Judge: Joseph )  
 De Ortéga )  
 C. C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 Spanish and French )  
 Pages 1 to 16 )

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Mr. Lauza - Dr.

by Statement of Aug. 31, 1789	81 p.	1
" " " Sept.	63.	7
" " " October	47.	6
Total for Dr. Lauza	192.	6

Mr. Casamayor - Dr.

for the months of May, July, Aug.	30.	-
" " " " Sept. and Oct.	34.	3
Total for Casamayor	64.	3
" " Lauza ut supra	192.	6
	257.	1

Plus four bottles of wine deducted from the account of Mr. Pelavin so he may owe eight instead of twelve.

4.	-
261.	1

Promissory note written in French. Good for 180 piastres payable within 15 days from this date. New Orleans, December 4, 1789. For settlement of all accounts.

(Signed) T. Langa.

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Nov. 16, 1789	)	
File #2233	)	PETITION OF JOSEPH VILLARS
Judge: Gov. Miro	)	TO SELL TWO SLAVES
C. C: P. Pedesclaux	)	
Pages 1 to 10	)	
Spanish	)	

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Don Santiago Livandais as agent and attorney in fact of Don Joseph Villars, petitioned the Court asking authorization to sell Zamora and Magdalena, Negro and Negress slaves property of Joseph Villars who had lost the respective title of ownership in the general fire occurred in New Orleans on March 21, (1788) and as these slaves had been purchased by him in Guarico (Island of Sto. Domingo) there were no records immediately available to prove said ownership.

The Court, before granting the above petition decreed to hear witnesses.

Don Ignacio Chalmet de Lino, 34 years of age, Captain of Infantry; Don Francisco St. Sauveur, 33 years, officer of the Army; and, Don Juan Bta. Macarty, 39 years, introduced by the petitioner, declared on November 24, 1789 that as far as they knew the slaves Zamora and Magdalena belonged to Don Joseph Villars who purchased them in the Island of Sto. Domingo, according to the titles they saw on several occasions before the fire occurred; that they heard them call said Joseph Villars their master, and him refer to them as my slaves.

The record gives no further information.

File #152	)	
Nov. 18, 1789	)	CASE OF
Judge: Estevan Miro	)	ANDRES FERNON
C. C: Rafael Perdomo	)	VS.
Pages 1 to 6	)	THE SUCCESSION OF
Spanish	)	DON ALONZO SEGOVIA

The plaintiff, a resident of the City of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented, the succession of Don Alonzo Segovia, retired Sergeant of the permanent regiment of this City, was indebted to him in the sum of 446 pesos, 5 reales in currency, and 30 pesos in Silver, as the defendant had died in Natchez where his family and all his property were located. Wherefore he begged the Court to send said promissory notes, etc., to Don Carlos de Grampre, Judge in charge of that Government at Natchez, in order that the widow of the late Segovia may identify her husband's signature and file the plaintiff's claim with the Succession, so that it may be paid with other Creditors. However, if there is no necessity to sell any property, he wishes to spare the widow any trouble and begs the Court to issue no writ of execution against her property if she is willing to liquidate his claim.

(Signed) Antonio Mendez

The Court granted the above petition and gave instructions to said Commander as requested.

(Signed) Estevan Miro

The outcome of this case is not known.  
The costs of the proceedings amounted to 6 pesos,  
5 reales.

File #2304 )  
Nov. 19, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 10 to 18 )  
Spanish and French )

CASE OF  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA POEYFARRE  
VS.  
JOSE MARIA ARMAND,  
A RESIDENT OF THE POST OF  
NATCHITOCHEs.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of the City, instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the four documents he presented, Don Jose Maria Armand, a resident of the Post of Natchitoches, owed him the sum of 11,792 livres, equal to 2358 pesos, 3 reales principal plus interest at the rate of 10%. Wherefore he begged the Court to issue instructions to the Commander of that post, Don Luis de Blanc, in order that he may ask the defendant to appear before him and declare whether the signature on the four documents were his and if he owed said sum to the plaintiff, if so to demand payment of said debt plus interest and costs, if necessary to seize his property enough to cover the claim.

As the defendant sent the plaintiff a note for the amount of 166 pesos, and 6 reales to be collected from Mr. Maraffred, to credit to his account and as it came to his knowledge that said Mr. Maraffred was not in this City, he requested the Court to return said note to the defendant and ask him for a receipt of it.

The Court granted the above petition.

The record ends with a copy of the above mentioned document, certified by the Clerk of Court as a receipt.

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File #2304 )  
Nov. 19, 1789 )  
Judge: Esteven )  
Miro )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 10 to 18 )  
Spanish and French )

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CASE OF  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA POEYFARRE  
VS.  
JOSE MARIA ARMAND  
A RESIDENT OF THE POST OF  
NATCHITOCHEs.

Letter written at Nacodos, on March 13, 1785 by Armant to Mr. Poeyfarre advising him of the envoy of 150 tongues by Mr. Rouquier regretting not to be able to send him all the tongues due him and the balance of what he owed him, as the hunting season had been very bad for him, blaming the worthless powder sold him by Miraval. His men had been unable to accomplish anything with it.

To make matters worse another accident happened; 8 touageages arrived and went by the Bidaes as friends but the Bidaes during the night killed them all treacherously, creating trouble among all the other nations who came here to destroy the Bidaes so part of the season was spent in pacifying the Indians. He begged to be excused for his inability to pay his debt, although he is willing to pay interest. He had enough merchandise, he only needed powder. He also informed that he had a small herd of animals for sale at the Opelousas and he would send him the money to buy some powder and bullets for him.

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Letter written at Nacogdoche, dated June 14, 1785 by Armant to Mr. Poeyfarre: Accusing receipt of the letter of May 7, stating that he wanted to pay him and asked an extension of time, as he was unable to pay then. Assuring him that if he were unable to settle in

(Doc. #2319)

cont'd.

full he would give him a large sum on account.

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Promissory note

On next April I will pay to Mr. Arment or order 834 livres in roebuck hides. At 40 sols each value received in equipment - Signed Maraffret Natchitoches January 28, 1777. Indorsed by Arment to the order of Mr. Poeyfarre - N. O. March 28, 1777.

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April 7

Year 1777

July 2

" 1784

Bill of Poeyfarre against Mr. Arnant, merchant at Natchitoches for a barrel of wine and two cases, 70 livres.

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Promissory note for 1463 livres in favor of Mr. Poeyfarre for merchandise received.

(Signed) by Arment

Natchitoches, April 7, 1777.

On the back of this document there is written the following: Received on account, 606 livres 15 sols, on the succession of Mr. Mezurer, which payment is due with the crop of 1781.

Natchitoches March 26, 1781.

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On March next, I will pay to the order of Mr. Poeyfarre 6,000 livres for value received, as per judgment given by his Excellence the General Galvez at N. O. on

(Doc. #2319)  
cont'd.

July 3, 1784. Arment.

Livres 6000 interest of 10% a year after April 1875.

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During the following months of May, I will deliver to the order of Mr. Poeyfarre 350 dry tongues of beef for amount received by same in merchandise from the cargo of the brigantine "La Pomone" - New Orleans July 2, 1784. Arment.

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Good for 350 tongues. -- On the back of document: I received on account 150 tongues that Mr. Rouquier of Natchitoches has delivered to me as per letter of Mr. Arment dated last March. New Orleans. May 24, 1785.

Poeyfarre.

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Promissory note for 3347 livres payable one month from date to the order of Mr. Poeyfarre. Signed by Arment New Orleans, July 2, 1784 - Interest of 10% per year after Aug. 2, 1784.

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File #2299 ) CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORDS OF  
 Nov. 19, 1789 ) THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 C. C: Pedro ) DON ANDRES FERNANDEZ AGAINST  
 Pedesclaux ) FATHER FRANCISCO NOTARIO, TO  
 Pages 1 to 35 ) COLLECT A PAST DUE LOAN.  
 Spanish )

The record shows that the original records of these proceedings were sent to the Supreme Council of Indies in order to settle a controversy which during the course of the proceedings and regarding jurisdiction over the disposal of two slaves involved in the litigation arose between Senior Judge Don Josef de Ortega, attorney for the Royal Councils and for all the King's dominions in America, and Friar Cirilo de Barcelona, Bishop of Tricaly and Auxiliary of Havana, Cuba, with residence in New Orleans, as follows: On November 3, 1789, Don Andres Fernandez, a resident of New Orleans, instituted proceedings against Father Francisco Notario to recover the sum of 543 pesos and five reales which he loaned to Father Notario on June 18, 1787, without interest and for the term of one year to defray expenses of the latter's voyage to Pensacola, Florida, and his establishment therein when he was appointed Chaplain of the Third Battalion of the Permanent Regiment of Infantry of Louisiana stationed in that City, for the security of which loan Father Notario mortgaged in Fernandez' favor a Negress slave of his ownership. In his petition Fernandez alleged that on several occasions after the loan became due he unsuccessfully asked Father Notario to pay and that having asked him again on the latter's last trip to New Orleans he declared not to have any means with which to pay other than the mortgaged slave and her infant son born after the loan was made both of whom he delivered to Fernandez in payment, knowing full well that they were not worth the amount owed.

Fernandez further alleged that not being aware of the fact that Friar Cirilo de Barcelona at the same time was instituting proceedings in his own Ecclesiastical Court against Father Notario he was in no hurry to have the judicial sale of the slaves immediately drawn in his favor and agreed to wait until the eve of Father Notario's return to his post in Pensacola to secure said sale, granting his request to keep the Negress in his possession in order that she may serve him in the meantime.

But, Fernandez continued, it so happened that on the date of his petition ~~the~~ Friar Cirilo summoned him and informed him that the aforementioned Negress and her son would necessarily have to be sold in order to pay for the costs of the proceedings which the said Friar had instituted against Father Notario who the previous night had sent the Negress and her son to Fernandez ostensibly with the purpose of having the deed of sale formalized as agreed but without telling Fernandez that he was to leave for Havana, Cuba, which Fernandez learned after his departure. Wherefore Fernandez prayed the Court to order Don Josef Ocon and Don Josef Cultia, witnesses to the loan, to identify the signatures appearing on the document bearing the loan and to declare under oath whether or not the contents thereof were true and once this had been established to issue an order directing a Notary Public to draw in his favor a judicial act adjudicating the two slaves to him.

The Court, having granted Fernandez' petition, proceeded to examine the witnesses both of whom acknowledged as theirs the signatures affixed to the document bearing the loan, the contents of which they swore to be true.

This established, the Court adjudicated to Fernandez the negress slave and her son as part payment of his claim and instructed Fernandez to inform Father Notario

of this decree with the purpose that he may confer a power of attorney to someone in New Orleans to represent him in the execution of the act of sale as per agreement, this Court's decree to serve him in the meantime as a formal title on said slaves.

But Friar Cirilo de Barcelona, still wishing to sell the slaves in order to pay for the costs of the proceedings he had followed against Father Notario, did not approve of the Court judgment in favor of Fernandez, nor of the proceedings instituted by Fernandez against Father Notario and he so manifested to Judge Don Josef de Ortega by decree dated Nov. 13, 1789, wherein he asked Judge de Ortega to declare null and void the entire proceedings and to place at his disposal the two slaves in question, contending that they were under his jurisdiction and that since Father Notario, their master, had been tried before him and placed under arrest on his order, in accordance with law said Father's slaves were subject to arrest. In his arguments Friar Cirilo also challenged the validity of the mortgage held by Fernandez on the slaves pointing out that the nature of the document lacked any legal value since it had not been drawn before a Notary or even recorded by the Recorder of Mortgages which fact he proved with a certificate issued by the Recorder.

Judge Josef de Ortega disagreed with Friar Cirilo and instead of complying with his request charged him with interfering with the Royal Justice which in this case he represented. He branded as openly contemptuous of his Royal authority certain acts of Friar Cirilo, such as having refused to furnish Judge de Ortega with a certified copy of the records of the proceedings instituted against Father Notario before the Ecclesiastical Court, and having sent an appraiser (Don Vicente Fangui), accompanied by the Ecclesiastical Notary (Don Estevan Quinones) to Fernandez' house to appraise the two slaves adjudicated

(Doc. #2318)

cont'd.

to him, which slaves also on his orders were announced for sale by public crier Don Mariano Malta.

After a few more exchanges, during which Judge de Ortega unsuccessfully requested the assistance of Governor Estevan Miro, and in view of the fact that neither side would yield to the other, by mutual agreement the original records of the case together with the arguments of each side were sent up to the Supreme Council of Indies for a decision, and a certified copy of said records issued by the Clerk of Court Don Pedro Pedesclaux was left in the files of the New Orleans Court which copy does not show the outcome of the case.

With the exception of the signature of the Clerk of Court Don Pedro Pedesclaux, no original signatures appear on this document.

File #1503 )  
Nov. 20, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester )  
C. C: Rafael )  
Perdomo )  
Pages 1-56 )  
French & Spanish )

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JUAN BTA. BACHUS, FREE NEGRO  
VS.  
GUILLERMO QUAYS  
TO COLLECT A DEBT

The plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to obtain payment of 108 pesos that the defendant owed him, as evidenced by three promissory notes he presented, (two written in French, one in English) which notes were identified and declared genuine by the defendant in due legal manner. This evidence having been established, the plaintiff asked the Court to issue a writ of seizure against a house of the defendant, which was located in front of the City fortifications; the plaintiff further asked that said property be sold at public auction. Both petitions were granted by two successive decrees dated December 2 and 22, 1789, but the sale was not effected.

In March 27, 1790, the record ends with the Court costs amounting to 15 pesos 4 reales, without giving any other details as to the outcome of the case. However, on October 5, 1791 the proceedings were resumed, the plaintiff explaining in his petition that Quays had obtained the suspension of the first proceedings by order of the Court which granted him a moratorium, but Quays subsequently died. The plaintiff wanted to be included in the list of creditors of the succession, adding that inasmuch as he had secured a judgment against the late Quays' property, his claim should have preference. To this petition, Sara Smith, widow of Quays had no objection as long as her dowry

interests would be protected, but Estevan Quinones, curator of the minors, petitioned to examine all the papers in the case before giving any reply.

On August 8, 1792 the plaintiff tired of waiting, filed a complaint that Quinones was keeping the records too long, in fact since November 29, 1791, so finally Quinones accepted the claim as he could not find any objection to the contrary, still the proceedings were dragging along at a pace too slow to suit the plaintiff's taste, and so he expressed it to the Court, even making some hints. To make matters worse the other creditors failed to examine the records in the case and gave no reply to his claim. Since the widow owned several houses and a carpenter shop, all producing revenue, what prevented her from paying his claim in monthly installments of 12 pesos each?

On April 24, 1793, the Court ruled that inasmuch as the plaintiff had a judgment against the late Quays' house, and ~~no~~ one contested the claim it should be payable according to its right of preference established by the creditors themselves.

On September 24, 1793, the widow petitioned the Court to have the plaintiff declare concerning a sum of 23 pesos that Don Pedro Marigny paid him on account of the sum he claimed. The plaintiff admitted to have received 16 pesos, not 23. The widow countered by introducing a certificate signed by De Marigny stating that in the years 1791 and 92 while he was Justice of the Peace, the widow Quays had given the plaintiff a silver watch valued at 23 pesos or over, as security, which would be redeemed by her son as soon as he would finish certain work for one Mr. Mercier. Therefore, as the plaintiff made a false statement he should be condemned to pay at least part of the costs of the proceedings.

The plaintiff insisted that he had received 16 pesos, not 23. However, to prevent mounting Court costs for such small difference he would accept the latter figure, but asked the Court to issue a writ of execution against the Succession for the balance of his claim. This was notified to the creditors and the Curator who although let the balance of the claim uncontested, as long as the priority of their claim would not be affected, left the other matter entirely to the discretion of the Court.

The record ends here.

The Court costs amounted to 65 pesos 2 reales, computed on October 27, 1796.

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Note in French

Within one month from this date I will pay at the order of Jean Bte. Bachus, free Negro, the sum of 88 piastres. New Orleans, June 19, 1789.

(Signed) Wm. Quays

---

Good for 8 piastres that I will pay for account to Jean Bte. Bachus, free negro, next October 1st. New Orleans. September 23, 1789.

(Signed) Wm. Quays.

---

I certify that in the year 1791-92 when I was Justice of the Peace, Jean Bpte. Bachus, free Negro, during one of his frequent calls to obtain payments from the Widow Quays, she gave him a silver watch worth about 23 pesos or over, which watch given as security was to be redeemed by her son who promised to do so as soon as he finished the work he is doing

(Doc. #2320)  
cont'd.

for Mr. Mercier.  
New Orleans. Sept. 20, 1793.

(Signed) De Marigny

File #2338 )  
 Nov. 21, 1789 )  
 Judge: Joseph )  
 De Ortega )  
 C. C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 Spanish and French )  
 Pages 1 to 5 )

CASE OF  
 DON JUAN REYNAUD  
 VS.  
 DON ARNALDO MAGNON,  
 TO COLLECT A DEBT.

Don Juan Reynaud through his attorney, instituted proceedings against Don Arnaldo Magnon alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note, the defendant owed him the sum of one hundred pesos, (\$100) for value received in cash.

Therefore, the plaintiff prayed the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare under oath whether he owed the said sum and if he signed the said note, which the defendant did, admitting that he owed said sum and acknowledged the signature as his.

In view of the above declaration, the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against the property of defendant, in order to satisfy the said sum and 100 pesos.

Judge Joseph De Ortega granted the petition and on December 2nd 1789, sent a judicial notice to the defendant warning him that if he failed to pay within three days a writ of execution would be issued against his property.

The proceedings end here.

DOCUMENT NO. 2322

BOX 56

File #2338 )  
Nov. 21, 1789 )  
Judge: Joseph )  
De Ortega )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Spanish and French )  
Pages 1 to 5 )

- Document in French -

Promissory note for 100 piastres payable to  
Juan Reynaud within one month from date.  
New Orleans, Oct. 6, 1789.

(Signed) Arnaud Magnon

File #2264 )  
 Nov. 25, 1789 )  
 Judge: Joseph de )  
 Ortega )  
 C.C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 Pages 1 to 11 )  
 All Spanish )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 DON GERONIMO LACHIAPPELLE  
 VS.

DONA EULALIA ST. AMAND  
 WIDOW OF DON FELIPE CHESNE.  
 IN ORDER TO COLLECT A DEBT.

Don Geronimo Lachiapelle, merchant and residence of New Orleans, empowered by Don Francisco de Alva, (name shown in the petition) or Narciso Alva ( name which appears in the power of attorney, same person) instituted proceedings to compel defendant to pay the sum of 300 pesos, due his principal, as evidenced by the copy of original obligation, exhibited herewith and authorization evidenced by the substitute general power of attorney, exhibited herewith. Wherefore petitioner begged the Court to order defendant to satisfy said sum out of the dower and dowry property belonging to defendant.

Don Antonio Palao, officer of the fixed Regiment of New Orleans, empowered by Don Eulalia St. Amand, widow of Felipe Chesne, petitioned the Court stating that he has been furnished copy of petition filed by Don Geronimo Lachiapelle against his principal, soliciting payment of 300 pesos against her dower and dowry property. Wherefore petitioner called attention that the said sum was contracted jointly by decedent and his widow and that inasmuch as the succession of decedent is not rendered insolvent, therefore petitioner begs the Court that said succession be ordered to pay its pro-rated share with consent of its creditors.

On December 1, 1789, the Court decreed that the exception presented by defendant is legal, since decedent has left sufficient property to pay said creditor, and ordered said succession to pay to Don Geronimo La Chiapelle, agent for Don Narciso de Alba, the said 300 pesos in regular currency, indebted as per documentary evidence, based on the pro-rated sentence which should be made in the inventories and meeting of creditors pending in the local Courts which will soon be concluded.

(Signed) Josef de Ortega  
Judge

This ends the outcome of said proceedings and the cost was paid by defendant which amounted to 7 pesos, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  reales.

File #2362 )  
 Nov. 25, 1789 )  
 Judge: Joseph )  
 Ortega )  
 C. C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 P. 1 to 11 )  
 Spanish )

ACTION INSTITUTED BY  
 BROTHERS JUAN BTA., PEDRO  
 AND ALEXANDRO VERDUN. IN  
 ORDER TO SECURE THE APPOINT-  
 MENT OF THE FIRST ONE AS  
 CURATOR AD BONE FOR HIS  
 OTHER TWO BROTHERS.

Juan Bautista 23, Pedro 20 and Alexandro Verdun 19 years. Brothers, residents of the City of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that wishing to leave the City and join their oldest brother Juan Bta. Verdun aged over 25 years in order to work under him. Wherefore, they begged the Court to appoint their brother as their Curator ad bone in place of Joseph and Pedro Dauphin, their present Curators, notifying them of it in order that they may surrender to their new Curator the three fourths of the estate belonging to them.

The record shows that they also presented their Baptismal Records to prove that they are legitimate brothers. Said records disclose the following that: Jean Bte. Verdun was born in New Orleans on Febr. 4, 1767 baptized at St. Louis Cathedral by Father Antonio de Sedella, that; Jean Pierre Verdun was born in New Orleans on Oct. 12, 1769, baptized at St. Louis Cathedral by Father Antonio de Sedella, that; Alexandre Verdun was born in New Orleans in July 24, 1770, baptized at St. Louis Cathedral by Father Antonio de Sedella.

On Dec. 2, 1789, the above brothers presented as witnesses, Don Juan Bta. Larmouche, Don Juan Ternux, and Don Jose Zorrilla, who stated that the petitioners are capable to manage their business.

The record shows that through the testimony of several witnesses the petitioners proved that they are capable to manage their business, and begged the Court to be emancipated. The Court in view of the information submitted by the petitioners found the aforesaid information in accordance with the law, and was approved by the Court.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 12 pesos 7 reales to be paid by the petitioners.

The Record contains 3 copies of birth certificates signed by Fr. Antonio de Sedella, Capuchin Priest with their respective Church seals.

File #2009  
 Nov. 27, 1789  
 Judge: Estevan  
 Miro  
 C. C: Pedro  
 Pedesclaux  
 Spanish  
 1 to 2

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
 JUAN VIERA FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
 OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL A  
 CERTAIN PARCEL OF LAND.

Juan Viera, a resident of St. Bernard, wishing to leave New Orleans for Havana on account of poor health petitioned the Court to allow him to sell a plantation located in St. Bernard.

With the petition said Viera enclosed the authorization of his mother-in-law to sell the plantation in question which is described as follows: Information concerning the measurement of the plantation purchased by Joseph Sazuez of the city from Juan Viera of St. Bernard; length  $445\frac{1}{2}$  feet; bordering above with lands of Marcus Sanabria and below with lands of Manuel Claro, fenced, with 2 huts in it, with entrances and exits which land is free of mortgages, taxes and incumbrances. This sale has been authorized by Catalina Sanchez, mother-in-law of the petitioner before 2 witnesses, on November 23, 1789.

The Court granted the above petition on Nov. 27, 1789.

23(a)

s.

DOCUMENT NO. 2326  
BOX 56

File #2148 )  
Dec. 1, 1789 ) CASE OF  
Judge: Joseph ) DON SANTIAGO FLETCHER,  
De Ortega ) AGAINST DONA ANA RILLIEUX,  
C. C: Pedro ) WIDOW OF SOLOMON MALLINES,  
Pedesclaux ) IN ORDER TO COLLECT A DEBT.  
Spanish )  
P. 1 to 9 )

The Plaintiff, resident of this City, through his attorney Don Antonio Mendez, stated that; while Don Solomon Mallines lived, he gave plaintiff the sum of 30 pesos (in silver) to have same melted and made into a silver coffee pot, and that; plaintiff finished same after the death of said Mallines, and that; he delivered it to Don Louis Dapremont, con- signed to Dona Anna Rillieux widow of decedent, with the understanding that Dapremont, collect from said widow the sum of fifty pesos, which was the price of making said pot, and that inasmuch as the Court, by verbal judgment, ordered said widow to pay plaintiff or to receive the said 30 pesos. Plaintiff begged the Court to order defendant within the term of one day, to decide to pay for the workmanship or to accept the return of the said 30 pesos.

(Signed) Fletcher

(Signed) Antonio Mendez

On Dec. 1, 1789 the Court granted petitioner's prayers and served notice on defendant.

(Signed) Joseph Ortega

On Dec. 7, 1789, plaintiff again petitioned notifying the Court that defendant had not complied with preceding decree.

On Dec. 19, 1789, plaintiff again petitioned

requesting the Court to order a writ of seizure against the properties of defendant sufficient to satisfy the indebtedness to plaintiff.

On January 23, 1790, the Court ordered Don Nicolas Fromentin, Justice of the Peace, to seize the property of defendant in lieu of payment of said debt.

In the City of New Orleans on Jan. 25, 1790, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Justice of the Peace, reported, that in compliance with preceding decree, he notified defendant, and that she paid him the said 50 pesos and that he in turn paid same to plaintiff as evidenced by plaintiff's receipt.

(Signed) N. Fromentin

On July 21, 1790, Don Pedro Pedesclaux, present Court Clerk, petitioned the Court alleging that; as said proceedings have terminated to order the Appraisal of the cost of Court.

(Signed) Pedro Pedesclaux

The cost of Court amounted to 9 pesos  
2 reales.

This ends these proceedings.

File #153 )  
Dec. 2, 1789 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
Judge: Governor ) DON THOMAS PATERSON TO OBTAIN  
Miro ) TRANSLATIONS FROM ENGLISH AND  
C. C: Rafael ) FRENCH INTO SPANISH, OF SEVERAL  
Perdomo ) DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE  
Pages 1 to 10 )  
Spanish, French )  
and English )

Don Thomas Paterson, resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court of Governor Miro stating that; the land mentioned in the title of concession, herewith presented, shows that Don William Pickles has sold to petitioner a parcel of land, evidenced by his receipt herein presented, which seller was obliged to sell because the government compelled him to leave this Province, on account of the last war, and he did not have sufficient time or witnesses to consummate said sale in the regular manner, but since sale has been made public and is evidenced by said receipt. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him legal ownership to the said land, with a view to dispose of same, as personal property and be able to sell same at the opportune time.

Gov. Miro ordered the translation of said documentary evidence.

On Dec. 5, 1789, Don Joseph Crimin, official translator made the following translations:

TRANSLATION #1.

Capt. Wm. Pickles: Natchez, July 25th, 1782  
Please pay Mr. Richard Devall the sum of  
One thousand Spanish milled Dollars value invested in  
the said Mr. Richard Devall conveyance of a tract of

(Doc. #2327)

cont'd.

land named the Little Gulf consisting of twelve hundred English acres likewise two copper distills, one with a capacity of one hundred and sixty gallons, the other about seventy gallons.

(Signed) Richard Harrison

REVERSE SIDE:

Received of Mr. Wm. Pickles the sum of five hundred Dollars for a tract of land herewith mentioned at New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1782.

TRANSLATION #2

New Orleans,  
Dec. 10, 1782

Received the sum of five hundred Spanish milled Dollars in full payment of a certain tract of land called the petit Gulph (Little Gulf) and delivered unto the said Thomas Paterson the titles for the aforesaid land, measuring twelve hundred English acres to have and to hold as his own property.

(Signed) William Pickles

On page 3 appears the following translated from French into English:

(COPY)

On June 29, 1782 - Before me Charles de Grand Pre, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Louisiana and Commander of the Post of Natchez, acting as Public Notary, for lack of an official one.

Before me appeared Mr. Richard Duvall, a resident of this post, who sells and conveys forever to Sr. Guillaume Pickles, Captain in the service of the United States of America, now in New Orleans, La. and represented by Captain Richard Harrison, his agent

(Doc. #2327)  
cont'd.

and attorney in fact, a piece of land located in the Little Gulf, measuring 1200 arpents or acres on which passed a bayou without name, bound on one side by lands without concession, said Richard Devall also sells 2 stills and coils, all for the sum of 1000 pesos, to be paid on demand.

Witnesses:

Guillaume Ferguson

Estevan Minor

Recorded in the Archives of  
this Post.

Richard Devall

Richard Harrison

(Signed) Charles de Grand  
Pre

recorded

(Signed) Rodriguez

Pages 5 and 6 contains a plan, of said land made by Don Carlos Trudeau, Royal Surveyor, of this Province, certifying that in the act of sale made by Don Ricardo Devall in favor of Capt. Don William Pickles, which sale was drawn before Don Carlos de Grand-pre, Lt. Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana, dated June 29, 1782, that it is the same tract which appears in said plan and measures 1,200 acres (English measure) the parallel limits directing North and South by East and West, facing the Mississippi River, and adjoining the properties designated as #7 and #8, of the English concessions, bound on the South and East by lands of the Dominion of His Majesty, conforming with the figurative plan enclosed herewith, and to verify same I signed it in the City of New Orleans on Sept. 27, 1789.

(Signed) Carlos Trudeau

Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the fixed regiment of Infantry of Louisiana, Civil and Military Governor of this Province, by orders of His Excellency Don Count de Galvez, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies, Vicerroy.

(Doc. #2327)

cont'd.

Governor and Captain-General of the Kingdom of New Spain, Province of Louisiana and East and West Florida.

On examination of the report made by the Royal Surveyor of this Province, Don Carlos Trudeau, in regards to possession granted to Don Guillermo Pickles, measuring 1,200 acres of land, situated in the Post of Natchez, in the place indicated in the previous sale, adjoining the lands and houses referred to in said plan and acknowledging being formulated in accordance with the rules of surveying concessions of the inhabitants, without causing them any harm, by reason of reclaiming, when complying with said operations, and approved, as we approve same with consent of His Majesty, a right conceded upon us, therefore, we approve the survey made by said surveyor, in accordance and conformity with said plan, we grant the present signed in our own hand and sealed with the seal of our Arms and countersigned by the undersigned Secretary of His Majesty, of this Government. Drawn at New Orleans, June 7, 1785.

(Signed) Estevan Miro

By order of His Excellency

(Signed) Andres Lopez Armesto

In the City of New Orleans, on Dec. 22, 1789, Governor Miro decreed that Don Thomas Paterson, was the legal owner of 1,200 arpents of land situated in the small gulf, which was sold to him by Don Guillermo Pickles on Dec. 10, 1782 and by these virtue authorizes owner to sell said land whenever he finds it convenient to do so.

(Signed) Estevan Miro

This ends these proceedings and the cost of same amounted to 5 pesos 1 real.

24(a)

s.

DOCUMENT NO. 2328  
BOX 56

File #2318 )  
Dec. 2, 1789 )  
Judge: Don )  
Estevan Miro )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
P. 1 to 4 )  
Spanish )

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Dona Mariana Pujolle, widow of Masson, a resident of the Coast of Allemands, at the time in New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that for the past 10 years she had been taking care of the minor Margarita Dupuy, daughter of the late Madame Dupuy, and she begged the Court to be appointed legal guardian of said minor whose parents had died. Wherefore, she requested the Court to ask the Commander of Des Allemands, Don Mauricio O'Conor to verify her statements.

The Court after having obtained the necessary information from the Commander of Des Allemands, Don Mauricio O'Conor, appointed the petitioner legal guardian of the said minor daughter of Madame Dupuy, after posting the customary bond.

The record ends here.

File #2316 )  
Dec. 3, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester y Roxas )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
P. 1 to 26 )  
Spanish and French )

CASE OF  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA VERRET  
VS.  
HONORATO, A FREE MULATTO,  
TO COLLECT A DEBT

The plaintiff, through his brother acting as attorney, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the free Mulatto named Honorato is indebted to him in the sum of 210 pesos, and that plaintiff on various occasions had tried to collect said sum from defendant but to no avail. Therefore, the petitioner begged the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare under oath whether or not he owed said sum, and that as the defendant resided in the Country, the petitioner requested the Court to issue a warrant to be executed by legal authority.

The Court granted the above petition.

(Signed) Almonester

On 5th of November, the Court ordered defendant to appear and testify under oath in regard to the above debt. The defendant declared that he did not owe said sum, and that the sum in question was given to him by the late Dona Maria Rillieux in order to pay for his freedom.

The plaintiff then informed the Court that the defendant did not tell the truth about the aforesaid sum. Therefore, the plaintiff requested the Court to have Don Francisco Delille Dupart and Don Miguel St. Amant

witnesses to the loan, testify if the signatures on the promissory note were theirs, in which note the defendant's signature also appeared.

The Court ordered Don Francisco Delille Dupart, and Don Miguel St. Amand to appear and testify under oath if the signatures on said note were theirs. Both acknowledged their signatures.

On March 16, the defendant was ordered to testify whether the signature on the promissory note was his and he acknowledged same.

Following the above declaration of the two witnesses, the plaintiff requested the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant allowing him three days' grace to settle. The plaintiff notified the Court that the defendant had settled the debt out of court, and prayed the Court to have the appraiser make an itemized statement of the cost of the proceedings, and charge same to defendant.

The cost of the proceedings amounted to 39 pesos 1 real.

FRENCH TRANSLATION

The undersigned acknowledges to owe Mr. Francois Verret, the sum of 210 piastres for an equal sum he has advanced me to free myself which sum I will pay within 2 years, free from any interest.

Signed with my usual mark before witnesses at the plantation of said Sr. Verret, on June 16, 1787.

Francois Delille Dupart

Witness  
Michel St. Amand

(X) mark of  
Honore (Mulatto)

File #2119 )  
Dec. 7, 1789 )  
Judge: Don )  
Andres Almonester )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 5 )  
Spanish & French )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON PEDRO FAVROT  
VS.  
DON HILAIRE BOUTTE, TO  
COLLECT A PAST DUE DEBT.

Don Pedro Favrot, Captain of the fixed Regiment of Louisiana petitioned the Court alleging that; as evidenced by the promissory note (in French) duly presented Don Hilaire Boutte, is indebted to him in the sum of 288 pesos past due.

Wherefore petitioner begged the Court to order defendant to appear and declare under oath if he owes said sum, and if the signature at the foot of said note is of his own hand.

(Signed) Pedro Favrot

On Dec. 7, 1789, Judge Almonester, ruled that defendant appear and testify as above.

(Signed) Almonester

In the City of New Orleans, on Dec. 10, 1789. Before Don Pedro Pedesclaux, appeared Don Hilaire Boutte, and under oath declared that the signature at the foot of said note was his own, and that it is true that he is indebted to plaintiff the said sum.

(Signed) H. Boutte      Before me  
(Signed) Pedro Pedesclaux

On Oct. 22, 1790. Plaintiff again petitioned

(Doc. #2330)  
cont'd.

stating that; inasmuch as defendant had declared in favor of plaintiff, to order writ of seizure against the properties of defendant to satisfy said debt, interest and court cost.

(Signed) Pedro Favrot

On the same date: Judge Almonester ruled that in the absence of Don Manuel Serrano, auditor of war and Royal Counsellor, that the said promissory note be translated from French into Spanish by Don Juan Duforest, the Official Court translator,

On the same date: Don Juan Duforest, translated said note as follows:

TRANSLATION:

Good for the sum of 288 pesos payable to the order of Don Pedro Favrot, for all the month of October, for cash value received in the City of New Orleans, on Sept. 14, 1789.

(Signed) H. Boutte = worth  
288 pesos

On Nov. 5, 1790. Judge Almonester with the aid of Don Manuel Serrano, Royal Counsellor decreed that writ of seizure be issued against the properties of defendant to satisfy the sum indebted to plaintiff.

(Signed) Atty. Serrano  
(Signed) Almonester

On the same day the Court issued said writ and the Court Clerk notified the interested parties.

(Signed) Pedesclaux

(Doc. #2330)  
cont'd.

This case ends with above item, and  
is therefore incomplete as it does not show the  
execution of said writ.

24(a)  
s.

DOCUMENT NO. 2331  
BOX 56

File #2325 )  
Dec. 9, 1789 )  
Judge: Joseph )  
De Ortéga )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 4 )  
Spanish and French )

CASE OF DON ALEXANDRE REAUD  
VS.  
DON HILARIO BOUTTET TO COLLECT  
A PAST DUE DEBT.

The plaintiff, resident and merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that; as evidenced by the two notes presented herewith and signed by defendant, wherein it shows that defendant is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of 600 pesos. Whereby petitioner begs the Court to order defendant to acknowledge said debt and the signatures at the foot of said notes.

(Signed) Alex Reaud

Translation: The following, translated from French  
1st note into English.

In the month of March next I will pay to Mr. Braquier de Clouet, or his order, 738 pesos. New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1787.

(Signed) H. Boutet

(On reverse side) Received on account 250 pesos.

(Signed) Manuel Solis

Pay to order of Manuel Solis & Co.

N. O. Nov. 3, 1787

Pay to order Alexandre Reaud & Miguel Fortier.

N. O. Jan. 15, 1789

(Signed) M. Solis & Co.

(Doc. #2331)

cont'd.

Translation:

2nd Note

Mr. Hilaire Boutet Dr. to Regaud & Fortier

1 barrel of Wine	40.00 pesos
4 " " Flour	<u>72.00 pesos</u>
	112.00 pesos

Accept to pay. N. O. June 7, 1788

(Signed) H. Boutet.

On Dec. 9, 1789, the Court ordered defendant to appear and under oath declare if the signature at the foot of said notes are by his own hand.

(Signed) Joseph Ortega

On the same day, Don Pedro Pedesclaux, the present Court Clerk notified defendant of the preceding decree.

(Signed) Pedro Pedesclaux

These proceedings are incomplete, ending with above action. No Court costs given herein.

File #2349 )  
 Dec. 10, 1789 )  
 Judge: Joseph )  
 De Ortega )  
 C. C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 P. 1 to 2. )

CASE OF  
 DON ANTONIO SAUVER  
 AGAINST THE SUCCESSION OF  
 DON ANDRES MERCENARIO IN  
 ORDER TO COLLECT.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, instituted proceedings in order to file a claim with the succession of the deceased Don Andres Mercenario, amounting to one hundred and seventy five (175) pesos, value of a schooner sold to the late Mercenario, by said plaintiff who also begged the court to order that his claim be paid out of the proceeds of said Succession.

(Signed) Antonio Sauver

(Signed) Felipe Guinault

The Court ruled that this claim be included in the Inventory proceedings of this succession in order that it may be taken care of in due time.

(Signed) Joseph De Ortega.

23(a)

s.

File #2159 )  
Dec. 11, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Spanish )  
Pages 1 to 14 )

DON PEDRO GILIBERT  
VS.  
DON THOMAS DUDON TO  
COLLECT A DEBT.

Don Pedro Gilbert, a resident of this City, agent and attorney in fact of Dame Maria Isnard, a resident of Marseilles (France) as evidenced by the power of attorney he presented, instituted proceedings against the defendant, for the purpose of collecting the past due sum of 1739 pesos 4 reales, plus interest and costs, which claim he proved by introducing two notes and an itemized account, all written in French. Said Plaintiff petitioned the Court to notify the defendant to appear and declare whether he owed said amount and if the signature and notes presented by the plaintiff were genuine.

Before granting the above petition, the Court ruled to have the aforesaid documents in French translated into Spanish, which was done. However, the proceedings were suspended because the plaintiff obtained a settlement out of Court.

The costs amounted to 10 pesos  $6\frac{1}{2}$  notes payable by the defendant.

The original notes and invoice were given to the defendant as receipt.

DOCUMENT NO. 2334  
BOX 56

File #2360 )  
Dec. 11, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Fedesclaux )  
P. 1 to 6 )  
Spanish )

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CASE OF  
MARIA RITA VALASQUEZ  
VS.  
JOSEPH RUFINO AGUILERA

The plaintiff, a resident of the City of New Orleans, instituted proceedings against the defendant, in order to compel him to surrender a gold watch which said defendant had promised to give said plaintiff in payment of personal services rendered while said defendant was gravely ill. Therefore, plaintiff presented a note signed by the defendant, where he promised her the gold watch in question. The plaintiff prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and state if he owed her said watch or a sum of money in remuneration for her services and to acknowledge his signature at the foot of said note.

The proceedings end here and the outcome of the case is not known.

DOCUMENT NO. 2335  
BOX 56

File #2350 )  
Dec. 14, 1789 ) INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY  
Judge: Joseph ) DONA MARIA JOSEFE SUMANDE,  
de Ortega ) FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING  
C. C: Pedro ) A PERMIT TO SELL A NEGRO SLAVE.  
Pedesclaux )  
Spanish and French )  
Pages 1 to 6 )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Dona Maria Sumande, widow of Santiago de Rouville, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the receipt of the private sale that she had bought from Don Francisco Garreau, a bush Negress called Maria, of the (Mina) Nation, for the sum of 200 pesos, and petitioner, wishing to sell her slave, and the deed of sale not being sufficient to grant her permit, she petitioned the Court to legalize said private sale and accept the deposition of witnesses to prove her ownership of said slave.

The Court granted her petition and asked to bring her witnesses, Don Buenaventura Bahy, Don Antonio Mendez and Don Vicente Gonzales, who stated that the petitioner had purchased the Negress in question from Don Francisco Garreau; they also identified the signature affixed on the aforesaid receipt as that of Don Francisco Garreau.

The Court, in view of the evidence, granted the petitioner legal possession of, and authorized her to sell her slave; and any Notary to make a deed of sale.

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(Doc. #2335)  
cont'd.

RECEIPT IN FRENCH

I acknowledge to have sold to the  
Widow of de Rouville a Bush Negress of the  
Mina Nation for 200 pesos payable within two  
months of this date.

New Orleans, October 24, 1788.

(Signed) Francois Garreau

Paid January 18, 1789.

(Signed) Garreau

23(a)  
s.

File #1791 )  
 Dec. 18, 1789 ) CASE OF  
 Judge: Andres ) DON ANDRES DEUMONT  
 Almonester ) VS.  
 C.C: Pedro ) GUILLERMO MARRE  
 Pedesclaux ) TO COLLECT A DEBT.  
 Page 31 to 164 )  
 Spanish )

Andre Dumont, a resident of the French Cape, St. Domingo. tried to collect a sum of money that he had to pay in order to cover certain debts fraudently contracted by his former partner in business, Juan Bautista Soulie, during the time of their partnership. Juan Bta. Soulie subsequently left for New Orleans where he died after three years of residence, instituting Don Guillermo Marre as his universal heir and testamentary executor. Dumont 2 1/2 years after Soulie's death made an unsuccessful attempt to collect what he owed him by suing his heir. The details of the proceedings follow:

On December 18, 1789, the plaintiff through his agent and attorney in fact Don Santiago Castaign, started these proceedings by introducing 14 documents written in French and petitioned the Court to have them translated into Spanish, said documents consisting of the act dissolving the Dumont - Soulie partnership, passed before the Public Notary on February 16, 1775, miscellaneous certified accounts and depositions, which documents be presented to establish his claim.

Dumont (the plaintiff) had taken Soulie as partner in his established business, having done so more to rest, and to help his ambitious friend than to increase his own gains. He therefore, placed his partner in charge of the books and treasury, somewhat losing contact with his business until Soulie following a life of excess prompted him to dissolve the Company. Dumont bought his partner's share for 53,217 livres and gave him signed notes. Shortly thereafter irregularities and shortages came to light and Dumont in order to protect himself reported them to the Court.

Soulie who had already moved to Louisiana, pleaded guilty of said irregularities, and on March 22, 1785, his share was declared forfeited to Dumont. However, more irregularities appeared later, so numerous, in fact, that Soulie's forfeited share was unable to cover them resulting in the final analysis a balance of 25,153 livres above the amount of said share. Therefore, Dumont asked the Court to compel Don Guillermo Marre testamentary executor and universal heir of the late Soulie to pay the aforesaid balance, which in Spanish currency amounted to 8,273 pesos.

In reply to the above petition Marre expressed his wondering why the plaintiff did not take any action against Soulie while living in this Colony instead of waiting 2 1/2 years after his death, and bother him who had nothing to do with this claim inasmuch as he already legally renounced to Soulie's estate and had been relieved by the Court of being testamentary executor of said succession. He therefore begged to be freed from any responsibility in connection with this claim and to direct the plaintiff to take this matter with the newly appointed testamentary executor.

The plaintiff fearing that the assets of Soulie's estate would be insufficient to cover the liabilities, tried to pin the defendant by taking advantage of all the available legal loopholes in order to obtain payment from him, and so refused to accept Marre's excuse, charging that he had failed to take in due form an inventory of the estate which was a requisite nobody could dispense with unless one was prepared to pay all the debts of the succession whether there would be sufficient funds or not, and according to the law that omission made the defendant liable for the debts out of his own pocket; he completed the argument by accusing the defendant of having managed and accepted the estate as heir not as testamentary executor, and that in accepting and managing it he did so without benefit of inventory (Right granted by law to an heir to accept the inheritance on condition that he shall not be obligated to pay the creditors of the deceased more than the value of the inheritance itself.

Therefore, after the inventory is made he may decide whether it is to his interest to accept or reject it).

Marre destroyed the above allegations by referring the Court to the records of the proceedings of the Soulie succession, that is the decree handed by the Court accepting his renunciation, also, another decree in his favor in the case Placido Larriera vs, Soulie succession, in which Marre was exonerated of any responsibility for the debts of said succession.

The plaintiff petitioned for a trial test, and again went into elaborate legal details to prove that the defendant should be held accountable for the debts of his former partner, repeating the same charges he made before, adding that the defendant withheld information in the inventory about certain properties of the estate and that the inventory had been taken without responsible and representative witnesses. He closed his petition asking the Court to render its decision.

The defendant refuted all, giving explanations, quoting decisions and documents which proved that he had complied with the law and that he in no manner had any connection with the estate of the late Soulie.

On June 23, 1790 the Court dismissed this case; the plaintiff to pay the costs of the proceedings; enjoining him from collecting this claim even though the succession had any resources, on the ground that the documents be presented lacked certain legal requisites, besides, Soulie should have been notified and an Attorney for him should have been appointed to examine the books of the Company.

The plaintiff petitioned to appeal the case in the Superior Court in Havana and asked the original proceedings. The Court granted the petition, allowing said plaintiff 4 months in which to carry the appeal. The cash so far amounted to 110 pesos, 2 reales.

Later on, the plaintiff informed the Court that he had decided to give up the appeal and petitioned again to be given the original proceedings in order that he may bring action in the Court of France where said Soulie had left some property.

The Court granted the petition, confirmed its

decision, and ordered the plaintiff to pay further costs which amounted to 71 more pesos.

(Note, the original French documents were returned to the plaintiff by the Court).

24 (A)  
McQ.

File #2168	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Dec. 18, 1789	)	DON JUAN GUETZ IN ORDER TO
Judge: Joseph	)	PROVE HIS ESTATE OF INSOLVENCY
de Ortega	)	
C. C: Pedro	)	
Pedesclaux	)	
Spanish	)	
Pages 1 to 5	)	

Don Juan Guetz, mason, resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that; the high costs of materials, and the lack of experience in the contractor business had caused him so many losses that he was totally unable to meet his obligations; wherefore, he begged the Court to accept the deposition of witnesses and restrain his creditors from pressing their claims.

Before granting the aforesaid petition, the Court ordered that the witnesses make their depositions before the Notary Public of this City.

The witnesses were Joseph Xavier Pontalba, Captain of Infantry, Don Andres Lopez Armesto, Secretary of the Government, and Don Gilberto Leonard. All stated that the lack of business experience and the mismanagement of same had prevented Juan Guetz to meet his creditors, and that the petitioner did not have any other income than his personal work.

(Signed) Joseph Xavier Pontalba  
Andres Lopez Armesto  
Gilberto Leonard

The Court, then, in view of the well established fact of the petitioner's insolvency, advised his creditors not to put him in jail as they

(Doc. #2337)  
cont'd.

did previously, since he, with his personal work could redeem all or part of his debts, the Court informed the creditors in question within a period of one year, to molest said petitioner who would probably settle his debts, however said decree would cease its force whenever petitioner's fortune should improve.

(Signed) Joseph de Ortega

23(a)  
S.

File #161 )  
 Dec. 22, 1789 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 Judge: Estevan )) DON DAVID OLIVIER VERSUS  
 Miro ) DON PEDRO VISOSO IN ORDER  
 C. C: Rafael ) TO COLLECT A DEBT.  
 Perdomo )  
 Spanish & French )  
 Pages 1 to 14 )

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, through his attorney Don Antonio Mendez petitioned the Court alleging that; Don Pedro Visoso, master Caulker, was indebted to him in the sum of 39 pesos, due for services rendered by plaintiff while in the employ of defendant, as evidenced by the defendant's note that he duly presented.

Wherefore, the plaintiff begged the Court to order said defendant to declare under oath if it were true that the plaintiff had worked for the defendant the number of days mentioned in said note.

(Signed) Antonio Mendez

TRANSLATION OF NOTE FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

Mr. Pedro Visoso owes David Olivier for 7 working days in July and 19 days in August at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pesos, total 39 pesos.

(Signed) Visoso

Gov. Miro ordered the Clerk of Court to notify the defendant to appear and testify under oath.

(Signed) Miro

In the City of New Orleans on Dec. 23, 1789, before the Court Clerk appeared Don Pedro Visoso who

(Doc. #2338)  
cont'd.

deposed and said that; it was true that plaintiff worked the said number of days, but denied that he owed the plaintiff the sum claimed, because said work was done for Mr. David Kennedy. The deponent declared that he was 40 years old.

(Signed) Pedro Visoso

The plaintiff, through his attorney, petitioned the Court requesting to admit witnesses to be interrogated as per questionnaire he submitted, and by another petition requested the appointment of Mr. Vicente Fanguy to interpret the evidence given said witnesses.

(Signed) Antonio Mendez

The Court appointed Mr. Fanguy. He accepted.

(Signed) Vicente Fanguy

On February 9, 1790 before the Court Clerk appeared the following witnesses: Don Guillermo Coxon, age 25; and Don John Dunn, age 25. Both declared 1st that: They had knowledge of the litigation and personally knew the litigants. 2nd that: The plaintiff had been employed by the defendant. 3rd that: They ignored whether Kennedy as proprietor had given Visoso as director of the work the money with which to pay the plaintiff's wages. 4th that: They are of the opinion that defendant should pay said sum to plaintiff, not Kennedy.

The record shows that the Court, upon petition of plaintiff, ordered the defendant to pay said wages within 2 days, whereupon defendant asked the Court to hold the sentence and presented the Contract entered into with Don David Kennedy to build an addition to his house and repairs to the gallery,

(Doc. #2338)

cont'd.

specifying that Kennedy had to furnish the materials and labor, adding that he had paid Kennedy 150 pesos in spite of the fact that he was not supposed to pay him any sum on account because Kennedy owed the defendant for a slave valued at much more than the work. The defendant insisted that Kennedy should be made liable for the wages.

This case is incomplete and ends with the Court ordering Kennedy to testify to the truth of the preceding statement.

23(a)

s.

File #1502 )  
Dec. 22, 1789 )  
Judge: E. Miro )  
C.C: Rafael )  
Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 75 )  
Spanish and English.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
SANTIAGO BENNETT,  
FREE NEGRO,  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
OBTAINING HIS FREEDOM.

Santiago Bennet, Negro slave, resident of this City, but formerly from Jamaica, through his attorney, Don Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court in order to obtain his freedom from Don Guillermo Quais, submitting two documents written in English and requesting translation of same into Spanish by Don Santiago Miguel.

(Signed) Antonio Mendez

The Court granted petitioner's prayers and ordered Don Santiago Miguel to execute the aforesaid translation.

(Signed) Estevan Miro

TRANSLATION: Henry Moore, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the said Island, do hereby certify and make known to all whom these presents shall come or may concern, that the certificate hereinto annexed is conformable to the directions given in this act of legislation of the said Island, entitled as is in the said certification recited.

In testimony whereof is signed by my hand  
and with Seal of the Arms at St. George la Vega.  
11th day of March, 1761.

(Signed) H. Moore.

Jamaica, and County of Middlesex;

These are to certify; - That Santiago Bennett,  
Negro of the Parish of St. Catherine that in persua-  
ance of a certain act of the Legislature of this  
Island is entitled, an act to remedy the evils a-  
rising from the irregular assemblies of slaves and  
to prevent their possessing arms and ammunition to  
and going from place to place without passport  
(tickets) and for preventing the practice of Obeah  
(Voodoo), and to restrain overseers from leaving the  
estates under their care on certain days, and to  
oblige free Negroes.

Petitioner again petitioned the Court and  
declared that he was presented with two documents  
were translated wherein it manifests clearly and  
distinctly that he is free and that by an act of  
malice of which he was ignorant he was transported  
to this colony and deprived of his liberties. There-  
fore, he begged the court to order the person who  
sold him in bondage to pay the wages which correspond  
and ordinary Negro and the liberties he claimed.  
Jan. 14, 1761.

(Signed) A. Mendez

The Court ordered petitioner to specify  
against whom his action is directed so as to proceed.

(Signed) Miro

Petitioner thru his attorney declared that he was a captive slave of Don Guillermo Quais, and begged the Court to approve the documents that are on pages 1 and 2 and order the said Guillermo Quais to recognize him as free, without interest or rights in his person, ordering said Quais to pay for the time that he served him, at the rate of 8 pesos per month, leaving its legal recourse to the person from whom he acquired him.

(Signed) Antonio Mendez

Defendant in answer to petition made by his slave declared as follows: that, this person has not been conceded to be the legitimate owner of said documents; that, they lack the indispensable evidence prescribed by law to grant the liberty he is claiming; that, he should not pay any wages until it can be proven that defendant forced said slave into his service; that, defendant purchased said negro from Don Daniel Clark, to whom this action should be made to obtain his liberty and not against defendant; he further alleges that he ignored that said negro was free during the four years he has had him in his possession and that he is not opposed to said negro obtaining his freedom, and leaves the matter to the discernment of the Court, as to why a slave possessing documents that gives him his liberty should withhold them for a period of four years.

(Signed) Wm. Quais.

Plaintiff states that the documents which defendant claims that he has possessed for a period of four years were obtained recently, and begged the Court to order defendant to grant him his liberty.

(Signed) Antonio Mendez.

The Court ordered Don Daniel Clark to appear in Court.

(Signed) Miro

Don Daniel Clark, resident and merchant of New Orleans, through his attorney, Don Felipe Guinault, petitioned the Court, stating that he has been summoned to give a warrant to protect the rights of buyer according to law for the said sale of the Negro, Santiago Bennett, sold to Don Guillermo Quais, that petitioner objects by virtue that it is an irrevocable law of the Island of Jamaica to punish by revoking the freedom of any Negro who hides run-away slaves. Therefore, as a delinquent, he forfeits his or her liberty and is sold at public auction, that the said Santiago Bennett was tried and sentenced for said crime and sold by order of the Court and purchased by petitioner as such slave.

Wherefore, petitioner promises to produce titles within the term of one year and to the contrary to refund the purchase price and wages accrued from the time that said negro has been in the possession of Don Quais.

(Signed) Daniel Clark.

The Court granted petitioner's prayer.

(Signed) Miro.

LETTER IN ENGLISH:

Jamaica, the King vs. James Bennett (free Negro), for hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining and knowingly harboring or employing a Negro woman named Monica, the property of Donald Campbell, Esquire.

Tried for the said offense at the Court house in the town of St. Jaya de la Vega, twenty-first (21) day of January, last, before William Mitchell, James Jones, and David Douglas, Esquires, Justices, and found guilty of the said offense and was there upon ordered and judged that for the said offense the said James Bennett be by the Provost Marshall General or his lawful Deputy, transported off this Island within three months from this date, never to return to this Island and that in the meantime and until the said James Bennett be so transported that he be kept in safe and secure custody by the said Provost Marshall General.

(Signed) W.H. Mathews D. C. P.

The record shows that Mr. Guillermo Quais died during the course of these proceedings and that his widow Dona Sarah Quais was ordered to pay out of the proceeds of decedent's succession the sum of 118 pesos and three reales for upkeep incurred by said negro while in the public jail as well as the cost of these proceedings which amounted to 51 pesos.

The record further shows that said widow appealed that said sentence be paid by Don Daniel Clark, the vendor of said negro to her deceased husband, and this case ends with this petition.

The final outcome is not known.

File #2300	)	
Dec. 23, 1789	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Judge: Estevan	)	DON PEDRO PETIT AGAINST
Miro	)	DON HILARIO BOUTETT, IN
C. C: Pedro	)	ORDER TO COLLECT A DEBT.
Pedesclaux	)	
Spanish & French	)	
Pages 1 to 17	)	

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Don Pedro Petit, merchant and resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented Don Hilario Boutett, merchant and resident of this City, was indebted to him in the sum of 2,272 pesos, and that said petitioner had tried to collect it on various occasions without any success.

Wherefore, petitioner begged the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare under oath, whether or not he owed said sum, and if the signature at the foot of the promissory note was his.

The Court granted the above petition.

(Signed) Estevan Miro

The Court then ordered the Clerk of the Court to take the deposition of the defendant; who answered that the above debt was his and so was his signature.

In view of the fact that the defendant had acknowledged his debt and signature, the plaintiff petitioned the Court for a warrant of arrest and a writ of seizure against the defendant and his properties in order to obtain the payment of his debt.

The Court issued a writ of seizure against the defendant, condemning him to the payment of the debt plus the costs of the Court.

(Doc. #2340)  
cont'd.

The plaintiff at this time granted power of attorney to Don Antonio Cavelier, who after a short time transferred said power of attorney to Juan Franco Mericult.

The latter, representing the plaintiff, petitioned the Court declaring that a writ of seizure against his client had been misplaced by the former agent and in view that he had received on account 382 pesos from the defendant, he begged the Court to order the issuance of a new writ of seizure against the defendant, to obtain payment of the balance of his account, (1,889 pesos, 1 real).

The record ends with the writ of seizure against the defendant.

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NOTE IN FRENCH

Within 5 months from this date I will pay to the order of Mr. Pierre Petit the sum of 2,272 pesos value received in cattle.

New Orleans - May 9, 1789.

(Signed) H. Bouttet

On the back: Received on account 392 pesos, 7 reales.  
New Orleans - May 3rd, 1792.

(Signed) J. F. Mericult.

ACCOUNT OF THE DEBIT AND CREDIT  
OF THE TREASURY OF NEW ORLEANS  
FOR THE YEAR OF 1789.

In the City of New Orleans on Dec. 31, 1789  
Don Mathias de Alpuente, Treasurer and Tax Assessor  
for the City of New Orleans rendered a yearly financial  
statement showing the sums collected and disbursed,  
covering a period from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, 1789,  
showing a balance of 3609 pesos  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reales in favor of  
the City Treasury, which he certifies under oath to  
be a true financial account.

(Signed) Mathias de Alpuente.

Approved by Don Louis Toutant Beauregard,  
Provincial Mayor and Don Rodulfo Jph. Ducros, Alderman  
appointed to examine said account of Debit and Credit.

(Signed) Louis Toutant Beauregard

Rodulfo Jph. Ducros.