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Green Tree Inn,

St. Louis



Missouri,

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced Business in Co-Partnership, as INN-KEEPERS in the above named very convenient, commodious and OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Situated No. 85 South Church street, about two squares below the Roman Catholic Church.—where

TRAVELLERS & OTHERS

will find it much to their interest to call, and may rest assured of meeting with the best accommodations for themselves and horses, at the *Lowest Prices*, at which they can be afforded in St. Louis. They pledge themselves that their Table shall always be furnished with the

BEST PROVISIONS THAT THE COUNTRY AFFORDS, and that their Bar will be supplied with the most

Choice Liquors. Their stable is

large, convenient to the Inn, and will be always provided with plenty of good Feed and attentive Ostlers.

☞ Their price, per week, for Boarding and Lodging, is *Four Dollars*,—those who lodge themselves will be charged *Fifty Cents* less.—There is an entrance to their Inn between Nos. 86 and 88 south Main street.

☞ They take in Horses at Livery,

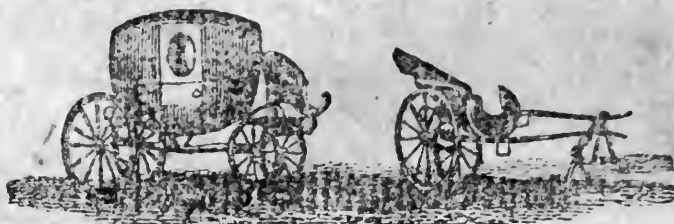
and will at all times keep the best Horses and Carriages for Hire.

LEONARD JACOBS,
GEORGE BLANCHARD.

* * * Notes of the State Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, and the State Bank of Tennessee and Branches, will be received at Par in payment of bills.

*

Wagon Making & Blacksmithing.



THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture **Road Wagons, Dearborn Carriages, Carts & Drays, Hand & Wheel Barrows;**

ALSO,



PLOUGHS AND HARROWS,

Of various descriptions, together with every other kind of Farming utensil, all of which they will warrant.—They will sell any of their articles, at a lower price, than they can be imported. A discount will be made to Merchants, who purchase to sell again. Repairing done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. All orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and despatch.

Blacksmithing carried on in all its various branches.

**JAMES D. EARL, and
ANDREW LIGHT,**

No 181, north Main st. above H. street.

ST. LOUIS HAT MANUFACTORY.



The subscriber, at the Sign of the
Golden Hat,

NO. 10, NORTH MAIN-STREET, ST. LOUIS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and cus-
tomers, that he has just received from his Manu-
factory in Kentucky, a large supply of

Fashionable Hats,

together with his stock on hand, comprising the most
extensive assortment in the Western country; which
he will warrant not inferior to any made in the eastern
cities:—CONSISTING OF;

Men's White Russia Hats,

Men's and Boy's Black and Drab Beavers,

Do. do. do. do. Castors & Rorams,

Children's do. do.

Also—A quantity of Wool Hats.

He still continues to manufacture.

Patent Water Proof,

And all other kind of HATS, agreeably to directions
and at the shortest notice.—Orders thankfully receiv-
ed and attended to with despatch. He returns his
sincere thanks to his customers for their liberal en-
couragement, and hopes to merit a continuance of
their patronage; and informs them that his prices
are at least 20 per cent. lower than usual in this place.

J. CHRISTMAN.

☞ Kentucky and Tennessee bank paper, will be
taken for Hats.

Blacksmithing

AND

Cast-steel edge-tool **Manufactory,**

St. Louis, North Water-street, below the Team Boat Ferry

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has employed **LEWIS NEWELL** in the manufacture of Cast steel Tools of various kinds, which he will warrant to be equal to any imported or made in the United States; among which are the following, viz :

Broad and common Axes.

Chissels of every description.

Augers—of all sizes.

**Draw knives, Carriers' Knives
Hoes, Mattocks, and in short every
other kind of Edge Tool;**

HE ALSO MAKES

PLOUGH & MILL IRONS

and executes every kind of work in the Blacksmithing line with despatch, and at reasonable prices.

Those persons who are not already acquainted with the superior excellence of the Cast-steel, are informed

That an Axe

made of it, will out-last at least four made of common steel,—and is equally as good for other tools.

AMBROSE OSBORN

THE

ST. LOUIS

Directory and Register,

CONTAINING THE

NAMES, PROFESSIONS, AND RESIDENCE OF
ALL THE HEADS OF FAMILIES AND
PERSONS IN BUSINESS;

TOGETHER WITH

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON ST. LOUIS;

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES,

And State of Missouri;

WITH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.



BY JOHN A. PAXTON,

*For several years editor of the Philadelphia Directory
and Register.*



ST. LOUIS:

PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHER:

Price \$ 1.

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1821

List of Contents.

- Advertisements,
Title and List of Contents,
Preface,
Notes on St. Louis,
Masonic Societies,
Erin Benevolent Society,
Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,
Physicians,
Midwives,
List of Streets, &c.
Directions to the Reader,
Post-office, St. Louis,
Names of Inhabitants,
Constitution of the United States.
Constitution of the State of Mis-
souri,
Executive of the State, &c.
Courts and Clerks of Courts,
Officers of the County and Town,
Bank of Missouri,
Fire Companies,
Table of Foreign Coins.

PREFACE.

The Editor on his arrival at St. Louis, found it very inconvenient to search out the residence of persons with whom he had business ; which induced him to think of publishing a **DIRECTORY AND REGISTER**, to number the houses, and to name those streets not heretofore named : He made his intentions known to some of the most influential citizens of the town, who encouraged him to proceed.—The work is now finished and it is hoped, will give general satisfaction.—Every well informed person must be sensibly impressed with the great utility of a work of this nature, in a town of such importance as that of St. Louis ; being the commercial metropolis of the state and the emporium of the trade of a greater extent of country, than that of any other place in the western region ; and is, from its convenient situation, destined to become much the largest town on this side of the *Eastern Mountains*.—The labour attendant on the collection of the necessary information for this undertaking was very great, more particularly so, as it is the **FIRST** publication of the kind attempted in the State of Missouri. It was at first contemplated to insert a digest of the Ordinances of the Corporation, but on examination, they proved too voluminous, and the Constitution of the U. States has been substituted in their stead which, it is hoped, will give general satisfaction. In addition to the names of the inhabitants, will be found descriptive notes on St. Louis ; the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and a variety of useful information particularised in the “ *List of Contents.*” The reader is requested to examine the “ *Directions to the Reader,*” at the commencement of the Names, in order that every part may be clearly understood.

The editor takes this opportunity to thank those gentlemen who so kindly furnished answers to his many queries, during the time he was engaged in the collection of information.

Notwithstanding great assiduity and pains have been used to make the work as complete as possible,

CENSUS.

no doubt some errors will be found: These, he feels confident, will be overlooked by an indulgent public.

As the editor has incurred considerable expense in accomplishing this work, and as it promises so much convenience and usefulness, to the citizens, he flatters himself that it will meet with a *ready sale*. To those gentlemen who have patronized him, he tenders his most sincere thanks.

JOHN A. PAXTON.

St. Louis, (Missouri,) May 26, 1821.



The following is a return of the Census, by the U. States Marshal, of the inhabitants in the State of Missouri, on the 1st of August, 1820.

County of St. Louis	9732
St. Genevieve	5048 (including Perry.)*
Wayne	1443
Jefferson	1835
Pike	3747 (including Ralls.)*
Howard	13427 (including Boone, Chariton and Ray.)*
Montgomery	3074 (ing. Callaway,)*
St. Charles	3990
Lincoln	1662
Franklin	2379 (including Gasconade
Madison	2047
Madrid	2296
Cooper	6959 (including Lillard, Cole and Saline.)*
Cape Girardeau	5965
Washington (say)	3,000
Total	66,607

* Created by the late Legislature since 1st August, 1820

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Missouri, is a flourishing incorporated post town, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri; 190 above the mouth of Ohio; and about 1200 above New-Orleans. It is the seat of justice for St. Louis county, and is in a township of the same name. In latitude $38^{\circ} 39'$ N. and long. $12^{\circ} 51'$ W. from Washington City. It is the largest town in the state, of which it is the commercial metropolis. The site is elevated and has a decided advantage over any of the other towns, on account of its being a bold shore of limestone rocks, which repels the floods:— Such situations are very rare, as the Mississippi is almost universally bounded either by high perpendicular rocks or loose alluvial soil, the latter of which is in continual danger of being washed away by the annual floods. This spot has an abrupt acclivity from the river to the first bottom; and a gradual one from it, to the second; the first bank has a view of the river and the numerous boats ranged along the shore and moving on its waters, and is elevated about 40 feet; the second bank is 40 feet higher than the first bottom, and affords a fine view of the town, river, and surrounding country. St. Louis, extends nearly 2 miles along the river, and the country around, and west of it for the distance of 15 miles, is an extended prairie of a very luxuriant soil, beautifully undulating, and covered with shrubby oak, and a variety of other small growth.

St. Louis, was first settled by Mr. Peter De La-
cledé Liguist, who had obtained, at New Orleans,
from the French authority, the exclusive privilege of

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

the Indian trade on the Missouri river. When he first came in the Illinois country,* there was on the west bank of the Mississippi river, only the weak and small settlement of Saint Genevieve; its distance from the Missouri, was by no means suitable to his views, and he was determined to find a more convenient situation:—he, therefore visited all parts of the country and found that the spot on which the town now stands, was best calculated for his contemplated purposes, as much by the richness of the soil as by its short distance by land to the Missouri, Meramec, and other neighbouring streams, but principally for the beauty of its elevation, which undoubtedly, is without a parallel in upper Louisiana. Mr. De Laclède, considering these advantages, settled himself, and had the first trees felled on the 15th February, 1764. He frequently told his friends, that he was commencing the foundation of a town, which might prove with time, to be one of the greatest in America. Shortly after the beginning of this settlement, several inhabitants from Cahokia and fort Chartres, came and settled themselves. Mr. De Laclède, encouraged and protected them against the Indians, over whom he had great ascendancy. These new settlers, Indians, and Missouri travellers, (boatmen,) gave to this new settlement, the name of "Laclède's village," though the latter never would consent to it, and caused it to be in all the official documents, named "St. Louis," which at length prevailed: He made choice of this name in honor of Louis, XV then king of France.

Since this period the progress of civilization and improvement, is wonderful—It is but about 40 years since the now flourishing, but yet more promising state of Missouri, was but a vast wilderness, many of the inhabitants of this country, yet remembering the

* At this early period, the country on both sides of the Mississippi, was known as Illinois, and was first settled from Canada, by the way of the lakes, and the Illinois and other rivers.

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

time when they met together to kill the Buffalo at the same place where Mr. Philipson's, Ox saw and flour mill is now erected, and on Mill Creek, near to where Mr. Chouteau's mill now stands—What a prodigious change has been operated! St. Louis, is now ornamented with a great number of brick buildings, and both the scholar and the courtier could move in a circle suiting their choice and taste.—

By the exertions of the Right Reverend Bishop Louis William Du Bourg, the inhabitants have seen a fine brick Cathedral rise, at the same spot where stood formerly an old log Church, then sufficient, but which now would scarcely be able to contain the tenth part of the Catholic congregation: This elegant building was commenced in 1818, under the superintendance of Mr. Gabriel Paul, the Architect, and is only in part completed: as it now stands it is 40 feet front by 135 in depth and 40 feet in height. When completed it will have a wing on each side, running its whole length, 22 1-2 feet wide and 25 in height; giving it a front of 85 feet. It will have a steeple the same height as the depth of the building, which will be provided with several large bells expected from France. The lot on which the Church, College, and other buildings are erected, embraces a complete square, a part of which is used as a burial ground. The Cathedral of Saint Louis, can boast of having no rival in the United States, for the magnificence, the value and elegance of her sacred vases, ornaments and paintings; and indeed few Churches in Europe possess any thing superior to it. It is a truly delightful sight to an American of taste, to find in one of the remotest towns of the Union a Church decorated with the original paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul, Veronze, and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French and Flemish schools—The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses, would certainly decorate any museum in the world. All this is due to the libe-

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

rality of the Catholics of Europe, who presented these rich articles to Bishop Du Bourg, on his last turn through France, Italy, Sicily, and the Netherlands. Among the liberal benefactors could be named many princes and princesses; but we will only insert the names of Louis XVIII the present King of France and that of the baroness Le Candéle de Ghysegghem, a Flemish lady to whose munificence, the Cathedral, is particularly indebted; and who even lately, has sent it a fine, large and elegant Organ, fit to correspond with the rest of the decorations. The Bishop, possesses besides, a very elegant and valuable Library, containing about 8000 volumes, and which is without doubt, the most complete, scientific and literary repertory of the western country, if not of the western world. Though it is not public, there is no doubt but the man of science, the antiquary, and the linguist, will obtain a ready access to it, and find the Bishop, a man endowed at once with the elegance and politeness of the courtier; the piety and zeal of the Apostle, and the learning of a Father of the Church. — Connected with this establishment, is the Saint Louis College, under the direction of Bishop Du Bourg. — It is a two story brick building, and has about 65 students, who are taught the Greek, Latin, French, English, Spanish and Italian languages, Mathematics elementary and transcendent, drawing, &c. — There are several teachers. Connected with the College, is an Ecclesiastical Seminary, at the Barrens in St. Genevieve county; where Divinity, the Oriental languages, and Philosophy, are taught.

St. Louis likewise contains 10 common schools; a brick Baptist Church, 40 feet by 60, built in 1818; an Episcopal Church of wood; the Methodist congregation hold their meetings in the old court house; and the Presbyterians in the circuit court room. — In St. Louis, are the following Mercantile, Professional, Mechanical, &c. establishments, viz: 46 Mercantile establishments, which carry on an extensive trade,

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

with the most distant parts of the Republic, in merchandise, produce, furs and peltry; 3 Auctioneers, who do considerable business: each pays \$200 per annum to the state, for a license to sell, and on all personal property sold, is, a state duty of 3 per cent, on real estate 1 1-2 per cent, and their commission of 5 per cent; 5 weekly newspapers, viz: the "St. Louis Inquirer," "Missouri Gazette." & "St. Louis Register." and as many Printing Offices; 1 Book-store; 2 Binderies; 3 large Inns, together with a number of smaller Taverns & boarding houses; 6 Livery Stables; 57 Grocers and Bottlers; 27 Attorneys and Counselors at Law; 15 Physicians; 3 Druggists & Apothecaries; 3 Midwives; 1 Portrait Painter, who would do credit to any country; 5 Clock and Watch makers, Silversmiths and Jewellers; 1 Silver Plater; 1 Engraver; 1 Brewery, where is manufactured, Beer, Ale, and Porter, of a quality equal to any in the western country; 1 Tannery; 3 Soap and Candle Factories; 2 Brick Yards; 3 Stone Cutters; 14 Bricklayers and Plasterers; 28 Carpenters; 9 Blacksmiths; 3 Gunsmiths; 2 Copper and Tin Ware manufacturers; 6 Cabinet makers; 4 Coach makers and Wheelwrights; 7 Turners and Chair makers; 3 Saddle and Harness manufacturers; 3 Hatters; 12 Tailors; 13 Boot and Shoe manufacturers; 10 Ornamental, Sign and House Painters and Glaziers; 1 Nail Factory; 4 Hair dressers and perfumers; 2 Confectioners and Cordial distillers; 4 Coopers, Block, Pump and Mast makers; 4 bakers; 1 Comb Factory; 1 Bell-man; 5 Billiard-Tables, which pay an annual tax of \$100 each, to the state, and the same sum to the corporation; several Hacks or pleasure Carriages, and a considerable number of Drays and Carts; several professional Musicians, who play at the Balls, which are very frequent and well attended by the inhabitants, more particularly the French, who, in general, are remarkably graceful performers, and much attached to so rational, healthy and improving,

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

an amusement; 2 Potteries, are within a few miles, and there are several promising gardens in and near to the town.

By an enumeration taken by the Editor of this work, in May, 1821, it appears that the town contains the following number of dwelling houses, viz:— 154 of Brick and Stone, and 196 of Wood, in the North part of the town, and 78 of Brick and Stone, and 223 of Wood, in the South part; making 232 Brick, &c. and 419 of Wood, and a total of 651.— There are besides the dwelling houses, a number of Brick, Stone, and wooden Warehouses, Stables, Shops and out houses.—Most of the houses are furnished with a garden, some of which are large and under good cultivation. The large old fashioned dwellings, erected by the French inhabitants, are surrounded by a piazza, which renders them very pleasant, particularly during the heat of summer.— The “Steam-Boat-warehouse,” built by Mr. Josiah Bright, is a large brick building, and would do credit to any of the Eastern cities. The Market-house is well supplied with fish and fowl, good meat and vegetables, fruit in its season, and in short every thing that the country affords, in abundance, at reasonable prices.

St. Louis was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas, at their November term, 1809, when the country was known as the Territory of Louisiana; under the following limits, viz:—“Beginning at Roy’s mill on the bank of the Mississippi river, thence running 60 arpens west, thence south on said line of sixty arpens in the rear, until the same comes to the Barriere denoyer, thence due south until it comes to the Sugar Loaf, thence due east to the Mississippi, from thence by the Mississippi, along low water mark, to the place first mentioned.”—The bounds of the town, as it respects the taxing of the inhabitants, is confined to the following bounds, viz: commencing at the mouth of mill creek, (where it

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

enters the Mississippi river,) thence with the said creek to the mill-dam, thence with the north arm of mill creek to the head of the same, thence by a line running parallel with the Mississippi river, until it intersects the north boundary of the corporation.

The town is governed by five Trustees, who are elected on the 6th December annually, by the inhabitants.—There is also a Register whose duty it is to see that the Ordinances are enforced; an Assessor and an Inspector of lumber.

The Board of Trustees has passed a number of very wholesome Ordinances for the establishment and support of order, all of which, can be seen in the Ordinance book, in the office of the Corporation, South B. street, above Main street, which is open every morning, Sundays excepted, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

The assessed amount of taxable Property in the Corporation of St. Louis, for 1821, is about \$940-926, which gives about \$3763, tax.

Eight streets run parallel with the river, and are intersected by twenty-three others at right angles; three of the preceding, are in the *lower* part of the town, and the five others in the *upper* part. The streets in the lower part of the town are narrow, being from 32 to 38 1/2 feet in width; those streets on "the Hill," or upper part, are much wider, "The Hill," is much the most pleasant and salubrious, and will no doubt, become the most improved. The lower end of Market street is well paved, and the Trustees of the town have passed an Ordinance for paving the side Walks of Main street, being the second from and parallel to the river, and the principal one for business: This is a very wholesome regulation of the Trustees, and is the more necessary as this and many other streets are sometimes so extremely muddy as to be rendered almost impassable. It is hoped that the Trustees, will next pave the middle of Main street, and that they will proceed gradually, to improve the other streets; which,

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

will contribute to make the town more healthy, add to the value of property, and make it a desirable place of residence. On the Hill, in the centre of the town is a public square 240 by 300 feet, on which it is intended to build an elegant Court-House:—The various courts, are held at present, in buildings adjacent to the Public square. A new stone Jail of two stories, 70 feet front, by 30 deep, stands west of the site for the Court-House.

Market street, is in the middle of the town, and is the line dividing the North part from the South: Those streets running North from Market street, have the addition of *North* to their names, and those running in the opposite direction, *South*, for example, North-Main street, South-Main street, North A. &c. street, South A. street. The houses were first numbered by the publisher of this Directory, in May, 1821.

The fortifications, erected in early times, for the defence of the place, stand principally on "the Hill." They consist of several circular stone towers, about 15 feet in height, and 20 in diameter, a wooden block house, and a large stone Bastion, the interior of which is used as a garden, by Captain A. Wetmore, of the United States army.

Just above the town are several Indian mounds & remains of antiquity, which afford an extensive and most charming view of the towns and beautiful surrounding country, situated in the two states of Missouri and Illinois, which are separated by the majestic Mississippi, and which is likewise observed in the scene as she glides along in all her greatness. Adjacent to the large mound nearest to the town, is the MOUND GARDEN, belonging to col. Elias Rector, and kept by Mr. James Gray, as a place of entertainment and recreation: the proprietor has displayed considerable taste in laying it out in beds and walks and in ornamenting it with flowers and shrubbery—In short it affords a delightful and pleasant retreat from the noise, heat and dust of a busy town.

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

There is a Masonic Hall in which the Grand Lodge of the state of Missouri, the Royal Arch, and the Master masons' Lodges are held. Connected with this excellent institution, is a burying ground, where poor Masons are interred at the expense of the Fraternity. The Council Chamber of Gov. William Clark, where he gives audience to the Chiefs of the various tribes of Indians who visit St. Louis, contains probably the most complete Museum of Indian curiosities, to be met with any where in the United States; and the governor is so polite as to permit its being visited by any person of respectability at any time.

There are two fire engines, with properly organised companies; one of which is in the North part of the town, and the other in the South. every dwelling and store has to be provided with good leather fire buckets.

Mr. Samuel Wiggins, is the proprietor of two elegant and substantial Team-Ferry Boats, that ply regularly and alternately, from the bottom of North H. street, near the Steam boat Warehouse, to the opposite shore. The great public utility of this mode of conveying persons & property across the Mississippi needs no comment, but gives the enterprising owner of them, a high claim to the patronage of his fellow-citizens. The River at the ferry is 1 and an 8th mile in width. Opposite the upper part of the town and above the ferry, is an island about one mile and an half in length, containing upwards of 1000 acres: it belongs to Mr. Samuel Wiggins. A considerable sand bar has been formed in the river, adjoining the lower part of the town, which extends far out, and has thrown the main channel over on the Illinois side; when the water is low it is entirely dry, and is covered with an immense quantity of *drift wood*, nearly sufficient to supply the town with fuel, and only costs the trouble of cutting and hauling: this is of great consequence to the inhabitants of St. Louis, particularly as the growth of wood is small in the immediate neigh-

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

bourhood, on this side of the river. Wood is likewise brought down the river in large quantities for disposal.

Population in 1810, 1,000; in 1818, 3,500; and this time. (1821,) about 5,500.—The town and county contains 9,732. The population is much mixed, consisting principally of Americans, from every part of the Union; the original and other French, of whom there are 155 families; and foreigners of various nations; consequently the Society is much diversified and has no general fixed character:—This, the reader will perceive, arises from the situation of the country in itself new, flourishing, and changing: still the class who compose the respectable part of the community, are hospitable, polite, and well informed—At present, I must take occasion, in justice to the town and country, to protest against the many calumnies circulated abroad to the prejudice of St. Louis, respecting the manners, and the disposition of the inhabitants. Persons meet here with dissimilar habits, of a different education, and possessing various localities. It is not therefore surprising, that, in a place, composed of such discordant materials, there should be occasional differences and difficulties.—But, the reader may be assured, that old-established inhabitants have little participation in transactions which have so far so much injured the town.

St. Louis, has grown very rapidly;—there is notwithstanding, however, so much improvement going on at this time, owing to the check caused by the general and universal pressure that pervades the country.—This state of things can only be temporary here, for it possesses such permanent advantages from its local & geographical situation, that it must, ere some distant date, become a place of great importance; being more central with regard to the whole territory belonging to the United States, than any other considerable town, and uniting the advantages of the three great rivers, the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois, the trade of which it is the emporium.

NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

"The Missouri Fur Company" was formed by several gentlemen of St. Louis, in 1819, for the purpose of trading on the Missouri river and its waters. The principal establishment of the Company is at Council Bluffs, yet they have several others of minor consequence several hundred miles above,—and it is expected that the establishment will be extended shortly as high as the Mandan villages. The actual capital invested in the trade is supposed to amount at this time, to about \$70,000. They have in their employ exclusive of their partners on the river, 25 clerks and interpreters, and 70 labouring men.

It is estimated that the annual value of the Indian trade of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, is \$600,000. The annual amount of imports to this town is rated at upwards of \$2,000,000.—The commerce by water, is carried on by a great number of Steam Boats, Barges, and Keel Boats :—These centre here after performing the greatest inland voyages, known in the world. The principal articles of trade are fur, peltry, and lead. The agricultural productions are Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, tobacco, and other articles common to the western country.—Excellent mill stones are found and made in this county ; stone coal is abundant, and salt petre, & common salt, have been made within a few miles. Within 3 or 4 miles are several springs of good water, and 7 miles SW. is a *Sulphur Spring*. In the vicinity are 2 natural caverns, in lime-stone rocks ; 2 miles above town at "North St. Louis," is a Steam-saw mill ; and several common mills are on the neighbouring streams. The Roads leading from St. Louis are very good, and it is expected that the Great National Turnpike, leading from Washington, will strike this place, as the Commissioners for the United States have reported in favor of it.

The American bottom is a very beautiful, rich and extensive tract on the east side of the Mississippi extending from the Kaskaskia to within five miles of

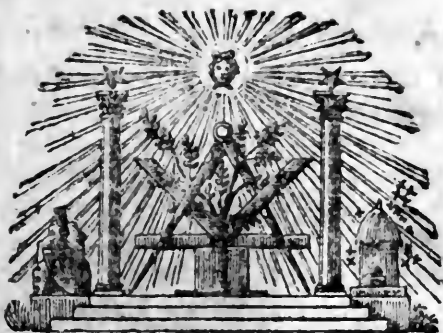
NOTES ON ST. LOUIS.

the Missouri, being about 90 miles in length by from 2 to 8 in width: opposite to St. Louis it is 7 miles. The St. Louis market is principally supplied from the state of Illinois.

The Indian agents and traders, the officers of the army destined for the upper military posts, and the surveyors make their outfits at St. Louis, which puts a great deal of cash into circulation. Here is a Land office for the sale of the United States' lands in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, a bank with a capital of \$250,000. There is a Theatre of wood, but the foundation has been laid for a brick one, 40 by 80 feet, which, owing to the present stagnation in business, will not be completed very soon. Lumber of various kinds is brought here from the Gasconade and other rivers; brick and lime are made; and stone, sand, and every other material for building, are abundant. Two stages run from this town; one to Edwardsville, and the other to Franklin. Colonel Chouteau's mill dam in the rear of the south part of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water, affording plenty of fish and water fowl: it has an outlet to the Mississippi, below the town.

It is contemplated at some future day to open a direct intercourse with India by the Missouri and Columbia rivers. In the course of a few years the Illinois river will be most probably connected with lake Michigan, which will afford incalculable advantages to this place, as it will open a direct water communication, when the New York and Pennsylvania canals to the lakes are completed, to Montreal, New York and Philadelphia.

St Louis is distant from St. Charles 20 miles; Franklin, 180; Carondelet, 6; St. Ferdinand, 15; Herculaneum, 30; St. Genevieve, 60; Potosi, or the lead mines, 60; Kaskaskia, 65; Edwardsville, 20; Vincennes, 160; Cahokia, 5; Belleville, 18; Alton, 25; and west from the city of Washington, 982. It is by water about 650 miles to the Council Bluffs and 1,600 to the Mandan villages.



GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Grand Officers. R. W. Thomas F. Riddick,
Grand-Master ;
James Kennerly, *S. G. Warden* ; William Bates, *J. G. Warden* ; William Renshaw, *G. Secretary*.
Archibald Gamble, *G. Treasurer*.
John W. Honey, *S. G. Deacon* ; and,
John Jones, *J. G. Deacon*.

MISSOURI ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Amos Wheeler, *High Priest* ; Thompson Douglass,
King ;
Abraham Beck, *Scribe* ; Wm. G. Pettus, *Treasurer* ;
and Samuel G. I. Decamp, *Secretary*.

Meet at the Hall, 1st Thursday preceeding every
full moon.

MISSOURI LODGE, No. 12.

Edward Bates, *Master* ; J. D. Daggett, *S. Warden* ;
John Walls, *J. Warden* ; P. Haldeman, *Treasurer* ;
Wm. K. Rule, *Secretary* ; J. A. Lötcher, *S. Deacon* ;
Thomas Andrews, *J. Deacon* ; Joseph White, *Steward* ;
and, John C. Potter, *Tyler*.

Meet at the Hall, 1st Tuesday, in every month.

ERIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1819, for the purpose of extending relief to distressed Irish Families, who may emigrate hither and others, whose situation might require pecuniary assistance.

*Jeremiah Connor, - - - *President* ;
Thomas Hanly, - - - *Vice-President* ;
Hugh Rankin, - - - *Treasurer* ; and
David Gordon, - - - *Secretary*.

Stated meetings, 1st Monday in each month.

(*Resigned.)

Counsellors & Attorneys at Law.

Barton David,	Geyer, Henry S.
Barton and Bates.	Gray & Wright,
Beck and Spalding,	Hempstead, Charles S.
Benton, Thomas H.	Lawless, Luke E.
Block, Eleazer	Lucas, William
Brackenridge, Henry M.	Magenis, Arthur
Carr, William C.	Peck, James H.
Conrad, D. H.	Shurlds, Henry
Cozens, Horatio	Strother, George F.
Easton, Rufus,	Wash & Carr.
Farris, Robt. P.	White, Frederick

Physicians.

Beck, Lewis C.	Gebert, Doctor
Carter, Edward C.	Hoffman, H. L.
Decamp, Samuel G. I.	Lane & Merry,
Farrar & Walker,	Mason, Richard
Fenn, Zeno	Villiams, Joseph.
Lemignon, Doctor	

Midwives.

Everhart, Elizabeth	Laguaisse, Margaret
Harden, Jane	

LIST OF STREETS, &c.

- Baptist Church, S.W. corner Market and Third.
Bastian, The—North of Bennet's Hotel.
Cathedral, Roman Church, S. W. corner Church and Market.
Clerks' offices, for the various Courts, near the Public Square.
Constables' office, north Fourth above north C. street.
Court Rooms, near the Public Square.
Episcopal Church, south Church, below south A. street.
Green-Tree Inn, 85 south Church.
Indian Council Chamber, or Museum of Indian curiosities, belonging to Governor Clark, 101 north Main.
Jones' Row, north side of Market street, above Third.
Land office, U. States, west of and near to Bennet's Hotel.
Mansion House, Bennet's N.E. corner of north Third and E. streets.
Market House, south side of Market street, near the River.
Market street, runs west from the river, between north and south A. streets—It is the line which divides the Northern part of the town from the Southern.
Masonic Hall, in which the Grand, Chapter, and Master's Lodges, are held : north side south B. street, above Main.
Methodist Meeting, S. W. corner south Third and south D. streets.
Missouri Bank, No. 6 north Main street.
Missouri Hotel, S. W. corner north Main and north H. streets.

STREETS, &c.

- Mound Public Garden, The, a pleasant retreat kept by Mr. Gray, near the Indian Mound.
- North A. street, runs west from north Water street, between Market and north B. streets.
- North B. street, runs west from north Water street, between north A. and C. streets.
- North C. street, runs west from north Water street, between north B. and D. streets.
- North Church street, runs north from Market street, between Main and Third streets.
- North D. street, runs west from north Water street, between north C. and E. streets.
- North E. street, runs west from north Water, between north D. and F. streets.
- North F. street, runs west from north Water street, between north E. and G. streets.
- North Fifth streets, runs north from Market street, between north Main and north Third streets.
- North Fourth street, runs north from Market street, between north Third and Fifth streets.
- North G. street, runs west from north Water street, between north F. and H. streets.
- North H. street, runs west from north Water street, between north G. and I. street.
- North I. street, runs west from north Water street, between north H. and J. streets.
- North J. street, runs west from north Water street, between north J. and K. streets.
- North K. street, runs west from north Water street, north of J. street.
- North Main street, runs north from Market street, between north Water and Church streets.
- North Seventh street, runs north from Market street, west of north Sixth street.
- North Sixth street, runs north from Market street, between north Fifth and Seventh streets.
- North Third street, runs north from Market street, between north Church and Fourth streets.

STREETS, &c.

North Water street, runs north from Market street, along the river.

Ox Mill, The, upper end of North Main street,
Post office, north A. street, above north Main street.
Presbyterian Meeting, is held in the Circuit Court Room.

Prison, The, east side north Sixth street, above Market street.

Register's office, for the Corporation, south B. street, above Main.

Sheriff's office, in the Prison.

South A. street, runs west from the river, between Market and south B. streets.

South B. street, runs west from the river, between south A. and C. streets.

South C. street, runs west from the river, between south B. and D. streets.

South D. street, runs west from the river between south C. and E. streets.

South E. street, runs west from the river, between south D. and F. streets.

South F. street, runs west from the river, between between E. and G. streets.

South G. street, runs west from the river, between south F. and H. streets.

South H. street, runs west from the river, between G. and I. streets.

South I. street, runs west from the river, between H. and J. streets.

South J. street, do. do. I. and K

South K. street, do. the river, between south J. street, and Mill creek.

Steam Boat Landing, above the Team Boat Landing.
St. Louis College, south Church street, below Market street.

St. Louis Hospital, No. 84 south Church street.

Team-Boat Landing and Ferry, at the bottom of north H street

Theatre, The, 72 north Main street.

Directions to the Reader.

The reader will please to observe the following general rule for finding the numbers on Houses:—In those streets that run north and south, *Main street*, for instance, the numbers begin at Market street, running north and south, the *odd* being on the east side; in the cross streets the numbers begin at the river, the *odd* being on the north side.

For the names of streets, see “*List of Contents.*”

As the pronunciation of a name will often admit of various modes of spelling it, the reader is requested not to relinquish his search, should he not find it at the first attempt; but to seek for it under every possible variety the ear may dictate—d. h. stands for dwelling house; c. h. for counting house; N. north; S. south; E. east; W. west; and st. street.

Where the word *street* is not expressed it is to be understood, as north Main—means north *Main street*; and south A—means south *A street*.

POST OFFICE, ST. LOUIS.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

<i>Western,</i>	arrives Tuesday 2 P. M. closes Wednesday 8 A. M. arrives Friday 2 P. M. closes Saturday 8 A. M.
<i>Shawaneetown,</i>	arrives Tuesday 6 P. M. closes Tuesday 8 P. M.
<i>Eastern,</i>	arrives Friday 6 P. M. closes Friday 8 P. M.
<i>Southern,</i>	arrives Saturday 6 P. M. closes Saturday 8 P. M.
<i>Edwardsville,</i>	arrives Wednesday 2 P. M. closes Wednesday 6 P. M.

ELIAS RECTOR, P. M.

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.



A

- ABEL SARAH, seamstress, north Fourth, above C
Adams Henry, carpenter, 89 south Third, below C
Adley, William, drayman, Market, below Third
Alard L'ange, 67 north Third, above north C
Alexander Walter B. clerk in the receiver's office—d. h.
 Bennet's hotel
Alexandre, *see* Bellesime
Allen David, grocer, 90 south Main
Alvarez August, farmer, Market, below Third
Alvarez Manuel, farmer, Market above Third
Ambroise Célest, madame, north D above Main
Amelin Alexis, laborer, south B above Main
Anderson G. south D above Main
Anderson Paul, 201 north Main, above north I street
Anduze rev. Aristides. professor of special mathematics
 and director of St. Louis college, south Church below
 Market
Armitage Joshua, merchant, 74 north Main
Armstrong John, cordwainer, north C street below Main
Arnold James, & co. merchants, 71 north Main, above
 north C
Arnold Robert, carpenter, 83 south Church, below C
Arnold William, merchant, 71 north Main, above north C
Ashley William H. lieutenant governor of the state, south
 B, above south Main

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Atkinson Henry, brigadier general in the U. S. army,
99 south Main, s. e. corner south D
Atwood N. B. druggist, &c. 67 south Main

B

Bacchus John, *inquire* north Water, corner north E
Baker Ewel, deputy clerk of the circuit court, Market,
above Fifth
Barga Peter, carpenter, north Church, s. w. corner A
Baribeau Pierre, 126 north Church, s. w. corner north F
Barr William, plasterer, 67 south Third, below B
Bartlet Phineas, carpenter, north Fourth below Third
Bartley Mary, widow, back of the Steam boat warehouse
Barton & Bates, attorneys and counsellors at law, n. w.
corner Market and Sixth
Barton David counsellor at law, south Fourth below
Market
Barton Joshua, attorney at law and secretary of state,
corner Market and Sixth
Bartrand M. carter, 80 north Third
Bates David G. carpenter, north A, above Church
Bates Edward, attorney at law, and attorney general
for the state, n. w. corner Market and Sixth
Bates Nehemiah, bottler, north Third, above north E
Beaugenou Vital, musician, n. w. corner south Third &
south H
Beck Abraham, attorney at law, and land agent, s. e. cor-
ner south A and Church streets
Beck Lewis C. physician, s. e. corner south A & Church
Beck & Spalding, attorneys at law, s. e. corner south A
and Church streets
Becker Frederick, tailor, 49 north Main, above north B
Beebe Elijah, saddle and harness manufacturer, 8 north
Main
Beebe Elisha, block and pump maker and cooper south
C, above Church
Belcour J. B. D. 76 south Main, n. w. corner south C
Belfort Baptiste, south Main, below I street
Bell John, merchant, 1 north Main, n. e. corner Market
Bell William, chair maker, south C, above south Main
Bellanger Charles, carpenter, south Water, below B
Bellissime Alexander, tavern keeper, 90 south Church,
below south C

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Benet Madam, widow 206 north Main
Bennet William, Mansion house hotel, n. e. corner north
Third and E
Benoit, Catharine S. widow, 118 south Main, north-
west corner E
Benson William H. printer, 51 south Main
Bent John, deputy clerk of the county court, over the
county court room
Bent Silas, clerk of the county court, office over the coun-
ty court room, Market, above Fourth
Benton Thomas H. attorney at law, north F above Church
near Bennet's
Berthold Bartholomew, merchant, 11 north Main
Berthold & Chouteau, fur merchants, 11 north Main
Biddle major Thomas, of the U. States' army, 99 south
Main, s. e. corner south D
Bivenus Eugene, cabinet maker, south Church below
H
Billon Charles, clock and watch maker, 23 north Main,
n. e. corner north A
Bissonnet Ambroise, north C, above Third
Blair Daniel, watch maker, &c. 35, south Main
Blanchard George, keeper of the Green Tree inn, 85
south Church, below C
Block Eleazer, attorney at law, north Church, n. e. cor-
ner B
Blood Sullivan, deputy constable, north Fourth, above
north C
Blotnear Mathias, victualler, 7 Market house—d. h.
south Church, below the bridge
Bobb John and William, brick makers, n. e. corner
south Seventh and A
Bompert François, blacksmith, south D, above Main—
d. h. s. e. corner south Third and G
Bompert Louis, cashier of the Missouri bank, 6 north
Main
Boss Daniel C. & co. merchants, 63 south Main, below
south B
Bosseron Charles, blacksmith, 46 north Main, n. w. cor-
ner of north B
Bothick John, stone mason, 85 north Third, s. e. corner
north D

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Bothick Thomas, grocer, 85 north Third, s. e. corner
north D
- Bott William, painter and glazier, south C, above south
Main
- Bouché François, boatman, 110 south Church below D
- Bouis Andrew Vincent, 47 north Main, n. e. corner of
north B
- Bouis Antoine, widow, 47 north Main, n. e. corner north B
- Bouju Joseph, clock and watch maker, silver smith and
jeweller, 76 north Main
- Bournes John, grocer, "hole in the wall," north Water,
below north H
- Bowles Mary, south Church, s. w. corner D
- Boyd Christopher, grocer, 85 north Church, s. e. corner
north D
- Boyd John M. Bennet's hotel, north Third
- Boyer John F. tailor, 24 north Main, n. w. corner of
north A
- Brackenridge Henry M. attorney at law, north B, above
Main
- Bradbury Edward, turner, north Main, above the Brew-
ery
- Bradbury John, potter and farmer, *inquire* south D, a-
bove main
- Bradley John T. carpenter, north Fifth, above north C
- Brady John, commission merchant, north Water, above
the Team boat ferry
- Braud & Detandebartz, merchants, 25 south Main
n. e. corner south A
- Braud James, merchant, 25 south Main n. e. corner
south A
- Brazeau A. north C east of Main
- Brazeau Louis, 59 north Main, below north C
- Brazeau Nicholas, boatman, south Main, below south I
- Bright Josiah, 54 south Third, s. w. corner south B
- Britton Mrs. widow, 37 south Main
- Brown Mary, widow, back 90 south Main
- Brown Edmund, deputy sheriff, at the office in the jail,
north Sixth, above Market
- Browne Edward, clerk in the surveyor's office—d. h.
Bennet's hotel
- Brown George, carpenter, north A. above Church

FAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Brown Joseph C. sheriff of the county of St. Louis, office in the jail, north Sixth, above Market

Brown William, pump maker, south H, above Third

Burchmore George, merchant, 76 south Main, n. w. corner south C

Burns Amariah, bookbinder, south D, above Church

Burns Michael, grocer, north Water, above north H

C

Caillou François, wheelwright, south Church, below south J

Caillou Louis, laborer, south Church, below south K

Callanen Laurence, baker 169 north Main, n. e. corner north H

Campbell John, commission merchant, 2 Steam boat warehouse—d. h. 178 north Main, above north H

Carr Francis, attorney at law, 123 south Main, s. e. corner south E

Carr William C. attorney at law, west of the land office

Carter Edward C. physician, 32 north Main

Casey Andrew, cordwainer, 107 south Main, below D

Castor Daniel, wagon maker, 185 north Main, above north H

Caufman Joseph, victualler, north Forth, above G

Cerré Paschal, south Third, s. w. corner south G

Cerré Paschal L. 2d clerk in the Missouri bank, 6 north Main

Charless Joseph, boarding house and livery stable, s. e. corner Market and Fifth

Charleville madame J. Baptiste, 111 south Church below D

Cheney Osborn, hatter, south Church, below F

Chenie Antoine, 2 north Main n. w. corner of Market

Chouteau colonel Auguste, 12 south Main, opposite the Market house

Chouteau Auguste P. Indian trader, 94 north Main

Chouteau Paul L. Indian Agent, south-west corner north Church & C.

Chouteau Peter, jr. fur merchant, 11 and d. h. 111 north Main

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Chouteau Peter sen. 124 north Main, above north E
Christman Jonas, hat manufacturer, 10 north Main
Christy William, register of the land office for St. Louis district, land office
Clark Michael W. comb maker, south Third below G
Clark William, late governor, 103 north Main, s. e. corner north E
Clegg Joseph, grocer, north Sixth, above north A
Cleland B. carpenter, north A, above Fifth
Clemmens James, jr. & co. merchants, 17 north Main
Clemont Francis, stone mason, north A, above Church
Clemorgan E. hairdresser, 36 north Main
Clinger Fanny, washerwoman, 110 north Church, above north E
Codd James, boarding house, 140 north Main
Collet Thomas, merchant, 17 south Main
Collier George, merchant, 19 north Main
Collier John & Co. merchants, 19 north Main
Collins Roger, tavern keeper, 83 south Church, below south C
Collins Martin, tailor, 68 north Church, above north C
Collins Owen, milkman, north Fourth, above north B
Collins William, carter, north Main, n. e. corner north F
Conklin James, tailor, north Fourth, above Market
Conn Edward, victualler, stall 6, market house—d. h. near governor M'Nair's
Conner Andrew, bottler, 66 north Church, n. w. corner north C
Conner Jeremiah, Church, above north B street
Conrad D. H. attorney at law and clerk of the chancery court for the 3d district, north side of the public square above Fourth
Cook Robert, merchant, *inquire* at Hanly's, north Water, s. w. corner H
Cornelius Narcis, tavern keeper, north Water, n. w. corner of F street
Cosgrove Moses, stone mason, south Church below A
Cotrell John Milton, carpenter, north Main, near the Ox mill
Cowan John, grocer, 93 north Main
Cowie John and William, livery stable, south Third, s. e. corner south A

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Cox Caleb, merchant, 3 north *Main*
Cozens Horatio, attorney at law, office 32 south Church
—d. h. in the rear of 51 south *Main*, n. e. corner south *B*
Craig William, hatter. 78 south Church, s. w. corner
south *C*
Crawford John, grocer and commission merchant, 1
Market, n. w. corner of *Water*
Crély François, carpenter, n. e. corner *Market* & Third
Crevier Antoine, near the north bastian, above Bennet's
Crutsinger Alfred, hatter, 77 north Church, above north
C
Cummins James C. publisher of the *Gazette*, 51 south
Main, n. e. corner south *B*
Cuyler David C. accountant in the land agency office,
south *A*, above main.
Cyle Adam, carpenter, 22 south Third, below *Market*

D

- Dacres Dorothy, widow, south *B*, above Fifth
Daggett & Blair, clock and watch makers, silversmiths,
and jewellers, 35 south *Main*
Daggett & Haldeman, merchants, 75 north *Main*, above
north *C*
Daggett James H. clock and watch maker, &c. 35, south
Main
Daggett John D. merchant, 75 north *Main*
Dangen Anthony, silversmith and jeweller—d. h. 53 and
shop 59 south *Main*, below south *B*
Daniels Aaron, furrier and store keeper, 124 north *Main*
above north *E*
Darcy Michael, wagon maker, 79 north *Main*
Darrow Zadock, carpenter, north *A*, above Church
Day Sarah, boarding house back of the Steam boat ware-
house
Deane William, merchant, 94 north *Main*, above *D*
De Camp Samuel G. J. physician, office 52—d. h. 228
north *Main*
De Lassus Charles, formerly governor of Upper Louisi-
ana, near Bent's mill
Delancy Margaret, 111 south Church, below *D*
Déjardin Paulet, tavern keeper, south *Main*, below south *I*

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Delannay D. 56 north Main
Delisle *see* Bienvenus
Delisle Francis, baker, south Water, above south B
Delorier, *see* Malard
Demoulin J. Baptiste, widow, north Church, s. w. corner
north A
Derouin Francis, boatman, south Third below A
Derouin John, 28 south Third, s. w. corner south A
De Soyres Louis, merchant, 46 south Main
Detandebartz Martial, merchant, n. e. corner south
Main and south A
De Wint Lucinda, widow, 64 north Main, n. w. corner
north C
Deys rev. Leo, professor of languages and director of
the St. Louis college, south Church below Market
Dignam Bernard, cordwainer, 86 north Third, s. w. cor-
ner north D
Didier Pierre, watch maker and treasurer of the state
of Missouri, n. w. corner south Church and F
Dillon Lucy, widow, 170 north Main, n. w. corner north H
Dillon Walter, grocer, north Water, below H
Dolan Dennis, tailor, 66 north Church, n. w. corner
north C
Dolan Mary, 112, north Church, above north E
Dominé Baptiste, s. w. corner south Church & E
Douberman John J. ornamental painter, 42 north Main
Dougherty John, grocer, 107 south Church, below D
Dougherty Matthew, Drayman, 172 north main
Douglass Thompson, Justice of the peace, 176 north
Main, above north H street
Doyle Anthony, labourer, 140 north main
Doyle Edward, grocer, 81 north Third, below north D
Droddy Elizabeth, seamstress, north H street, below
main
Dubourg Louis William, Right Rev. Bishop of Loui-
siana and Floridas, St. Louis College.
Dubrael Susan, widow, Church, above north A
Dugan William, tailor, 92 north main
Duchouquet François, south church, s. w. corner G
Duchouquet Pierre, madame, tavernkeeper, 118 south
Church, north-west corner E
Duchouquet Baptiste, farmer, near Bent's mill

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Dumont, *see* Gueret

Duncan Robert, south Church, near the bridge

Duncan William, south Main, below F

Dunlavy Richard, carpenter, south D above Main

Dunn John, blacksmith, north Water, above north H

Duponts Peter, baker, 3 market, below Main

Durocher Auguste, tavernkeeper, 205 north Main

Dutremble Anthony, 87 north Church, n. e. corner n. D

=

Earl James D. wagon maker, 181 north main, above H

Earl & Light, wagon makers & blacksmiths, 181 north Main, above H

Easton Rufus, attorney and counsellor at law, 54 south Third, south-west corner B

Eckstein Jacob Jr. tailor, 12 north Main

Edwards Elexis, blacksmith, north D, above north Fifth

Edwards & Greer, blacksmiths, north D, above Fifth

Elliott, Erasmus Edward, grocer, "Hole in the Wall," north Water, south-west corner H

English Elkanah, carpenter and boarding house, 78 south Church, south-west corner C.

English Thomas, carpenter, north of Gov. M'Nair's

Esdale William, livery stable, south Third, corner A

Essex & Hough, booksellers, stationers & bookbinders, 60 north Main, above north B

Essex Thomas, bookseller &c. 60 north Main

Estes Thomas, gentleman, 97 south Main, n. e. corner D

Evans Joseph, labourer, 206 north Main

Everhart George, storekeeper, south side market square, d. h. south-east corner south Fourth and I

Everhart Elizabeth, midwife, south east corner south Fourth and I

Everson Henry, baker, market above Main

F

Faris Aaron, boarding house, north Third above A

Farrar B. G. physician, 68 north Main, d. h. 8 north Church

Farrar & Walker, physicians, 68 north Main, above C

Fasseau Peter Jr. of the U. S. army, 104 north Main, south-west corner E

PAYTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Fenn Zeno, physician, 39 north main, above north A
Ferguson Alexander, merchant, 7 north main—d. h. south-east corner Fifth and Market
Ferguson George W. 85 south Church
Ferguson Peter, plasterer and justice of the peace, north C, above Fifth
Ferrary Rev. Andreas, professor of ancient languages, and director of the St. Louis college, south Church
Finney John, North F, above Fifth
Fitter William, grocer, 45 north Main, n. e. corner B
Fitzgerald Michael F. grocer, 77 north Church above C
Fitzsimmons James, grocer, south church, below F
Flandrin Antoine, south church, below F
Fleming Robert, typographer, at the office of the St. Register
Forsyth Thomas, Indian Agent, 192 north Main, north-west corner I
Fouché Francois, carpenter, north E, above Fifth
Foughlin John, grocer, north Water, above Team Boat Ferry
Fontaine Felix, labourer, n. e. corner north Third & D
Frame John, blacksmith, 77 north main—d. h. 80 north Church
Freeman D. late innkeeper, s. w. corner south Third & D
Fry Jacob; victualler, stall 2 market house—d. h. north Fourth, above C

G

- Gall Jacob, grocer, north Water north-west corner C
Gamble Archibald, clerk of the circuit court, for St. Louis county, Market above Fifth
Garnier Joseph V. Justice of the peace & Notary Public, south A below church—d. h. south-east corner south Seventh and A
Garnieu Jean Baptiste, boatman, 222 north Main
Gebert, Doctor south Church, below south F
Gates, madame of John, south Third, below F
Gay Agnes, widow, teacher, north Third, above Market
Geyer Henry S. attorney at law, s. w. corner Market and Third
Giddings Salmon, Rev. teacher, Court House, Market, above Fourth

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Giguere J. Baptiste, 98 north Church
Gilhuly Bernard, storekeeper, 44 north *Main*, corner B
Gilman Lucinda, widow, 67 north Third, above C.
Girard Baptiste, south D, below *Main*
Glinel Francis, 28 South Third, s. w. corner A
Godair Antoine, north C, above Sixth
Godair Baptiste, s. e. corner north D and Fifth
Goddard T. conveyancer, 57 north *Main*
Godon Francois, carter, 110 south Church, below D
Godor Ann, widow, 141 north *Main*, above F.
Graham Richard, Indian Agent, 99 south *Main*, corner D
Gray Alexander, counsellor at law, 2 Jones' Row
Gray James, proprietor of the "*Mound Garden*," near
the first Indian mound
Gray & Wright, counsellors and attorneys at law,
2 Jones' Row
Green Job W. 82 & 85 south Church, below C
Greer Nathan, blacksmith, north D, above Fifth
Greggs John, carpenter, 28 south C, above *Main*
Grimau Alexander, caulker, south G, s. w. corner south
main
Grimsley & Stark, saddlers & harness manufacturers,
56 south *Main*
Grimsley Thornton, saddler &c. 56 south *Main*
Gueret Pierre, south *Main* below G
Guibor Auguste, north D, above Fourth
Guittar, see Lagrandeur
Guy John R, 228 north *Main*
Guye Francis, tallow chandler, back of 51 south *Main*,
in south B
Guyol Francis *M.* professor of writing and drawing, in
the St. Louis college, south Church
Guyon Hubert, merchant, n. w. corner south Church & F

H

- Haldeman Peter, merchant, 75 north *Main*, above C.
Hale Elizabeth, north H, west of Water
Hall John, tavernkeeper, painter and glazier, 26 south
Third, corner A
Hall John L. removed to *Potosi*
Hamann *M.* victualler, south Church, near the Bridge,
Stall 4 Market

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Hammond Col. Samuel, 72 south Third, below B
Handley James, labourer, north Seventh, above Market
Hanlon James, tallow chandler, north Water, above
Team Boat Ferry
Hanlon & Sparrow, soap and candle manufacturers,
north Water, above Team Boat Ferry
Hanly Thomas, merchant, north Water, corner north H
Harden Jane, midwife, 80 north Church
Harding C. portrait painter, 42 north Main
Harris Lemenda, widow, north Fourth above G
Harris Thomas, well digger, corner north Third & B
Harris William, comb maker, south Third, below G
Harrison Daniel, cordwainer, 37 south Main
Harvey E. widow, at Gov. M'Nair's
Hastings Charles, merchant, 82 south Main
Hawken Jacob, gunsmith, 214 north Main
Heely Thomas, chemist, druggist, &c. 6 Jones' Row
Hempstead Charles S. attorney at law, 85. north Main
south-east corner D, and south A above Main
Hempstead Lewis, south-east corner north Third and F
Hempstead Stephen, 21 north main, south-east corner
north A
Hempstead Thomas, U. S. Agent, 3 Steam boat ware-
house, north Water, n. w. corner H.—d. h. near Ben-
net's Hotel
Henry Isaac N. & Co. publishers of the St. Louis In-
quirer, 52 north main
Hertzog Joseph, merchant, 85 north main s. e. corner D
Higgins Wm. tallow chandler, 29 south Church below A
Hill David B. carpenter, n. w. corner north Third and E
Hinkley Charles A. bookbinder and pocketbook man-
ufacturer, 118 south main, north-west corner E
Hoffa John, hairdresser, 27 north main, above north A
Hoffman David B. merchant, 43 north main, corner B
Hoffman H. L. (M. D.) druggist and apothecary, 14
north main
Holbrook John, cordwainer and grocer, 78 & 80 south
main, south-west corner C.
Holly Margaret, seamstress, 98 south main
Honore see Tesson
Horrocks Edward, baker and boarding house, 14 south
C, above main

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Hortiz Jean Baptiste, south Church, below I
Hortiz Margaret, widow, south Church, n. e. corner J
Hough Daniel, bookseller &c. 60 north main—d. h.
south Third, south-west corner B
Howard Ann, millenary store, 22 north main, corner A
Howard William, turner, 114 north Church above E
Howell Jacob H. merchant, 19 south main
Howlet Ellen, mrs. of Ryan, north E, above Fifth.
Hughes David, tavernkeeper, south Church, below J
Hughey William, labourer, north Church above I
Hunt Harvey, Bennet's Hotel

I

Ingram Arthur, merchant, 17 south main
Irwin James, carpenter, south C, above Third

J

Jackson Samuel, grocer, "*Hole in the Wall*," north
Water below H
Jacobs & Blanchard, tavernkeepers, *Green Tree Inn*,
85 south Church, and back 86 south main, below C
Jacobs Leonard, *Green Tree Inn*, 85 south Church below C
Janes Joseph, bricklayer, 93 south Third below C.
Janes William, bricklayer and plasterer, 93 south
Third below C.
January Thomas. H. commission merchant, 2 Steam
boat warehouse, north Water, north west corner H
Jaques Benjamin T. watchmaker *inquire* 82 south main
Jarrett J. H. Cordwainer, 47 north main
Jennings Joseph H. carpenter, corner north C and Fifth
Johnston Campbell & James, nail manufacturers, 77
south main, south-east corner south C.
Johnson Hugh, storekeeper, 35 north main, above A
Johnson Jeremiah, 42 north main
Johnston Jonathan, hatter, 39 south main
Johnson Phineas, tavernkeeper, 84 north main above C
Johnston Thomas, cordwainer, 104 north Church
Johnston William, carpenter, 83 south Church below C
Jones John, bricklayer, 10 Jones' Row
Julie madame, 84 north Third, below D.

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

K

- Keating Timothy, cordwainer, north D, above Church
Keesacker John, grocer, 19 south C, above main
Keese Absalom, carpenter, north C, above main
Kells Thomas, labourer, north F, above Fifth
Kelly Robison, chair maker, 21 south C, above main
Kennedy John, grocer, 68 north Third above C
Kennedy William, grocer, "*Hole in the Wall*," north
Water, below H
Kennerly J. & G. H. merchants, 57 north main, above B
Kerigan Roger, carpenter, north Third, above E
Kerr, Bell & Co. merchants, 1 north main, north-east
corner Market
Kerr John, merchant, 1 north main, n. e. corner market
Kimble Dudley, 85 south Church, below south C
Kirker James, grocer, north Water, above Team Boat
Ferry
Klunk Joseph, stone cutter, north A above Church.

L

- Labadie Joseph, bellman, south Third below E
Labadie Silvester, north of the Brewery
Labarge Joseph, grocer, 20 south Third below Market
Labeaum P. A. *inquire* 51 north Main
Labross Sarah, widow, seamstress, south Third below G
Labuche François, boatman, n. w. corner Main and
south H
Lacroix Joseph, north C above Third
Lacroze J. J. & co. confectioners and cordial distillers,
27 and 29 south Main, below A
Lagrandeur Louis, 82 south Third, below C
Lagrandeur Vincent, 77 south Third, s. e. corner C
Laguaisse Margaret; midwife, 86 north Church s. w.
corner D
Lajoy *see* Salé
Lakenan James, gun smith, &c. 200 north Main—d. h.
north Church, above I
Laland Marie, widow, south Church, below K
Lamb James, grocer, 91 north Main.

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Lamy, *see* Duchoûquet

Landeville André, storekeeper, 87 north Main, n. e. corner D

Lane Joshua, boarding house, south D, above Main

Lane M. M. accountant, 66 south Main

Lane & Merry, physicians, 98 south Main, n. w. corner D

Lane William Carr, physician, 98—d. h. 127, south Main

Langham Elias T. 1st clerk in the Missouri bank, 6 north Main

Langham John S. clerk in the U. States register's office near Bennet's

Lardoise *see* Vichard

Larned Benjamin F. capt. paymaster in the army of the United States, *back* 65 north Main, in north C

L'atrisse John, boatman, 88 south Third, below C

Laurent Maurice, teacher of penmanship, 46 south Main

Laveille Joseph C. carpenter, 16 south C—d. h. s. w. corner Church and south D

Lawless Luke E. counsellor at law, office n. w. corner Third and Market—d. h. 24 north Main

Lebeau Francis, carpenter, 100 north Church

Lebeau Henry, carpenter, s. e. corner north C and Fifth

Leblond Joseph, 66 north Church, n. w. corner C

Lecomte madame, widow, 44 south Main

Leconte J. Baptiste, laborer, 171 north Main, above H

Leduc M. P. collector of taxes, 34 north Main, above north A

Lee Mary, widow of John, Third, above the Bastian

Lee Patrick, n. e. corner south Church and C

Le Favre miss P. young ladies academy, 50 south Main

Le Gris Belisle Pierre, trader, 49 south Main

Leguerrier Charles, carpenter, 99 north Church

Lemignon *Doctor*, north B, above Main

Lemonde Louis, carter, 88 north Church

Leroux Ellen, widow, south B, above Fourth

Levering Benjamin, plasterer, &c. south Church, below G

Lewis Fanny mrs. of John, south Church below D

Lewis James O. engraver, &c. 118 south Main

Light Andrew, wagon maker, 181 north Main, above H

Lindell Jesse G. merchant, 21 north Main, s. e. corner north A

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Lindell John & co. merchants, 21 north Main, s. e. corner north A
Eindell Peter, merchant, 21 north Main, s. e. corner north A
Lisa Mary, widow, 21 north Main, n. e. corner north A
Long James, carpenter, s. e. corner north C and Fifth Longdon. ——— 234 north Main.
Loper James, brick layer, 119 south Main, n. e. corner E
Louis Paul, Indian interpreter, north Water, above A
Lucas J. B. C. on the St. Charles road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from St. Louis
Lucas William, attorney at law, 1 Jones' row, corner Market and Fourth
Lycett John C. silver plater 35 and 118 south Main
Lynch Timothy, tailor, 40 north main

M.

- Macfaden Mary, south Third, below G
Mackey James, brick house west of the church street bridge
Macklin William, teacher, s. w. corner north G & church —d. h. north of the Bastian
Magenis Arthur, attorney at law, 29 north church, above north A
Maguire John, laborer, 182 north main above north H
Malard H. Indian trader, n. e. corner so. D and church
March Clement, merchant, 84 south main, below south C
Marly F. widow, south church, s. e. corner G
Marly Louis, south church, below G
Marly Michael, tavern keeper and victualler, south church, below G, stall 7 market house
Marly Michael, jr. boatman, south church below G
Marsh Daniel, painter and glaizer, 85 south church
Martin Charles. copper smith, s. w. corner north D and church
Martin John, prefect of the studies, St. Louis college
Mason Ann, widow, south Third, below south A
Mason Richard, physician, 37 north main, below B
Massey David, Missouri hotel, 168 north main, s. w. corner north H
Mathurin Jean Bepiste, south church, s. w. corner B
May James, cordwainer, 57 south main

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- M'Adam James, grocer, 47 north main, above north B
M'Dermott Louisa mrs. of Charles A. south D above
main
M'Donald Patrick, lumber merchant, s. w. corner church
and north G
M'Ewen Margaret, 111 church, below D
M'Ginn Bernard and Patrick, victuallers, 11 market
house—d. h. south Fifth, below B
M'Girk Isaac, deputy sheriff, at the jail
M'Guire Thomas, merchant, and justice of the peace,
42 north main—d. h. market, west of Seventh
M'Gunnegle James, of the U. S. army, 201 north main,
—above north I
M'Gunnegle Wilson, 201 north main, above north I
M'Knight Thomas, commission merchant, north Water,
above Team boat ferry—d. h. 202 north main, above
north I
M'Laughlin Michael, carter, north H, above main
M'Manus Edmund, 61 north main, below north C
M'Nair Alexander, governor of the state of Missouri,
north Third near the first large Indian mound
Menard Aimable, south D, above south main
Menard Louis, merchant, 48 south main
Merry Samuel, physician, 98 south main, n. w. corner
south D
Michau John A. cabinet maker, south church below I
Mignerou Louis S. gunsmith, 97 north main, above
north D
Milam ———, merchant, 43 north main, s. e. corner
north B
Milburn William, clerk in the surveyor general's office
—d. h. Bennet's hotel
Millagen Richard, tailor, 33 south main
Millagen & Willi, tailors, shops 52 north & 33 south main
Millaudon Philip, merchant, 46 south main
Miller Ellen, millener, south B, above main
Miller ———, carpenter, 128 south main
Moderwell R. merchant, 65 north main, n. e. corner
north C
Molairé Baptiste, carter, north Third, above north C
Mills Nathan, victualler, 85 south church below C

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Monestes David, carpenter, north D, above main
Monet Francis, labourer, 186 north main
Montagne Joseph, blacksmith, north C above church
Moore Alfred, turner &c. south Third, below F
Moore Clarissa, widow, 77 south main, s. e. corner C.
Moore ——— carpenter, 128, south main
Moore Daniel S. D. deputy clerk circuit court, market
above Fifth
Moore Daniel, bacon store, 53 north main above B
Moore James, carpenter, north Church, corner north I
Moore, Nimrod H. south Church, above south C.
Morin Baptiste, boatman, south church, n. w. corner K
Morin Joseph, boatman, south Third, below south J
Morin, widow of Anthony, south church, corner H
Morrison John, printer, 51 south main
Morton George, carpenter, south church, below south G
Morton Morgan, carpenter, south B above main
Mount Samuel, coach maker, north D, above Fifth
Mullett Frederick, south-east corner main and south F
Mulligan Eliza, widow, near the Bastian
Mullin James, labourer, 84 south church
Murphey Matthew, brewer, at Brew house, north main
Murphy James, south Third, below F
Murphy Thomas, 210 north main

N

- Nagle, James, storekeeper, 35 north main
Nagle & Johnson, store keepers, 35 north main, above A
Nash Hiram, boatman, 20 south Third, below market
Neal & Liggett, copper and tin ware manufacturers,
54 south main, south-west corner south B
Neil, *Reverend*, Francis, principal of the St. Louis col-
lege, and curate of the Cathedral
Nevitt Joseph, boarding house, 65 south Third, below B
Newell Ambrose, blacksmith, north Third, opposite
the Bastian
Newell Richard W. 43 north main, south-east corner B
Newman Hannah, widow, north Third, above north B
Nicholson John, carpenter and builder, 88 south main,
below south C
Noisé Maria, widow, n. w. corner main and south F

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY

O.

- OBER SAMUEL R. merchant, 84 south Main below C
 O'Fallon John, adjutant general of the state of Mis-
 souri—d. h. N. W. of the Land office.
 O'Hare Mary, widow, south D. above Main
 O'Heeley H. F. merchant, 23 north Main N. E.
 corner north A
 O'Rourke John, grocer, 91 north Main, above north D
 Orr William, printer, and publisher of the St. Louis
 Register, south A. above south main
 Osborn Ambrose, blacksmith, north Water, above
 north G—d. h. hill, near the north Bastian
 O'Tool James, labourer, north E. above Fifth

P.

- PADDOCK GAIUS, boarding house, 24 north Main,
 N, W. corner north A.
 Page Daniel D. baker, 31 south main
 Papin Joseph, grocer south west corner north Third &
 north E.
 Papin Laforce, Indian Trader, 90 north main, above
 north D.
 Papin Leber, blacksmith, 34 north main, above A
 Papin Villeray, blacksmith, 34 north Main
 above A.
 Parizien Victor, boatman, 22 south Third, below
 market
 Park Mrs. widow, south D. above main.
 Parks Arthur, south Church below south J.
 Parmele Sylvanus, musician, 85 south Church
 Paul Gabriel, auctioneer and commission merchant,
 73 north main above north C.
 Paul and Ingram, merchants, 17 south main, first
 house below the market
 Paul Nathan, merchant, 17 south Main
 Paul René, 65 north Main. N. E. corner north C.

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Paxton John A. *inquire* 60 north Main street
 Payne Nathaniel D. coach driver, south Church, below south I
 Peck James H. attorney at law, south Fourth, below market
 Pell Jonathan, drayman, 128 south Main, below E
 Peltier madame, widow, 118 south Main corner E.
 Pendleton Joseph, student of medicine, S. W. corner Third and south D
 Pendleton Zebulon, teacher, do do
 Ferras James, south Church, above south C
 Peters Thomas boatman, south Church below south G
 Peterson Henry. labourer, south F above Church
 Petit Louis, south Third N. W. corner south G
 Philibert Gabriel, tavern keeper, north Water, N. W. corner F
 Philibert Joseph, 135 north Main N. E. corner north F
 Philipson Joseph, merchant, 56 north Main
 Pierre. *see* Duchouquet
 Pitzer George, north Third, above north A.
 Pocock Henry, ornamental painter south A. above south Main
 Porter Joseph, cabinet maker, north C. above main
 Potter John C. lumber master and Tyler to the masonic lodge, office north Water corner of north E, d. h. 83 north Church
 Powers James, Market above Main
 Pratte Bernard, merchant 7 north Main, above Market
 Price Christopher. 12 south Third below Marke
 Price Riden H. north Church N. W. corner B
 Primau Paul, north Third above north B.
 Primm Peter, tailor, 45 south Main—d h south B. above church
 Provanché John Louis, N E corner north B. and Church
 Provenchere P south Church, west side, above the Bridge

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Purdea Francis, drayman south Church near Bridge
Purdy James J. carpenter, north A. above Church

Q.

QUIGLEY DANIEL, victualler, stall 10 market
house—d. h. south Fifth street, below B.

R.

RAMSAY JAMES, grocer, north Third, above
north E.

Ranken Hugh, 25 north Main, above north A

Ranken Robert, merchant, 25 north Main, above
north A.

Rankin John & Samuel, tanners and curriers, south
F above Main

Rawlings Margaret, mantua maker, 9 Jones' row

Reams John, tailor, 85 south Church, below C

Rector *colonel* Elias, post master, office north A above
Main—d. h. north Third on the hill above Bennet's

Rector Stephen, surveyor, N. E. corner, south C. and
Church

Rector *general* William, surveyor of the U. States
lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansaw, office
west of Bennet's

Regis Vasseur, N. 78 south Third, s. w. corner C.

Reed mrs Chloe, widow of captain Jacob, south D.
above Fifth

Regnier Francis, teacher of French, south Church,
NW. corner south F

Reilly Robert, porter-house, 9 south C. above Main

Renard Hyacinthe, north Main, near the Ox mill.

Reushaw Wm. merchant, 52 south Third, NW. corner
B.

Reynolds Fabritius, 82 and 85, south Church, below

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Reynolds Obediah, stone-mason, 150 north Main, s. w. corner north G.
- Rice Edward, labourer, north C, above north Church
- Richard Eulalie, south Church, below south F.
- Richards Jane, widow, boarding-house, 43 north Main S. E. corner north B.
- Riddick Thomas F, president of the Missouri bank south Fourth, below south F
- Riley —, victualler, stall 9 market-house
- Riviere Philip, Madame, south Church, below F
- Robb George H. merchant, 153 north Main, N. E. corner north G
- Roberts Michael, cordwainer, 141 north Main, above north F
- Roberts Thomas, victualler, N. W. of the Bastian-stall-market-house
- Robidoux Joseph and Francis, merchants, 71 and 75 south Main N. E. corner, north C.
- Robinson Richard, 218 north Main
- Rocheblave Phillip, carpenter and justice of the peace, 26 south C. above Main
- Rochford Francis, teacher, north E. above Fifth
- Rogers —, farmer, near Bent's mill
- Rollet Michel, 100 south Main corner D
- Rollins Henry, cordwainer, south D. above Church
- Rollons Miles, drayman, north Fourth, above G
- Rosegrant John Allen, carpenter, 98 south Main, N. W. corner south D.
- Ross Charles, R 64 north Main, S. W. corner C.
- Rowcount Anthony, wheelwright, back 214 north Main
- Roy Lewis, victualler, 208 north Main-stall 5 market-house
- Royard —, farmer, south Third below D
- Rule William K. merchant, 72 and d. h. 68 north Church
- Rugley Jacob, carpenter, 16 south C—d. h. S. W. corner south Church and D.

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

Russell Jesse D. sign and ornamental painter, 17
south C above Main

Russell John, potter, 17 south C. above Main

Russell John S. turner and chair maker, 17 south C.
above Main

S.

SALE JEAN south Third, below south G.

Salé Lambert, south Third N. W. corner south I.

Salois Joseph, 81 north Third, above north C.

Samuel Giles M. and Co. merchants, 65 north Main
N. E. corner north C.

Sanguinet Marie Anne, widow, 49 south Main

Sanguinet Simon, south Church, S. W. corner S. E

Sarpy G. merchant, 31 north Main, above north A

Sarpy John B. merchant, 11, & d. h. 31, north Main.

Sarrade John, confectioner and cordial distiller, 54
North Main

Saugrain Madame, widow, sw. corner South Church
and J

Saulnier Michael G. professor of languages, St. Louis
College

Savage William H. auctioneer and commission mer-
chant, 66 south main, below south B.

Scavener Joseph, carpenter, south Third, SW. corner
E.

Schattle David, victualler, stall 3 market-house

Schewe Christopher Frederick, painter and glazier,
south Church, above C.

Scollin John, grocer, north Water, N W. corner C.

Scott Alexander, merchant, 72 north Church

Scott Moses, justice of the peace, south B. above
Fourth

Scott & Rule, merchants, 72 north Church above north
C

Seward Benjamin J, merchant, south C. SW. corner
Fourth

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Seward & Collett, merchants, 17 south Main
Seymour Nathan, tailor, south A. above Main
Shackford, John & Co. merchants, 58 south Main, d.
h. Market, west of Fifth
Shannon Mary, widow, 20 south C. above Main
Shehan David, victualler, 9 Market house
Shepherd David, bricklayer, 86 north Church, SW.
corner north D
Shidley David, victualler, north Fourth above C.
Shidley and Fry, victuallers, north Fourth, above
north C
Shurlds Henry, attorney at law, office, NE. corner
north Church, and north B—d. h. 37, north Main
Simonds John, senr. painter & glazier, north Fourth
above north C
Simonds John, junr. deputy constable, north Fourth
above north C
Simonds mrs. widow, 77 north Church
Simoneau John B. labourer, south B. above Church
Skerkey mrs. of Wm. 24, south C. above Main
Skinner Alfred & co. grocers, 82 south Church, below
south C.
Skinner mrs. boarding house, 42 north Main
Smith & Dougherty, grocers, 107 south Church, be-
low D.
Smith Eliza, widow, gentlewoman, 7 north Main,
above Market
Smith and Ferguson, merchants, 7 north Main, above
Market
Smith Frederick, hair dresser, 61 south Main
Smith Jesse, accountant, 82 south Church, below
south C
Smith, J. J. Jr. & Co. wholesale and retail druggists
and apothecaries, 67 south Main, below south B
Smith John B. N. farmer, 3 miles SW. of the bridg

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Smith John, merchant, 7 north Main, d. h. NW,
corner south Fourth and south A.
- Smith John, grocer, 107, south Church below D.
- Smith Mary, 81 north Church
- Smith O. C. merchant, 1 Steam boat warehouse, north
water, NW. corner H—d. h. south C. above Third.
- Smith Samuel, professor of Languages, Saint Louis
College
- Smith Samuel, carpenter, Market below Third
- Smith Thomas F. captain, of U. S. army, 99 s. Main
- Smith and Wordingham, livery stable keepers and
Farriers, north Fourth above Market.
- Snow mrs. teacher of females, 42 north main
- Soulard Antoine, farmer, below the Bridge, Church
street
- Soy Patrick, grocer, North Water, above north H
- Spalding Josiah, Attorney at Law, south A. SE. cor-
ner Church
- Sparks Sarah, widow, south Third, NW. corner E.
- Sparrow Wm. H. tallow chandler, north Water, a-
bove Team boat Ferry
- Spencer Harlow, cabinet maker, 6 Jones' Row, Mar-
ket street
- Spencer Harlow & James P. cabinet & chair makers,
87 south Main, below south C.
- Stafford John, cordwainer, south B. above Main
- Stall Martin, victualler, stall 5 market house, d. h.
near Governor M'Nair's.
- Stark William, saddler, &c. 56, south Main
- Stebbins Samuel, cordwainer, 38, north Main
- Stewart Elizabeth, seamstress, south B. above Main
- Stewart Wm. 128, south Main, below E
- Stokes Wm. farmer, about 2 miles west of the Jail
- Strother George F. attorney at law, and receiver of
Public monies, for St. Louis land district—d. h.
NW. corner north Sixth and north C

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Sullivan —, drayman, above governor M. Nair's
Sullivan H. labourer, 104 north Church
Sullivan Patrick, professor of Ancient Languages, St.
Louis college
Sullivan Wm. justice of the peace, office 88 north
Main, NW. corner north D.— d. h. SW. corner
south A and Fourth
Sutton Aaron, cabinet maker, 1 south C. below Main
Sutton John L. blacksmith, 94 south Church below C.

T

- Taliaferro Lawrence, Indian agent at St. Peters,
north C. back 65, north Main
Taylor & Bradbury, potters, south D. above Main
Taylor John, potter, &c. south D. above Main
Tellier Amant, madame, 91 south Main
Tesson Louis, widow NE. corner of north F and
Church
Tesson Michael and Francis, merchants, 43 and d. h.
48 south Main
Thibeau Alexis, boatman, south D. below Main
Thoburn James, merchant, 86 north main, SW. corn-
er north D.
Tholozan John Eli, 49 south Main
Thornton John, grocer, 65 north Third, NE. corner
north C.
Thornton Nichols, cooper, 66 north Third, NW.
corner North C.
Tillton William P. accountant, 66 south Main
Tobin Bartholomew, labourer, 106 north Church,
corner E.
Tracy Edward, merchant, store 4, and d. h. 43 north
Main
Tracy and Wahrendorff, merchants, 4 north Main,
above Market
Tranor Michael, labourer, north Fourth, above G.
Trudeau Baptiste, teacher, north B, above Main.

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY

VACHARD C. south Third N. E. corner E.
Valois-Erancois south B. above Main
Vachard J carpenter, south Third, below F.
Varner Jacob, grocer 28 south C. above Main
Vasquez Hipolitte, 210 north Main
Vasquez Joseph 210 north Main
Verdin Nicholas, carpenter S. E. corner north C
and Fifth

Vincent, see Bouis

Von Phul Henry, merchant, 13 north Main—d—h
north Water above Market

W

WADDIE HENRY, & James Ramsay, grocers
north Third above north E

Wahrendorff Charles, merchant, store 4 & d h 43
north Main

Walker David V. physician, office 68 north Main—
d. h. on the hill oposite the Bastian

Walker rev. Jesse, south Third, below D.

Walker John deputy sheriff at the Jail

Wallace Howel & Co merchants 19 south Main, below
the market

Wallace James B. merchant 19 south Main

Walsh Hester, grocer 70 south Main

Walsh P. auctioneer and commission merchant, 29
north Main

Ward Rev. Dr. rector of the episcopal Church, south
Fourth, below F.

Ward Amos, cordwianer, south D above Church

Ward & Rollins, cord wainers 38 north Main

Wash & Carr attorneys at law 123 south Main, S. E
corner of south E.

Wash Robert, attorney at law, 123 south Main, d h
on the hill. N. W. of the Bastian

Warner Jabez, constable of St. Louis township, north
Fourth above north C.

Watt James, grocer, south Third below A.

Wetmore Alphonso, paymaster in the U. S. army,
north Third opposite the Bastian

PAXTON'S DIRECTORY.

- Wheeler Asa, baker 31 south Main
Wheeler & Page, bakers and grocers, 81 south Main
Wherry Macky, register for the corporation, office
south B. above Main—d. h. 124 south Main
White Frederick, attorney at law and Notary public
97 south Main N E corner of south D.
White Joseph, hatter 39 south Main
White Isaac W. victualler, south Third below south G
White Seth, cordwainer, 57 south Main
Wiggins Samuel, proprietor of the Team Ferry boats,
4 Steam Boat ware house—d. h. 164 north Main
Wiggins Stephen R—exchange broker, 4 Steam Boat
warehouse—d. h. 164 north Main
Willi Samuel, Tailor 52 north Main
Williams Joseph, physician, north B. above Main
Wilson Abel, clerk in constables' office, north Fourth
above C.
Wilson Moses E. teacher, north Third above the north
Bastian—d. h. 42 north Main
Wolford Ann, widow, 83 south Main
Wonderly David, victualler, stall 8 market house—d.
h. south Church, below the Bridge
Wordingham William, livery stable keeper, north
Fourth above Market.
Wright B. D. attorney at law, 2 Jones' Row, Mar-
ket Street.
Wright John J. boarding house, 137 north Main, N.
E. corner of north F.

Y.

- Yale Henry, painter &c. 17 south C. above Main
Yard Jacob, tavernkeeper, Columbian Inn, 82 south
Main
Yard Joseph, cabinet maker. 56 north and 119 south
Main
Yosty Emilian, widow 82 north Main
Young Benjamin, baker and grocer, 81 south Main

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The CONSTITUTION framed for the United States of America, by a Convention of Deputies from the States of New Hampshire, Massachussetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, at a session begun May 25, and ended September 17, 1787.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.—Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section II.

1. The House of Representatives shall consist of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states. and the electors in each state, shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state Legislature.
2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

UNITED STATES'

3. Representatives and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the U. States; and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand: but each state shall have at least one representative - and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode Island and Providence plantations one; Connecticut five; New York six; New Jersey four; Pennsylvania eight; Delaware one; Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Carolina five; South Carolina five; and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of elections to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year: so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate; but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief-Justice shall preside. and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States. But

CONSTITUTION.

the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section IV.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member,

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and from time to time; publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to, or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.

Section VII.

1. All bills, for raising revenue, shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it;

UNITED STATES.

but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered: and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.
4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.
5. To coin money; regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; and fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
7. To establish post offices and post roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.
11. To declare war; grant letters of marque and reprisal; and make rules concerning captures on land and water.
12. To raise and support armies. But no appropriation of money for that use, shall be for a longer term than two years.
13. To provide and maintain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

CONSTITUTION.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state, over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person, holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section X.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely

UNITED STATES'

necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.—Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows;

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives, to which the state may be entitled in the Congress. But no senator, or representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President: and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states: and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more, who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. Neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the U. States.

CONSTITUTION.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation.

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves, and pardons, for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the union; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

UNITED STATES

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors

Article III—section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases, affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV—section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by penal laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

CONSTITUTION.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state, having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person, held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section III.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state—nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states—without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed, as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union, a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Article VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the U. States, under this Constitution as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges, in every state, shall be bound thereunto, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

UNITED STATES'

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 12th. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON:

President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman,

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

William S. Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.
John Dickinson,
Richard Basset,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland.

James M. Henry,
Daniel of St. Thomas,
Jenifer,
Daniel Carrol.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.
North Carolina.
William Blount,
Richard D. Spaight,

CONSTITUTION.

Hugh Williamson,
South Carolina.
John Rutledge,
Charles C. Pinckney,

Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler,
Georgia.
William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

ATTEST,

WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec'ry.

AMENDMENTS.

The following Articles in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the Legislatures of nine states, are equally obligatory with the Constitution itself.

1.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

2.—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

3.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

4.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation—and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

5.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment

AMENDMENTS TO THE

or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the state and district, wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

7.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy, shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury, shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

8.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

9.—The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

10.—The powers, not delegated to the U. States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

11.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the U. States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

CONSTITUTION

12.—The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by shares, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2.—The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority then from the two highest numbers on the list, the se-

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

nate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3.—But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

13.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

WE the people of Missouri, inhabiting the limits herein after designated, by our Representatives in Convention assembled, at St. Louis, on Monday the 12th day of June, 1820, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic, by the name of "THE STATE OF MISSOURI," and for the government thereof do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

OF BOUNDARIES.

We do declare, establish, ratify and confirm the following as the permanent boundaries of said state, that is to say : " Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude ; thence west along the said parallel of latitude to the St. Francois river ; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes ; thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river ; thence from the point aforesaid north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line correspond with the Indian boundary line ; thence east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines ; thence down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION 1.—The legislative power shall be vested in a "General Assembly," which shall consist of a "Senate," and of a "House of Representatives."

Sec. 2.—The House of Representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified electors of the several counties. Each county shall have at least one representative, but the whole number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred.

Sec. 3.—No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty four years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state two years, and of the county which he represents one year next before his election; such county shall have been so long established, but if not, then the county or counties from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 4.—The general assembly at their first session, and in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, respectively, and every fourth year thereafter, shall cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state to be made; and, at the first session after each enumeration, shall apportion the number of representatives among the several counties according to the number of free white male inhabitants therein.

Sec. 5.—The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of four years. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state four years, and of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before his election, if such dis-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken; and who shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 6—The Senate shall consist of not less than fourteen, nor more than thirty three members; for the election of whom the state shall be divided into convenient districts, which may be altered from time to time, and new districts established, as public convenience may require; and the senators shall be apportioned among the several districts according to the number of free white male inhabitants in each; Provided, that when a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

Sec. 7—At the first session of the general assembly, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year and the seats of the second class at the end of the fourth year; so that one half of the senators shall be chosen every second year.

Sec. 8—After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, all general elections shall commence on the first Monday in August, and shall be held biennially; and the electors, in all cases, except of treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their continuance at elections, and in going to, and returning from the same.

Sec. 9—The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly.

Sec. 10—Every free white male citizen of the United States who shall have attained to the age of twenty one years, and who shall have resided in this state one year before an election, the last three months whereof shall have been in the county or district in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector of all elective offices: Provided, that no soldier, seaman or marine, in the regular army of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

Sec. 11—No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, state auditor, state or county treasurer, register or recorder, clerk of any court of record, sheriff, coroner, member of congress, nor other person holding any lucrative office, under the United States or this state, militia officers, justices of the peace and post masters excepted, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly.

Sec. 12—No person who now is, or who hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public money, nor any assistant or deputy of such collector or holder of public money, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, nor to any office of profit or trust until he shall have accounted for and paid all sums for which he may be accountable.

Sec. 13—No person while he continues to exercise the functions of a bishop, priest, clergyman, or teacher of any religious persuasion, denomination, society or sect whatsoever, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any of-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

office of profit within the state, the office of justice of the peace excepted.

Sec. 14—The general assembly shall have power to exclude from every office of honor, trust or profit within this state, and from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crimes.

Sec. 15—Every person who shall be convicted of having, directly or indirectly, given or offered any bribe to procure his election or appointment shall be disqualified for any office of honor, trust or profit under this state; and any person who shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of any other person, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified for an elector, or for any office of honor, trust or profit under this state for ten years after such conviction.

Sec. 16—No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during his continuance in office, except to such offices as shall be filled by elections of the people.

Sec. 17—Each house shall appoint its own officers, and shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Sec. 18—Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time, for the same cause. They shall each, from time to time, publish a journal of their proceedings, except such parts as may in their opinion require secrecy, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be entered on the journal at the desire of any two members.

Sec. 19—The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in cases which may require secrecy; and each house may punish by fine or imprisonment any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence, during their session; provided, that such fine shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and such imprisonment shall not exceed forty-eight hours for one offence.

Sec. 20—Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at any one time, nor to any other place than to that in which the two houses may be sitting.

Sec. 21—Bills may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless two thirds of the house where the same is depending shall dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and by the president of the senate.

Sec. 22—When any officer, civil or military, shall be appointed by

STATE CONSTITUTION.

the joint or concurrent vote of both houses, or by the separate vote of either house of the general assembly, the votes shall be publicly given viva voce, and entered on the journals. The whole list of members shall be called, and the names of absentees shall be noted and published with the journal.

Sec. 23—Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except of treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement, and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 24—The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which may from time to time be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration increasing, or tending to increase the compensation of members, shall take effect during the session at which such alteration shall be made.

Sec. 25—The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

Sec. 26—The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws.

FIRST—For the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners; or without paying them before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and

SECOND—To prevent bona fide emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of their territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this state.

They shall have power to pass laws.

FIRST—To prohibit the introduction into this state of any slaves who may have committed any high crime in any other state or territory;

SECOND—To prohibit the introduction of any slave for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade or merchandize;

THIRD—To prohibit the introduction of any slave, or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be imported from any foreign country into the U. States, or any territory thereof in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and

FOURTH—To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary

FIRST—To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in this state, under any pretext whatsoever; and

SECOND—To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, and to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 27—In prosecutions for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by jury, and a slave convicted of a capital offence shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a free white person for a like offence; and courts of justice before whom slaves shall be tried shall assign them counsel for their defence.

Sec. 28—Any person who shall maliciously deprive of life or dismember a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence if it were committed on a free white person.

Sec. 29—The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and all judges of the courts of law and equity shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such case shall not extend farther than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the state. The party impeached, whether convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to be indicted, tried and punished according to law.

Sec. 30—The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor shall be tried, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators present.

Sec. 31—A state treasurer shall be biennially appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly, who shall keep his office at the seat of government. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

Sec. 32—The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and all officers both civil and military under the authority of this state shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

Sec. 33—The general assembly shall meet on the third Monday in September next; on the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and twenty one; on the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and twenty-two; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet once in every two years, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in November, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Sec. 34—No county now established by law shall ever be reduced by the establishment of new counties to less than twenty miles square; nor shall any county hereafter be established which shall contain less than four hundred square miles.

Sec. 35—Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated in such manner, as the gene-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

ral assembly shall direct ; and a like revision, digest and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

Sec. 36—The style of the laws of this state shall be, “ *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Missouri.*”

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section 1—The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled “ *The Governor of the State of Missouri.*”

Sec. 2—The governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election.

Sec. 3—The governor shall hold his office for four years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified. He shall be elected in the manner following: At the time and place of voting for members of the house of representatives, the qualified electors shall vote for a governor ; and when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the election shall be decided between them by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly at their next session.

Sec. 4—The governor shall be ineligible for the next four years, after the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 5—The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia and navy of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States ; but he need not command in person unless advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

Sec. 6—The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, except in cases of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons.

Sec. 7.—The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them the purposes for which they are convened.

Sec. 8—The governor shall take care that the laws be distributed and faithfully executed ; and he shall be a conservator of the peace, throughout the state.

Sec. 9—When any office shall become vacant, the governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor be duly appointed and qualified according to law.

Sec. 10—Every bill which shall have been passed by both houses of the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented

STATE CONSTITUTION.

to the governor for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, and the house shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to re-consider the bill. If, after such re-consideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be in like manner re-considered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had signed it, unless the general assembly by its adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 11—Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives, may be necessary, except on cases of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill.

Sec. 12—There shall be an auditor of public accounts, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall continue in office four years, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. His office shall be kept at the seat of government.

Sec. 13—The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall never be less than two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 14—There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as the governor. The electors shall distinguish for whom they vote as governor, and for whom as lieutenant governor.

Sec. 15—The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate on all questions; and when there is an equal division, he shall give the casting vote in senate, and also in joint votes of both houses.

Sec. 16—When the office of governor, shall become vacant by death resignation, absence from the state, removal from office, refusal to qualify, impeachment, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor; or in case of like disability on his part, the president of the senate pro tempore; or if there be no president of the senate pro tempore, the speaker of the house of representatives, shall possess all the powers, and discharge all the duties of governor, and shall receive for his services the like compensation, until such vacancy be filled, or the governor so absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

Sec. 17—Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the lieuten-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

ant governor, or other person exercising the powers of governor for the time being, shall as soon as may be, cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving three months previous notice thereof; and the person elected shall not thereby be rendered ineligible to the office of governor for the next succeeding term. Nevertheless, if such vacancy shall happen within eighteen months of the end of the term for which the late governor shall have been elected, the same shall not be filled.

Sec. 18—The lieutenant governor, or president of the senate pro tempore, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

Sec. 19—The returns of all elections of governor and lieutenant governor shall be made to the secretary of state, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 20—Contested elections of governor and lieutenant governor shall be decided by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21—There shall be a secretary of state, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall hold his office four years, unless sooner removed on impeachment. He shall keep a register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; and he shall lay the same, together with all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly whenever required to do, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 22—The secretary of state shall, as soon as may be, procure a seal of state, with such emblems and devices as shall be directed by law, which shall not be subject to change. It shall be called the "*Great Seal of the State of Missouri*," shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Sec. 23—There shall be appointed in each county a sheriff, and a coroner, who, until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of electing representatives. They shall serve for two years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office, and shall be ineligible four years in any period of eight years. The sheriff and coroner shall each give security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall each continue in office until the next general election, and until a successor shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 24—When vacancies happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, they shall be filled by appointment of the governor; and the persons so appointed shall continue in office until successors shall be duly qualified, and shall not be thereby rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 25—In all elections of sheriff and coroner, when two or more

STATE CONSTITUTION.

persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the circuit courts of the counties respectively shall give the casting vote; and all contested elections for the said office shall be decided by the circuit courts respectively, in such manner as the general assembly may by law prescribe.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section 1—The Judicial power as to matters of law and equity shall be vested in a "Supreme Court" in a "Chancellor;" in "Circuit Courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

Sec. 2—The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

Sec. 3—The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law. It shall have power to issue writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Certiorari, and other original remedial writs; and to hear and determine the same.

Sec. 4—The supreme court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and the said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 5—The state shall be divided into convenient districts, not to exceed four, in each of which the supreme court shall hold its sessions annually, at such place as the general assembly shall appoint; and when sitting in either district, it shall exercise jurisdiction over causes originating in that district only; provided, however, that the general assembly may at any time hereafter direct by law, that the said court shall be held at one place only.

Sec. 6—The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, until otherwise directed by the general assembly. It shall hold its terms in such place in each county as may be by law directed.

Sec. 7—The state shall be divided into convenient circuits, each of which a judge shall be appointed, who, after his appointment, shall reside, and be a conservator of the peace within the circuit for which he shall be appointed.

Sec. 8—The circuit courts shall exercise a superintending control over all such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may establish, and over justices of the peace in each county in their respective circuits.

Sec. 9—The jurisdiction of the court of chancery shall be co-extensive with the state, and the times and places of holding its sessions shall be regulated in the same manner as those of the supreme court.

and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state."

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 10—The court of chancery shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters of equity, and a general control over executors, administrators, guardians and minors, subject to appeal, in all cases, to the supreme court, under such limitations as the general assembly may by law provide.

Sec. 11—Until the general assembly shall deem it expedient to establish inferior courts of chancery, the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction in matters of equity, subject to appeal to the court of chancery, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12—Inferior tribunals shall be established in each county for the transaction of all county business; for appointing guardians; for granting letters testamentary, and of administration; and for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

Sec. 13—The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint the judges of the supreme court, the judges of the circuit courts, and the chancellor, each of whom shall hold his office during good behaviour, and shall receive for his services a compensation which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall not be less than two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 14—No person shall be appointed a judge of the supreme court, nor of a circuit, nor chancellor, before he shall have attained to the age of thirty years; nor shall any person continue to exercise the duties of said offices after he shall have attained to the age of sixty-five years.

Sec. 15—The courts respectively shall appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour. For any misdemeanor in office they shall be liable to be tried and removed by the supreme court, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law provide.

Sec. 16—Any judge of the supreme court or of the circuit court, or the chancellor, may be removed from office on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly to the governor for that purpose; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish the removal of such judge or chancellor, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defence in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct; but no judge nor chancellor shall be removed in this manner for any cause for which he might have been impeached.

Sec. 17—In each county there shall be appointed as many justices of the peace as the public good may be thought to require. Their powers and duties, and their duration in office shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 18—An attorney-general shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall remain in office four years, and shall perform such duties as shall be required of him by law.

Sec. 19—All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted, in the name of the "*State of Missouri*," all writs shall be tested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued,

STATE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VI.

OF EDUCATION.

Section 1—Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant; and one school, or more, shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.

Sec. 2—The general assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of a seminary of learning; and the funds accruing from such lands, by rent or lease, or in any other manner, or which may be obtained from any other source for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund to support a university for the promotion of literature, and of the arts and sciences; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement of such lands, and for the improvement, and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

ARTICLE VII.

OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Internal improvement shall forever be encouraged by the government of this state; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to make provision by law for ascertaining the most proper objects of improvement in relation both to roads and navigable waters; and it shall also be their duty to provide by law for a systematick and economical application of the funds appropriated to these objects.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BANKS.

The general assembly may incorporate one banking company, and no more to be in operation at the same time.

The bank to be incorporated may have any number of branches, not to exceed five to be established by law; and not more than one branch shall be established at any one session of the general assembly. The capital stock of the bank to be incorporated shall never exceed five millions of dollars, at least one half of which shall be reserved for the use of the state.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE MILITIA.

Section 1—Field officers and company officers shall be elected by the persons subject to militia duty within their respective commands. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades; and majors general by the brigadiers and field officers of their respective divisions, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 2—General and field officers shall appoint their officers of the staff.

Sec. 3—The Governor shall appoint an adjutant general, and all other militia officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

ARTICLE X.

OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1—The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, nor with any regulation congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona-fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on the property of the United States, nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

Sec. 2—The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and on every other river bordering on the said state, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to the said state and any other state or states now, or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the said river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, whether bordering on or within this state, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor imposed by the state.

ARTICLE XI.

OF THE PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 1—The general assembly at their first session shall appoint five commissioners for the purpose of selecting a place for the permanent seat of government, whose duty it shall be to select four sections of the land of the United States which shall not have been disposed to public sale.

Sec. 2—If the commissioners believe the four sections of land so chosen to be selected be not a suitable and proper situation for the permanent seat of government, they shall select such other place as they deem most proper for that purpose, and report the same to the

STATE CONSTITUTION.

general assembly at the time of making their report provided for in the first section of this article: provided that no place shall be selected which is not situated on the bank of the Missouri river, and within forty miles of the mouth of the river Osage.

Sec. 3—If the general assembly determine that the four sections of land which may be selected by authority of the first section of this article be a suitable and proper place for the permanent seat of government; the said commissioners shall lay out a town thereon, under the direction of the general assembly; but if the general assembly deem it most expedient to fix the permanent seat of government at the place to be selected by authority of the second section of this article, they shall so determine, and in that event shall authorize the said commissioners to purchase any quantity of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, which may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and the place so selected shall be the permanent seat of government of this state from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

Sec. 4—The general assembly, in selecting the above mentioned commissioners, shall choose one from each extreme part of the state, and one from the centre, and it shall require the concurrence of at least three of the commissioners to decide upon any part of the duties assigned them.

ARTICLE XII.

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The general assembly may at any time propose such amendments to this constitution as two thirds of each house shall deem expedient; which shall be published in all the newspapers published in this state three several times, at least twelve months before the next general election; and if at the first session of the general assembly after each general election, two thirds of each house shall, by yeas and nays, ratify such proposed amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this constitution; provided that such proposed amendments shall be read on three several days, in each house, as well when the same are proposed, as when they are finally ratified.

ARTICLE XIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of Liberty and free government may be recognized and established. WE DECLARE,

1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people.

2. That the people of this state have the inherent sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government, and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of go-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

ernment whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

3. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance; and that their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of the state cannot be questioned.

4. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can controul or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested or restrained in his religious profession or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship.

5. That no person on account of his religious opinions, can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state.

6. That all elections shall be free and equal.

7. That courts of justice ought to be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character; and that right and justice ought to be administered without sale, denial or delay; and that no private property ought to be taken or applied to public use without just compensation.

8. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

9. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of accusation; to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor: to meet the witnesses against him face to face; and, in prosecutions on presentment or indictment, to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that the accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

10. That no person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, can, for the same offence, be again put in jeopardy of life or limb, but if in any criminal prosecution the jury be divided in opinion at the end of the term, the court before which the trial shall be had, may in its discretion, discharge the jury, and commit or bail the accused for trial at the next term of such court.

11. That all persons shall beailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

13. That the people ought to be secure in their persons, papers, houses and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing can is-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

13. without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

14. That no person can, for an indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misconduct in office.

15. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty there ought to be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

16. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; that in all prosecutions for libels, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

17. That no ex-post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, can be passed, nor can the person of a debtor be imprisoned for debt after he shall have surrendered his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

18. That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and that no priest, preacher of the gospel, or teacher of any religious persuasion or sect, regularly ordained as such, be subject to militia duty, or compelled to bear arms.

19. That all property subject to taxation in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

20. That no title of nobility, hereditary emolument, privilege or distinction shall be granted, nor any office created the duration of which shall be longer than the good behaviour of the officer appointed to fill the same.

21. That migration from this state cannot be prohibited.

22. That the military is, and in all cases and at all times shall be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier can, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in such manner as may be prescribed by law; nor can any appropriation for the support of an army be made for a longer period than two years.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1.—That no inconvenience may arise from the change of government, we declare that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts of individuals and of bodies corporate shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may before the third Monday in September next, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Missouri, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Sec. 2.—All laws now in force in the Territory of Missouri which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the general assembly.

Sec. 3.—All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Missouri, shall accrue to the use of the state.

Sec. 4.—All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the third Monday in September next, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his official capacity, shall pass over to the governor or other proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or which may arise before the third Monday in September next, and which shall then be depending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All actions at law which now are, or which, on the third Monday in September next, may be depending in any of the courts of record in the Territory of Missouri, may be commenced in, or transferred to any court of record of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof; and all suits in equity may, in like manner, be commenced in, or transferred to the court of chancery.

Sec. 5.—All officers civil and military now holding commissions under authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Missouri, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded under the authority of the state; and all such officers holding commissions under the authority of the Territory of Missouri shall receive the same compensation which they have hitherto received, in proportion to the time they shall be so employed.

Sec. 6.—The first meeting of the general assembly shall be at St. Louis, with power to adjourn to any other place; and the general assembly at the first session thereof, shall fix the seat of government until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty six; and the first session of the general assembly shall have power to fix the compensation of the members thereof, any thing in the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 7—Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in this constitution, the county of Howard shall be entitled to eight representatives; the county of Cooper to four representatives; the county of Montgomery to two representatives; the county of Lincoln to one representative; the county of Pike to two representatives; the county of St. Charles to three representatives; the county of St. Louis to six representatives; the county of Franklin to two representatives; the county of Jefferson to one representative; the county of Washington to two representatives; the county of Ste. Genevieve to four representatives; the county of Cape Girardeau to four representatives; the county of New Madrid to two representatives; the county of Madison to one representative; the county of Wayne to one representative; and that part of the county of Lawrence situated within this state, shall attach to, and form part of the county of Wayne until otherwise provided by law, and the sheriff of the county of Wayne shall appoint the judges of the first election, and the place of holding the same, in the part thus attached; and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the third section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the house of representatives, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8—For the first election of senators the state shall be divided into districts, and the apportionment shall be as follows, that is to say: the counties of Howard and Cooper shall compose one district, and elect four senators; the counties of Montgomery and Franklin shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Charles shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Lincoln and Pike shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Louis shall compose one district, and elect two senators; the counties of Washington and Jefferson shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of Ste. Genevieve shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of Madison and Wayne shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid shall compose one district, and elect two senators; and in all cases where a senatorial district consists of more than one county, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county second named in that district to certify the returns of the senatorial election within their proper county to the clerk of the county first named, within five days, after he shall have received the same; and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the fifth section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the senate of this state, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9—The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties (or in case of vacancy to the coroners) requiring them to cause an election to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, for a governor; a lieutenant governor; a representative in the congress of the United States for the re-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

side of the sixteenth Congress ; a representative for the seventeenth Congress ; senators and representatives for the general assembly ; sheriffs, and coroners ; and the returns of all township election held in pursuance thereof shall be made to the clerks of the proper county within five days after the day of election ; and any person who shall reside within the limits of this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the tenth section of the third article thereof, shall be deemed a qualified elector, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10—The elections shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Missouri territory. The clerks of the circuit courts of the several counties shall certify the returns of the election of governor and lieutenant governor, and transmit the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the temporary seat of government, in such time that they may be received on the third Monday of September next. As soon as the general assembly shall be organized, the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro-tempore of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill those offices ; and if any two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes and a higher number than any other person, the general assembly shall determine the election in the manner herein before provided ; and the returns of the election for member of congress shall be made to the secretary of state within thirty days after the day of election.

Sec. 11—The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 12—Until a seal of state be provided, the governor may use his private seal.

“ Done by the representatives of the people of Missouri in Convention assembled, at the town of St. Louis, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States the forty fifth.”

DAVID BARTON, President
of the Convention, and representative
from the county of St. Louis.

From the county of Cape Girardeau,

STEPHEN BYRD,

| JOSEPH M. FERRON,

ALY. H. BUCKNER,
JAMES EVANS,

ROB. S. THOMAS.

From the county of Cooper,

ROBERT P. CLARK,
WILLIAM LILLARD,

ROBT. WALLACE.

From the county of Franklin,

JOHN C. HEATH.

From the county of Howard,

M. S. BURCKHARTT,
J. SMITH FINDLAY,
D. UFFORDEN,

BENJ. H. REEVES,
JOHN RAY.

From the county of Jefferson,

S. HAMMOND.

From the county of Lincoln,

MALCOLM HENRY.

From the county of Montgomery,

JONATHAN RAMSAY, | JAMES TALBOTT.

From the county of Madison,

NATHANIEL COOK.

From the county of New Madrid,

ROBT. D. DAWSON, | CHRISTO. G. HOUTS.

From the county of Pike,

STEPHEN CLEAVER.

From the county of St. Charles,

HIRAM H. BABER,
NATHAN BOONE,

BENJ. EMMONS.

From the county of St. Genevieve,

R. T. BROWN,
JOHN D. COOK,

H. DODGE,
JOHN SCOTT.

From the county of St. Louis,

EDW. BATES,
PR. CHOUTEAU, Jr.
A. M'NAIR,
BERND. PRATTE,

WM. RECTOR,
THOS. F. RIDDICK.
J. C. SULLIVAN.

From the county of Washington,

JOHN RICE JONES,
JOHN HUTCHINGS,

SAMUEL PERRY.

From the county of Wayne,

ELIJAH BETTIS.

ATTEST,

WM. G. PETTUS,

Secretary of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE,

Declaring the consent of the people of the state of Missouri, by their representatives in convention assembled, to certain conditions and provisions in the act of congress of the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories"

Whereas the act of congress of the United States of America, approved March the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty,

entitled 'An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories,' contains certain requisitions and provisions, and, among other things, has offered to this convention when formed, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, for their free acceptance or rejection, the five following propositions, and which, if accepted by this convention in behalf of the people as aforesaid, are to be obligatory on the United States, viz:

'First, That section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools:

'Second, That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of said state the same to be selected by the legislature of said state on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature of said state shall direct; *Provided*, that no salt spring the right whereof now is, or hereafter shall be, confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this section be granted to said state; and provided also, that the legislature shall never sell or lease the same at any one time for a longer period than ten years without the consent of congress;

'Third, That five per cent of the nett proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory or state, and which shall be sold by congress from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the state under the direction of the legislature thereof, and the other two-fifths in defraying, under the direction of congress, the expenses to be incurred in making of a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state:

'Fourth, That four entire sections of land be, and the same are hereby granted to the said state for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon; which said sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located as near as may be in one body, at any time, in such townships and ranges as the legislature aforesaid may select, on any of the public lands of the United States: *Provided*, that such location shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States surrounding such location.

'Fifth, That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a Seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely for the use of such seminary by the legislature;

Now THIS CONVENTION, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, and by the authority of the said people, DO ACCEPT the five before recited propositions offered by the act of congress under which they are assembled; and in pursuance of the conditions, requisitions,

and other provisions in the before recited act of congress contained, this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state **DO ORDAIN, AGREE and DECLARE**, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of sale thereof; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt as aforesaid from taxation for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively; *Provided*, nevertheless, that if the congress of the United States shall consent to repeal and revoke the following clause in the fifth proposition of the sixth section of the act of congress before recited, and in these words, viz 'That every and each tract of land sold by the United States from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale,' and further—that this convention for and in behalf of the people of the state of Missouri, do hereby ordain, consent and agree, that the same be so revoked and repealed, without which consent of the congress as aforesaid, the said clause to remain in full force and operation as first above provided for in this ordinance: and this convention doth hereby request the congress of the United States so to modify their third proposition, that the whole amount of five per cent on the sale of public lands therein offered may be applied to the construction of roads and canals, and the promotion of education within this state, under the direction of the legislature thereof. And this convention for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, and by the authority of the said people do further **ORDAIN, AGREE, and DECLARE**, that this ordinance shall be **IRREVOCABLE** without the consent of the United States.

Done in convention, at St Louis, in the State of Missouri, this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-fifth,

By order of the Convention.

DAVID BARTON, *President.*

ATTEST.

WM. G. PETTUS, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION

Providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen, of either of the states in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union shall be considered as complete.

EXECUTIVE, &c.

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

	Salary.
Alexander M'Nair, <i>Governor,</i>	\$2,000
Wm. H. Ashley, <i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>	-
Joshua Barton, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	730
Edward Bates, <i>Attorney General,</i>	500
William Christy, <i>Auditor,</i>	730
Pierre Didier, <i>Treasurer.</i>	730

Judiciary.

Mathias M'Girk,	} <i>Judges of the Supreme Court,</i>	} 2,000 each.
John D. Cook,		
John Rice Jones,		
William Harper, <i>Chancellor,</i>	-	
David Todd, <i>Judge of the 1st District Court,</i>		
Refus Pettibone, <i>do 2nd do.</i>		
Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, <i>3d do.</i>		
Richard S. Thomas, <i>4th do.</i>		

Representatives in Congress.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton, *Senators.*
John Scott, *Representative in Congress.*

Judicial Districts and Circuits,

And the Times and Places of Holding Courts.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

1st District, is composed of the counties of Cole, Cooper, Saline
Lillard, Ray, Chariton, Howard, and Boone.

**

COURTS OF MISSOURI.

- 2d District*, of the counties of Gasconade, Ralls Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Montgomery, and Callaway.
- 3d District*, of the counties of Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and St. Louis.
- 4th District*, of the counties of Perry, St. Genevieve, Madison, Wayne, New Madrid, and Cape Girardeau.

Supreme Court meets in the

- 1st District*, at Franklin, Howard county, first Mondays of March and September.
- 2d District*, at St. Charles, St. Charles county, fourth Mondays of March and September.
- 3d District*, at St. Louis, St. Louis county, fourth Mondays of April and October.
- 4th District*, at Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, third Mondays of June and December.

Superior Court of Chancery meets in the

- 1st District*, at Franklin, Howard county, first Mondays of January and July.
- 2d District*, at St. Charles, St. Charles county, third Mondays of January and July.
- 3d District*, at St. Louis, St. Louis county, first Mondays of February and August.
- 4th District*, at Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, fourth Mondays of February and August.

Circuit Court meets in the

- 1st District*, in Cole county, third Mondays of January, May, and September; in Cooper county, fourth Mondays of January, May, and September; in Saline county, 1st Mondays of February, June, and October; in Lillard county, second Mondays of February, June, and October; in Ray county, third Mondays of February, June, and October; in Chariton county, fourth Mondays of February, June, and October; in Howard county, third Mondays of March, July, and November; in Boone county, first Mondays of April, August and December.
- 2d District*, in Gasconade county, fourth Mondays of January, and May, and the third Monday of September; in Callaway county, first Mondays of February, June, and October; in Montgomery county, second Mondays of February, June, and October, in St. Charles county, third Mondays of February, June and October; in Lincoln county, fourth Mondays of February, June, and

COURTS OF MISSOURI.

October; in Pike county, first Mondays of March, July, and November; in Ralls county, second Mondays of March, July, and November.

3d District, in Franklin county, second Mondays of March, July and November; in Washington county, third Mondays of March, July, and November; in Jefferson county, fourth Mondays of March, July, and November; in St. Louis county, first Monday of April, third Monday of August, and first Monday of December.

4th District, in Perry county, first Mondays of February, June, and October; in St. Genevieve county, second Mondays of February, June, and October; in Madison county, first Mondays of March, July, and November; in Wayne county, second Mondays of March, July, and November; in New Madrid county, fourth Mondays of March, July, and November; in Cape Girardeau county, first Mondays of April, August, and December.

Terms of County Courts.

In Cole, Ray and Ralls counties, first Mondays of January, April, July, and October; in Cooper, Chariton and Pike, second Mondays of January, April, July, and October; in Saline, Gasconade, Lincoln, and St. Louis, third Mondays of January, April, July, and October; in Lillard, Franklin, and Cape Girardeau, fourth Mondays of January, April, July, and October; in Montgomery, Washington and New Madrid, first Mondays of February, May, August, and November; in Callaway, Jefferson, and Madison, second Mondays of February, May, August, and November; in Boone, St. Genevieve and Wayne, third Mondays of February, May, August, and November; and in Howard, St. Charles and Perry, fourth Mondays of February, May, August, and November.

CLERKS OF THE VARIOUS COURTS

Of the Supreme Court.

First Judicial District,	Gray Bynum,	Clerk,
2d	do.	do. William G. Pettus, clk.
3d	do.	do. Arthur Nelson, clk.
4th	do.	do. James Evans, clk.

Of the Chancery Court.

First Chancery District,	Bernard O'Neil,	Clerk.
2d	do.	do. William G. Pettus, clk.
3d	do.	do. David H. Conrad, clk.
4th	do.	do. Peter R. Garrett, clk.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

In the First Judicial Circuit.

County of Cole, [James S. Conway] clerk Circuit court.—resigned.

Cooper Robert P. Clark, clk. circuit court.

Saline, Benjamin Chambers, clk. circuit court.

Lillard, Young Ewing, clk. cir. c. & county court.

Ray, William L. Smith, clk. cir. c. & county ct.

Chariton, Edward B. Cabell, clk. circuit and county court.

Howard, Gray Bynum, clk. circuit court, (Armstead S. Grundy, clk. county court,

Boone, Roger North Todd, clk. circuit court.

In the Second Judicial Circuit.

Gasconade county, Samuel C. Owens, clk. circuit and county courts.

Ralls, Stephen Glasscock, clk. cir. & county court.

Pike, Levi Pettibone, clk. of the circuit court, and Michael J. Noyes, clk. of the county court.

Lincoln, Bennet Palmer, clk. cir. & county court.

St. Charles, William Christy, jr. clk. cir. & county courts.

Montgomery, John C. Long, clk. cir. court, and Jacob L. Sharp, clk. of the county court.

Callaway, Irvine O. Hochaday, clk. cir. and county courts.

In the Third Judicial Circuit.

County of Franklin, William G. Owens, clk. circuit and county courts.

Washington, John Jones, clk. circuit court and John C. Brickey, clk. county court.

Jefferson, Samuel Woodson, clk. cir. court and county courts.

St. Louis, Archibald Gamble, clk. circuit court, and Silas Bent, clk. county court.

OFFICERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, &c

In the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

County of Perry, Cornelius M. Slattery, clk. circuit court.

St. Genevieve, Thomas Oliver, clk. circuit and county courts.

Madison, Thomas Mosley, clk. cir. court. and Nathaniel Cook, clk. county court.

Wayne, Solomon R. Bolen, clk. circuit court.

New Madrid, Christopher G. Houts, clk. circuit and county courts.

Cape Girardeau, John Juden, clk. circuit and county courts.

Officers of St. Louis County.

Joseph C. Crowe, Sheriff.—John Bobb, Coroner.

Robert Simpson,
William Sullivan,
John C. Sullivan, } *Justices of the County Court.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

St. Louis Township.

Peter Ferguson, holds his court first Saturday of each month.

Thompson Douglass,	first Monday	do
Moses Scott,	second Saturday	do
William Sullivan,	second Monday	do
Thomas M'Guire,	fourth Tuesday	do
Joseph V. Garnier,	second Wednesday	
Wilson P. Hunt—Thomas Sappington,—Phillip Roachblave.		

Bon-Homme Township.

J. H. Rogers, John Brown, Ludwell Bacon, John S. Ball, Thomas Mason, Henry Walton, Hartley Lanham, Caleb Bowles.

St. Ferdinand Township.

R. Chitwood, James Brown, Hugh O'Neil, Warren Hunt, Thomas R. Musick, John T. Nash, Frederick Hiatt, John Kincaid.

COUNTY AND TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Constables of St. Louis County.

Jabez Warner, Constable. }
John Simonds jr. deputy do } *St. Louis Township.*
Sullivan Blood, do. do }
Joel L. Musick, Constable, *St. Ferdinand Township.*
John Jones, Constable, }
S. Bay, deputy do. } *Bon-Homme Township.*

CORPORATION

OF THE

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

TRUSTEES.

Pierre Chouteau, *Chairman,*
Bernard Pratte, James Kennerly, Robert Wash &
Charles Wahrendorff.
Macky Wherry, *Register.*
Marie P. Leduc, *Assessor.*
John C. Potter, *Lumber-master.*

The Office of the Corporation is kept on the north side of south B. street, above Main-street, and is open every morning. (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 12 o'clock.—The Register can be seen here during office hours, and the Ordinance Book can be examined by any person.

The Corporation Election takes place on the 6th December, annually.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

THIS Banking Institution, under the style of “*The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Missouri,*”—was incorporated by the Legislature of the Territory, September, 4th 1816, to continue until the 1st February, 1838. The Banking House is a very neat brick building, situated No. 6, North Main-street. The following particulars are extracted from the act of incorporation.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of the said bank shall be and consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, exclusive of such shares as may hereafter be subscribed on the part of the territory of Missouri. *Provided always,* That on the application of the president and directors of said bank, the then existing legislature may always extend and increase the amount of stock, capital estate and property which said corporation may hold.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a director or president of said bank, who is not a citizen of the United States and of this territory and a stock-holder, and a director ceasing to be a stock-holder, shall cease to be a director. All the directors to be elected shall be resident of the territory, every stock-holder being a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote at all elections to be holden by the stock-holders in pursuance of the act of incorporation, and shall have as many votes in proportion to the stock which he may hold, as follows, for one share and not exceeding four shares, one vote each; for every two shares above four and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for

BANK OF MISSOURI.

every four shares above twenty and not exceeding forty, one vote ; for every six shares above forty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote ; but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise shall be entitled to more than fifty votes : But no stock-holder shall be permitted to vote who has not held his stock two calender months prior to the day of election. All stock-holders living in the county of St. Louis shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person ; but every stock-holder living out of said county may vote in person, by ballot or by a written ballot by him or her subscribed, with his or her name and duly acknowledged before a judge of the court, a justice of the peace or a notary public, before whom such acknowledgement shall be made ; and said ballot shall by him be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the said bank, and transmitted before the time of election, shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a vote in any election of the said corporation.

General meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors.—1st Monday in May, annually.

The President and Directors, shall on the first day of each session of the Legislature of this Territory, (or state,) lay before the said Legislature, an account of the Bank and its funds, which said account shall be sworn to. Shares are transferable only on the books at the Bank. Dividends are made half yearly, on the 1st weeks of April and October. Vacancies by death or resignation, to be filled by the directors for the time being. Any number of stock-holders who shall be proprietors of not less than 500 shares, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stock-holders, giving at least sixty days notice.

SEC. 19. And whenever the inhabitants of any county now established, or which may hereafter be established by law in this territory, shall have subscrib-

BANK OF MISSOURI.

and for stock in the said bank to the amount of forty thousand dollars, and paid their proportion on that sum into the bank, a branch bank shall within six months thereafter be established in such county for the purpose of discount only, and upon the same terms and in the same manner as practised at the bank, and to commit the management of the said officers and the making of the said discounts to such persons under such agreements and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of said bank. And in each office of discount and deposit, there shall be vested by the president and directors double the amount of the stock paid in by the stock-holders of the county where such bank of discount and deposit shall be established; *Provided always*, That a majority of the stock-holders of said county shall previously by writing request the establishment of such office of discount and deposit, and the same shall be had six months before the time on which it shall be requested to establish such office of discount and deposit.

The Cashier gives security in a sum not less than \$10,000, and each of the Clerks in a sum not less than \$6,000.—No stock-holder can be appointed, either cashier or clerk.

SEC. 27. That from and after the passage of this act, the said Bank of Missouri hereby incorporated, shall pay specie upon all bills and notes which may have been or which may hereafter be drawn and payable by the said Bank of Missouri, or by the president and directors and cashier thereof, if thereunto required by the person or persons who may be the holder of such bill, note or notes, under the penalty of forfeiting at the rate of five per centum per month, for each and every month such specie payment may be refused, in addition to the amount of such bill, note or notes, to be recovered in a summary way by motion before any Justice of the Peace, or court hav-

BANK OF MISSOURI.

ing jurisdiction thereof in the name or for the use of any person or persons who were the owners of said bill, or note, or notes, at the time they were presented for payment.

SEC. 28. In all suits and actions prosecuted against the said corporation, it shall be a sufficient service of all writs, notices or judicial process, to serve the same upon the president or any of the directors for the time being.

SEC. 29. If any president, director, officer or other person holding any share or capital of the said bank stock, shall commit any fraud or embezzlement touching the money or property of the said bank, he or they shall be liable to be prosecuted in the name of the United States by indictment, and upon conviction thereof shall, besides the remedy that may be had by action in the name of the president and directors of said Bank of Missouri, for the fraud and embezzlement aforesaid, forfeit to the said company all his shares and stock in said bank.

Notes for discount must be put in before 2 o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays.—Discount days Tuesdays and Fridays. The Bank is open daily except Sundays—1st January—4th July and Christmas, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2, P. M.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas F. Riddick, *President.*

Joseph Phillipson,
Thomas Brady,
Henry Vonphul,
James Kennerly,

Michael Tesson,
Thomas Hempstead,
Thomas H. Benton, &
Angus L. Langham.

Lewis Bompert, *Cashier.*

Elias T. Langham.

Gabriel P. Cerré, *Clerks.*

Officers of the St. Louis 'North Fire Company' for the year 1821.

Capt. George H Kennerly.

Lt. Jesse G. Lindell.

Sty. Wilson M. Gunnegle.

Engineers.

1st. Paul Anderson.

2d. Elijah Beebe.

Directors.

1st. David V. Walker.

2d. Thomas Hempstead.

3d. Alexander Ferguson,

4th. Edward Tracy,

5th. John O'Fallon,

6th. C. S. Hempstead,

Axe Men.

Charles Busseron,

James Clemens jr.

John R. Guy,

John Smith,

Walter B. Alexander,

H. Papin.

Hook Men.

John L. Prevonchare,

David Monnastessé,

William Hempstead,

John B. Sarpy,

William F. S. Borden,

Paul M. Gratiot,

Ladder Men.

J. P. B. Gratiot.

James Baird,

Samuel Smyth,

Elias T. Langham,

James Nagle,

George Wallis.

Property Men.

Risdon H. Price,

John M. Knight,

Bernard G. Farrar,

Gregoire Sarpy,

Bernard Pratte,

Charles Wahrendorff,

Jeremiah Connor,

Henry Vonphul,

Pierre Chouteau jr.

Thomas M. Knight,

William Rector,

Gabriel Paul.

The foregoing is a true statement. as taken from
the record book of the North Fire Company.

W. M. GUNNEGLE, *Secretary.*

Officers of the 'South Fire Company,

Elected at the Formation of the Company,

August 1820, for one year.

<p><i>President.</i></p> <p>Samuel R. Ober.</p> <p><i>Vice-President.</i></p> <p>John W. Honey,</p> <p><i>Secretary.</i></p> <p>Wm. G. Pettus.</p> <p><i>Treasurer.</i></p> <p>James Irwin.</p>	<p><i>Directors or Engineers.</i></p> <p>Robert H. Catherwood,</p> <p>Joseph Liggett,</p> <p>Wm. M. O'Hara,</p> <p>D. C. Boss,</p> <p>Josiah Bright,</p> <p>George Young,</p> <p>Michael Tesson,</p> <p>Wm. H. Ashley,</p> <p>Wm. Carr Lane,</p> <p>Nathan Paul,</p> <p>John Nicholson,</p> <p>William Renshaw.</p>
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There are twenty-six private members whose duties are to act in concert with the foregoing officers, when ever called on.

W. RENSHAW, *Secretary.*
Vice W. G. PETTUS, resigned

NAMES OF COINS.	weight.	Curr'y of Va.K.&c.	Curr'y of Pa.M.&c.	FEDERAL VALUE.
	dwt. gr.	£. S. D.	£. S. D.	E. D. d. c. m.
English Guinea,	5 6	1 8 0	1 15 0	0 4 6 6 7
French Guinea,	5 5	1 7 6	1 14 6	0 4 6 0 0
Johannes,	18 0	4 16 0	6 0 0	1 6 0 9 0
Half Johannes,	9 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0 0 0
Moidore,	6 18	1 16 0	2 5 0	0 6 0 0 0
Doubloon,	16 21	4 8 0	5 12 6	1 4 9 3 3
Spanish Pistole,	4 6	1 2 0	1 8 0	0 3 7 7 3
French Pistole,	4 4	1 2 0	1 7 6	0 3 6 6 7
French Crown,	19 0	0 6 8	0 8 3	0 1 1 1 0
Spanish Dollar,	17 6	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 1 0 0 0
English Shilling,	3 18	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 0 2 2 2
Pistareen,	3 11	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 0 2 0 0

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