COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	may 17	Boston	may 16
Charleston	" 19	Baltimore	" 17
Savannah	" 20	Washington	" 18
Paris	apr 10	Liverpool	april 12
Havre	" 11	London	" 13

SECTIONS OF THE NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

No. 3. Before the Committee of Arbitration.

Charles Pages vs The Estate of Samuel Livermore.

The plaintiff purchased at auction a house of this Estate, subject to a lease, the terms of which were not stated at the time of sale; and in supplying to the tenant, after a lapse of three months, for the rent, was informed that it had been paid by him in advance, previous to the sale. He therefore applied to the vendor to refund the money, who refused to do so, on the plea that the purchaser was bound to ascertain the conditions of the lease before he bid for the property—and upon this issue is joined.

The committee are of the opinion that as there was no written lease between the vendor and the occupant of the house, and the general custom of the place is contrary to payment in advance, it was incumbent on the vendor to be more explicit in his declaration of this agreement with his tenant; and they, therefore,

AWARD,

That the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff the full amount of his claim, without interest; say, three hundred and six dollars and sixty-nine cents.

No. 4. Before the Committee of Arbitration.

W L Robeson & co, on behalf of the shippers of 102 hhds of Tobacco, by the steamer Randolph, vs. N & J Dick & co, on behalf of the owners of said steam boat.

This is a claim for damage and loss alleged to have been sustained by the said shipment of tobacco, while under charge of the captain of the boat, and for cooperage the hhds after landing them in New Orleans. The defendants declare they are not liable, inasmuch as the bill of lading, signed on behalf of the boat when the tobacco was shipped, had an express clause inserted in it, to the effect that "a part of 61 hhds was not in shipping order;" and that therefore the boat would not be answerable for cooperage.

But the committee are of opinion that such a clause is not sufficient to bar the plaintiff's claim; as it refers to a part only of the shipment, and is altogether a vague and unsatisfactory reservation: they therefore, after mature consideration, decide and

AWARD,

That the plaintiff shall pay sixteen dollars for cooperage; and that the defendants shall pay the sum claimed—say, one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents.

PRICES CURRENT OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

May 31, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	c. 19	a 20
Good Fair	18	a 18½
Fair	16½	a 17
Middling	15½	a 15½
Ordinary	12½	a 14
SUGAR	10	a 11
MOLASSES	35	a 40
TOBACCO First Quality	7½	a 7½
Second	6½	a 6½
Crossed	5½	a 5½
FLOUR	6½	a 6½
PORK Clear	26	
Mess	21½	a 22
Prime	17½	a 18
Bag round	8	a 8½
BACON Hams	12½	a 14
Sides	11	a 12
Shoulders	8	a 8½
Hog round	8	a 9
BEEF Mess	12	
Prime	10½	a 11
LARD	12	a 14
CORN	50	a 56
WHISKEY	20	a 22
BAGGING Western	20	a 22
BALE ROPE	13	a 15
LEAD, (pig)		a 6

LIVERPOOL, April 13.

Cotton—Sales on Thursday week 3000 bags; Friday, 5,000; Saturday, 1,500; Monday, 2,000; Tuesday, 1,000 and today, 3,000. The demand since last week, has been limited, with a dull market, and prices have declined in American ¼d and East India ⅛d per lb. Brazils and Egyptian are steady. The amount of the week's import is 18,491 bags.

LIVERPOOL, April 11

Cotton.—The demand this week has been very moderate, and the prices of American have receded ⅛ to ¼d per lb, particularly for middling qualities; while other kinds are steady at the quotations of last week. The business comprises 350 Sea Island at 18 to 30d, with 20 stained at 10d to 16d; 2340 Bowed, 10d a 12d; 2950 Mobile, at 8d to 12½d; 7450 Orleans, 10 to 12½d; 840 Pernambuco, Paraiba, 13a 14d; 1000 Bahia and Maceio, 10½ a 12½d; 800 Maranham, 11d to 14d; 10 Demerara, 14d; 20 Peruvian, 14d; 50 Laguira, 11d; 310 Carthagena, 8d to 9d; 570 Egyptian, 14d to 17d; 1100 Bengal and Surat, 5d to 6d; 1400 Bengal at 5d to 6½d per lb—making together 20,430 bales, of which 2800 America, 700 Bahia, 50 Pernambuco, and 1000 Surat are on speculation, and 450 American and 700 Bengal for shipment. The market is quiet, the sales today being only 1500 bales, but there is no alteration in prices since Friday. The sales on Saturday were 3000.

MOBILE, May 28.

Cotton—The market since our last review has been very inactive, and the sales which amount to about 3000 bales have gone off heavily at last quotations.—Shipments on planters' account, however, have been made latterly to considerable extent, and the stock on sale is materially reduced. We do not feel authorised to change quotations, but the week closes with a limited demand and a very dull market. Received this week 1459 bales—exported 6128, leaving the stock on hand, all included, 36,938 bales.

NEW YORK, May 16.

120 shares U S Bank		124½
140 do N O Com Bank		101½
250 do N O Gas		104
50 do N O Mac. & Tra. bank		104

NEW YORK, May 17.

350 shares U S Bank		124½
63 do do		124½
100 do N O Gas		103

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Nile, Millikan, Hamburg, J A Merle & co.
Ship Perdonat, Ingersoll, Liverpool, J A Merle & co.
Ship Apollo, Grace, Portsmouth, M O Hewes.
Ship Emerald, Flanders, New York, S & J P Whitney.
Ship Edw Bonsall, Gallaher, Philadelphia, J Reid & co.
Brig Charmes, Puig, Matanzas, J Prat & son.
Schr Cliza, Howard, Apalachicola, Bogert & Hawthorn
Schr Pasaic, Barnes, New York, S & J P Whitney.
Schr Retrieve, Williams, Charleston, G Bedford.
Schr Daniel Rogers, Giberson, Richmond, J R McMurdock.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Palmetto, Wood, from the Passes; took to sea ships Kentucky, Mansfield, and schr Azora: boat going to assist Bohemia & Josephine, and schr Emperor. Reports off the Bar and in the river several sail bound up.

Tow boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes; took to sea ship North Star, barque Brothers and brig Mississello; and brought up ship Hilah to the city, brigs Kanawa and Catherine to Slaughter House Point. Reports nothing new.

Ship Hilah, Hammond, 14 days, New York, to mas.
Barque Bohemia, Thompson, Mobile, to master—cargo, 400 bales hay, to master.
Barque Josephine, Johnson, 14 days, Philadelphia, to Hoskins & Wilcox.
Brig Kanawha, Hall, Pensacola, to J W Zacharie.
Brig Catherine, Pitmer, Portsmouth, to master.
Schr Emperor, Arnaud, 10 days, St Jago de Cuba, to P Lafaye: cargo, 94 hhds & 123 bbls sugar, 51 bags coffee, and sundries, to P Lafaye.
Steamer Daniel O'Connell, Robertson, Ouachita
Steamer Osceola, Daggett, St Louis.

DEPARTED.

St Louis—Per steamer Oceana—19 bbls pork, 10 kegs lard, 7 hhds beans, 200 bags corn, S G Blanchard: 11 hhds tobacco, 20 bbls pork, 89 kegs lard, R Groning & co: 494 sacks corn, Hefford & Borgeaffrey; 30 sacks oats, 6 do bran, 6 kegs butter, order; 30 casks bacon, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 1029 pigs lead, J W Lish; 45 kegs lard, Layet & Amelung; 421 sacks corn, B S Cole; 1771 sacks corn, 7 bbls oil, Bogert & Hawthorn; 10 hhds tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 8 hhds tobacco, 7 bbls potatoes & beans, J H Graham; 11 bbls castor oil, Stetson, Avery & co; 70 bbls flour, 15 do castor oil, 8 do beans, 520 pigs lead, Lavillabeauxe & Walton; 107 sacks oats, order; 61 bbls eggs, 20 doz chickens, order.

Ouachita—Per steamer Daniel O'Connell—11 bales cotton, Yorke & Ladon; 4 do, Robeson Wood & co; 19 do, O'Dubigg & Chatigmer; 19 do, Burke, Watt & co; 21 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 6 hhds pork, J W Zacharie & co.

EXPORTS.

Hamburg—Per ship Nile—1172 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Perdonat—1074 bales cotton.
Portsmouth—Per ship Apollo—1266 bales cotton, 1 bbl sugar.
New York—Per ship Emerald—466 hhds tobacco, 8 bales cotton, 29 bales hemp, 69 do moss, 24 bbls pork.
Philadelphia—Per ship Edw Bonsall—28 bales cotton, 20 hhds tobacco, 126 bbls pork, 31 ses & 92 bbls molasses, 500 do flour, sundry skins & hides.
Matanzas—Per brig Charmes—1000 kegs lard, 200 hams, 600 bbls flour.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Oceana met 26th inst, steamer Prairie near Helena; 27th, George Collier near Montgomery Point; Steamboat near Arkansas; Vandalia at Baton Rouge.

Ship North America was spoken on the morning of the 25th inst. off the Balize, distant about 10 miles.

Hesco at Liverpool, 7th April, the Constellation, Stevenson; previous to the 14th, the Sylvanus Jenkins, Barker.

Cleared on the 25th April, at Liverpool for this port, the David Carson, Stoneinet.

Entered for loading at Liverpool for this port, April 14, the Ellen Rankin, Redman.

At Falmouth, the Lavinia, Jones, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with freement, freeupment, sails, &c. carried away.

Hence at Richmond, May 12, brig Augusta, Curtis.

Hence at New York, May 14, brig Julia & Helen, Thorndyke.

Cleared at New York for this port, 17th, ship Orleans, Sears.

Hence at New York, ship New Jersey, Burrows.

At Hamburg for this port, barque Philadelphia, Amos, to sail on the 15th April.

THE BEE.

Official Paper and City Paper of the City of New-Orleans.
PRINTED BY J. C. BEATON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

By the mail of yesterday, we received Washington papers of the 18th ult, and Baltimore of the 17th—from which we obtained New York dates of the 15th only—containing the last intelligence from Liverpool, as sent by sundry ships from the New York offices; but we received no papers from that city.

This defect of the mail was however inoperative on us, owing to the politeness of a generous gentleman, who politely furnished us with New York evening papers of the 16th and 17th ult—from which we have made commercial extracts. The intelligence of Houston's victory over Santa Anna has been received in that city with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

The month of May that expired yesterday was rather prolific in giving us two full moons; and two eclipses—one of the sun, and one of the moon.

The crevasse or breach in the levee opposite Morgan's plantation above the city, has been more destructive than at first apprehended. Altho the breach is not more than one arpent, the irruption of the river has devastated the plantations of Messrs Lanau, Dupuy, Dupin, Saul, Morgan, and other sugar estates—covering them to a depth varying from 3 to 6 feet. The houses have not been thrown down; but most of the barriers have been swept away. It will be impossible to stop the crevasse, till the fall of the waters in the river, which is becoming gradual.

The total inattention and apathy of planters to their embankments on the river have occasionally produced similar disasters; but the experience of others does not teach all fools. While regretting the devastation, we must say that there have been warnings sufficient to arrest attention during the past 6 or 7 weeks, from the reports daily current of the extraordinary rise of the Ohio and Mississippi. But should the necessary improvements be soon and properly effected on the mouth of the latter rivers, these irruptions would be completely obviated.

By an official circular issued by Brigadier-general Rusk, of the Texian army, dated Harrisburg, May 10, it appears that the divisions of the Mexican army are becoming concentrated again on San Antonio; and that they are still in number about 5000 men. We must prefer giving credence to such an account than to the rumor that 1200 Mexicans surrendered themselves prisoners to 300 Texians, and that the Mexican army were rapidly flying the country.

The Texian war will we fear, be continued another winter campaign, unless Congress shall in the interval recognize the independence of Texas, or purchase the country from the Mexican government. But the latter is not now to be expected, till the Mexicans shall have made a complete conquest of the place, as they believe their national honor is concerned in the affair—and if that honor they have a much larger quantity, than some of our citizens seem willing to concede to them. Whatever may become of Santa Anna, his presidency will shortly expire; and Victoria or some other will become the president general of the Mexican republic and army, to continue the war in Texas.

That the British expected to be joined by the Louisianians, during their invasion of this state in the late war cannot be doubted; but it is not easy to ascertain on what they founded their expectations of such assistance. Nor was that belief confined to the English alone, in giving them confidence; but it was unfortunately extended to General Jackson, and created that suspicion in his breast, which led to those marked actions towards the natives, for which he has been severely censured. But Secretary Cass has promised to redeem the character of the 'hero of New Orleans' from those censures, in a second article in the American Quarterly Review—by exhibiting the source or causes of his suspicions.

Yet that the natives of Louisiana were true to the cause of America, there can be no more doubt, than that singular confidence was exhibited by the British general, and as singular suspicion by the Americans, in their assistance. Jackson himself understood this before the action on the 8th January; and in many instances proved his confidence to them.

One of these was of a noble kind in many respects. General Jackson sent a young Creole, then a cadet in his army, and only 18 years of age, to Sir John Lambert, for the liberation of some negroes—slaves of planters here. The gentleman was courteously treated by the officers of the British army, then stationed on Dauphin island; and was invited to dine with them.

Having finished his diplomacy and dinner, he proceeded to fulfil a private commission to general Keane' that general, on the night of the 23d of December, had taken Mr L Lacoste a prisoner; and relying on the expected assistance of the Louisianians had voluntarily provided to indemnify him and other natives for whatever cattle and provisions were taken from them for the use of the British army. Lacoste sent his account of 350 dollars, with the young Creole, to have it paid by Keane.

It was presented when that general was leaning against a tree, as he had been wounded during the action of the 8th. General Keane replied that when he made the promise to pay, he had expected to find the Louisianians different from what they proved—to be his friends not his foes; and that their conduct cancelled all debts.

The Creole rejoined—'I do not know why you expected to find them friends of the invaders of their country; you have found them as they are, warm defenders of their native lands, and Americans in every instance. But I am not aware how their conduct can affect your honor which was solemnly pledged to pay this debt which I present. However we shall know hereafter how to value the honor of a British general.' The Creole bowed and withdrew.

But he had not gone 100 yards, till overtaken by an aid-de-camp of the general, who requested his return. 'Tell your general (said the Creole, holding up his flag of truce) that if he wants me, he may find me on that ship at anchor.' Shortly afterwards General Keane sent the whole sum in guineas on board the ship.

It is not a little remarkable that Mr L. Lacoste kept the secret till his death; and that about 12 months since, one of his heirs applied to have the coins exchanged into dollars, to the above Creole, who has since become one of our most respectable merchants.

Didactics: social, literary and political. By Robert Walsh Esq. 2 vols. Philadelphia, Messrs Carey, Lea and Blanchard—New Orleans, Mr Bancroft.

At the request of the publishers of these volumes, Mr Walsh (during a period of what Dr Johnson in his life of Congreve, calls 'the languor of convalescence') collected the many articles in them from inedited manuscripts, reviews, pamphlets, and the files of daily newspaper which he edited for fifteen years.

Those who are acquainted with the National Gazette of Philadelphia, and the American Quarterly Review, must be aware of the talents and erudition of Mr Robert Walsh—and who among our citizens in any state of the union, that assume any literary pretensions, are ignorant of those periodicals? The miscellanies of these volumes contain in a condensed and collated manner, such articles of those periodicals as could been detached from them; and abound in useful matter—on literary points, Mr Walsh is both acute and astute—shrewd and comprehensive. He has unfortunately he seemed pedantic; but it was by the narrow-minded or politically prejudiced—by those who could not comprehend the dignity of his ideas or the elegance of his style, or who would not if they could.

Yet there is not one American citizen to whom the periodical literature of the country owes so much, as to Robert Walsh. In early life, he was the warm and able advocate of his native land; and when on his European tour, he wrote several articles for the Morning Chronicle newspaper of London, then edited by Mr Perry; and for the Edinburgh Quarterly Review, then in the zenith of its popularity: these were chiefly to disabuse public opinion in Great Britain, as regarded this country. But this he did more effectually and eloquently in his celebrated 'Appeal etc.'

Since he became editor of the National Gazette and American Quarterly Review, he has pursued the same honorable, dignified and determined course. His journal is among the best—if not itself, the best—in this country; and would be creditable to any nation.—None will ever find in it the scurrility or personal invectives which disgrace most journals of our country; and the we may not coincide in opinion with all the political and other topics there broached, we must invariably concede him credit for the *sincerity in made it further in us.*

The only objection we have to these volumes is the title, Didactics; because it is not sufficiently expressive of the intrinsic merits of the work; and would induce some to conclude that they contained mere homilies instead of agreeable as well as useful matter.

The Emigrant, a novel in two volumes, by G. Bennett. Philad. Carey, Lea and Blanchard—N Orleans, C Bancroft.

A romance of history during the empire of Rome—it possesses much interest, based on historical data. This class of fiction will soon expunge those wholly [illegible] of the exploits of fabulous [illegible] for the [illegible] more particulars of [illegible] of imagination has do[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Grund's Report.

This is the [illegible] romance of a traveling doctrinaire of some rightly designing the character of the people, and appearance of the country, which he has visited. Novels of this class have also their advantages, when possessed of intrinsic merits—as they make a more durable impression on the memories of readers, and are more attractive, than mere narratives. The scene is laid in Italy.

CONGRESS—On motion of Mr. Rice Garland, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing post routes from Fort Jesup and Campitis, in the parish of Natchitoches, to Coate's Bluff, in Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. A. Mann,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Wm. Fox's ferry plantation to Donaldsonville; and also from Baton Rouge to Clinton, in the State of Louisiana.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Baltimore, April 17.

The ship Pacific, Hoxie, arrived at New York early on Sunday the 15th ult. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th of April. By this arrival Liverpool of the 14th and London of 13th of April were received. The cotton market was dull in Liverpool, and the price had declined 3-8.

London, April 12.—We learn from the Paris papers of Sunday that the debate of Saturday last, on the petitions to the Chamber of Deputies for the recovery of the remains of Napoleon, and their transmit to Paris, and for the repeal of the law which banishes his family from the soil of France, terminated in the reference of the first set of petitions to the Minister of the Interior, and in the rejection of the second. The discussion did not prove as interesting as the early part of it had promised, but it fully demonstrated the apprehensions of the King, in which the majority of the Deputies sympathized, that the presence of the family of Napoleon might occasion a new struggle for the throne.—Even the arrival of his ashes was deemed dangerous by the ministry, as likely to revive the affections of the nation for him who, when living, had been its idol; and, although apparently defeated on the point, Government will have completely succeeded, for the petitions referred to the minister will share the fate of their predecessors; that is, in homely language, they will be "cushioned." In addition to the arguments of M. Thiers against the petitions, on the broad principle of policy and expediency, a Deputy (M. Dubois) in an excellent speech, resisted the petitions on another ground; namely, that Napoleon had perished in banishment for "his purposes," in punishment of his ambition and despotism, and that it would be flying in the face of Providence to remove his remains from the rock in which they are inurned, and thus render nugatory the salutary lesson to be deduced from his fate, and obliterate the recollection of the cowardice of the despots who had so ingloriously avenged themselves.

The journals display much coldness on the subject. Those of the Doctrine and under ministerial influence applaud the decision of the Chamber. The Courrier Francais feebly advocates the contrary view of the question. The Constitution is even more than usually indecisive, but the National and Bon Sens express themselves clearly as they dare their disapprobation of the vote. The public appeared perfectly apathetic and indifferent to all.

The intelligence from the north of Spain, given by the Paris papers, is not important, but is in one respect, calculated to make the blood freeze with horror. An order of the day of General Bernelle, commander of the (French) Foreign Legation, in the service of Queen Isabella, directs, by reprisal for the massacre of such soldiers of that corps as fell into the hands of the Carlists, that in future *no quarter be given.* A letter from Bayonne states that the town of Plencia had been taken from the Carlists by a body of men landed from the British squadron.

Dublin, April 8.—Another Gunpowder Plot—Blowing up the Statue of King William III, in College-Green.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the whole neighbourhood of College-Green was thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by an explosion, loud as the report of the largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the blowing up by gunpowder of the equestrian statue of William III. The saver of his country from Popery and slavery. The powder was put into the body of the horse through a small hole drilled in the back, near where the figure rested; from this was suspended a slow match, by which means it was fired.

The members of the corporation, horror-stricken at the event of this morning, met a their assembly house, William street, to day. They resolved upon offering a reward of £200. for the apprehension and conviction of the ruffians who blew up the statue, and 50£. for any private information that may lead to a discovery.—May they not justly have apprehensions for their own security in such a state of affairs.

The quantity of powder used to blow up so mighty a substance (nearly 1300 weight of lead) must have been immense. The lamps in the neighbourhood were completely extinguished, and several panes of glass broken in the adjoining houses. The incident tone of triumph assumed by the radical faction cannot but make a lasting impression on the lovers of peace and good order, who are now prostrated by the machinations of a bold and implacable foe. The Lord Lieutenant has been sending repeated messages to College street Police office, where the investigation is held, for any information they may have received.

BOGOTA, 1st April, 1836.

We begin to experience the difficulties that new representative Governments are subject to in the formation of their Cabinets or Ministry. The history of the dissolution of the last in this country is as follows:

Congress, agreeably to the Constitution, met on the 1st of last month. President Santander sent his message, setting forth the situation of public affairs, and the remedies requisite to be adopted for the good of the Republic. In a few days after, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the treaty between New Grenada and Venezuela, in relation to the division of the Columbian Debt, created by the three Republics that formerly formed the Columbian Republic. The opposition to the treaty attacked it as unconstitutional, and in the first division carried a majority of two votes against its ratification. The Ministers instantly resigned, on the ground that it was considered they had violated the Constitution. The President accepted their resignations, and several appointments, all of which were declined, alleging their unfitness for office. On a second discussion and division, the House of Representatives decided, by a majority of twelve, against the former vote. This is the state of things at this time. The under Secretaries are acting until the nominations made of individuals in Provinces shall be heard from.

REPORT

Of Mr Hunter, chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of the inhabitants of East Baton Rouge, and, also, the resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the subject of land titles in the part of said State which formerly belonged to West Florida, respectfully ask leave to report:

That they have examined the subject with that consideration which belongs to a subject of country, embracing nearly one-third of the agricultural wealth and population of Louisiana; and viewing the subject of great importance, they deem it their duty to make a detailed report of the causes which have produced such universal difficulty, in that quarter of the country, in relation to titles to lands.

This portion of Louisiana embraces seven parishes, to wit: West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Washington and St. Tammany, all being east of the Mississippi river and the island of New Orleans. These parishes were all a new country, comparatively speaking, when the United States took possession of them in 1813; and their population is principally derived from emigration from other states in the Union, before and since that period.

Previous to taking possession of this part of the country, on the part of the United States, the inhabitants derived their titles from the Government and authorities of Spain. There were no squatters on the public lands at that period; for the obvious reason, that the policy of the government of Spain was to give away lands to settlers, on condition of actual settlement, as prescribed by law.

The principal rules on this subject, are to be found in the decrees of St Lorenzo, dated October 15, 1754; of Count O'Riley, dated 18th February, 1770; of Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, dated 9th September, 1797, these being Governors General of Louisiana, and the regulations of Don Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant General of July 17, 1797, to which officer this duty was transferred by the king of Spain.

By these regulations, whenever a new colonist wanted lands, he made application to the nearest commandant of a post, by petition (requeste) for a tract of land; upon this an order of surveys was granted, and on complying with the conditions of settlement prescribed by the regulations above referred to, and simply paying the fees of office, amounting to a few dollars, the settler obtained his final concession; owing, however, to the negligence incident to a new country, most of the settlers had not attended to the completion of their titles, at the time the change of Government took place, although they had performed the conditions of settlement. They frequently had requettes, in virtue of which they possessed, many had their surveys; plats, but very few their final concession; all, however, had some written evidence of title until the revolution at Baton Rouge, when the Spanish authority ceased in this portion of the country. In this revolution, a convention was the Government de facto. This convention invited American emigrants to the country, and stipulated to give them a section of land. They governed the country until Governor Claiborne took possession of it in 1812, as agent of the United States, and ratified all the previous proceedings of the Government de facto. The Government of the U. States paid the debts, and became obliged to confirm all the settlement rights which had been guaranteed by the convention.

In accordance with this pledge, the first law was passed by Congress on the 25th April, 1812, by which provision is made to carry into effect all the titles derived from these different sources, to wit: from requettes, order of survey, final concessions, and lastly, actual settlement.

A commissioner and clerk were appointed to collect all evidences of written title, as well as list of actual settlers, and report to Congress. This early did the National Government commence redeeming its pledges, given to the people of the country, in the treaty of cession of Louisiana, that the ancient titles of the country should be respected in good faith; and the promise of their agent, Governor Claiborne, to the convention, while they were the Government de facto, that the settlers should be guaranteed in their titles, not to exceed a section of land.

The commissioner appointed under this act, made his report conformably to its provisions, and Congress, by the law of the third of March, 1819, confirmed the titles embraced in it, both as regards settlers with written titles, and actual settlers without written titles, prior to the 15th April, 1813.

We now proceed to an investigation of the title in opposition to this class of title on the part of the ag[illegible] Paris, by which Louisiana was ceded to France, the Intendant General of Louisiana, Don Joseph Ventura Morales, made certain concessions of land in the Spanish province of Mississippi. The Government of the United States refused to sanction these concessions, on the ground that West Florida (now as the Parishes of East and West Feliciana) was no part of Louisiana, and all those large grants were void, inasmuch as they were had parted with her domain. These grants formed a portion of those which were comprised in the list that Congress had under consideration in the act of 1819. The doctrine that these grants were void on the ground of Spain having ceded her domains to the U. States was sanctioned by the Executive in taking possession of the above territory, in 1813; by the taking of Fort Charlotte, at Mobile, in 1813; and by annexing the former to Louisiana, and the latter to the Territory of Mississippi, and finally the same point was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Foster and Elam vs. Neilson, (see Peters's Reports, vol. p. 254,) where it is decided that the cession of Louisiana embraced all the country to the Perdido, and that of course, after that cession, Spain had no public domain to convey in this part of Louisiana.

Here then, it may be asked, is there not a perfect chain of title on the part of the settler? Written evidences of titles derived from the former Government of Spain, donations and actual settlements under the Government *de facto*, of the convention reported on under the law of 1812, and finally confirmed by the act of April 20, 1819, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the above entitled cause.

The obstacle to this chain of titles presents itself in the treaty with Spain for the cession of Florida. The Government of the United States, probably to prevent any doubts as it respects the eastern limits of Louisiana, saw fit to describe the territory ceded by that treaty, in the following terms: "His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him east of the Mississippi river, known by the name of East and West Florida." And by the eighth article of said treaty is the following stipulation: all the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities, in the said territories ceded by his Majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the territories had remained under his Catholic Majesty.

The decisions of the Supreme Court upon this article of the treaty have been as follows. In the first case, Foster and Elam, vs. Neilson. (See Peter's Reports, vol. page 254.)

The court decided two points, 1st, that by the treaty of Paris, all the country as far eastward as the river Perdido, was included within the cession of Louisiana; and they also decided that the large grants, commonly called the Morales grants, which were made after the cession of Louisiana by France, were null and inoperative in relation to settlers, whose claims had been confirmed by the act Congress of 1819. They decided also in that case that the Morales grants were not, *per facto*, by the Florida treaty so as to vest the title itself in the grantees. The contract, in the language of the Supreme Court, only being a contract to convey, but not vesting a title to the land itself in the grantees, and decided the case against them and in favor of the title of the settler, by confirmation by the United States. But in the 6th vol. Peters's Reports, page 691, the United States against Arredondo and others, the court have overruled this construction of the Florida treaty, and have decided that, by the eighth article the grant mentioned in the article are absolutely confirmed, and the rights which they give are vested in the grantees.

It may not be material to enquire into the real validity of these two titles, in point of priority, for it appears to the committee that, whichever of these fails, the Government is equally bound to indemnify its proprietor. The treaty of Paris recognises the then existing relations of property; all the bona fide settlers under the laws of Spain, in relation to incipient titles, such as requettes and orders of survey, were entitled to absolute concessions as soon as they had complied with the condition of settlement: and if they were ousted from these titles by any act of our Government, it would be a palpable violation of the treaty. On the other hand, if the Government have made a bona fide stipulation in the Florida treaty to confirm the large grants, and their previous confirmations to the settlers prevent them from complying with it, then it is a violation of the Florida treaty in relation to the grantees, and they are equally bound to indemnify them. But still, although the question of priority of title is not material in explaining the duty of the Government yet it may not be unimportant for the committee to express their opinion upon it.

The act confirming the settlers in their lands, bears date of the 3d of March, 1819. The Florida treaty although purporting to be negociated February, 1819, was not ratified by the Senate until February, 1821. According to our constitution, it is apprehended that the treaty has no force nor validity until its ratification: hence, the United States having parted with their property to the lands confirmed in 1819, to settlers, those settlers could not be interrupted or disturbed, as it respects third persons, by a treaty not ratified until 1821.

Your committee are therefore of opinion, that the proper course for the Government to pursue, is to indemnify the Morales grantees; that if they undertook to indemnify the settlers, millions would not be sufficient to effect that object in the improved value of the property as it has been effected by the industry of the settlers. In ascertaining what indemnity would be a safe one to the Morales grantees, we must take into view the fact that the increased value of the lands has been entirely effected by the settlers themselves; they have opened plantations, constructed railroads, founded villages, established schools, and introduced the comforts of civilized life; they have, moreover, gallantly defended the country from invasion, for almost every adult male from these several parishes at the time capable of bearing arms, was in the ranks at the memorable defence of New Orleans. The Morales grantees, (non residents) have, on the other hand, contributed nothing to the settlement and prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances, the committee are of opinion, that one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre (the price of Government lands) would be a reasonable indemnity to the claimants under these Spanish grants.

The committee further beg leave to state, that, by the laws of Louisiana, occupants of land under title, even if proven to be defective, are protected in the values of their improvements, and cannot be evicted until they are paid for them: and if this possessor in good faith, under a title translative of property, has been applied to in the cases of Government confirmations by a decision of the supreme court of Louisiana.

The next question is, in what manner the authenticity of these titles shall be established. The committee have come to a conclusion, that there can be no better mode than to institute a bill or suit against the United States, and to refer the question to the courts. For this purpose they submit their bill. Other questions connected with the subject committed to your committee will be reported in a supplemental report.

220 miles of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad will be put under contract this summer.

Libraries of Cuvier and Champollion.—The French government have purchased the invaluable library of Cuvier, of which his own contributions on natural history form of themselves a small library, for 70,000 francs. Also that of Champollion, the discoverer of the Egyptian hieroglyphic Alphabet for 52,000 francs. This latter must include his manuscripts and inscriptions and paintings while in Egypt, and his unpublished hieroglyphic grammar, all of which were ready for press when this lamented and gifted man was prematurely cut off by a brain fever induced by his severe labors.—N Y Star.

The London John Bull gives some amusing specimens of Mr Hume's perversion of language. Speaking of Mr Canning, he said—"The right honorable gentleman came down to Parliament, and regardless of the honorable gentlemen to the right and left. In short, his allegions are so generally and frequently made, that I cannot but consider him the greatest *liar* in this house." It is, moreover, notorious that Mr Hume thinks *liable* a derivation of that which is not true because, on some one's saying that he considered Mr Hume's statement liable to contradiction. Mr Hume answered that his statement was perfectly correct, and not *liable* in any one particular." And recently he observed of Lord Palmerston, who goes generally by the soubriquet of Cupid, "well, I cannot discover any thing so beautiful in the man myself; he is well enough looking for his time of life: but as for Cupid, there's not the least bit of *Cupidity* about him, as far as I can see."

It is due to this community of which I am a member, to account to it for any charges which may be brought against me. In this paper of yesterday there is a long parade—a masterpiece of Rhodomontade, signed "S. Audler" acknowledging himself a Coward; he does not deny that subsequent to his attempt insult he received a challenge for his proof; he neither denies that his cowardly propensity induced him to forego so unpleasant an enquiry. The same Audler—this vendor of worn out harness—this wash-tub, dealer has with the impudence and characteristic daring inherent in triflers called me that which I am in the hearing of our most respectable citizens and in a most public place (New Exchange) he himself was called—"a Thief" Audler!! Ay Audler! So! Audler!!! and who does not shrink at the very letters of his name. he *has* been *is* and *ever will be* the detestation of the honest man, the land mark for the Coward, the beacon for the insolvent debtor, the light house for the swindler—he dares to speak of intrusion on the public! well may he do so. Oxnaburgs, Italian silk cottonades, old swords and belts, &c. &c. groan loudly a requiem for the ledger of his poor creditors—Ae to an enlightened public to which he thrice appeals I will but say that it is too "enlightened" ever again to trust this blackened lump of infamy. And now to facts.

Mr Phillips the owner of some dozen white linen coats promised me that I should have one of these coats "*that would fit me*" at the same price as they might sell at auction. I took one and finding it did not fit me I changed it for another abiding of course by the agreement that I should have one of these coats "*that would fit me*" at the same price as they should be sold at auction—Mr Audler (I beg his pardon for prefixing the Mr.) called on me subsequently and said that the coat I had taken was his—and presented me a bill for its price—I denied its correctness—he sued me—was cast and condemned to pay costs and in a Bully rag rage insulted me at Mr Blache's auction.—Now—let the coat I was entitled to according to the vendors' agreement, 2d I knew not of the transfer to Mr Audler, 3d the public must condemn him for calling me a Thief when he himself is so notoriously known as an adept in the business.

L. A. LEVY, Jr.

The Philadelphia Gazette, Evening Star New York Courier and Enquirer do. and Charleston Courier will give this one insertion and send their accounts to this office for payment. june 1

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
m8 KOHN, DARBON & CO.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
may 10 A St GEORGES.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
m 13 R GRONING & CO.

EXCHANGE ON [illegible], for sale by
m 13 KOHN, DARON & CO.

EXCHANGE on [illegible] sale by
m 19 R. A. LEFEBVRE, [illegible] st Louis & Levee sts.

EXCHANGE on New York and Boston, for sale
by [illegible] HEWES & Co.
m 19 [illegible] Camp st

Saint Charles Theatre.

The Public is respectfully informed that this establishment will open for a short summer season, on

This Evening, Wednesday, June 1, 1836,

On which occasion Mr J M Field, who will engage for eight nights only, will make his first appearance in New Orleans these three years.

When will be performed, first time in this Theatre, Reynold's Comedy, called

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

Gossamer.....Mr J M Field.

To conclude with the favorite Farce of

RAISING THE WIND.

Jeremy Diddler,.....Mr J M Field.

On Thursday, Charles II & the Children in the Wood

LOTTERY.—VA. NORFOLK—Class 2. Drawn at Alexandria, May 21. Drawing expected on Saturday, June 4th.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $8,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 of $100, &c.

Tickets, $10 Halves, $5.

Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE, New Orleans.

Drawing of 1st Wellsburg—49, 35, 12, 63, 42, 1, 48, 10, 24, 44. june 1-2t

MR EDITOR, allow me to undeceive the public, relatively to an advertisement published in the Bee, of the 28th inst, and signed by P. J. Bayhi. I never wrote any such advertisement, in the English or French language, and I can well certify that the signature affixed to it was but an unlawful use of my name.

Please to give my best thanks to whoever was so kind as to accomplish duties devolving upon myself alone, as to recommend persons who might wish, before the appointed day, to buy said stock at private sale can apply to the subscriber. Terms, at the sale.

A. LACOUTURE.

BY M. BARTNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold on Saturday 4th of June, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange.

4 Valuable lots of Ground with all the improvements thereon, situated in Rampart and Basin streets between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

Lot No 1, measures 25 feet 11 line front on Rampart st by 63 ft 11 inches and 24 lines in depth, there is a house built between posts on said lot of