LATEST DATE.

New York	aug 26	6 pr ct
Boston	aug 26	6 pr ct
Philadelphia	aug 26	6 pr ct
Washington	aug 26	6 pr ct
Baltimore	aug 26	6 pr ct
Charleston	aug 26	6 pr ct
Mobile	aug 26	6 pr ct
Tampico	aug 26	6 pr ct
Vera Cruz	aug 26	6 pr ct

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept 26.

50	shares United States Bank		117¾
50	do	do	117¾
10	do	do	117¾
50	do	do	117¾
50	do	do	117¾
50	do	do	117¾
50	do	do	117¾
5	do	do	117¾

Specie—The sales this morning were $500 American gold at 44 premium and $4500 in half dollars at 5 dis. We quote doubloons at 4 a 4 dis; Spanish dollars 5 a 7 do; Mexican do 5¼ a 6 do; Five franc pieces — a $1,001; Sovereigns $[illegible] a $5.10; Doubloons, $16,50 a $16,75; Patriot do, $16,25 a $16,40.

Treasury Drafts—No sales at the board this morning We note them 1½ a 2½ premium.

NEW YORK, Sept 25.

The Market—Cotton is quite firm at last week's prices with a good demand.

Western flour is 6¾ for common brands though a transient lot or two have been sold from the vessel at something less.

Specie gone from New York to Europe, in 1837.

February 3, by Packets this week, to Liverpool and London,	$150,000
March 17, do to Liverpool,	15,000
April 8, do to London,	1,000,000
May 13, do to Liverpool and London,	88,250
May 15, Toronto arrived in London with	40,000
May 15, in Westminster,	150,000
May 17, by packets in Liverpool,	618,000
May 23, by packets this week to London, Liverpool and Havre,	631,640
June 1, by packets to do	500,000
June 3, by packets to do	1,059,584
June 9 by Geo Washington to Liverpool,	500,000
June 10 by the Europe, to do	20,000
June 16 by the Hibernia, to do	30,000
June 22, by the Columbus, to do,	500,000
June 24, by packets to do,	100,000
July 1 by packets to do,	100,000
July 15 by the Quebec, to London,	800,000
July 17, by the England, London and Liverpool,	500,000
July 19, by packets to Liverpool and Havre,	500,000
July 24, Philadelphia arr in London,	260,000
July 24, by the St Andrew, to Liverpool,	258,000
Aug 1 by Orpheus, to Liverpool and London,	402,000
Aug 1 by Shakspeare, to do	90,000
Aug 1 by Ontario, to do	515,000
Aug 1 by Baltimore, to do,	185,000
Aug 2 by packets to Liverpool,	1,200,000
Aug 16 by packets to do,	2,100,000
Aug 19, by Pocahontas, to do	185,550
Aug 21 by packets to London,	325,000
Aug 23 by do to London and Havre	300,000
Sept 1, by the North America, to Liverpool	100,000
Sept 1 by the Roscoe, to London,	100,000
Sept 1 by the Utica, to Havre,	69,188
Sept 8, by packets, to Liverpool and Havre,	200,000
Sept 8 by the Roscoe, to Liverpool,	100,000
Sept 9 by the Sully, to Havre,	70,000
Sept 16, by the Montreal to Liverpool,	150,000
Put on board by day light,	$14,177,750
Put on board by moon light and sneaking-ly at least the same amount,	14,177,750
Total,	$28,355,500

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court.—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas, Pierre Landreaux and William Brannan, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the property herein after described, have applied to the Clerk of this Court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the second day of September A. D. 1837, for a Monition or Advertisement in conformity to an act of Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any irregularity in the form of process or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatever; to shew cause within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and ho[illegible]

The said property was ad[illegible]omologated: Parish aforesaid on the [illegible] Sheriff of the [illegible] 1837, by virtue [illegible] 26th day of August, D. [illegible] office of this Court, rendered on the [illegible] A. D. 1837, in a suit entitled [illegible] Samuel Chapman.—No. 14,209, [illegible] Pierre Landreaux [illegible] William Florance became the purchasers (three fifths undivided half for the price of $3000, [illegible] grand dollars.)

Description of property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz:

A certain lot of ground together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, situate in the Faubourg Lafayette and being the number two in square number seventy, and measuring about sixty feet front on Camp street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, the lot being comprised between Erato and Thalia streets.

Witness, the honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Court of Probates, acting as Judge of the District Court in absence of the Honorable the Principal Judge of said Court, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1837. L. W. LEWIS,

sept 16 Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—District Court of the first Judicial District—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern—greeting—Whereas, David M. Hughes, having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the following described property in order to the office of said court, where said sale was recorded on the eight day of May in the year 1837, for an advertisement in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 10th March 1834, know ye, and all persons herein interested are by these presents admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the court of the first judicial district, who may have any right to the following described property, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court, by virtue of which the sale was made, or of any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements, advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or any other cause or defect whatever, to shew cause within thirty days from the day of the publication of this advertisement, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

Said property was sold by aforesaid sheriff, on the 23d day of March in the year 1837, in the case of Widow Hampton & al. vs. Joseph E. Tournel—No. 13,639 of the docket of said court, at which sale David M. Hughes became purchaser for the sum of $10,100, payable at one, two and three years.

Description of the property as given in the Judicial Conveyance.

A Lot of Ground being No. 1 on the plan deposited at the office of the sheriff of the parish of Orleans measuring 20 feet 7 inches 3.5 lines on Foucha street, undermining to the rear of said ground 115 lineal feet on a depth of 80 feet 10 inches on the lower line, and 92 feet 10 inches on the opposite line, which separates it from lot No. 2.

In witness whereof, I have signed these presents and affixed the seal of my office, this 19th September 1837.

(Signed) JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

sept 26 3t.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

N. Dudson vs. J. Gedge.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honourable N. Lonzenie, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 4th of October 1837, at 10 o'clock at Hewlett's exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, a certain note drawn by Ludovicy Koss, dated New Orleans, August 18, 1837, payable at sixty days, to the order of Raymond Garnashy, sent, endorsed for the sum of one hundred dollars, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.

Terms cash.

B BEAUREGARD, Marshall.

sept 21

EVERY kind of wood from a Saw-mill for building will be immediately made by applying to the subscriber, at his office Place St Antoine or at the dwelling, corner of Royal and Esplanade. He offers for sale a large quantity of dry wood, such as planks for flooring, ordinary planks, &c. &c.

sept 30 A. MOUDET.

TWO NEGRO DRAYMEN WANTED.

WANTED to purchase two first rate Negroes, accustomed Dray Men, well recommended, and of good character—for which fair prices will be paid. Apply to No 38 St Louis street. sept 26-2w

FOR SALE,

BY W MERRYFIELD & Co.—40,000 feet white pine lumber, 30,000 feet oak plank, from 3 to 4 inch, likewise 4000 Flat boat bottom plank, corner of St Mary and Josephine streets.

sept 19 6t

LIQUORS—4 Pipes old cognac Brandy
3 Half do do do
2 Pipes old Madeira Wine
64 boxes do do 4 & 2 dozen each
10 Damijohns do ditto
50 barrels old Monongahela whiskey,
6 do Peach Brandy,
48 do Malaga wine,
7 Italian barrels Tenerife wine,
10 quarter casks L. P. ditto
30,000 Havanna Segars, for sale by
P. B. GALLWEY,
31 Common street.

sept 19

THOMASTON Stone Lime—About 600 casks first rate Thomaston stone lime but a short time burnt and in good shipping order, now landing, for sale by GEORGE BRIDFORD,
33 Bienville street.

OATS—A few hundred bags of good oats for sale by G. DORSEY,
44 New Levee.

FLOUR—300 bbls superfine flour for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

PORK—150 bbls Mess and M. O. pork for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—In half barrels for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

WHISKEY—50 bbls landing from steamer John Mills for sale by G. DORSEY,
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Lard—150 bags fine quality Lard, for sale by JOS. LANDER & CO.
sept 19 14 Poydras st

Canvassed Hams—20 casks Cincinnati canvassed Hams, for sale by JOS. LANDER & CO.
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GOOSEBERRIES—In syrup, a fine rate article, just received per ship Hampden, from N. York and for sale by FRANKLIN, AMES & CO.

CANDLES—Mould candles, Cordiles, landing from ship Hampden, from New York and for sale by FRANKLIN, AMES & CO.

sept 19

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED [illegible] EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted) at the office, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, by CAMPBELL, TOY, [illegible] PROPRIETORS.

Price $10 per annum, payable half in advance, and the balance in six months. No subscription received for less than one year, nor any discontinued but at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding 12 lines, three times for $3, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the office, and by the carriers.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1837.

The departure of Mr. Alcée Lafarouche, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the republic of Texas, is an event worthy of record in the history of Louisiana. This gentleman, the first native citizen whom the General Government has chosen from our State to fulfil an important public function, has distinguished himself for many sessions as an orator in our legislative halls; and we have every reason to hope that a long and intimate experience in public affairs will enable him, in his ministerial capacity, to render important services to the two countries. The interests of Texas are closely allied to those of Louisiana, and it is an evidence of the solicitude of the General Government, that it has confided the direction of these interests to one of our citizens. The nomination of a Minister to Texas is in itself an act of the highest honour, but there are many who believed that it was one of those measures adopted for the purpose of bringing about some pacific arrangement, by alarming the adverse party, and which afterwards remained without being put in execution. The departure of Mr. Labranche, however, in a vessel of war and the authentic recognition of the Texian republic are a kind of *ultimatum* given by way of reply to the blustering of the Mexican government. The severe recriminations, and absurd and indecent menaces of the official journals of that republic, were long suffered to remain unnoticed. Now these are briefly answered by the departure of the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the republic of Texas. Besides, Mr. Labranche is not one of those men without influence or talent, who are chosen whilst there is no positive object in view; so that the question now is, not whether the republic of Texas is recognised, but whether her desire to be annexed to the confederacy will be granted.

There appears to exist at Mobile some degree of panic in relation to that formidable visitor Yellow Fever. Several sudden deaths have been reported, but the papers are in doubt whether to ascribe them to congestive or Yellow Fever. While the journals admit that great terror has seized upon the minds of many of the citizens, they assert that the city generally has hitherto been extremely healthy, but fear that the mail boats have introduced cases from New Orleans. At the same time that we discredit this explanation, we sincerely hope our sister city may be entirely exempt from a scourge which has afflicted us so fatally.

Adjournment of Congress.

The adjournment of both Houses is positively fixed for the ninth by the adoption of Mr. Niles' resolution. The motion of Mr. Hubbard that the hour of daily meeting should be hereafter at ten o'clock, was likewise taken up and agreed to.

Coroners Inquest.

On Monday last the coroner was called to attend an examination of the body of Mr. George Olden, killed by a pistol shot in a house situated at the corner of La Course and Nayades streets.

It appears from what we have ascertained of the circumstances of this affair, that at about six o'clock in the evening, the deceased was returning to town in the Lafayette car, and arriving at the above mentioned place, the car stopped to change horses. In the meantime a quarrel having arisen between the driver and one of the passengers, the former ran towards a cabaret, whither he was pursued by many persons.—Among the number was Mr Olden, who entering the shop, instantly received a pistol shot from a man named Urain Chapian, owner of the cabaret, who was standing at the time behind his counter. The ball penetrated the breast of Mr. Olden and pierced the left lung.

The jury of inquest returned a verdict of [illegible] against Urain Chapian, who has succeeded for the time in escaping.

The deceased was a respectable merchant of the firm Newbert and Olden, a gentlemen well known and extensively connected, and a numerous acquaintance. We trust the murderer will be found, and brought to justice.

No Privileges!!!

The leaders of broken Banks assume to be the only proper persons of justifying the course they have adopted, since the famous proclamation by which our benevolent citizens have been deluded. We are attacked by the public papers, qualified with the title of *Locofoco*, and in common with our correspondent at Washington, incur the severest reprobation. In a civilized country this would be a question the banking system, but to inculpate the banks of New Orleans is some thing more—it is an unpardonable crime. We are anathematized without mercy—the terrible stigma *Locofoco* is pronounced, and our condemnation is sealed. We have been taught that we are such hardened caitiffs that far from being affrighted at these denunciations, we still pursue our career—whatever be the obloquy which they attach to our conduct, we will not close our principles, nor shall we prosecute with one iota less boldness these fraudulent institutions who have forfeited their charter and unworthily abuse the public credit.

We are told by the salaried organs of the banks that they have been useful to the country. Undoubtedly as long as they were restrained to a small number, as long as they acted up to the spirit of their charter, as long as they did not make a monopoly of their favors, whose powers are so refined, and whose intelligence so sublimated, that he possesses within himself the necessary functions for the avoidance of every thing noxious to the mechanism of his economy, an exquisiteness of structure is superaded which is endangered by the slightest shock. A portion of his frame once removed, no *vis medicatrix* can restore it—a limb once lopped off and severed from the parent trunk, is a loss beyond the capacity of his system to repair. The *mama* lie in general are similarly constituted, but as a recompense for this insufficient endowment, they possess an exalted instinct and a large field for enjoyment. Examine the construction of reptiles, insects, and amphibious animals, and the reverse may be noticed. Their size, position and habits are very limited, locomotive powers, subject them to continual peril, while their intelligence is too confined to enable them to avoid it. Under such circumstances, Nature, has in the plenitude of her bounty, gifted them with a capability of repairing accidental losses of substance where they do not implicate vital organs. It is well known that if the claw of a crab be torn away, a new limb soon begins to sprout, and if unfortunate, is in the course of a few weeks entirely reformed. Some species of worms, when divided, and the separate parts placed in contact, speedily become united. The Poly pus, that singular link between animal and vegetable life, possesses the power of renovation to a still more astonishing extent. Naturalists assert that its long feelers or arms, by means of which its seizes its prey, may all be removed by amputation, and if examined shortly after, are found to be completely restored.

The tenacity of life in the lower orders of creation is not less wonderful. Frogs, Tortoises and reptiles of the amphibious were subjected to many scientific but cruel experiments by Leuwenhook, the Abbe Spallanzani and others, for the purpose of testing the strength of the vital principle. Insects have lain for weeks in a state of lifeless—decapitated Tortoises have walked about for considerable periods—certain reptiles have been embowelled and the cavity of the abdomen filled with cotton, and still for many days have they lived, moved and had their limited being, without much apparent suffering. These and similar facts would likewise go to prove that sensibility to pain cannot be largely developed in the inferior animals, and hence the observation of the great Drama that the insect which we trample feels

A pang as great as when a giant dies,

while beautiful in poetry, and humane in principle, is not entirely founded in truth.

In these examples, the most casual reflection may witness the omniscience and benevolence of the divine author, who has doubtless created all his offspring with powers of enjoyment and freedom from suffering suitable to the sphere in which they exist, and the end they are destined to subserve.

There is an admirable article in the last number we have received of the New York Evening Post, on the subject of the revival of business in that city.—We regret that our limits, and the press of other matter will not permit its entire insertion. The following extract, however, we present to the reader as a specimen of the tone and spirit of the article. After remarking upon the bustle and business which are beginning once more to be perceived in Pearl street, the Editor goes on to say—

For those who have been caught, by the sudden revulsion of the times, in the midst of their sanguine and extravagant speculations—for those who were playing in the trap when it sprung—there is no remedy. The delusions of the last three years can no more be renewed than the worship of Thor and Odin, and unless they are revived, the mad speculations which have been exploded, are exploded for ever—Those who had erected the fabric of what they deemed a magnificent fortune on fictitious credit, and who have seen it dissolve like mist in the sunshine, must be content to lose what they cannot be said ever to have had. Those who are insolvent must remain insolvent, until they can compound with their creditors, and emerge from their difficulties, the good or misfortune of insolvent debtors in former times. It is evident that the government can do nothing for the relief of those classes without injury to the community—Congress ought not, if it could, to restore the mad spirit of speculation, or restore the unbounded and ruinous facility of credit, or pay the debt of those who owe more than they are worth. Yet this is what many seem to expect, and more or less of this expectation enters into the various plans which political quacks are suggesting for what they have the assurance absurdity to call the relief of the people.

To us it seems a vain plan that all the relief which we can expect must come by a natural process, by individual industry, economy and prudence. The process is violent and healthy at the time, and its good effects are already showing themselves. Those who are in debt must pay their debts as they can; and we certainly wish they may be able to discharge them to the uttermost farthing. The times are not for calling town meetings and running a subscription to pay them, or resorting to the easy recompondence of those who have contributed of a pecuniary kind, nor do we think that the world will much pity, if they are never paid at all.

In winters whereof, I have signed these presents and affixed the seal of my office, this 19th September 1837.

(Signed) JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

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CANDLES—Mould candles, Cordiles, landing from ship Hampden, from New York and for sale by FRANKLIN, AMES & CO.

sept 19

A detachment of United States' troops arrived here yesterday, in the steamer Fayette, from St. Louis.

Dates—Well after a tedious voyage of [illegible] weeks with a fair wind we begin to get land ahead. [illegible] we may yet encounter storms and shoals to detain us some time longer than the contemplated end of our labors. The Senate have passed a resolution fixing the 9th October for the day of adjournment, and the House will probably concur, if it have not already done so. A vote was taken yesterday in the Senate on the resolution from the Committee of Finance, declaring that the proper of the various petitions for the incorporation of a national bank, SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED, and it passed by a majority of more than two to one—(31 to 15.) Several substitutes and amendments previously offered, were rejected by nearly similar majorities. And now go home and kiss your children, and tell them there is no danger of their becoming slaves of the vilest, most heartless of aristocracies.

To day Mr. Walker of Mississippi made a masterly, conclusive, overwhelming speech in reply to Mr. Clay. The latter had intimated that unless Congress established an uniform currency throughout the country by means of a national bank, a dissolution of the confederacy may be the consequence. With what force of pathetic eloquence, with what biting sarcasm did Walker repel this shameful suggestion, this unpatriotic threat! Clay became uneasy in his seat, and rose to explain, but he made the matter no better. Walker then commented on the allegation of Mr. C. that a former distinguished senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dallas) had introduced a bill to recharter the bank of the United States, had gone to Philadelphia a few weeks afterwards and made a speech against the bank in the State House yard, and is now rewarded with a splendid embassy abroad. Gods and demi-gods! if ever a man was used up for a rash expression, it was Mr. Henry Clay on this occasion. Walker stated, what I very well recollect, that when his relative and friend Mr. Dallas, introduced that bill he explicitly declared that he did it with reluctance—and that the disagreeable task was imposed upon him by instructions passed almost unanimously by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Here he was fulfilling what he conceived to be his duty as a representative of a sovereign state: when he afterwards spoke against the incorporation of the bank in the State House yard he was acting under no instruction but those of his judgment and his conscience, he was acting as a private citizen: he threw himself upon the people, and the next Legislature by an equal majority repealed those very instructions under which he had introduced the bill. "But, (said Mr. Walker) the gentleman from Kentucky should be the last to reproach another with a change of opinion on the subject of the United States bank. The happiest effort of the many happy efforts of that gentleman himself was made in this body against the old bank of the United States—which find it even in this very assembly. In reply, gentlemen, the number of principal merchants which in preceding years, amounted only to 784, has received an increase of upwards of 1,000 in the year 1836 in proportion to the population of Paris, which, according to the last census, established by royal authority, the 30th December 1836, is now composed of 899,136 inhabitants, instead of 774,000. It is true that this increase in population would be but an equivocal evidence of prosperity, if it was not sustained by two important facts; the fact is that decrease in the sales of goods, which, according to the last census, has suffered a diminution of 18,711, the second is that the number of those engaged in commerce has been considerably enhanced.

In 1821, the number of fixed patent rights in Paris was 44,726 francs, and the amount of the fixed [illegible] 561 francs. In 1836 the number amounted to 50,505 fr. and the value 6,147,929 fr.; which makes a difference in number 15,779, and in value 497,378 fr. In 1822 and 1835 the proportion was still augmenting, observe in the number 50,505 only concerns the city of Paris, and only shows the number of patent rights expedited at Paris in 1836.

The number of patents in the department of the Seine, amounted to 71,005 fr. and produced the sum of [illegible] fr. which makes our increase over 1821 for the number of about 15,000, and for the value 319,309 fr.

In 1836, the failures were only 250.

In 1831, the funds of 13 centimes of patents, diminished to cover the amount of the deficiency, 791,572 fr.; in 1835, the same funds were 1,036,000 fr.; in 1836, the amount is 867,716 fr.; in 1832, the waste funds were insufficient by 45,000 fr. and in 1835 an excess of 294,000 fr. was presented.

I am happy to be able to present you with such positive results and hope you will pardon me the details, in which I am compelled to enter.

The commerce of Paris increases marvellously, from year to year.

In 1830, the value of the exports, declared at the Customhouse, was 84,231,108 fr. it augmented in 1835 to 134,439,649 fr. and in 1836 to 144,439,649 fr. We have then since 1330 an augmentation of 50,264,341 francs.

We must acknowledge, however, that the first six months of 1837, state, (comparison being made with 1836) a sensible diminution.

In 1836, the number of packages was, during the first six months 5,792,777 packages, value of 65,543,940 fr. In 1837 the number of packages was only 65,554, and their value 45,133,057 fr. which constitutes a diminution in number of 5,169, and in value 2,409,283 francs.

But, Gentlemen, if I have not sought to conceal this difference, I do not fear to assert that the causes of this decrease are extremely transient, and should not be attributed to the state of Paris. It is the temporary cessation of our relations with the U. States, on account of the financial embarrassment which has occurred there. It may likewise, in part be attributed to the fall in prices of many articles which are the ordinary objects of the operations of Parisian commerce, and still more to the exports of silks from Lyons, which have languished since the commercial crisis.

It may even be affirmed that the diminution of the last six months results principally from the prices of silk, and effects but little articles of parisian industry. Here is a fact that evidently proves that the commercial crisis in question, does not affect the sources of public prosperity.

The *Octroi* which was on the 1st May 1837, in continuance of 1836, [illegible] 27,323 fr.
Increased in May [illegible] 232,287
In June to [illegible] 377,580
Do in July [illegible] 214,757

Thus the consumption presents since [illegible] 1836 an increase of [illegible] 813,692

The remarkable progress the Saving Banks at Paris has made within the last few years, is a grave fact in political economy. The laborer understands that he must sacrifice himself to the interest of his wife and his children in order that he may obtain a profit to him, that he must think of the morrow, and the Savings Bank is there to inspire him with the love of economy, prudence and foresight. It will only remark that in 1832, the deposits were 3,643,221; in 1836 27,059,321 fr. The depositors were 194,752 in number, of whom two thirds are women.

The first six months of 1837 a diminution to the amount of 3,343,218 in the amount of deposits, and of 18,728 in the depositors; that is the six months of 1836 presented a number of 194,752 depositors, of 25,715,103 individuals, and for the first six months of 1837, we have 14,356,436 fr. deposited by 106,780 individuals. This diminution is the result of a partial withdrawal of savings the public laid by, upon the succession of the law, ordering the transfer to the sinking fund, of the sums effected at the Savings Bank; but a more enlightened and less prejudiced public will soon be done justice to these transfers, and the depositors have resumed their regular and still progressive course. The establishment of the Parisian Savings' Banks, has by its perseverance and credit, withstood the influence of the general crisis, and the efforts of malignity have proved nought.

Gentlemen, the Savings Bank has an important connection with industry—with commerce. Financial embarrassments are often produced by the misery of the working classes, and their sufferings are frequently caused by their own imprevidence. As was judiciously observed by the honorable president of the administration of the Savings Bank, in his last report: If the 20,000 receipts of the last year are out of employment at Lyons, had only put aside the fifth part of their income which is 50 sous a day, they would now actually have a sum of 12 millions, which would be equivalent to 60 millions, during the suspension of labor; and certainly an amount of economies of 3 millions per annum, and of 12 millions in four years, would be of more value to the Lyonnese families than all the gifts of public charity. The Savings banks in reality diminish the pernicious influence of commercial convulsions, and it is in this sense that I have spoken to you of the [illegible]