New Orleans Daily Crescent.

National Quarantine Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1857.

Upon the assembling of the Convention a letter was read from Mr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., suggesting to the Convention certain views upon the subject of Quarantine. The writer suggested that well persons should have immediate freedom, warehouses to be prepared for infected goods, with anchorage ground at a safe distance from warehouses, etc.

In addition to the report of the Business Committee adopted on Thursday, a number of additional resolutions were proposed and adopted. They state that quarantine measures alone can never protect a community, either from the introduction or propagation of disease, because of a vitiated state of the atmosphere from local causes, during seasons marked by peculiar meteorological conditions; and also that, to procure a uniformity in quarantine regulations throughout the several ports of the United States, the assembling of another or several conventions would be necessary. Also, that a thorough examination be made of all immigrants entering the country; and that they be protected from the ravages of small pox, and if not so protected, be vaccinated. Also, that we recommend that there should be attached to our Board of Health quarantine establishments—regular stations for minute meteorological observations—and vaccine establishments; and that records of these be published monthly, for public benefit. And that we advise additional means of ventilation and purification of vessels, and comforts for seamen and passengers.

Dr. Jones, of New Orleans, submitted the following, which was adopted:

That the Convention recommend, in addition to the usual quarantine regulations and establishments, the removal of all persons of limited means from reach of infection, and the preservation of the ingress of immigrants into ports laboring under pestilential diseases; also, the publication of authorized reports of epidemics; and that Boards of Health and other public bodies be not only obliged to declare the existence of yellow fever and cholera, in their epidemic forms, but also to meet special cases which occur in localities under their control.

Resolutions were also adopted changing the name of the Convention from "Quarantine," to "Quarantine and Sanitary," and providing for the holding of a Convention in 1858, in Baltimore.

In accordance with the last resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee, to be continued after the adjournment of the Convention, to take necessary steps to call a Convention next year: Messrs. Wightman, of Massachusetts; Biddle, of Pennsylvania; Snow, of Rhode Island; Haswell, of New York; Thompson, of Delaware; Kemp, of Maryland; Dougherty, of New Jersey; Selden, of Virginia; and Lindsay, of Louisiana.

The Convention, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to meet again at the call of the President and Committee.

Later from the Plains and Utah.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 17th we extract the following:

The mail from Salt Lake City has arrived, and brings advices from that region down to the 2d of April. A party of sixteen persons came in at the same time. At the time of their departure, everything was quiet in Utah Territory. Preparations were making to send, in a hand-car train to the States, a large number of missionaries, to be dispatched to all parts of the world.

In coming to the States, the party encountered much snow and violent snow storms. Snow filled the Southern Pass to the depth of two and a half to five feet. On the 9th, the party met a Shoshonee or Snake Indian, with two or three squaws, and were informed that he was the survivor of sixteen or eighteen of his tribe, who had been attacked by a like number of Blackfeet Indians, and the warriors, with the single exception of himself, killed. Two of the squaws were wounded. Previous to this time, the Shoshonees had had a battle with the Blackfeet, and killed twenty-seven of their number.

A Cheyenne Indian who had been held as a prisoner died at Fort Laramie the day before the arrival of the party at that fort. The Indians were greatly excited and sent a party to the fort to demand the body, or that it should be placed where it could be found by them for burial. Col. Hoffman, in command, refused the demand, and told them to go off. The Cheyennes were very bold in their declarations, and sent word that they were ready to fight the whites, and that they would meet them on the prairies this summer. A report had been received at Fort Laramie, by a trader who was sent in for the purpose, that the Cheyennes alleged the loss of sixty warriors who had been sent out on the California road for the purpose of committing depredations of the property of emigrants and others; that they had in consequence captured and held in custody sixteen of the traders among them, and that they had dispatched a party of one hundred warriors to the road, to commit depredations and avenge the loss of their tribe.

If the Cheyennes continue so hostile as all accounts represent them at present, Gen. Harney will find plenty of employment before he reaches Salt Lake.

The Opelousas Railroad, Etc.

We made a flying trip to the Crescent City last week *via* the Opelousas Railroad. The road is now completed to the Bay and is now in first rate order. The company are at work at the Bay making such improvements as are required, and in a short time every facility will be afforded to use despatch, and to accommodate the public. There is an immense amount of travel by way of the road since the line of Texas steamers have commenced running. Some little dissatisfaction was created a few days since, upon the landing of the steamer from Galveston, at the Bend, with 180 passengers—there not being sufficient accommodation on the express train for the passengers. It will never happen again, we learn, as ample provision has been made by the company, to carry all who may come—they having placed an additional number of cars upon the road.

We have been informed that $2,000,000 worth of bonds have been ordered to be issued by the company and that they intend to commence the road at Berwick City and continue it on.

There is a difference of opinion as to the policy of starting at Berwick, but we cannot see that it will make any difference in the end. The great increase in the patronage of the road will soon enable the company to carry it through. The beneficial effects which have already been the result of its construction and completion thus far, are too well known and too sensibly felt by all need exemplification here. It has greatly increased the value of lands in its vicinity. Who would have supposed, a few years since, that $32,000 worth of lots could have been disposed of at Brashear City, at public auction, and the majority of purchasers been men of capital, and mechanics, too, from the Crescent City. Upon some of these lots buildings are now being erected, and in a short time Brashear will be some place.

The courteous and agreeable deportment of Mr.Ney, the conductor, towards passengers, has gained for him the respect and good opinion of the traveling public. Mr. Kier, freight agent, is also a most estimable gentleman, and a thorough-going business man.

On our way down we noticed the cane crop along the track particularly, and as a general thing it looks remarkably fine. The season recently has been very propitious for its growth.

[Franklin Journal, 21st inst.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—A dispatch of the 13th, from Washington, says:

Much interest is excited here by the arrival of Hon. W. W. Drummond, late Judge of Utah Territory, who is now a guest of Brown's Hotel. The Judge, who is the "Observed of all observers," is, in his personal appearance very different from what the community have generally conceived. In height he is not quite six feet tall. He is well built, possessing evidently a good constitution, with an iron will and a fixed determination of purpose. I find that he is of Scotch-Irish genealogy; reared and educated in the State of Virginia. He removed to Illinois nineteen years since, and is now in his 37th year.

To day it seems to be well understood that Judge Drummond will be tendered the office of Governor of Utah, in case Major McCulloch declines, and I have it from the Judge himself that he will accept upon condition that Gen. Harney is sent into that country with a force sufficient to enable the officers to enforce the laws. In case Gen. Harney and Judge Drummond go to Utah backed by the Government, the Mormons will yield or be compelled to find refuge in another country. They are both cautious but bold men.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—The Boston Bee of the 15th publishes a letter from Providence, in which we find the following:

There has been a series of heavy failures within the last few days. There were those of William Huntley, Sigourney & Co., dry goods dealers, on Broadway, New York; Sigourney & Clayton, Baltimore; and Sigourney & Henry, of this city—liabilities, $280,000. It is rumored that they will go into bankruptcy, not being able to pay their liabilities. Mr. Sigourney has left his business in the hands of others—hence the failure. It is said that Mr. S. made an attempt to commit suicide on learning the proceedings of his partners, but was rescued from the water (where he had thrown himself in the North River, New York) by one of the harbor police, and taken insensible to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fillmore, on Fifth Avenue, New York.

TOO SHREWD FOR HIM.—Not long ago a fellow called at a house in North Salem and stated to the lady of the house that he had been sent by her husband to get his umbrella and best coat, as he was going to Boston. "Tell my husband," said the lady, who suspected that the message was forged, "that he can have those articles by calling for them himself." "You don't doubt my word, do you?" said Mr. Scapegoat. "Yes I do, very much," was the reply of the lady, who at once shut the door in the fellow's face. When the husband came home, as usual, to dinner, it was ascertained that no message had been sent.

All that we have above our necessities we should consider as held by us in the nature of trustees for the need of the really destitute. Few, like the charitable and distinguished Dr. Heberton, are 'afraid of dying *shamefully* rich.'

When a man passes a day without reflection, he may well exclaim at night, "I fear that I have done something wrong."

Who is Contented?

One day, as the Dervish Almoran, the wisest of all the followers of the Prophet, and the oracle of the Chief Mufti of Stamboul, was sitting in a shady grove by the side of a babbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow creatures by communicating his discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who, approaching, sat down and sighed heavily, crying out at the same time:

"Oh! Allah, I beseech thee to relieve me of life or the burdens with which it is laden."

Almoran, who was a sort of amateur of misery, because it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow and kindly inquired the cause of his grief.

"Art thou in want of food, of friends, of health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness? or dost thou lack the advice of experience, or the consolation of sympathy? Speak, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these. I have all and more than I want of everything. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that?" asked the Dervish.

"I adore the beautiful Zuleman; but she loves another, and all my riches and honors are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men; my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

Before Almoran could reply there approached a poor creature clothed in rags, and leaning on his staff, bowed down to the earth with a load of misery. He sat down moaning, as if in great pain, and casting his eyes upwards exclaimed:

"Allah! be my star, for I have none other!"

The Dervish went to him and kindly said—"What aileth thee, poor man? Perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distress. What wantest thou?"

"Everything," replied the beggar: "health, food, kindred, friends, a home—everything. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life. I am the most miserable of mankind—for, in addition to my own sufferings, I see others around me reveling in these luxuries for lack of a small portion of which I am perishing."

At this moment a third man approached, with weary steps and a languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at free length, and yawning desperately, cried out—

"Allah! what shall I do? What will become of me? I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of wants, which, when supplied, only produces disappointment or disgust."

Almoran approached and asked, "what is the cause of thy misery?"

"I want a want," answered the other, "I am cursed with the misery of fruition. I have wasted my life in acquiring riches that have brought me nothing but disappointment and honors that no longer gratify my pride, or repay me for the labor of sustaining them. I have been cheated into the pursuit of pleasures that turned to pain in the enjoyment, and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have everything I wish, and yet I enjoy nothing."

Almoran paused a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady, then said to himself—

"Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, everything, or nothing. It is impossible to make such beings happy, and may I cast dirt if I trouble myself any more in so vain a pursuit."

Then, taking up his staff, he went on his way.

[Literary World.

NATURAL ICE CAVE AT DECORAH, IOWA.—The mouth of the cave is at the foot of a high ledge of limestone rock set in a high bluff or bank of the upper Iowa river, north of the town. The entrance to the cave is from the side of the hill, about forty feet above the level of the river.

An opening of about ten feet high and some six or eight feet wide, forms the entrance, which descends into the rock at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

The extreme length of this cave has never yet been explored, but it has been penetrated to a distance of three hundred feet in various directions. In the winter season this cave is warm and dry, but in the summer, fall and spring it is bitterly cold, and the temperature of cold increases to an almost insupportable extent as it is penetrated to a longer distance. In the warm season vast icicles are formed in this cave by the continual drippings from the top and sides, and in sufficient quantities to supply a large city. Any time in the spring, summer and fall, any one with little labor could cut down several tons of the purest crystal ice in a day, and just as soon almost as it is taken out it is replaced by fresh ice. At a party held on the side of the hill by the Decorah people, on the 4th of July last, over eighty barrels of fine solid ice were taken out, and scarcely any impression was made on the quantity in the cave.

The most singular feature of the cave is, that the hotter the weather becomes outside, the more intensely cold the atmosphere becomes in the cave. Persons going into the cave in the warm season are obliged to put on the heaviest clothing, and even then become badly chilled.

Can any philosopher of Dubuque, or other cities, explain this great phenomenon of nature? If so, let us hear their explanations.

Decorah will at least always have the luxury of plenty of fine ice, without any trouble on their part to lay it in. [Dubuque Express and Herald.

A SINGULAR CASE.—*Nearly Buried Alive.*—A letter from Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, says: "Wm. Eckman, a wealthy citizen of this place, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 15th, and by having the prompt and kind services of two erudite Eculapiuses, received his 'quietus' at about 5 o'clock the same day. Next morning the defunct Eckman was kindly stowed in his coffin, and jolted in a market wagon to the Berea Church, a distance of two miles, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Lee. The solemn thing was about concluded, the last hymn was read, and only those were allowed to 'strike up,' when they were suddenly annoyed by discordant and very unmusical sounds and kicks, which it seemed obvious were going on inside the coffin. You may possibly imagine there was some consternation in that meeting-house about that time—well, there was nothing else for a few minutes. At least half of the congregation broke for the door, and the balance were about to follow suit, when the Rev. Mr. Lee descended from the pulpit, and in a loud voice ordered the coffin to be speedily opened, which was done, when it was found that Wat. was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his—to him—mysterious confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak. He was carried to the house of Abram Patterson, Esq., about two hundred yards from the church, and a physician sent for, who remained with him until the next morning, when he was able to walk about the room."

ANECDOTE OF BURKE.—The following affecting incident, related by Mrs. Burke to a friend, took place a few months before Mr. Burke's death, in 1797: A feeble old horse, which had been a great favorite with the junior Burke, and his constant companion in all rural journeyings and sports, when both were alike healthful and vigorous, was now in old age, and on the death of his master turned out to take the run of the park for the remainder of his life at ease, with strict injunctions to the servants that he should neither be ridden nor molested by any one. While walking one day in solitary musing, Mr. Burke perceived this worn out old servant come close up to him, and at length, after some moments spent in viewing him followed, and deliberately rested his head upon his bosom. The singularity of the action itself, the remembrance of his dead son, his late master, who occupied much of his thoughts at all times, and the apparent attachment and almost intelligence of the poor brute, as if he could sympathize with his inward sorrow, rushing at once into his mind, totally overpowered his firmness, and throwing his arms over his neck he wept long and very bitterly.

VOLTAIRE AND PIERRE.—Voltaire once met Pierre, his mortal enemy, in a debate at an evening party. He immediately informed the hostess that he should leave instantly unless Pierre should agree to speak not more than three words during the evening. The latter consented, and remained silent under the abuse of his antagonist. As the company were about separating, Voltaire remarked in his conversation that upon a certain occasion, being quite famished, he had eaten more oysters than Sampson slew of the Philistines. "And with the same instrument," immediately retorted Pierre.

THE OLDEST LADY.—Miss Ann Tiquity is said to be the oldest female known to history. [Boston Star.

Pshaw! she ain't near as old as Aunty Diluvian.

[Syracuse Journal.

Both old, to be sure; but did'nt Ann Terior precede them? [Boston Times.

But wasn't there one Ann T. C. Dent?

[Dollar Weekly Times.

If Ann T. Mundane don't take "em all down," then say that we are out of our reckoning.

[Golden Era.

Too fast, brothers. Ann Cestor was the great-great-grandmother of all of 'em. [Olive Branch.

"When a fellow is too lazy to work," says Sam Slick, "he paints his name over the door and calls it a tavern or grocery, and makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself."

"Will you take a drink, sir?" "Who sir?" "You sir." "Me sir?" "Yes sir." "No sir." "Nuff ced, sir!"

To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night and open them early in the morning; let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of human knowledge or the exercise of benevolent feelings. This will scarcely ever fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and amiable expression.

Stuttering Ben, in a grocery, observing that the oil merchant did not more than half fill the measure, called out to him; "Mister, I can t-t-tell you how to sell t-t-twice as much oil as you do now." "Well, sure?" growled the grocer. "P-f-fill your m-m-measure!"

Jones (who thinks that Smith has been a little too free,) "Mr. Smith, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart for a few moments." Smith (who isn't in the least frightened.) "Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

Local Intelligence.

MAY.—The month of flowers treads her queenly way in summer majesty and nature, as in duty bound, rejoices. The warmth has been quite unusuals for several days past, and yesterday dust was somewhat on the rise. The evenings and nights, however, are cool and delicious, and that satisfaction which pleasant weather ever inspires is visible everywhere. The promenades and parks last evening, up town and down, were rosy pictures of life, health and contentment.

Our German fellow-citizens yesterday began their great May celebration at the Union race-course. Sundry musketry dis, charges in the morning heralded the celebration, and in due time the Teutonic side was in motion. The Turners' Society, in their linen jackets and leather belts, went down in procession, the different German military companies turned out as strong, whilst host of others gathered miscellaneously, in vehicles or in pedestrian groups. The line of omnibuses put in operation for the occasion were extensively patronized throughout the day, for the Germans have a way of amusing themselves that is very pleasant to behold, and one or few of the other nationalities of the city like to join in their sports when the opportunity offers.

The pastimes consist of target shooting, gymnastic exercises, dancing and lager beer tête-a-tête—the women and children looking on and applauding some of the sports, and participating in the others. We learn that the celebration passed off delightfully yesterday, and promised to continue delightful to the close, which, as most of our readers know, will not take place till this afternoon—the festival being of two days duration. Better weather for a camping-out celebration like this could not possibly be desired.

EXCITING ELOPEMENT.—The quiet of St. Charles street, yesterday afternoon, was not a little disturbed by an elopement of an unusual and most exciting character. A nice-looking private carriage was standing temporarily without a driver, when one of the horses, a very mettlesome and gallant animal, proposed to the other an elopement. The other fondly consented, and away they went, "ding-spiff," down street as though the comet were after them. Sundry gentlemen poked their canes at the runaways, and others wanted them to stop and read the Riot Act to them but courses, but the gallant animals had no time to stop for such nonsense. They gave the carriage a fearful smash in turning a corner, and when last seen were tearing down Dauphine street as if two comets were after them. We did not hear where they hauled up. The team, we learn, belonged to Mr. Thomas Clark. The only supposition upon which the elopement could be accounted for, was that the horses, seeing how quiet and dull St. Charles street was, and feeling cross generally, concluded to spend them, took a notion to visit the Union Course picnic, or some other place where they could breathe an atmosphere of life and excitement.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night was caused by the burning of a one story cottage on Poydras street, near Basin. The flames were put out before much damage was done.

Yesterday morning, the office house and lean-pits alleys of Mr. Holmes, in Algiers, caught fire and were destroyed. The fire men on this side were promptly on the alert, but could not get conveyance over the river. Two men, named Peter Hilight and Arthur Blake, who were sleeping in the office house, were severely scorched before they escaped from the building. They were brought over to Charity Hospital. We did not learn the extent of Mr. Holmes' loss.

EXTORTION.—The driver of carriage No. 53 was green enough yesterday to attempt the extortion game upon Messrs. Joseph Ritter and Wm. Beecher—two citizens who are considerably sharper than the sharpest John in town. In "our slikeness of vith," the said driver was cuddlesoaked before he could say Jack Robinson, or that he didn't mean to do it. Recorder Stith will make an example of him this morning.

SCANDALOUS PRINTS.—We perceive that the ordinance against scandalous prints is again in force. On Saturday, Recorder Stith had a boy named Pat Murphy before him, on a charge of selling the "City Gossip," a little semi-libel sheet, whose first and only issue procured its publishers some half-dozen punchings, beatings, cowhides and brick-bats, inflicted by different individuals at different times and places. In the Fourth District, on Saturday, a boy named Charles Schumaker was arrested for vending the "Life in Boston," and yesterday a boy named John Owens was arrested in the First District for selling the same scandalous sheet. If the ordinance be not completely enforced, we think it would be better not to attempt to enforce it at all.

DESCENT OF THE SPIRITS ON A LADY.—*Remarkable Manifestation.*—Though no spiritualist, we are ready to vouch for the truth of the following: Within two elegantly dressed ladies were passing along Magazine street, on Saturday, in front of Mr. Wheelock's drug store, a rash of spirits which was being hoisted through the scuttle, near the door, to an upper story, broke loose and came down with an awful smash. The spirits flew in every direction, and the ladies fled, but that opening inside the door, prevented a thorough orthodoxing, from head to foot. Her bonnet, shawl and dress were soaked through in such a manner that it was impossible for her to proceed. She took refuge in an adjoining store, where an unfeeling crowd assembled to gape at her; in consequence of which she was taken over to the Arcade, by a gentleman of the store, and there kept until she could be properly sent home. The ladies may well imagine how painful and mortifying must have been the situation of this unlucky victim of the spirits. As she got out hurt, bodily, however, we presume she now looks upon it as a good joke—particularly if the parties through whose fault the cask fell, have made, or shall make the reparation which justice and gallantry would dictate. The other lady, being on the outside, got off uncontaminated.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Andrew Egan, a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, who had been in the employ of the Opelousas Railroad Company, fell from the cars while in motion, yesterday morning, and had his leg badly crushed. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where his leg was amputated, but to no purpose, as he died some hour from operation. It appears that he was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—The ordinance regulating frail women was made the subject of a legal argument before Recorder Stith on Saturday, by counsel employed for the purpose; the immediate object being to procure the remission or suspension of the fines imposed several days previously upon a horde of females for not complying with the requisitions of the ordinances. The Recorder took the case under advisement. Ellen McCarty was sent before the First District Court for shooting Lawrence Conway the Perdido street elephant to the extent of $50. John Adams, a workman in Lord's foundry, was tried for examination on a charge of having in his possession a lot of copper bolts and other articles stolen from the foundry. William Mora, the fast young'un who stole some things from the Agu coffee-house, and stole a woman to take care of them, was sent before the First District Court for stealing the things. Joseph Golden was held on a charge of pounding Michael Pasquale in St. Mary's Market, and threatening to cut his jugular. Christopher McCarthy, charged with wounding Mrs. Hamilton's slave boy with a bar of iron, was dismissed, no prosecutor appearing. Joseph Davis was held on a charge of stealing Manasseh's horse.

Recorder Fabre sent Mr. De Armas' slave John and Mr. Bouisoulie's slave Theophile to prison, on a charge of having dangerously wounded Mr. Martinez's slave Tony, by stabbing him in the back. Michael Hussey was held on a charge of pitching into John Cunningham at the Metairie Bridge. John Sharp was dismissed from the charge of stealing a John Smith.

Recorder Simons sent Napoleon Perry and Joseph Perry, A. Afoul, belonging to Mrs. Bell, before the First District Court; the slave for stealing a bag of peas from Mr. Comey's grocery store on Esplanade street, and the white man for receiving the bag at his store. James Cullen was held on a charge of beating his wife like an old sack. J. D. Hoorass was held on a charge of slightly kicking a John Smith.

Recorder Adams had nothing relevant by before him. The Garden District is blest in the peaceful and orderly character of its inhabitants.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Saturday Evening, May 23, 1857.

The week now closing has been attended with most remarkable meteorological events for this latitude. For the two weeks, ending on the 16th inst., we had only mild, spring-like weather. On the night of the 16th a cold norther followed in severe storm of rain, which terminated within the last twenty-four hours. From some sections of the cotton region we are advised of frost for two nights in succession. It would be expecting too much that cotton could make much progress under such influences as cold and frost. We are now approaching the most important month in the cotton calendar, and what kind of a stand has cotton obtained, is the most prominent interrogatory of the day. It is the current belief that there are parties concerned with the cultivation of cotton who do not wish to disclose the real condition of the plant for fear the information may operate to their disadvantage, as there is a large amount of speculation which is more or less involved in a heavy yield of cotton this season. If it was known that growth, desirous of anticipating the future expected crops, have only prospects for a moderate yield, it might place their paper in the financial market in a disadvantageous position. Then there are parties clear of debt who pursue a different course. Some are free in their expenditure that their possessions are gloomy in the extreme; in fact, they will mortgage the half crop, and some that they will make no crop at all. During the month past there has been a large increase of cotton paper on the market, predicated and drawn on the cotton now coming out of the ground. In fact, from the variety of names appearing through brokers and agents, we might infer that the country is largely in debt—but the commercial returns of past year had only relieved the planting interest of a small share of its indebtedness. Whether the high prices obtained for the last crop may have not encouraged heavy ad expenditures, we do not pretend positively to assert, but there is more paper afloat, issued on cotton, than we conscientiously believe will redound to the general good of both agricultural and commercial interests. The costs of producing and raising cotton have continued so enormously that high prices must be obtained next season to relieve the great amount of obligations, issued so largely on crops to be raised. Whether the actual crop of last year has yielded two liberally to accommodate the country, we do not pretend to express an opinion. The extraordinary prices which every article requisite for a plantation, say for pork, bacon and corn, which negroes consumed, and also for hands would seem to admonish all interested that the time for reflection and sensible reflection has arrived.

We are not alarmists, nor are we timid, but we really believe there has been more paper made and issued this season than sound policy requires, or for the good of the planting interest and the country at large would warrant. Of course, the natural increase of business leads to a corresponding increase of negotiable obligations, but there is evidently too great a desire and fondness for traveling and display, incompatible with the general prosperity and welfare of our State.

We are now approaching the close of one of the most eventful seasons on record. One in which the gross returns for produce exceed that of any previous season, some four or five hundred millions of dollars as delicacy in the sugar crop last season, and more money has changed hands in the course of business than ever before, and yet the facts are before us that money commands higher rates than for two years past, and the demands on our Banks large, with a greater expansion of loans than has occurred since 1852. True, the business of the city has been conducted legitimately, but at the closing up of the season with such heavy returns for the produce of the country, it is hardly reconcilable that money should be in so active request. If it was the commencement instead of the close, the case and condition would assume a different aspect.

There are so many investments throughout the West in lands and almost every species of property, produce, railroads and stocks, that from the closely allied commercial relations existing between our city and the chief cities in that section that we may be unavoidably drawn into the vortex. Our intelligence from all the large marts of finance in the West are decidedly of an unfavorable nature, with money commanding great and exorbitant rates of interest far beyond any legitimate or regular business can sustain. If these movements were confined to local places there would not be so much apprehension of evil results, but they are general, embracing all classes who can control sufficient credit to go in debt. How much more currency it will require to carry the investments through is really difficult to surmise.

The indebtedness of our community and State has not yet attained a higher figure than can be readily canceled by two good and profitable seasons. The amount of loans and discounts from the several banking institutions being a little over $24,000,000. In the year 1837 they exceeded $47,000,000. The contrast is great, but the business and commerce of the city is now based on a sound basis, and the banking policy under the strongest restrictions, which will tend to repress undue speculation; but it appears almost futile to undertake to check the propensity the planting interest has, to anticipating the yearly returns of cotton and sugar, as is now evinced in the large amount of planters obligations offering on the market. It is a great evil, but will undoubtedly work its own cure, as it cannot be very profitable to pay present prices for supplies, (when the greater part can be raised within the confines of the State) and from 10 to 15 per cent. usance for advances.

There has been a goodly amount of business going on during the week, that is, for the season. The usual summer inactivity is at hand, and were it not for the Rifle press for and shortness of money at this moment, the season's business would yield large individual returns. As it is, there is no cause for complaint, as capitalists, lenders of money in general, factors, dealers and traders, brokers and shavers are all in good spirits, and appear satisfied, though some dealers in the great staple feel rather sensitive at times on account of the extraordinary exertions which are made to depress the article in Europe. But ship agents and the shipping interest have not partaken in the general profitable results.

The money market to-day was active, with fair amounts of good and A1 securities being in the hands of brokers. We have no change to note in the rates of interest. A small amount of high grade, six months, paper was passed at 9½ per cent. Some good and fair from 11@12 and 13½ per cent. As usual on Saturday, there was a good inquiry to settle up the transactions of the week.

The weekly statement of the Banks shows an increase in the loan line of discounts to the extent of $1,025,000 less than at the close of the Bank's books on the 2th of May, 1856, was $6,742,563.

The discounts line of the Banks is nearly one million above the same date last year, viz:

Long and short loans, May 24, 1856	$23,335,151
Long and short loans, May 23, 1857	24,361,356
Increase	$1,026,205

The four old Banks are, this morning, above line $681,000 against $738,000 last Saturday.

There was more Northern exchange offering to-day, and sales of sight on Boston and New York were made at ⅜ premium under some forced transactions. The Banks sold checks on New York at ⅜ premium, the rate outside ranging from ½@⅝ premium and a fraction less. Towards the close of business some drawers were inclined to hold up for an advance, having sold all they desired. Sometimes days sight was closed at an ½ premium; sixty days on Boston and New York ruled at 1½@1¾ and 1½ discount. Brokers and A1 drawers holding higher. Sterling was in fair demand at 9¼@9½ for fair; 9½@9¾ for good, and 9¾@10 for prime to choice. Francs in moderate demand at 5.13¾@5.12½ and 5.10. Back drafts a fraction over.

Conditions of the Banks of this city for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS—LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due D. B.	Dr.
Bank of Louisiana	908,424	2,564,568	293,602	
Louisiana State Bank	2,261,975	3,212,325	103,518	
Canal Bank	1,275,995	667,675	21,242	
Citizens' Bank	3,609,390	3,375,001	195,504	
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	792,615	852,726	19,222	
Union Bank	1,206,400	993,700	122,000	
Southern Bank	255,225	212,619		
Bank of New Orleans	604,765	686,947	56,740	
Bank of James Robb's	199,320	652,926		
	$10,313,104	$12,215,538	$1,006,725	

RESOURCES.

	Specie.	30 day paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	1,092,595	3,119,673	1,175,179
Louisiana State Bank	2,029,645	4,201,867	853,069
Canal Bank	962,218	1,183,149	1,526,109
Citizens' Bank	2,478,375	4,936,710	941,541
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	793,710	906,919	107,209
Union Bank	903,193	1,490,193	253,802
Southern Bank	321,136	360,112	169,936
Bank of New Orleans	353,830	1,716,195	198,499
Bank of James Robb's	342,769	422,676	
	$8,442,225	$18,058,297	$6,313,343

Comparative Statement for Two Weeks.

	May 16.	May 23.	
Specie	$8,402,296	$8,442,225	Inc. 39,929
Circulation	10,458,893	10,313,104	Dec. 145,789
Deposits	12,902,232	12,215,538	Dec. 686,694
Due Banks	10,057,168	9,055,443	Dec. 1,001,725
Exchange	6,072,853	6,313,343	Inc. 240,490
Due distant Banks	1,017,041	1,109,755	Inc. 92,714
Long and Short Loans, May 24			$23,335,151
Long and Short Loans, May 23			24,361,356
Actual increase of loans for the week			$1,026,205

The following is the comparative statement of loans, discounts, mortgages and stocks, which includes active movement and dead weight:

	May 16.	May 23.
Bank of Louisiana	4,37,263	4,586,745
Louisiana State Bank	8,47,777	8,69,437
Canal Bank	2,662,418	2,729,044
Citizens' Bank	6,206,993	6,057,571
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,159,079	1,115,879
Union Bank	4,747,991	4,815,651
Southern Bank	467,147	481,229
Bank of New Orleans	2,148,236	2,190,799
Bank of James Robb's	853,835	847,956
	$23,776,768	$24,594,313

The Stock market continues quite inactive. The sales to-day are 32 shares Canal Bank at 122 net. 3 small parcels of Bank of New Orleans at 107, and 40 shares Pontchartrain Railroad at 75.

Subscribers to the Southern Pacific Railroad are requested to call at the office of the company and pay up the amount of subscriptions.

We annex our usual weekly quotations of stocks:

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS.

Bank of Louisiana	200 pmh	155@160
Louisiana State Bank		170@180
Canal Bank		122@122½
Citizens' Bank		135@140
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank		116@117
Union Bank	100	112½
Bank of New Orleans	100	107
Southern Bank	500	none for sale
Commercial Waterworks	100	62½
Gas Light Company	100 pmh	124@125
Carrollton Railroad	55	35
Pontchartrain Railroad	100	75@76
Jackson Railroad	100	90
Jackson Railroad	25	91@92½
St. Charles Hotel Company	25	80@81
Pelican Insurance	100	100
Odd Fellows' Hall	10	80
New Orleans Ins. Company	100	none for sale
City Consolidated Bonds		90@95
City Bonds for Railroad		75@80
State Bonds		75@80
Levee Steam Cotton Press		75@80
St. Charles Hotel Bonds		80@85
Louisiana Manufacturing Company		90
New Orleans City Bonds		90@95
Louisiana Dry Dock		par
Crescent Dry Dock		par
Jackson Railroad Sec'nt Bonds		60@65
Crescent Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, per dollar		60@70
Home Mutual Insurance Scrip		50@75
Union Insurance Company		50@75
Southern Pacific Railroad		par
Hope Insurance Company		70

The receipts of specie this week have been by the:

Steamer Rio, Rush, from Brazos St. Jacob	$116,381
Steamer Florida, from Mobile	10,000
Schr. Aranda, from Campeachy	9,058
From the interior on the river	5,000
Previously received from the 1st of September, 1856	$140,439
	6,302,786
Total receipts since the 1st of September, 1856	$6,443,225
Corresponding period last year	6,402,948
Excess of public money to the Treasurer of the Mint	
Receipts for the same time last year	4,775,957
Receipts for same time, 1855	3,352,972

MOBILE, May 22.—Less activity has obtained this week, though in the ordinary articles there is still a fair share of business, the upward tendency in prices previously noticed continues. The cotton market remains quiet, and lower prices are being accepted. Receipts are falling off, though the drays are now running, for generally cool for the season; on Friday night and Saturday last we had rain of a heavy character, which, if it extended into the interior, must have been injurious to the growing crop.

Mobile Journal of Commerce.

Review of the Markets.

MONDAY MORNING, May 25, 1857.

COTTON.—The demand was confined to a few parties on Saturday, and the sales did not exceed 250 bales, the market closing firm at our last quotations which are repeated as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5½@6	Middling	10½@11
Ordinary	11½@6½	Good Middling	10¾@11
Low Middling	10½@10¾	Fine	11@11½

TOBACCO.—We heard of no sales worth recording.

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1856	7,312	9,816
Received since	1,831,224	28,676
Do yesterday	2,348	1,182,572	1,037,392
		1,189,884	48,492
Exported to date	1,167,281	32,293
Do yesterday	4,000	1,171,281	1,12,24,372
Stock		18,603	16,120

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sales of Sugar comprised 25 hhds Porto Rico at 8½@8¾c, 100 hhds Muscovado at 9@9½, and on Friday the Ordinary Cuban at 8¾@9 lb.—In Molasses nothing of any consequence was done on the spot.

FLOUR.—Holders were asking a further advance, and the sales were limited to 500 bbls Ohio Country Superfine at $7 37½@$7 50 ⅌ bbl; St. Louis brands at $7 87½@$7 75, for Friday evening (09 bbls St. Louis various) at $7 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Corn was still higher, and we noticed sales of 1800 to 2000 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at 90c, 270 in lots from store at 92, and 600 White, also in lots, at 91 ⅌ bushel.—Of Oats 2000 sacks St. Louis were sold at 72c ⅌ bushel.—The sales of Bran included some 250 sacks in lots at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork was retailing quite easily at $25 50 ⅌ bbl. The price of sales were 105 bbls M. O. at $24, 30 Mess at the same, and 82 Ramps at $