New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Oh! Sewing Girls!

"Oh! for one short hour to feel as I used to feel!"
[Wail of the seamstress in Hood's Song of the Shirt.

Once on a time, a lard depicted
The miseries of poor sewing girls:
He told us how they were afflicted—
O'er-worked and under-paid by churls,
Condemned, alas! to stitch, stitch, stitch—
For ever!
While others got immensely rich—
They never.

He sung with sweetness, truth and feeling,
And many a tear from pity wrung;
To all successfully appealing—
E'en hearts of stone—so well he sung.
Oh! needle-women! doomed to stitch
For ever!
While others on your woes get rich—
You never!

He, like a whole-souled human being,
For their heart-burnings keenly felt;
And though a humorist—in them seeing
What only should to sorrow melt.
Oh! sewing girls! condemned to stitch
For ever!
While others get immensely rich—
You never!

But now up starts some poetaster,
And with presuming pen he tries,
To parody his bardic master,
Who sang the truth without disguise.
Oh! sewing girls! condemned to stitch
For ever!
Whilst others on your work get rich—
You never!

Out with the man who is so unctuous
In praise of vain, self-crowned shirt-kings,
And has no "visitings compunctuous,"
While thus he grandly of them sings!
Oh! sewing girls, condemned to stitch
For ever!
For those who on your toils get rich—
You never!

Insulted shade of Hood! reprove him!—
Correct the burden of his song;
Show how 'gainst truth he sins, and move him
To do these girls no further wrong!
Oh! sewing girls! condemned to stitch
For ever!
For those who on your groans get rich—
You never!

AMERICAN MEETING.—At a meeting of the American party of the Parish of Terrebonne, held in Houma, on Saturday the 13th of May, 1857, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the American State Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge, on the 8th day of June, 1847—

Col. J. B. Robinson was called to the chair and H. Newell, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed by the Chair to represent the American party of this parish in said Convention. The Chair selected the following delegates, viz:

J. L. Jennings, P. Welsh, G. F. Connely, N. H. Rightor, W. A. Shaffer, D. S. Cagé, H. F. Collins, A. G. Cage, W. A. Bisland and W. Hatch.

On motion, Col. J. B. Robinson was added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That the delegates to the said Convention are fully authorized to cast the vote of this parish in said Convention, and to pledge the American party of this parish to the support of the nominees.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be printed in the Houma Ceres.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

H. NEWELL, Secretary. J. B. ROBINSON, President.

SLANDER AND SUICIDE.—A pretty and respectable young lady named Martin, living near Detroit, Maine, drowned herself recently in consequence of reports which had been circulated detrimental to her character. A sad comment upon the wickedness of tale-bearing!

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.—Two infants, (twins,) the offspring of an illicit connection between a married man and the sister of his wife, were found recently in a wood near Baltimore. They were strong and healthy, and were properly cared for. The inhuman parents were arrested a few days afterwards, when it appeared that the man had a large family, and that the infants were abandoned for the double purpose of concealing the crime and getting rid of them.

SUPPOSED HYDROPHOBIA.—A little girl in Philadelphia was bitten by a mad dog on the 17th, and one week afterwards, on the 24th, she was suddenly seized by violent spasms, during which she bit her mother severely on the hand. It was supposed to be genuine hydrophobia.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A paper published in Dundas, Canada West, relates the following shocking accident, which occurred recently near that place:

A young woman, daughter of Mr. David Cummings, in attendance of a shingle machine, was, through her uncautiousness, caught by the machine, thereby jerking the unfortunate girl head-foremost towards the knife, and in the twinking of an eye, completely scalped her, cut off both ears, and immediately hurled its victim round in a manner not to be accounted for; and cut off a portion of her foot; she was then thrown to the ground senseless, but wonderful to say—alive. Medical aid was immediately procured, but we learn that the poor young woman is not likely to recover.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Canton Citizen of Thursday last says:

We had another heavy fall of rain here on Monday night last. The weather, since our last issue, has been getting seasonable, and we hear some planters say that they have strong hopes of making pretty fair crops after all.

The Brandon Republican of Thursday last has the following:

The weather, for the past week, has been warm and pleasant, and our planting friends inform us that corn and cotton crops generally have taken a start and are growing beautifully. Most of the planters hereabouts have good stands both of corn and cotton, and unless some great calamity visits us hereafter, this section of the State will gather an average crop. Corn is scarce in this section, and selling at high prices, but we have heard of no cases of suffering in consequence.

THE SUGAR CROP.—Mr. J. Bernard, Jr., informs us that "the borer" has destroyed for him 150 hogsheads sugar. Col. Hicky says his overseer informs him he has discovered the worms in his cane, not yet however to do damage. We learn that Mr. Geo. O. Hall complains of damage being done his crop. Col. Hicky thinks the only material damage will be on the highlands, as he has heard but little complaint elsewhere.
[Baton Rouge Gazette, 28th.

AN ELECTRICAL OVERTURE.—On Saturday evening, some few spectators in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, during the thunder storm which occurred just before the hour for opening the Opera House, witnessed a performance not set down in the bills. In the blackest part of the shower, a sudden flash of lightning brilliantly illuminated the atmosphere, and a ball of fire descended the flag staff upon the top of the Academy, splitting the staff into a hundred pieces, scattering them about the streets in pieces, some not more than three or four inches in length. It seemed to pass directly from the flag-staff to the roof, and off into the street without injuring the building in the least. [Philadelphia Ledger.

CAPTAIN DUPONT AND THE CREW OF THE MINNESOTA.—At noon on Saturday, the crew of the U. S. Frigate Minnesota was mustered, and addressed by Captain Dupont in a brief but forcible manner. He said that he had been entrusted with the command of the vessel, and that he expected every man to do his duty, as it would be his pleasure to make them as comfortable and happy as possible, granting every indulgence within the scope of his power. He also said, that if any were dissatisfied he would assist in their transfer to another vessel. The Minnesota is ordered to sail on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Reed will take passage from Norfolk. His apartments have been furnished, and present an elegant appearance.
[Philadelphia Ledger, 25th ult.

KANSAS LAND SALES.—The Commissioner of the Land Office issued to-day instructions to the land officers at Doniphan and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, respecting the receipt at the sale of Indian trust lands in June and July next of the transfer drafts on New York. These drafts have been supplied by the Treasury Department to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Missouri, and are in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000 each. Persons desirous of depositing their moneys at St. Louis can obtain those drafts, to be used in the purchase of the lands in question. The pr mium on the drafts is not less than ½ per cent. [Washington Union, 23d.

A SAVING CLAUSE.—Gen. Washington seldom indulged in a joke or a sarcasm, but when he did he always made a decided hit. It is related that he was present in Congress during the debate on the establishment of the federal army, when a member offered a resolution limiting the army to three thousand men, upon which Washington suggested to a member an amendment providing *that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than two thousand soldiers.* The laughter which ensued smothered the resolution.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Lafourche Union, of Thursday last, has the following:

The storm of wind and rain, with thunder and lightning, on Saturday night, 16th inst., was one of those semi-occasional phenomena that even a philosopher would rather read about than witness—whilst the quantities of snow and ice on Monday and Tuesday must have been immense—in the neighborhood of the North Pole. We judge from the temperature of the wind which reached us from that quarter.

The Lafourche is in splendid boating order for the largest craft, the water being up to the top of the banks. The Bateau and Clark still make their weekly trips to and from New Orleans with full cargoes of sugar, molasses, moss, provisions and building materials.

With the bridge nearly completed and the railroad in *prospectu*, our diminutive city is beginning to spread herself in the way of improvements—expanding like a hoop—shooting upward like green corn.

A few months hence, a walk through Main street, from St. Philip to Jackson, will dispell all ideas of a country village, and will enable us to realize the progress of the times. The best of all is that the projected improvements are to be entirely of brick and mortar.

The Greensburg Imperial, of Saturday last, says:

The weather for the past week has been most delightful, just the kind to bring the growing crops rapidly forward. The nights, though cool, bring heavy dews with them, and the days are pleasant. Should the present fine weather continue, we may expect to hear less gloomy and more encouraging accounts from the farmers than heretofore, though we expect to hear loud complaints against the grass. There has been a decided improvement in the crops and stormy to mild.

The Jackson Parish Herald says that the weather in that region during the latter part of the month has been very variable, alternating from hot to cold

But now up starts some poetaster,
And with presuming pen he tries,
To parody his bardic master,
Who sang the truth without disguise.
Oh! sewing girls! condemned to stitch
For ever!
Whilst others on your work get rich—
You never!

Out with the man who is so unctuous
In praise of vain, self-crowned shirt-kings,
And has no "visitings compunctuous,"
While thus he grandly of them sings!
Oh! sewing girls, condemned to stitch
For ever!
For those who on your toils get rich—
You never!

Insulted shade of Hood! reprove him!—
Correct the burden of his song;
Show how 'gainst truth he sins, and move him
To do these girls no further wrong!
Oh! sewing girls! condemned to stitch
For ever!
For those who on your groans get rich—
You never!

TWO RAILROAD DESERTERS.—The Charleston Courier of the 27th furnishes the following particulars of the accidents which occurred on the previous Sunday and Monday to trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, already mentioned by telegraph:

The crowd of passengers at Stephenson, Tenn., on Sunday, rendered it necessary to divide the party there; and on the first train were nearly all the Memphis delegation, including all the ladies. The second train, consisting of three passenger cars, a baggage car and an open car with the hogshead of Mississippi water, followed on about thirty minutes behind. About half-way between Stephenson and Chattanooga, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in passing around a very short curve, and on a fifty foot embankment, the wheel of the first passenger car broke. This car was thrown on its side and broken in pieces. The baggage car was upset in the same way, but not broken at all, and no other part of the train injured.

Mr. G. Moore, of the Memphis fire department, who was on the platform car, attempted to spring off but fell on the cross-ties, his head striking them, and the blow resulting in his death that night.

Another of the fire department, Mr. Paul Kay, had his arm broken, and several were somewhat bruised.

The train was going very slowly, or it would have all gone down the steep grade, and perhaps not a life been saved.

The second accident occurred about 11 A. M. on Monday, on the Georgia Railroad. Leaving Atlanta about 9 A. M., they had all the cars attached to the locomotive. In the last car was the military company of Memphis, the Washington Rifles. About 11 A. M. the rear wheel or break on the rear car gave way, and the car was thrown off the track.

There being no bell-rope in the last few cars, the rear car was dragged upwards of a mile before the accident was known to the engineer. In the meantime several of the company, fearing the car would soon be shattered, jumped out. One had his leg and another his arm broken, besides receiving bruises that it is thought will cause death.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD EXCURSION. Some change has been made in the arrangements for the great excursion proposed by the Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The excursion trains will leave Cincinnati on the 5th and 6th of June, instead of on the 4th. At Cincinnati there will be appropriate festivities two days prior to the excursion, and in St. Louis during the first part of the ensuing week. The time for honoring the tickets on the return has been extended to the 20th of June. The most liberal arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the many invited guests, and the excursion cannot fail to be delightful. The parties joining in the excursion from this city will generally leave via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on Monday morning, the 1st of June. Most of the Eastern guests will proceed from New York by way of Buffalo and Dunkirk, thence to Cleveland, or by way of Niagara Falls to Detroit and Chicago, and thence across by the Illinois Central and other roads to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

An extension of the trip to the city of Keokuk, and an excursion on the Keokuk and Fort Desmoine railroad is in contemplation, and will doubtless meet with present arrangements, will be duly announced.
[Baltimore Sun, 26th.

Local Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF MAY.—The month of flowers took her departure from us as behited her beauty and queenly dignity. During the past week, in her desire to keep her scarf unbroken to the end, she grew languid, and in her relaxation permitted her face to get rather dusty. Yesterday, however, being her last day, she determined to primp up, sweet and clean, in order to greet her successor, young June.

She took a bath on Saturday night, or rather yesterday morning; selecting, with becoming modesty, the hour in which all well-regulated people were supposed to be sound asleep. She used a tremendous quantity of water, and scoured herself with thunder and lightning in a manner which showed her to possess a constitution of extraordinary strength. We think there was hardly need of so powerful a wash; but if it suited her, its none of our business. Yesterday morning she blushed upon us, pure, serene and beautiful. The gardens offered her their sweetest incense; the birds thrilled her their merriest lays; and all the population basked in the light of her sweet sunny countenance.

Several times during the day, however, her smile was clouded and unbidden moisture suffused her eye—probably in regret at parting; but this only enhanced the beauty of her succeeding smiles. In the evening, with the rosy clouds and gentle zephyrs playing about her, and with a fast, fond, lingering look upon her departing queendom, she laid down in the West and awaited the coming of her successor. Dame Luna watched over her and gilded her with glory as she lay; and at midnight, when young June came timidly riding along on the chimes of the cathedral clock, she smiled, kissed the tiny feet, and expired.

Rest thee well, sweet May! Could the succeeding months but bless us with as much of health, comfort and happiness as we have experienced in thy brief reign, what a Paradise would we live in.

VEGETABLE CLIMAX.—Yesterday a friend laid on our desk the largest specimen of the celebrated "Murphy" family that we have yet seen. At first we took it for some infernal machine ingeniously disguised as a potato; but upon close inspection had to decide that it was a genuine tuber, of extraordinary size. We took it home and passed it over to the cook, with instructions to drill a flue through its center, so as to ensure its being cooked clean through.

Immediately on the heels of the giant potato, came a small negro boy, bend double under the weight of one of the most extraordinary bouquets we have ever seen. A large market-basket was the bouquet holder. The flowers consisted of no enormous cabbage in the center, then a circle of bright yellow carrots, another circle of snow white parsnips, and outside of all, a circle of blood-red beets—all on a superstructure of pale green squashes. All the vegetables were of the most extravagant dimensions, and again we suspected some infernal design—that possibly the donor wished to make a vegetarian of us, like Horace Greeley, and then be an Abolitionist, all with a view of gradually getting the Crescent, or its local department at least, around into an unholy alliance with the negro worshipers.

But when we found that the present came from our portly employee of the Creole, Col. J. M. G. Beaty, the poet, agriculturist and drawer of horses in semblage, we breathed freely. The present was a specimen of the success which has attended the Colonel's Cincinnatus-like labors on his "farm" near the Gas Works. We respectfully tip our beaver to the Colonel for his mark of esteem, and re-propound sentiment which we have heard offered in his honor before: "The three Toms—a health to Tom Jefferson, Tom and Jerry, and Tom-bola!"

Who wants to dine with us to-day?

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The different ward clubs of the American party met at their respective headquarters on Saturday night, and appointed delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge on Monday next. The names of the delegates appointed in the Fourth Ward, Second District, and in the Fourth and Eleventh Wards, Fourth District, we have not as yet obtained. In the Ninth Ward, we learn, there was no meeting held.

First Ward—Adam Giffen, James Ross, R. M. Pasteur, W. E. Florence, James H. Heckins and J. W. Harmon.

Second Ward—C. W. Lytle, H. Gillingham, R. E. Rodwell, Wm. Emerson, Dr. Hart, A. G. Rice, T. A. Bartlett and J. B. Houghton.

Third Ward—R. Conway, G. W. Hynson, M. J. Reignrt, J. Lindsay, H. Florence, I. D. Fuller, A. Norton, A. P. Phillips, C. Saunister, T. J. Hitzelberger, J. G. Poindexter and A. W. Merriam.

Fifth Ward—J. P. Moulinard, L. Courcelle, W. Audry, —— Carriere and R. D. Hubbard.

Sixth Ward—J. L. Faber, O. DeBuys, O. Delery and L. Gastinel, Jr.

Seventh Ward—A. LaRose, F. C. Laville, L. Lombard and G. Larouge Turgeau.

Eighth Ward—F. Bonnges, J. P. Barnett, F. Constantis and C. O. LeBlanc.

BURGLARY.—Some enterprising prowler got upon the gallery of a house on Circus street, between Girod and Julia, early yesterday morning, and thence into a bed-room, where he helped himself to a gold watch and a hundred dollars in cash. Of course, he got off undetected.

THE DISTRICT COURTS.—Nothing was done in the First District Court on Saturday, beyond passing a few petty sentences, and dismissing a few petty cases by nol. pros.

In the Second District Court, an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken from Judge Morgan's late decision, dismissing the application of P. D. De la Croix for the annulment of the probate of Daniel Clark's will in favor of his daughter, Mrs. General Gaines. In this Court, also, Mr. Assistant City Attorney Laville instituted suit for the recovery of a fine of $100, incurred by a party in violating the city ordinance bearing on the obstruction of side walks.

In the Sixth District Court, Judge Howell gave his decision in the case of Judge Heistand vs. the City, in which the Judge claimed commissions of 5 per cent on judgments against delinquent tax payers, obtained by him in his capacity as Assistant City Attorney, several years since. The Judge, after a careful review of the case, decided in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him $8,602 27, with legal interest from judicial demand, and costs.

In the Fourth District Court, Messrs. J. & P. Coats, the celebrated thread manufacturers, of Paisley, Scotland, instituted suit against S. Keiser, the keeper of a variety store on Chartres street, for damages of $2500, alleged to have been inflicted upon them by him, in secretly importing and selling large quantities of spurious thread purporting to be of their manufacture; the said thread being different in quantity, inferior in quality, and having forged labels on the spools. The petitioners also pray for an injunction, to restrain the defendant from selling any more of the said thread.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—Recorder Stith on Saturday sent J. R. Davis before the First District Court, to be tried for forging the name of Alex. Norton to a receipt filed in a suit in the Sixth District Court. Bail $1,500.

The following parties were dismissed for want of evidence, and for other good reasons: Barney Fox, P. McMullen and Thos. Cotery, charged by Mrs. Cleeve with rape, and Mrs. Harney with attempted rape, at "the barracks," on Julia street; Jas. Dailey, charged with knocking down and attempting to rob a man on the levee; Thomas Bradford, charged with stabbing James Hoskin with a sheath knife; R. B. Johnson, of the Ohio Exchange, charged with breach of trust; Emila, alias Joan Joseph, f. m. c., charged with robbing Gen. Polk of about $1000 in a house on Canal street; and several other parties, charged with petty offences.

The following parties were arraigned and docketed for examination: Daniel Block, charged by E. F. Herwig, of No. 26 New Levee street, with obtaining $34 28 from him, under the false pretence that he owned a certain piece of property on Camp street; Mary Hunnan, charged with severely bruiting Johanna Devere at the corner of Girod and St. Peter streets; Charles Holle, charged with obtaining $100 from H. Fischer the jeweler, on Foydras street, by means of a false check for that amount on the Louisiana State Bank; Louis Dance, a butcher of Dryades Market, charged with offering putrid meat for sale; Manual Adwata and W. F. Arster, charged with breaking open Mr. Guloth's show-window with felonious intent; and A. V. Gueyden, charged with selling unlicensed liquor at the corner of Apollo and Calliope streets.

Dr. Rogers, for the drunkenness and attempting to rob Henry O'Connell, was sent to the Work house for three months. A number of other vagrants were also sent out, and a miscellaneous crowd of brawlers were fined, according to the height of their pecuniaries and the depth of their pockets.

Recorder Fabre sent Ernest Potter, f. m. c., before the First District Court, to be tried for stealing a lot of ivory checks from Charles Rhodes' premises, on Canal street. Bail, $600. No other cases in this court worth mentioning.

Recorders Schumann and Adams had nothing interesting or important before them.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street,
Saturday Evening, May 30, 1857.

The weather, at this moment, throughout the Southwest, occupies more than an ordinary share of the public mind. The condition of the growing crops of cotton and sugar are watched from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, as well as from one week's end to another. We have had one week of weather (the present one now closing) which has been characterized with a temperature comfortable to our climate and the season of the year. Two weeks of similar weather will inspire cultivators of cotton with hopes of an average yield, provided, always, if there should be some little rain now and then. Already are hopes entertained and expressions of pretty strong talent from some planters of the best of prospects. These views are entirely premature, and ought not to be received under full credence, because we believe that there are parties connected with paper on the market who desire to extol their prospects for a bountiful yield, that greater confidence may be given to their obligations. But that as it may, we shall regard with indifference all opinions, views, estimates and calculations for the coming thirty days. By the 1st of July something definite regarding the seed throughout the entire cotton region may be ascertained. As for these chiromphesies, who appear to have no other occupation than to indite effusions, giving only one side of the condition of the cotton trade and apparent prospects, taking a paragraph from some obscure locality as the general index of the cotton region, and overlooking conveniently all information of an opposite nature, it is suggested that hereafter they confine their opinions and views to the actual state of affairs, and not mislead English spinners and traders with estimates that never will be realized. These weekly epistles are getting to be well understood in England, and parties on the other side will come to reason at an early day. It will be a waste of time for long estimators hereafter to attempt to create an effect.

Our accounts from the sugar regions are decidedly favorable, but it is a long time hence to the cutting and grinding of the cane, and with the many vicissitudes of the season to contend against, there may be a good yield and there may not.

Appearances are that the cost of production, of both sugar and cotton, will reach most extraordinary limits. With high prices for corn and provisions of every kind, it requires heavy outlays to keep a large estate under full and active operation. However, if planters think it more for their individual interest, and the general welfare of our State, to send money out of it, or pay large sums for supplies which could be created and raised to an almost endless extent within the limits of the State, they take a different view of the subject from the majority of political and social economists. Expecting, as we do, that corn will advance to $1 50 or more per bushel, and other required supplies in the same ratio, the coming six months of time, in all its varied aspects, cannot but be regarded with the most lively considerations.

The South never ought to be in a state of dependence for its supplies of breadstuffs and provisions, even if cotton should command twenty cents per lb. No little importance has heretofore been attached to the question of home supplies and self-protection.

The general trade of the city has fallen to the summer standard. Some few sales have been made during the week of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., etc. The city trade has declined greatly, but not more than usual for the season of the year. Most of our dealers are preparing to take the annual yearly inventory of stock, balance books and enter into preliminaries for the next season's operations. We believe that large sales and profits will attend the business of the year—though credit has been drawn on largely, we do not anticipate any deficiency in the way of payments at maturity. The country connected with New Orleans has paid up promptly, and take it all and all, we are now closing on one of the most prosperous business seasons that has fallen to the part of historians to record. Some little sensitiveness has been expressed in some circles regarding the results of shipments of cotton made in March and April. The gross misrepresentations forwarded weekly from New York to Liverpool, and insisted on with so much boldness and assurance, had an unfavorable effect in Liverpool, and caused so much doubt on the minds of weak holders of cotton in England as to cause some bills of exchange to be dishonored, and the cotton sold by the holders of the bills, which has resulted in losses of five dollars per bale, chiefly on some very low qualities. This result is gleaned over with great joy by New York writers and operators, particularly some connected with this good city of ours, and who would rejoice at any misfortune that might befal the trade of New Orleans. They will be disappointed in their nefarious schemes and wishes, and their malicious motives recoil on themselves.

Contrasting the general position of our commercial community with Northern cities, the comparisons redound greatly to the credit and advantage of New Orleans. There has not been a failure of importance this season, whilst in New York and Boston failures and suspensions have transpired weekly, yea almost daily, and many more expected. Some few traders and dealers in fancy articles and gew-gaws have gone into liquidation, two or three steamboat agencies have retired, and one or two Northern commission houses asked for time, comprise all the disabled devotees of commerce and trade for the past twelve months in our midst.

The general money market during the week has been tending to greater ease and facilities of negotiation. The transactions in cotton factors' paper have been gradually declining from day to day, so that negotiations yesterday and to-day have been less than on any two days of the season. This, with some demand for paper of high grade, is a favorable augury. Large losses in cotton shipments, or large enough to effect general trade, cannot be reasonably entertained, and the prospects for the summer for all supplies of money to a reasonable extent are flattering. But as we have remarked before, we do not expect cheap money for the present, it will be freely attainable at about existing rates.

The weekly statement of the Banks, this morning, shows great reductions for the week. The loss in specie is large, $75,000 have been called for Mobile—nine little required for payment of duties, and the balance has gone West.

The movements of the Banks are very uniform. The actual increase of loans and short discounts for the week is $955,956. The four old Banks are in line $651,000 against $681,000 last week. The surplus being $290,000 in the Canal Bank, and $308,000 in the Bank of Louisiana. The changes for the week are a decrease in every item:

A decrease in deposits proper of $457,568
A decrease in circulation of 29,320
A decrease in specie of 301,667
A decrease in specie in the banks of 75,965
A decrease in Exchanges of 355,741
A increase in balances due distant banks 168,220
The actual increase in long and short loans for the week is 955,956

The following figures show the variations in the several Banks for the corresponding week last year, ending on the 31st May:

A decrease in deposits of $188,992
A decrease in circulation of 152,515
A decrease in specie of 284,268
A decrease in exchange of 349,933
A decrease in thence balances of 143,303
A decrease in loans of 284,268
The actual increase in long and short loans 136,133

The amount of exchange held last year was $6,305,000, against $4,952,178 this day. The circulation of the Banks is $1,832,000 in excess of last year, which is furnished in part by $250,000 of the Bank of James Robb, and $200,000 by the increase in transfers of the Citizens, and $300,000 of branch bank checks of the branches of the State Bank, which have only been until recently included in the circulation of the State Bank. The line of deposits is $1,936,000 less than last year.

There were no transactions in stocks to-day. A sale of 5,000 of Louisiana State Bonds was made in New York on Saturday last at 88.

Exchange was quiet. The Citizens' Bank continues to sell checks on New York to its customers at ¼ prem. Some of the other Banks sell at the same, but refuse to part with round sums under ½. Private drawers are selling at ⅛@¼. Very little come in these bills. We quote At to good 60 days sight at 1½@1 and 1½ per cent. discount; commercial bills from 1½@1¾ discount. Sterling is held at the highest rate of the season. Sales were made at 109½—the ruling rates are from 9¾, 9¾, 9⅞@10 and a fraction over. Good francs were sold at 5.12½@5.11½. Bank drafts held at 5.08¾, with only a moderate amount to be had. The season for dealers is closed, and the only requirements are for remittance for rents to be disbursed in Paris, and to pay for importations of gew gaws and other useless fabrics.

During the week there have been some sales of valuable real estate, among which were the two-three story brick buildings, known as No. 19 and 21 Carondelet street, each lot 21 feet front, by 123 feet, with good improvements, sold for $18,000 each—a first class investment—also the lot and buildings on St. Charles street, near to the Southern Bank—lot 34 feet front—buildings ordinary, but under good rent—sold for $38,000. It is not many years since this same property sold for $17,000, and within our memory the entire square of ground, bounded by St. Charles, Common, Carondelet and Canal streets, and on which the building is located, rented for cotton sheds and yards for $1,000 per annum.

There has been considerable property offering, both publicly and privately. Among the former the real estate belonging to the succession of Alfred T. Conrad was offered, situated in the Fourth District—say eight lots of ground, with a one-story frame house, on the square bounded by First, Second, Nayade and Prytania streets, each lot measuring about 30 feet front by 126 feet bid at $9,200—a good price. Also other vacant lots, located in the Nuns suburb, brought fair prices, if they were actually sold, among which was a lot on the south side of Jackson, between Pulton and Rousseau streets, 31 feet by 120, at $1,150.

The frequent remarks, regarding depression of real estate, have attracted some attention, but we have not learned of any moderative property being sold as such remarkably low prices nor do we find any one so anxious, or so disgusted with our good city as to give any improved or vacant property away. There are many benevolent and charitable associations and societies in our city that will be glad to be the recipients of any acts of generosity from those who are so very desirous of removing from the limits of New Orleans, and leaving their anathemas of discontent behind.

Conditions of the Banks of this city for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS—LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Deposits	Due D. Bk.
Bank of Louisiana	911,059	2,339,281	196,922
Louisiana State Bank	3,155,610	3,102,635	174,315
Canal Bank	1,328,985	690,204	174,283
Citizens' Bank	3,399,355	3,205,547	158,011
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	391,016	620,619	22,849
Union Bank	727,090	799,991	138,793
Southern Bank	236,205	164,998	
Bank of New Orleans	702,385	663,464	49,238
Bank of James Robb's	210,200	361,166	
	$10,065,781	$12,078,304	$915,360

RESOURCES.

	Specie.	60 day paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	1,457,784	2,966,429	1,021,603
Louisiana State Bank	2,881,056	4,196,744	771,364
Canal Bank	913,401	1,469,632	1,237,386
Citizens' Bank	2,352,347	4,775,386	1,012,145
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	289,276	906,033	104,274
Union Bank	288,422	1,393,856	321,722
Southern Bank	128,778	321,449	323,529
Bank of New Orleans	255,305	1,628,153	218,113
Bank of James Robb's	236,838	535,906	
	$7,910,056	$18,639,904	$4,992,178

Comparative Statement of Two Weeks.

	May 23.	May 30.	
Specie	8,042,223	7,901,556	Dec. 331,167
Circulation	10,103,134	10,065,781	Dec. 37,353
Deposits	12,555,922	12,078,304	Dec. 457,618
Short Loans	19,634,037	18,639,904	Dec. 994,133
Exchange	5,348,019	4,992,178	Dec. 355,841
Due distant Banks	1,100,755	915,360	Dec. 182,395
Long and Short Loans, May 23			$23,334,522
Long and Short Loans, May 30			24,410,481
Actual increase of loans for the week			$955,956

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

	May 23.	May 30.
Bank of Louisiana	4,586,943	4,510,891
Louisiana State Bank	4,843,859	4,906,574
Canal Bank	2,770,044	2,770,044
Citizens' Bank	6,637,871	6,647,618
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,145,655	1,137,490
Union Bank	1,815,464	1,799,108
Southern Bank	434,229	416,103
Bank of New Orleans	2,193,854	2,230,146
Bank of James Robb	567,906	563,303
	$24,354,525	$24,410,481

The receipts of specie this week have been by the:

Schr. Columbia, from Tampico	$27,342
From the interior via the river	2,500
	$29,842

Previously received from the 1st of September, 1856 6,854,303

Total receipts since the 1st of September, 1856 ..... $6,884,102

exclusive of public money to the Treasurer of the Mint.

Receipts for the same time last year	4,265,287
Receipts for same time, 1855	3,592,882

Review of the Markets.

MONDAY MORNING, June 1, 1857.

COTTON....The market continued very dull on Saturday, and we noticed sales of barely 250 bales. We repeat our last quotations for the present:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	6@10	Middling	13¼@14
Ordinary	11¾@12½	Good Middling	14¼@14½
Good Ordinary	12¾@12¾	Middling Fair	—@14¾
Low Middling	13¼@13¾	Fair	—@15

TOBACCO....We heard of 75 hhds sold in two lots, but to one party, on private terms.

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1856	7,312	9,346
Received since	1,885,759	41,427
" yesterday	512	1,426,239	128	41,555
		1,893,583		50,901
Exported to date	1,576,185		34,925	
" Saturday	4,121	1,580,306	509	35,434
Stock		313,277		15,570

SUGAR AND MOLASSES....The principal sale of Sugar was 22 hhds at 15¾@ 16 for Prime to Choice....Of Molasses 90 bbls Choice Refolined were taken at 36c, and some small lots from the City Refineries at 67@70c in bbls, and 70@73c in half bbls, with a few retail parcels of Goodalls Sugar House at 75@78c in gallon in bbls and half bbls.

RICE....Prices were still higher, with sales of 2000 bbls, including 300 Superfine St. Louis at $7 75 and $7 87½, 1500 from store at $8, and 218 Choice Extra at $10 and $10 25 ⅌ bbl for National and Eagle brands.

GRAIN....Corn was firm, and we noticed sales of 7,000 to 8000 sacks, comprising 3362 Yellow in three lots at 81, 2000 sacks White from Bathom at 81 c5, and 800 to 1000 at 81 ⅌ ⅌ bushel, with some smaller lots at the same range....Of Oats about 1600 sacks St. Louis were sold at 70@72c ⅌ bushel....Of Bran we noticed only small sales at $1 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

PROVISIONS....In Pork we noticed only retail transactions at $24 50 ⅌ bbl for Mess. The stock at the Inspection Warehouses embraced 15,045 bbls, comprising 160 Mess, 42 M. O. and 13,833 Uninspected....Of Bacon 37 casks Ribbed Sides, (part free of hook-bone) were sold at lots at 13¼@13½c, and 12 casks Shoulders at 12¼c ⅌ ℔....The stock of Beef at the Inspection Warehouses was 996 bbls, all Uninspected....Of Lard 275 bbls No. 1 were sold on Friday at 15c, and 550 kegs at a small fraction under 16c ⅌ ℔.

SALT....A cargo of 7717 sacks (Liverpool, Coarse, the River Smith's) afloat, was taken at 85c ⅌ sack.

COFFEE....The sales were confined to about 350 bags at 10¾@10¾c ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY....Holders were asking 30@31c ⅌ gallon for Raw, but we noticed a sale of 62 bbls at 28c ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS....The market was quiet, and only a few small lots of Cotton were shipped for Liverpool at 5-16d.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 30.

The market continues copiously supplied with Ordinary Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Western Heavies used with scarcely any inquiry. Inferior Veal Calfs sold at lower prices, and a lot of 55 head of Texas Cattle brought only $15 ⅌ head. Prices of good stock continue at our quotations, viz:

PRICKS:

BEEF CATTLE—Western Fine and Choice	13@14
Rough and Fair	—@—
Attakapas, Texas, etc., (Inferior)	8@10
Ordinary and Fair	8@10
Hogs	7@7½
SHEEP (per head)	$3@3 50
MILCH COWS (from Kentucky (per head)	$30@40
Ordinary	30@40
Choice	$70@100
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	20@22 50

Shipping Intelligence.

MONDAY, June 1, 1857.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Mexico, Lawless, for Galveston and Indianola, Harris, Morgan & co
Bremen Ship Hermann, Kuhlmann, for Bremen, Meyer, Murray & co
Ship Sheppard Knapp, York, for New York, Creery & Forwell
Ship St Peter, Savin, for New York, Creery & Forwell
Ship Martha J Ward, Storer, for New York, J P Whitney & co
Ship Black Sea, Cole, for New York, W J Dewey
Ship Rio Grande, Jones, for New York, Jones, Mackinder & co
Hamburg Bark Washington, Plate, for Laguna, J P Whitney & co
Bark Trojan, Conanet, for Bordeaux, Creery & Forwell
Schr J F Bradford, Taylor, for Tampa Bay, Master
Schr Desire, Pascanoly, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamship Gen Rusk, Forbes, from Brazos St Jago via Galveston, to Harris, Morgan & co—1st dist.
Steamship Rolc Waterman, Sarrazin, from Mobile, to Bouanc, Gaudin & co—Carrollton and Jefferson Railroad.
Ship Bremen, Hermann, from Havre 19th April, to Baxter, Lovell & co—2d dist 34.
Ship Rosalie, Hallaway, from Havre 15th April, to master—2d dist 34.
Brig M A Stevens, Bonner, from Rio de Janeiro, previously reported—Darrington—1st dist.
Schr Liberty, Melen, from Bonifacio—Baile.
Schr Juliette, Coudrin, from Bordeaux—Baile.

STEAMBOATS.

J E Woodruff, Rogers, from St Louis.
Tennessee, Wilson, from Helena.
Bluff City, Keeling, from Omega River.
C D Jr, Hooper, from Bayou Sara.
Pennsylvania, Blackburn, from St Louis.
A W Baker, Shelby, from Attakapas.
Silver