THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG 24, 1865.

We are much obliged to the kindness of the gentlemen through whom we obtained St. Louis dates by the U. S. H. steamer Jamaica.

Thanks to the Commercial Express for late Matamoros and Galveston papers.

**Expecting too Much.**

Some of those who have worked so zealously in relieving the South of the "curse of slavery," and the whole country of that disturbing element of Union, are disposed to expect too much from the successful termination of their labors. They ought to be satisfied with results as they stand — the South rid of slavery, and the Union of a dangerous source of dissolution — and not draw extravagant upon fortune, if they would guarantee their drafts against protest. Look is in its nature never filling, and of course all of us can not hope to stand on the prosperous footing of that Irish Marquis of whom it was said:

"He lucky was his fate,
He always caught his fish and never lost his bait."

The beneficiaries of the South and of the Union to whom we allude insist upon being at once generous and terrific. They are not willing to lose a fragment of bait in the ingenious operation to which they undertook. They are not content to follow the spirit of one of the most beautiful of christian maxims, and to regard charity to the poor blacks and to the poor whites of the South as loans placed to their credit on the book of Almighty Justice and Mercy. They don't do business in this way. They expect their charities to pay interest in current money stamped with the genuine spread eagle or the authentic face of Mr. Chase.

While reaching in the free labor gained for the South at the sacrifice of two thousand millions of Southern capital, these magpies beneficiaries count do the South buying as much of their merchandise as formerly, if not more than ever before. From the ruins of agricultural industry which attest the triumph of their benevolent exertions, they count on seeing produced quite as abundantly as heretofore those staples which once so greatly contributed to the prosperity of their commerce as well as to their facilities of comfortable and cheap living. They are indignant at the suggestion that they may have to pay hereafter at the rate of 40 or 45 cents per pound for cotton, and in proportion for cotton cloth. They will not hear of less than four or five million bales of cotton, and tobacco, sugar and rice in the same ratio, to be raised among the yearly products of Southern agriculture contented on the free labor basis.

The absurdity of such calculations is such that there is something absurd in the idea of seriously replying them. It is an absurdity one degree beyond that of the old woman who killed the geese which laid the golden egg, for she did not screw her folly by placing the carcass of the fowl in a corner with the expectation that it would go on laying golden eggs forevermore.

Revolutionary philanthropists ought to know more of the philosophy of revolution. A radical change in labor must be exhibited somehow in the nature of subsequent products, and it is plainly irrational to suppose that the products of Southern agriculture can be restored substantially to what they were without restoring its conditions substantially as what they were. At present there is no prospect of a return and continuance of any such conditions. It is more likely that for years labor in the South will diverge more and more from its old arrangements and habits. Two or three staples will not monopolize nearly the whole capital and energy of the people.

There is no danger until hereafter Southern prosperity can be raised by some Sampsonian hand tearing away one of its pillars. Perhaps it is never to rise again in as splendid and towering a form. But there is more comfort and may be not less solid wealth in living near the ground than in dwelling at such giddy heights. It is certain that Southern agriculture will be more varied than heretofore. It will be combined also with stock raising and home manufacture more than heretofore. There is no doubt that, as these changes proceed, the Northern consumers must be content to pay higher prices for the cotton, sugar, or tobacco which they may need from the South, and get relatively lower prices for what they sell to Southern consumers who will experience a less need for Northern manufactures and supplies from year to year. Unquestionably the South may yet yield to commerce a fair surplus of exportable products. But this will be done on a comparatively self-sustaining basis, and all the profits of export will not be instantly swallowed up or emancipated as was too often the case under the old system — in the purchase of exotic luxuries. The precise shape, however, of future results of Southern industry will take in the world is now premature to predict. Whatever those results may be, they will not, most certainly, in the development of processes, missions and tendencies, afford the magnificent margin for profits on which some of the peculiar beneficiaries of Southern whites and blacks so confidently calculate to repay themselves for the blessings they have conferred.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY — The citizens of our neighboring river towns are alarming themselves about the health of New Orleans. They are troubled by rumors that it is all-said with all manner of sickness and is the scene of extraordinary mortality. To show what grounds there may be for such concern, let us compare the number of deaths in this city for three weeks of the present month with the number for the corresponding three weeks of same month in 1864. In the first week of August, 1864, the total mortality, as officially reported, was 213; for the same week in 1865 it is 114. In the second week of August, 1864, it was 202; for the same week in 1865 it is 168. In the third week of August, 1864, it was 184; for the same week in 1865 it is 170.

FOR OPELOUSAS — At 5 o'clock this afternoon the fine steamer T. D. Hine under command of Captain A J Parmele will leave for Washington and the landings on Atchafalaya. The veteran Capt. James Bell is in the office. The Hine has just been repaired, refitted and repainted and now stands A 1 in all our insurance offices, therefore we take pleasure in recommending her to our readers.

FOR ATTAKAPAS — The extremely light draught steamer Selma is now receiving freight at the quay and she will leave positively at 12 M to-day for the Attakapas region, paying particular attention to all way freight. Her commander Capt J W Barnes is too well known to need encomiums from us. Shippers will find the affable Mr. J. E. Carlin in the office.

THE MAJESTIC. — Those of our readers who are interested in the Red River region will be gratified to learn that the fairy like new Majestic is the Shreveport packet to-day.

Capt. John C. Dowty, her well known commander, informs us that he will positively back to travel, in the start.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS. — The extremely light and fairy like new steamer Fanny Gilbert will back out at 5 P. M. to-day for Jefferson and Shreveport. The Gilbert makes her maiden trip to the head of the fir and sweet potato, and as she has fine cabin accommodations, and draws only 12 inches light, there can be no doubt of her going through the lake, shippers and travellers will find the "war worn" Captain Ben B Kouns in command, and the courteous Mr. Tom J. Howard at the desk.

THE VON PHUL FOR ST. LOUIS. — At 5 o'clock this afternoon the deservedly popular packet, with positively depart for the Mound City taking passenger and freight for all intermediate points. The Von Phul is commanded by the veteran Captain Joseph Atkins and her financial and office affairs are ably conducted by the capable and polite Mr. P. T. Berk. Remember the Von Phul and 5 P. M.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER — The fine passenger steamer Miss Simmes is now receiving freight at the foot of Customhouse street and she will leave positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Monroe. Trenton and intermediate landings on the Ouachita and Black rivers. Passengers and shippers will find in the Simmes a safe and speedy means of transport.

She is in command of the well-known Captain John W. Tobin, while the office affairs are ably conducted by Messrs. Pradat, work, V. C. Dumont and Edward Israel, all of whom are favorably known to our mercantile community.

PLAUSIBLENESS MADE CLEAR — We read in the *Empire Parish* (Police-de-Monde) of this State:

Our dear editor has been long, and patiently waiting these rare, and everything else for that the present crop will be one of the largest ever made. If these events we will be able to supply the market of New Orleans with rice of the best quality.

TOWARDS IS THE WINDOWS. — Associations have been formed in London to encourage the culture of window plants among the poor, by bringing to their notice the cheapness and economy of their use. The moral influence of this measure is found to be excellent in London.

AN AFRICAN RICE ASKS THE PRESIDENT FOR AN INDIA RUBBER COAT. — A Washington dispatch says:

A black man who was liberated in Kentucky five years ago, and went to Africa as a missionary and subsequently returned to Washington on private business, has written a letter to the President asking for a pair of India rubber boots, as he has to wade through mud and water in the discharge of his duties. The President will have been presented, and will be forwarded to his Majesty Majesty in due time.

Office, 73 Chartres street

# New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,532.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### New York Dates Of the 22d.

**The Ketchum Case—U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana—Jeff. Davis and His Counsel.**

LATER FROM EUROPE—THE CHOLERA INCREASING—THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

GOLD 44 — COTTON 46.

COLORED TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

### The Mississippi Convention.

**An Important Ordinance Regarding Laws, Official Acts, Judgments, Contracts, &c., Subsequent to Secession.**

*New York*, August 22 — Messrs Morris Ketchum & Co., it is understood, are making arrangements which promise to result in a full liquidation of all their liabilities, under the late defalcation of young Ketchum.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Gold is quoted at 44.

The bottom market is active; the business being transacted by exporters.

Middling Orleans is quoted at 46.

*New York*, August 22 — Cotton easier. Middling 45. Gold 44 1/2.

Gen. Hatch has been removed from the command at Charleston.

*New York*, August 22 — There has been a meeting of editors in Richmond to arrange for the reception of the President.

Gen. Ames succeeds Gen. Hatch at Charleston.

The delegation from Kentucky have secured the modification of military administration in that State.

The trial of Wirtz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison, is adjourned indefinitely.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 — The President has ordered the suspension of the twenty thousand dollar applications for pardon.

An Executive Bureau has been organized to relieve the President of arduous duties.

The Mayor of Washington refuses to hand over money raised for freedmen's schools.

Goodwive has been appointed United States Attorney for Louisiana.

The Mayor of Fayetteville denies that negroes have been maltreated.

Revenue receipts are a million and a quarter daily.

All colored troops are to be mustered out. In a few months the regulars are to be reduced to 125,000.

Mr. Davis is permitted to correspond with his counsel.

*New York*, August 23 — The Persia has arrived from Queenstown the 13th. Cotton steady Middling 19d. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions active. American stocks advancing. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased $2,270,000.

The Cholera has increased at Constantinople. Nothing further respecting the cable.

*Jackson, Miss.*, August 23. — An ordinance was passed to day ratifying all laws and official acts since the adoption of the ordinance of secession in 1861, not repugnant to the United States Constitution and the Constitution prior to January 9th, 1861, except in regarding crimes, and note snabbing Railroad Companies to pay moneys borrowed by them.

It repeals all laws authorizing payments due to State in Confederate money, and the distillation of spirits on State account.

It ratifies all official acts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several Courts, with all the sales made by administrators and others, acting in judicial capacity.

It authorizes executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes, as to the real value for which such notes were given; and authorizes parole testimony to be taken to prove wrestle. Intents contemplated payment in specie or currency.

Finally, this ordinance ratifies all marriages consummated since January 9th, 1861, whether celebrated with "novel forms and ceremonies or not."

### The Latest via the West.

We are in possession of St. Louis papers of the 19th, by the arrival of the U. S. Hospital steamer Jamaica. We append the following:

THE SHENANDOAH AMONG THE WHALE SHIPS.

*San Francisco*, August 21. — The latest account from the Shenandoah is to the afternoon of June 23d, when she was in the new Cape Anadeus, steering northwest, where a fleet of sixty whalers were known to be previously. Capt. Dye had fitted his bark for daring the day, to the small boat, for the purpose of warning the fleet of the danger. The Mile also spoke a French whaler which immediately put away toward the north, but the Shenandoah having considerable start was at Anadeus Island in April, where she burned the New London bark Pearl, the Bedford ship Young Severs, and a San Francisco whaler, the name not known. The New London bark Abroail, in Onalaska sea, then the Thompson in Kamschatka sea, then several New Bedford whalers, as reported yesterday in the Sandwich Islands, she captured June 30th. It was feared that unless the French ship and an open whale boat could succeed in getting off, all will be captured, as the Shenandoah knew exactly where to find them. They were hovering about the southern edge of the ice 62 deg., drawing together as the chilled to warm in the bark's sense through which they were seeking passage to the Arctic as soon as the ice permits.

APPOINTMENT OF EX-VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS INFLUENCE.

*Washington*, August 18 — The appointment of ex-Vice-President Hamlin, of Maine, Collector of the port of Boston, caused some surprise here to-day, as it seemed to be well understood that Governor Andrew, with a host of the delegation, would have urged the same paper. Many of the machinery of civil government put in working order.

THE OUACHITA FALLING — The Ouachita, which for the last week had been very slowly rising, has now begun slowly receding. There are still seven or eight feet on the bar, but, unless the fall is checked by heavy rains, navigation must close within a week or two.

COTTON AT MEMPHIS AND TRENTON — The movement in cotton, the past week, at Memphis and Trenton, has been somewhat limited. The receipts from the country have fallen off, and no large lots are expected that can soon will be brought forward for shipment this season. Several causes are assigned for the reduced quantity coming, which are the fears that it may not be delivered in time, and the difficulties and trouble in obtaining clearances. The price has declined considerably from our former quotations, and is now ruling as quoted from 20 to 25 cents and a dull sale. Buyers are not so anxious to invest, and holders demand more than the price below is said to justify the former in giving.

[To be Continued.]

COMING BACK TO LOUISIANA SWAMPS. — The *Intelligencer* says:

Capt. Boudreaux, of Terre Parish (just returned from Waco, Texas), reports that nearly all the refugees from Louisiana are anxious to return to their old homes, and are looking eagerly to every offering for the reconstruction of the levees. They prefer the swamps of Louisiana to the prairies of Texas, and, as soon as security from inundation can be expected, they will hurry back to their own deserted lands.

MEETING IN MOOREHOUSE — A meeting was held at Bastrop to appoint delegates to a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and for Congress. Among its resolutions is one opposing the extension of suffrage and one favoring the course of Gov. Wells as opposed to the Radicals. Ten delegates were appointed.

### The English Press on Confederation and the $40,000 Exception.

(From the New York Commercial, 12th.)

The English papers, friends and foes, are discussing the regards of President Johnson to the Virginia delegation, in regard to the $20,000 exception of the Amnesty Proclamation. The Saturday *Review* says that the determination of the President to effect by the voluntary redistribution of property surpasses even the power of Robespierre and St. Just. The *Spectator*, always friendly to the South, a warm sympathizer with liberalism in every form draws a few illustrations from history, and closes with an argument on the money question more conclusive to difficult to escape. We quote:

Cromwell's idea was a grand one when he tried to make of Ireland a new England by exporting its English population, but it will be a long time before the people who sailed with Cromwell's armies through which they were seeking passage to the Arctic as soon as the ice permits.

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### Temporary Provost Marshal General for Louisiana.

*Headquarters, Department of Louisiana.*
*New Orleans, La., August 21, 1865.*

GENERAL ORDERS No 32.

Col. F. A. Starring, 72d Illinois Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as Provost Marshal General of the Department of Louisiana, by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

He will turn over all public property in his possession to Major Charles W. Lowell, 80th U. S. Colored Infantry, who is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as Provost Marshal General of the Department of Louisiana.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

### From Ouachita.

We have, by the steamer Nina Simmes, the Monroe (Ouachita) *Intelligencer* of the 19th, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Messrs Work and Darrel.

THE AMNESTY OATH. — The *Intelligencer* complains that the people of that section are deprived of an opportunity to take the amnesty oath, although more than two months have passed since the military occupation of the country, the Post Commander, Col Dickey, with river communication to New Orleans having not yet received the necessary blanks. The oath had been administered in a few cases, by one Gov. Wells's Justices of the Peace, but doubts were entertained of their validity. "Nor have we yet," says the same paper, "any of the machinery of civil government put in working order."

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### The Frightful Fall of Thee, Manion on Ellen's Opera House.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 16th.)

The Opera-House was the scene, last night, of an occasion of thrilling horror, such a one as it is the misfortune of few assemblages to look upon, and such as none who saw it last night will ever forget.

The Opera House, as has been the case since the engagement of those celebrated brothers began, was full, hardly a vacant seat appearing in the whole auditorium. The first part of the programme, consisting of certain songs, dances, &c., passed off as usual, when the *Lucia de Lammermoor* (the dangerous ladder) which consisted that part, was reached. The apparatus for the act consisted of a ladder with three rounds, suspended from the middle of the proscenium arch, at a height of *forty-seven feet*. Tom was fastened in a horizontal position by four ropes, to prevent any ventilation whatever. Thomas Manion, who is the eldest of the brothers, came promptly on the stage when the feat was sung, and immediately ascended to the ladder by means of a perpendicular rope. Once there, we went through a series of perilous gymnastic performances, swinging by his hands from end to end of the ladder, and balancing by his feet to its rounds, and performing other characteristic feats that never fail to insure in an audience a feeling of admiration mingled with insensitive and literally speechless fear. The conclusion of this act is of the most sensational character. Suddenly recovering himself from a position in which he was hanging downward, the gymnast stands upright on the end of the ladder, gives a powerful spring toward the proscenium boxes, and seizes a vertical rope that hangs unsupported at a distance of eighteen or twenty feet from the point of departure.

Manion, having accomplished his other feats, with the utmost fearlessness and apparently without a moment's calculation, appeared a moment gathering himself for the terrible spring, and the next moment was flying in a direct line toward the rope, the lower end of which was held by two of his brothers.

He reached the rope, grasped for it, missed it and fell with a confused flash in the air, striking the stage with fearful momentum, and rolling over, unconscious and bleeding, into the parquette. The audience, on whose lips an expectant sigh of relief had hovered, rose to their feet with a murmur of horror, published, but universal. Some of the ladies fainted, some retired, in their consternation, turned to leave the theatre. The wings of the stage immediately presented a picture of the members of the company, and the audience around the horizontal gymnasst lifted his form to the stage, across which it was borne out of sight, a mass of bloody flesh; a strange contrast of the light-footed athlete who, a few minutes before, had scaled his way to his daisy perch with all the ease and confidence of a squirrel.

In a few moments the company appeared on the stage, called for Manion by the audience, and stated that the injuries were not serious — a statement made with a view of quieting the alarm of the audience, who appeared subdued whether to remain or go home. The performance, after a very short delay, was resumed, and while the counterfeit negroes went through their performance on occasion — ineffectual mummeries, a pale group was gathered around the senseless form behind the scenes.

Manion, with his shirt gathered tightly in her hand, looked on with colorless face, and at occasional murmur of terror, and convulsive shudder would run through the crowds of mercy. The prostrate man lay on a cot, breathing heavily, a fearful gash over his left eye, another on his chin, and a slight one on the tight. His shirt was stained with blood, and his tights dappled here and there with moss, turpentine waters.

Dr. Mussey was in the audience, examined the wounds, and was presently joined by Drs. Mussey and Blackmore, who found no fracture of the skull, and, strange to say, no broken bones, with the exception of the limbs or body. The gash over the eye was about two inches in length and exposed the skull. The cut on the jaw was not severe.

The patient received no consciousness in about fifteen minutes, and became more conscious about the middle finger of his right hand, which he repeatedly manipulated, then for his other injuries. His clothes were hastily dressed, and he was removed to his hotel in a carriage. Two hours after the accident he had recovered almost entirely from the shock, and expressed a desire to be permitted to reappear during the week.

It has been seven years since Thomas Hanlon fell before the wonderers, as occurred in St. Petersburg, and was, perhaps, more fatal than that of last evening. His training has evidently included the art of *falling* with comparative safety, for he could repeat the accident without a fatal result.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

We are requested to publish the following:

CITY HALL, 23d day of August, 1865.

It having been made to appear to my satisfaction that Justin A Fremaux, Esq., acting as attorney in fact in the Court of the Recorder of the Second and Third Districts, had rendered services in such capacity to Ellen Landry and Anne Mowbray for a pecuniary consideration to be to him paid, I acquit him of any improper conspiracy that might be charged to him in the affidavit of said women.

H. C. KENNEDY, Mayor.

*Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.*—Jean Lacoste, who kept bad a naughty house in a filthy condition, was fined $50 by the United States Inspector for the Fourth District, and fined $25.

Jose Lavarie, an up-town butcher, had to pay the same amount as a fine for neglecting to clean his privies according to the City ordinance. The other cases were continued.

*Assaulting a Murderer to Escape.*—Jerry O'Brien was sent to the Recorder before the First District Court on the charge of assaulting and resisted the murderer of Ward to effect his escape.

*Sent Down for Murder.*—The colored woman Jane Smith, one of the colored men Abraham Washington, deceased, was sent down for trial before the Criminal Court yesterday on the charge of having killed her husband. Officer Jacobs testified that accused confessed the deed.

*Recorders' Court.*—Samuel Butler Green, colored, was charged with writing letters from a child, and refused to pay for it. When arrested the accused had $9 in silver, which he sent in payment of the debt for his trespass.

Emma Wilson and Belle Hunter, charged with a drink in a public coffeehouse, pursuant to or ordinance, to $10 were considered to pay a fine of $5 each.

Pat. Short was arrested on the charge of having stolen a handkerchief and carrying a razor for sinister purposes. He plead drunk and got off with a fine of $10, unless he goes to prison for thirty days.

E Smith charged Mrs. Jean with having committed an assault and battery on the proscenium gentry. The latter was fined $5 for bringing a malicious prosecution.

Annie Brown had come up done too brown too often; was again browned to the extent of a fine of $10, or thirty days' imprisonment.

Wm. Harrison, bose porter in the City Hotel, for an assault and battery at the corner of Camp and Common streets, on M. Broesman, had to give bonds for six months, and to pay a fine of $5.

*The Record* — Taken the oath of amnesty up to yesterday at 3 o'clock, 2148; registered as voters, 2093.

*An Assault with a Horse Whip* — H. Scott, charged with riding over the prosecutor with a horse whip was sent before the First District Court for trial.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in the general market. With regard to our leading staple, in particular, it was supposed that after the remarkable decline of yesterday, buyers were would pause, and comparative stagnation follow the previous excitement. This in fact, was the case with some of the principal parties in yesterday's movements, but others continued their operations, and with some new buyers, took fully 1600 bales, mostly at full prices, without giving any advantage in quotations. The sales of the past three days foot up 10,000 bales, or upwards of a million and a half in currency.

The Gold market opened under increased depression, and subsequently ruled still more in favor of buyers closing at 145 against 146 to 146¼ last evening, showing a decided decline. The sales were limited, ranging from $2000 at 145¼; $2500 and $3000 at 145¾; $3000 and $13,000 at 145⅝; $3000 at 145⅜; $3500 at 146; and $1000 at 146⅛. Some small lots were sold at 143⅜ and 144. In Silver we noticed sales of $2000 in American half dollars at 100⅝. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars.

The Sterling market remained buoyant, the sales of Sterling including a good private bill at 150, two or three bills at 151, and £1000 first-class at 151¾. Private bankers refused 154, and one of them bought at 153. Banks an offer of 153 less the brokerage. In France we noticed sales of first class private bills for 5.85,000 (40,000 and $15,000) at 5.67½. We quote sterling at 149@152 for private bills, and 155 for Bank, and Francs at 5.67½@5.77½ for the former and 5.65 for the latter.

Notwithstanding the active movement in Cotton the supply of Domestic Exchange remained moderate and rates were fully maintained. The Banks and dealers obtained on New York at ¼ to ½ dis. — sometimes ¾ — but one only a light demand. Outdoors the rates ranged as moderate amount of New York sight at 3-4 dis count, also $50,000 in four amounts at ⅜, and several open buyers by noon at ½; $11,000 Boston sight at 1 and $15,000 at 1¼; $15,000 one day's sight on New York at 1, and a small amount at the same; $12,000 five days at 1¼; a small amount of sight buyers at 1½, and $10,000 at 2¼. Late yesterday $60,000 thirty days' on New York was passed at 1¼. To day the buyers of some more being offered at the same.

In Stocks we hear of sales of 5 shares City Railroad 1st-day and 20 Citizens, prior not reported, $126 50 each. The sales of the week in the list of Union Bank to which we referred in our last report embraced 25 shares. We hear of no sales for City Bonds. They are quoted at 79 for the 6 per cents, and 70 for the Railroad issues. There were some sales of Clearance Scrip, including $3000 Sun and Louisiana, but the rates were not reported.

We have no material changes to notice in the Bank note market. The par funds of New Orleans bills included $15,000 at 67 1/2, 68 and 68 1/4; $5,000 at 69; $5,000 at 69 1/2, and $5,000 at 70, and in Louisiana at 67 1/2. We quote Bank of New Orleans at 67 1/2@70; Bank of the Commonwealth at 70@72; Bank of Louisiana at 70@72; Bank of New Orleans at 67@70; Bank of Commerce at 70@72; Union Bank at 70@72; Citizens' at 70@72; Louisiana at 70@72; Mechanics' at 70@72; Canal