NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET
CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie		4 @ ct prem.
U S Bank Notes		par @ ct prem.
U S Treasury Notes		7 @ ct prem.
Sovereigns	8 15 @ 8 25	
Spanish Doubloons	16 17 @ 16 37	
Mexican do	16 14 @ 16 16 37	
American Gold	8 6 @ 8 8 00	@ ct prem.
Mississippi Money		
Natchez	30 @ 35	@ ct discount
Do Branches	30 @ 35	do do
Do 6 m post notes	30 @ 35	do do
Do 12 m do do	30 @ 35	do do
Union Bank—on demand	90 @ 70	do do
Do 12 m post notes	65 @ 70	do do
Grand Gulf	45 @ 70	do do
Lake Washington	30 @ 35	do do
Commercial & R R Bank of Vicksburg	55 @ 65	do do
Do post notes	55 @ 65	do do
Bank of Vicksburg	65 @ 70	do do
Vicksburg Water-Works	55 @ 60	do do
Tombigby	8 @ 25	do do
Citizens' Bank, Madison county	No sale	do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	30 @ 35	do do
Rodney, post notes	30 @ 35	do do
Port Gibson do	60 @ 65	do do
West Feliciana do	60 @ 65	do do
Brandon Bank do	55 @ 57	do do
Manchester do	50 @ 55	do do
Natchez Railroad do	30 @ 35	do do
Mississippi Railroad Company	No sale	do do
Real Estate Banking Company	70 @ 75	do do
New Orleans Insurance	No sale	do do
Alabama Independent Banks	30 @ 35	do do
State Stock	55 @ 60	do do
Tennessee	41 @ 45	do do
Arkansas State Bank	25 @ 30	do do
—— Real Estate	3 @ 5	do do
Texas—Cash Notes	25 @ 30	do do
Clinton and Port Hudson	50 @ 60	do do
Do do do payable at City Bk N O. not redeemed		

Rates of Exchange—Sterling, 60 days, [illegible] sight, [illegible] Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, [illegible] prem. Illinois, [illegible] prem.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13, 1840.

REMARKS.—We have scarcely any amendment to notice in any department of the market since our report of Wednesday last. A rather more active business has been done in cotton and tobacco, but in Western produce, the receipts of which have been comparatively light, transactions have been confined to a very limited demand for home consumption. Prices, however, are without material variation, and we therefore make but few alterations in our daily quotations.

The river continues at its highest stage, being nearly on level with the summit of the Levee, along the whole extent of the city. Wednesday, we have not heard of any damage in the wheres or warehouses.

The weather, since Tuesday, has been clear and pleasant.

COTTON—Arrived since the 9th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 604 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 196, Arkansas 102, Mobile 146, together 979 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 2009, Bristol, Eng. 1192, Havre 793, Gottenburg 25, Trieste 771, Warsaw 1, Genoa 1, New York 40, Boston 847, Portsmouth 501, together 6679 bales, making a reduction in stock of 5694 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 12th inst. a stock of 108,767 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839, Oct. 1, stock on hand	15,434
Receipts last three days	979
previously	98 72 99,901
	115,335
Exports last three days	6679
previously	80,255 6,934
Stock on hand	108,767

The transactions in cotton since our review of Wednesday morning last, have been on a rather more extensive scale than during the first three days of the week; the market still continues to maintain a very quiet character. The sales of Wednesday amounted to 2000 bales, on Thursday to 1400, and yesterday to about 1000. The demand, nevertheless, is principally for the better descriptions of Louisiana and Mississippi cottons, and as these remain scarce, holders are consequently very firm, while for the lower grade, they have in some instances made slight concessions in favor of the buyer, though nothing has transpired of sufficient moment to authorize any change in our previous quotations. In Tennessee and North Alabama cottons there has been very little doi. g, although there is a tolerably fair stock on sale for the season, as holders generally speaking for higher rates than buyers are willing to pay under existing circumstances. The sales for the week amount to 7100 bales, and for the past three days to 4400, which we notice particularly as follows, viz: 121 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 8 cents, 15 at 8, 38 at 8¼, 45 at 8¾, 164 at 8¾, 300 at 8⅝, 164 at 7, 456 at 6¾, 107 at 7¼, 55 at 9, 198 at 7¼, 30 at 11, 396 at 8¼, 118 at 6¼, 33 at 8¾, 26 a. 8½, 212 at 7, 50 at 10¼, 81 at 6, 300 at —, 97 at 6¾, 73 at 8½, 101 at 8¼, 125 at 9, 129 at 7¼, 30 at 9¼, 35 at 7¼, 81 at 6¾, 44 at 9 cents; 412 West India districts at 6@7¼ cents; 121 Mobile at 9¼, 252 at 7 cents.

Yesterday advices were received from Havre to the 1st of May; two days later than by the British Queen. A decline of 1 to 2 francs is reported in prices for American cottons, and the market dull.

HALF-FOOT CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.	*Tennessee and N. Alabama.*
Ordinary	Ordinary
Middling	Middling
Fair	Fair
Good fair	Good fair
Good and fine	Good and fine

TOBACCO.—The sales of tobacco since our report of last Wednesday morning amount to about 600 hhds, but the business, notwithstanding, presents no material change, as the transactions nothing else a general demand, the conditions of high fees to ship, continue the same, manifest in good prices. Of the sales, 300 hhds were purchased by parties in the trade, for home consumption, the balance for shipment. Among the late receipts there are five hhds of very fine Cuba, which we have sold at 16 cents, and a few hhds of very fine Virginia, which we have sold at 12 cents.

WHISKY.—The large receipts noticed in our last have been succeeded by only moderate supplies, and as the greater portion has been put into store under limits the market has not fully recovered. Holders now demand, and obtain, 24 @ 26 cents per gallon for rectified.

GRAIN.—The receipts of shelled corn, in sacks, have been very large for some days, but now it is only a limited demand at 35 @ 40 cents per bushel. Oats readily command 37 @ 38 cents per bushel, there being very few in first hands. We have heard of no transactions in wheat since our last.

RICE.—A further supply of [illegible] casks came in yesterday, from which some few sales have been made at $5 50. Old remains in the same category, held at higher rates. The sales from store have been at $5 25@5 75 per 100 lbs, the former price for parcels which have been some time in store and attacked by the weevil.

CANDLES.—The market continues bare of Sperm in first hands. They would probably command 48 cents.

OILS.—There is a full supply of Sperm, whale, &c. and only a very limited demand, but former prices are still maintained.

WOOL.—We notice a further import of 90 bags from Matanzas. The only sale we are advised of is 900 lbs. at 19½ cents.

NAVAL STORES.—Some further sales of rosin have been made at $3 87½ per bbl. We have no transactions to note in other descriptions.

SALT.—The only cargo sale which we have to notice since our last is 800 sacks Liverpool coarse at $1 37½. The import for the last three days is 1600 sacks. Sales from store continue to be made at our quotations.

COFFEE.—Havana prime green still meets with a very fair demand at 10 @ 11½ cents. Some fine parcels are held a fraction higher. The market is again entirely bare of Rio in first hands.

SUGAR.—The receipts, since our last, have been about 1000 hhds, but we have heard of no sales.

LARD.—There is only one cargo now afloat which is selling in lots at 5¾ @ 6 cents.

HAY.—Some 300 bundles northern hay have been received since our last, and sales are made at $1 37½ per 100 pounds.

EXCHANGE.—The better demand for Sterling Exchange, noticed in our last, still continues, and we hear of sales of extra at 9 @ 9½ per cent, which is a little above our previous quotations, the latter rate predominating. Sterling bills sold at 10 per cent prohibited and bills on Paris at 5 @ 5¼. There is an exchange on the Northern cities, but little supply, consisting limited and the demand moderate, without change in the rates. Transactions are principally in sixty day bills on New York.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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SCRIPTY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $6.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1840.

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.
Second District—THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN.
Third District.—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do LŒUPROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WILLIAM DE BUYS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
L. L. FERRIERE,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
A. W. FICHOT.
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Through some unaccountable mistake a considerable portion of the address of the YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION, published yesterday, was transposed, so that much of it appeared singularly discrepant and nonsensical. The error is rectified in this morning's paper, where the address, *correctly printed*, will be found on the outside of this sheet.

ATTENTION! LOG CABIN WHIGS!!

Your attendance is requested this day, at half past 3 p. m. to assist in raising a Log Cabin. Place of rendezvous, front of the St. Charles Theatre.

After the raising, a collation will be served up, with hard cider beverage, and several addresses delivered.

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

—A regular meeting of this club will be held at their room, Lyceum, St. Charles Theatre, on Monday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Mr. Wm. Cuthbert will address the club. The officers and members of the Young Mens' Tippecanoe Association, and the whigs generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

W. SNETHEN, Secretary. j12

THE ELECTIONS.

We have heard with some surprise, several among the recent converts to our principles, declare that while they would undoubtedly vote for General HARRISON in the fall, they should nevertheless support the federal loco-foco ticket in July.

Such a determination is totally indefensible, and almost incomprehensible to men who are guided by reason. What can be the motive that induces these proselytes to support General HARRISON? The wish for REFORM, we presume. But will the election of Gen. HARRISON of itself secure this much desired object?—Will a simple change of rulers effect all that is needed to restore the country to prosperity, and wisdom and patriotism to her councils? Undoubtedly not. The executive is but a co-ordinate department of the government, and almost powerless unless aided by the legislative branches. The success of Gen. HARRISON will be an unsubstantial triumph, if we cannot sustain him by majorities in congress. The next house of representatives may, nay, *will* nullify every sage and salutary suggestion of the executive, if it be composed of a majority of his political adversaries.

The process of reform must not be confined to the election of VAN BUREN, and the installation of HARRISON. We must purge both houses of congress, now disgraced and polluted by a majority of political charlatans and knaves, who toil for the interests of their master, not for the benefit of the whole country. The house of representatives can only be reformed by the direct popular vote. The friends of HARRISON must vote the *Harrison congressional ticket*. It is perfect madness—the very essence of folly to go for HARRISON and yet cast your suffrages for his enemies. By such act of political insanity, you would render your president a mere cypher; his will, his counsels, his sentiments, his doctrines to be scoffed at and disregarded by an adverse majority.

How is the senate of the United States to be expurgated? By the legislatures of the different States. In Louisiana, we have a United States senator to elect next winter, in place of an absolute retainer of locofocoism, who at present holds that elevated station.—This can only be effected by a Harrison legislature, and such a legislature can be elected only by the people. Every vote given by whigs to loco-foco candidates, is therefore, a direct stab at the administration of the party man whom the whigs are anxious to elect. Such policy is destructive, and should be eschewed by all who are sincerely desirous that the wild and dangerous precepts of loco-foceism should cease to control our national councils.

JUDGE GUION.

The subjoined letter has been handed to us for publication. We cannot but think that the course adopted by Judge GUION, is that indicated by both policy and patriotism. The whig cause is now the cause of the country; of the people against their rulers; of suffering humanity against proscription, tyranny and oppression. The hopes of free government, the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the nation are involved in the approaching struggle; and that man will be esteemed worthy of all honor, who sacrifices his personal preferences, his private prejudices, or his chances of individual promotion upon the altar of principles. "United we stand, divided we fall;" and with us, in the latter event, will fall the hopes of mankind for the successful issue of that "greatest of all experiments"—the capacity of the people for self-government.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11th, 1840.

SIR,—To the Native American Repeal Party of Louisiana, who have through you as their organ, convoked to me their unanimous request that I should become a candidate to represent the people of this district in congress, I return my grateful thanks for the honor they propose to confer upon me. This very flattering, but unexpected call, made upon me by a party so respectable and deserving for the bold and patriotic efforts they have made to preserve the purity and integrity of our institutions, has received from me that consideration which its importance demands. It is well known, I believe, that while I am drawn towards the Repeal Party, and attached to them by a similarity of sentiments upon the great question of a repeal of the naturalization laws, that I am at the same time a member of the whig party, the success of which I look upon as essential to the well-being and future prosperity of our country. Placed in this position, with an unflinching attachment to the principles of the two parties, I shall adopt a course of conduct, which I trust will promote the interests of both, and cannot, I am convinced, prove hurtful to either. A candidate for congress has already been nominated by the whigs of this district, and thus for the most complete harmony prevails among them in the support of their cause. A few weeks only remain to elapse before the day of the election. The district is extensive and populous, and time would be altogether wanting to place the question fairly before the people, who, it is not unreasonable to suppose, have decided upon the manner in which they shall cast their votes. Besides, the people are divided between the great political parties of the country, and cannot be brought on a sudden to see the necessity of laying aside their partialities for one or the other, and of uniting in support of the Repeal cause. Is it not therefore, premature and impolitic in the Repeal Party, at this late period, to put forward a candidate of their own? and would not my consent to their nomination cause discord among the whigs and hold out to a *third party* the hope of an easy victory? I have viewed the matter in various lights, and with a sincere desire and a firm determination to do justice as far as possible, to both parties; and to shape my course in such a manner as to avoid altogether the suspicion of being prompted by ought besides an honorable zeal for the success of my political party, and an abiding love for my native country and her cherished institutions. I find myself compelled by an imperative sense of duty and honor, to decline an acceptance of the nomination of the Repeal Party. In making this decision, however, I can assure the members of that party, that my attachment to their cause has not abated in its warmth, and that I shall ever cherish a grateful remembrance of their distinguished favor.

I am, sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. GUION.

To Dr. J. S. McFarlane.

The Alabama Repeal Banner of Wednesday, the Tuscaloosa Gazette has a spirit stirring article, in celebration of that body, which we hope may be the subject of a good response in Louisiana.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

CAMPEACHE.—The schooner *Oneida*, captain Noel Pedevanal, arrived in this port last night, having left Campeachy on the 3d June. The papers of that city, which we have received up to the 30th May, give at full length the details of the movements of the federalists, in the vicinity of Campeachy, and the progress they are making in the siege of that place.

Captain Pedevanal informed us, that the town of Campeachy, after a bombardment of five days, surrendered to the *Federalists* on the 3d June. On the 5d, the victors were to enter the town, and the government troops were to be despatched the same day to Vera Cruz.

The Federalists intend marching upon Tabasco, where a great part of the population have declared themselves in their favor. A detachment of 4 o men, garrisoned in Tabasco, had been sent by the commander to reinforce the besieged; but before they had arrived at their destination the order was countermanded.

TAMPICO.—By the schooner Wetter, arrived in this port last night, from Tampico, we are informed that the news of he capture of Campeachy had reached that place, and that a great enthusiasm existed in favor of the cause of Federalism.

Shortly after the arrival of the above schooners, the Br. steamer *Argyle* came in port from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 7th instant. We have received papers from Mexico and Vera Cruz up to the 27th May, which contain nothing important. We have also received by the same arrival the following communication from our correspondent:

VERA CRUZ, June 8, 1840.

Messrs. Editors of the N. O. Bee.

GENTLEMEN,—A Mexican schooner escaped from the blockade of the Federalists entered this port last night and gave intelligence that, unless Campeachy received assistance from the government, she would be obliged to capitulate on the 31 June. This news caused a great agitation in our town, as the event will necessarily be productive of serious consequences on the coast. Already rumor has announced that Tobasco was blockaded by two Federal ships. From these, they will naturally proceed to Vera-Cruz, where they will find no opposition, the town and the port being entirely unprovided with troops. It is reported that the Federals have a great many friends in this town and in Tampico.

This event will probably improve the commercial affairs. The law of 15 per cent, which has paralized commerce, so long, will undoubtedly be repealed if the Federalists succeed in their plans. The dissatisfaction against this measure is general, and loud murmurs were daily heard against the government.

Nothing else interesting. I have, &c. &c.

SPECIE.

The Br. steam ship Argyle, arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, brought $418,409 39 in specie, consigned as follows:

H. Lavergne, (Consolidated Bank,)	$323,228 81
F. de Lizardi & co	86,816 84
Glason & Vic[illegible]	4,692 00
Blanchard, Elmer & co	2,180 61
Hagedorn & Cramer	707 00
Schmidt & Co	700 00
J. N. Bieuil	246 00
Chateleanet	240 00
Total	$418,603 39

Per schr G H Wetter, from Tampico, $13,225 24, consigned as follows:

J. W. Zacharie & co	331 12
O. Iseagues	172 56
T. C. Harrison	1,356 16
J. M. Caballero	4,5[illegible] 00
F. de Lizardi & co	2,772 00
J. G. Campbell	3,103 10
Blanchard, Elmer & co	90 00
Order	70 00
Total	$13,325 24

From the New York Herald, June 2.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE

By the fast sailing ship Burgundy, Lewis, just arrived, in 30 days from Havre, we have received two days later accounts from Paris and three from Havre, than that received by the British Queen.

The most important features of this news is the strong probability of a renewal of war in the East. The Pacha of Egypt has concentrated a vast army in Syria, and from appearance we should not be surprised to see a blow struck soon. The news expected by the way of Boston will be interesting.

There is nothing particular from Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies was very busy discussing the provisions of a new salt bill. The chamber then proceeded to the Harlan indemnity bill, but did not do any thing.

The French campaign in Africa was to be reopened. The troops were marching to Bildah.

England and Naples are still quarrelling about the sulphur trade.

FRANCE.

The day before yesterday, on the 28th April, the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors held a conference with Count Pahlen at the Russian embassy.

The king, on the recommendation of Marshal Vallee, has conferred crosses of the Legion of Honor on Lieut. Lepic and the non-commissioned officers of the Sphis, who fought at the battle of Misserghin and also upon Captain Bardon, sub-Lieutenant Pichon, and a private of the batalion of infantry, who contributed to the success of the day. Many promotions in the African army are said to be waiting his majesty's signature.

NAPLES.

The Sud of Marseilles confirms the commencement of hostilities between England and Naples. The Bellerophon, Jasseur, and Hydra, it says, were already in the Bay of Naples, giving chase to every vessel flying the Neapolitan flag. The Maria Christina (and not the Maria Antoinnette) had been chased, but afterwards released. Several Neapolitan ships had been already captured for the Hydra had on board many sailors of that nation.

THE EAST

A correspondent at Constantinople writes on the 9th instant, one day later than our last advices, that a steamer had arrived from Alexandria, bringing the intelligence of the command of the joint fleet having been given to the Capitan Pacha, a circumstance which had caused the greatest irritation among the members of the Ottoman Government. Colonel Hodges is stated to have written by the same conveyance to Lord Ponsonby to say that the obstinacy of Mehemet Ali was extreme, and that it was useless for him in his consular capacity to give any permits of departure for the officers of the Turkish fleet. Advices from Alexandria, brought by the same boat to the Turkish capital, say that Mehemet Ali and Colonel Hodges had an extremely angry altercation on the subject of vessels from the Ionian Islands interfering with Egyptian vessels sent off the Albanian coast. This refers to an affair which our readers will readily remember.

The Viceroy had threatened to revolutionise all Albania, and Sir Hodges, Lord Minor, and Hodges, on the other hand, had said that, if he remained on Albanian ground land would pulverise him before three months should be passed away. Some other consuls, who had an interview with the Viceroy immediately after Colonel Hodges had left, found it very difficult to pacify him.

The "Sud" of Marseilles has the following from *Beyrouth of the 27th ult.*:—"War is imminent, if we are to judge from the preparations of every point of the coast, as well as at this place. Ibraham Pacha is still at Marasch. The garrison of Acre already reckons 8000 men, and 1000 irregulars. Very lately ninety-five 36 pounders, and 117 other pieces of artillery taken at Nesiah, have been sent into this fortress."

The Alexandria correspondent of the "Courrier de Lyon estimates the Egyptian forces now in Syria at 80,000 men, and those in Egypt at 40,000. Besides these, it states, there are 25,000 sailors on the coast who have been trained like infantry, and about 20,000 National Guards.

CHINA AND INDIA.

"Our correspondent at Alexandria," says the Smyrna Journal, "has sent us the following inf-rmation:—After the engagement between the naval forces under Com. Elliott and the Chinese junks, and as soon as the emperor was informed of the event, he gave orders to massacre all the English that might be found within these states; and in consequence of this 200 English have perished. The news having been transmitted to the governor general of India, a reinforcement of 4,000 men was immediately embarked for China, with orders to give no quarter to the native. We pub ish this news just as we have received it, without guaranteeing its authenticity, and the more so, since the Bombay Times, which we have received up to 28th February, makes no mention of it. According to this journal, the letters from Afghanistan contain nothing of importance. Prince Eyder Khan, second son of Dost Mahommed Khan, who was made prisoner at Ghuznee, had arrived at Bombay, and was under surveillance of the governor. Besides a house, servants and equipages, he was allowed 1000 rupees a month."

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

SHOCKINGLY DISTRESSING SCENE!

On Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, four of the sons of Mr. John Cardwell, of Campbell, left his house and went to his stable, about a hundred yards distant, for the purpose of watering his horses. A thunder cloud suddenly came up and detained them at the stable: two of his sons, Linneus D. and James, with a little negro boy, went up into the loft to wait the subsidence of the rain; the other two boys, William and John D. waited below, in one of the stalls of the stable. Thus situated, there came a flash of lightning, which, at the same instant, struck dead his three sons William D., Linneus D., and James.—The youngest son and the little negro boy, not being in the range of the stroke, escaped with their lives.—James was afterwards resuscitated, and has since nearly recovered. William D., a promising youth, aged about 17 years, and Linneus D., about ten years old, sunk to rise no more, to gladden the hearts of their doatingly fond parents.

CASUALTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Three or four days ago, a violent storm of wind and rain took place in the town of St. Josepha, Florida, during which, Captain Batchelor's house was struck by lightning. There were a number of gent lemen sitting in the bar-room, all of whom were more or less affected by the shock. The lights were instantly extinguished, and the room filled with a sulphurous odor. The glass in the room was shivered. Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Balmbridge, Ga., was killed. *A piece of glass struck him in the neck and severed the jugular vein*, and he bled to death, before efficient assistance could be rendered.—He has left a wife and family.

☞ The *N. Y. Star, Evening Signal*, and *Sunday Morning News*, are out in excoriating articles against BENNETT of the *N. Y. Herald*. We have never seen such awful castigation inflicted on any culprit, is that which the *Herald* man receives. If one half of what is alleged against him be true, he must be as considerable a cajeit as ever disgraced humanity.

THE FRESHET in Georgia and South Carolina has occasioned immense destruction of property. In most cases, the loss of crops has been greater than at any period within the fifty years.

Fanny Kemble has "retreated" all New York to the Astor.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

ARTICLES.	From	To
Bagging, ⅌ yard:		
Western	23	— 26
Scotch hemp	18	— 20
German	14	— 16
Bale Rope, ⅌ lb:		
Western	8	— 8½
Northern	—	—
Bread, ⅌ cwt:		
Pilot	4 50	— —
Navy	2 50	— —
Crackers	8 00	9 00
Bristles, ⅌ lb:		
White	—	— —
Yellow	—	— —
Bowlins:		
Duty, $2 ⅌ gc not larger than quarts		
Eng. bottles ⅌ gr	7 00	8 00
French wine, ⅌ doz	5 50	6 00
Cotton, ⅌ lb:		
La. & Mass. Cho ce	11½	— 00
Good fair	10	— 10½
Fair	9	— 9½
Middling	7½	— 7½
Ordinary	6	— 6½
Tenn. & N. Ala.—		
—— 1st quality	00 9	00 9½
—— 2d quality	00 7½	00 8
Good & fine	—	— —
Good fair	—	— —
Fair	—	— —
Middling	—	— —
Ordinary	6½	— 6½
Coffee, ⅌ lb.		
Havana prm green	0 10½	00 11½
Java	14	— 16
Cuba—gd to fine grn	10½	— 11
Inferior to middling	9	— 10
Rio	11	— 12
St. Domingo	9½	— —
Copper—Duty, 5c in 4c ⅌ lb: sig. sheathing and old free		
English sheathin ⅌ lb	0 27	— 0 28
Braziers'	0 31	— 0 32
Old	0 16½	00 17
Bolts	0 3½	00 00
Coal, ⅌ ton:		
Liverpool, Orrel	7 —	12 —
Western ⅌ bbl	0 60	00 02
Anthracite	7 0	8 00

ARTICLES.	From	To
Candles, ⅌ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	—	— 60
Nantucket	—	— 00
Tallow	15	— 16
Wax	0 00	00 00
Cordage—Duty, ustrand 6c, unstrand 5c ⅌ lb.		
Manilla	0 12½	00 13
Sisal	0 00	0 00
American hemp	0 11½	00 12½
Russia	0 11½	00 12½
Tarred	0 12	00 13
Cases, ⅌ M		
Duty, 3c ⅌ lb.		
Velvet, ⅌ 1000	1 87	3 12½
Common	0 —	0 —
Duck, Sail.—Duty, 1c ⅌ cent sd val.		
Russia	0 —	21 00
English	00 0	00 00
Raven	9 50	12 00
Holland	0 0	0 0
American, No 1	11 0	12 00
Drugs & Dyes:		
Alum ⅌ lb	0 6	0 0
Brimstone, ref. ⅌ lb	0 3½	0 3½
—Roll sulphur	0 4½	0 0
—crude do	0 0	0 0
Castor Oil, ⅌ gal	1 5	1 00
Epsom Salts, ⅌ lb	0 00	—
Sarsaparilla, ⅌ lb	0 1	0 22
Copperas, ⅌ lb	0 2	0 0
Indigo, Carac. ⅌ lb	1 8½	1 40
Fustic, ⅌ ton	20 0	0 0
Logwood, Hav. ⅌ ton	25 00	26 0
—Bost. Cal'p, do	21 0	34 0
Madder, ⅌ lb	0 12	0 15
Verdigris, ⅌ lb	0 25	0 0
Domestic Goods—		
Sattinets, ⅌ yard	0 25	0 80
Stripes	0 8	0 11
Plaids	0 7	0 10
Shirting, brown	0 5½	0 7
—bleached	0 6½	0 8½
——bleached 4-4	0 8½	0 14
—R. I. do	0 0	0 15
Sheetings, br'n 4-4	0 6½	0 8
—bleached	0 8½	0 11
Flour, superfine ⅌ b	3 62½	0 00
—fine	3 1½	0 00

ARTICLES.	From	To
Fish, ⅌ bbl:		
Mackerel, No 1	14 75	16 00
Do 2	12 00	12 50
Do 3	7 00	7 50
Herring, ⅌ box	50	70
Salmon, pickled ⅌ k	0 87	1 00
Ditto, smoked, ⅌ lb	0 00	0 00
Cod	1 00	1 12½
Fruit, ⅌ box:		
Raisins, ⅌ box	1 37½	1 50
—blossom	1 80	0 00
Figs, ⅌ lb	5	10
Lemons, ⅌ box	2 50	0 00
Prunes, ⅌ box	1 25	— —
Almonds, sft s ⅌ lb	13½	— 15
—hard	3	— 4 00
Grain, ⅌ brl:		
Corn, in ear—shelled, ⅌ bush	0 56½	0 00
Oats	0 37	38
Rye, s, white, ⅌ brl	5 00	6 00
Gunny Bags, to size	0 8	— 12
Gunpowder, Dupt's— Fa FF, ⅌ lb	6 00	— —
Canister, pk 25 lbs	3 80	— —
Eagle Rifle, pr key	5 00	8 —
Hay, ⅌ 100 lbs	0 87½	1 —
Hides, ⅌ lb:		
Mexican	9	— 10½
Dried (country)	7	— 9
Dry Salted	7	— 9
Wet Salted	6	0 —
Iron—Duty, bars and bolts, not flattened, $15; rolled and hloom, $30; pig, $9 0, old, scrap, $12 50 ⅌ ton; hoop, Nahant, rod, pale, &c 3c ⅌ lb.		
Pig ⅌ ton	31 00	35 00
Country bar	85 00	90 00
Castings, American ⅌ lb	0 4	0 5
Hoop ⅌ lb	0 7	0 8
Sheet	0 7	0 8
Nail rods	0 7½	0 8½
Lead, ⅌ lb:		
Pig ⅌ 100 lb	3 75	0 00
Bar ⅌ 100 lb	5 25	5 50
Lime, ⅌ brl:		
Thomaston	1 50	1 62½

ARTICLES.	From	To
Lumber, ⅌ M:		
Northern w. pine (merchantable)	30 0	35 0
—— clear	40 0	45 0
Southern yellow, merchantable	20 0	25 0
—— common	00 0	00 0
Cypress, merchtble	20 0	25 0
—— clear	40 0	45 0
Shingles, w p ⅌ M	45 0	50 0
r o p ⅌ do	21 0	25 0
Molasses, ⅌ gal:	0 18	19
Nails, ⅌ lb:		
Cut 4d ⅌ 2d	0 5½	— 6
Oils, ⅌ gal:		
Sperm, w. strained	1 20	1 25
Fall, do	1 10	1 15
Summer, do	1 00	1 05
Whale	00 —	80
Linseed	0 00	0 00
Olive	20	— —
Provisions, ⅌ bbl:		
Beef, Mess	00 00	00 00
Prime	12 00	12 50
Pork, Clear	7 00	00 —
Mess	16 00	00 00
Mess O	11 50	11 00
Prime	12 00	00 00
Prime O	10 50	11 10
Hog round, ⅌ lb	— 5	— 5½
Bacon, Sides	— 5	0 00
Cut-and	— 10	— —
Middlings	— 7½	— 8
Shoulders	— 5½	— 5
Lard	9½	10½
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb	24	26
Western	8	15
Cheese	— 10	— 12
Do Pine Apple	— 14	15
Potatoes, ⅌ brl	1 00	1 25
Paints, ⅌ keg:—L. W		
American	2 25	2 75
English p ⅌ cwt	1 0	15 0
Red Ang ⅌	9	— 9½
Sp Brown	4	— 5
Rice, Carolina ⅌ 100 lbs	3 00	3 75
Sugar, ⅌ lb		
La. good to fine	3½	4½
Common to middling	3	4
Havana, white	3½	4
brown	3	3½

ARTICLES.	From	To
Sugar, assorted, ⅌ bag	1 75	00 00
Salt, ⅌ sack		
Liverpool, fine	1 75	1 87½
coarse	1 50	1 62½
Turks' Isl. ⅌ bush	0 40	0 00
Saltpetre, ⅌ lb.		
Refined	0 9½	0 0
Crude	0 8½	0 0
Shot, ⅌ Tonbs. ⅌ gal	0 45	0 50
Soap, ⅌ lb:		
Northern, No 1	0 6	0 6½
Northern, No 2	0 5	0 5½
Spirits, ⅌ gal:		
Brandy, Cognac	1 50	2 50
Bordeaux	1 30	1 50
Scotch, in pr	62	62
Gin, Holland	1 10	1 12½
American	45	00 00
Whiskey, rectified	21	26
common	00	00
Rum, Jamaica	0 00	0 00
N Orleans	26	31
Northern	30	00
Steam, ⅌ cwt:		
Buffalo		
Beer, stamed, ⅌ lb	26	30
to the half	20	25
Bear, ⅌ skin		
Tobacco, ⅌ lb:		
Fine quality	7½	9½
Second	5½	7
Crowed	3½	5
Cuba	24	30
Tallow	11	12½
Teas:		
Imperial	78	81
Gunpowder	78	80
Hyson	60	65
Young Hyson	60	65
Souchong	32	0 35
Tin, ⅌ lb—Block	00 26	00 28
The plates, J K ⅌ box	9 50	10 00
Wines, ⅌ cask:		
Bordeaux	18 —	45 00
—— box	2 00	3 00
Marseilles	15 50	17 00
Malaga, swt, ⅌ gal	— 28	30
Madeira, P. Indo	2 25	3 50
Marsellles Madeira	— 5	50
Champagne ⅌ gal	5 00	11 00

DATE.	Receipts New-Orleans	Receipts Mobile	Receipts Other ports	Stock at do.	Exports 1839. Gt. Brit.	France.	O. Ports	Exports 1840. Gt. Brit.	France.	O. Ports
1839	1839		1 36	18.6						
New-Orleans June 12	88,652	10876	5 461	70874	62146	21163	4 640	26737	113038	7394
Philadelphia May 30	17,100				2,200			2,200		
Mobile June 5	42,969	118