THE DAILY EXCHANGE, JULY 20, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS...SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 19—Mr. GRIMES obtained leave to introduce a bill for the construction of one or more armors for ships and floating batteries. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported back a bill regulating the streets of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a bill repealing the act of March 16, 1860, and substituted the following: "That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to fill all vacancies in the messengers of the Senate that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise." Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution of printing 5,000 copies of the proceedings of the Senate on the occasion of the announcement of the death of Senator Douglas, reported the same with an amendment and recommendation of its passage, which was agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a referred bill, in relation to the amount due S. A. Douglas, with the amendment that $750 be substituted for $1,834.

Mr. ANTHONY asked to know why the reduction was made.

Mr. CLARK replied that the Committee had agreed to deduct the amount of mileage.

The bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill relative to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and requested that the document be referred to Committee on Indian Affairs. So ordered.

Also, House bill for the relief of the soldiers, officers and musicians engaged in the seige of Fort Sumter. Passed.

Also, House bill 56, to allow the soldiers' letters to be mailed free of expense to them. Passed.

Mr. WILSON asked the consideration of a bill entitled an act for the relief of Ohio and other volunteers.

Mr. HARRIS wished to know whether the volunteers from a l the States interested were included in this bill.

Mr. WILSON replied that they were.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution in relation to paymasters in the army, founded upon statements furnished by the Paymaster General. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES submitted the following resolution:

That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate (if not incompatible with public interest) the character of the quasi armistice he refers to in his message of the 4th inst., by reason of which the commander of the frigate Sabine refused to transfer troops into Fort Pickens in obedience to his orders by whom and when such armistice was made, and what action the Government has taken in view of aforesaid disobedience.

Mr. RICE, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to re imburse the New York 71st regiment volunteers for expenses incurred in employing a regimental band, with an amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending 30 h June, 1862, which was amended and approved.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice that on to-morrow or some subsequent day he would introduce a bill recognizing the services and right of receipt of payment to the Frontier and Clay Guards of the Dis rict of Columbia.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill with a recommendation that it pass, entitled an act making appropriations for civil purposes for the fi cal year ending June 30, 1862, and providing for the payment of arrearages for the year ending June 30, 1861.

After being amended by the Senate in several particulars, the bill was passed.

Mr. WADE moved that the House of Representatives be requested to return the bill for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers. Agreed to.

The hour for the special order, Senate resolution No. 1, endorsing all the acts of the President, having arrived,

Mr. BAYARD took the floor, and said that during the month of March last, when seven States had already withdrawn, he took occasion to express his views of the question which agitated the country at that time, and indicated the course which, in his opinion, ought to be adopted; that the only alternative was to acknowledge the revolution, or be involved in a horrible civil war; and subsequent events had shown that he had been correct in his opinion.

He said that no power had been conferred by the Constitution to coerce a State, and the attempt to do so was a violation of contract. He believed that the withdrawal of those States did not subvert the power of the Government, and the acknowledgment of the withdrawal was the only way to avert the civil war. He indulged in the hope of conciliation as the only means to restore the seceded States, and believed that coercion would inevitably drive other States out, as was subsequently shown. In the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee there were large majorities in favor of sustaining the Government until the President had issued his proclamation for troops, when then they resolved with great unanimity to withdraw.

He said he was as deeply attached to the Union as any man, and if any sacrifice on his part, as of property, could restore the Union, the sacrifice would be cheerfully made; and that his children would have, in his opinion, no prouder recollection than that their father had made such a sacrifice for the end intended to be accomplished. The cry is, unconditional submission, and an evidenced intention if the States should be conquered, to reduce them to provinces by the exercise of a power unconstitutional—a dominant military power.

In 1776 Massachusetts first embarked in the war, which was treated by the English according to its supposed magnitude. Gen Gage issued his proclamation to the citizens of Massachusetts, offering a general amnesty to all except John Hancock and Samuel Adams. But a revolution by the people of a large section of the country cannot be easily suppressed, and in the present one where met by war can never restore the Union. I am, said Mr. Bayard, almost, I may say, alone in my opposition to the Administration, but will never be found to cavil about regular legislative proceedings, knowing that whatever may result, I am not responsible. I shall await the change that must take place in public sentiment, which will surely take place on sober second-thought.

As regards two of the acts of the President, in particular—the right of blockade and that of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—they involve the rights and liberties of all citizens of this or future ages. If by your *acts* you acknowledge war, by suspending commerce by a legitimate blockade, then, war exists. I do not deny your right to blockade an enemy's ports; but in refusing to acknowledge the seceded States as belligerents, I deny the constitutionality of this act of the President.

In relation to the writ of *habeas corpus*, I deny that in the States not seceded, or States where the courts are open, that, there being no pressing emergency, the writ could lawfully be suspended; that military law can ever in this country supersede civil law. If Congress deems it at any time necessary to suspend the civil law, why not do it openly and above-board? By not doing so, you commit an action which you will forever regret. You involve the liberty of future generations, by assigning the President an unlimited power, which he may at all times use at his own will, by the terms of the precedent.

No King of England for the last 200 years has attempted to suspend the Liberty Bill of Great Britain, yet the President of the United States has not only assumed this power, but chosen to delegate it to a subaltern military officer, in gross violation of the Constitution of the country.

Said Mr. Bayard, when you have passed the resolution now before us, there will no longer be any free institutions in America; this will have ceased to be a land of liberty.

The United States Attorney-General has in his letter defended this act of the President by virtue of his Executive power. If the President has sworn to execute the laws, he is to accept the judicial interpretation of the laws, and not his individual opinion.

What right had the President to make Fort McHenry or any other fort a Bastile? Louis the XIV. of France chose to commit to the French dungeons individuals on suspicion, and kept them confined at will—sometimes they were even left to be forgotten.

In this instance there may be no dungeons in Fort McHenry, but the invasion of the rights of the citizen is greater because he has a guarantee of rights by our Constitution. The restraint upon his liberty is as great as that imposed by the French despot; and these men, too, are confined without suspicion or charge being asserted. If you cannot execute your laws without suspension of civil authority, then do you inaugurate unqualified despotism.

If your army is to be maintained, as it certainly must, should you be able to subjugate the South, then another great danger arises. It is easier to organize than to disband an army, and when one person at will controls such a force, he is apt to become a Dictator. I am for peace—for conciliation by general convention or otherwise; but would not be willing to accept any compromise that would degrade the Government of the United States. If the South offer terms that are unjust, reject them.

I know full well the determination of the Senate, and think it useless to protest against any acts of legislation which might come before this body; but deem it my duty to my conscience, my constituents and the country, that I lift my voice against what I believe to be unjust and unconstitutional.

At the close of Mr. Bayard's remarks,

Mr. LATHAM moved the subject be laid over until one o'clock to-morrow, when it will be made the special order. Agreed to.

Mr. FESENDEN moved to go into Executive session, which was agreed to.

Upon the reopening of the doors the following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

As the United States have, in common with Great Britain and France, a deep interest in the preservation and development of the fisheries adjacent to the Northeastern coast and islands of this continent, it seems proper that we should concert with the Governments of those countries such measures as may be conducive to those important objects. With this view, I transmit to Congress a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister here, in which the latter proposes, on behalf of his Government, the appointment of a joint commission to inquire into the matter, in order that such ulterior measures may be adopted as may be advisable for the objects proposed. Such legislation is recommended as may be necessary to enable the Executive to make provision for such commissioner on the part of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY, 19, 1861.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Adjourned.

[Messrs. Latham and Johnson, of Tennessee, will speak to-morrow on the resolution endorsing the acts of the President.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourns it be till Monday.

Voices—Do you want to go to Manassas? Let's go.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, before voting, wished to know whether the Committee of Ways and Means had any business to report.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, objected to the question being asked, the object being, he said, to go to Manassas to get in the way of our soldiers. [Laughter.]

The house refused to adjourn over to Monday by a vote of 42 against 88.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, asked leave to submit resolutions declaring that the present civil war has been forced on us by disunionists in the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government. That in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country. That the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the equality of rights under it, unimpaired. That as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, asked leave, but Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, objected to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to indemnify loyal citizens of Fairfax county for property destroyed by the troops.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back to the Senate a bill, which was passed, appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or lease vessels to be armed as a temporary increase of the navy during the present rebellion.

Also, a joint resolution appointing a Board to examine Stevens' Harbor Defence Battery and report what sum is necessary to complete the same.

Also, a joint resolution for the appointment of a Board to select a site for a Naval Academy.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution, but was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, also objected to the resolution on the ground that it was excluded by the Holman resolution. The Chair overruled the objection, when

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM demanded a division, which resulted in a vote of ayes 52, nays 41.

The CHAIR decided that the motion prevailed, when Mr. Vallandigham objected on the ground that there was not a quorum voting.

The CHAIR decided that 183 members composed the House; that 92 was a quorum, and that 47 constituted a majority of the quorum; that the motion was therefore carried.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, remarked that Maryland had declared by twenty thousand majority that she stands fast by the Union. He therefore trusted that Congress would strike no blow at her at this time by removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, reported back a joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of these lost in the sloop-of-war Levant.—Passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that the Committee of Ways and Means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate, and therefore he moved that when the House adjourn it will be till Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to restrain disloyal citizens from suing in the judicial court of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Women went into Committee on the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment of the Government. Mr. Burnett in the chair.

The bill was discussed at great length, and numerous amendments proposed, several of which being adopted it was finally passed.

[The act provides for the appointment by the President of an Assistant Secretary of War at a salary of $3,000 a year, who shall be a man of military experience. It provides for the reorganization of all the departments of the West Point Academy, the appointment of additional corps; and for a corps of medical cadets who are to have the same pay as the military cadets, and whose number shall not exceed fifty. It is to be composed of young students of medicine of liberal education, between the ages of 18 and 23 years, who have read medicine for two years. The bill further provides that vacancies in the Academy shall be filled by one cadet from each Congressional District, to be nominated by the representative from that district. An oath of office is also prescribed, in which each officer and cadet is required to swear paramount allegiance to the Constitution and the Government, and upon refusal to take such oath the name of the person refusing will be stricken from the roll. The resignation from the service of any cadet who shall have graduated will only be accepted on the express condition that he shall be liable to be called into active service by the President whenever such exigencies may require.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave a notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

A bill to regulate and for protection of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and for the better securing the liberty of the citizen.

Also, a bill to enforce the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Also, a bill to secure to the people the right to keep and to bear arms for their defence.

Also, a bill to prescribe the manner of quartering soldiers in private houses in time of war.

Also, a bill to secure the freedom of speech and of the press.

The House adjourned until Monday.

EXPORTS FROM BALTIMORE

BREADSTUFFS.

Destinat'n	This week. Flour. bbls.	Corn Meal. bbls.	Corn. bbs.	Total so far in 1861. Flour. bbls.	Corn Meal. bbls.	Corn. bbs.
G Britain	.....	.....	.....	51,946	.....	636,865
Holland	.....	.....	.....	604	.....	1,646
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	87,849	150	6,979
Riv. Plate	2,758	.....	.....	12,327	.....	.....
B N A. Col	.....	.....	.....	9,355	77	8,275
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	8,944
W. Indies	2,623	515	1,000	48,169	13,235	35,191
Pacific	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Other p'ts	.....	.....	.....	1,239	50	6,042
Total	5,381	515	1,000	212,440	13,512	703,944

WHEAT.—456,838 bushels to Liverpool; 4,000 bushels to Kingston, Ja.; 10,682 bushels to Gloucester, Eng.; 9,073 bushels to Amsterdam; 3,352 bushels to Dublin; 9,676 bushels to Wexford, Ire.

RYE.—750 bushels to Capetown, C. G. H.

RYE FLOUR.—145 bbls. to Porto Rico.

TOBACCO—HHDS.

Commencing January 1, 1861, and same time 1860.

WHERE TO.	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Same time 1860.
Bremen	.....	27,789	21,789	14,478
Amsterdam	.....	3,266	3,266	2,821
Rotterdam	1,124	15,610	16,154	14,327
Havre	.....	1,496	1,496	2,406
Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marseilles	.....	.....	.....	1,987
England	.....	5,936	5,936	352
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	1,169
Antwerp	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	8	121	129	147
Other ports	.....	105	105	29
Total hhds	1,132	47,743	48,875	37,516

FLOUR INSPECTIONS.

Descriptions.	This week.	To this date.	Same time 1860.
Howard St., Bbls	4,960	196,612	212,826
City Mills, " "	4,422	109,337	123,767
Ohio, " "	7,299	59,396	15,479
Family, " "	325	46,721	57,949
Rye, " "	38	6,986	7,167
Corn Meal, " "	435	11,385	37,094

TOBACCO INSPECTIONS.

Commencing January 1, 1861, and same time 1860

Descriptions.	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Same time 1860.
Maryland	428	23,065	23,493	25,501
Ohio	691	6,824	7,435	15,131
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	316	2,191	2,507	1,669
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total hhds	1,345	32,090	33,435	42,301

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET, July 18—The chief feature of the Dry Goods market, which may be interesting to the domestic manufacturer, is the large demand for cotton fabrics for Government purposes. During the past week the Government have officially advertised for more than four millions of dollars' worth of dressed goods for army purposes. This demand is so far in advance of possible present delivery that four months' time is allowed the manufacturer to complete any contracts which he is disposed to make. This has given increased activity to the woolen houses having goods in stock, and every possible fabric which can be substituted for the army regulation goods has been sought after at the highest prices. The general Dry Goods markets, however, flat, with occasional evidence of activity in the export business, and some little sorting up demand for the Northern and Western interior; but the general impression with merchants that this day henceforth we shall have a decided improvement, and that the climax has passed. The cotton manufacturing districts are generally idle, and should continue so until the new crop supply of cotton should be established, for it is idle, with even the present price of cotton, to manufacture cotton goods with a view to future profit, and a still further advance in the raw material is among the probabilities. We report a stronger feeling in the market for Printing Cloths, without many actual sales. The demand is chiefly from speculators, who are desirous of holding for higher prices. The stock of print cloths may be estimated at about one million of pieces, which is equal to about ten weeks' production when them is a re-running full time. Heavy goods, like Denims and Stripes, are more sought after, but the manufacturers have generally advanced prices, and we can report few transactions.

BUFFALO July 18—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer—sales 3,000 bushels white winter $1.22½; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago spring 75 cts. Corn firmer—sales 70,000 bushels at 32 @32½ cts., closing at the latter figure, with steady—sales 8,000 bushels at 22 cts. Lake imports—4,100 barrels flour; 3,000 bushels wheat, 36,000 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels oats, 3,0 0 bushels rye. Canal exports—2,000 bbls. flour, 26,000 bushels wheat, 141,0 0 bushels corn, 29,000 bushels oats, 13,000 bushels barley, 4,000 bushels rye.

OSWEGO, July 18—Flour in good demand for Canada and the East—sales 3,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. extra Genesee at $5 25; offering wheat at $3 90; fancy is selling for the interior and Eastern trade at $4 50. Wheat market quiet, holders not anxious to offer their lots except at an advance in price, while buyers will not meet. Corn and other grains quiet. Lake imports—40,400 bushels wheat, 18,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—3,035 bbls flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 40,000 bushels corn, and 7,100 bushels rye.

ALBANY, July 18.—Flour in active demand at improving rates—sales 1,600 bbls. Wheat in lots at $1 29@1 30 for white Michigan. Corn held at higher rates—sales 20,000 bushels, afloat and to arrive; Western mixed 42 cts. Oats dull—damaged Canada East 28 cts; prime State wanted. Whiskey—sales of 196 bbls. at 16@16¼ cts.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour 10 cts. higher. Wheat advanced 3 cts.; sales at 75@74 cts. for No. 1, 68@69 cts. for No. 2 in store. Corn advanced—sales at 26 cts. for mixed afloat. Oats firm. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 54,000 bushels wheat, 126 000 do. corn. Shipments—47,000 bushels wheat, 201,000 bushels corn, 25,000 do. oats.—Freights advanced ¼ ct; engagements at 3 cts. for corn to Buffalo. Exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount for gold.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with scant offerings—sales 2,000 bushels new red at $1.12, 4,000 bushels spring at $1 80.—Corn receipts light—sales 4,000 bushels yellow at 51@53 cts. Whiskey dull and unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 19—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,600 bales at 15⅝@15¾ cts. Flour has an upward tendency—sales of 19,000 bbls. Wheat—sales of 156,000 bushels; Chicago Spring 75@93 cts; Milwaukie Club 92@98 cts.; red Western $1.12@1.14; white $1.20@1 27. Corn—sales of 73,000 bushels at an advance of 1@2 cts; mixed 37@38 cts. Pork is heavy; mess $15.50; prime $10. Sugar firm and more active. Coffee is firm—sales of 3,000 bags at 12@14¾ cts. Molasses is firm. Naval Stores are quiet. Freights are heavy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 6th June, 1861.—Our last monthly circular was dated 7th ultimo, and we now beg to continue our market advices from that date.

IMPORTS.

Flour.—The receipts have been 23,870 bbls., of which 21,410 bbls from the North American States, 2,460 bbls. from Europe. Sales reported were 16,155 bbls., divided as follows:

7,720 bbls. first quality Richmond at 23@750 to 25@; 1,650 do. second do. at 22@500 to 23@500; 450 do. third do. 23@; 3:0 do. Super do. 23@; 3,489 do. Baltimore and Ohio Extra at 22@500 to 23@; 1,000 bbls. do. do. 21@500; 2,047 do. Richmond (damaged) at 19@500 to 22@.

Stock in all hands is estimated to be 45,000 bbls., of which 13,245 bbls. in first hands, comprising 2 360 bbls. S. S. F., 8,120 bbls. Richmond firsts; 1,750 bbls. ditto seconds, and 1,000 bbls. do. thirds.

Sales continued to be made at the rates above for the several qualities until the 3d instant, when the Packet arrived from England, bringing advices from the United States to the 27th April, informing us that the Southern ports were to be blockaded, and a probability of a suspension of flour shipments from those ports. Under these advices holders have advanced their rates to 22$ for Trieste; 28|@30| for first quality Richmond; and 27| for second quality. No Baltimore in market. We however consider these prices merely nominal, as nothing has been done since arrival of the Packet, and it is supposed that holders would accept lower rates had they the offer for any quantity. The future course of the market, however, will depend entirely upon advices from the United States.

BAHIA, May 29th, 1861.—Quotations 26| for Richmond firsts; 28| for do. seconds. Stock, 7,500 bbls.

PERNAMBUCO, 27th May, 1861.—Last sales by retail were at 28| for Richmond firsts; 25| for do. thirds, and 21| to 25| for New Orleans extra. Stock, 20,000 bbls.

BUENOS AYRES, 27th May, 1861.—Quotations $12 for Richmond seconds; $11 for Baltimore extra, and $10 for do super. The arrivals were only very small.

MONTEVIDEO, 30th May, 1861—No arrivals. A cargo is reported to have been sold to arrive at $11 for Baltimore extra, and $10 for do. super.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL—The steamer thence has not yet arrived.

EXPORTS.

Coffee—Since arrival of steamer with alarming accounts from the United States, and withdrawal of many orders both from the United States and Europe, prices have become almost nominal, and a decline would have to be submitted to by the dealers to make large sales; the decline, however, on selections must be small, as the better grades are very scarce. The demand for the United States will be very limited for the moment, and shipments must fall off materially. It must, however, be kept in mind that the lifting of the clouds which now unfortunately hang over the North American States would immediately restore confidence, and lead to the establishment of high prices again.

Sales since the 7th ultimo amount to 230,000 bags, of which 114,500 bags for the United States; 98,000 bags for the Channel and North of Europe; 13 000 bags for the Mediterranean, and 5,000 bags for the Cape of Good Hope. Stock to day at market, 150,000 bags. We quote:

Lots for the United States, 5|900 to 5|800 per arr. f o b., ex freight; exchange 23¼d., 5|8 24 @5|2s 11d. double, 50s. 7d @52s. 1d. single. Lots for the North of Europe, 5|800 to 5|700 per arr. f. o. b., ex freight; exchange 23¼d., 52s 11d.@53. 8d double, 44s 3d @49s 9d. single. Lots for the Mediterranean, 5|500 to 5|700 per arr. f. o. b., ex freight; exchange 23¼d, 52s 11d @53s. 8d. double, 49s. 9d.@51s. 4d. single.

Sugar—Market is dull, being well supplied.

Campos—Whites, 3|800@4|. Mascavos, 2|200@2|500. Stock, 2,158 cases and 3,000 bbls.

Pernams.—Seconds, 4|800@5|200; Thirds, 2|800@4|400; Sonmos, 3|600@3|700; Muscavos, 2|200@3|. Stock, 23,000 bags.

Maceio.—Whites 3|500@4|; Muscavos 2|200@2|800.—Stock in 600 bags.

Continquiba—Whites 3|@3|200; Muscavos 2|200@2|400. Stock 750 cases, 2,200 bags.

Freights—since our last, have been very active, and rates for the United States advanced to $1 to $1 10 North; $1 20 South. Europe—Channel for orders and Mediterranean 65s. to 75s. per ton. The number of foreign vessels in port is small, and the American flag being now entirely neglected, above rates are on quotations to day.

Exchange, after departure of French steamer on 25th ultimo, opened at 26¾d., but on receipt of news per English packet it dropped suddenly to 26d., at which a large amount was passed, and then to 25⅞d. and 25¾d., 90 days' sight.

Specie—Doubloons 30|; Sovereigns 10|; Gold 2 per cent. premium.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
MAXWELL, WRIGHT & CO.

Represented by our partners:
Wm. H. D. C. Wright, Esq., Baltimore,
J. Merven Carrere, Esq., New York.

P. S.—25,000 bags Coffee sold to-day for Europe, at 5|450@5|670, and Exchange has advanced in consequence to 25⅞d., at which it is firm.

CLEARANCES OF COFFEE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1861.

States of North America—New York, 69,524 bags; Hampton Roads, 10,212 bags; Baltimore, 23 809 bags; New Orleans, 6,500 bags; Philadelphia, 3,472 bags; St. Thomas, for order, 6,664 bags; Richmond, 3,450 bags; Northern ports, 2,800 bags. Total, 129,421 bags.

Europe—Channel, 65,355 bags; Lisbon, for order, 2,385 bags; North of Europe, 8,218 bags; North of France, 15,541 bags; Bremen, 2,756; Mediterranean, 24,184 bags; Portugal, 2,016 bags. Total, 121,639 bags.

Cape of Good Hope, 1,127 bags; Caps of Good Hope, 5,000 bags. Total, 254,187 bags.

VESSELS LOADING OR ABOUT TO LOAD FOR THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

New York.—"Fortitude," 6,000 bags; "Haze," 3,800 bags; "Tran-it," 1,700 bags.

Philadelphia.—"Brooklyn," 7,000 bags.

Hampton Roads—"Eclipse," 6 000 bags.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, JULY 19.

Arrived.

Steamer Louisiana, Pearson, from Old Point Comfort Va—to M N Falls. Reports ship Juventa, hence for New York, went to sea Thursday morning.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Barge L A Birely, Dorman, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.

Below.

Off Swan Point—ship Sebastian Cabot, 98 days from Caliao—guano to Barril Bros.

Cleared

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Schr R H Kemp, Wroten, Port Deposite, Md—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Schr Friendship, Skinner, Philadelphia—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Schr Ocean Wave, Harden, Choptank river, Md—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Schr Palm Branch, Mills, Choptank river, Md—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Schr Coquetta, Skinner, Choptank river, Md—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Schr Ann Eliza, Skinner, Choptank river, Md—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Barge E A Stevens, Rainer, New York, J A Shriver.

Steamer George Weems, Weems, Patuxent river, Md—master.

Steamer Express, Wilson, Patuxent river, Md—master.

28 schrs to the Eastern and Western shore, these clearances have been omitted in consequence of the recent order of the Collector of the port.

Sailed.

Br brig Muscovado, Butler, Demerara, in tow of steamtug Edwin Forrest.

Ship Johann Smidt, (Brem) Schmidt, Rotterdam, in tow of steamtug Ajax.

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Steamer Richd Willing, Claypole, New York, 18th inst

Steamer J R Thompson, Chance, New York, 18th inst.

Ship Neptune, Bahle, Bremerhaven, 20th ult.

Bark Washington, White, Rio de Janeiro, 7th ult.

Clearances for Baltimore.

Steamer John R Thompson, Chance, New York, 18th.

Remuneran

Bark New Light, Reynolds, for New York, hence at Buenos Ayres, 28th May.

Bark Wheatland, Peacock, for Hamburg, sailed from Bahia, 4th June.

Bark Ella Virginia, Focke, for some foreign port, in ballast, was at Buenos Ayres, 25th May.

Ship Ann E Hooper, Hooper, hence at Queenstown, 1, 4th inst, been ashore 29 days previous.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, Lanfare, for Rio de Janeiro, sailed from Cardiff, 1st inst.

Ship Champion, Crowell, of Baltimore, from Pernambuco for Rio de Janeiro, was spoken 12th ult, lat 17 16 S, lon 36 23 W.

Schr Ned, McKee, from Rockport for Baltimore, sailed from Newport, 15th inst.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, July 18—Arr ships Champion, Shields; Excelsior, Liverpool; W C Nye, Rodund; Martha, Sunderland; schrs Jos Grice, St Marcs.—Cld ships W C Nye, San Francisco; Elvira, Liverpool; Pacific, Cette; barks Goldfinch, Queenstown; Virginia, Halifax; brigs C Adams, Demerara; Nellie, Jacmel; Elizabeth, Boston.

NEW YORK, July 17—Arr ship Aurelia, Turks Island; brigs Mary C Mariner, Remedois; Fannie, Matanzas; Mary A, Kingston; A Dunbar, Cienfuegos; Eliza, Bristol; schr Palmetto, Baracoa; Florida, Saco—Cld ship American Eagle, London; S Crowell, Antwerp; Ocean Rover, Liverpool; Maid of Orleans, Glasgow; Lucy Elizabeth, Havre; bark M J Colcord, Galway; brig Nummer, Queenstown; schr F Fisher, Portland; Hope, Barbadoes; Rolling Wave, Cork; schrs S H Lewis, Bristol.

BOSTON, June 17—Arr ship Minerva, Sagua; brigs Roderick, Pictou; Charlotte, Sydney, NB, Active, Clare; Wm Henry, Providence.—Cld ships Harry Bluff, Empresse and Narragansett, Havre, New World and Admiral Liverpool; Fairfield, Rotterdam; barks Otodin, Queenstown; Garibaldi, do; Il Secor, Marseilles; brigs Princess Royal, Bermuda; Elsinore, Bangor; Wappoo, Cork; Asher, Portland; schr Willie, Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17—Arr barks Roanoke, New Borden, Fall River; Ariel, Hooper, Boston—Cld ships Hannah Kelsey, Clapham, Aspinwall; barks Teresa Cubano, Barcelona; Beaver, Glasgow; Ajace, Queenstown; brigs Ocean Eagle, Monrovia; B Nash, Newcastle; Cadiz, Cork; Northern Light, Laguayra; S Hart, Portland.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT, JULY 19.

SHIPS.

A M Lawrence, Claypole.——, Jos. Crosby.
Casilda, Stafford, Rotterdam—B M Hodges, Jr
Ernestine, Frerichs, Bremen—Schr Kate Ames
Hermine, Brunchen, New York—Katz & Leupold
Dashaway, Wedge, Calcutta
Macaulay, Rodgers, Rotterdam—A Schumacher & Co
R C Winthrop, Norville, Cardiff—Jas I Fisher & Sons
S L Fitzgerald, Green, Pacific—Fitzgerald, Booth & Co
Wanderer, Ryder, ——, Coleman & Bailey.
Washington Booth, Pescud, ——, Fitzgerald, Booth & Co

BARKS.

Amazon, Kirwan, Rio Janeiro—Thomas Peirce
Contest, Allen, Caldera
Lapwing, Kelly, Rio de Janeiro—Hugh Jenkins & Co
Young Greek, Taylor, Chili
Recovery, Dyer, New York—Morrell & Randall
Frankfort, (Prus) Wulston, New Haven—T J Hand & Co
George & Henry, Gunby, Iquique—Fitzgerald, Booth&Co
Henrietta, Brown, Rio Janeiro—T Whitridge & Co
Justina, Marshall, Rio de Janeiro—J M Bandel
J C Brune, Gayle, River Plate—F W Brune & Sons
Lizzie, Nickerson, Paboss, Chili—Thos R Matthews &Son
May Queen, Cole, Rio de Janeiro—Thos R Matthews &Son
Sarah Sheefe, Chase, Buenos Ayres—W Rhoads & Son

BRIGS.

Chattanooga, Forrest, Arecibo—Kirkland, Chase & Co
Chowan, Nelson, Nevassa—W Voelbee & Dickinson
Canada, Leary, Guayaquil—Fitzgerald, Booth & Co
Josephine, Wilson, St Thomas—W T Kendall
Laura, Hersey, Barbadoes—Rice & O'Neale
Mary Atwell, ——, R. H. Atwell.
Montrose, Shutt, for freight—W Rhoads & Son
Prentissimo, James, Cienfuegos—P Bendel

SCHOONERS.

Commerce, Cox, New York—master
Catherine, Latchum, Newbern—Jas Corner & Sons
Fair Wind, Bragg, ——, Bevan, Phillips & Co
Florida, ——, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Geo. W Grice, Palmer, New York—C Pendergast
Horace B Browne, Warren
J H Etheridge, Etheridge, Edmondson, ——, W Applegarth & Son
Henry Payson, Crowell, for freight—Heslen & Rogers
Iris, Cook, New York—Jas Corner & Sons
J J Barrill, Partridge, ——, Wm Applegarth & Son
Justina Hoffman, Peters, New York—T Bando
Kingfisher, Crook, San Blas—Price & O'Neale
Louisiana, Mitchell, New York
Maryland, Holt, New York—C Pendergast
Mott Bedell, Ryder, New York—Rose & Lyon
O H Lee, Soper, Jersey City—W Rhoads & Son
Denmark, Pli, Rio de Janeiro—Kirkland, Chase & Co
Louisa Jane Crockett, Hallock, New York—Corner & Son
N M Tanner, Paty, New York—Chas Pendergast
Pearl, Lank, Seaford, Del.—W Rhoads & Son
R W Troth, Johnson, St Thomas—S G Hand
Seaman, Phillips, Savannah—Rice & Sons
Somerset, Stirling, Snowhill, Md.—Rose & Lyon
S G Miles, Davis, Washington—Bevan, Phillips & Co
S O Bigelow, (Br) Whitter, Bermuda—J Yates & Co
Seeing, Safford, Kennebunk—C Pendergast
Silver Star, Phillips, New York—W Applegarth & Son
Time, Haines, Boston—Heslen & Rogers
Tremont, Holt, Charleston—C. Pendergast

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO SAIL.

Ships.	Leave.	For	Days.
Persia	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New York	Havre	July 17
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Asia	New York	Liverpool	July 31

TO ARRIVE.

Ships.	Leave.	For	Days.
New York	Southampton	New York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 17

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th and 27th of each month.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER WINCHESTER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, acting executor, on or before the 24th day of November next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1861.

SARAH ANN WINCHESTER.
SAMUEL MACFIER,
HENRY CARROLL,
Executors

m25-law4w

NOTICE OF COMMITTAL TO JAIL.—Was committed to the Jail of Prince Geo's county, Maryland, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, as a runaway, Negro Man JACK, who calls himself JACK ADAMS. He is black, pock-marked, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on when committed common clothing. No oth r marks worthy of note u on him.

The said negro was committed to the Jail of Prince George's county, Md., as a runaway. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise, he will be disposed of according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

DANIEL R. DYER,
Sheriff o' Prince George's county.

jy12