

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1876.

**Baltimore Price-Current.**

Articles	Per	Prices
BREAD, ship, cut	\$3	
navy	4 25	4 50
pot.	6 25	6 30
BEEF, northern mess, bbl.	14	
cargo, No 1,	12	
—, No. 2,	12	
BACON,	12	
BUTTER, for exportation,	20	
COFFEE, Batavia,	none	
Bourbon,	none	
W. India best gr.	33	scarce
do. com.	31	
COTTON, W. India Island	20	30
Louisiana,	none	
Georgia, upland	21	22
Sea-Island,	none	
CHOCOLATE,	20	30
CANDLES, mould,	21	
dipt,	18	
—, spermaceti,	50	55
CHEESE, American,	12	16
English, best,	none	
DUCK, Russia,	17	22
Holland,	24	27
Ravens,	50	
Russia Sheetings,	piece	22
Fish, cod, dry,	4 50	5
salmon,	14	
herring,	5	5 50
ma. kerel,	8	8 50
shad,	8	
FLAXSEED, rough, bush,	80	1
cleasand, cask,	no demand	
FLOUR, superfine, bbl.	7	
fine, (ne.)	6 50	
middlings,	6	
rye,	5	5 50
GRAIN, Indian corn, bush,	53	51
wheat, Virginia,	1 12	1 20
do. Maryland,	1 15	1 28
Rye,	70	75
Barley,	80	1
Clover seed,	7	
Oats,	30	
Hops,	10	
Hoo's LARD,	19	
LEATHER, sole,	18	20
GLASS,		
per 100 ft.		
oak, timb. & scant,	2	2 52
boards, all sizes,	2	2 25
pine scantling, do.	1 12	1 30
boards, 4 4	2 50	
do. 5 4	2	3
white do. com. 4 4	2 25	
do. clear, 4 4	2 50	3 50
shingles, cyp 18 inch M.	2 50	3 50
juniper, 2 4 do.	6 50	8 50
do. com. do.	4	5
staves, w. o. pipe	55	60
do. hhd.	28	32
do. bbl.	18	20
red oak, bbl.	9	10
do. hhd.	18	20
hhd. heading,	30	
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried, bbl.	3 50	3 75
Pork, northern mess,	27	
Prime	22	23
Cargo	21	
Baltimore packed,	none	
southern, 2d.,	19 50	
—, 3d.,	17 50	
PLASTER PARIS, Fr. ton	none	
N. Scotia, cargo pr.	8 50	
PORTER, London, doz.	3	
American,	1 25	
RICE, per 100	4 50	
SOAP, American, white, lb.	10	12
do. brown,	9	10
Castile,	17	
SALTPEPER, rough, Am.	18	
refined,	none	
SASSAPARILLA, ton	12	14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F. 4th p.	1 3	1 4
Cognac, 4th p.	1 20	1 25
Barcelona, 1st p.	90	
do. 4th p.	95	1
Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	1 12	1 15
do. do. 2d p.	scarce	
do. American,	60	
Rum, Jan. 4th p.	90	93
St. Croix, 3 & 4	none	
Antigua, 3 & 4	78	
Windward 2d	65	
Island 3d	60	
4th	70	
American,	48	50
Whiskey,	54	55
SCARF, Havana, white, cwt.	14 50	15
do. brown,	10 50	11
clayed, white,	13	13 50
do. brown,	12	
Muscov. 1st qual.	10 50	12 50
do. 2d	9 50	
India, 1st qual.	20	
loa,	60	62
SALT, St. Ubes, bush.	60	
Lisbon,	60	
Caliz,	55	
Liverpool, blown,	65	70
Turkey Island,	77	80
Isle of May,	77	80
SHOT, of all sizes, cwt.	12 50	13
Store prices.		
Board measurement.		
Cargo prices.		

**Flask Oil.**  
JUST RECEIVED,  
60 cases Flask O.L., entitled to drawback.  
ALSO,  
6 cases Spermaceti Oil—for sale by  
**JACOB & WM. NORRIS.**  
August 21. d3te-3

**John Randall,**  
No. 95, Bowly's Wharf, offers for Sale,  
25 hhd. MOLASSES, good quality,  
13 pipes Lisbon WINE. do.  
16 crates QUEENS WARE, in good order  
and handsomely assorted,  
1250 pieces Burr-Stones.  
Also,  
BILLS on London direct. d4t°  
August 20.

**For Sale—cheap,**  
A SECOND-HAND STAGE and HARNESS complete, with a pair of HORSES.—  
Apply at No. 17, North-street, Old-Town, to  
**DANIEL STIVER & SONS.**  
August 21. d4t°

**For Sale,**  
By virtue of a commission from Anne-Arundel county court, directed to us the subscribers, will be sold, on the 4th day of September, at twelve o'clock, on the premises,  
PART of that Tract of LAND lying in Anne-Arundel county called *Timber Neck*, situated on R. ck Creek on the Patapsco River, about 10 miles from Baltimore, containing one hundred and eighty-one and a half acres more or less, late the property of *Thomas Mortimer*, deceased. More than one half of said land is yet uncleared and covered with timber and wood, by the sale of a moderate portion of which from the convenience of the navigation, a purchaser might pay for said land: the buildings thereon are, a convenient frame dwelling House and out houses in good repair. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary as it is presumed persons disposed to purchase will view the property. The terms of sale are one half cash and the other half in 12 months.  
**FRANCIS CROMWELL,**  
**NATHANIEL HANCOCK,**  
**JOHN ARBRAW,**  
**JOHN BOONE,**  
**ZACHARIAH POMFREY,**  
Commissioners  
August 21. d4t°

**Ben. & Geo. Williams,**  
No. 3, Bowly's wharf—Have for Sale,  
47 bales India GOODS, consisting of  
Salempeores, Gurrachs, Sannals, Mamoodies  
Bafias, Sawns, Checks, Blue Gurrachs, Guinea, and Nankeens, Gilla and Romal Handkerchiefs.  
Also,  
Russia and Ravens Duck,  
Russia Sheetings  
19 pipes 4th proof, Straits, white Brandy  
30 do. Corsica Wine  
60 half pipes Catalonia white and red Wine  
Muscovado Sugar, in hhd. and barrels  
White and brown Havana Sugar.  
The whole of the above articles are entitled to drawback.  
25 pipes 1st & 4th proof French Brandy  
New England Rum in hhd. and barrels  
New York and Baltimore Pork  
Mackerel and Chocolate.  
August 21. d10r2aw8t°

**of the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.**  
**GENTLEMEN,**  
HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and feeling a consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties attached to that office, I now come forward and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election; assuring you, that, if I should become your choice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom I may have the honor to serve.  
**JOHN KERNS**

**Lottery Intelligence.**  
**BENJAMIN DURECU**, a French seaman, now on a voyage to the West Indies, is the fortunate holder of Ticket No 12534, drawn on Tuesday, a prize of Four Thousand Dollars. In addition to which were drawn, No 9914, prize of 200 dollars—No. 2668, prize of 100 dollars—Prizes of 20 dollars, Nos. 2025, 3048—Prizes of 10 dollars, Nos. 2287, 8696, 14086—And 151 prizes of 6 dollars.  
There yet remain undrawn 1500 tickets, the drawing of which will be resumed on Thursday, the 28th instant, and completed the Saturday following, at Mr. David Fulton's, Globe Inn, Market street.  
Adventurers holding small prizes, may avail themselves of the postponement to renew their tickets any time previous to the commencement of the drawing on which day it is contemplated to advance the price.  
**SAMUEL VINCENT**, 44, N. Gay-st.  
**SAMUEL COLE**, Light-st.  
**GEORGE DOBBIN**, 4, Baltimore-st.  
Who continued to give cash for prizes to any amount, or tickets in St. Paul's Parish Lottery, the drawing of which will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.  
August 21. d4t°

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
RAN away from my service on the morning of Saturday the 16th instant, a Negro Man named **EDWARD JOHNSON**, but commonly called **NED**; it is supposed he is gone to the Eastern Shore, from whence he came, and where he had been permitted several times to go to see his friends. Edward is about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, has a good countenance, and is an active, smart fellow, about 24 years of age. He had on when he absconded a short round fustian jacket, a pair of velvetreen pantaloons, white waistcoat and black hat; however he had in his possession some other clothes and he will probably change his dress.—He took with him a dark brown mixed cloth long coat and waistcoat, several pair of nanken pantaloons. Ten dollars reward will be paid if he is taken and secured within the city or county of Baltimore; thirty dollars if without the city or county, but within the state of Maryland, and the above reward of fifty dollars if out of the state, and reasonable expenses for delivering him to me at Baltimore.  
**JOHN CAMPRELL WHITE.**  
August 21. d

**From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
A refutation of the charge, that the measures of the administration have a greater tendency to advance the interests of the Southern than the Eastern Section of the Union.  
[CONTINUED]

We trust it has been made satisfactory to appear, that all the measures which have been taken by the government, for the purchase of Louisiana, the acquisition of the Florida, the extinguishment of Indian titles, and the maintenance of a small army on the frontier, have in fact promoted the general interests of the union, the interests of one section equally with those of another, and that there is not one of them which has not amply remunerated the nation for the money expended upon it.—Taking, indeed, these objects in a collective view, they constitute a vast fund of national wealth and prosperity that will scarcely be exhausted for ages; and whose ultimate benefit on the general peace and prosperity will greatly exceed the good at present derived from them. Such then is the futility of the charges, brought against the administration, of partiality to the southern states. A concise view will evince the reproach of inattention to eastern interests to be equally unfounded. It is attempted to support this charge on two grounds: first, the refusal to establish a competent naval force for the protection of commerce; and secondly, the withholding the necessary funds for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States, the most important of which are alleged to be in the eastern and middle states.

In refutation of this charge, we contend, in the first place, that the whole union are equally interested in the protection of commerce; and, secondly, that it has been as efficiently protected under the present, as under former administrations. If we succeed in establishing the first position, the charge may be considered as fully refuted. For if it be true that the whole union are equally interested in the protection of commerce, whatever degree of protection may be afforded, and however inadequate it may be, it is evident that the government cannot with any justice be charged with local partiality, when its measures will equally operate to the prejudice of every part of the union. Its sentiments may be erroneous and its conduct unwise; but its motives must be allowed to be honest.

To decide this point it is necessary to take two views; first, which part of the union is most interested in the disposal of its surplus productions, and in obtaining a supply of articles of foreign growth; and, secondly, which part of the union is most interested in the profit derived from selling the surplus of domestic production and the foreign commodities received in exchange. To elucidate these views, it is requisite to determine the relative population of the eastern and southern sections of the union. In 1800, when the census was taken, the whole population of the United States was 5,385,582. It is now computed in Bodge's statistical table at 6,180,000. If we consider all the states to the Delaware inclusive, as constituting the eastern section, and the residue as constituting the southern section of the union, their relative numbers may be estimated as follows:

In the eastern section,	2,800,000
In the southern section,	3,200,000
Or they will stand relatively to each other as 7 to 8.	
If then the surplus productions of domestic articles and the consumption of foreign articles, in each section of the union bear this proportion, so far as this consideration goes, they are both equally interested in that trade which enables them to vend the one, and which supplies them with the other. Let us examine how far this is a fact. The luminous report of the Secretary of the Treasury enables us to do this with more precision than is usual in such views, so far as relates to the quantity of our surplus domestic productions, which is shown by the extent of our exports. These are generalized into the following classes, which embrace a period of three years.	
Provisions, including vegetable food, animal food, and fish,	50,850,000
Cotton,	20,820,000
Tobacco,	18,429,000
Lumber, naval stores and Pot ashes,	13,160,000
All other articles,	8,526,000
	111,785,000

Of these cotton and tobacco are entirely the productions of what we have called the southern section, and the other articles are in part produced in the southern, and in part in the eastern section. Of these articles the following statement exhibits, as accurately as the materials before us enable us to do, the portions raised in each section.

<b>EASTERN.</b>	
Provisions, including vegetable food, animal food, and fish,	33,980,000
Lumber, naval stores, and potashes,	6,000,000
All other articles,	9,500,000
	44,400,000

<b>SOUTHERN.</b>	
Cotton,	20,820,000
Tobacco,	18,429,000
Provisions, including vegetable and animal food, & fish,	16,950,000
Lumber, naval stores and pot ashes,	5,160,000
All other articles,	5,026,000
	63,385,000

According to the ratio of their numbers, of the total aggregate amount of exports for three years, the eastern section should have raised seven fifteenths, making

Dollars.	52,161,000
And the southern eight fifteenths, making	59,621,000

Bring an excess of the latter over the former of

7,457,000
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But according to the foregoing statement, it appears that the southern section imports to the amount of

66,385,000
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And the eastern to the amount of

45,400,000
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Making an excess of

20,985,000
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or 13,528,000 dollars beyond its proportion during a period of three years, or 4,509,333 dollars a year. In this degree, then, is the southern section more interested in the protection of commerce than the eastern. For, but for commerce, they would be unable to find a market for their surplus productions, or the means of supplying themselves with the foreign commodities they want.

The data for obtaining the relative consumption of foreign commodities by the two sections of the union are not so easily obtained. We can but form estimates. But these estimates will all prove that either the consumption of the southern country is above, or equal to its relative numbers. The habits of their citizens are more luxurious, and they have among them but few internal manufactures. On the other hand, the habits of the eastern people are comparatively frugal; & they have in their bosom extensive & flourishing manufactures. There is one circumstance that goes a great length in demonstrating the consumption of the southern country to be relative to their numbers much beyond that of the eastern. We know that the aggregate imports are nominally greater than the exports. Though this cannot actually be the case, yet the two may be considered as about equal, from which it would seem that, upon the whole, we imported foreign goods to the full extent of our ability. If then the southern states, while their relative exports so greatly transcended those of the eastern states, consumed foreign goods only in proportion to their numbers, the inevitable effect would be the rapid progress of the former in absolute, and their still greater progress in relative wealth; and the no less rapid declension of the latter both in absolute and relative wealth. For, as the gross amount of exports and imports is equal, just in proportion to the clear gain of the southern country derived from the superiority of their exports over their imports, would be the loss of the eastern country from the inferiority of their exports to their imports. This will be best illustrated by a reference to facts. From the statements we have made, it appears that the southern country exports about

22,128,000
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If they consumed imported articles only in the ratio of their numbers, they would consume to the amount of

19,873,000
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Leaving a balance in their favour of

2,255,000
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The residue of the exports and imports falling to the eastern states, they would consequently consume of imported articles,

17,387,000
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And export of domestic productions

15,134,000
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Leaving a balance against them of

2,253,000
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We may rest satisfied that these results are untrue. For if true their inevitable effect would be in a few years to convert the south into a garden, and the east into a wilderness: whereas the fact is that the eastern states are in every respect in a more flourishing situation than the southern. The truth probably is, that the seductions to the consumption of foreign goods are so great that each portion of the union consumes them in as great a degree as it has domestic productions to give in exchange for them. If this be the fact, it will follow that the southern country, consuming them in the ratio of its exports, uses them to the annual amount of 23 millions. Combining in one view, the exports and imports, we are presented, on the foregoing data, with the following results.

The whole exports and imports amount to	75,524,000
Of these, according to their relative numbers, there ought to fall to the eastern section	34,774,000
Whereas there does in fact fall only	32,521,000
Leaving	2,253,000
Which shows the degree in which the eastern are less interested in commerce than the southern states.	

Of the whole exports and imports, according to their relative numbers, there ought to fall to the southern states 32,746,000. Whereas there does in fact fall to them 42,001,000. 2,255,000. Showing the degree in which the southern are more interested than the eastern states in commerce.

It follows most conclusively, in this view of the subject, that the southern section is most deeply interested in commerce, and in a much higher degree than the eastern section of the union.

Such, however, is the equalizing effect of our republican institutions, as well as of the ordinances of nature, that the second view of our subject will disclose the possession by the eastern states of a countervailing benefit in the almost exclusive possessions of the profit derived from selling the surplus of domestic productions and the foregoing commodities received in exchange.

The eastern section is the great carrier of the union. The total imports may be valued at 80 millions; and the total exports at the same amount, one half of which are foreign and the other domestic productions.

We have not before us any documents that enable us precisely to state in detail the relative tonnage of the several states; but we cannot material err in setting down that of the eastern section at two thirds of the whole. The annual profit of a merchant is estimated at about ten per cent on his capital. He is, in general, enabled to turn this capital twice in one year, viz. If his capital be 10,000 dollars, to export to that amount and import to the like amount every six months. This will require a capital of about 40 millions for the articles sold and received in exchange. There is to be added for the cost of the shipping & the expense of transportation about 35 millions, making in the whole 75 millions. Two thirds of this trade belonging to the eastern section gives a balance in its favor over the southern section, of 25 millions, the mercantile profit on which at ten per cent is two millions and a half of dollars, which is two hundred and fifty five thousand dollars beyond the balance in favour of the southern section on the aggregate exports and imports.

This result warrants us in the declaration that the two sections of the union are equally interested in the protection of commerce—for what is the sum of two hundred and forty five thousand dollars on the whole natural capital of wealth and industry? It is indeed more than counterbalanced by the different situations of the southern and eastern people; the latter of whom are only interested, so far as relates to the transportation of goods, in the mercantile profit they make on their sale while the former, so far as relates to the sale of their productions, actually lose or gain to the extent of the whole of their value.

Where then is the premium of the southern planter to neglect the protection of commerce? Can he be so great a fool as to scuttle the vessel in which he is embarked that his enemy, who is a fellow passenger, may go to the bottom though he will share a like fate? No—the truth is that he knows & feels himself equally interested with his eastern brethren. The only difference between them is that the one is friendly to that protection, which is pacific in its character, which is the dictate of prudence and which long experience has proved to be the source of unrivaled prosperity; while the other is the advocate of a system of which war would be the inevitable offspring, and which would sacrifice the substance for the shadow. For no truth is more clear than that American commerce for many years to come, can only flourish under the shade of the olive. Expose it to the rude onsets of barbarian violence, carry it on at the cannon's mouth, and it will either totally disappear, or impoverish those who pursue it.

(To be continued.)  
LONDON, June 18.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
Mr. Doy Alexander presented a petition from certain Merchants and inhabitants of Port Glasgow against the American Intercourse Bill, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be heard by Counsel on the second reading of the said bill.  
Mr. Rose presented a petition from certain Merchants and ship Owners against the American Intercourse Bill which was ordered to lie on the table.  
Mr. Hawthorne brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The Resolution granting the sum of 25,000, to the House of Commons and Cowie, as an indemnity for the loss they sustained in their contract for Swedish Herring, was read and agreed to.  
On the motion of Lord Temple, the Malta and Gibraltar Postage Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.  
Last Ann. Sir John Newport brought in a bill for regulating the Duties on goods and Merchandise imported and exported into and from Ireland, and for the better payment of Bounties and Drawbacks on the same, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.