

I am bound to make this satisfaction, although Louisiana had not been purchased by the United States. Granted. But would she have actually made it? This is the question. Has the state of her treasury been such as to authorize such an inference? Is it probable that she would have voluntarily sacrificed her gigantic schemes to the performance of this act of justice? Or is it likely that we should have coerced her into it? Father the attempt would have been futile, or it would have cost more than the benefit it procured. The experience of our late rupture with France is an instructive volume on this subject, every page of which proves that millions are but trifles when the sword is unsheathed between powerful nations. This then is a proper set off, and it reduces the sum paid to eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mark here how the sum paid for spoils was distributed. It went exclusively to the merchants, most of whom were citizens of the Eastern and Middle States. But were they exclusively the sufferers? No—the injuries were so extensive that they affected the whole trade of the country. He whose property was not spoiled, notwithstanding paid a high insurance for it; and the aggregate injury fell ultimately, with aggravated oppression, upon the whole community, who constitute the consumers of imported, or the raiser of exported articles. Was any part of this treasure given to the honest and industrious citizen who paid a double price for the salt, the sugar, the molasses, the tea he consumed, or for the homely apparel he wore? No, it went exclusively to those who had previously made their profit on the risk they encountered, & almost exclusively to swell the capitals of the merchants of the Eastern and Middle States. Here we contemplate a plausible ground for the South to murmur against the North, and for the great consuming and producing class of the community the agricultural class, to murmur at the unequal gains of the merchant. But their voice is not raised in condemnation of a measure, rational in its origin and national in its effects—No, to their honor be it spoken, it is only heard in a spirit of wisdom and appreciating the magnanimity that achieved it.

A second most important set off is the state of peace which the purchase secured. This is no longer a thing of expectation, but time has constituted it into a fact. Whatever futurity may have in store for us, we have actually preserved peace for a period of three years, during which our numbers have increased above half a million, and the public debt been diminished twelve millions of dollars, a sum beyond that actually paid for Louisiana. Had a serious war occurred both these events would have been materially affected by the ultimate effects of which are incalculable. The pecuniary expenses of a war are themselves not easy of calculation; but though it is impossible for us to say how great they might have been with such a nation as France, we cannot err in saying they could not have fallen below five millions. An army of ten thousand men maintained for two years, would have cost this.

A third effect is to be found in the accession of population to the aggregate number of our inhabitants. Calculating the number of the inhabitants of the acquired country at 100,000 it forms a sixtieth part of the whole union, who by an incorporation into it, become liable to the same taxes with the old inhabitants. A sixtieth part of the aggregate amount of taxes is about 200,000 of dollars a year. This sum is the interest of a principal of 3,333,333 dollars, which may be fairly set off against so much of the sum paid for Louisiana. Adding this sum, to the five millions saved by averting a war, makes an amount of 8,333,333 dollars, which leaves a sum of less than three millions unsatisfied.

Another set off will exist in the increasing numbers and correspondingly augmenting consumption of the inhabitants of Louisiana. Supposing that territory only to increase in the same ratio with the other parts of the United States, and the articles consumed will double in less than ten years. The effect of this increased consumption will be an accession of duties equal to one million and a half during a period of ten years, and of four millions and a half during a period of twenty years. It follows that these additional duties will in the course of fifteen years repay the residue of the capital paid for Louisiana.

Here then we contemplate a *quid pro quo*; and did no other sources of profit remain, avarice would have no cause to condemn the purchase. But another vast resource remains: the unappropriated land comprised within the territory; the lowest estimate of which transcends fifty millions of acres. A large portion of this land is equal to any on the continent either on the score of salubrity or fertility. Of some districts congenial to the culture of sugar, cotton and tobacco, the value is incalculable; while the greater part of the residue is well fitted to the other staples of the United States. Were the United States to open a land office in this territory, it is probable that land would command the same price as in the other territories, which is two dollars an acre. Let us suppose that in the first year only one hundred thousand acres should be sold, and the quantity annually sold should increase in the ratio of ten per cent. The

result will be that the sale of land would produce a fund of
The first ten years, 3,400,000
second ditto, 8,500,000
third ditto, 21,200,000
fourth ditto, 53,000,000
Fund created in 40 years, without reckoning the accruing interest, 86,100,000

This sum sounds high, and our first thought revolts at the result. It requires some effort of the imagination to form a conception of it. But when we reflect that in forty years from the present day our numbers will have increased at least ten millions, and that the land here contemplated as sold within that period will not probably exceed thirty millions of acres, (for the price will naturally rise with the growing population) and that this number of acres will not accommodate more than two millions of souls, allowing fifteen acres for each person, which is a low estimate, our surprise will cease, and we will yield to the probability, approaching to certainty of such an issue.

Who, then, let it be asked, will reap the benefits of this rich harvest? The people of the southern and western states exclusively? No—they will be reaped by the great family of the union, by the north as well as the south—the east as well as the west. This Pactoem stream will lead directly into the national treasury, there constituting a vast reservoir, from which fertility and improvement may be spread over the face of the whole union.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Particulars respecting the French and British fleets off St. Thomas.
On Sunday the 6th of July, Capt. Patterson, being in the harbor of St. Thomas, where it had been rumored for some days past, that the French fleet under a French admiral, Jerome Bonaparte commanding one of the ships intended to destroy the British merchantmen, consisting of near 200 sail, then arrived at Tortola, in order to collect the remaining ships that were to proceed to Europe, which occasioned considerable alarm in the island. At about 12 o'clock, a large ship-hove in sight, and another followed—and they continued following till six sail of the line were in sight, and one frigate; they in passing showed no colours, except one with a tri-colored flag at her fore-topmast head, they had all sail set; an English frigate followed them close on their heels, and soon after four British sail of the line followed them, and as they passed showed their colours—not being assumed of them.

The French went through the Sail-Rock Passage and stood to the northward, the British fleet hove too, not for any disaster having happened to the British fleet as before mentioned, but to wait for the two frigates that had not joined them; the look-out British frigate kept up with the French fleet, and was some time within gun shot. The French fleet were lying with their heads to the northward; the British fleet with their heads to the southward.

The French consisted of four of 84 guns, and two of 74 guns, and one large frigate; the British of 3 of 74 guns and one of 64 guns, and 3 frigates; they were about three leagues apart when the Governor M'Kean left them; she was overhauled by the French fleet and dismissed about 7 P. M. and left the Lucy, of Wilmington, lying to be overhauled after several shot being fired at her from the French admiral's ship. Admiral Cochrane has thus far succeeded in driving this fleet off and preserving Tortola, and a valuable fleet of merchantmen.

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,
The 26th instant, at No. 198, Baltimore-street,
will be sold,

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE of Dr. George Buchanan, consisting of handsome Mahogany Dining, Card, and Tea Tables; ditto Chairs and Bedsteads; Bureaus, Chest of Drawers and Book-Case; Pier, Chamber and Dressing Glasses; Glass and China Ware, &c. &c.

Purchasers to the amount of thirty dollars and upwards, will be entitled to three months credit, on giving notes with approved indorsers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct'rs.
July 24

SHERIFFALTY.

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and he again respectfully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election.
May 27

Lottery Intelligence.

THE 39th day's drawing of the Precincts Market-House Lottery, which took place on Tuesday, leaves the wheel sixteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars richer than at the commencement, only one capital prize being yet drawn. The first drawn blank after the drawing of Friday next, will be entitled to a premium—and at the conclusion of the drawing on Friday, the price of tickets will be advanced as follows:

Whole Tickets \$10
Half do. 5 50
Quarters 3

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, North Gay-street.

SAMUEL COLE,
No. 3, Light-street.

GEORGE DOBBIN,
No. 3, Baltimore-street.
July 24

American, COMMERCIAL AND ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1866

The following useful information was, on Saturday received from our correspondent in London, in a letter dated the last Monday.

When a vessel is brought into this island on suspicion from the U. States, her letters are forwarded by the captors to Doctor's Commons, where they are indiscriminately opened; those necessary or of importance to the trial are preserved, while others are submitted to the view of any visitor. Thus family secrets are exposed, particular sentiments betrayed, and letters, solely for the eye of intimate friendship, are subjected to the ridicule of the unfeeling. Many are attracted by idle curiosity, others by baser motives, to their perusal, and this custom, a vestige of ancient barbarity, so injurious to our country and so disgraceful to this, is constantly practised and allowed—I wish you to acquaint our countrymen with this circumstance, and advise them particularly to consider, when writing to Holland, if they wish or would consent that their communications to their friends, however confidential, should be thus publicly made at London.

Our correspondent adds:—
I have sent you the notes on Randolph's speech, by the author of "Washington in disguise." I have heard from an high authority, that our difficulties with Great Britain are in a train of amicable adjustment. How much this ebullition of Mr. Randolph may retard or impede the negotiation, I know not, but he is considered here as a man of talents and great influence in his country. The John Morgan and Oliver Elsworth, at Liverpool, brings accounts of congressional proceedings which astonish Englishmen and mortify Americans. It is generally expected Lord Melville will be cleared.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—We learn from a person of correct information, lately arrived from Mexico, that the commanders in that country have published an order of His Catholic Majesty, of the date of 10th of February last, the purport of which is, "That all disputes which existed between H. C. M. and the United States of America, are at an end, it is therefore ordered to our different commanders of the different frontier posts, near those of the U. States, to retire with their troops to the interior posts, and hold an amicable intercourse with the officers of the U. States."

FARMING—Among the Farmers of Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Luzerne county, (Pennsylvania) a noble strife has arisen, WHICH SHALL RAISE THE MOST GRAIN. In both towns there are a number of Farmers who have from 70 to 100 acres, of English grain this season. The crops which they are now reaping are unusually fine, and promise richly to reward the toil of the husbandman.
[Phil. paper.]

Georgia Legislature—By a gentleman from Louisville we learn, that the legislature, in their late session, passed a bill to dispose of certain newly acquired territory by lottery, on a plan similar to that of the late land lottery, with some trivial variations, in which it is enacted, that single women of the age of twenty-one and upwards are entitled to one draw; all families of orphans under the age of twenty-one to two draws, single orphans one draw—all widows are likewise entitled to a draw. They have reduced the bank tax to 31 and a 1-4 cents on every 1000 dollars capital, provided the amount of such capital be given in on oath, by the cashier; if this requisition is not complied with, the act passed in November last is to remain in force.
Boston paper.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement exhibits the periods at which the time of service of the respective Senators in Congress will expire:—

March 1867.	March 1869.	March 1871.
Adair,	Adams,	Baldwin,
Bradley,	Anderson,	Bayard,
Gaillard,	Condit,	Fenner,
Logan,	Hillhouse,	Giles,
Plumer,	Howland,	Gilman,
Smith of N.Y.	Marlay,	Kitchel,
Stone,	Mitchell,	Pickering,
Tracy,	Moore,	Smith, of Ten.
Worthington,	Smith, of Md.	Sumpter,
Wright,	Smith, of Ohio	Thurston,
Yancy,	by the Smith, of Vt.	Turner,
	death of Gene. White,	
	ral Jackson of	
	Georgia.	

William Tar, of Snowhill, Maryland, was impressed out of a ship belonging to Norfolk, on the 30th of June, by the British brig Busy—Mr. Tar was put on board the vessel from which he was taken by the American consul at Nantz, being then almost blind.

OF GAETA.

The last accounts from the fortress of Gaeta state, that the gallant prince of Hesse Philipsthal who is a nephew of the great queen of Naples, was, with his garrison, in high spirits, and appeared determined to make the fame of Gaeta as illustrious in history as that of Gibraltar. To every summons to surrender he replies—"Gaeta is not Ulm, nor is the prince of Hesse a general Mack." The

French troops daily increase before it; and all the arts of French engineering will be exerted to reduce the place.
[London paper.]

UNITED STATES.

Wm. B. SMITH.

SEVENTH DAY.
The court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present Judge TALMAGE.
The examination of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, was continued, and occupied the whole of the day, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

The witnesses were Daniel Ludlow, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Stevenin, John Moore, Joseph Price, Samuel Corp, Cornelius Brickerhoff, William Shields, William Weyman, John Corre, John McBride, James Clelland, John Murray, Augustus Fleming, Newington Grenard, Martin Bootham, James Barbank, Anthony Bird, N. Ward, John Gantz, Francis Gantz, George F. Hopkins, Jonas Mapes, Thomas Stokes, John Swartwout, Richard Platt, John Fink, and Peter Rofe.

The court adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock.
Daily Ad.

The murder of John Pierce. This melancholy event which has so much interlarded the feelings of our fellow citizens of every description, is stated by the English journalists to be nothing more than the result of the legal exercise of the right to search and further "that the death of the American sailor is certainly a subject of regret, but it furnishes no fair ground of complaint against the captain of the *Leander*, or the British government." *ibid.*

Port of Baltimore.

ENTRERED,	Passamaquoddy
Schr. May, Merrill,	Currituck
Lucinda, Baker,	Boston
Sloop Margaret, Eds,	Portland
Ranger, Lewis,	Passamaquoddy
Welkin, Spry,	Edenton
CLEARED,	Trieste
Schr. Alexander, Athae,	Philadelphia
Mermald, Cotton,	Boston
Rising Sun, Borden,	

For Sale.

8,000 wt. of first quality COFFEE, entitled to drawback.
NATHANIEL THOMPSON,
Fell's Point.
July 25.

Just Received

Per ship Margaret, Berj Eeles, from Portland, 3000 wt. dried and smoked SALMON, in barrels, in excellent order.
8 bbls. N. E. RUM, for sale by
JOHN BUFFUM,
84, Bowly's wharf.
July 25.

NO MUCK, But REAL Green Turtle Soup, As usual.

WILL be served up THIS DAY, without deception, at Enoch Bayley's short room, 38, Market-space, at the usual hour.
July 25.

RECEIVED By the ship Severn, Wm. Bryden, master, from Bremen.

40 boxes Linens,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
LISTADOS,
CHECKS, No. 2,
WHITE ROLLS, do.—The whole entitled to drawback—and for sale by
J. B. A. ALLEGRE,
No. 43, South street.
July 25.

MAHOGANY.

The Subscribers have for Sale
20,000 feet St. Domingo } WOOD.
18,000 do Bay
2,000 do Satin
Which is sawing, suitable for Carpenters, Ship-Joiners, and Cabinet work. Those who wish to supply themselves will find it to their advantage to call as the price is low.
WALTER CROOK,
MICHAEL JENKINS,
COLEMAN & TAYLOR.
July 25.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the county court, to be held for Caroline county on the second Monday in October next, for the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly held at Annapolis.
ANDREW PEARCE,
Caroline county, July 20, (23) F4t

To Let,

A TWO-STORY Brick HOUSE, with every convenience, and Stabling and Garden attached thereto, situate in Howard-street, one door from the corner of German-street. Possession given on the 6th of August. Terms will be pleasing to a good tenant. Apply to
JOHN M. DOSH,
No. 41, South Charles-street.
July 25.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gabriel Bantum, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit arising from the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of July Anno Domini 1866.
PEREGRINE BEASTON, Ex'or.
July 25.

Sale by Auction:

This Day,
The 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the east of M'Pur's wharf, Commerce-street, on a liberal credit,
The Schooner
BRUTUS,
One year old, burthen 98 tons,
and carries 540 barrels. Her sails, rigging, &c. in excellent order. An inventory of which may be seen at the vendue office.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'.

Sale by Auction.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's Court of Baltimore county, on the 21st day of July, the 31st instant, precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling house of Richard Smith, deceased, in Bond-street, Fell's Point, will be sold,
ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of a variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.
JOSEPH CLARK, Auct'.

Planter of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received per schooner Mary, Joshua M. Ball, master, about 150 tons PLASTER OF PARIS, of an excellent quality, which is now at, and for sale by
JOHN McADON,
WHO WILL SELL
The said Schooner
M A R Y,
Burthen 140 tons, one year old, and completely fitted and ready to receive a cargo. If not sold in all this week she will take freight for any eastern port of the United States.
July 25.

For Petersburg and Richmond.

The regular Packet Schooner
HARRIOT,
Thomas Edwards, master;—
Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Bowly's wharf, or to
W. M. BALL,
No. 60, Market street.
July 25.

Gout and Rheumatic Drops

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, while we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require a most early & unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most exposed them. To those who reside in or visit the West Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tenacity to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has as yet equalled the GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, and John Macubbin, Esqrs. of Annapolis; and Mrs. Ryan of Galton place, to which the AGENTS for Baltimore, are happy in laying before the public the following testimony of respectable gentlemen residing within this city.
Certificate of Mr. THOMAS KESLO, *Butcher*.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic Pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding, as I suppose, from a severe cold;—on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents, Messrs. Geo. Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.
THOMAS KESLO.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1866.
Certificate of Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Harness-maker*.
It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called *Dead Palsy*, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this, were joined violent Rheumatic Pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life;—but providentially was recommended to apply to Geo. Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted—Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child—a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the *Bowel Complaint*; after administering it four times to him his complaint was entirely removed and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.
TH. CAMPBELL.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1866.
A FRESH SUPPLY
Of these Invaluable
Gout and Rheumatic Drops,
[PRICE PER SINGLE BOTTLE TWO DOLLARS,] IS just received by the subscribers, agents for the proprietor, and for sale wholesale and retail at their *Printing and Lottery Office, and Book-Store*, No. 4, Baltimore-street (within one door of the bridge) where a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy for exportation.
GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.
July 25. law8t

Wants to purchase immediately,

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, that is used to house-work, and can come well recommended for her honesty, industry and sobriety. Apply at this Office.
July 25. eodt