

This argument, in the opinion of the court, derives great additional weight from the consideration that the act in question is not temporary, but permanent. It is not merely fitted to the then existing state of things, and calculated to expire with them, but a regulation applying to present and future times.

Whenever the danger relating to captured neutrals from the laws of France should cease, then according to the principle laid down in this decree, the liberty of recaptured neutrals to the payment of salvage, would, in conformity with the general law and usage of nations, cease also. This event might happen, but it probably did happen, before hostilities between the United States and France were terminated by treaty. Yet, if this law applies to the case, salvage from a recaptured neutral would still be demandable.

This act then, if the words admit it, since it provides a permanent rule for the payment of salvage, ought to be confined to apply only to cases in which salvage is permanently payable.

On inspecting the clause in question, the court is struck with the description of those from whom the vessel is to be captured, and to come within the provisions of the act. The expression used is *en cas*—A vessel taken from the enemy—the enemy of whom? The court thinks it not unreasonable to suppose that both parties, by this construction, the act of Congress will never violate those principles which we believe, and which it is our duty to believe, the legislature of the United States will always hold sacred.

If this act does not comprehend the case, then the court is to decide on a jurisdiction of the danger from which the captured vessel was freed, and of the risk attending the making of the vessel, which is a reasonable salvage. Considering the circumstances, and considering also what rule has been adopted in other courts of admiralty, one sixth appears to be a reasonable allowance.

It is therefore the opinion of the court, that the decree of the circuit court held for the district of New-York, was correct in reversing the decision of the district court, but not correct in decreeing the restoration of the *Amelia* without paying salvage. This court therefore is of opinion, that that decree so far as the restoration of the *Amelia* without paying salvage ought to be reversed, and that the *Amelia* and her cargo ought to be referred to the claimant, on paying for salvage one sixth part of the net value, after deducting therefrom the charges which have been incurred.

City of Washington, July 24, 1861.

THE SUBSIDIES

HAVING on hand a number of safe frames of different dimensions, also, a large quantity of the various kinds of lumber requisite for building, and being made for arrangements as well as for a constant supply thereof, and enable them to fill the same on very advantageous and moderate terms to the purchaser, either by memorandum on application, accompanied by a memorandum or bill of the frames or lumber wanted, they will cause the same to be delivered and packed up by any of the wharves in the city of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria. The circumstances under which the subscribers enter into the business, and wish an assurance that the strictest punctuality in their engagements may be relied on as they are therefore induced to believe, that many persons who are engaged in building, or who may intend to build, will find a great convenience and advantage in making timely application, and being thus enabled to have the whole of the lumber requisite for their buildings by the time it may be wanted for use.

J. O. CONNER,
Somerset County, near Princess Ann,
Maryland.
THOMAS MUNROE,
City of Washington.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received by the Book Exchange, of Philadelphia, and now opening at the store of Rapine, Conrad & Co. corner of Sixth & B Street and New Jersey, Albany, a very handsome assortment of books, among which are,
By Valcott, by Mrs. Bennett, author of *Witch Heart*, *Beggar Girl*, &c. &c.
Nocturnal Visit, a novel, by Maria Regina Roche, Duchess of the Children of the Holy Spirit.
The Girl of the Mountain, a novel by Mrs. Parsons, author of "Women at sea" or "Becky Wren" or the effects of enthusiasm, by Madame de Genlis.
The Farmer's Boy, a rural poem, by Robert Southey.
The life of Catherine the Second, Empress of Russia, a novel.
Davenport's physiology, or the philosophy of agriculture and gardening.
Also a general assortment of law books, and miscellaneous history, Rat's may, writing and wrapping paper, &c. &c. all which will dispense of on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. Bookbinding in all its branches, with cuts and designs.
Washington, May 15,

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, August 17, 1861.

We this day present our Readers with the important opinion and decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the *AMELIA*, for the entire admission of which, other miscellaneous articles have been excluded.

CHARLES PINGKNEY, minister from the United States to the court of Madrid, failed from Charleston on the 25th ult.

Census of the District of Maine.
[The following is an official statement of the number of inhabitants in this district, by the year taken during the last year.]
In the year 1790, the total number of inhabitants amounted to 66,540—They now amount to 150,896, giving an increase of 54,556 during the last 70 years.]

County of York,	37,729
Cumberland,	57,929
Kennebec,	24,396
Lincoln,	30,100
Hancock,	16,274
Washington,	4,430

Total of each description in Maine, 150,896	
Genus of the inhabitants in the Hampshire, as taken in 1791 and 1861; viz.:	
Counties.	1801.
Rockingham	45,159
Strafford	23,071
Hillsborough	28,771
Cheshire	62,473
Grafton	13,472
Total	144,885
Increase	41,973

By this statement it appears, that this State will be entitled to send to Congress two additional representatives.

Gross statement of the population in New-Jersey, according to the late Census.

County of Hudson	21,261
Suffex	22,534
Burlington	21,523
Essex	22,629
Monmouth	19,872
Morris	17,750
Middlesex	17,830
Gloucester	10,114
Bergen	12,126
Somerset	12,915
Salen	11,371
Cumberland	9,529
Cape May	5,066
Total	211,149

Of the above total 4,402 are people of colour, and 14,422 slaves.
2-1/2 slaves deducted, 4,958

Constitutional number, 206,191
Giving, at the rate of 33,000 to a representative, six members of Congress to New-Jersey.

In 1790, the population of New-Jersey was 184,239, of which 11,403 were slaves. Increase in ten years, 20,960.

Captain M'Gregory of the schooner *Andrew*, arrived at Philadelphia, informing that the British commandant at St. Bartholomew, had ordered the Swedish vessel *Arctic*, in the harbor to be sold at public auction, on the 23d ult.

A Newport paper says, we are informed that the fortifications in this harbor, are to be completed as soon as it can be done consistent with the principles of economy.

From the *New-York Daily Advertiser*.
"By the Deep Semitaur from Charleston we have papers from thence to the second inst.—The paper of the third contains an account of the French under Menou, having made a forre from Alexandria, killing a great number of the English at sea, and forced them to raise the flag."

A passenger in the Semitaur arrived at New-York, informs that the news above related, was brought to Charleston on the 2d inst. by a vessel in fifty days from Vigo.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 10, to a respectable house in this city.
"Arrived yesterday capt. Jerovitch, of the palatine Beneventus, chartered by the American Consul at Tunis, to carry dispatches for government. The consul told the captain that the dey of Tripoli still from the American government 500,000 dollars for the present, and 400,000 dollars for every ensuing year." (Philad. Gaz.)

DEATH—At Schenectady, N. Y. John Edwards, D. D. President of the College of that place.

At New-York, John Steymett, aged 62 years.

Prince Rajpoul, knight of Malta, has arrived at New-York.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon to a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, dated June 6, 1807.

"You will have seen by the English papers, that this country has actually been invaded by the Spaniards, who have penetrated to a certain distance beyond the frontiers, and taken three or four of our fortified towns. An armistice has since been agreed upon and preliminaries of peace have been signed. The ratifications, however, have not been exchanged, and it yet appears very doubtful in what manner the business will end. The English merchants of this place have received repeated intimations from their consuls to be upon their guard, and it is generally understood that one of the conditions to which Portugal has been obliged to submit is, the exclusion of British trade from the ports; supposing even this should not be so, for many people have been afraid of confiscations, some families have already retired, and many more hold themselves in readiness."

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 9, received by a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, states, that the terms of an armistice between Portugal, Spain and France, had been agreed upon, it was believed with the concurrence of Great Britain, and had been transmitted from Lisbon to Spain for ratification. Before the ratifications could be exchanged, advices were received at Lisbon (on the 20th inst.) that the Spaniards, in common with the French, were during the absence of the Spanish king, who had been obliged, as a measure of safety, to retire from his palace to Arragon: That General Boscawen had been obliged to halloo with his army to Madrid, to suppress the disturbances.

The writer of this letter is of opinion, that France, on this occasion, will accomplish all she has in view, viz. the subjugation of Portugal, and the disorganization of the Spanish government. Although it was not known at Lisbon what were to be the terms with which a pacification was to be purchased, it was generally believed, that the French, either by treaty or force, would finally take possession of that city, and in consequence of this belief, merchants, &c. were removing in crowds. The above letter was brought by the ship *Hare*, and is dated the very day on which he sailed. It flates no news from Egypt.

CHARACTER OF TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

This extraordinary man is a native of St. Domingo. He was born a slave, and as such remained till the troubles in that island gave opportunity for the display of his talents. His military, a considerable planter, took him while very young to France where he remained some time; and being a smart lad, attention was paid to his education, which is better than most negroes receive. But still he was only a negro slave, and returned to St. Domingo where he lived in that character several years before the troubles broke out. Soon after the outbreak he was very active, and knows how the misrepresentation of principles of liberty and equality deflated St. Domingo. The whites were destroyed, and after them the people of colour; the black race remained the only ones left. In the dreadful scenes that occurred, Toussaint soon distinguished himself and acquired a sovereignty over himself and negroes amounting now to 100,000 men arms, inclined to the climate, and educated to war.

Toussaint, to the talents of a general and a politician, adds more amiable graces of private life and humanity. His manners are free and unassuming, and Toussaint permitted him, or endeavoured to permit as much of the produce of his estate as was possible. When General Maitland evacuated Port-au-Prince, the treaty for that purpose was negotiated and concluded with Toussaint, who executed every condition with the strictest fidelity and honour. But Toussaint did not treat Maitland as an inferior, but as an equal; for papers have said. All he did was in the name of the French Republic. For while he is absolute monarch over St. Domingo, he affects to be a subject of France, a fact which the following anecdote is a sufficient testimony.

When General Maitland evacuated Port-au-Prince, all the old French planters who joined the British, departed with him

of course. In the harbour was the old wife of Toussaint, who had come from the continent to endeavour to retrieve his property, in which he had been unsuccessful; and he was about to fly with the English in eggs and wretches. General Maitland had a horse brought for her, and Toussaint as a brigand (robber), as he had hitherto been treated; and Toussaint's conduct repaid him for civility.

Toussaint hearing of his mother, sent a messenger to her, and inquiring how he liked a favor to ask. What was it? To lend his maver to him. The General did so, and Toussaint referred his mother to his slaves, and gave him the maver for their cultivation. He behaved in the affectionate kind manner to him who had truly been his father.

Gen. Maitland, upon this, sent a messenger, asking a favor of Toussaint. What was it? To rehire a dozen of the principal planters to their estates. Toussaint desired they might be sent to his care. They were so.

Some days after he had them brought into a church, before a large body of his fellow blacks; and he mounted the pulpit to preach a sermon; for by his proceedings he had now made a great distinction. Here he enforced the virtue of forgiveness to the repentant saying, "We were for a while Spaniards, (the blacks called to the Spanish protection, in the beginning of the troubles, but at last Toussaint we were Frenchmen, and now we are Frenchmen again. These twelve men have also milled. They were born British; for a time they have been French; but now they are Frenchmen again. Let us embrace." Here Toussaint embraced them, and reconciled his followers—Here he referred to their estates, and gave them negroes as servants.

It would be the disposition of a little mind, in Toussaint's situation, to hate and persecute the whites; but he knows well, that the whites are necessary to his country; that they are necessary to cultivation and good government, to the commerce and prosperity of the place. Therefore his chief aim is to reform the planters, and revive the trade. He few that he will one day endeavour to punish him as a rebel; but this, France will never be able to accomplish. He would like the French Colonifier, is a person of no influence; Toussaint disregar him, but at last Toussaint's acts are in the name of the French Republic, for which alone he pretends to act; and his utmost wish is, that the Directory would cause him their General. Toussaint is anxious to find a market for the produce of the island; and there is an understanding, as if a treaty had been concluded. Col. Grant is appointed one agent to St. Domingo, and another to Jamaica, to settle points about the evacuation of the island; but his real business is to establish a trade, by which the whole produce of St. Domingo will be brought to Jamaica. (Litt. Mag.)

PUBLIC SALE.

To the highest bidder, at Mr. Rhoda's Tavern, on the eighth day of September next, (the same being beyond the real estate of Abraham Young deceased.)

A LOT of ground fronting in the District of Columbia, adjoining the City of Washington; whereon is erected, a two story brick building, which is to be sold to the widow's broker. The purchase money to be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on interest. On the ratification of the purchase by the chancery, and on payment of the purchase money, conveying to the right, title, interest and claim, belonging to the heirs of Abraham Young deceased. Part of the proceeds will be drawn on the day of sale, by

HENRY WHEATCROFT, Trustee.

Washington City, August 14, 1861.

To be sold or Exchanged

For improved lots in the city of Washington, A VALUABLE FARM, In Frederick County, Virginia, CONTAINING three hundred acres; 60 acres at present being cultivated. The farm is situated in a good neighbourhood, and contiguous to a Mill and Blacksmith. The improvements are a well watered spring, a well, a barn, a kitchen, a store house, smoke-house, stable, carriage house, hen-house, Overlooker's house, and necessary for the quarters of the whole of their buildings are now complete.
Will be sold with, if required, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming utensils, &c. &c. Likewise, fifty barrels of CORN.
Any person desirous of purchasing this valuable tract of land, may apply to
ROBERT W. PEACOCK, Attorney at Law, and Concessary, August 7, 1861.