DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

J. H. PENDLETON, } EDITORS.
OLIVER I. TAYLOR,

Published at No. 24, Water Street,
BETWEEN MONROE AND QUINCY STREETS, BY
SWEARINGEN & TAYLOR.
E. B. SWEARINGEN.] [OLIVER I. TAYLOR

TERMS.—DAILY, per annum, ... $5 00
(Or 10 Cents per Week.)
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum, ... $3 00
WEEKLY, per annum, ... $1 00

—WHEELING, VA:—
WEDNESDAY MORN., SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Electors at Large.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON.
JOHN M. BOTTS.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District—JOHN R. KILBY, of Nansemond.
2nd District—EDW. E. CHAMBERS, of Mecklenburg
3rd District—THOMAS S. FLOURNOY, of Halifax
4th District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
5th District—ALEXANDER RIVES, of Albermarle.
6th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—JOSEPH SEGAR, of Elizabeth City.
8th District—ROBERT MAYO, of Westmoreland.
9th District—HENRY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax.
10th District—ALEX'R R. BOTELER, of Jefferson.
11th District—COL. J. B. BALDWIN, of Augusta.
12th District—JOHN ECHOLS, of Monroe.
13th District—WALTER PRESTON, of Washington.
14th District—JOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., of Wood.
15th District—T. M. GALLY, of Ohio.

Mr. Webster's Position.

We particularly refer those who are so solicitous to identify Mr. Webster with the opposition to Gen. Scott, to the following. The Boston Atlas says, in relation to the movements of the friends of Mr. Webster:

"We have the assurance of gentlemen high in his confidence, and undoubted in their personal attachment, that Mr. Webster does not sanction or approve these movements, and that he is now only awaiting the proper time to come forward himself and disavow them."

The Boston Courier in giving the proceedings of a meeting of the Webster men held on Thursday evening says:

"Rev. A. Winslow qualified the statement which he made in relation to Mr. Choate. He said that that gentleman never told him that he would go for Mr. Webster and not for Gen. Scott; and that his statement to that effect was merely an inference drawn from conversations which he had had with Mr. Choate."

The Fishery Question.

The New York Express of Friday evening makes the following statement in reference to the Fishery troubles, which is a little more detailed than that which we have already announced by Telegraph:

"We have received some information of a decisive character concerning the matter in controversy between the two governments. Letters have been shown us, from high and reliable authority, which give the most positive assurance to their correspondents here, that the fishery question has already been satisfactorily adjusted between the American Minister and the British Government, and that despatches to that effect were transmitted by the Asia."

The National Intelligencer of Saturday referring to the same subject, says—

"All private letters by the last steamer from England, as well as the tone of the leading English papers, would seem to indicate the most pacific state of feeling on the other side of the Atlantic. We are happy to believe that the Fisheries will not prove a source even of irritation, much less a cause of hostility—thanks to the good sense of those who have the direction of affairs on both sides."

☞ We insert the following for the benefit of our citizens who intend visiting the Fair at Cleveland. We may add that Mr. Cleeland, the gentlemanly Conductor of the Wellsville & Cleveland Railroad, will "put them through" in the right kind of style.

"In answer to many inquiries, I would say that the trains upon the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, will carry passengers to the Annual State Fair, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, at half the regular rates, so far as their accommodations will permit. Two trains will run to and from Bayard to Cleveland, and one train from Wellsville to Cleveland, per day. Leave Wellsville at ½ past 12 o'clock, M.

C. PRENTISS, Pres't.

Ravenna, Aug. 53, 1852.

OHIO.

The Buckeye State, with her characteristic enthusiasm, is "wide awake," and furnishes the most cheering evidence that the State is good for Scott and Graham. Numbers who have heretofore voted the so-called Democratic ticket are repudiating the modern Democracy of the Baltimore Convention nominees. The State Journal of the 21st ult, says:—We have been shown another list of *one hundred* Democrats, in a single county, who will vote for Gen. Scott! Another letter from the Miami Valley says: "As to our prospects here, they are very flattering."

Another from the south west says: "I think we shall be able to give Gen. Scott more than the Whig strength in this county."

Another from the North West says:—"Quite as much zeal and energy are exhibited in this part of the district, as in any prior campaign since 1840."

Another speaking of the Whigs of his county says:—"My word for it, they will do better than ever before."

Another says:—"We are awake here; I think I am not mistaken in the strong hope of giving Ohio to Scott."

Another says:—"The prospect of gaining pretty largely from the Locofocos is increasing. Almost every Whig I converse with, spoke of knowing locofocos who will vote for Scott."

Another says:—"In this district we confidently expect a decided decrease of the Loco majority.—Whig documents, especially Lives of Scott, are largely read, and we hear of many who have acted with the other party, who will vote for Scott."

Another says:—"Old Fuss and Feathers' is not only first in war, first in peace, but he is first in the hearts of the people of this region."

☞ Mr. Clemens, the Democratic nominee for Congress, has returned from his electioneering tour to the mountain counties. Mr. Gally, the Whig Elector for this District, has also been up that way, doing signal service for the Whig cause.

Signed And Sealed.—The President, as we learn from a telegraphic dispatch received at a late hour last night, has signed the Bridge Bill. So the question is settled not only for the present, but for all time to come.

Hempfield Railroad.—The Monongahela City Republican of the 27th ult. says: We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that Chas. Ellet, Jr., started an engineering corps at Greensburg, the eastern end of the Hempfield Railroad, on Monday last, with instructions to make a final location of the road from that place to Washington. As soon as the road is prepared for letting, proposals for contracts will be received for the whole line.

ANIMALS ON RAILROAD TRACKS.

A suit was recently brought before the Circuit Court of Montreal, against the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company, to recover the value of a Cow killed on the track. The Court decided that the Company was not compelled to fence in its road to keep off animals. All they are required to do, is to give warning, by the blowing of the whistle or ringing the bell, when the cars approach a public road. The Court said that it would be most unreasonable to expect that the speed of the railway cars would be checked whenever an animal appeared on the track, and that the public, as well as the law, required that persons residing near a railway should keep their cattle from going on the track at all, instead of leaving them at large, expecting to recover damages from the Company in case of damage.

WHIGS, STAND FIRM!

In the following warm strain Greeley portrays the tricks that the enemy will try, and expects the Whigs to withstand their assaults:

There are two or three hundred thousand voters in the Union whom nothing short of a Presidential contest can bring to the polls—we regret the fact, and they ought to be ashamed of it—but *it is* a fact, nevertheless. Of these voters, nine-tenths are Whigs. The only way to beat General Scott is to persuade them that their votes can avail nothing this fall, and to persuade our live Whigs that it is fruitless to make the necessary effort to bring them out. If this impression can be diffused, and whig apathy shall open the way to the polling of illegal votes in the strong Pierce districts, they may beat us. And this is what they are now working for,

Whigs! Stand Firm! They who shout over the loss of half their usual majority, half their Congressional delegation, and more than half their Legislative majority, in Iowa, and who are delighted with the choice of only two Whigs to Congress from Missouri, where we carried *none* in the Taylor year, will, of course find a pretext for shouting in nearly every election between this and November. They will add together the Rum votes for Chandler, and the Whig Temperance votes for Hubbard in Maine, and show a vast majority against us in that State; and so, doubtless, with regard to the State elections in Maryland, Indiana, &c., where they have extraordinary elements of strength in the State contests. In each of these States are thousands who will vote for Scott, who cannot be counted on to vote the Whig local ticket in October. Our adversaries of course will shout—let them shout! They will profess and cherish a strong desire to bet—let them seek gamblers among those to whom gambling is congenial. They will hold great meetings and fire cannon—let them incur the expense; the noise will wake up our voters as well as theirs. Let us go straight along, putting facts and documents into every one's hands, quietly organizing and preparing to bring out the legal voters and keep out the illegal votes, and we shall silence their bragging effectually on the 2d of November. Then *we* can shout and exult, and fire cannon, if we have a taste for such amusements; but let us postpone our playing till our *work* is done. We may then cheer with a good conscience, and without a fear of waking up the wrong passenger. Put out the documents and push on the organization now. Leave huzzaing till the proper time.—The Chinese warfare of our antagonists will alarm none but very timid children, and need not terrify even them. Old Chippewa has faced a heavier fire on many a field, and never thought of quailing; let his friends profit by his example.

THE GERMAN VOTE OF OHIO.

The following, which we clip from the Cincinnati Atlas, shows how the vote of the great mass of the honest Germans of Ohio is going:—

Mr. Editor: We, as German voters of the second Congressional District of Hamilton county wish, through the medium of your valuable political paper, to make our views known to the delegates of the Whig County Convention, to meet at Mt. Pleasant on the 10th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Whig county ticket.

We have, for many years past, voted and acted with the Democratic party, supposing the principles of that party true to the great interests of our adopted home, and the free institutions of our glorious and independent country. But, satisfied from the movements of the late Democratic convention, the interests of our country and her institutions are no part of the creed of the leaders of that paper: on the contrary, self emulation is the sole object of these demagogues: We know them well now: We know their love for the Dutch: They would ride into office through their votes, and then kick us for our stupidity. We now frankly confess we have been duped for years, and sincerely hope our brethren will not remain in the dark as long as we have.—We shall, each of us, use every effort to give them light, that they may see sooner than we have the error they have fallen into.

We suggest to the delegates of the convention, not, however, in a spirit of dictation, the policy of nominating Judge Saffin as the candidate for congress in the 2d district; for him and the entire whig ticket we pledge ourselves for 500 German voters, who have never voted the Whig Ticket.

Niclas Maringer,	E. H. Merkel,
Frank Kreiger,	Henry Bohne,
Francis Nol,	Val. Weisel,
John Appelmann,	Joseph Brodbeck,
Albert Schmidt,	Christian Mayer,
Charles Miller,	Jacob Herive,
Mich Geisler.	Math Felix,
Francis Reis,	

A resident of Cincinnati now here, says he is acquainted with the signers of the above paper, and that they are every one of them substantial, influential Germans, whom he supposed to be as firm in the Locofoco faith as the hills. They are learning the difference between sham Democracy and real democracy.

Another letter says: 'The feeling to achieve a triumph and redeem the State is prevalent among all the Whigs of this section.'

Another letter says: 'Within a few days past we hear of several accessions from the ranks of our opponents in this county.

The story appears to be everywhere the same.—We have not taken a word from any letter written for publication above. They are all private letters from intelligent reliable Whigs, intended to communicate, without exaggeration, the true condition of things.

The House where Pierce was Born.—A correspondent of the Hartford Times thus describes the house where Frank Pierce was born:

Two miles west from the "bridge" in "Lower Village," so called here, on the old Boston road, is the house in which Franklin Pierce was born.—It is just such a building as a Democratic President of the United States ought to have been born in. It is an ancient looking two story double mansion, painted white, and surrounded by about twenty beautiful maples, each one of which was originally set out by Governor Pierce, the honored father of Franklin. It is the most stately and Democratic looking building in Hillsborough, and is now occupied by Gen. Pierce's eldest sister, Mrs. McNiel, the widow of Gen. John McNeil, of the U. S. army. Attached to the house is a fine garden, orchards and out-door buildings.

"Stately and Democratic!" That will do.—Now what hopes have you, who have been born and raised in log cabins, of ever getting to be President? A Democratic President must be born in a "two-story double mansion," in a "most stately and Democratic looking building." These must be the antecedents and surroundings of the birth of a Democratic President. No hope for you, log cabin boys.—*State Journal.*

Adjournment of Congress.

It will be seen by our Telegraphic despatches, that both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday. A considerable degree of charitable indulgence, will allow the members to retire to the quietude, and, to many, the oblivion of their homes, uncensured for the present, leaving the future to test the merits of their measures. They have done many bad things and some few good things; among the latter, the passage of the Wheeling Bridge bill, which of itself is sufficient to "cover a multitude of sins."

☞ The funeral of Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late President Taylor, took place at New Orleans. on the 17th inst, from the residence of Col. Bliss. All the officers of the Army, who were in the city, were present at the obsequies. and also some of the cival officers of the State. Of the family of Gen. Taylor, there now survive Mr. Richard Taylor, the only son of the General Richard is a sugar planter in the parish of St. Charles, and Mrs. Bliss, the lady of Col. Bliss, who resides in New Orleans.

The Fire Annihilator.—The experiment last evening by Dr. Colton, to test the efficiency of the Fire Annihilator, was perfectly successful. The flames issued many feet out of and above the upper windows of the building, and were extinguished on the application of the gas almost instantly. After being extinguished thus, a fire was relighted in the northwest corner of the building, upon the fire engine having played, it was put out almost soon as by the annihilator. The action of the annihilator was deemed perfectly successful and satisfactory, but for the completeness of the trial by both means it would have been better if the building had been drier and more combustible. Several thousand persons were collected to witness the experiment.

[*Intelligencer.*

The Whigs of the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated John P. Sanderson, editor of the Philadelphia News, as their candidate for Congress.

☞ The Southern Rights Committee have called a Convention to assemble on the 13th of September to nominate a candidate—Gen. Pierce, the despatch states, having failed to answer.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

The *Forest City* thus discourses on the State Fair, to be held at Cleveland on the 14th inst.:

"The time is rapidly approaching when the farmers and mechanics of the Buckeye State will convene in the Forest city, in the pride and strength of their majesty and power, for the noble purpose of self-improvement and emulation, and the incident one of pleasure and recreation after a hard season's toil. The gathering will be a mighty host of Ohio's worthiest sons and daughters. The real bone and sinew, the bravery and beauty, the honesty and virtue of the State will make up the myriad throng.

"We sincerely hope that the hospitality of Clevelanders will be in perfect harmony with their beautiful Forest city home. Let Clevelanders bear in mind that the reputation of a city should be as sacredly guarded by its citizens as they watch over their own honor. Let no citizens be guilty of an act of extortion or dishonesty. All the dirty gains obtained by such means will be so many stains upon the character of the city that years will not erase. Bear in mind, fellow-citizens, that the people about assembling in our city are of the most industrious, honest, respectable and wealthy in the State, whose good or ill opinion of you is of the highest consequence.

"The public accommodations of the city will be wholly inadequate to lodge the people who will visit us. Let each family hang out the "latch string" and invite home with them some acquaintances or strangers. Thousands would thus be provided with comfortable quarters, which would remove the pressure from the balance and enable all to obtain lodgings. A very large number of ladies may be expected to be present. Our fair Cleveland friends will, of course, extend to them the right hand of hospitality. Let the masculines exhibit as much courtesy and kindness to male strangers and the fair reputation of Cleveland will receive additional lustre.

"By exhibiting a little well-timed kindness and politeness, your guests will carry home with them pleasant and grateful recollections of your social qualities, and will, in return, press you with cordial invitations to partake of their warm and substantial hospitality.

"No better opportunity will ever present itself for our citizens to vindicate their good name and form many agreeable friendships and valuable acquaintances.

"The people who will attend the Fair are the farmers, mechanics and merchants, to whose labor this city largely owes its wealth and prosperity. They are our best customers and friends. Treat them as such—you owe it to them—you owe it to your own honor."

THE GERMAN VOTE OF OHIO.

The Atlantic.—Mr. Wilcox, the Steward of the Atlantic, returned yesterday morning from the scene of the late disaster, where he had been to recover the bodies, and protect whatever of the the wreck might be afloat. Two bodies of emigrants were all that had been recovered, making four thus far. Mr. Wells was on the spot, with a small steamboat, together with Mr. Blodgett, first mate of the Atlantic, and a number of men, making every effort to ascertain the locality of the ill-fated vessel. It is supposed she must have floated from the exact place where she was last seen, but they have no doubt that by dragging they will be able to find her.

Capt. Ward has publicly offered $20,000 to any parties who will raise the steamer. Mons. Maillefort and Mr. Sears of N. Y. arived here yesterday, and last night proceeded to the scene of the disaster. They have confidence of securing the iron chest of the Express Company: and eventually raising the steamer. We saw yesterday a letter from Mr. Wells, dated Tuesday evening, in which he desired a second small steamer, and some apparatus with which to continue the dragging.

The report that Adams & Co., had undertaken to raise the steamer is unfounded, and probably originated with some party in New York.—*Buff. Courier, 26th.*

The Wool Trade.—In a conversation with Mr. Sessions, the principal wool dealer in this city, we have learned a few facts about the wool market that may be of general interest. The wool clip in this State this year is much less than last year, and has sold on an average of about six cents a pound less than last year. The cause of the diminution in this State is supposed to be caused by the hard winter, which destroyed sheep, and shortened the wool on all. In many parts the sheep are not sheltered at all in the winter season, and in those parts the loss last winter was great.

It is now ascertained that the clip, throughout the whole country, is much less than last year. It amounted, then, to about 52,000,000 pounds. This year it will fall six or seven millions short. This deficiency is partly attributable to the hard winter, and partly to the fact that the farmers are selling more sheep to the butchers. This deficiency has caused a rapid rise in the price of wool in the eastern markets. Sales in New York from 35 to 45 cents, and not much fleece wool can be bought for less than 40 cents.

The wool produced this year is less than our manufacturers need, and the balance will have to be imported. This shows there is still room for extension in the wool growing business.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Order of the Lone Star.—According to the New York Courier, there are fifty divisions of the Order of the Lone Star in the U. States, the object of which association is to revolutionize Cuba and annex it to the United States. Each member must pay at least three dollars for his initiation, 5 dollars for the second degree, and five dollars for the third, besides four shillings monthly dues. The funds are in the hands of a grand council, with liberty to dispose of them.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

☞ If this is true, the evil should be checked.—The emancipation of Cuba *by the Cubans*, with such aid as they may obtain, will all be very well; but *secret political societies* in the United States are objectionable. If the principle of secret organizations is to be thus abused, it should be abandoned. We hold fraternity with a venerable Order, but rather than see evil practices arise under such a cloak, we would prefer the dissolution of all such organizations.—*Wash. Telegraph.*

Another Use for the Magnetic Telegraph Wires.—Scientific investigation and practical experiment have demonstrated the ability of the magnetic telegraph wires to ring, at the same moment, all of the bells distributed in various sections of our city, for the very useful purposes of fire alarms.—This fact suggests another idea, namely; that of lighting all the gas lamps of the city by means of telegraph wire. Very simple machinery only would be required to turn the cock of the gaspipe, and, simultaneously with the escape of the gas, to apply the electric spark. This experiment would ultimately prove an economy to the city; and would also prove another triumph to scientific art, which has been already applied successfully to the business of every day life.—*Boston Com.*

Another Steamboat Accident.—The Kansas, in this morning from the Missouri river, brings intelligence of the sinking of the Highland Mary, No. 1, a short distance above St. Aubert. She struck a log, and broke a number of her hull timbers.—The Kansas was in sight at the time of the accident, and went to her assistance, and the sunken boat was soon afloat, and arrived during the forenoon, and will go on the docks for repairs. The cargo sustained but little damage. The Kansas took from her 103 coils of rope and 320 bales of hemp, which she brought to this city.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

A Startling Scene in Church.—The Boston Journal relates the following:

Last Sunday afternoon, in the "First Congregational Church," in North Chelse, during the singing of the second hymn, a rabid dog of enormous size rushed up a side aisle and commenced an attack on the pew of Mr. Jonathan Harrington. Failing to effect an entrance, he sprang with a spasmodic leap to the pulpit, beating furiously against the doors until he fell on the head stair exhausted and forthing with impotent rage. The audience were at once thrown into great confusion, and a general, perhaps fatal, rush was made for the door seemed to ensue. They were somewhat reassured, however, by a caution from the pastor, Rev. Norwood Damon, "to be composed and remain in their seats, as the surest means of safety."

At this crisis Mr. Ephraim Pierce, a youth of eighteen, and son of Capt. John Pierce, stepped from his seat, seized the animal by the back of the neck, and, notwithstanding several attempts to bite, succeeded in dragging him from the house unharmed. The dog fled to the adjoining graveyard, where he was subsequently shot.

Quiet was restored, the choir finished their hymn, and Mr. Damon pronounced a sermon on death. A member of the congregation had died during the previous week. Mr. D. took occasion to illustrate one of his points, the instinctive fear in man of death, and of dangers tending to death, by the occurrence of the hour. He also cautioned his audience against panic in sudden, supposed or real dangers, instancing the school disaster in New York, and the destruction of emigrants on the Atlantic. He spoke of the necessity of self possession to the exercise of sound discretion and the prompt selection of available means of safety or remedy. He concluded with a well merited compliment to young Pierce "to whose heroism," he said "too much praise could not be awarded," and by a reference to "the great source of deliverance and preservation in all times of danger."

Land by the Inch.—A sale of four inches of land, on Main street Buffalo, was made last week, at $100 per inch.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS QUESTION.

A communication was made to the Senate yesterday by the President of the United States on the subject of the Lobos Islands, embracing a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of the Republic of Peru as to the sovereignty of those Islands, &c. Had it been possible for us to obtain copies of all the papers communicated by the President, it would have been out of our power at this moment to find room for them; but we are enabled to give at once the full and masterly letter of Mr. Webster, which appears to cover the whole question and all the matters in controversy.

Department of State,
Washington, August 21, 1852.

The undersigned, Secretary of the U. States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the several communications of Mr. Osma, Charge d' Affaires of Peru, of the 25th June, 3d July, and the 9th inst. The first-mentioned of these communications, however, did not come to his knowledge until the 6th of July, after he had left Washington for a short absence. He very much regrets that circumstances have prevented an earlier answer to these several communications; but, as they all relate to the same subject, all will now receive a common reply.

In the first place, the undersigned will remark to Mr. Osma that the Government of the U. States has not now, nor ever has had, any intention to facilitate the particular purposes of any such as Mr. Osma calls speculators, further than those purposes are conformable to public law, as well as to the laws of the United States. This Government knows of no companies, no associations, and no individuals in whose behalf it undertakes any special protection. The question is a general one, in which all the citizens of the United States engaged in commerce have an interest, and that interest is equally respected by the United States, regardless of individuals.

In the next place, the undersigned expresses the hope that it was not Mr. Osma's purpose, by any expression of his note of the 9th inst., to convey any intimation that the proceedings of this Government in regard to the subject have been influenced in the slightest degree by any conviction of the relative strength or weakness of the parties. Such an intimation, if intended to be made, would require no refutation, since all the world knows the manner in which the Republics of South America, formed out of the ancient possessions of Spain, have been treated by this Government from their earliest origin to the present day.

The undersigned will make a further remark, to prevent mistake and misunderstanding upon Mr. Osma's observation upon the conversation between him and the undersigned, in the Department of State, on the 2d of July; and that is, that the supposed discovery of Captain Morrell, mentioned in that conversation was not relied upon by the undersigned as founding an exclusive right to the Lobos Islands on the part of the United States. It was only mentioned as a fact fit to be considered in common with other facts and occurrences. The truth appears to be that Captain Morrell was on a voyage of discovery, and did in fact discover, or was supposed to have discovered, guano on these islands.

It is certain that no book generally known and circulated in this country mentioned the fact of the existence of guano on these islands until Captain Morrell's narrative was published in 1832.

After these preliminary remarks, the undersigned now proceeds to the consideration of the main subject. In his several communications Mr. Osma asserts the right of Peru to all the Lobos islands, on the ground that she has always exercised authority over them; that they belong to Peru, as they formerly belonged to Spain; and that from time immemorial the Peruvian Indians have been in the habit of visiting them for the purpose of catching seals, killing birds, and gathering eggs, and that this exclusive right to the islands of Peru has never been doubted or disputed.

The question is: Are these unqualified declarations of Mr. Osma strictly accurate? The Lobos or Seal islands, as their names imports, lie in the open Pacific ocean, the nearest of them twenty or thirty miles from the coast of Peru. They are, as Mr. Osma admits, mere barren rocks in the sea, uninhabited and uninhabitable. Fisheries and the pursuit of amphibious animals, especially the seal, have long been carried on around ther shores, and even on those shores themselves since it is well know that seals are usually taken and killed upon the land. In these pursuits and in this use of the islands, citizens of the United States were engaged for half a century before any actual interruption took place by the Peruvian Government or any body else; their visits to them having commenced at least as early as 1793. All this is well know to the commercial world. Now, it is quite certain that, if Peru held and possessed full sovereignty over these islands, this fishing near the shore, and this pursuit and killing of amphibious animals upon the land, was as much an invasion of that sovereignty as is the taking of guano from them now. Nor was the case so unimportant as that Peru might have regarded this use of the islands by citizens of the United States as an indulgence merely, supposing her to possess the exclusive right, since the pursuit and destruction of seals, which have at last terminated in their almost entire disappearance, must have been a matter of much importance to her Government. Nevertheless, no complaint was made of this course of things, nor any interruption attempted or threatened until September 1833, in which month, as it would now appear, a decree was issued by the Peruvian Government, prohibiting foreigners from fishing for seals and amphibious animals on the shores of the islands of Peru, and declaring that the captains of foreign vessels who evaded the order should be considered as smugglers. It is important to observe that this decree was issued after the publication of Captain Morrel's narrative.

This decree was sudden and expected, and therefore the Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Lima was under the necessity of acting upon it without orders from his own Government. He immediately addressed a note on the subject to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, in which, without formally denying the original right of Peru, he requested a reconsideration of the decree or that it might be so far modified as to permit to the citizens of the United States the pursuit of an occupation which they had been allowed quietly to follow for a number of years, and adding that the decree could not but be regarded as unfriendly to the Government of the United States. So far as is known to the undersigned, no answer or reply was evey made to this remonstrance, and it is certain that the citizens of the United States continued to pursue their usual avocations without interruption, nothwithstanding this decree. If such an interruption had been made by the Peruvian authorities, it would at once have brought the question of the sovereignty of Peru over the Lobos islands to the attention of the Government, as happened a few years before in the case of the right of the Government of the Argentine Confederation to claim sovereignty over the Fakland islands. It is true that the decree of 1833 makes no particular mention of the Lobos islands, but it is directed generally against fishing on the coasts and islands of Peru. Nevertheless, this cannot be regarded as affecting the general right of citizens of the United States, founded on long and undisputed usage.

Here then is a formal remonstrance on the part of the United States against the asserted sovereignty of Peru over the Lobos islands, to which no answer, so far as it appears, was given, nor any intimation made that, notwithstanding this remonstrance, the decree would be enforced. It is quite evident that, although the decree is general in its terms, it was intended to be levelled especially against citizens of the United States, as the subjects of other countries did not partake, to any considerable extent, in the fisheries which were prohibited. Can Mr. Osma's averment, therefore, be maintened, in which he asserts the universal and absolute sovereignty of Peru never to have been denied or questioned by any Government? And if Peru has suffered these barren rocks to be visited and used by citizeus of the United States, for a long course of time and for all the purposes for which they were known to be valuable, is the case altered when they are found capable of a new use? Is not the natural inference, either that Peru never claimed any exclusive right over the islands, or that, if such claim had been made by any formal or official act of the Government, such claim had been abandoned at least, so far as citizens of the United States were concerned.

Mr. Osma refers to a decision of the English Government and observes that, as both the mercantile and agricultural classes in the British empire have a strong interest adverse to the claim of Peru, if the British Gouvernment has decided in favor of that claim, that decision must be ascribed to considerations sufficient to outweigh a regard for the interests of British farmers and shipowners. But the two cases may justly be considered as essentially different. When the decree of 1833 appeared, Mr. Wilson, the British Consul General at Lima, in a communication to his Government said: "For many years, no British vessel has been engaged in this fishery; but great abuses have been committed by Americans vessels. And the year afterwards, writing upon the subject of the seizure of the British schooner *Campeadora* for kiling seals at the Lobos islands, he admitted the right of Peru to those islands. At the same time, he adds: "Lord James Townhend, the commander of her Majesty's naval forces in the Pacific, takes a different view of the question; and he himself told me that his Majesty's subjecis had a positive right of fishery on all these islands, unless they should be actually occupied by some Peruvian authority or protected by the constant presence of some Peruvian man-of-war to warn off vessels."

It will be borne in mind that when the case of the Campeadora occurred, the use and perhaps even the value of guano as a manure was unknown in England. Before that case was decided, however, the British Government may be said to have been irrevocably committed to an acknowledgment of the right of Peru to the Lobos Islands by their acquiescence in the opinion expressed by Mr. Wilson, their diplomatic agent, and the answer to that communication from the Foreign office; for in that answer, under date 30th August, 1834, Lord Palmerston said: "It would therefore appear that the Peruvian Government have a right to prohibit foreign vessels from fishing upon the coasts immediately adjoining to those islands, as well as upon the coasts of Peru itself, there being no evidence in the papers which you have transmitted of any right of fishing acquired by long and uninterrupted usage."

It is clear, therefore, that the British Government yielded the point precisely because it had no such ground to stand on in behalf of its own subjects as the Government of the United States does possess, and may well stand on, in behalf of its own citizens. And it may be regarded as a question still open in England down to last year; for, on the 10th of May of that year, Lord Stanley, Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a letter from Mr. Wentworth Buller, says: "I am to state to you in reply whether the Islands of Lobos Afuera and Lobos de Tierra belong of right to Peru, or are claimed by Peru as dependencies. His lordship does not find in the Peruvian Constitution, published after Peru had separated itself from Spain, any mention of those islands as being dependencies of Peru; but it appears to Lord Palmerston that their proximity to Peru would give to that State a *prima facie* claim to them."

Now, it is certain that the fact does not, under the rule of public law, bear out this last observation of Lord Palmerston, because the distance from the shore of all these islands is five or six times greater than the three marine miles extend. It may be here added that it is well understood that a powerful class of British subjects, distinct from those of merchants and farmers, has a vital interest in maintaining the regulations for the export of guano from Peru upon their present footing. It may not be entirely satisfactory, therefore, to take the case of the Campeadora or that of the Hibernia, which afterwards occurred, alone into consideration, in endeavoring to account for the policy which the British Government has thought proper to adopt in regard to this subject. However this may be, it is quite clear that the English case and the American case are quite different, for the reasons already stated. As has been shown, the representatives of the American Government in Peru remonstrated against the issuing of the decree of 1833. And it is a consideration of very great weight in this case that the main object of that decree, as it fully appears, was to drive off from the coasts and islands of Peru, including of course those of Lobos, the fishing vessels of the United States.—Now; if such were the sole or principal object of the decree, and the agent of the United States, formally remonstrated against that decree, how is the subsequent conduct of Peru and her entire silence to be reconciled with the idea that she really supposed herself possessed of absolute sovereignty over those islands. She certainly made no attempt to enforce that decree agaist vessels or citizens or the United States, but suffered things to go on as they had gone on through a long course of years.

The undersigned has thus far spoken of the actual facts and continued usage which he supposes to belong to the just consideration of this case.

Mr. Osma, in his recent communication, refers to the authority of Alcedo to prove that those islands are within the sovereignty of Peru and have always been so considered.

In the decision of a question purely geographical, relating to any part of the American hemisphere, and especially to that formerly under the dominion of Spain, the undersigned acknowledges that Alcedo is entitled to almost implicit confidence; but in the passages to which Mr. Osma refers he was speaking merely geographically. He was not discussing any question of right founded either on discovery or usage; or any other political consideration; and if, as Mr. Osma says, that great geographer, in speaking of the Lobos Islands, uses words plainly, or by implication, assigning to Spain the sovereignty over those Islands, this may be ascribed to his loyalty as a Spanish subject and an officer in the king's service: sentiment which would not allow him to entertain a doubt of the right of his sovereign to any regions which he might claim, by whatever title. Alcedo, therefore, describes the Lobos Islands as belonging to the coast, and to a particular province of Peru. The fact that they are Islands, however, leaves the question open as to the distance between them and the coast of Peru, and he seems to have taken it for granted, because they happened to be nearest to the province of Sena, they were necessarily included within the limits of that province; a proposition which cannot be supported.

In this case, therefore, the authority of Alcedo cannot be regarded as decisive. In order that it should be so considered, the undersigned must be informed what acts of jurisdiction his Catholic Majesty exercised over those islands. The occasional visits of Indians from the neighboring continent, to which Mr. Osma refers, cannot be said to have imparted to the Sovereign of Spain, or the Government of Peru even, as good a title to those islands as the habitual resort thither of the vessels of the United States, so long and uninterruptedly continued, for the purpose of capturing seals on their shores, and whales in the adjacent ocean, would give the United States. The use of these Islands by the Peruvian Indians for the last half century has no doubt been vastly less than by the citizens of the United States; and upon the ground of Mr. Osma's argument, a better title could be asserted by possession on the part of the United States than could be maintained by Peru.

The undersigned freely admits that acts of the Peruvian Government, founded on supposed rights, when not objected to, are fit to be regarded as having more or less weight on the question of right, so far as that right depends upon possession. If, therefore, it be asked why this Government did not also protest against the Peruvian decrees of the 21st of March and 10th of May, 1842, by the 15th article of the former and the third of latter, of which the penalty of confiscation is denounced against any national or foreign vessel which shall anchor at or approach the Islands or places in which there may be guano, without the usual license from the authorities empowered to issue the same, it may be answered that the very existence of those decrees was not known to this Government until they appeared in the British Parliamentary documents on the subject of the Lobos Islands, presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of May last. There is nothing which the undersigned can find in the despatches of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima to show that the decrees were communicated to or knuwn to him. If these decrees had been known here at an earlier date, they would have received the attention of this Government.

As to the claim of Peru to those Islands, founded on the law of proximity, the question will appear to be free of doubt. The well-settled rule of modern public law on this point is, that the right of jurisdiction of any nation whose territories may border on the sea, extends to the distance of a cannon shot or three marine miles from the shore, this being the supposed limit to which a defence of the coast from the land itself can be extended.

The whole discussion, therefore, must turn upon this, viz, the Lobos Islands lying in the open ocean, so far from any continental possessions of Peru as not to belong to that country by the law of proximity or adjacent position, has the Government of that country exercised such unequivocal acts of absolute sovereignty and ownership over them as to give to her a right to their exclusive possession, *as against the United States and their citizens*, by the law of indisputable possession? And the undersigned repeats that this is not a question between Peru and other Governments, who may have more or less distinctly admitted her right, but it is a question between Peru and the United States, who have so long exercised that right, and remonstrated against its interrupted.

The Government of the United States, however, is prepared to give due consideration to all facts tending to show possession or occupancy of the Lobos Islands by Peru, and is not inclined to stop or preclude discussion until the whole matter shall be thoroughly investigated. If there are any facts or arguments which have not been brought to its consideration, they shall receive the most respectful and friendly attention. If it shall turn out that, as has been intimatad above, those Islands are uninhabited and uninhabitable, and therefore incapable of being legally possessed or held by any one nation, they and their contents must be considered as the common property of all. Or if, unprotected by the presence of Peruvian authorities and without actual possession, thrir use has been by Peru abandoned or conceded, without limitation of time, to citizens of the United States for a long period, or yielded in consequence of the remonstrance of this Government or its agents, then no exclusive ownership can be pretended as against the United States at least.

Under all the circumstances, the President thinks it most advisable that full instructions on this subject should be dispatched to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, and that proper orders should be given to the naval forces of the United States in that quarter to prevent collision until further examination of the case. No countenance will be given to the authors of such enterprises, claiming to be citizens of the United States, who may undertake to defend themselves or their vessels by force, in the prosecution of any commercial enterprises to these Islands. Such acts would be acts of private war, and their authors would thereby justly forfeit the protection of their own Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Osma a renewed assurance of his very high consideration. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Worth Considering.

The New York Tribune submits the following to the consideration of the American people. May they ponder well upon it:

1. It is a fact that our country is at peace, unscourged by pestilence, in the enjoyment of generous harvests, and every natural element of prosperity.

2. It is a fact that we have mines of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and other useful metals, as also coal, equal in extent, variety, and richness to any in the world.

3. It is a fact that we *do* produce food of almost every kind, with cotton and wool, and *might* produce flax, hemp and silk, to an unlimited extent, and with as little labor, as any other nation.

4. It is a fact that we have thousands of men, women, and children, able and willing to labor, looking anxiously for employment, and yet wandering from day to day in idleness and destitution; and

5. It is a fact that we are, and for years have been, running more and more deeply in debt to Europe for iron, copper, lead, zinc, silk, wool, flax, hemp, and the rails, cloths, implements, and various articles of use or luxury therefrom fabricated.

Fellow Countrymen! can you say this is right? *Ought* we to be running in debt by millions per annum for the products of European labor, while the American labor that would gladly be employed in fabricating those same products stands idle in our market places, and vainly pleads for opportunity to earn the bread of honest toil? Can it be good policy which thus plunges us deeper and deeper in debt for products which our own people would gladly make if they had but the chance?—What do you say of the owner and cultivator of fifty acres who hires strangers to feed his stock while his boys frolic at the tavern? Whither in private life tends the policy that this country is now so recklessly pursuing?

Fellow Countrymen! we advocate such a change in our national policy as will set our own people, now unwillingly idle, to producing the iron, cloth, silk, &c., for which we are now running in debt to Europe, and covering our whole land with foreign mortgages in the shape of railroad bonds, State or Company stocks, &c., &c. Will you not, regardless of party names, help us to procure this change?

Embalming Bodies.

The New Yourk Courier gives the following description of a process discovered by a French physician for preserving the bodies of the dead.—It appears to resemble the process of Gannel, which is now in extensive application in Paris:

"Two weeks ago to-day a young Englishman died of hemorrhage in our city hospital, and was immediately afterwards subjected to a *post-mortem