

The Fisheries.

We gave, from the "Washington Union," a version of the Starlight seizure, which characterized the previous accounts as exaggerations. The Gloucester Telegraph, in allusion to this part of the Union's article, says:

"In regard to the statement of Capt. M. Donnell, which we publish, we will say it was not exaggerated or worded. It was published as he related it to us; and if he signed a document stating that he had violated the treaty, he tells a very different story at home from what he did there. We do not believe he signed any such document."

The Telegraph undertakes to show that the visits of the vessels of the squadron were to other parts of the fishing grounds than those where most of the fishermen were, and then says:

"Now we ask what extended opportunity have the fishermen had to make known their grievances, if they had any to make? To take the words of the official report, we find that two of the armed vessels only were in the vicinity of the fishing fleet about a week, and only one fisherman out of a dozen there have returned home, and who were there at the time, report having seen either of the vessels and that was one of the vessels which passed some distance from the fleet. What could be done in that time? The fishermen do not wish to board up every little grievance which they encounter, and then leave their business to run after a United States vessel to make a matter of special complaint; their fishing is of more importance. They tell, however, of these annoyances when they get home, and the aggregate makes considerable of a statement when published. For instance, the recent case of a whole fleet which were ordered not to go into port. What time was it then to hunt up an armed vessel when there were strong indications of a storm? It was certainly an annoyance, but was it not sufficient importance for each vessel to break up its voyage and go hunting all over the Bay to find Com. Shabrick and lay it before him?"

We think it will be perfectly plain to every one who takes a chart and examines the fishing ground, and then follows out the courses indicated as passed over by those vessels, to see that the opportunity offered the fishermen to make known their grievances was not very extended.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamship Star of the West, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived at New York on Sunday last, in 7 days and 21 hours from San Juan to Chas. Morgan, with 509 passengers, \$316,670 in gold dust on freight, and \$518,000 in the hands of passengers. She brings the passengers per Cortes, which left San Francisco Sept. 16th, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. The John L. Stephens, with the mails, left the same day, at 9 A. M. Sept. 18th, the Cortes passed the Steamship Under San bound for San Francisco. Sept. 30th, James White, of Virginia, aged 35 years, fell overboard from steamer Central America, on Lake Nicaragua, and was drowned.

The most interesting items of intelligence brought us by the steamer, is the announcement of the result of the State, and city elections. Complete returns had not been received from all the counties of the State at the sailing of the steamer, but enough was known to settle the question of the entire success of Democratic ticket. The majority of John Bigler, Democrat, over Wm. Waldo, the nominee of the Whigs and Independents, believed to be in the neighborhood of one thousand. Samuel Purdy is elected Lieutenant Governor, by a very large majority; Alexander Wells, Justice of the Supreme Court, J. R. McConnell, Attorney General; S. A. Means, State Treasurer; Samuel Bell, State Comptroller; S. H. Marlett, Surveyor General; and Paul K. Hubbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Contrary to all expectations, the Democratic ticket prevailed very generally in San Francisco and entirely for county officers and members of the State Legislature. Capt. C. R. Garrison, the nominee of the Democratic party for Mayor, has a majority of 1,000 over Dr. H. M. Gray, his Whig competitor.

Intelligence from the Rogue River country announces the cessation of hostilities between the Indians and the settlers. Gen. Lane has effected a treaty with some of the hostile tribes, who had promised to induce others to give up their arrows. Col. Alden was recovering from the severe wound he had received in an engagement with the enemy. Gen. Lane's wound was slight, and he had recovered from it.

A fatal affray grew out of the recent election at Sacramento. The parties were G. M. Duvall and S. I. Downs, both Whigs, and the former a candidate for a municipal office. Both parties fired several times with revolvers. Duvall was shot through the lungs, expired almost instantly.

Private Character of a Locomotive.

People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down at the rate of forty miles an hour, making the earth groan beneath its giant tread and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clatter, fearing nature with its unearthly din, and frightening all creation almost from its proximity—people who only see it in its public character—it's private one is another affair. Now and then one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bosom abides more than a thousand giant power, comes up and stands under our window, and smokes away as gaily as the most exemplary cooking stove its huge steam pipe singing a strain as soft and as duteous as the most amiable tea kettle, and its lungs of steel breathing as sweetly as an infant in its slumbers. But the demon of power is there. Let any one but pinch its ears and no venerable spider cat will spit more fiercely; let any one grip those iron hands and the pipes, which were tuned to a soft strain and forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together; and those lungs which breathed so quietly,ough like a volcano, and off it goes, drenching the heavens with its volume of smoke.—[Home Companion.]

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 10, 1853.

The following appointments by the President will be officially announced in the morning: John Y. Mason, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France; John Motley Morell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil; John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Mr. Motley spent some time at the State Department to-day.

The State of this evening says there is fear of an armed collision between the Creek Indians and the United States Marshal of the Western district of Arkansas, in consequence of his having arrested Indians for introducing Apaches horses into the Indian country, and who had been punished under the Indian law for the offense in the same case. "The Indian authorities are represented as very indignant." The Secretary of the Interior said to-day that he had received information that further arrests would be made.

Again, during the summer, an article of some two columns in length, running over with topics of interest, was published in the *Standard*, which a colony of monkeys have settled among them, and the most remarkable appeared in the *Susquehanna Register*. The article was said to be the result of a visit to the Amazon, and I thought it was well worth the paper's trouble to print it. As you were announcing the same are in my possession.

Some 1,000 acres of land have recently been purchased in Louisiana, which a colony of monkeys have settled among them, and the most remarkable appeared in the *Susquehanna Register*. The article was said to be the result of a visit to the Amazon, and I thought it was well worth the paper's trouble to print it. As you were announcing the same are in my possession.

THE DEMOCRAT.

First Organization in Northern Pennsylvania—1000 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

MONROE, OCTOBER 13, 1852.

GRANADA ELECTION.—Johnson, (D. W.) is elected Governor by one thousand majority.

The Congressional delegation stands five democats, two whigs.

MONROE, Oct. 10th, 1853.

ELDER A. L. POST—Dear Sir:—Had you taken pains to come to me yourself with your reply to my interrogatories of week before last, which appeared in the Register last week, your mind might have been satisfied in such a manner that you would have been spared the trouble of parading me before the public with half a column of newspaper misrepresentations. Your reply was handed me by a friend, and to your request to publish it, I answered substantially as follows: "This is the last issue of the paper before election, and the matter for it is already prepared. I have no room for it this week, but I wish you to publish it next week if it shall be done."

There is another thing, in connection with that article, which I mention to remind you of what looks like a passion for assailing private citizens, (I will not say slandering them by pen and word is you do me) on the part of another denomination, but I cannot conceive that this fact gives the preachers of other denominations liberty to assail me when I may chance to go quietly into their meeting occasionally to listen to a sermon, and to follow up even that by defamatory articles through the press. If it does, when I may do so hereafter, I will pay the cost."

I write those things "more in sorrow than anger." I have tried to write courteously,

and never mean to write otherwise save when I am otherwise written about. I regret that you should have placed yourself in such a position before the public, but for that you are accountable, not me. You struck the first blow, by leaving the legitimate objects of your calling, and interfering in an unhappy political quarrel, and had you not done so, *had you pursued the same course that other clergymen of this place have*, like them you would not now be before the public in this unavoidable light. But, kind sir, I would do you no injustice. The statements in this letter are true, to our purpose, and confident in the triumph of truth and justice, though they be assailed with strong hand and sustained with feeble force.

Our dear, very dear friends in Monroe,

including the "family nurse" lift up your guilty heads like men, and listen to this withering re-

buke from the people—this awful sentence

however, that you should bring your articles

in person, that no misapprehension may occur

in the future. Your presence will be treated

with kindness, and your explanations received

in the same spirit. Indeed, it is barely pos-

sible that you call at my office in the

future. Your presence will be treated

as a personal favor, and you will be

convinced that I am far less "a bear" than

you may have conceived through the channels

of prejudice and uncharitable malvolence.

Far be it from me, in any manner to assault

the denunciation to which you belong;

have as high respect for it as for any other as-

sociation of Christian men, not doubtting that

it embraces as sincere and devoted members

as any other. I only make this defense be-

cause I feel obliged to do so, after having sub-

mitted to repeated, and as I conceive, cause-

less attacks first made by you two years since

and followed up till the present time. But

I regret that such should be the case, and most

sincerely hope that such a course may now

taken by yourself, and your friends, as shall

forever this state of things, that the pub-

lic in general, as well as all personally inter-

ested, may no longer be burdened with this un-

happy contest. To bring about such results,

I have denied it, I should have credited that de-

fined, for with the circumstances which sur-

round you in this community, I could not have

believed you would do a thing from which my

feelings would turn with "holy horror."

Perhaps I should say in this connection, that

I have used Mr. Little's name, against his

testimony, and at the risk of losing his friend-

ship. I felt in duty bound to tell him my in-

tention, and he desired me not to do so. But

I have no other way to defend myself against

your printed assaults, going forth with the

weight of your character as a Christian minis-

ter with them, but to show that even I am not

the only person who has fallen under unjust

censure from you pen. And then, too, I feel

at liberty after what you have said and done,

to tear away the gilded surface which you

threw around yourself in your address to the

public through the press.

Throughout the organization of the political

power against me this fall, your name, too,

stands conspicuous. My idea of a Christian minister does not allow him to leave his call-

ing and meddle in the pulpit, and disgusting

political contests of the day. I would not

have him pollute his robes with them; rather

let him strive in his proper place to purify the

morality of the political world, and to

improve the condition of the poor.

I have tried in vain from that time to the

present to live in peace among you, but it seems

impossible to do so, unless I surrender up all

manliness, and permit my character and reputa-

tion to be assailed and crippled in all possi-

ble forms, which, my dear sir, I shall never do.

It is one of the lightest votes polled in the

county for years, and had it been full as last

year, the majority and have been over 1,200.

Our report from Wyoming and Sullivan,

put the former at 450 Democratic majority,

and the latter at 350. This may be varied

either way some by the official returns.

What little we have learned from the State

indicates a brilliant triumph, "as usual," is

friend Chapman used to say. The official re-

turns next week will settle the whole matter.

You seem to think in your letter to me,

that Editor will have a terrible account to

render for falsehoods and wrongs. Permit me to assure you that I hope you do not speak from personal experience as I believe you were once engaged in that profession for a much longer period than I have been. It would be called unkind in me to cast such an insinuation before you, and no person living can have

done more for me than you have done for me.

I acknowledge myself in error, in reference

to the appointment of delegates to the World's

Temperance Convention. There was no men-

tion of it in the published proceedings of the

meeting upon which I relied for authority.

I am very free to admit that I have written

and published some very hard things, in ref-

erence to some persons in Monroe, but those

have been called out by those equally hard,

and more malignant, that have been said of

written about me. Your friends could have

had peace from the first, but for themselves,

their Miller's and their Fraziers, and never thought of doing so. That attack I let pass unnoticed.

Again, at a later date, even during the sum-

mer, when I took occasion to attend your

preaching, or two Sabbath in succession, I

was pointed out by you, personally, as per-

son to my own words, "who made it his busi-

ness to slander his neighbors by sea and