

# THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

## LATER FROM SANTA FE.

### THE RECENT INDIAN BATTLES.

The St. Louis Republican of the 27th, contains full accounts of the recent battles between the U. S. troops and Indians, at the far west. By a letter from Independence, it appears that there were killed of Lieut. Davidson's command, twenty-two men, and twenty-seven wounded. For this, as well as other deeds of theirs, Gen. Garland, aided by the civil authorities, is determined to destroy, or in the language of Kitt Carson, *wipe out* this band of Jicarilla Apaches. Acting Gov. Meservy has issued his proclamation, threatening those who aid or assist these Indians with all the punishment he is authorized to inflict. The fight at Cienciguilla, between the United States Dragoons and Apaches, was a most desperate one. After the fight between Lieut. Bell and Lobo's party, the Indians crossed the mountains, and showed themselves on the road between Taos and Santa Fe. On the evening of the 29th ult., Major Blake, commanding at Cantonment Burgwine, ordered Lieut. John W. Davidson, with sixty men of companies "F" and "I," first regiment of United States Dragoons, to make a scout in search of the enemy. He left the cantonment the same evening, and was accompanied by Asst. Surgeon D. L. Magruder. The next morning, Lieut. D. with his command, came upon a party of Apaches, supposed to number near two hundred warriors, at the foot of the north slope of the mountains, and not far from the small Mexican village of Cienciguilla. When the troops appeared in sight, the Indians immediately raised their war-whoop and manifested a disposition to make an attack. The camp of the Apaches was situated upon a mountain ridge, and in a position naturally strong and difficult of access. Lieut. Davidson saw that an action could not be avoided, and therefore made the necessary preparations for battle. He dismounted his men, and with a small guard to protect and hold them; placed his horse a little ways in the rear. With the balance of his command, not more than fifty strong, he made an attack upon the camp of the Indians. These soldiers charged bravely up the ridge, and carried the position of the Apaches, who were forced to retreat. They rallied, however, almost immediately, and attacked the troops at close quarters, with great desperation; they were several times repulsed, and upon each occasion, seven in all, rallied again to the charge, in every instance exhibiting the utmost determination and bravery. The troops maintained this unequal contest for nearly three hours when they were forced to give way and retreat, which they succeeded in doing, and reached Taos the same afternoon, with their wounded. This is one of the most severe battles that ever took place between American troops and the Indians, and our loss much greater in proportion to the numbers engaged. The Apaches fought with a bravery almost unprecedented, and we are convinced that not being but the stubborn valor of Lieut. Davidson and his men, saved the command from entire destruction. The troops had greatly the disadvantage. The Indians selected their own position, on a rugged mountain ridge, and the dragoons had to charge up a steep slope to reach them. The latter were encumbered with their horses, which it required nearly a fourth part of the command to take care of, and the valley in which the troops were at the time they commenced the attack, is so filled with large boulders as to render the movement of horses almost impossible. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Davidson and Dr. Magruder were both slightly wounded.

### RECAPITULATION.—Total killed in action, 22; total wounded, 23; total wounded, 45.

A private letter from Taos states that it appears that eight or nine dead Indians were left on the field; and on passing a certain point on the Ojo Caliente they admitted a loss of twenty-three, and were in great tribulation. The Indians are said, by the Mexicans, to be tired of war, and are ready to surrender all the plunder they have taken, and make peace. Lieut. Davidson was wounded in the hand and heel; the wounds are not considered dangerous. The Indians did not scalp any of the dead who were left on the field.

### ANOTHER FIGHT WITH THE APACHES.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, with nearly two hundred men, had been following the trail of the Apaches for some days on the west side of the Rio Del Norte, now and then obtaining information of them. From Ojo Caliente, where last heard from, he marched in a northwest direction, until the afternoon of the 5th inst., when he came in sight of the enemy's camp. It was almost a surprise, as he got very near them before he was discovered. They had only time to send off their woman and children and part of their baggage before the troops were down upon them. They immediately took post to a very strong and almost inaccessible mountain position; but the troops bravely charged them, drove them from it, and pursued them for about a mile and a half, fording a difficult stream, passing over a broken country and keeping up a running fight. All the lodges and camp equipments, a large quantity of provisions, and many of the horses of the enemy fell into the hands of the troops; and they also left behind a number of arms and equipments, lately occupied at Cienciguilla, which were recovered by Col. Cooke. Six dead Indians were found upon the field, but it is not known whether they sustained any further loss. Of the troops one man was killed—private Casey, company G, First Dragoons, and one man of the Second Artillery, severely wounded. The day of the fight, the troops marched through snow two feet, and it was also snowing some of the time.

### LATE INTELLIGENCE.—An express from the seat of war arrived at head-quarters

Thursday evening, with news to the 12th inst. Since the action of the 8th inst., Col. Cooke and his command have been in active pursuit of the enemy, whom they pressed so hard they were obliged to separate into small parties to save themselves. They led the troops over the most inaccessible country in New Mexico, with snow at some places three feet deep; and Kitt Carson, who is their guide, says it is the roughest country he has ever seen. The Indians have suffered very much, and their bare foot-prints were seen in the snow.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Asia brings intelligence that the Arctic got ashore on the Tuskar, in the Irish Channel. She was got off, but was obliged to put back to Liverpool.

At Liverpool cotton had declined during the week. The daily sales were about 6900 bales. Flour had advanced 2s a 2s 6d during the week. It then fell off, closing at an advance of 1s to 1s 1d.

The City of Glasgow.—A report was current at Liverpool, on Saturday, that the steamer city of Glasgow had foundered at sea. Her passengers and crew are reported to have been carried to Africa.

The report is said to have been received by a gentleman in Londonderry from one of the passengers.

The War.—It was rumored at Paris that a telegraphic despatch had been received, announcing the bombardment and capture of Revel, in the Baltic by combined fleets.

No particulars are given, and the story is doubted.

Russia has assumed a threatening attitude towards Prussia. The Anglo-French armies contemplate an invasion of the Russian territory.

It was reported that the Russians had met with a severe check at Silistria. The Russians were defeated at Nicopolis with the loss of 15000 men.

Colonel Sullivan Bay has also defeated the Russians at Rahova.

VIENNA, Tuesday night.—The Gazette states that in consequence of the great concentration of troops on the North-eastern frontiers of Austria, 25,000 recruits will be raised.

This measure is considered an open declaration that Austria will not be bullied by Russia.

The Vienna conferences are to be renewed on the basis of the new Anglo-French and Austro-Prussian treaties of alliance.

The general depot of the Russian Artillery and stores at Fatchany has been burnt by the inhabitants from a feeling of revenge. The loss was immense.

Four hundred houses were destroyed by a fire at Constantinople on the 4th day of May. Prince Napoleon and his officers worked to extinguish the flames.

Twenty Russian merchant ships have been captured by the allied fleets since the bombardment of Odessa.

Great surprise has been expressed that Odessa has not been blockaded. Ships are constantly loading and unloading there.

A large fleet was taking in produce at Archangel.

One American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and negotiations were considered open. The American vessel had a cargo waiting for her.

King Otho, of Greece, has sent three generals to defend the Northern frontiers.

LONDON, Saturday, May 20.—News from Galatz states that the Sebastopol had been bombarded by the allies for 4 days.

The combined Swedish and Norwegian fleets arrived at Elfsnaben on the 15th of May.

The King of Sweden was on board, and witnessed a great manifestation of the hostile feeling on the part of the crew towards the Russians.

The English fleet had encountered some terrible storms in the Baltic, but weathered them all.

The London Times strongly urges the appointment of a Minister of War.

A great quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Sappears had reached Gallipoli.

The ratifications of the treaty of the triple alliance have been exchanged at Constantinople.

A manifesto has been published in St. Petersburg, ordering new levies for the fleet and armies.

### Arrival of the Arctic.

### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Embarkation of Troops.—Circassian Victory—Fifteen Hundred Russian Prisoners—Persia remains Neutral.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The American steamship Arctic, having repaired her damages, sailed again from Liverpool on Sunday, the 28th, and fired her gun off the battery at two o'clock this afternoon.

The news by the Arctic is therefore eight days later than the advices per Asia, and one day later than by the Niagara at Halifax.

The Arctic has made the passage in ten days, fairly outstripping the Niagara, which sailed one day before her.

The Russians have suspended cannonading Silistria.

The Russians are endeavoring to cut off all communication between Varna and Silistria.

The combined fleets are still cruising before Sebastopol.

The English division of the army was to embark at Constantinople for Varna, while the French force was to march on Balkans.

A Greek bishop was arrested at Pesh, as a Russian emissary and imprisoned. Some very important papers were found upon him.

The rebellion is gaining ground in Thessaly.

It is rumored that the Russians, being unable to defend the seaboard of Circassia, have evacuated all the positions from Baloun to Anapo, burning all their own forts. After which they retired to Kentis.

The Circassians came down upon them and took fifteen hundred prisoners.

A treaty between Austria and Prussia will soon be laid before the British Parliament.

The ministers of Austria and Prussia on the 25th presented to the Diet the joint declaration of Austria and Prussia announcing the continued cordiality of the Four Powers and declaring that the prolongation of the struggle between Russia and Turkey contributed to the danger of Germany and that the integrity of Turkey must be maintained. The allies do not at present intend to blockade the Russian coasts at the White Sea.

SPAIN.—Advices from Spain state that the Black Warrior affair was still unsettled.

LONDON, May 27th, P. M.—Consols advanced 90 3/4 to 90 1/2.

Mr. Galiano, a special messenger to Washington, is to endeavor to settle the matter without Mr. Soule's intervention.

### RIOT AT BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Great excitement was occasioned in the city this evening, by reports of a terrible riot, accompanied with the loss of life, having occurred at Brooklyn, growing out of the street preaching that occurs there every Sabbath.

The first report stated that seven or eight persons had been killed and from fifty to sixty wounded, several Philadelphians being among the number.

In consequence of the excitement, a gathering of citizens took place in the Park, at 8 o'clock, which was addressed by several persons who had escaped from the scene of riot in Brooklyn. They concurred in the statement, that while a procession were walking arm in arm down Main street, from Smith street, where they had been listening to the street preaching, they were suddenly fired upon from the windows of the houses on both sides of the street.

The number shot was variously stated. One speaker said he saw two dead bodies carried out. Another speaker saw seven dead bodies. The number of wounded are said to be from forty to eighty, and another report makes the killed from forty to eighty.

The procession retreated to Catherine ferry, and many succeeded in getting on the boat, but others numbering, it is said, over one hundred, were left behind in the ferry-house, and the boats having stopped running, they remained imprisoned there, with their pursuers blocking up all escape except by the river.

At the meeting in the Park, it was voted that those present arm themselves and proceed to Brooklyn by the other ferries, to enforce the release of their comrades. The vote was carried by a unanimous shout, and the mob proceeded to Grand street ferry.

A gentleman who passed along Main street about 7 o'clock, before the procession came along, says the street was then full of excited men, with stones, clubs, vitriol bottles and other missiles, awaiting the approach of the procession.

[The above is the story as received so far from various sources, but it is undoubtedly greatly exaggerated.]

[SECOND DESPATCH] The first reports of the disturbance at Brooklyn prove to be, as was expected, greatly exaggerated. As far as known only two were killed—one a policeman and the other a boy, who was shot in the forehead, and died instantly.

Many are terribly injured, especially the assailants, who resisted the police. A large number of assailants are under arrest.

A regiment of troops have been ordered out. Four companies of Americans are on the ground, and the rest are in the armory.

Five of the Irish companies took their arms from the armory, and marched out with orders, going over to South Brooklyn, and from the scene of the riot.

### Terrible Calamity at Wilmington.

### EXPLOSION OF THREE WAGONS OF GUNPOWDER.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 31.—Three wagons from Dupont's Powder Mills, laden with gunpowder, blew up, with a terrible report, at about a quarter before 11 o'clock, to-day, inside of the city limits.

Several drivers and all the horses were instantly killed.

A small stone house was demolished and the people inside of it are supposed to have been killed.

The residence of Bishop Lee, of the Episcopal Church, was badly injured.

The barns of James Canby and John H. Price were set on fire, and are still burning at the time of sending this despatch.

WILMINGTON, May 31, P. M.—The explosion this morning was more terrible than first reported, and the calamity is one of the worst that has ever befallen this city.

Three wagons, loaded with powder from Dupont's Mills, exploded at the corner of Fourteenth and Orange streets, opposite to the Residence of Bishop Lee.

The report, or series of reports was tremendous, and the effects were frightful. The wagons were destroyed; but the loss of life was the most lamentable feature of the calamity. The list of killed and wounded as far as ascertained is about fifteen.

Several persons were injured, and it is feared that other lives have been lost, but in the consternation that prevails, it is impossible to tell to a certainty.

The damage to property has been frightful.

Seven dwelling houses and six stables were blown down and some of them burned.

At least fifty other houses were more or less damaged by the explosion. The walls of James E. Price's residence were so shattered that they were expected to fall momentarily. The residence of Bishop Lee was much injured.

The report of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and alarmed every one, but the extent of the destruction to life and property, could not be imagined. The utmost confusion and distress prevail but everything is being done to relieve the injured.

WILMINGTON, May 31.—2 P. M.—There were 175 to 200 kegs of powder in the wagons, all of which exploded. There were two distinct explosions, one immediately after the other.

From the crown of the hill down to the Brandywine, there is no a window or front door left unbroken.

The windows all over the city are more or less broken, and in many houses the plaster was blown down from the walls and ceiling.

At the depot, the plaster, owing to the concussion, fell from the ceiling on to the clerks.

The shock was fearful, many persons thought it was an earthquake.

Persons in the street were driven along by the concussion, before they had any idea what had happened.

Immediately after the fearful report were heard, windows, timbers, door, &c., were seen flying in every direction.

The panic, when the nature of the calamity was made known, was frightful.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, information has been received that sundry persons citizens of the U. States and others residing therein are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of Cuba. And whereas the said undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulations of treaties between the United States and Spain, derogatory to the character of this nation, and in violation of the obvious duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens. And whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the U. States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not to suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated under any pretense whatever. And whereas to that end all private enterprises of a hostile character within the U. States against any power with which the United States are at peace, are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress. Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the General Government claims it as a right and duty to interpose for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security and the preservation of the public tranquility from whatever quarter menaced; and it will not fail to prosecute, with due energy, all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations. I earnestly exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith; especially charging the several District Attorneys, Collectors, and other officers of the United States, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the Independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, W. L. MARX, Sec'y of State.

The Trouble with Spain. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Union, this morning, says that the difficulties with Spain have not yet been adjusted, and that the policy of the Administration regarding them is unchanged.

Henry Ward Beecher says, "Dress doesn't make the man, but when a man is made, he looks a great deal better dressed up."

### LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

### NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at the Balize from San Juan de Nicaragua. She brings news from San Francisco to the 15th of May, two weeks later than our previous California advices.

The steamship Star of the West also sailed from San Juan, with a million and a half dollars in gold dust, and two hundred and fifty passengers.

The revolution in Nicaragua, led by Senor Castellon, and supported by other influential men from Honduras, which was reported by the last steamer, has resulted in the triumph of the insurgents.

The California news is not very important.

The El Dorado, from Aspinwall, is also below with the same California dates as the Daniel Webster. She brings the mails and passengers brought down from San Francisco to Panama by the steamship Golden Gate.

The steamship George Law, with the California mails, sailed from Aspinwall on the 31st of May for New York. She has on board a large number of passengers and a million of dollars in specie. This, added to the specie on the North Star, will make the semi-monthly receipts at New York by two steamers about two millions and a half.

### FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### Surrender of the Fillibusters—Their Arrival in San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—I send you the following additional items by the Daniel Webster and El Dorado.

Walker's Fillibuster force had been disbanded, and the parties comprising it had surrendered themselves prisoners, and arrived at San Francisco in charge of the U. S. authorities. They were released on parole.

The mines are yielding abundantly. The California Legislature has adjourned sine die.

Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, who was arrested on the 6th of May, charged with the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

A destructive fire took place at Yerka on the 15th ult.

The screw steamship West Wind, has been destroyed by fire.

The San Francisco markets were quiet and prices were tolerably well sustained. Gallego and Haxall Flour was \$11 a 12 per bbl.

### More Dreadful Indian Outrages.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The N. O. Paganne has dates from Texas to the 31st ult. The Indian outrages and massacres continued with unabated fury.

A band of about five hundred Indians, under Wild Cat, when about thirty miles west of Victoria, attacked a detachment of U. S. Troops, and killed all but two of them. They then attacked the mustangs, travellers and citizens, and killed thirty Mexicans and six Americans.

They were still fighting when the Express left.

The Indians were heard to say that they would desolate the country to the Rio Grande.

The express rider had his horse shot under him, when he seized an Indian pony and made his escape.

### THE BROOKLYN BIOTS.

EAGLE OFFICE, Brooklyn, June 7th.—Mayor Lambert has issued a proclamation concerning the Sunday street preaching. He cautions persons against interfering with public worship in buildings or private ground. The proclamation also cautions them against forming and moving in procession to disturb public worship, commands citizens to abstain from countenancing unlawful and disorderly assemblages in the streets, and gives notice that hereafter they will be dispersed or their abettors arrested.

### Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The mail this morning brought papers through from New Orleans.

The ship Thomas Wright, ashore below Savannah, has been abandoned with the remaining portion of her cargo.

A hail storm ruined much of the cotton crop in Edgefield, S. C., on Saturday.

### The Boston Fugitive Slave Riot.

BOSTON, June 10.—The Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, was arrested in that city last night by a Boston officer, charged with being engaged in the riot in the court house when Bacheider was killed. He was arraigned in the police court this morning, but examination was waived, and he was held to bail in \$3,000 for trial.

### CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati times of the 2d inst., says: We heard of several cases of cholera in the city, nearly all of which proved fatal. In the neighborhood of St. Paul's Church in the Ninth Ward, four persons have died of it in one house; and deaths have occurred in other parts of the city. All the cases, so far as we have heard, have been among foreigners who were very careless as to their habits of living; and they are not by any means any cause for alarm.

### JUDGE POLLOCK AND NEBRASKA.

Our Whig contemporaries throughout the State are working themselves into a great fury over the principles contained in the Nebraska bill; yet, at the same time, they support Judge POLLOCK, who, while a member of Congress a few years since, expressed the following opinion: "He held that Congress had no power to legislate about slavery, and that the moment slaves entered free territory they became free. Slavery could not be prohibited; and, therefore, until the territory was admitted as a State, slavery could have no existence there."

### THE ABOLITION PLOT.

The following notice of the late abolition riot of Boston, we extract from the Philadelphia Argus of the 3d instant.

Our readers are fully aware of the fact that a fugitive slave by the name of Anthony Burns, has been arrested in Boston, that an organized conspiracy against the United States laws was set on foot by an Abolition gang, by means of which the prisoner was to be rescued from the officers of justice, and that in the attempt one of the officers was shot dead in the Court House while endeavoring to support the law, and beat back the rioters. There was no question as to the prisoner being a slave. That fact was undoubtedly and clearly proven by a letter written from Anthony Burns, the fugitive, to his brother in Alexandria, stating where he could be found in Boston, upon which information the claim was founded. After the arrest of the fugitive under the act of 1850, a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of considering the matter of the arrest, and also to concert a plan for his rescue. The meeting was most disorderly and tumultuous in its character, and open resistance to the law counselled by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, and others. In addressing the meeting Rev. Theodore Parker said—

Another law than Slavery is also a liability. That law lies in our heads and arms and feet. You can put it in execution when you see fit. I am a clergyman and am a man of peace. But there is a means and an end. Liberty is the end; and peace is not sometimes the means toward it.

Wendell Phillips also commended the use of force in rescuing the prisoner from the officers, and in the course of his remarks said—

"Let us remember where we are and what we are going to do. You have said to-night you will vindicate the fair fame of Boston. Let me tell you, you won't do it by groaning at the slave-catchers at the Revere House—[we'll tar and feather them]—in attempting the impossible feat of insulting a slave-catcher. If there is a man here who has an arm and a heart ready to sacrifice anything for the freedom of an oppressed man, let him do it to-morrow. [Cries of 'To-night!'] If I thought it could be done to-night I would go first. I don't profess courage, but I do profess this: when there is a possibility of saving a slave from the hands of those who are called officers of the law, I am ready to trample any statute or any man under my feet to do it, and I am ready to help any one hundred men to do it."

Here, then, was a regularly organized plot by the Abolitionists to overthrow the law by force, and in the attempted execution of their plan, an officer was shot down amid the shouts and huzzas of the infuriated mob, who had been influenced by the preaching of such men as Phillips and the Rev. Theodore Parker to this bloody deed. This act strips the mask off the designs of this band of traitors, and shows them to the country in their true character. It is no longer a question whether the Fugitive Slave Law shall be obeyed or not, but it is whether the laws of the United States shall be respected, or trampled upon whenever this gang of traitors see fit to issue their mandate. There was no pretence that the prisoner would be taken out of the State without a full and impartial hearing. That was not alleged. The fact of his being the property of Mr. Suttle was not questioned—for his own acknowledgment of that fact was in the possession of Mr. Suttle, and produced on the examination. The whole affair was a plot to resist the law, even if murder ensued, and this resolve was carried into execution until the United States troops appeared on the ground, and put a stop to further proceedings on the part of the Abolitionists and their abettors.

The law however has been sustained; the prisoner receiving a fair and impartial hearing, and given over to the charge of his master. During the whole of the trial the Court House was surrounded by the rioters, and it was found necessary to keep the military on duty throughout the trial.

### ANOTHER CUBAN OUTRAGE.

It would appear that the grave nature of the issue now pending between this government and Spain has had no effect in awakening the Cuban officials to the necessity of observing something like decent behavior in their intercourse with American citizens. The following facts have been communicated by a gentleman who has just received the information.

Cpt. Dickey, of the Florida Steamer, which was lately lost on the Florida reefs, states that on the 18th of April, whilst his vessel was lying in the harbor of Matanzas, and before he had commenced to load, a fire accidentally broke out in the ship's galley, but was extinguished in less than five minutes. A large number of vessels were near and as soon as the fire was perceived, a number of boats put off to his assistance.

The Captain of the Port soon after came on board, and put a number of questions respecting the origin and extent of the fire. He appeared greatly enraged, and swaggering up and down the deck talked loudly and abusively, and whirling his cane about in a threatening manner. He sought the steward, and questioned him closely on these points; and, although the latter answered him in the most respectful manner, through the interpreter, he gave way to a violent burst of temper, and struck the man. Flesh and blood could not stand this, and the steward observing a hatchet lying a little distance from him on the deck, more by way of a threat than of anything else, called out to a sailor in Spanish to hand it to him. The latter, not understanding a word of the language, of course did not comply. The captain, still more enraged, repeated the outrage by striking the man again with his fist.