

their lives in defence of the Constitution and the laws are entitled to every earthly good that the Government, and the people as individuals can bestow. The Government must provide bounties for the living, and erect monuments over the dead; their widows must be protected and supported, and their orphans adopted as the children of the Republic. They have endured every privation and many have suffered much, even death itself, in the effort to preserve the Government of a great nation—great in literature, in art, in science, in mechanics, in navigation, in agriculture, in national wealth and territory, and hitherto a most prosperous and happy people.

My fellow-citizens: We will not disguise the fact that we are in the midst of great peril to the national Government. Yet it is not the first time it has been put upon trial for its life; and in every instance heretofore it has proven itself equal to the emergency; and the ample sufficiency of the integrity and intelligence of the people to conduct the affairs of the Government successfully has been again and again demonstrated. In the early days of the Republic the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania threatened the stability of the Government; but when its strong arm was brought to bear on the insurgents, they vanished before its power, like the mist of the morning before the summer's sun. A more dangerous and formidable attack upon the authority of the general Government was made by the Convention of the New England States during the War of 1812. They demanded that the Federal Government should raise the blockade of their ports and allow them to collect the revenues on imports and to appropriate it to their own use; and if the Federal Government refused their demands, they threatened to take such other steps as the exigencies of the case demanded; that is, they would secede from the Union. This insolent attempt to overthrow the power of the Federal Government proved abortive, but not without leaving an ulcer in the body politic. Nor did the Government entirely, although the storm calmed, recover from the tempest of 1820—21. It arose in 1849—50, with increased violence, until the whole nation was tempest-tossed, and the old "Ship of State" in peril of wreck. To rescue her from the danger impending, the good and great men of the nation, though differing widely in their policy of administering the Government, espoused and adopted a compromise for the sake of the Union and the Constitution, and the storm again subsided and the people rested comparatively easy until alarm was again sounded in 1861, and suddenly the whole country was in an uproar, and the President elected through one of the States of the Union in disguise and under cover of the night to the Federal Capital, and was compelled to conduct the inauguration ceremonies under the protection of federal bayonets. During the long season of angry excitement and popular commotion which preceded this unhappy war, the Christian Church, instead of speaking to the troubled political element, "peace, be still," began to move until denomination after denomination declared there should be no Christian fellowship or union between the North and the South; and this on the ground that the General Government allowed the States to regulate their local institutions in their own way, and that in the exercise of this right the Southern States had continued the institution of slavery. But any one unacquainted with the action of the churches in this country, if asked the question, would answer that the grace of God ought to be sufficient to hold together all professing Christians of the same denomination, no matter what may be the character of the Government under which they live. Will any one say, if there had been no dissolution of the Churches in their Christian fellowship and union in this country, it would have been possible for unprincipled and wicked politicians to prevail on any considerable portion of the people, North or South, to consent to the sundering of the sacred ties which bind these States together?

The truth is, the people of this whole country, men of both sections, have shown too little regard for the feelings of each other, and have made very little allowance for education and local circumstances, and have applied epithets to and charged offenses upon each, until each has become obnoxious to the other. These things must cease, and we must learn to treat all loyal men as brethren, come from what State they may; and all who will not so demean themselves, must be taught their duty by the strong arm of the Government, as were the refractory citizens of our own State in by-gone years.

Now, to be more direct, the men who take up arms against the Government must be crushed out by arms, and the men who pronounce the Constitution given us by our fathers "a league with death and a covenant with hell" must be driven from places of power and authority by a wholesome public opinion, as well as all others who stir up strife and jealousy in the country. No man is worthy of the name of an American citizen who will rebel against so good and glorious a Government as ours, or trample under foot the Federal Constitution, or pronounce it a covenant with the wicked one, or who would refuse to respect it in all its provisions, or who would decline to obey all Constitutional legislation, or the law of the land as pronounced by the legally constituted authorities. I speak thus freely and boldly, because I believe with the Apostle Paul, that we ought to submit to the powers that be.

Fellow-citizens: this conditional Unionism must be crushed out, whether in the North or in the South, and every man must be made willing to accept and obey the Constitution as it came to us, and to sincerely respect the conditions and guarantees of the Union it has made for us; and every one must be made to know and feel

that when he resists any clause, or article of the Constitution, no matter how distasteful it may be to him, he is to that degree a rebel against the Government, and as such the Government must make him feel the chastening rod. When this is done, we will return to our reason, and to a proper fidelity to the Government, as well as a rightful appreciation of the Revolution; of the men who conducted the struggle, of their personal worth, their political sagacity, their individual suffering, and their ultimate triumph over the most formidable power then on earth. A radical change in popular feeling and sentiment is indispensable to the proper appreciation of the objects and achievements of the founders of a Government which constitutes an essential portion of a great political system, embodying all the civilized nations of the earth—the proper appreciation of a Constitution which has hitherto engaged the fond admiration of the people of this country, and of every lover of liberty in every land.

In conclusion—the sum total of all I have been laboring to impress upon your minds is, that our patriot fathers, the founders of this government, were at least as good men as we are, that they were as wise, as patriotic, as self-sacrificing, as honest and as truly religious as we are—that they gave us the government as it is, that it is a most liberal and beneficent government, that they lived under it and were prospered, that we have been signally blessed by it, and we ought to be contented with it, as transmitted to us by its illustrious progenitors. It is the ultimate wisdom of mankind in political construction, is susceptible of little or no improvement, and should be perpetuated at any expense of treasure or blood. To disregard our constitutional obligations, or to attempt to change the government in its fundamental character by force of arms, must receive the condemnation of all good men, and the punishment due to rebels against the best system of civil polity the world ever beheld.

The attempt of the South to break up this Union is treasonable, and monstrous, and will certainly and inevitably fail, as will the attempt of wicked men of all sections who have such a purpose in view. If the South or any section of the country, or any State or class of our people, had any real cause of complaint at the hands of the government, or any wrongs to right, the Constitution prescribed the remedy and the mode of redress, and to it and to the people of all the States they might not only have confidently, but successfully, appealed. The Constitution also provides the most ample means to perpetuate the government, and to suppress the present rebellion, if they are properly and energetically employed, and the frequent and palpable infractions of the Constitution on the plea of State necessity are dangerous mistakes, menace the rights and liberties of the citizen, and jeopard the national cause and the very existence of the government itself.

But finally, my fellow citizens, as the general government has hitherto triumphed over all its foes, foreign and intestine, and administered equal and exact justice to all men, and to every portion of the confederacy, I hope and devoutly pray it may repel the assaults of its present enemies and may be transmitted to our remotest posterity in all the purity of its first creation. Our career, under its mild and genial way, has been one of unexampled progress and of substantial glory. Our territorial expansion has been almost as rapid as that of Rome, "the world's mistress," in her palmiest days. As her legions carried her triumphant eagles and respect for the Roman name to the uttermost parts of the earth, so the Genius of the American Constitution has carried our civilization, our literature and our laws from the rocky beach of Plymouth to the jutting crags of the Pacific. For these and all our blessings, social, individual and political, we are indebted to our beneficent institutions and to the Union of the States, for the former are the legitimate results of the latter. And to that Union and the Constitution from which it springs, let us this day renew our devotion. Let us pledge ourselves not only to the Union of the States, but to

"A Union of Hearts, a Union of Hands, And the Flag of the Union forever!"

**THE 4th AT OARMIHAELS.**

This anniversary of our national independence was appropriately celebrated by the various Sabbath Schools of Carmichaels and vicinity. The members of the different schools assembled at their respective churches at half past 9 a. m., when, after being formed in classes, they marched in procession to the public square, where the "grand procession" was formed under the direction of H. H. Cree, Marshal of the day. The schools then proceeded to Lucas Grove, led by the Maplewood and Carmichaels martial bands. Mr. Israel L. Craft having been called to the chair, and a suitable number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries elected, the exercises of the day were opened with prayer by Rev. I. N. Cary. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Dunlap, of Whitley. The President then introduced to the audience J. A. J. Buchanan, Esq., who delivered a most stirring and eloquent oration, which not only abounded with sentiments of the noblest patriotism, but also contained many earnest appeals to men of all parties to cease their bickerings, while their sons were freely offering themselves as sacrifices upon the altar of their country. A vote of thanks having been tendered to the speakers and bands in attendance, the schools united in singing a national anthem, after which the procession was again formed and moved into town, and there separating, each school proceeded to its own church and partook of the refreshments provided by a generous and patriotic public.

THALIA.

Young folks tell what they do; old ones what they have done; and fools what they will do.

## News of the Day.

**AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.**

Baltimore, July 14.—The American, of this afternoon, says: We learn of Mr. Wm. Airy, of this city, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday last, that the rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles, were estimated at from 217,900 to 220,000.

Large reinforcements, from the direction of Petersburg, had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but he could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of Beauregard's army. They arrived by the railroad, and were marched around the city during the night towards Hanover Court House.

General Beauregard had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spotswood House confined to his room when he left.

Generals McCall and Reynolds are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spotswood House they were taken to the officers' prison.

A gunboat, on the plan of the Merrimack, though much smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond, though great difficulty is experienced in obtaining iron for her armor.

The obstructions in James river were considerably weakened by the recent freshets. One of the sunken vessels had so swung around that the Teazer was able to pass through and was soon after captured.

Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, and the batteries are iron clad. A whole division of the army crossed James river on a pontoon bridge to assist in its defense against any land force.

The bridges which were destroyed by General McClellan in the vicinity of Hanover Court House have not been reconstructed.

The forces of General Jackson had moved off, it was thought, toward Fredericksburg, and it was said he would again strike a blow in the Valley. Maryland rebel regiments with him, under Generals Lowe and Bradley Johnson, had suffered terribly in fights with Generals Fremont and Shields. Bradley Johnson's regiment had been cut down from seven hundred to two hundred efficient men.

The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy McClellan's army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. Union men were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

The cannon captured during the recent battles were all brought into Richmond, numbering about twenty-three pieces, some of them howitzers, and three army rifled guns; they were all light pieces, and with the exception of the howitzers and one English gun, were sent to the foundry to be recast. The rebels having no shell to fit the rifled cannon. Not a single siege piece had been captured, and much surprise was expressed, but McClellan had succeeded in getting them all off.

The falling back of the rebel army towards Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that McClellan would be attacked in his present position.

**FRENCH DISASTERS IN MEXICO.**

The steamer Columbia, from Havana, has arrived at New York with advices to the 7th inst. She also brings news from Vera Cruz to the 2d, Orizaba to the 30th ult., and City of Mexico to the 28th. Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men, had joined Saragocoy, the Mexicans, on the 14th, occupied the summit of a hill commanding Orizaba, where the French, the same night, surprised and routed them. On the 25th the Mexicans commenced an attack on the French without any result. General Salave was slightly wounded.

Some 5,000 guerrillas are between Altogeria and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city are closed, and no one dares to go out. The dead from yellow fever are buried in the city. The French trains were attacked on the 30th ult., and fifteen wagons with ammunition and five of flour were taken and destroyed. Twenty-five of the escort were killed, and the rest taken prisoners. Only six wagons of provisions had reached Orizaba for some time, and the French troops were actually starving. Some 700 mules have been taken from the French.

Three French bearers of dispatches had been captured, and dispatched for French Generals have been published in the city of Mexico. A French brig had captured a small Mexican schooner laden with corn and lard, and the crew were in prison at Vera Cruz. The Mexican steam-constitutions was manned and sent to Alverado, to force the Governor to declare for Almonte. The inhabitants refused and drove the steamer off. The same was the result of a similar effort at Fiacotal.

The French man-of-war L'Eleusis went to Campeche on a like errand, with the same result. The French man-of-war Cayoniza visited Mazatlan and ordered the Governor to declare for Almonte, which was refused, and she left. A slaver has been captured and taken to Key West.

**A MAN BLOWN TO PIECES.**—We learn that a frightful accident occurred at Homeward Furnace, Beaver county, a few days since, through which a man named Samuel Long lost his life. Deceased was engaged in firing off a cannon, when it burst, the fragments tearing his bowels out and cutting his body in two. His death was instantaneous. Mr. Long worked at the furnace, and was formerly a resident of New Castle, Pa.

**From Gen. Curtis' Army.**

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Gen. Curtis' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. His army left Batesville on June 24th, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th.

On the 2d of July, when the 13th Illinois was coming down White River with a load of cotton, they were fired on by guerrillas, seven miles below Grand Glasses. The fire was returned, when the rebels fled. A contraband, taken on board the next day, says that he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action.

On the 7th, Gen. Curtis' advance, consisting of a battalion of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, the 11th Wisconsin, and the 33d Illinois regiments, were attacked by two regiments of Texan Cavalry, and a large force of infantry. The Federals had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, riding over the infantry, and throwing them into confusion, terminating with the utter rout of the rebels, pursued by our force, who captured a large number of prisoners, who were afterwards paroled. After the battle our troops buried 110 rebels on the field. Our loss was eight killed, among them Captain Sloan, of the 11th Wisconsin; 32 were wounded, Major Glenden, of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, seriously. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss compared with ours. Notwithstanding the long forced marches, short rations, &c., General Curtis' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but two days' supplies.

**The Surrender of Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

The Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—Great Loss of Provision and Clothing—The Rebel Advance on Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The Unionists have lost \$50,000 worth of army stores at Murfreesboro. The Union forces engaged were the 3d Minnesota, Colonel Leslie, 800 men; six companies of the 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, 300 men; the third battalion of the Pennsylvania 7th cavalry, 225 men; Hewitt's battery, 60 men, and the convalescents of the 4th Kentucky, 250 men.

The rebel force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a regiment of Texan rangers, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry, between three thousand and four in numbers, mostly armed with carbines and shot guns.

Their loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours. The Pennsylvania 7th Cavalry lost in killed, wounded and missing two hundred men, and the only officers that escaped, so far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrews, of Co. G, Capt. C. H. McCormick, and Lieutenant H. D. Looney.

The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments were recently replenished with new clothing, all of which has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Captain Rounds the Provost Marshal of Murfreesboro, and his guard, shot nine of the rebels before surrendering.

The rebel Governor Harris, and Andrew Ewing, active Secessionists, are known to have been at Bersheba Springs, near Sparta, a few days since, organizing a raid on Murfreesboro, which it is apprehended will be extended to the capital of the State.

The public here are still in great excitement. Many families have left for Louisville, and the cars were crowded this morning with alarmed cotton operators and adventurers.

It is reported that Gen. John C. Breckenridge, Col. Forrest, and Col. Rains, of Nashville, commanded the rebel forces at Murfreesboro. It was also reported that they have taken Lovergne, fifteen miles from Nashville, and Kirby Smith is advancing on Nashville from Chattanooga, with fifteen thousand men.

Murfreesboro is barricaded by bales of hay, and the Federal shells have set fire to many houses. Col. Laster is falling back towards Nashville. Reinforcements to the Union army are coming in by special trains.

The Twenty-Eighth Kentucky regiment have just arrived, and are being heartily cheered as they pass through the streets. The city is in a great state of excitement.

The Secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the rebel forces sometime to-night. Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and other points.

**TERRIBLE BALLOON ACCIDENT.**

The people of Sparta, Morrow county, Ohio, had a large celebration on the 4th. A balloon ascension having been announced and prepared by Mr. F. H. Westbrook, (who had previously made one or two successful ascensions at other places in the county,) the balloon was inflated, and with Mr. Westbrook in the car, started from the earth between four and five o'clock, p. m. It had not ascended more than three or four hundred feet when it burst and turned inside out, and fell with rapid momentum, striking the ground about thirty rods from the starting point. The unfortunate aeronaut struck the ground feet foremost, his heels going through the close wicker-work of the side of the car, and sinking to the depth of nearly two inches. He was immediately taken out of the car in a totally unconscious condition. One of his legs was broken—perhaps both, and the internal injuries to vital parts of his body and brain precluded all hope of recovery. No human organization could endure such a dreadful violent concussion. Several physicians were at hand, and rendered all the aid in their power. The balloon was absolutely rotten, and filled with hot air. Mr. Westbrook was well aware of the imminent hazard, but rather than disappoint the people by not ascending, he risked his life, and lost it. It was

a terrible spectacle. Mr. Westbrook was about thirty-four years of age.—He leaves a wife and one child.

**Latest of Morgan's Raid.**

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Col. Morgan, with his guerrilla band, was at Midway yesterday noon. He cut the telegraph wires, tore up the railroad, and took everything convertible to his uses. He had four 12-pound howitzers, but it is said only six rounds of ammunition. He left for Georgetown last evening, and camped there on Ganos' farm. He said he must visit Lexington and Frankfort before he got through his job. Lexingtonians say they have ample force to protect the town, but not to take the offensive. Later information states that the rebels are falling back on the Georgetown road. Our men, with several pieces of artillery, are advancing on Georgetown to meet the rebels. The railroad and telegraph to Midway have been repaired, but the burnt bridge at Keyser's is not reconstructed.

**A Strange Murder by a Child.**

On the 3d inst., a promising son of L. H. Marsh, residing in Franklin, Mass., aged only five years, was thrown into the river by a young fiend, named Shean, only ten years of age. The mother missed him, and was assisted in her search by Shean, who, on the discovery of the body, alleged that the child fell into the water accidentally. Marks of violence were found, however, and Shean was arrested, and confessed that he killed the child and flung him into the water. The funeral took place from the Town Hall, and during the ceremony Shean was brought in. Mrs. Marsh saw him, and beckoned him to approach her.—As he was led up to her, she put her arms around his neck in the most tender way, and exclaimed, "I forgive you, Daniel, for killing my dear little Sammy, who is now an angel in heaven; and I pray to God to forgive you, too, and make you a good boy. And now tell me, Daniel, did little Sammy call for his mother?" The boy charged with the murder exhibits the utmost indifference.

**Latest from McClellan's Army.**

From an Old Point letter, dated Monday, we quote as follows:—Lieutenant Kimball, of the Sixth Vermont, came down by the John A. Warner, last evening, and he informs me that everything is quiet in the army of the Potomac. The enemy's pickets are withdrawn several miles from our lines, and our men are resting and recruiting their health and bodies after their arduous labors and severe fighting. Many of the troops are suffering, however, with dysentery since the late battles, owing, naturally enough, to the miserable water of the swamps, and the terrible nervous excitement of those seven days hard fighting. The army, being now encamped on high ground, with plenty of good spring water and ample supplies of excellent provisions, it is believed that in a short time our men will regain their health, and that there will be less sickness than heretofore.

**The Rebel Losses.**

It is not probable that we shall ever have a full and true account of the Rebel losses in the late battle before Richmond—certainly not till after the close of the war. That they largely exceed our own, there can be no rational doubt. The facts that one of their most rabid journals admits that they exceed 15,000, and that a single division was reduced from 14,000 to 6,000, are significant. The Unionists had two signal advantages: 1st. They fought on the defensive, which in a densely wooded country makes a great odds in the exposure to causality; 2d. They had by far the strongest and most effective artillery.

**Strength of McClellan's Army.**

There having been considerable speculation as to the numerical strength of Gen. McClellan's army, the following, from the army correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, will be read with interest.—It would not be prudent to attempt to state, definitely, how much it has been reduced numerically, but there can be no impropriety in stating that Gen. McClellan was never able to carry over 80,000 effectives into battle. When he landed at Fortress Monroe his muster rolls exhibited 115,000 men of all arms. A considerable proportion of these, say 8,000, were cavalry, of which 2,000 were serviceable. The remainder would have served their country better behind the plows at home. Others were necessarily detailed to keep open our communications and protect our flanks—leaving about 100,000 to be disposed off. A very large percentage of sick were then to be subtracted. It is not very extravagant to say that wounds and deaths at Yorktown cost us 8,000; West Point 250; Hanover Court House 500; Fair Oaks, so say official bulletins, 5,700. I wish I could believe that were all. Skirmishes and affairs before Richmond, 1,000 at least; Mechanicsville, 300; Gaines' Mill, 7,500; Savage Station, 1,000; White Oak Swamp and Turkey Creek—oh! how many? Where are the stragglers? To be sure the enemy have lost full as many, but they could afford it. Without attempting to estimate the average number of sick, I will give one exceptional fact which may cause you to shudder. When Gen. Casey's division landed at Fortress Monroe it numbered 13,000 men. When his division was routed at Seven Pines it numbered less than 6,000. All the rest were dead and in the hospital. But no other division suffered as much. After Seven Pines it was no division at all. Many of these losses were compensated by reinforcements—seven regiments—say 6,000 men, from Fortress Monroe, and Gen. McClellan's division of 10,000 effectives from the Rappahannock.—But, even with all these reductions, the army could sustain itself against attack, if it had requisite rest and supplies. I state these facts because the crisis seems to have passed. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded.

## INDIANA INVADED!!

**Newberg, Indiana, Captured.**

Evansville and Madison Threatened.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—Ed. Chronicle:—The rebels have taken Newberg, Indiana. Evansville and Madison are threatened.

Special trains, with men and munitions, have been sent from here to both points threatened.

The people of this State are aroused and rallying nobly, determined that the invaders shall be repelled.—Governor Morton is active, and every preparation has been made for the emergency. There will be a fearful retribution. JAMES A. EKin.

**Nashville Reinforced—Morgan's Guerrillas in Henderson.**

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Gen. Nelson arrived at Nashville on Thursday with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. Henderson, Ky., is occupied by about forty guerrillas, who were cheered and treated with great consideration by many citizens as they entered town.

Archy Dixon and others are negotiating with the rebel Col. Johnson to withdraw the guerrillas from Henderson. Many of the inhabitants have gone to Evansville, Indiana, for safety. The steamer Commerce, Capt. Archer, bound from Memphis to Louisville, was stopped below Henderson, deeming it unsafe to pass.

Gen. Green Clay Smith now commands the Lexington forces, vice Ward, and there is a prospect of stopping Morgan's recruiting operations, which were rather brisk during the late raids.

**EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Herewith is the draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits. The passage of which substantially as submitted I respectfully and earnestly recommend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to such State an amount of six per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the United States, equal to the aggregate value, at—dollars per head, of all the slaves in such State as reported by census of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount for any one State to be determined at once, if the abolition be immediate, or in equal annual statements if it be gradual, interest to be given running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before, and

Be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall at any time afterward, by law, re-introduce or tolerate slavery within its limits contrary to the act of abolition, upon which such bonds shall have been received, said bonds so received by said State shall at once be null and void, and such State shall refund to the United States all interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The House Select Committee on Emancipation in Border States will probably report on the subject tomorrow.

**Federal Victory in the West—Loyal Indians Under Arms.**

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—The correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative says:—A recent battle fought in the Indian Nation, between a detachment of Kansas regiments under Col. Weer, and a force of rebels, resulted in the capture of one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about fifteen hundred head of cattle, thirty-six loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipment, and fifty stand of arms.

Col. Ritchie, in command of a regiment of loyal Indians, has reliable information that Chief John Ross was about to join the expedition with some 1,500 warriors. Col. Solomon, of the 10th Wisconsin, had also captured forty prisoners and four hundred mounted Cherokee and Osage Indians, who had come into our camp with white flags and carrying their guns with their muzzles pointing downward. About 250 negroes belonging to rebel half-breeds are now en route for Fort Scott.

**Gen. Halleck's New Position.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A Washington dispatch to the Inquirer, says:—Gen. Halleck is now on the road to this city, and will reach here in a couple of days. It is understood that, on his arrival, he will be assigned to the position of General Commanding the armies of the United States, both in the Southwest and in Virginia.—He will, consequently, remain in Washington, and be in constant intercourse with the President and the War Department. Gen. McClellan will continue in command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope of the army of the Rappahannock, the confidence of the President being unabated in both of those gallant officers.

**Consultation Between the President and the Border Slave States Members of Congress.**

New York, July 12.—A special dispatch to the Post, from Washington, says the President to-day sent for the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, upon whom he urged his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if it was not adopted, a general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

## RISING AMONG THE REBEL PRISONERS AT FORT DELAWARE.

**Thirty-Five of the Mutineers Shot.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Ramora reached this city this afternoon that a rising had taken place among the 3,500 rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. It is reported that the mutiny was only quelled after shooting 35 of the prisoners. No alarm need be felt, as the rebels are all lodged in barracks outside of the moat surrounding the fort, and would be blown out of existence in a few minutes by the large barbette guns which bear on their quarters. The garrison at the Fort now numbers about 250 men, who would no doubt do their best, as they would expect no mercy if overpowered by the rebels.

**Rebels Routed in Arkansas.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 17.—An expedition recently sent from here under Major Miller, of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, consisting of one section of Davidson's battery, and detachments of the 10th Illinois, 2d Wisconsin, and 3d Missouri State militia, numbering about six hundred men, attacked the combined forces of Rains, Coffee, Hunter, Hawthorn, and Tracy, about sixteen hundred strong, about eight miles beyond Fayetteville, Ark., early on Tuesday morning, completely routing them with heavy loss.

Major Miller's command marched seventy-five miles in two nights and took the rebels by surprise. Our loss was very small. Col. Hall, of the 4th Missouri militia, stationed at Mt. Vernon, reports the killing of twenty-one guerrillas and the capture of 1,200 pigs of lead during the past few days.

**Latest of the Morgan Raid.**

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A man came into Boyd's on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, and reports that the town of Cynthiana, sixty-six miles from here, surrendered at five o'clock yesterday, after half an hour's fight. He saw Morgan and shook hands with him.—Morgan's men numbered about 25,000. A soldier, who also came into Boyd's, says Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Capt. Arthur's company, from Newport, are all killed or prisoners. The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high and increasing. The Provost Marshal arrests all sympathizers.

**Texasns Leaving Arizona—Fight Near Pleasant Hill.**

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. The news is unimportant.

It is rumored that all the Texan, excepting one company, have left Arizona, and commenced their homeward march.

An engagement took place yesterday between a company of State militia and Quantrell's band near Pleasant Hill. The rebels were finally repulsed with a loss of six killed and five wounded. Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded.—Capt. Kohel, commanding the militia, is reported wounded. Quantrell's coat and sabre, and a list of the names of all his men were taken.

**MORE SUCCESSSES IN THE WEST.**

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, July 18th.—A messenger from the Indian Expedition, near Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, arrived here last night, and reports that a detachment of the 5th and 9th Kansas regiments had surprised Colonel Coffey's command of from five to six regiments, and captured all their munitions, camp equipage, &c. Thirty rebels were found dead on the field. McGuire, the notorious half-breed commander of the rebel Indians, was taken prisoner.

Our forces under Brigadier General Blunt have penetrated South as far as Arkansas river. Fort Scott has been made a military post during the war.

**Marriages at the South.**

A lady from the South reports the marriage of Miss Margaret Howell, the sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, to George W. Custis Lee, of the Confederate army, eldest son of Gen. Lee, and heir to Arlington, by the will of his grandfather, Mr. Custis.—Among other marriages at the South are also reported those of three ladies, who were imprisoned in the house of Mrs. Greenhow, in Washington last summer, viz: Miss Martha Lovy, of Savannah; Miss Fanny Phillips and Miss Lena Phillips, late of Washington, and daughters of the Hon. Mr. Phillips, of Ala.

**Reported Battle at Oynthiana.**

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Edward Hughes, of Lebanon, Ky., said to Gen. Boyle, who in that capacity, distinguished himself at Shiloh, shot himself fatally this evening. Cause unknown.

Indefinite rumors prevail of a fight at Cynthiana, Ky., this p. m. No particulars.

**FEARLESS HONESTY.**—A business firm in New Orleans, at the beginning of the outbreak, owed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in New York. This was sequestered under the Confederate laws, but the firm steadily refused to pay it over, at the risk of jail or whatever proceedings, and are now making arrangements to discharge the debt to the proper creditors in full.

**AN EXCHANGE.**—It is understood that previous to the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged for a general exchange of prisoners, and that Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.