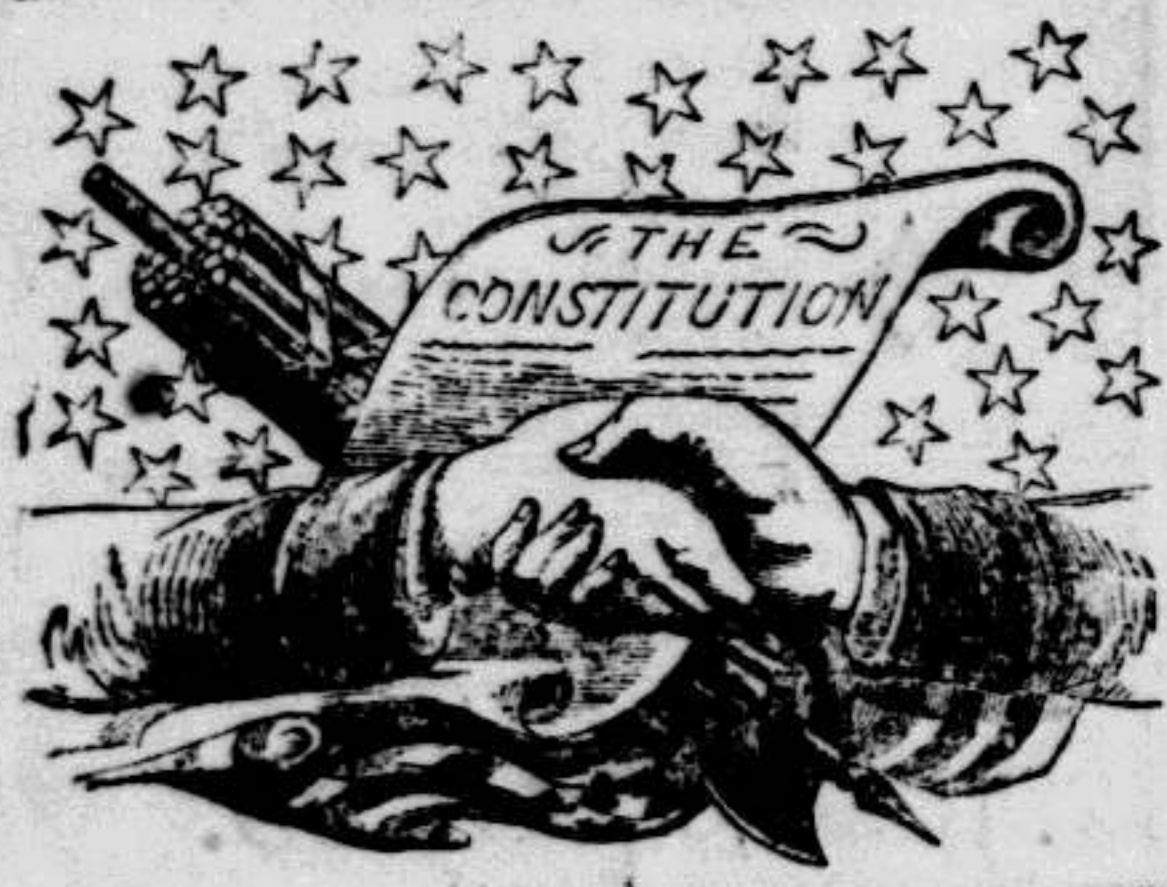


AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.



THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

In the midst of rebellion and revolution does it become a nation, a mighty people, like we are, to sit with folded hands and prevailing inactivity? Had oppression too intolerable and grivous to have been endured, been placed upon the rebelling members of this great Commonwealth, then that barbarous resort left every individual, as well as nation, might with propriety and justice have been taken hold of with more plausibility of success than under existing circumstances. But oppression, a denial of rights under the Constitution, seems not to have been the primal cause of this state of rebellion. Men may quibble at this dictum, but if such is the case, as wise men—PEACE MEN, why have they not acted in concert with those who have been laboring to ally this national strife? Palpably plain is it to every mind that some other cause led to our unhappy disruption and internecine broils. By a glance retrospectively, we may see in the history of the Roman Republic, an example of our present difficulties. When Pompey and Caesar were rivals for power and place, it so happened that the Senate favored Pompey, while the people, the plebeians, favored Caesar. He had fed and tutored their minds, still with majestic mastery he led them at his will. It was a contest for power. After the Senate had diminished Caesar's rule, much excitement prevailed. Caesar threatened to march into Pompey's territory. Things ran so high that the Senate voted that Caesar should lay down his arms and return to Rome as a private citizen. Ere this edict reached his camp, he had determined to make war on his country—the country that made him. Pompey remained quietly at home, saying, that he had but to stamp upon the earth and all Rome would come to his call. Thus began the civil war of Rome. How it ended the school boy knows. Liberty fell—Caesar's fate was an awful one. Our country is similarly situated to-day. There are Caesar's and Pompey's in the field, but thank God, a Pompey is not at the head of military. There are men, who like Pompey would all remain quiet while the Caesar's push forward their invasion, their coercion, to the downfall and entire demolition of every vestige of liberty. Yancy, Rhett, Tombs and others began this war. They are the ambitious Caesars of the United States—they are the men who would, for self-aggrandisement, destroy our great Government. But, alas! they have found that Pompey is not on guard. We, the people, are the keepers and custodians of this great chart of liberty—the Constitution—and we will not let the Caesars wrest from us our great and glorious heritage. We believe that these men who are striving to break up this Government, have been feasting the public mind for this crisis, since 1833, with a full determination to enact this great tragedy, whenever they were ousted out of the high places and power of the Government. Here this Government can be broken, blood will drench every hearthstone and find its way to every family circle. Roman menials are not here—we are freemen—we stand equal and we will fight, if fight we must, to maintain this country. Such an alternative we deplore; but who so dead as to sit by and see traitors lift their hand to stab the vitality—the life of our Union. All past Republics admonish us against the sad result which must follow an enactment like the one now on foot in our mind; and wise men—loyal men, will neither aid nor abet in such things. We pray that rebellion, revolution, secession and treason may be put down—that they may find an ignominious grave.

HON. RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.—The course of this honorable gentleman, of late, has been both singular and erratic. We had formed an exalted opinion of this gentleman, and when appointed by Governor Hicks to the vacant judgeship in this district, we regarded the appointment as one doing credit to the Executive, and at that time, as one of the best appointments that could have been made. Judge Carmichael has, until recently, discharged the duties of Judge of this judicial district in a manner highly creditable to himself and with honor to the cause of justice. But within a short time past, a strange infatuation seems to have taken possession of his mind. Upon the subject of Southern rights, secession, or something of a kindred nature, he has become a monomaniac, and his recent petition to the Legislature of this State shows clearly that the judicial ermine, in his hands, placed there by a confiding constituency, is to be tarnished by the foul

stain of the vilest political heresy that has ever cursed any age or nation. An impartial judge, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion. We are one of those, who by their votes assisted to place Judge Carmichael in his present position. He was not elected to lecture us upon disunion or the overthrow of the Government, but to administer justice and faithfully to execute the laws upon those who should dare to violate them. The recent petition of this honorable gentleman to the Legislature, in which he speaks of the people of Maryland, who had petitioned the Legislature to adjourn sine die, as "pretended citizens," and of Gov. Hicks, from whom he received his first appointment and commission as Judge of this judicial circuit, whom he styles the "pretended Governor," is, to say the least of it, an insult to the people. Add to this the adjournment of the Courts in Talbot and Kent counties, giving as a reason for their adjournment, that there was now no law in the land, and that the United States troops were "outlaws," and you have a pretty good specimen of this gentleman's views in reference to the vital questions that now distract the country and threaten the existence of the Government. We know he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Maryland. If his recent course is to be a criterion by which to judge of the support he is to give it, the sooner he resigns his office into the hands of others, the better it will be for the public welfare in his district.

We regret the course pursued by Judge Carmichael. We have always been his friend—we have admired the character and talents of the man, but his recent course has surprised friends and foes. We must confess our surprise and astonishment at his course, the more so when we look at his surroundings. His whole interest, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, are in the Union. Under the Government he has been prosperous and happy—at least he should have been. His father and himself have been honored by the people with various stations of public trust and honor, and we can call it nothing less than political suicide for a man now to take sides with the Southern States. We hope he may yet live long enough to see his error, and that years may be given him to repent of his folly.

AND the din and cry of secessionists, the last "Journal of Proceedings" of the Legislature comes laden with the mammoth petition sent up from Queen Ann's county. Nothing could have more surprised us than the petition above referred to. Among the recitations of affairs and doings in our midst, we claim to have had a citizen's share, not a would-be citizen's share. The petitions sent up to the Legislature for an adjournment "sine die," were not signed by "professing citizens," but by real citizens of this great and noble old Commonwealth. The object of our petition was to prevent the passage of an act for the adjournment "sine die" of the Legislature for an adjournment "sine die," and is, simply to extricate the State, and the people, from an expense which can result in no good. If the object of the petition referred to, is to get to carry, by a Secession Ordinance, this State out of the Union, then we comprehend fully and clearly the petition from Queen Ann's. We know "that the Constitution provides that the seat of Government be at Annapolis, and the "Bill of Rights" that the Legislature should convene there—but we do not say that Gov. Hicks considered that forces at Annapolis enemies to our State; on the contrary, he knew that a portion of the Legislature were (and still are) enemies to the welfare, peace and life of our State; and for this reason he thought the circumstances justified (and so the people, a majority of them, think) him in convening the Legislature at Frederick city. We are deeply surprised to see this petition originating from the source it did. How this State can safely occupy any other than her present condition we should like for the petitioners to point out. Disunionists we know, are ready to heap vituperation upon Gov. Hicks—but to see a dispenser of the law raising his hand against the Executive of the State (when the whole State by her late vote endorses the action of the Executive) who can endorse it? Who set aside all law? Who first rebelled against the organic law of the country? Who first deprived private citizens of their rights, their freedom? Look to the action of any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government. I am for ascertaining whether we have a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilled, by whose fault is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate the Government; and, sir, when that is done, so long as please God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union.

der such denunciations, but when the Executive of our State, who has saved us from Virginia's destruction, is attacked, we claim to be heard. The petition is indeed, an instrument breathing and putting forth the most angry and heated doctrines and assertions that has come to our sight during this unhappy crisis from any portion of our State. To see the condition the ermine of the Judiciary of our State brought down to this means of exciting the people to wrath and agitation in times like these is truly pinching to every patriotic soul. We view the petition from Queen Ann's County as having originated at a time when the fires of secession then were kindled into mighty flame by the appearance of the Federal troops, and for that reason we are led to look more forgivingly upon that rash production.

When martial law comes in, civil law must succumb; but we trust that prudence; mercy and justice will mark every step as it has done in the past of the Federal forces. Let rebels look to their own protection. If the citizens, who signed the Queen Ann's petition, hold their first allegiance to the State government, ours, while ever our State enjoys and possesses her Constitutional rights and a Republican form of government, shall be to the Federal Government, not to Lincoln, but to the Constitution and the Union of all the States. Go pant for a place to vent spleen upon the State Executive, and the people who are loyal citizens, but we will let our home be in "the land of the free," and "the home of the brave."

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—On Thursday next the Congress of the United States, meets in extra session, at Washington. Its proceedings will be of the utmost importance to the American people. It is sincerely to be hoped that calmness and moderation may prevail in all their councils, and that some means may be reached whereby harmony and peace may be restored to our now distracted country. Maryland and Kentucky, we know, will hold out the olive-branch of peace to Southern disloyalists, and if they really desire peace and the blessings of the Union, they will accept the proffered boon. If, on the other hand, they refuse all means of an adjustment, offered in good faith, and there is no alternative left but war, then indeed, those dark and portentous clouds, which have hung so long like a pall over the country, will burst in wrathful vengeance upon the heads of the enemies of this Union, and the leaders in this rebellion must take the penalty due to their treachery. If no measure can be adopted, and no adjustment made, to bring back rebellious members—when all hope fails—then, if war must come, it will be prosecuted with vigor, and the members of the present Congress will be a unit in voting supplies of men and money to bring our present troubles to a speedy termination. We do hope that a necessity for a resort to such extreme measures will not arise. It is now for the seceding States to make their own choice, either for peace or war. They should calmly consider this matter and act the part of sensible men.

We publish on our first page to-day the Constitution of the United States with the several amendments. Believing at this time its publication to be very opportune we present it to our readers. It should receive a careful reading from every subscriber to our paper. It is the great fundamental law of the land, upon which is reared our magnificent structure of Government. Our paper this week is very imperfect in its typographical execution. Our new press is not yet in good working order. We hope to be able to remedy this defect in our next issue.

HENRY CLAY.—During the debate in the Senate in 1850, on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, declared that the contingency had arrived which compelled the calling of a convention in his State to provide for the extreme remedy of disunion. Henry Clay followed him, and, in the course of his remarks, threw out the following patriotic sentiments, which every man at this time ought to read:—"Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unswayed by any threat, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore, as much as any man, living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But after all that has occurred if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government. I am for ascertaining whether we have a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilled, by whose fault is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate the Government; and, sir, when that is done, so long as please God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union."

A singular infatuation has shut in upon the mind of our citizens of Queen Ann's. How any "judge" could send such a petition to the Legislature, with his name as a leader to that would-be instrument of greatness, is indeed singular. It may seem fit for those petitioners to place our Governor as an "outlaw" before the world. We, the people, can sit un-

A Letter from Mr. Everett—the Whole Case Stated.

In all that has been written and spoken in relation to the present revolution we have seen or heard nothing more germane to the occasion than the subjoined letter from Mr. Everett. It is a volume compressed into a few short paragraphs.—The statements of facts it presents cannot be denied; the arguments built thereon are incontrovertible. It is not too high praise to say of the letter that it contains all that is necessary for the defence of every true supporter of the Union and the Constitution. The letter was written to a gentleman in Virginia without thought of its publication.

Boston, May 15, 1861.
My Dear Mr. — Your letter of the 9th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feelings; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieved at the different view we take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home as I thought the best pursuing constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the conservative North in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempt to force slavery into the Territory of Kansas by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the people. I pursued the course for the sake of saving a long patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from the facts with my personal knowledge, that leading politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrantable manner in which the policy of secession was initiated by South Carolina, and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public establishments and the public property—which in the absence of any joint act or partition, was sheer plunder—it was my opinion that if they would abstain from further aggression, and were determined to separate, we had better part in peace. But the wanton attack on Fort Sumter (which took place not from any military necessity, for what harm was a single company cooped up in Charleston harbor able to do South Carolina? but for the avowed purpose of stirring the blood of the South, and thus bringing in the Border States), and the subsequent proceedings at Montgomery have wholly changed the state of affairs. The South has lied unprovoked war against the Government of the United States, the mildest and most beneficent in the world, and has made it the duty of every good citizen to rally to its support.

I regret that my having publicly expressed the sentiment, and contributed any aid toward the regiment of Mr. Webster, (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father,) has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends—youself among the most valued of them as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th of April, that is, before the President of the United States, Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When General Beauregard proceeds to execute his threat, his red hot cannon balls and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and four little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecate the choice of a "President" exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have produced a different result. But the Disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken, I trust, in the belief that he shagged their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union press at the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the Disunionists would not wait for overt acts, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that there was an anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be one in the House, the present terms of the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South, that their constitutional rights were assailed. The seceding leaders of the Republican party, including the President-elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority, pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) possessing the entire confidence of the incoming Administration, proposed to admit New Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any anti-slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress, the States repealed or modified the laws throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practical injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which in the light of the Constitution is

simply rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

She claims that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not let you alone? But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but a third of its population. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay, and its tributaries; the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad); the right to dragoon the State of Maryland, and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the fortress which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the Missouri—and finally, she claims the right for any State, that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous, and unheard-of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone," and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members, from which the leaders of the revolt defend themselves, takes measures to defend itself, the Capital of the Union, the public establishments, and that of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditated by the ambitious and disappointed politicians, (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles," she explains that the North seeks to "subjugate the South.")

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow I can feel by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South, more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the Border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude.—If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully.—But, I pray you, believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the Government; and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail.

I remain, my dear Mr. — Sincerely and ever yours, (Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

Later from Missouri.

St. Louis, June 22, P. M.—Captain Stott's command returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon, having given up the pursuit of Governor Jackson at Florence, ten miles below. His car load of powder was seized at Tipton, and about the same amount of lead at Syracuse. Yesterday, Franklin, the engineer, who was engaged in burning the bridges, was arrested at Tipton, and C. H. McCulloch, a cousin to Gen. Ben McCulloch, is also a prisoner.

The Republican learns that Gen. Price was at Lexington on Friday, and sick. Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. General Haines had arrived in advance of some 15000 from the southwest, and it is probable that 4000 will be concentrated at Lexington before Gen. Lyon, who is understood to be in waiting at Booneville for reinforcements, can reach there.

There have been 3000 to 4000 troops collected at Jackson county, but much dissatisfaction existed among them, some objecting to serve out of the county, while others were anxious for a fight, and ready to go anywhere. Finally, over half of their number threw down their arms and went home to attend to their farms, and the balance proceeded towards Lexington. It is thought that one or both the Kansas regiments now stationed on the border of that State, with Captain Prince's regulars at Kansas City, will come down the Missouri river in boats, and reach Lexington simultaneously with the forces under Gen. Lyon.

Captain Stull, of the cavalry, resigned at St. Joseph on the 18th, and left for Virginia. The Santa Fe correspondent of the Republican says that Captain Cleburne and Lieutenants Jackson and McNeill, recently stationed at Fort Stanton, have resigned.

LATER.—KANSAS CITY, June 22.—News has reached here that the State troops have evacuated Lexington. It was not known where they have gone, and no particulars of the retreat are given; but the fact of the evacuation may be relied upon.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22.—Gentlemen from Scallies, the present terms of the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail. After the Cotton States had seceded, and although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South, that their constitutional rights were assailed. The seceding leaders of the Republican party, including the President-elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority, pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) possessing the entire confidence of the incoming Administration, proposed to admit New Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any anti-slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress, the States repealed or modified the laws throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practical injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which in the light of the Constitution is

Gov. Jackson, with about 600 men, passed Cole Camp on the 20th, pushing Southward, probably for Arkansas. The State troops have evacuated Lexington and marched towards Arkansas, about 5000 strong. Gen. Price, it is said is at their head, but other reports say he resigned previous to the battle at Booneville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington.

Ben McCulloch is reported to be at Maysville Ark., with 15,000 men and considerable artillery. The Second Regiment of Iowa volunteers, under Col. Bates, joined Gen. Lyon's command at Booneville, yesterday. The steamer J. C. Swau reached here

this afternoon, bringing the volunteers wounded at Booneville. Colonel Blair also came down. The number of the State troops killed at Booneville is not yet known, but fifty is probably a high estimate. The stars and stripes now wave from a staff near the gubernatorial mansion, where a secession flag recently hung.

FROM PORTERS MOUTH.

The Rebels Concentrating at Yorktown—Movements at Sewell's Point. PORTERS MOUTH, June 22, via Baltimore.—The regiment which yesterday made a reconnaissance towards Great Bethel, returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They bring no intelligence of importance. It is understood, however, that the rebels are concentrating a large force at Yorktown.

Two hundred of the Naval Brigade encamped to day at Hampton. This remnant of the Brigade is under the command of Col. Wardrup, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment.

The excessive heat of the past few days has been very trying to our troops in active service. The facilities for sea bathing at Old Point and Newport News, however, contribute greatly to their health and comfort.

Important news has been obtained from the secessionists from Sewell's Point. I am not at liberty to state all that has come to light, but it is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewell's Point and also at Willoughby's Point, some three miles further down, and opposite the Rip Raps, or the old Fort Calhoun.

RESTRICTION OF PLEASURE SEEKERS.—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. PORTERS MOUTH, June 22.—The propeller Fanny started for Norfolk this morning, with a flag of truce, but was not permitted to proceed beyond Sewell's Point, where she was met by a rebel steamer, and the passengers conveyed to their destination. Among these was a lady having sons in both the Federal and rebel armies.

It is now known that the very first shot from Sawyer's rifle cannon struck the corner of the rebel magazine. It scattered the rebels like a bolt from Heaven, and came near producing an explosion. The batteries have, consequently, been moved from their former position. The rebels are not safe within four miles of this terrible projectile. Many pieces of ordnance in the Fort are being rifled, and the "Union" gun is being mounted.

The Roads swarm with shipping, and immense storehouses are in process of erection for the Government supplies. Quartermaster Tallmadge will, in a few days, receive 500 additional horses for the use of the army, and complete camp and garrison equipage for 10,000 men. The worthless garments of the New York volunteers will soon be exchanged for substantial United States uniforms.

Several wharves and a short railroad are being constructed, and altogether Old Point presents a lively appearance. Last evening there was a brilliant reception on board the Cumberland.

There was another flag of truce from Great Bethel to-day, requesting the exchange of a prisoner, named Robert Parker, for one Carter, now in our guard house. Gen. Butler has just handed me the following: HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF VIRGINIA, &c. June 22, 1861.

No person will be permitted to land at Fortress Monroe; or visit the camp through motives of curiosity; neither will any person in this Department be permitted to remain here without a special permit from these Headquarters. All persons having business, or coming properly accredited, will be permitted to land, but the operations of the Department cannot be interfered with or demoralized by pleasure-seekers, merely. The Government line of steamers between Baltimore and this port is for the use of the Government, and not a line for pleasure travel. By command of Major General Butler.

Col. Butler goes to New York this evening, with important Government despatches. ADDITIONAL FROM OLD POINT. The propeller Fanny has just returned. She was permitted to go as far as Craney Island. Gen. Huger sent a despatch to Gen. Butler, the contents of which have not been publicly disclosed.

A steamer will bring a large number of fugitives from Norfolk on Wednesday. Craney Island and the adjacent main land bristles with cannon. The rebels are fast throwing up entrenched battery at the extremity of Sewell's Point, and also on Willoughby Point, opposite the Rip Raps.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—From the census returns of 1850 and 1860 are derived the following figures showing the number of slaves that have escaped from each of the Southern States during the last twenty years:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of slaves. Alabama, 29 36; Arkansas, 21 28; Delaware, 23 12; Florida, 138 11; Georgia, 86 23; Kentucky, 90 119; Louisiana, 99 46; Maryland, 27 115; Mississippi, 41 68; Missouri, 60 61; North Carolina, 64 60; South Carolina, 16 23; Tennessee, 29 16; Texas, 83 117; Virginia, 83 117.

Total 1,011 803. Whole number in twenty years 1,814. The five border States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, lost 1,006 slaves, more than one-half the whole number; Delaware, with a total slave population of 1,798, lost 33 fugitives, whereas South Carolina with 402,541 slaves, lost only 26 fugitives in the last twenty years. From Maryland alone more fugitives escaped than from the cotton States jointly, to wit: South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida.

Riot at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—A riot occurred here to-day, which caused greater loss of property than at first supposed. The attack has been ascertained to have been regularly organized. Throughout yesterday meetings were held in the upper wards of the city. About 10 o'clock this forenoon, the rioters marched from the Sixth and Ninth wards through East Water street to Mitchell's Bank, attacking it with stones. Bricks were thrown, riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors in order to gain time and secure the valuables, which they did in a great measure. The mob then broke down the doors and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street. The State Bank on the opposite corner, and J. B. Martin's office, were then attacked and served in like manner. The Bank of Milwaukee, was also stoned, but little damage was done.

Messrs. Allen and McGregor's real estate office was completely gutted and their bills destroyed. The Juran bank was also an object of their wrath, but the mob here were contented with only breaking the windows.

The Mayor and Police were promptly on the ground, but were utterly powerless. A company of 40 men, the Montgomery Guards, were called out but declined to do anything, for fear they would be overpowered.—The Zouaves were then ordered out, and charged on the mob, which immediately broke and ran.

The streets were thus soon cleared, and guards were stationed at the corners, at each Bank. About fifty of the rioters were arrested and confined in jail under a strong guard of Zouaves.

This evening the mob are in force in the Second and Sixth wards where inflammatory speeches are being made. They have one cannon, and threaten an attack on the jail to night unless their friends are released.

The Governor has proclaimed martial law, and telegraphed to Racine and Madison for State troops. They will arrive to-night. As far as has been ascertained the following persons are injured.—Alex. Mitchell, slightly; C. H. Larkin, jr., paying teller of Mitchell's Bank, badly bruised; Judge Starkweather, trampled on and badly hurt; Major Brown, knocked down with a stone and slightly hurt; Mr. Hayden, book-keeper of the State Bank, considerably hurt. One of the rioters was also badly cut on the shoulder, and another had his hand cut off—one was wounded in the leg by the thrust of a bayonet.

The riot was caused by the action of the bankers on Saturday in throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the banks of this State. Affairs on the Upper Potomac.—Misstatements Corrected.

GRAFTON, June 22.—An express has arrived from Cumberland, which says there is no truth in the report about the Cumberland Home Guards having been massacred or wounded at their station at New Creek Bridge. They number 24 and all escaped. They had two small iron cannons, but spiked them both and threw them into the creek.

Col. Wallace was encamped near Cumberland on an elevated point commanding the town. He has no present apprehensions of an attack, but has full confidence in his ability to defend his position. He has also an abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday, after the burning of the railroad bridges, the mountaineers collected to the number of six or seven hundred, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles to assist Colonel Wallace to defend his position, under the apprehension of attack by the enemy, and are ready to return at a moment's notice. One of them killed another, and one of them was slightly wounded by the careless use of their firearms.

A Virginia Colonel, who was taken at Romney, together with eight privates, was under guard at Cumberland. Col. Bowman and Mr. Chase, who were seized by the secessionists opposite Williamsport, are still in jail at Martinsburg. The correspondent of the American, at Williamsport, in a letter dated Friday night, says that Col. Bowman and private Chase, who were recently taken prisoners in Virginia, opposite Williamsport, were hung at Martinsburg on Thursday as spies. This last report is probably incorrect.

Mr. Barker, of the Thirteenth Regiment, at Pittsburg, was shot in the knee on Thursday, and a private of the Eighth Regiment was accidentally shot in the leg yesterday, and must suffer amputation. There is no serious sickness in the hospital here, and but thirty-eight cases in all.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. Gen. McClellan at Grafton—Movements of Troops.—The Rebels at Romney. GRAFTON, June 23.—Major Gen. McClellan arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Mack's Company I of the Ninth U. S. Artillery and the Sturges Rifle Company of Chicago, as a body of regulars. The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments reached here this evening. The Ninth Ohio Regiment is encamped at Webster bridge.

Gen. C. W. Hill, of Ohio, and staff, arrived yesterday, to take command of the Ohio Brigade. Of the State troops it is not known what movement is contemplated. A deserter from the rebel camp at Romney reports their number to be 3500.